

INFORSE-East AFRICA
International Network for Sustainable Energy

INFORSE
International Network for Sustainable Energy

**EAST AFRICAN CIVIL SOCIETY FOR
SUSTAINABLE ENERGY & CLIMATE ACTION
(EASE & CA)**

EAST AFRICA REGIONAL & INTERNATIONAL BASELINE STUDY

September 2019



**EASE-CA PROJECT
PARTNERS**

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

| | | |
|-----------------|---|---|
| ACCF | • | Africa Climate Change Fund |
| ACCRA | • | Africa Climate Change Resilience Alliance |
| ACCESS | • | Alliance of Civil Society Organizations for Clean Energy Access |
| ACPC | • | African Climate Policy Centre |
| AEE | • | Association of Energy Engineers |
| AEPEA | • | Association of Energy Professionals Eastern Africa |
| AF | • | Adaptation Fund |
| AfDB | • | African Development Bank |
| AfLP | • | Africa LEDS Partnership |
| AGN | • | African Group of Negotiators |
| AMCEN | • | African Ministerial Conference on Environment |
| AREF | • | Africa Renewable Energy Fund |
| AREI | • | African Renewable Energy Initiative |
| AU | • | African Union |
| AUC | • | African Union Commission |
| BAU | • | Business as Usual |
| CAADP | • | Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme |
| CAHOSCC | • | Conference of African Heads of State and Government on Climate Change |
| CAN-I | • | Climate Action Network International |
| CAN-U | • | Climate Action Network Uganda |
| CBO | • | Community Based Organization |
| CCD | • | Climate Change Department |
| CDM | • | Clean Development Mechanisms |
| CO ₂ | • | Carbon dioxide |
| COMESA | • | Common Markets for Eastern and Southern Africa |
| COP | • | Conference of Parties |
| CSO | • | Civil Society Organization |
| CTCN | • | Climate Technology Centre and Network |
| EAC | • | East African Community |
| EACCCP | • | East Africa Community Climate Change Policy |
| EACREEE | • | East African Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency |
| EACSO | • | East African Civil Society Forum |
| EAETDN | • | East African Energy Technology Development Network |
| EASE&CA | • | East African Civil Society for Sustainable Energy & Climate Action |
| EAFF | • | East African Farmers Federation |

| | | |
|------------|---|--|
| EAPEA | • | Association of Energy Professionals Eastern Africa |
| EASUSWATCH | • | East Africa Sustainability Watch Network |
| ECA | • | Economic Commission for Africa |
| ECOSOC | • | Economic and Social Council (of the United Nations) |
| EIB | • | European Investment Bank |
| EuropeAid | • | EC Directorate-General for International Cooperation and Development |
| FAO | • | Food and Agriculture Organization |
| FBO | • | Faith Based Organization |
| GCCASP | • | Gender Climate Change Agriculture Support Project |
| GCF | • | Green Climate Fund |
| GCOS | • | Global Climate Observation System |
| GEF | • | Global Environment Facility |
| GW | • | Gigawatt |
| ICT | • | Information, Communication and Technology |
| IGAD | • | Inter-governmental Authority on Development |
| INDC | • | Intended Nationally Determined Contributions |
| INFORSE | • | International Network for Sustainable Energy |
| IUCN | • | International Union for Conservation of Nature |
| JEEP | • | Joint Energy and Environment Projects |
| LEDS | • | Low Emissions Development Strategies |
| MRV | • | Measurement, Reporting and Verification |
| MW | • | Megawatt |
| NEPAD | • | New Partnership for Africa's Development |
| NDC | • | Nationally Determined Contribution |
| NFRE | • | Nordic Folkecenter for Renewable Energy |
| NGO | • | Non-Governmental Organization |
| NIE | • | National Implementing Entity |
| PACJA | • | Pan African Climate Justice Alliance |
| PEF | • | Private Equity Fund |
| PFCC | • | Parliamentary Forum for Climate Change |
| PIPA | • | Promoting the Implementation of the Paris Agreement -project |
| PPP | • | Public Private Partnership |
| PREPARED | • | Planning for Resilience in East Africa through Policy, Adaptation, Research and Economic Development |
| REDD+ | • | Reducing Emissions from deforestation and forest degradation |
| REDD-PAC | • | REDD+ Policy Assessment Centre |
| RMC | • | Regional Member Countries |

| | | |
|----------|---|--|
| ROA | • | Regional Office for Africa |
| SDG | • | Sustainable Development Goal |
| SEFA | • | Sustainable Energy Fund for Africa |
| SEforALL | • | Sustainable Energy for All |
| SusWatch | • | Sustainable Environmental Development Watch |
| SERC | • | Strathmore Energy Research Centre |
| TAP | • | Technology Action Plan |
| TaTEDO | • | Tanzania Traditional Energy Development Organization |
| TEC | • | Technology Executive Committee |
| TEM | • | Technology Mechanism |
| TNA | • | Technology Needs Assessment |
| UCSD | • | Uganda Coalition for Sustainable Development |
| UN | • | United Nations |
| UNDP | • | United Nations Development Programme |
| UNECA | • | United Nations Economic Commission for Africa |
| UNEP | • | United Nations Environment programme |
| UNFCCC | • | United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change |
| UNIDO | • | United Nations Industrial Development Organization |
| US | • | United States |
| USAID | • | The United States Agency for International Development |
| USD | • | United States Dollar |
| WASH | • | Water, Sanitation and Hygiene |

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This EASE-CA National Baseline Study is part of a series of Baseline Studies made by the NGO cooperation Project: “East African Civil Society for Sustainable Energy & Climate Action (EASE & CA)” in 2019-22.

The Baseline Studies are based on the Studies of the NGO cooperation Project “Promoting the Implementation of the Paris Agreement in East Africa (PIPA) in 2017-18.

The series of the EASE-CA Baseline Studies are:

- National Baseline Studies: Uganda, Kenya, and Tanzania
- East Africa Regional International Baseline Study
- Local baselines for three districts in Uganda.

EASE-CA Project Partners are: UCSD, JEEP, SusWatch Kenya, TaTEDO, INFORSE & INFORSE-East Africa, and Nordic Folkecenter for Renewable Energy.

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More on the EASE-CA Project: www.inforse.org/africa/EASE.htm

Executive Summary

This report is an update of the baseline study carried out in early 2017 during implementation of the project titled “Promoting Implementation of the Paris Agreement (PIPA) in East Africa”

East African Civil Society for Sustainable Energy & Climate Action (EASE&CA) is a three-year project (July 2019-July 2022) implemented in Tanzania, Kenya and Uganda under the support of CISU. The main objective of the EASE&CA project is to increase access to sustainable energy and other climate solutions to local communities in Uganda, Kenya and Tanzania with both women’s and men’s full and effective participation and leadership for improved livelihoods and reduction of poverty. This will be realized by combining Civil Society Organization (CSO) activities at local, national and international levels in ways, where they reinforce each other. The project primarily works towards Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 1 (poverty), SDG5 (gender), SDG7 (clean energy), SDG 13 (climate action), SDG 17 (partnerships).

The overall objective of the Baseline Study is to document the current status of sustainable energy and other climate actions at the regional and international levels to establish a benchmark against which achievement of EASE-CA will be measured. Further, the study aims to identify opportunities for advocacy and lobbying for increased access to sustainable energy and other climate actions and to map out CSOs and SMEs in sustainable energy and other climate solutions. The study is primarily based on literature reviews.

Sub-Saharan Africa has the largest population of the urban and rural poor. 69.9% of the population residing in this region live on less than USD 2 per day. This places around 637 million Africans below the poverty line. (Borgen project, 2013). Unfortunately, this population bears the brunt of emerging climatic hazards resulting from climate change due to the lack of resilience capacity. The East African Civil Society for Sustainable Energy & Climate Action Project (EASE & CA), which is being implemented in the 3 East African states of Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania, therefore seeks to advocate for this vulnerable group through contributing and strengthening of the pro-poor focus and climate change ambitions in the implementation of climate and development. As part of that, the project partners promote local, sustainable solutions in Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania.

This assessment was conducted for the purposes of mapping out existing climate actions and strategies in East Africa and International institutions in order to identify channels through which the project team can intervene and influence policy processes in pursuance of a pro-poor focus. The assessment was conducted through desk reviews with use of existing material from the PIPA project 2017-2018 and from many other sources.

This report covers two key areas. One is the international institutions on climate change centered on the UNFCCC, while the second is the regional institutions working on climate change and energy. At the end is a short overview of opportunities for CSO participation in the processes and in climate financing.

International Institutions on Climate

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) is the main international agreement to reduce the global problem of manmade climate change. It was agreed in 1992 and entered into force in 1995 after ratification. It is a framework for regulation of greenhouse gas emissions and other drivers of man-made climate change. This Framework Convention is the driver through which international agreements are made to lower greenhouse gas emissions. One of the major milestones achieved within the framework convention is the *Paris Agreement (2015)* that sets the framework for international action on climate change, starting in 2020.

The *Paris Agreement* requires that state parties to the agreement submit their plans for nationally determined contributions (NDCs) which will contribute to the reduction of GHG emissions and therefore lowering global temperatures to below 2 degrees Celsius as well as adapting to climate change. The NDCs are covering a period of 5-10 years and are updated every 5 years with each new or updated NDC being more ambitious than the previous. The first NDCs cover the period 2021-2025 or 2021-2030, depending on the decision from each country- Currently the countries have called for an ambitious revision of the first NDCs during 2019-2020 before they formally enter into force by the start of 2021. The countries also agreed a set of guidelines for NDCs at the climate Conference COP25 in December 2018. According to these guidelines, NDCs submitted from countries to UNFCCC shall contain information on planning processes of NDC and their implementation plans including public participation and engagement with local communities and indigenous peoples, in a gender-responsive manner, as well as contextual matters as sustainable development and poverty eradication; and other matters included in the Paris Agreement (which includes in its preamble, among others, human rights and just transition). The guidelines do not have to be applied to the first NDCs, including the NDC revisions in 2019-2020, but from civil society it is a request that the guidelines are followed already now.

While the core of the NDC guidelines are agreed, an issue of how to guarantee transparency of the implementation of the NDCs is still being negotiated and will have an issue during COP25 in December 2019.

The Paris Agreement also have provisions for climate financing for developing countries. The financial mechanisms are the Green Climate Fund and the Global Environmental Facility, while, in principle, it is agreed that the Climate Adaptation Fund will be a third financial mechanism. Further to the financial mechanisms, developed countries have agreed to collectively provide 100 billion US\$/year in climate financing, which can be via the financial mechanisms and in other ways. Some developed countries have started to provide regular climate funding, but the total is not likely to add up to 100 billion US\$.

In addition, the Paris Agreement also include that the countries can cooperate on mitigation, so reductions in one country can count as reductions in another country. The modalities are still under development and will be negotiated in COP25 in 2019 and eventually further on, if no agreement is reached. The outstanding questions include how many of the modalities from the previous CDM program that should be carried over. Some countries even want CDM credits from past CDM project carried over.

In addition to climate financing, the Paris Agreement includes provisions for climate technology support, which includes the Climate Technology Center and Network (CTCN) and support for development of national Technology Needs Assessments (TNA) and Technology Action Plans (TAP). For East Africa are TNAs for Burundi (2002), Ethiopia (2007), Kenya (first developed 2005, major update 2013), Rwanda (2013), and Uganda (2006) Regarding TAPs, two are available for Kenya (on adaptation and mitigation respectively), and one for Rwanda. The TAPS are followed by more specific project proposals. TNAs and TAPS as well as project proposals are available from <http://unfccc.int/ttclear/tna/reports.html> .

On climate financing, the **Green Climate Fund (GCF)** is the largest mechanism of the UNFCCC. It is supporting projects that are in line with the UNFCCC's objectives from its first (current) round of funds, originally 10 billion S\$, but now reduced to 6-7 billion US\$ because of USA's withdrawal from the Paris Agreement. The GCF accredits organizations to manage its funds and submit projects for funding in East Africa are;

- National Environment Management Authority of Kenya (NEMA)
- Ministry of Finance and Economic Cooperation of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (MOFEC)
- Ministry of Natural Resources of Rwanda (MINIRENA)

Projects need to be approved by the National Designated Authority/ies of the host country/ies. GCF is not well adapted to small projects and civil society lead project. Some CSOs have become partners to larger, national GCF project applications, typically coordinated by state organizations. The GCF finance climate-related costs, for instance extra costs to realize low-emission solutions instead of high-emission solutions. GCF also finance climate adaptation.

Some projects are targeting East Africa:

- KawiSafi Ventures Fund in East Africa, project by Acumen Fund Inc. (USA), GCF funding US \$25 million, covering: Rwanda, Kenya
- Universal Green Energy Access Programme, project by Deutsche Bank, GCF funding US\$ 80 million, covering: Kenya, Tanzania, Benin, Nigeria and others
- Building Resilient Communities, Wetlands Ecosystems and Associated Catchments in Uganda, project by UNDP, GCF funding US \$ 24,1 million
- Geeref Next (on energy generation and access), Kenya, Uganda and 28 other countries, GCF funding US\$ 15 million grant and US\$ 250 million equity
- Simiyu Climate Resilient Development Programme, Tanzania, US\$ 116.7 million
- Acumen Resilient Agriculture Fund (ARAF), covers Uganda and two other countries, GCF funding US\$ 3 million grant and US\$ 23 million equity
- Transforming Financial Systems for Climate, (covers Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda and 14 other countries), GCF Funding US\$ 25.2 million grant + US\$ 237.5 million loan
- Climate Investor One (covers Kenya, Uganda and 10 other countries), GCF Funding US\$ 100 million
- Promotion of climate-friendly cooking: Kenya and Senegal, GCF Funding US\$ 26.9 million
- Towards ending drought emergencies: Ecosystem based Adaptation in Kenya's arid and semi-arid rangelands, GCF Funding US\$ 34.5 million.

Currently some disputes have delayed the work of the GCF, but the real question for GCF's future is the replenishing needed to continue funding in the 2020's.

Another financial mechanism of the UNFCCC is the [Global Environment Facility \(GEF\)](#). The GEF supports in general only incremental costs on measures to achieve global environmental benefits. GEF projects must involve the public in project design and implementation. GCF has a number of funding windows:

- Full-sized Project with GEF financing of more than two million US dollars.
 - Medium-sized Project with GEF financing of less than or equivalent to two million US dollars.
 - Smaller projects: varies from country to country and includes small grants to CSOs, usually in the range of US\$ 5000 – 50,000.
 - Enabling Activities: projects and preparation of plans, strategies and reports to fulfill commitments under a Convention, such as national reports to the UNFCCC.
 - Programs: longer-term and strategic arrangements of interlinked projects that aim at achieve large-scale impacts on the global environment.,
- Currently GEF is in a replenishing phase, but still has funding for new projects.

The Third financial mechanism to the UNFCCC is the Adaptation Fund, which only supports adaptation and that can support smaller projects in a less administratively cumbersome way compared with GCF. It can also support civil society projects to some extent. The Adaptation Fund was originally funded by CDM projects, but these are now phasing out. Voluntary contributions from Germany and other countries have secured annual funding of 50-100 million US\$ annually. A more permanent replenishing structure is negotiated in UNFCCC.

Still on climate financing, the [World Bank](#) is one of the world's largest sources of funding and knowledge for developing countries and administers its funds through five agencies i.e. The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), The International Development Association (IDA), The International Finance Corporation (IFC), The Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency and The International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes. Acknowledging that climate change will push over 100 million people into poverty by 2030, the World Bank has developed a climate change action plan to help countries implement their NDCs.

Another key climate financing institution is the [European Investment Bank \(EIB\)](#). The EIB has a climate priority and commits at least 25% of its lending to low-carbon and climate-resilient growth. The EIB has funding for East Africa, primarily loans, within its program for sub-Saharan Africa, Caribbean, and the Pacific.

Other relevant climate financing institutions tackled in this assessment are the mainly grant giving:

- EuropeAid
- USAID. and other national development agencies, mainly from European countries
- United Nations affiliated programmes such as the UNDP and UNEP.

International Civil Society

Civil society organizations have several roles to play in climate actions, as advocates for better climate actions and climate financing as well as being implementers and channeling of climate financing. CSOs are also observers at international processes as the UNFCCC and GCF. Some of the international NGOs are: WWF, Care International; World Vision; IUCN, which is partly governmental; Oxfam; Smaller CSO networks, as INFORSE that is channelling the funding for the EASE&CA project behind this study; Women networks like GenderCC, WEDO, and WECF.

Overview of Observer Organisations at UNFCCC

Non-Governmental organisations

There are about 2100 NGOs which have observer status at the UNFCCC. From these, about 135 were admitted to the last COPs. From these, the African based organisations were 9.1 % African, 14 % Asian, 8.5 % Latin America, 1.3 % Eastern European, and 66.8 % Western European, North America and other. (UNFCCC.int)

In the UNFCCC process, admitted NGOs have formed themselves into loose groups with diverse but broadly clustered interests or perspectives, called constituencies. The nine constituencies are: Environmental NGOs (ENGO), Business and Industry NGOs (BINGO), Farmers, Indigenous Peoples Organizations (IPO), Local Government and Municipal Authorities (LGMA), Research and independent NGOs (RINGO), Trade Union NGOs (TUNGO), Women and Gender (WGC), and Youth NGOs (YOUNGO). The focal points to the constituencies have specific roles organising positions on behalf of the organisations. The focal point for ENGOs is CAN International, and for WGC is GenderCC, shared by WEDO and AIWC. (UNFCCC.int).

Since 2016, the UNFCCC secretariat also recognizes the following groups as informal NGO groups: Faith Based Organizations (FBOs); Education and Capacity Building and Outreach NGOs (ECONGO); and Parliamentarians. These informal NGO groups do not enjoy all privileges of an official constituency, but their morning coordination meetings. (UNFCCC.int)

There are also NGOs, which are not members of constituencies or recognised informal groups.

Intergovernmental Organisations

There are about 125 intergovernmental organizations (IGOs) which are admitted as observer organizations to the UNFCCC process, and about 10 of them, which are participating regularly. Relevant IGOs include: AfDB, ARTC, EAC, African Union Commission (AUC), ECOWAS/ECREEE, COMESA, Pan African Agency of the Great Green Wall (part in East Africa), IGAD, ICRAF and IRENA, IUCN, IWMI, ISA, as well as Nordic Investment Bank, Nordic Council, Nordic Development Fund, NEFCO etc (UNFCCC.int)

The United Nation's Agencies (FAO, UNDP etc) and Media do not have observer status, but they also participate at the COPs, and they do have their specific important roles.

NGOs as Media

Some NGOs became more important in the media during the UNFCCC COPs. The International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD), a member of RINGO, is publishing quality daily reporting in the Earth Negotiations Bulletin. Climate Action Network (CAN), the focal point of ENGOs, publishes a newsletter ECOs. ECOs collects and publishes the critical views of the ENGOs on daily basis.

Regional Institutions Involved in Climate and Energy

(1) *East African Community (EAC)*, which is the regional intergovernmental organization of the Republics of Kenya, Uganda, South Sudan, the United Republic of Tanzania, Republic of Rwanda and Republic of Burundi and is headquartered in Arusha, Tanzania. The EAC have generated strategies and policies to guide energy and climate change related interventions in the EAC countries. Among these documents are the East Africa Community Climate Change Policy, the EAC road map for the implementation of the Paris Agreement and the EAC regional strategy on scaling up access to modern energy services. The institution also has various project interventions towards climate change adaptation such as the PREPARED project which seeks to boost the resilience of vulnerable communities in the EAC to the impacts of climate change and the Climate Change adaptation and mitigation in Eastern and Southern Africa (EAC-COMESA) project which ran from the year 2010 to 2016 and sought to address the impacts of climate change in the EAC and COMESA regions through climate change adaptation actions.

EAC has set up a Centre for excellence on renewable energy and energy efficiency (EACREEE) in Kampala, Uganda which is a regional institution to propel the uptake of modern energy in the EAC states. The EAC also involves the CSO sector in climate change round table discussions for the partner states in order to identify climate change priority areas towards the development of national Climate Change positions, which feed into building up of the African Common Position on Climate Change at the UNFCCC negotiations. Besides this, the institution also holds dialogue frameworks through which CSOs, PSOs, other interest groups and appropriate institutions of the community discuss critical issues affecting the development of the EAC.

(2) *The African Union (AU)*, which is a continental union consisting of 55 countries on the African continent and is made up of both political and administrative bodies.

The AU through its Committee of African Heads of State and Government on Climate Change (CAHOSCC) has established the African Renewable Energy Initiative (AREI), which aims at harnessing Africa's abundant renewable energy resources to help achieve the Sustainable Development Goals, enhanced well-being, and sound economic development by ensuring universal access to sufficient amounts of clean, appropriate and affordable energy. The AREI is set to achieve at least 10 GW of new and additional renewable energy generation capacity by 2020, and mobilize the African potential to generate at least 300 GW by 2030. It works in a number of ways from fund mobilization to policy analysis. The secretariat, "The Independent Delivery Unit" (IDU) has until now been with the African Development Bank in Ivory Coast.

The African Ministerial Conference on the Environment (AMCEN) which is also affiliated to the AU, have played a major role in developing common positions to guide African representatives in negotiations for legally binding international environmental agreements and promoting African participation in international dialogue on global issues of importance. The African Development Bank (AfDB) which is the financial institution of the AU administers the Sustainable Energy Fund for Africa (SEFA) to support small- and medium-scale Renewable Energy (RE) and Energy Efficiency (EE) projects in Africa as well as the climate development special fund (Clim-Dev special fund) which is a demand-led fund that pools resources to finance investment activities on the

ground across Africa for the generation and use of climate information for climate resilient development.

The NEPAD agency, which was recently integrated into the AU structures, also administers a climate change fund for the AU partner states, as well as implementing the Sustainable Energy for All (SE4All) initiative in Africa prior to its launch at the Africa Hub through the facilitation of expert meetings, jointly with UNDP, AUC, and AfDB, resulting in the generation of the SE4All African Action plan guidelines, among other energy documents.

(3) Yet another organization working closely with the AU is the *United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA)*. UNECA provides technical advisory services to African governments, intergovernmental organizations and institutions and formulates and promotes development assistance programmes and acts as the executing agency for relevant operational projects. Through its African Climate Policy Centre, the institution offers support for the African Group of Negotiators (AGN) through technical back-stopping, research and communications in order to effectively participate in the UNFCCC negotiations. As part of this, the Centre and AGN organizes sessions every year for representatives of governments who assemble to agree on common positions in various negotiation tracks of the UNFCCC process. These sessions are also open to CSOs on certain conditions.

(4) Sustainable Energy for All (SE4ALL)

Sustainable Energy for All (SEforALL) is an international organization working with leaders in government, the private sector and civil society to drive further, faster action toward achievement of Sustainable Development Goal 7 (SDG7), which calls for universal access to sustainable energy by 2030, and the Paris Agreement, which calls for reducing greenhouse gas emissions to limit climate warming to below 2° Celsius. Started by the then United Nations Secretary General, Ban Ki Moon, SE4ALL sought to ensure universal energy access to modern energy services, double the share of renewables in global energy mix and double the rate of improvement of energy efficiency. Building on this initiative, in September 2015, the UN General Assembly adopted Sustainable Development Goal 7 on ensuring access to sustainable energy for all. Implementation of this universal goal and of the SE4ALL Initiative is taking place at the country level, but also several regional and international organizations have activities in support of SE4All. This includes:

- The SE4All Africa Hub hosted by AfDB
- SEFA is aligned with SE4ALL to support preparatory, sector planning and capacity-building activities
- The NEPAD Energy Programme implements the Sustainable Energy for All (SE4ALL) initiative in Africa (or at least NEPAD did that prior to the integration of NEPAD in AU)
- UNDP engages in active collaboration SE4ALL.

All of the EAC partner states have made progress in implementing the SE4ALL initiative and its three main objectives. In December 2015, Kenya hosted the first SE4ALL East Africa Forum, which underlined the progress made by the region and the importance of regional cooperation.

Civil Society, African Region

Given that proper advocacy cannot be achieved without cooperation between civil society organizations, this assessment also sought to identify existing regional networks in which the EASE&CA project agenda can be driven. The main networks identified are:

East African Civil Society Organizations Forum (EACSOFF) which is an autonomous umbrella body of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and civil society organizations, (CSOs), in East Africa which has been working to strengthen the institutionalization of the relationship between the East African CSOs and the East African community.

The International Network for Sustainable Energy (INFORSE) is one other network which consists of 140 independent Non-Governmental Organizations working in about 60 countries to promote sustainable energy and social development. It was established at the Global Forum of the Earth Summit (UNCED) in Rio, 1992. INFORSE has a focus on East Africa with a new structure established in 2018 of INFORSE-East Africa, an independent regional network of INFORSE.

The East African Sustainability Watch Network (EA SusWatch) is yet another. It is a loose network of NGOs from Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania spearheaded by Uganda Coalition for Sustainable Development (UCSD), Sustainable Environmental Development Watch Network (SusWatch Kenya), and Tanzania Coalition for Sustainable Development (TCSD) whose vision is a world where sustainable development principles drive social and economic development processes.

The East African Energy Technology Development Network (EAETDN) a regional network, whose mandate is in the energy sector consists of member organizations from Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania. However, in Tanzania the network requires funding to be fully operational. With an affiliation to agriculture.

The Eastern African Farmers Federation (EAFF) was formed in 2001 and its chapter registered in member countries. It represents 20 million farmers in eastern and central Africa, with members in Burundi, Djibouti, DRC, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, South Sudan, Tanzania, and Uganda. The majority of EAFF's members are small-scale farmers.

Association of Energy Professionals Eastern Africa (AEPEA). It is the second local chapter of The Association of Energy Engineers (AEE), US. AEE is the world's leading professional body of certified energy professionals with over 17,000 members across the globe, and was founded in 1977 as a non-profit Professional Association with the mission to promote the scientific and educational interests of those engaged in the energy industry and to foster action for sustainable development. Supporting governments, civil society and the wider development community to integrate climate change adaptation and resilience into their policy and practice

Africa Climate Change Resilience Alliance (ACCRA) is made up of Oxfam GB (lead partner), ODI (lead researcher), Save the Children International, Care International and World Vision International. It seeks to improve the governance and planning processes of adaptation so that they enhance adaptive capacity; are gender responsive, participatory and people-centred, transparent and accountable.

The Climate Action Network (CAN), which is a global network of over 1300 organizations in more than 120 countries seeks to promote government and individual action to limit human-induced climate change to ecologically sustainable levels. The network has regional nodes, with national

networks found in Tanzania and Uganda. A regional CAN East Africa is formally established with CAN Uganda, but is not functional at the time of editing.

Pan African Climate Justice Alliance (PACJA) is an alliance of more than 1000 organizations from 48 African countries including, Community-based organizations, Faith-based Organizations, Non-Governmental organizations, Trusts, Foundations, and others. The alliance has a shared vision to advance a people-centered, right-based, just and inclusive approach to address climate and environmental challenges facing humanity and the planet. It is following climate negotiations and processes on behalf of its members in UNFCCC, African Union, UN Agenda 2030 on meeting Sustainable Development Goals, and in other relevant frameworks, mainly in Africa.

Alliance of Civil Society Organisations for Clean Energy Access (ACCESS): The ACCESS coalition consists of a range of civil society organizations (CSOs), both national and international. They aim to strengthen the efforts of CSOs working to deliver universal energy access. They advocate at national and regional levels for transparent and inclusive multi-stakeholder participation at all stages of energy processes. They work with donors and investors to build their understanding of the energy needs of poor groups. They support capacity building of civil society actors and relevant stakeholders, while also sharing best practice across their networks.

Practical Action East Africa (branch of Practical Action in UK) is working on a number of projects for energy access and development and is following certain regional policies as SE4All.

Hivos East Africa (branch of HIVOS in Netherlands): strives for a world where everybody's energy needs are met through green and socially inclusive energy systems, whether at home, at work, or in the wider community. They aim to have both national governments and international institutions adopt the necessary policies and programs to make energy systems green and more inclusive. They also put great emphasis on jobs and income generation. Hivos wants to see thousands of starting entrepreneurs, especially women, apply business models that provide green and socially inclusive energy services to rural and marginalized urban communities. This combination should ensure that millions of men and women in rural and poor communities embrace smart, affordable and clean technologies – and actually use them – in the next few years.

Other Platforms: *The Africa LEDS Partnership (AfLP)* is one of four regional platforms of the Low Emission Development Strategies (LEDS) Global Partnership. It currently consists of over 500 members covering 31 African countries, and a range of international institutions. The Africa LEDS Partnership (AfLP) brings together representatives from governments, civil society and the private sector working to advance low emission development strategies across the continent. The AfLP works to address LEDS priorities and challenges specific to Africa through peer-to-peer learning and engagement. With a broad membership from over 20 countries (including Tanzania, Kenya and Uganda) across the continent, the AfLP works towards a prosperous, climate-resilient Africa, with inclusive green growth, for the welfare of current and future generations. It aims to promote low-carbon, climate-resilient development in support of poverty alleviation, job creation and environmental management in Africa.

Opportunities for CSO's in International and Regional Climate Policy and Financing

Opportunities for participation in NDC improvements

At international level, CSOs can participate in negotiations on further development of NDC guidance including transparency expected in the NDCs. They can also participate in evaluations of the NDCs, including the forthcoming global stocktake in UNFCCC in 2023.

To follow NDC developments via participation in the climate negotiations gives (as an added value) opportunities to learn about good and bad experiences from other countries and regions, which can be used to inspire proposals for improvements of NDCs in East Africa.

At the African level, CSOs are able to participate in the annual AGN sessions for representatives of governments to agree on common positions in various negotiation tracks of the UNFCCC process.

Opportunities for participation in SE4All plans. regionally

The next Sustainable Energy for All (SEforALL) Forum will be hosted by Rwanda and take place in Kigali from 26 – 28 May 2020. 2020 marks a major political milestone in efforts to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by 2030, including SDG7 on universal access to sustainable energy. The 2020 Forum in Kigali will be a space to take stock of progress, a platform for mobilizing resources and launching new financial instruments that will close the energy access as well as a forum for collaboration and partnerships;

Opportunities for participation in NDC implementation

Participation in international climate negotiations can include participation in global stocktake of NDCs and other reviews of NDCs and their implementation. This can inform implementation and revisions of NDCs.

Opportunities for participation in SE4All implementation (participation in working groups etc. consultations etc)

On regional level, the above-mentioned Kigali Forum is the immediate upcoming opportunity. For opportunities on national level, see national reports.

Opportunities for participation in NDC implementation (involvement in implementation activities on the ground in various ways)

Participation in climate negotiations can give an overview of developments and opportunities in other countries and regions for CSO involvement, which can be useful for increased involvement on national level.

Opportunities for participation in Green Climate Fund (GCF) projects

Participation in climate negotiations and in GCF events can give an overview of funding opportunities that can be taken up by CSOs.

Other opportunities for involvement in energy and climate planning and implementation (describe specific opportunities identified)

Participation in climate negotiations can give an overview of funding opportunities that can be used to help involving CSOs in climate projects.

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