



## Template for non-Party stakeholders' inputs for the Talanoa Dialogue

### Question 3 - How do we get there?

*This template is meant to guide non-Party stakeholders (organization(s), coalition(s), initiative(s) and/or sector(s) etc.) in providing inputs that are relevant and impactful to the Talanoa Dialogue process. Using such the template is not mandatory, however, the High-level Champions encourage non-Party stakeholders to use such a structure to facilitate capturing and highlighting the key messages across the three questions.*

#### How do we get there?

*Ways in which the UN Climate Change process can help you achieve your vision and goals, and how your actions can help in expediting sustainable transitions to climate neutral societies [Maximum 300 words]*

Poverty is widespread across the East African region where income per person of more than 40 percent of the population is below 1.9 USD per day (World Bank, 2017).

On the other hand, climate change with its effects on temperature and precipitation, threatens agriculture which is an important economic activity in East Africa providing about 70 % of employment (ILO, 2017). Climate change is also anticipated to have an effect on the livestock and fisheries sectors (significant sources of employment in East African countries). According to the national Green House Gas (GHG) inventories reported in latest National Communications, Agriculture, forestry and other Land Use sector represent the most significant share of the net emission in the East African region at 67 percent (FAO, 2017).

The submission by the 3 East African CSOs (Tanzania Traditional Energy Development Organization, Uganda Coalition for Sustainable Development and SusWatch Kenya) under question three: *How do we get there?* reflects on the above challenges (*see full report below*), and builds on a previous submission where these [three East African CSO Partners made a submission to the Talanoa Dialogue on Question 2 - Where do we want to go?](#)

The submissions are based on the vision: 'Development where poverty reduction focus is part of local, national and regional climate and development strategies including NDCs and LEDS'.

The UN Climate Change process can therefore help in achieving this Vision through creating spaces for more resource mobilization for climate action that equally emphasizes poverty reduction starting at the grassroots level, and embracing the Talanoa dialogue approach as a tool to galvanize efforts for global climate action with a poverty reduction focus. Further to this, the CSOs would like the UN Climate Change process to strengthen accountability from the UNFCCC Parties to their previous and future commitments.



Concrete solutions that have been realized while implementing your commitments, including lessons learnt from success stories and challenges, and case studies that are in line with the 1.5/2 degrees' goal and can support the Parties in achieving their NDC goals, enable higher ambition and inspire engagement of other non-state actors [Maximum 300 words]

- Focus on sand dams construction technologies and water harvesting and storage for crop farming and livestock / pastoralism
- Embrace clean energy technologies such as solar, biogas, efficient cook stoves form domestic, Small & Medium Enterprises as well as large industry.
- Promote / support cleaner technology in East Africa’s growing industrial base to minimize future GHG emissions
- Undertake sector wide technology need assessments and develop affordable technologies for adoption (from SMEs to large business).
- Gradually put in place policy and practical measures to address drivers of deforestation.
- Promote more mass transport interventions such as Bus Rapid Transport for the growing urbanization, resulting in higher population densities in cities and major towns in East Africa.
- Promote / support Re-use, Recycle and Generation of energy from waste materials.

Collaboration models with other stakeholders and, in particular, between non-Party stakeholders, national governments and the UN Climate Change process that have been successful in helping you, or can help you, achieve your commitments [Maximum 300 words]

The current UNFCCC negotiation process enables Non-Party stakeholders (CSOs, cities, regions and the private sector) to work with national governments to raise issues of concern ahead of the COPs. But a more open and accountable negotiation process at the COPs and technical sessions on contentious issues and cross cutting themes like climate finance and human rights, would ensure that CSOs achieve their vision (above).

Opportunities to further scale up action and means to address barriers that can enable even further action by non-Party stakeholders based on the actions you have taken to implement your commitments. (“We’ve made progress and have made new commitments as described above. This is what I need from national governments, other non-Party stakeholders and the UN Climate Change process to take even further action...”) [Maximum 200 words for each item below]:

• Policy levers

- Focus on poverty reduction as part of the NDCs: Poverty (that is partly due to and is reinforced by climate change) is widespread in eastern and central Africa; in a majority of the countries, more than 50 percent of the population live on less than US\$2 per day. However, pockets in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanzania have 20–40 percent of the population living on less than US\$2 per day (IFPRI, 2013).
- The [East African Community’s regional Climate Change policy and strategies](#) be reviewed every five years bearing in mind lessons learnt and challenges as well as emerging opportunities.
- Deliberate strategies to empower rural communities at the ‘frontline’ of climate change in the region so that they are able to plan, undertake and sustain appropriate affordable climate actions that cumulatively adds to East Africa’s climate action.
- Innovative mechanisms are needed to secure trickle down of finances to the grassroots level (avoiding bureaucracy but efficient at the same time)



- *Collaboration/cooperation opportunities*

- The East African Community should engage Non Party actors (CSOs, cities, regions and the private sector and others) in implementation of climate actions, development of regulatory mechanisms (climate law) and mobilisation of the requisite resources with support of the international community in order to realise the above vision.
- Adopt and make use of the devolved governance approaches in East Africa to reach out to local communities with climate actions that involve various actors
- The process to develop Long-term climate change strategies needs to be all inclusive to tap into the private sector efforts as key Non-Party actors

- *Lessons learned based on the experience and progress so far*

- Use of alternative sources of energy such as biogas, solar, briquettes from bio-waste can contribute to addressing deforestation, and slow down land degradation and forest loss. But this still needs sustained long-term resourcing to generate the desired change
- Maximum Non Party stakeholders' engagement (CSOs, cities, regions, private sector, media, youths, women, the Disabled and other interest groups) sets in motion high chance of sustainability of environmental and climate action initiatives due to ability to embed ownership and accountability.

- *Public and private financing models*

- More Corporate Social Responsibility interventions by business be directed towards climate change actions in line with the EAC Partners' NDC focus areas and needs

- *Impact on non-Party stakeholders if these actions by national level governments and the UN Climate Change process and other opportunities are implemented and how much further they could go*

- Non-Party stakeholders especially the communities at the 'frontline' of climate change (farmers, pastoralists, water users, fishers and others), will have their capacities to adapt strengthened, while resilience of the varied ecosystems in which they live will be supported to sustain food crop and livestock, and employment options in the long-run



The East African Civil Society  
Talanoa Dialogue Workshop and Writeshop  
Held at WhiteSands Hotel in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania  
On June 13th, 2018



Participants of the Talanoa Dialogue Workshop and Writeshop

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## 1.0 Introduction

The Paris Agreement set clear goals to reduce emissions and keep our global temperature under 2 degrees Celsius, and as close as possible to 1.5 degrees Celsius. Globally, the current Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) are likely to realize only one-third of the emission reductions required by 2030 to reach the Paris long-term goal. At COP23 in Bonn, a major step was taken towards this aim in form of the ‘Fiji Momentum for Implementation’. Furthermore, the COP23 decision officially launches the Talanoa Dialogue (previously known as the Facilitative Dialogue). This refers to an inclusive process of dialogue where all participants, regardless of power or influence, are peers.

As a follow up to the ‘Fiji Momentum for Implementation’, COP 24 will take place in 3 -14, December 2018 in Katowice, Poland. It is expected to be a new strong push to move forward the global climate agenda. The Presidencies of COP 23 and COP 24 will throughout 2018 socialize/discuss the Dialogue with Party and Non-Party stakeholders via a range of avenues, including workshops, webinars, forums, and relevant meetings. At the same time, Party and non-Party stakeholders are encouraged to have their own meetings on the Talanoa Dialogue to organize, strategize, and consolidate their inputs. This will climax into a high level political discussion that will focus around assessing the collective efforts put forward to meet the Paris Agreement goals and informing the review of the NDCs.

Advancement on the Talanoa Dialogue is key to turn the overall negotiation process (via Bangkok in September 2018), into political goodwill to scale up ambitions of the Parties at the COP 24 in Katowice. On 13<sup>th</sup> June 2018, at WhiteSands hotel in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania the Tanzania Traditional Energy Development Organization (TaTEDO), Uganda Coalition for Sustainable Development (UCSD) and SusWatch Kenya organized the East Africa Civil Society Talanoa workshop and writeshop to galvanize and further amplify the voice calling for climate action. The objectives of the workshop were to make the Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) of East Africa (EA) aware of the Talanoa Dialogue process and be able to make a joint contribution via the Talanoa Dialogue Portal.

## 2.0 Overarching questions and choice of question three

The three overarching questions for the Talanoa Dialogue are as follow:-

- i. Where are we?
- ii. Where do we want to go?
- iii. How do we get there?

The EA CSOs intended to make submission on question three: How do we get there? This is because as part of the Project: Promoting Implementation of the Paris Agreement in East Africa, these [three East African CSO Partners made a submission to the Talanoa Dialogue on Question 2 - Where do we want to go?](#) This is based on the vision: ‘development where poverty reduction focus is part of local, national and regional climate and development strategies including NDCs and LEDS. This workshop principally centered on the regional (East Africa) aspect of this vision.



### **Question 3: How do we get there?**

Based on the guidance noted from the Fijian and Polish Presidencies, the following questions guided the discussions and contribution of views by the workshop participants on the question three: How do we get there? :-

- i. *What fundamental changes are required for the vision described under “where do we want to go” to be realized? What factors would enable the realization of this vision?*
- ii. *What legal, policy and fiscal frameworks are required to achieve this vision?*
- iii. *What technological advancement/development (by sector) is needed to achieve this vision?*
- iv. *What level of investment and what should the sources be in order to meet the Paris Agreement’s long-term goals?*
- v. *What is the foreseen role of the financial sector, including to support technological innovation? What external and internal reforms and incentives would accelerate the flow of capital towards a more sustainable sector?*
- vi. *What new engagements and/or partnerships between Parties and non-Party stakeholders can be promoted for increasing ambition and achieving the objectives of the Paris Agreement?*
- vii. *Which actions could be taken by leaders from national and local governments, regional development banks, private financial Institutions, companies and associations and others in order to contribute to the realization of this vision?*
- viii. *What would be the role of the UNFCCC and what actions can it take?*

### **3.0 Expected outputs**

The following were the expected outputs of the workshop and writeshop:-

- Participants to be made aware of the Talanoa Dialogue process from the ‘Fiji Momentum for Implementation’ (I CP/23) / Paris Agreement, and be able to link it with the regional and national climate change policies and processes, NDC commitments, the respective National development frameworks and sustainable development strategies, among others.
- Participants updated on the Talanoa Dialogue process after the May 2018 Bonn session and the next steps ahead of COP24 in Katowice (3 – 14, December 2018).
- Participants make a contribution to the third overarching question of the Talanoa Dialogue (*How do we get there?*) via the Talanoa Dialogue Portal.

### **4.0 Target audience**

The targeted participants of the workshop were the civil society involved with climate change issues in three countries of East Africa including Uganda, Kenya and Tanzania. The workshop was attended by 24 CSO participants (list of participants attached as Annex 2).





## 5.0 Methodology/approach

Participatory methods were employed to facilitate discussions and contribution of views from the workshop participants. Among others the workshop involved watching video message from the COP23 Chief Negotiator, Luke Daunivalu, on the Talanoa Dialogue through <https://talanoadialogue.com/presidencies-corner> website. The video was followed by presentation on the Talanoa Dialogue concept and progress to date, and plenary Q&A session moderated by a facilitator.

Question i and ii (above) were answered by all the participants by writing their views on the colored postcards. Those views were then read by the facilitator for validation purposes. Views which seemed to repeat/have the same meaning were merged. The views which were passed were pasted on the wall.

Participants were then divided into two groups (Blue and Green) to answer the remaining six questions. Discussions within the groups followed, when consensus was reached within the group, the point was documented. This was later presented to the plenary session for validation as well.



## 6.0 Presentation from facilitator

Presentation on Talanoa Dialogue was provided by Mr. Richard Kimbowa of Uganda Coalition for Sustainable Development (UCSD) who also facilitated the workshop and writeshop. The presentation provided the background information on genesis of the Talanoa Dialogue, the concept of Talanoa Dialogue and the Paris Agreement, details on the three overarching questions of the Talanoa Dialogue, the roadmap for the Talanoa Dialogue, status so far (Bonn Talanoas in May 2018) and way forward. He said, the Talanoa Dialogue aim to encourage countries to enhance the ambition of their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), seeing that collective mitigation pledges still fall short of meeting the Paris Agreement goal of keeping average global temperatures below 2 degrees Celsius. Everyone is welcome to submit their proposals responding to one of the three central questions through several mandated events and interactive processes until 29<sup>th</sup> October 2018, the deadline for inputs submission to the UNFCCC secretariat. He emphasized that the Talanoa Dialogue is a good entry point for CSOs to contribute to the UNFCCC negotiation process so as to influence and inform global climate change negotiations and policy process at all levels. He therefore urged CSOs to encourage each other to contribute through the space. He highlighted the upcoming IPCC Special Report on 1.5degC that, together with the Talanoa Dialogue synthesis report will provide inputs to the COP24 negotiations aimed at finalizing the Paris Agreement rule book among others. The full presentation can be accessed from [here](#)







### 6.1 Plenary sessions (Q and A)

Q1. Considering the three overarching questions, while undertaking Talanoa dialogue is there a sequential arrangement that should be followed? How are the three questions linked to each other?

A1. The Talanoa Dialogue is flexible in that it allows Non Party Stakeholders (NPS) and Parties to answer questions starting with any of the three.

Q2. Most of the EAC countries' NDCs include adaptation as their area of priority, Talanoa Dialogue focuses to raise ambitions on emission reductions. Therefore is it right to say the Talanoa dialogue exclude adaptation component?

A2. Talanoa Dialogue does not exclude adaptation. On the contrary it seeks to generate ideas for raising climate action (both adaptation and mitigation) across a range of actors and levels.

Q3. Talanoa seems to provide good space for various stakeholders including CSOs, is there any mechanism to ensure our inputs are considered in negotiations?

A3. The Talanoa Dialogue process is going on (after the first Talanoas in Bonn, May 2018). It is hoped that when the Synthesis report comes out, it will present NPS viewpoints that will feed into the COP24 negotiations

Q4. How youth were involved in the Talanoa Dialogue organized by the UCSD in Uganda?

A4. UCSD's submission on the question: Where do we want to go? Is based on a policy brief that was developed jointly by the Uganda PIPA Campaign Group that includes youths. In addition, UCSD organized Uganda's first Talanoa Dialogue on April 6, 2018 that focused on Question I: *Where are we?*, that benefited from inputs from youth organizations. This will soon be submitted to the Talanoa Dialogue Platform for consideration.

### 7.0 Responses from plenary and group sessions

#### Question

- i. a) What fundamental changes are required for the vision described under "where do we want to go" to be realized? b) What factors would enable the realization of this vision?

#### Responses (a)

The fundamental changes required for realization of our vision include:-

- Use of alternative sources of energy such as biogas, solar, briquettes from bio-waste, etc. instead of charcoal
- The EAC should engage CSOs in implementation of climate actions, special budget be set aside for CSO involvement.
- Agriculture sector development strategies should be enhanced to reduce food insecurity. Climate Smart Agriculture together with sustainable fishing and livestock





keeping be facilitated, financially supported and legally enforced to reduce land degradation and negative climate change effects.

- There should be effective mechanism to ensure funds trickle down to the grass roots level.
- Policy, strategy and technological reinforcement is vital
- Embrace bottom up development integrated approach in all sectors.
- Need for a political will to integrate poverty reduction components in regional development strategies. Good governance and accountability be facilitated and reinforced through continuous monitoring, evaluation and financial auditing.
- Focus on practical solutions (affordable, executable and sustainable) for improving local livelihoods.
- Gender and youth mainstreaming at all levels.
- Review regional climate actions after every five years and ensure it is effectively implemented.
- Empower rural community to be able to plan, undertake and sustain appropriate affordable actions.
- CSOs should walk the talk in implementation of climate strategies and actions.
- Media engagement is crucial.

### **Responses (b)**

- Mobilization and proper management of resources including finance.
- Effective coordination of stakeholders for climate action.
- Generation, use and sharing of scientific data.
- Exposure to the available climate change adaptation and mitigation actions in the East African region.
- Ensure wide stakeholder engagement including media, youth and marginalized groups.
- Organize action oriented forums.
- There should be political will for climate actions.
- Ensure good governance including accountability.
- Self-commitment in addressing climate change (own vision for climate action as East Africa).

### **Question**

- ii. What legal, policy and fiscal frameworks are required to achieve this vision?

### **Responses**

- Tracking climate change financing across sectors.
- Organizational structure that ensure accountability
- Develop joint regional climate change actions over the shared natural resources.
- Development of appropriate policies and their reinforcement.
- Good governance includes proper management of funds, Monitoring and Evaluation.
- Capacity building for all stakeholders.
- Ensure reliable funding for NDCs, LEDS, NAMAs, NAPs.
- Fiscal policies and acts supporting climate change and poverty reduction in East Africa including trade.



### Question

- iii. What technological advancement/development (by sector) is needed to achieve this vision?

### Responses

- Undertake research and development in agriculture sector focusing on climate smart, irrigation and value addition.
- Focus on sand dams construction technologies and water harvesting storages.
- Embrace clean energy technologies such as solar, biogas, efficient cook stoves, etc.
- Promote clean technologies in industrial economy.
- Use appropriate and affordable environmental friendly machinery.
- Apply appropriate and environmentally friendly technologies and practices in the mining sector.
- Undertake sector wise technology need assessment and develop affordable technologies for adoption.
- Address drivers of deforestation in forest sector.
- Promote mass transport such as Bus Rapid Transport.
- Re-use, recycle and generate energy from waste materials.

### Question

- iv. What level of investment and what should the sources be in order to meet the Paris Agreement's long-term goals?

### Response

- Investment should cover all levels including local, national and regional, source should be private sector, domestic and external support.
- Level of investment should base on Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and affordability.
- National budgets, international funds, regional funds (financial institution) and private sector invest in sustainable sources of energy.
- Political will and good governance (human resource, financial resource and technology).
- Register for climate funding e.g. EAC accreditation for GCF.

### Question

- v. What is the foreseen role of the financial sector, including to support technological innovation? What external and internal reforms and incentives would accelerate the flow of capital towards a more sustainable sector?

### Responses

- Code in the budget.
- Improve management of funds
- Undertake external reforms - donor's supports and internal reform – taxes and budgets.
- Financially support climate investments.



- Reforms/incentives
  - Accreditation with international climate funds,
  - Capacity development on preparation of bankable climate change projects
  - Access and support local solutions for addressing climate change.
  - Direct social security micro-loans to low emission solutions.
- Support adoption of appropriate technologies through capacity building and training.
- To guide on sources of funds, legalize audit use, enforce laws.
- Improve on Monitoring and Evaluation processes for accountability and transparency.
- Review the financing/funding processes/requirements e.g. Green Climate Fund (GCF)
- Adopt devolved governance approaches to reach local communities.

### Question

- vi. What new engagements and/or partnerships between Parties and non-Party stakeholders can be promoted for increasing ambition and achieving the objectives of the Paris Agreement?

### Responses

- Develop and promote conducive environment for technology development.
- Share research information and knowledge.
- Implement public-private-partnership framework.
- Increase space for non-state actors in negotiation process.
- Establish research fund for technology innovation and publication/dissemination e.g. climate smart agriculture technologies.
- Define role of all stakeholders in implementation of climate actions (NDCs)
- Ensure effective legal framework in place.
- Conduct annual stakeholder's meetings or forums.

### Question

- vii. Which actions could be taken by leaders from national and local governments, regional development banks, private financial Institutions, companies and associations and others in order to contribute to the realization of this vision?

### Responses

- Allocate climate change funds for implementation of sustainable pro-poor local climate solutions.
- Enforce legal frameworks which reduce climate change impacts and poverty.
- Integrate poverty reduction initiatives in climate actions.
- Employ action oriented forums and events.
- Ensure conducive flow of investment, credit and funds.
- Cooperate social responsibility resources should be directed towards climate change actions.
- Promote energy efficiency technologies.
- Ensure cooperation between stakeholders.



- Free and easy access to information and data.
- Improve financial management policies.
- Promote fund raising mechanisms
- Integrate Paris Agreement into regional policies, strategies and plans.

### Question

- viii. What would be the role of the UNFCCC and what actions can it take?

### Responses

- Holding parties accountable to their commitments at local, national, regional and global levels.
- Review UNFCCC mandates to increase spaces for non-state actors in climate change negotiations.
- Create space for more resource mobilization for climate action
- Embrace TALANOA dialogue approach as a tool to galvanize efforts for global climate action

### 8.0 Conclusion

The CSOs Talanoa dialogue held on 13<sup>th</sup> June 2018 might be the first workshop to be undertaken at the regional level in East Africa. The approach used to facilitate the dialogue during the workshop was very interactive and clear to the audience, allowing them to generate ideas based on the questions set out. Most of the participants find the Talanoa Dialogue a very useful way to facilitate wide engagement of Non Party Stakeholders in the UNFCCC negotiation processes, with the hope that their inputs will be considered. Participants were also encouraged to continue with the Talanoa dialogue at all levels and scales in their respective countries.



## Annex I: List of Participants

No	Name	Gender	Institution	Title	Email
1	Mary Swai	F	TaTEDO	Project Coordinator	mary.swai@tatedo.org
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## Annex 2: Workshop Agenda

### The East African Civil Society Talanoa Dialogue Workshop and Writeshop

WhiteSands Hotel, Dar es Salaam - Tanzania

June 13, 2018

9:00 – 9:20	Introductions and Welcome remarks	TaTEDO
9:20 – 9:40	Short video (A video message from the COP23 Chief Negotiator, Luke Daunivalu, on the Talanoa Dialogue) followed by a presentation on the Talanoa Dialogue	Kimbowar
9:40 – 10:00	Discussion and agreement of the relevant generic questions to be answered under the question: <i>How do we get there?</i>	ALL
<b>10:00 – 10:30 am</b>	<b>Break</b>	
10:30 – 12:30 pm	Group work based on the agreed guiding questions and the framework Provided	ALL
12:30 – 1:00 pm	Plenary brainstorming session to build a coherent story on the question: <i>How do we get there?</i>	ALL
<b>1:00 – 2:00 pm</b>	<b>Lunch Break</b>	
2:00 – 4:00 pm	Plenary brainstorming session to build and validate a coherent story based on the question: <i>How do we get there?</i>	ALL
4:00 – 4:30	Closure	TaTEDO
4:30 – 5:00	Refreshment and Logistics	