



Proposing Implementation of the Paris Agreement with Poverty Reduction focus in East Africa

Template for non-Party stakeholders' inputs for the Talanoa Dialogue Question 2 - Where do we want to go?

Where do we want to go?

Vision of the future for your organisation and/or sector in terms of its possible role in achieving the 1.5/2 degrees' goal and a net-zero emission world by this mid-century [Maximum 300 words]

For East Africa, our vision - as civil society organisations - is a development, where the poverty is drastically reduced (as more than half the population lives in poverty today), and also a low-emission sustainable development, where community resilience is strengthened to cope with the increasing and unpredictable impacts of climate change.

We envision this development to be a result of a combining climate and development strategies locally, nationally, and for the entire region, including improved NDCs and development of long-term, low emission development strategies. These strategies should, in turn, include a clear focus on poverty reduction and have a strong support for local solutions in energy, agriculture, water and food security, infrastructure and other needs for the majority of people that lack it today in the region.

These local solutions include proven solutions like improved cookstoves and solar light of sufficient qualities as well as renewable energy for productive use to improve livelihoods and incomes, especially in rural areas, where it is missing today. This can, therefore, include a number of existing and new solutions, for energy with primarily solar and sustainable biomass use, wind power of different scales and sustainable hydro-power.

Possible and potential new commitments and pledges to achieve the 1.5/2 degrees' goal and a net-zero emission world by this mid-century [Maximum 300 words]

In East Africa, the main source of emissions is from unsustainable use of biomass. It is therefore key for the region's climate mitigation contribution to work towards net zero emissions of biomass use, changing the unsustainable practices of biomass use to sustainable ones. This includes efficient use of firewood and charcoal with efficient woodstoves, efficient production of charcoal with new, efficient ovens, sustainable forest management, where natural forests are protected while biomass is primarily produced with managed forests that also have co-benefits (for example with contributions to climate adaptation, water catchment management, erosion control, flood protection and others).

Fossil fuel use is rapidly increasing in East Africa, and even though the current level is still low, the eradication of poverty will require substantial new energy supply. For a low-emission sustainable development pathway, this must be supplied with renewable energy, including decentralised electricity supply that can provide electricity to many poor settlements much faster than grid expansion. We will, therefore, work to gradually increase the share of renewable energy to power growth and development in East Africa. With this, we expect that by mid-century, the entire energy needs of the region can be covered with renewable energy.



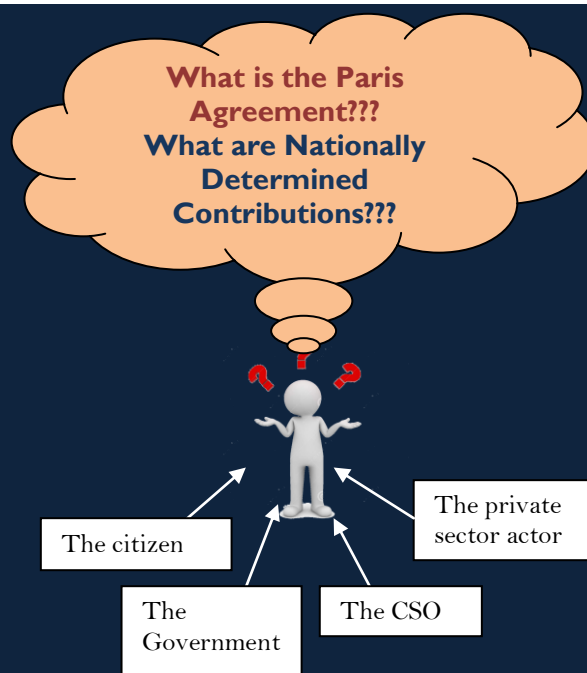
Foreseen positive impact of these commitments once they are realized, including contributions to the sustainable development agenda [Maximum 300 words]

The change to sustainable biomass use will, if realised, give important benefits for the East African Region, as well as for the global climate. It can ensure sustainable management paradigm of the forests in the region and help in adaptation efforts and resilience building to climate change

The change of the entire energy system to renewable energy, will, if implemented sustainably, give a benign and sufficient energy supply to support efforts towards poverty reduction in the region, and will probably do it faster and more efficient than with traditional, fossil-fuel- based energy supply.

TAKE THE FIRST STEPS: Make the Nationally Determined Contributions- the key pillar in the Paris Agreement- familiar to all East Africans

Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) in Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania are not well known by many citizens, state and non-state actors including the media. This finding is derived from three national baseline studies conducted in March 2017 by SusWatch-Kenya, Uganda Coalition for Sustainable Development (UCSD) and Tanzania Traditional Energy Development organization (TaTEDO), to ascertain the status of implementation of the NDCs in the 3 countries. The findings further indicate that the Paris Agreement remains a new concept to the majority of non-state actors, although, of great interest to them. It is therefore important that more information is provided and public awareness be scaled-up on the significance of the NDCs and by extension the Low Emission Development possibilities and options in order to secure effective stakeholder participation in planning, decision-making and implementation of the Paris Agreement at the national and local levels.



KEY MESSAGES

- ❖ NDCs are fundamentally one of the cornerstones of international climate policies as they include the targets and measures that each country commits to reduce emissions with the Paris Agreement.
- ❖ However, according to a recent baseline study, Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) in Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania are not well known by many citizens, state and non-state actors including the media
- ❖ Nevertheless, NDCs play a critical role in articulating how countries are integrating climate change into other national priorities, such as sustainable development and poverty reduction, as well as send signals to the private sector to contribute towards these efforts.

- ❖ It is essential to raise awareness of the NDCs, which are still unfamiliar to many people. It is therefore important that NDCs be clearly communicated to the varied stakeholders at the local, national and regional levels so that they can anticipate how the planned actions will contribute to global emission reductions and climate resilience in the future.
- ❖ At the EAC regional level, there are commonalities in focus by the 3 Partner States on adaptation focus (agriculture, energy and water) and on mitigation focus (forestry and energy). This provides a potential starting point to collectively implement the NDCs as part the ongoing integration process.
- ❖ Ways in which the relevant stakeholders (EAC, Partner States, Development Partners, CSOs and Private sector) could be involved to effectively popularize the NDCs in the East African Region are suggested.

Background

As a global initiative to address Climate Change, countries adopted the Paris Agreement at the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change Conference of Parties (COP21) on 12th December 2015. In anticipation of this moment, countries publicly outlined what climate actions they intended to take under the new international agreement, known as their Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (WRI, 2016). The climate actions communicated in these INDCs largely determine whether the world achieves the long-term goals of the Paris Agreement: to hold the increase in global average temperature to well below 2°C, to pursue efforts to limit the increase to 1.5°C, and to achieve net zero emissions in the second half of this century

Table 1: Summary of Countries NDC priority sectors and actions

Country	NDC FOCUS		
	Adaptation	Mitigation	Other issues
Kenya	Energy; Science, Technology and innovations; Public sector reforms; Human Resource Development, Labour and Employment, Infrastructure, Land Reforms, Education and training; Health; Environment; Water and irrigation; Population, urbanization and housing; Gender Vulnerable Groups and Youth; Tourism; Agriculture, livestock development and fisheries; Private Sector/Trade; Manufacturing; Business Process Outsourcing, Financial services; Oil and mineral resources; Devolution.	Energy; Forestry; Transport; Agriculture; Waste management.	Implementation Strategies include: mainstreaming climate change into integrated development plans; implementing the Ending Drought Emergencies Strategy; and implementing the National Water Master Plan
Tanzania	Agriculture; Livestock; Forestry; Energy; Coastal Marine Environment and Fisheries; Water Resources; Tourism; Human Settlements; Health	Energy; Transport; Waste Management; Forestry	The implementation of Tanzania INDCs is based on the country's various policies, development vision, Programmes, strategies and action plans, which are set to be reviewed regularly.
Uganda	Agriculture; Forestry; Water; Infrastructure (including human settlement; social infrastructure and transport); energy; Health; Risk Management (particularly in urban areas)	Energy (power supply); Forestry; Wetlands (incl. increased coverage);	Additional mitigation measures planned: Energy (sustainable energy solutions in public buildings, promotion and wider uptake of energy efficient cook stoves or induction cookers, energy (transport), Agriculture (climate smart agriculture for cropping, livestock breeding research and manure management practices). Cross-cutting: gender equality, human rights observance

Following the unexpected early entry into force of the Paris Agreement (PA) on the 4th of November 2016, all countries became anchored in this Agreement's five-year iterative cycles in form of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs).

As countries formally join the Paris Agreement and look forward to implementation of proposed climate actions the "intended" has been dropped and an INDC converted into Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC). This conversion happens when a country submits its respective instrument of ratification, accession or approval to join the Paris Agreement. The East African Communities countries including Kenya,

Uganda and Tanzania submitted their INDCs in 2015. These INDCs have since become NDCs, with the exemption of Tanzania which is yet to ratify the Agreement.

NDCs are actions and targets that countries have signaled they will undertake to help keep global temperatures from rising more than 2 degrees Celsius. They also address a range of issues, which can relate to avoiding, adapting or coping with climate change. Though NDCs are not legally binding commitments, they ultimately play a critical part in determining whether the world achieves an ambitious 2015 Agreement that is on a path towards a low carbon, climate-resilient future. In

East Africa, Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania have all proposed national climate actions in their NDCs, combining plans for climate adaptation with a mitigation co-benefit. In Kenya, the expected emission reductions are 30%, in Tanzania 10-20% and in Uganda 22% on a Business As Usual basis by 2030. Therefore, it is of urgent importance that NDCs are better understood by all stakeholders in East Africa, because they have a stake in ensuring that their countries meet their targets based on their focus, capacity and national circumstances by 2030.

Therefore, it is of urgent importance that NDCs are better understood by all stakeholders in East Africa, because they have a stake in ensuring that their countries meet their targets based on their focus, capacity and national circumstances by 2030.

Concerning the NDC implementation road map, Uganda and Tanzania are in the process of developing a National Adaptation Plan while Kenya has already made strides in putting in place this important document. Despite this difference in implementation pace, a robust deliberate stakeholder engagement plan is crucial by the different EAC Partner states and consequently at the regional level on collective actions as deemed fit.

NDCs suggest the required support in terms of capacity building, knowledge transfer and financing for developing countries. In addition, the NDCs play a critical role by providing a constructive feedback loop between national and international decision making on climate change.

It is essential to raise awareness of the NDCs, which are still unfamiliar to many people. The NDCs can only fulfill their purpose if climate goals are integrated into national development planning and economic and financial policy, if the private sector recognizes and harnesses the opportunities afforded by a transition to a low-carbon economy, if the media report on the process, and if all those who urgently need improved resilience to climate risks are involved in implementing the national climate action plans (Friedrich Ebert Stiftung et al, 2017). It is in this regard that we flag out the importance and urgency of popularising the NDCs in Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda amongst the key stakeholders in order to kick start early implementation of NDCs by the different actors. These include Government departments and Agencies, CSOs, Media, Community groups as well as individual citizens

This needs to happen regionally as part of the on-going East African regional integration. For example, at the EAC regional level, there are commonalities in focus by the 3 Partner States on adaptation focus (agriculture, energy and water) and on mitigation focus (forestry and energy).

Possible Actions to popularize NDCs in East Africa

In order to effectively popularize the NDCs in the East African Region, relevant stakeholders could be involved as suggested below:

The East Africa Community secretariat and institutions

- As part of the Paris Agreement roadmap, the EAC should draw up a plan to popularize the NDCs within the region through its own efforts through the EAC website and other social media platforms such as Facebook, Twitter and YouTube targeting different audiences.
- The EAC should deliberately integrate common areas of focus for the Partner NDCs in their regional activities and programs to ensure cost effective and efficient implementation of the NDCs in the region. The EAC should devote a clear budget line on climate change action to support these common areas of focus for the Partner NDCs that should gradually be expanded in future budget allocations
- All the planned events, meetings and other forms of citizen engagement via the partner states should be the primary avenues to disseminate information on the importance of NDCs and their relevance in curbing climate change in East Africa.
- All EAC development programmes actions in key livelihood sectors (like energy, agriculture, forestry and water resource management) should strive to incorporate small scale community climate change adaptation and mitigation actions in order for effective poverty reduction to be realized
- The EAC should robustly monitor progress of implementation of the EACCCP among its Partner states to ensure that EAC countries are taking strides in ensuring that its vulnerable communities are increasingly climate change resilient.

Partner states

- The relevant Climate Change Ministries and Departments should plan to package information in simplified and accessible formats such as the use of infographics /illustrations to enable the public to comprehend issues easily.
- The relevant Climate Change Ministries and Departments should embrace the use of pictorial texts and video animations to help further elaborate the importance of NDCs.
- Countries should partner with media houses for options to create awareness on NDCs through the use of media such as radio talk shows in local languages to enable different communities better understand the NDCs content and how they can contribute to their implementation.
- The relevant Climate Change Ministries and Departments in all countries should organize regular sensitization sessions as part of scheduled meetings / workshops to build capacity of community leaders who will in return empower their communities about the NDCs and the Paris Agreement at large

Civil Society Organizations (CSOs)

- CSOs and Climate Change Departments in all countries should work towards translating the NDCs into local languages to ensure the information is understood by the public
- CSOs should build the capacities of citizen groups and individuals on NDCs provisions, their role and that of the Partner States as well as monitoring implementation by the duty bearers at the national and local levels.

Private sector / business entities

- Should support NDC (climate change) awareness initiatives through their CSR activities
- For those in the manufacturing industry, they should endeavor to package their products with information on recycling and waste management in order to curb pollution which results in GHG emissions
- Respecting existing laws, regulations and guidelines in support of the NDC Implementation and climate change actions in general at the national and regional levels.

Development Partners in the region

Development partners need to support climate change departments and ministries in all countries to sustain multimedia public education and awareness that emphasizes citizen actions at their respective levels, dissemination of information to strengthen citizen capacities to hold duty bearers to account on implementation of the NDCs.

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ILLUMINATING THE NEED TO INTEGRATE POVERTY ERADICATION IN IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTIONS (NDCs) IN EAST AFRICA (KENYA, TANZANIA AND UGANDA)

Policy Brief , February 2018

Key Messages

- More than 40 percent of the population in East Africa is living in poverty with income per person of below 1.9 USD per day.
- By 2030, climate change will shift more than 100 million more people into poverty, with farming communities in sub-Saharan Africa being among the hardest hit.
- Poverty eradication is only possible if pervasive inequalities in incomes and economic opportunities within the East African Community (EAC) region are addressed, between rural and urban areas, and between men and women.
- Some of the prioritized sectors and climate actions in the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) for Tanzania, Kenya and Uganda have potential elements for poverty reduction but specific targets aimed to shift people out of poverty are missing.
- Effective NDCs in East Africa should integrate climate and poverty eradication solutions in sectors with high impact to poverty and emission reduction such as agriculture, energy, forestry, and livestock.
- Incorporation of effective pro-poor climate actions into national policies, strategies and plans will enhance implementation of NDCs. However some mechanisms should be in place to protect and ensure poor and marginalized groups will benefit from these actions.
- Integrating poverty in the NDCs requires renewed political will and commitment from the EAC Partner states.

1.0 Background

Africa is highlighted as the most vulnerable continent to the adverse impacts of climate change. This is because the economies of the African countries, including the East African Community (EAC) Partner states are generally dependent on natural resources and climate. They are characterized by high poverty levels coupled with low adaptive capacities. According to EAC (2017) report, 2.8 percent of EAC population is affected by hazards (for example Tanzania earthquakes happened in 2017, Uganda landslide in 2012, Kenya drought in 2005). Recent analysis finds that climate change could push more than 100 million more people into poverty mostly in Africa by 2030 (World Bank, 2016).

Poverty and climate change are among the most pressing challenges globally. The Paris Agreement set the goal to hold the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels and pursuing efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels (UNFCCC, 2015). It is this goal that the international community has committed to, in order to address climate change. At the national level countries have determined what actions they are willing and able to take to achieve this goal, and communicate this through their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)¹, including open discussions through the Talanoa Dialogue², to raise their ambitions. The Paris Agreement puts climate action, not as a potential barrier, but as a vehicle towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals and specifically to eradicate poverty (SDGs 1).

The focus of the policy brief is to reveal missing links of integrating poverty eradication in the adjustment and implementation of the NDCs of Tanzania, Uganda and Kenya. The brief also suggests possible measures for the EAC Partner States improvement so as to achieve their national climate targets as well encourage to enhance the ambitions, given that collective mitigation pledges still fall short of meeting the Paris Agreement goal.

1.1 Poverty Status in EAC Region

The total population and annual population growth rate in the EAC region is about 160 million and 2.6 %, respectively (EAC, 2017). Per capita Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is relatively low in all EAC partner states. In 2017, the average per capita GDP in the region was USD 919. Poverty is widespread across the region and more prevalent in rural areas. Income per person of more than 40 percent of the population in the region is below 1.9 USD per day (World Bank, 2017).

2.0 Climate Change and Poverty Nexus in Agriculture and Energy Sectors in EAC Region

Adverse impacts of climate change are threatening development and frustrate poverty eradication efforts in the Partner States. The assessment of the missing links on integration of poverty eradication in the NDCs of Tanzania, Kenya and Uganda is based on the agriculture and energy sector due to their high potential

to uplift the majority of the rural populations out of poverty. These sectors also have high potential to transform the EAC economy into low emission development. According to the national GHG inventories reported in latest National Communications, Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use sector represented the most significant share of net emissions in the region (67 percent), followed by the Energy (20 percent).

2.1 Agriculture Sector

In Eastern Africa, agriculture sector is dominated by small scale farmers and is the main source of livelihood in rural areas. It drives the rural economy, accounting for approximately 25 percent of GDP (World Bank, 2017), 70 percent of employment and five billion USD in food export revenues every year (FAO, 2017). The sector is highly exposed to climate change as farming and livestock activities directly depend on climatic conditions. The majority of agricultural activity in

1. Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) are at the heart of the Paris Agreement and the achievement of these long-term goals. NDCs embody efforts by each country to reduce national emissions and adapt to the impacts of climate change.

2. Talanoa Dialogue is a traditional word used in Fiji and across the Pacific to reflect a process of inclusive, participatory and transparent dialogue, in which people listen to each other, respect each other's perspectives and seek solutions that benefit everyone. The Paris Agreement provides for progress assessments ("stocktakes") every five years in order to ensure that Parties turn commitment into action and that they continue to regularly increase their ambition. This process begins in 2018 with the Talanoa Dialogue (TD2018).

the region is rain-fed, and therefore, susceptible to weather fluctuations. Over the last three decades the frequency of droughts and floods in East Africa have increased (for example, the 2016-2017 drought experienced in Kenya), resulting in crop failures and loss of livestock (EAC, 2017).

Furthermore, with increasing soil erosion, nutrient depletion and land degradation, land resilience has been reduced and the effects of drought and floods exacerbated. The combination of deforestation due to croplands open, the extension of agriculture onto land with low potential, and the use of more basic farming techniques and



technologies due to cost and capacity barriers, make the current agricultural system unsustainable in the long term. Other constraints are related to gender disparities including unequal access to land. Furthermore in this region, large quantities of agricultural commodities produced by farmers tend to perish un-marketed as smallholder farmers lack technology for processing and preservation. In addition, irrigation facilities remain inferior and inaccessible to the poor. Poverty levels are high particularly in the rural areas due to poor performance of the agriculture sector. The combination of high rates of poverty and climate exposure makes the region highly susceptible to food insecurity.

2.1.1 Adaptation and Mitigation Measures in the Agriculture Sector

Agriculture is a priority sector for adaptation in all NDCs of the three countries. All the three countries aim to increase agricultural production and productivity, as well as create sustainable production systems and improve market for farm products (see Table 1). In summary, the proposed priority adaptation³ and mitigation⁴ measures for the crop and livestock sectors in the NDCs of the three countries include improving land and water management, expanding information and early warning systems, expanding Climate-Smart Agriculture (CSA), diversification of crops and livestock, strengthening extension services, expanding value addition and post-harvest handling, improving access to market and microfinances, expanding research, rangeland management and promotion of crop insurance. Crop pests and diseases are expected to increase as a result of regional warming due to climate change. Partner states should improve measures to overcome pests and diseases in next review of NDCs.

CSA seems to be a priority intervention to NDCs of all the three countries. CSA has the potential to increase sustainable productivity, increase the resilience of farming systems to climate impacts and mitigate climate change through greenhouse gas emission reductions and carbon sequestration. For smallholder farmers in East Africa, the opportunities for greater food security and increased income together with greater resilience will be more important to adopting CSA. Often, food-insecure, resource-poor, smallholder farmers in EAC partner state cannot afford to make a long-term investment required for many climate-smart agriculture practices, while market and institutional environments are not conducive.

The agriculture sector NDCs in EAC should focus on improving livelihoods and income so that there is incentive for smallholder farmers to invest in CSA. Climate actions should also consider combining practices that deliver short-term benefits with those that give longer-term benefits to help reduce opportunity costs and provide greater incentives to smallholder farmers to invest in better management practices. Existing production and market systems should be modified to facilitate equitable access for smallholders to the technologies and financial resources they need to reduce vulnerability and risk.

Table 1: Uganda, Kenya NDCs and Tanzania INDCs: Priority Adaptation and Mitigation Actions in Agriculture Sector

Country	Adaptation	Mitigation
Uganda	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Expanding extension services b) Expanding climate information and early warning systems c) Expanding Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) d) Expanding diversification of crops and livestock e) Expanding value addition, post-harvest handling and storage and access to markets, including micro-finances f) Expanding rangeland management g) Expanding small scale water infrastructure h) Expanding research on climate resilient crops and animal breeds i) Extend electricity to the rural areas or expanding the use of off-grid solar system to support value addition and irrigation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Climate Smart Agriculture techniques for cropping (Agricultural soils: 36% of national GHG emissions (13.5 Million tons of carbon dioxide equivalent per year (MtCO₂eq/year) in 2000)b) b) Livestock breeding research and manure management practices (Enteric fermentation: 19% of national GHG emissions (7 Million tons of carbon dioxide equivalent per year (MtCO₂eq/year)) in 2000. Projected to increase by 4 times by 2030)
Kenya	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Enhance the resilience of the agriculture, livestock and fisheries value chains by promoting climate smart agriculture and livestock development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Climate smart agriculture (CSA) in line with the National CSA Framework.
Tanzania	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Up-scaling the level of improvement of agricultural land and water management. b) Increasing yields through inter alia climate smart agriculture. c) Protecting smallholder farmers against climate related shocks, including through crop insurance. d) Strengthening the capacity of Agricultural research institutions to conduct basic and applied research. e) Strengthening knowledge, extension services and agricultural infrastructures to target climate actions. 	

3. Adaptation refers to the adjustments that societies or ecosystems make to limit the negative effects of climate change or to take advantage of opportunities provided by a changing climate e.g. planting more drought-resistant crops.

4. Mitigation refers to efforts to reduce or prevent emission of greenhouse gases e.g. shifting from fossil fuels to renewable energies

2.2 Energy Sector: Access for the Poor

Access to modern energy services is a critical human development priority. It plays a major role in achieving other global imperatives, such as gender equality, economic empowerment, improved health status, water and food security. In EAC partner's states large share of the population depends on traditional biomass for cooking and heating. Currently electricity is contributing less than 10% to the region's energy balance and is based primarily on hydropower generation (REN21,2016) which is becoming increasingly vulnerable to climate change. On average, traditional biomass accounts for approximately 80% of final energy consumption in Tanzania, Kenya and Uganda. The share of the population using woodfuels for cooking is more than 95% in EAC partner states except Kenya, where it is 84% (ibid). Many households in the region practice "fuel stacking", which involves combining woodfuels with kerosene or Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG).

The high reliance on biomass in the EAC energy sector has a negative impact on both the environment and people's health. The unsustainable harvesting of woody biomass contributes to forest depletion, disruption of ecosystems and hydrological catchment areas as well as to CO2 emissions. In 2012, indoor air pollution caused by the burning of biomass affected the health of an estimated 138 million people in the region, resulting in 60,000 premature deaths (ibid).

2.2.1 Adaptation and Mitigation Measures in the Energy Sector

Under the energy sector all the three countries aim to increase resilience of the current energy systems while transforming the sector to low emission (See Table 2 below). In summary the proposed priority adaptation and mitigation measures in the energy sectors which cut across the three countries NDCs include expanding renewable energy, enhancing energy efficiency, promotion of clean energy options and technologies.

In all NDCs of the three countries, most of the proposed actions focus on strengthening the electricity sub sector. In addition, countries plan to expand coal power plants in particularly Kenya and Tanzania. Actions which appear

like addressing challenges related to inefficient use of woodfuel are very general except for Uganda. Fuel switch is the main focus of the government on addressing woodfuel challenges. For example, the action on "expanding the use of natural gas for power production, cooking, transport and thermal services through improvement of natural gas supply systems throughout the coun-



try" (Tanzania INDCs); action to "promote clean energy technologies to reduce overreliance on wood fuels" (Kenya NDCs) and the action to "develop the electricity sector to offsetting emission due to wood and charcoal burning" (Uganda NDCs). The energy needs of the people living in energy poverty; mostly in rural areas are quite different from what conventional energy systems are set to deliver. Big energy from big infrastructure often does not prioritize energy needs for poor people because it rarely makes economic sense for utilities to connect poor families. At present, the promoted energy options are too expensive, inaccessible and unreliable for the majority of households especially the poor. Various studies have indicated that poor households generally spend more money buying, or more time collecting, each unit of energy they consume compared to wealthier households. Prioritizing a solution that may only be achievable in many years to come leaves a policy vacuum around the present situation.

Table 2: Uganda, Kenya NDCs and Tanzania INDCs: Priority Adaptation and Mitigation Actions in the Energy Sector

Country	Adaptation	Mitigation
Uganda	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Increasing the efficiency in the use of biomass in the traditional energy sector b) Promoting renewable energy and other energy sources c) Increasing the efficiency in the modern energy sector, mainly of electricity d) Ensuring the best use of hydropower by careful management of the water resources e) Climate proofing investments in electricity power sector 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Construction of enabling infrastructure for electricity sector development, including power lines, substations and transmission facilities. b) (Development of the electricity sector holds great mitigation potential for Uganda due to the potential offsetting of wood and charcoal burning, and the consequential deforestation) c) Achieve a total of at least 3,200 Mega Watts renewable electricity generation capacity by 2030, up from 729 Mega Watts in 2013. d) Sustainable energy solutions in public buildings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Energy efficiency in hospitals - National Appropriate Mitigation Action for Integrated Sustainable Energy Solutions for Schools in off-grid areas e) Promotion and wider uptake of energy efficient cooking stoves or induction cookers (Residential biomass burning: ~30 MtCO₂e in 2000) f) Promotion and wider solar uptake of solar energy systems. g) Development and enforcement of building codes for energy efficient construction and renovation.
Kenya	Increase the resilience of current and future energy systems.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Scaling up geothermal, solar and wind energy production, other renewables and clean energy options. b) Enhancement of Energy and resource efficiency across the different sectors. c) Clean energy technologies to reduce overreliance on wood fuels.
Tanzania	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Exploring and investing in energy diversification system. b) Promoting use of energy efficient technologies and behaviour. c) Enhancing integrated basin catchment and upstream land management for hydro sources. d) Enhancing the use of renewable energy potential across the country (hydro, solar, wind, biomass and geothermal). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Exploring and investing in the energy diversification system to ensure overall energy security for economic development through enhanced availability, affordability and reliability while contributing towards energy emissions intensity reduction over time. b) Promotion of clean technologies for power generation; and diverse renewable sources such as geothermal, wind, solar and renewable biomass. c) Expanding the use of natural gas for power production, cooking, transport and thermal services through improvement of natural gas supply systems throughout the country. d) Promoting energy efficient technologies for supply, transmission/transportation and demand side as well as behavioral change in energy use. e) Promoting rural electrification.



3.0 Possible Measures to Integrate Poverty Reduction in NDCs of EAC Partner States

In order to integrate poverty reduction in implementation of NDCs of EAC partner states the following measures could be undertaken:

The East Africa Community Secretariat and Institutions

- EAC should push for prioritization of pro poor adaptation and mitigation actions in NDCs of the partner states
- EAC should ensure clear alignment between Partner climate change policies and poverty reduction strategies while reviewing the EAC's Regional Climate Change Policy (2011), Climate Change Strategy (2011/12-2015/16) and Climate Change Master Plan (2013-2033) to mainstream the Paris Agreement commitments.

EAC Partner States

- The relevant climate change ministries and department should ensure that actions of sector ministries that are integrated into national development plans, recognize the needs of vulnerable and poor groups.
- The relevant climate change ministries and department should set specific targets and monitoring indicators to ensure the poor and marginalized are benefiting while developing and implementing the climate action plans (NDCs).
- The relevant ministries and department should take into account existing safeguards to address social exclusions and inequalities in order to guarantee existence of the poor and marginalized communities to cope with global warming and its effect.
- The relevant climate change ministries and department should undertake specific efforts to ensure wider participation of the poor and their representatives in the implementation of the NDCs and their reviews.

Civil Society Organizations (CSOs)

- Document and share regularly the information and lessons related to NDCs and poverty eradication through publications, media, documentary, etc.
- Mobilize citizens and citizen groups to regularly generate information and ideas for contribution to raise the ambition of the NDCs by highlighting the need to address poverty that affects millions.
- Play a role in the promotion of local technologies that have been adopted by communities in the energy and agriculture sectors, in order to attract support for pro-poor technologies from EAC governments and the private sector

Private Sectors

- Should abide by and provide support to implementation of regional and national climate laws and regulations established to guide the gradual implementation of NDCs.
- Should work collaboratively with national governments in creating subsidies for energy and agricultural technologies thus enabling access by the rural and urban poor

Development Partners

- Should ensure that development cooperation support for the implementation of NDCs in East Africa is sensitive to addressing poverty.
- Support CSO and other subnational platforms that can generate information and ideas to raise the ambition of NDCs in in East Africa.

Conclusion

Despite the different local and international efforts, poverty remains world's biggest challenge. Fighting climate change and achieving sustainable development in the East Africa region will not be possible if poverty eradication is not integrated in climate policies. Designing and implementation of climate policies such as NDCs should put poor people at the centre. The SDGs and the Paris Agreement together offer opportunity to create climate compatible development and avoid dangerous levels of GHGs and eradicate poverty. Sustainable development will need to be inclusive and take special care of the needs of the poorest and most vulnerable. Therefore, the task ahead the EAC partners' state is to improve their NDCs by integrating poverty eradication into climate change actions.

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“PROMOTE LOCAL CLIMATE SOLUTIONS TO END POVERTY”



NOVEMBER 2017

The importance of a poverty reduction focus in the NDCs, transparency framework and global stocktake

Authors: SusWatch Kenya, Uganda Coalition for Sustainable Development, TaTEDO & INFORSE

KEY MESSAGES

In the ongoing negotiations on the development of the “Paris Rule book”, it is important that the “rules” are set in order for the resulting NDCs and climate actions to mitigate climate change, build climate resilience, enhance sustainable development and reduce poverty in developing countries. This will increase popular support for the climate actions, and thereby the likelihood of their success. Clear decisions for this are needed in the final negotiations of the Paris Rulebook. Therefore, we suggest that:

- i. Sustainable development and poverty reduction are included as features or context of the NDCs, in the guidelines (APA agenda item 3a) as well as within the transparency framework (APA agenda item 5) as non-GHG benefits.
- ii. Civil society involvement and inclusion of local environmental aspects are important both in the development of NDCs and when implementing their actions. This should be reflected in the guidelines under APA agenda item 3a (features of NDCs) and under agenda item 3b (information in NDCs)
- iii. Given NDCs are nationally determined; it is of importance that they communicate how the individual country is integrating climate change actions in their national development priorities. This should be included in the guidelines for information in the NDCs (APA under agenda item 3b) as well as within the transparency framework under non-GHG benefits (APA agenda item 5)
- iv. Accounting rules for Parties’ Nationally Determined Contributions should be regularly updated with latest scientific findings, including information from IPCC, allowing best available information of greenhouse gas effects and substances to be included. Therefore allowing for reduction of black carbon emissions from improved cooking with biomass . This should be included under guidance for NDCs under APA agenda 3b and 3c as well as under the transparency framework (APA agenda item 5)
- v. Under the heading “National inventory report on anthropogenic emissions by sources...” emissions from local and dispersed sources, including emissions of black carbon particles should be included

- vi. Non-party stakeholders should be involved in the global stocktake, which should be specified in the guidance for global stocktake (APA agenda item 6)
- vii. There should be clear guidance on the balanced flow of climate finance towards adaptation and mitigation actions (SBI 47 Agenda item 15)
- viii. It is important that the Paris Agreement becomes operational as soon as possible, and therefore the Paris Rulebook must be ready not later than at COP24. That will require that negotiations are substantially advanced during on all issues during COP23.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

In order to realise a strong implementation system that is effective in achieving the Paris Agreement goals and goal 13 of the Agenda for Sustainable Development, at least 2 key issues need full attention at COP23 namely:

- Setting the pace towards 2018, when there will be an initial opportunity to take stock of progress towards implementation of the Paris Agreement. This includes finalising of the Paris Rulebook
- Advancing the role of Non-Party Actors in global climate action across the globe, especially in the global South in order to build resilience amongst vulnerable communities and to ensure popular support for implementation of the Paris Agreement.

It is understandable that the submission of the INDCs prior to COP 21 in Paris was done hurriedly. Therefore, State Parties did not effectively engage the civil society in their development. However, going forward, this engagement is very significant.

In addition, relating NDCs with poverty reduction and including local mitigation solutions that reduce poverty and support sustainable development is key for the success of implementation and enhancing popular support of climate actions. This incorporation of local solutions can be done with assistance from civil society.

THE EAST AFRICAN SCENARIO

In Uganda for instance, the NDC implementation road map and development of the country's National Adaptation Plan (NAP) process that are underway, could ably benefit from CSO and wider stakeholder viewpoints. Currently, stakeholder awareness and appreciation of Uganda's NDC is low. In addition, there are limited engagement mechanisms with the local stakeholders due to multiple but malfunctioning community based institutions that need to be coordinated and strengthened. For example, Environmental Committees at sub county, parish and District levels that are mandated to take up the NDC (a relatively new concept) in addition to implementing development and wider environmental conservation activities. Given the multi-stakeholder engagement envisaged for successful implementation of the NDC (and the Paris Agreement commitments in general), it is important that the Climate Change Department (the UNFCCC focal Point), the National Environment Management Authority (principal agency in Uganda, charged with the responsibility of coordinating, monitoring, regulating and supervising environmental management), CSOs, donors, businesses and Local Governments be coherent in their actions.

The situation in Kenya mimics Uganda's with very few people knowing about the Paris Agreement and the NDCs. Awareness on this can be fast tracked by CSO involvement. Recently, the country launched the Green Economy Strategy and Implementation Plan (GESIP) which complements the Paris Agreement. This document which will guide Kenya's green economy can also greatly benefit from awareness creation. In as much as the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (which houses the Climate Change Directorate) involved non-state actors in the preparation of the country's INDC in 2015, this engagement was not sufficient and therefore proper stakeholder engagement that will facilitate views from a wider section of the civil society is deemed necessary in the future.

Tanzania is no different. Currently, the country is in the final stage of preparation of the Low Emission Development Strategies

(LEDS) and the National Adaptation Plan (NAP). Engagement of non-state actors in the process has been inadequate to allow wider contribution of their views. Therefore, proper stakeholder engagement mechanisms are important for wider viewpoints, as well as awareness creation and information dissemination on these key national climate change documents. This can be easily achieved through engagement of CSOs and other relevant stakeholders.

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