



EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY



United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
COP23/CMP13/CMA1.2

**A COMPREHENSIVE REPORT OF
EAC'S PARTICIPATION**

NOVEMBER 2017

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EAC SECRETARIAT
ARUSHA, TANZANIA



EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY

THE TWENTY THIRD SESSION OF THE
CONFERENCE OF PARTIES (**COP 23**) TO THE
UNITED NATIONS FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON
CLIMATE CHANGE (UNFCCC);

THE THIRTEENTH MEETING OF PARTIES TO KYOTO
PROTOCOL (**CMP13**)

AND

THE SECOND SESSION OF THE CONFERENCE OF
THE PARTIES SERVING AS THE MEETING OF THE
PARTIES TO THE PARIS AGREEMENT (**CMA1.2**)

6 - 17 NOVEMBER 2017
BONN, GERMANY

A COMPREHENSIVE REPORT OF EAC'S PARTICIPATION





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ACRONYMS

ACP	African, Caribbean and Pacific
AF	Adaptation Fund
AFB	Adaptation Fund Board
APA	Ad Hoc Working Group on Paris Agreement
AUC	African Union Commission
CBIT	Capacity Building in Transparency
CDM	Clean Development Mechanism
CMA1.2	Second session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement
CMP13	Thirteenth Meeting of Parties to Kyoto Protocol
COP23	Twenty third Session of the Conference of Parties
CTCN	Climate Technology Centre and Network
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
EAC	East African Community
EC	European Commission
GAP	Gender Action Plan
GCCA+	Intra-ACP Global Climate Change Alliance Plus
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GEF	Global Environment Facility
LDCs	Least Developed Countries
MEAs	Multilateral Environmental Agreements
MRV	Monitoring, Reporting and Verification
NAPs	National Adaptation Plans
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
REC	Regional Economic Community
RIE	Regional Implementing Entity
SIDS	Small Island Developing States
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
WIM	Warsaw International Mechanism for loss and Damage associated with climate change impacts

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

TACKLING GLOBAL WARMING

The twenty third Session of the Conference of Parties (COP23) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and thirteenth Meeting of Parties to Kyoto Protocol (CMP13) were held from 6th to 17th November, 2017 in Bonn, Germany.

The second session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA1.2) also took place in Bonn in conjunction with COP23 and CMP13. COP 23/CMP13/CMA1.2 sessions were organized by Fiji and hosted at the headquarters of the UNFCCC Secretariat in Bonn, Germany.

The main purpose of the 2017 UN Climate Change Conference was to launch nations *towards the next level of ambition needed to tackle global warming and put the world on a safer and more prosperous development path.*

The Conference, coming just two years after the landmark adoption of the Paris Climate Change Agreement, also fueled the momentum among cities, states, regions, territories, business and civil society in support of national climate action plans, the internationally-agreed temperature goal and the wider objectives of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

COP 23 presented a moment of opportunity to keep momentum on the implementation of the Paris Climate Change Agreement. The conference allowed Parties to harness this collective enthusiasm to strive for ambitious goals and advance the concept of “**Talanoa**” which shaped the negotiations and consultations.

The Talanoa concept advocated for inclusive, respectful and participatory approach in decision making in order to move the global climate agenda forward. Furthermore, COP 23 provided an opportunity for East Africa to assert itself in global climate governance and ensure that the implementation of the Paris Agreement is congruent with the region’s development vision.

EAC delegation participated to these sessions and held bilateral meetings with number of development Partners. The Deputy Secretary General in charge of Productive and Social Sectors, Hon. Christophe Bazivamo led the delegation.



EAC PREPARATIONS

As part of the preparations for the COP23/CMP13/CMA1.2, the East African Community (EAC) Secretariat undertook national climate change consultative meetings. The national consultations identified national climate change priorities which informed development of the regional position paper that guided negotiations during the COP23/CMP13 and CMA1.2 sessions (*Annex 1*).

The regional position paper was communicated to the Chair of the African Group for Negotiators on Climate Change for the purpose of sharing the common voice of the EAC region on climate change to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) processes in Bonn.

In addition, the regional consultative meeting made key recommendations:

1. Partner States who have not ratified the Paris Agreement should speed up the process;
2. EAC Secretariat to expedite the implementation of the adopted road map of Paris Agreement;
3. EAC Secretariat to mobilize Resources and build the capacity on accounting of emissions and emission reductions in the region; and
4. The EAC Secretariat was advised to consult widely on the experience of West African Alliance on Carbon Markets and Climate Finance, Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) Alliance and explore the viability of:
 - (a) being a member of Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) Partnership; and
 - (b) establishment of the EAC Alliance on climate change.

KEY OUTCOMES

COP23/CMP13/CMA1.2



The conference adopted key decisions that include guidance on the completion of the Paris Agreement Work programme, launch of the Talanoa dialogue, prominence to pre-2020 implementation and ambition, operationalization of the local communities and indigenous people platform, establishment of the gender action plan, decision on Adaptation Fund and guidance to the Warsaw International Mechanism for loss and Damage associated with climate change impacts (WIM).

Fiji Momentum for Implementation: the Conference of Parties (COP 23) adopted a decision on the Fiji Momentum for Implementation that sets a stage for the negotiation in 2018 in a transparent, inclusive and costs-effective manner. The decision contains the design of the 2018 facilitative dialogue and outlines the importance of pre-2020 implementation and action. In the decision, COP23 agreed to accelerate the completion of the Paris Agreement work programme by COP 24 and welcomed the design of the 2018 facilitative dialogue or Talanoa

dialogue and agree to launch the dialogue in the beginning of January 2018.

Long term finance: the conference in recognizing the importance of adaptation finance and the need for public and grant-based resources for adaptation, urged developed country Parties to continue their efforts to channel a substantial share of public climate funds to adaptation activities and to strive to achieve a greater balance between finance for mitigation and finance for adaptation. The Conference adopted a decision requesting developed countries to prepare their next round of updated biennial submissions on strategies and approach for scaling up climate finance for 2018-2020, the Secretariat to explore ways and means to assist developing countries in assessing their needs and priorities and invited COP23 Presidency in organizing the 2018 high-level ministerial dialogue to consider topic on the access to climate finance.



Adaptation Fund: Parties decided that the Adaptation Fund (AF) shall serve the Paris Agreement and noted progress by Ad Hoc Working Group on Paris Agreement (APA) in undertaking preparatory work to address governance and institutional arrangement, safeguards and operating modalities for the Adaptation Fund to serve the Paris Agreement. The Adaptation Fund Board was encouraged to continue its deliberations on enhancing and streamlining accreditation policies for implementing entities, including reaccreditation of previously accredited entities.

Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage (WIM): the conference noted the concerns raised by Parties on the increasing frequency and severity of climate-related disasters that have affected many countries as well as increasing impacts associated with slow onset events and the need to avert, minimize and address the impacts through comprehensive risk management approaches: inter alia, through early warning systems, measures to enhance recovery and rehabilitation and build back and forward better, social protection instruments including social safety nets and transformational approaches.

The conference also invited Parties and stakeholders to submit to the secretariat by 1st February 2019, their views and inputs on possible elements to be included in the terms of reference for the review of the Warsaw International Mechanism. The Conference agreed to, inter alia, request by the Secretariat to organize an expert dialogue on loss and damage and encourage Parties to disseminate, promote and utilize WIM products and establishing a loss and damage contact point through UNFCCC national focal points.

Gender: the conference noted that gender-responsive climate policy continues to require further strengthening in all activities concerning adaptation, mitigation and related means of implementation (finance, technology development and transfer and capacity building) as well as decision-making on the implementation of climate policies. The conference adopted gender action plan and requested the Secretariat to prepare by November 2019, a synthesis report on implementation of the gender action plan and review implementation of the action plan at COP 25.

Agriculture: The conference requested the SBSTA and SBI to jointly address issues related to agriculture, consider the vulnerabilities of agriculture to climate change and approaches to addressing food security. The conference invited the submission of views by March 2018 on, inter alia, assessment of adaptation, adaptation co-benefits and resilience; improved soil carbon, health and fertility; improved nutrient use and manure management; improved livestock management systems; and socio-economic and food security dimensions of climate change. It also requests the SBs to report on progress and outcomes of work at COP 26.

Green Climate Fund: the conference noted with appreciation the expansion of the portfolio of the Green Climate Fund (GCF) which includes USD 41.8 Millions to support 130 requests in 92 countries through Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme, two thirds of which are in the least developed countries, small islands developing States and African States and USD 2.65 Billions to support 54 projects and programmes in 73 countries.

GCF Board was requested to ensure that all developing country Parties have access to all the financial instruments available through GCF and ensure application of the agreed policies of the Green Climate Fund. It was confirmed GCF will finance agreed full and agreed incremental costs to enable and support enhanced action by developing countries to tackle climate change in line with the relevant provisions in the governing instrument of GCF.

Global Environmental Facility (GEF): The conference noted the importance of the existing allocation for climate change and requested the Global Environment Facility (GEF) to further consider the needs and priorities of developing countries in the allocation for the climate change focal area in its seventh replenishment period. The conference invited Parties to submit via the submission portal, not later than 10 weeks prior to the twenty-fourth session of the Conference of the Parties (December 2018), their views and recommendations on the elements to be taken into account in developing guidance for the Global Environmental Facility. The conference

also welcomed the operationalization of the Capacity-building Initiatives for transparency and projects approved during the reporting period and requested GEF to provide adequate support to assist developing countries Parties.

The conference acknowledged that capacity building for countries with economies in transition is essential to enable them to implement effectively their commitments under the Convention. The conference invited Parties included in *Annex II* to the Convention and other Parties in a position to do so, the Global Environmental Facility, multilateral and bilateral agencies, international organization, multilateral development banks, international financial institutions and the private sector to continue to provide support for capacity building activities in countries with economies in transition that are currently receiving support.

Climate technology development and transfer: The Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN) was encouraged to continue strengthening partnership and collaboration with relevant stakeholders. EAC looks forward to strengthen partnership with CTCN. Through partnership, EAC expects to benefit to the technical assistance, information exchange and capacity building activities of CTCN.



BILATERAL MEETINGS



The delegation of East African Community (EAC) Secretariat held technical bilateral meetings with international Partners in the margins of UNFCCC COP23/CMP13/CMA1.2 sessions. The discussions focused mainly on EAC collaboration with partners in addressing the sustainable development challenges related to negative impacts of climate change.

The Partners met were: Global Environment Facility (GEF), African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) Secretariat, African Union Commission (AUC), Adaptation Fund Board (AFB) Secretariat, European Commission (EC), Green Climate Fund Secretariat, CUTS International, and Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) Partnership.

Global Environment Facility

The Global Environment Facility (GEF) delegation was led by H.E. Naoko Ishii, CEO and Chairperson. Discussions focused on potential areas where GEF could support in advancing the EAC integration agenda. The meeting deliberated on enhancing collaboration between GEF and EAC on climate change including the Capacity Building in Transparency (CBIT), biodiversity conservation and natural resources management.

Actions:

1. EAC to collaborate with the GEF to address environmental and climate change challenges in EAC region;
2. EAC to contact the GEF regional programmes In-charge to further guide the EAC to develop the regional programmes in area of climate change, biodiversity, desertification in particularly protection of buffer zone (i.e. lakes, rivers, oceans, wetlands) within the region; and
3. EAC to identify and collaborate with an implementing entity to develop and implement the GEF regional programme.



African, Caribbean and Pacific Secretariat

ACP Secretariat delegation was led by H.E. Dr. Patrick I. Gomes, Secretary General. The main focus was EAC's commitment to participate to EDF 11 Strategy through the Intra-ACP Global Climate Change Alliance Plus (GCCA+). EAC briefed that in order to fully participate to EDF 11 Strategy, EAC had developed a bankable project proposal that was ready to be submitted for consideration and approval. It was agreed ACP secretariat to work with EAC in the implementation of the regional development strategy.

Actions:

1. *ACP Secretariat would provide feedback on the consultations held in Bonn that will pave a way to the best option for EAC as a Regional Economic Community (REC) to fully benefit from the GCCA+; and*
2. *EAC Secretariat to specify the objectives and the type of actions eligible for financing and the expected results to EDF 11 Strategy through the Intra-ACP Global Climate Change Alliance Plus (GCCA+).*

African Union Commission

AUC delegation was led by the Director of Agriculture and Rural Economy. Discussions of the meeting focused on collaboration areas of the implementation of Paris Agreement, EDF11 Strategy on Climate Change, Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and implementation of Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) Programme (Phase I and Phase II).

AUC informed EAC that was developing a Continental Work Plan for EDF11 Strategy on Climate Change. EAC informed the AUC delegation that it's priority areas on climate change should be considered during the implementation of the Intra-ACP Global Climate Change Alliance Plus (GCCA+). In addition EAC recalled AUC support to finalize its Biosafety framework that was developed through the support of MEAs program (phase I) under AUC. The framework is yet to be validated by the Partner States.

Actions:

1. *EAC Secretariat to submit its priority areas to AUC to be incorporated / considered to the Continental Work Plan for EDF11 Strategy on Climate Change;*
2. *EAC Secretariat to participate in the regional meeting that will agree on the Continental Work Plan for EDF11 Strategy on Climate Change; and*
3. *AUC to internally consult and inform EAC on finalization of the Biosafety framework that was developed through the support of MEAs program (phase I).*

Adaptation Fund Board Secretariat

Adaptation Fund Board (AFB) Secretariat was led by Ms. Silvia Mancini, Operations Officer (Accreditation). The discussion focused on the ongoing EAC accreditation process as the Regional Implementing Entity (RIE). EAC reiterated its commitment to undertake any required measures that would allow the region to fast track the accreditation process.

Action:

EAC to submit the response on the AFB accreditation Panel concerns to EAC submissions immediately.

European Commission

The EU delegation was led by Dr. Roberto Ridolfi, Director of Sustainable Growth and Development. Discussions focused on EAC collaboration with EU in addressing the sustainable development challenges in particular climate change and disaster risk reduction. EAC indicated its commitment to participate to EDF 11 strategy through the Intra-ACP Global Climate Change Alliance Plus (GCCA+) and DRR programme. Further, EAC informed EU that EAC had indeed been EU Pillar Assessed and passed. Key EAC priority areas that would be part of the GCCA+ program are NDC implementation; Eco DRR approach; buffer zone protection and capacity building activities.

Action:

1. *EAC to submit its full project proposal so as to fully participate to EDF 11 Strategy through the Intra-ACP Global Climate Change Alliance Plus (GCCA+); and*
2. *EAC to share with EU the report on pillar assessment that may facilitate EAC getting direct funds to implement the GCCA+ program in the region.*

Green Climate Fund Secretariat

EAC met Green Climate Fund (GCF) Secretariat delegation from accreditation. The meeting discussed the ongoing EAC Accreditation process as the Regional Implementing Entity (RIE) to the GCF and readiness programme. EAC stated its readiness to submit any relevant documents so as to fast track the process of accreditation to the GCF and participate to the readiness program. It was recommended EAC to explore an opportunity to implement the readiness program that will enhance the region to access more funds from GCF.

Action:

1. EAC to submit relevant documents i.e. summary of pillar assessment report, status of accreditation to the Adaptation Fund Board, profile of projects being implemented by EAC Secretariat, climate change key instruments to enable GEF Secretariat advise EAC the best option to take in accreditation process;
2. GCF Secretariat to provide guidance as soon as possible on the best option of accreditation process to the EAC Secretariat; and
3. EAC to identify and collaborate with an implementing entity to develop and implement the GCF readiness programme in the region.

CUTS International

CUTS International delegation was led by Mr. Rashid S. Kaukab, Executive Director. The meeting focused on revitalizing the existing collaboration between EAC and CUTS International on a standing arrangement made to ensure that the most relevant priority areas of EAC on climate change namely, research, networking, advocacy and training are identified and implemented.

Action:

1. *The EAC Secretariat to communicate to CUTS International the priority areas on Climate Change: research, networking, advocacy and training. CUT International will then identify possible areas for collaboration; and*
2. *CUTS International to invite the EAC Secretariat be a member to a Climate Change Regional Forum.*

Nationally Determined Contribution Partnership

The Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) Partnership delegation was led by Mr. Jahan Chowdhury, Director, In-Country Engagement. Discussions provided a learning opportunity on what NDC Partnership is and how it works. The meeting also provided an opportunity for EAC to learn on how NDCs implementation can be supported. EAC stated its wish to join the NCD Partnership. NDC partnership secretariat advised EAC Secretariat to send a letter to express its interest to join the NDC partnership.

EAC Secretariat to become Associate Member of NDC Partnership would be good for EAC to be supported to access new funding that puts a region in a better positioning.

Action:

1. Awareness to partner states on NDC partnership is important. EAC to jointly organize a regional awareness workshop for Partner States on NDCs through NDC partnership financial and technical support will be organized by April 2018; and
2. EAC to consult widely and consider joining the NDC partnership.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR THE EAC REGION

There are opportunities that EAC region may benefit from the events and resolutions these include:

1	Accessing climate change funds from the UNFCCC bodies such as Green Climate Fund (GCF), Adaptation Fund (AF), Global Environment Facility (GEF) and other sources.
2	EAC can apply for sustainable or Climate Smart Agriculture funds from relevant funding sources to reduce carbon emission and improve food security in the region
3	Promoting the development and coordination of policy and investment frameworks at the national and regional levels.
4	Take opportunity of commitments from parties to the UNFCCC to develop programmes of supporting efforts within the Partners aimed to enhance adaptive capacity, strengthen resilience and reduce vulnerability and participate to global goal to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in the region.
5	EAC Accreditation to Green Climate Fund and Adaptation Fund need to be expedited to support Partners to benefit from direct access funds.
6	Consider modalities to support activities enabling private sector involvement in climate change activities and to seek opportunities to engage with the private sector, including local actors, on adaptation and mitigation actions at the regional levels.
7	Take opportunity from the Trust Fund of the Global Environment Facility for the Capacity-building Initiative.
8	There is need to pay more attention to creation of an enabling policy and regulatory environment in EAC to encourage and promote the uptake of renewable sources of energy building on the strong foundation that EAC has already laid.



CONCLUSION



There is global political consensus to work together and growing spirit of cooperation in climate change.

COP 23/CMP13 and CMA1.2. political commitment represents a moment of opportunity for EAC to assert itself in global climate governance and ensure that the implementation of the Paris Agreement are congruent with the regional sustainable development agenda.

For effectiveness of addressing climate change challenges in a region, a strong solidarity of EAC Secretariat with Partner States that are the most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change is required. The solidarity may unlock sustainable financing to climate change adaptation and mitigation measures in the region.

There are opportunities from UNFCCC, Partners and other donors. What is required is to meet the requirements and tap such opportunities. Engagement of private sector and other specialized agencies to climate change financing will enhance availability of climate change innovations and funds in the region. The Action Plan developed will guide EAC region to tap the opportunities (Annex 2).





EAC Delegation holds bilateral discussions with the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) Partnership Delegation led by Mr. Jahan Chowdhury, Director, In-Country Engagement.



EAC Delegation led by Hon. Christophe Bazivamo, Deputy Secretary General, Productive and Social Sectors holds bilateral discussions with H.E. Naoko Ishii, CEO and Chairperson of Global Environment Facility (GEF).



The EAC Secretariat, as a specialized Observer to UNFCCC processes, showcases the milestones, achievements and lessons learned from the implementation of climate change programmes in the region.

ANNEXES

KEY MESSAGES OF THE EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The adverse impacts of climate change in the East African Community (EAC) region are a huge threat to the region's socio-economic development, negatively affecting livelihoods and economies. These are evidenced through extreme weather phenomena (droughts and floods) that are occurring with greater frequency and intensity and results in food insecurity, energy insecurity, land degradation, loss of biodiversity, reduced revenue from tourism, increase in pests and diseases, sea level rise, water scarcity, natural resource based conflict and severe damage to infrastructure among others.

EAC takes note the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC or Convention), its Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement as the fundamental global legal framework on climate change. Therefore, all actions or measures related to climate change must be in full conformity with the principles and provisions of these instruments, in particular those of equity and common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities.

EAC acknowledges Decision 16/4 on Climate Change by African ministers of the environment who met in Libreville from 12 to 16 June 2017 at the sixteenth ordinary session of the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment.

EAC believes COP23/CMP13/CMA1.2 present a moment of opportunity to keep momentum on the implementation of the previous COPs resolutions and Paris Agreement. The conference should allow Parties to harness this collective enthusiasm to strive for ambitious goals. EAC advocates for inclusive, respectful and participatory approach that will lead to decision making that moves the global climate agenda forward.

2.0 KEY MESSAGES

The EAC position is informed by its climate change priorities and it aims to advocate for global recognition of the adaptation, mitigation and other climate actions undertaken by developing countries, and the cost incurred from the later. The region calls to develop mechanisms that will effectively support and strengthen the implementation of the Paris Agreement in developing countries. Adequate stakeholders' involvement to be ensured in the planning and implementation of the Paris Agreement; and Institutional arrangements already in place need to be anchored and enhanced to address the challenges of climate change.

On specific issues of mitigation, adaptation, loss and damage, finance, technology development and transfer, capacity building, transparency of action and support, compliance and global stocktake:

2.1 ADAPTATION

1. Adaptation is a priority for East African Community region.
2. Adaptation is the global responsibility therefore the developed countries has obligation of supporting adaptation goals and action as per Convention, and in order to effectively implement the actions and achieve the goals.
3. Formulation and implementation of National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) as the vehicle for prioritizing and communicating medium and long-term adaptation needs, and initiate national systems for long-term planning and implementation.
4. The need to advocate for mechanisms that will enable access to resources for strengthening the capacity to undertake the development and implementation of NAPs.
5. Advocate for mechanisms to boost the developing countries adaptive capacity in relation to responding to

prolonged droughts and enable their access to resources (Financial and Technological) for strengthening the capacity for developing and implementing NAPs.

6. The implementation of the Paris agreement should promote and increase the adaptive capacity and resilience in developing countries in the context of sustainable development.
7. On support for adaptation, developed countries to fulfil their commitments to support developing countries to address the adverse effects of climate change.
8. Clarity on modalities for reporting on adaptation elements of the NDCs.
9. Mechanisms for supporting the country in developing, disseminating and using adaptation knowledge in line with Article 6 of the Convention.

2.2 LOSS AND DAMAGE

1. The international community should recognize that the developing countries in particular the LDCs have limited financial, technological, human and institutional capacities to deal with loss and damage arising from the impacts of climate change.
2. The need to advocate for the development and strengthening of mechanisms and frameworks that would boost the developing country's adaptive capacity in relation to preparing for and responding to slow on-set events like droughts and floods.
3. Scaled up financial support for loss and damage is urgently required, including a permanent source of finance and delivery mechanism.
4. Loss and damage needs to be incorporated into all relevant processes in the implementation of the Paris Agreement, including the enhanced transparency framework and the global stocktake.

2.3 MITIGATION

1. Ensure mitigation actions consider co-benefits for adaptation and other development objectives in developing countries.
2. Mitigation initiatives to be informed by principles of the Convention particularly the principle of equity and principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities.
3. Global emission budget should be fairly and equitably divided among all Parties in accordance with the principles and provisions of the Convention so as to limit global warming in this century to below 1.5°C in accordance with the IPCC assessment. The distribution of the global emission budget should be undertaken in accordance with historical responsibilities, equity, capabilities and state of development. Emissions Reduction initiatives should take into account sustainable development needs in developing countries EAC requests for a decision on scope with adequate focus on 1.5oC, climate impacts and regional vulnerabilities, and that responds to the scientific assessments/benchmarks needed under Paris Agreement and COP.23 decisions. Developed country Parties should therefore take the highest mitigation ambition in the light of science.
4. Encourage Annex 1 parties to strengthen their commitments to climate change mitigation.
5. Development of clear mechanisms for facilitating developing countries' access to results-based financing to enable the country gain due benefits for forest management efforts.
6. Place a strong focus on and refine mechanisms for the international transfer of mitigation actions.
7. Clarification of mechanisms for enhancing the MRV capacities of the country and the associated transparency and accountability requirements and modalities, in line with Article 12 of the Paris Agreement.
8. The current level of global ambition does not put the international community on a track to limit average global temperature rise to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels. Parties must commit to more ambitious emission reduction targets and urgently peak global emissions to close the mitigation gap and secure emission pathways consistent

with limiting global temperature rise to below 1.5°C.

9. Enhancement of efforts to implement Pre-2020 actions in order to close the mitigation gap and not allow it to overlap into the Post-2020 era.
10. The use of market mechanisms should be voluntary and supplementary to domestic action and a cap will apply to ensure that mitigation commitments are the main domestic actions.
11. Double counting should be avoided and that use of market mechanisms should contribute to the sustainable development of the host country. In addition, the use of internationally transferred mitigation outcomes must ensure environmental integrity, must relate to emissions reductions included in NDCs that are quantified and measured against an absolute baseline or baseline scenario and must be in line with accounting guidance developed under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement.

2.4 NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTIONS (NDCs)

1. Implementation of Article 4 of the Paris Agreement should consider long term temperature goal set out in Article 2; progression on successive NDCs be informed by the outcomes of the global stock take; support for developing countries; and flexibility for Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and Small Island Developing States (SIDS).
2. The implementation of the NDC needs to Build on the on-going adaptation and mitigation actions and also allow harnessing experience generated within the country.
3. Developed countries to provide support to developing countries to fast-track the shift from the Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs) to Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs).
4. Consideration of the clean mechanisms such as the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) as a strategy to implement NDCs under the article 6 of the Paris Agreement.

2.5 FINANCE

1. Collaboration should be enhanced through the agreement between developing country Parties and the financial mechanism under the Convention and its constituted bodies in the designing of climate change actions.
2. Ensure that barriers for developing countries to access financial resources are removed.
3. Developed country parties are encouraged to fulfil their financial commitments.
4. Advocate for developed countries to scale up the provision of adequate, direct and predictable funding to enable developing countries meet their medium and long-term adaptation actions.
5. The Adaptation Fund has been a strong pillar in promoting and generating experience towards concrete adaptation actions in developing countries and needs to be fully integrated into the Paris Agreement architecture.
6. EAC recognizes the importance of the private sectors in the implementation of the Convention. However, developed countries need to remain responsible and sole actors under the convention to finance adaptation.
7. Roadmap for ensuring continuity and sustainability of contributions from developed countries and for scaling contributions to higher levels than the \$100bn commitment.
8. Clarity in distinguishing between Climate Finance and the ordinary ODA; clear definition of what constitutes Climate Finance.
9. Developed countries must fully implement their commitment to mobilise USD 100 billion per year by 2020. Clear pathways to meeting the targets are missing and urgent scaling up of the funding is needed.
10. Accessible, adequate, predictable and sustainable climate finance for developing countries is essential and should be allocated between adaptation and mitigation in a balanced manner. This finance must also be new and additional to existing Official Development Assistance, and should be filled primarily from public sources and

be grant-based.

11. In consistence with decisions 1/CP.16 and 5/CP.17 and 1/CP21, request Green Climate Fund (GCF) to streamline their procedures for support of formulation of National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) to the least developed countries. GCF and GEF must simplify the application, approval and disbursement processes particularly for LDCs.
12. The Least Developed Countries Fund is a dedicated source of funding for LDCs and needs to be adequately resourced.

2.6 DEVELOPMENT AND TRANSFER OF TECHNOLOGIES

1. Access to environmentally sound technology is indispensable to LDCs and other developing countries to enable emission reductions and adaptation to the impacts of climate change.
2. Developed countries to enhance predictable support for developing countries' access, adoption and diffusion of technologies.
3. LDCs must be supported to develop and implement technology related plans and strategies.
4. Increased funding that is earmarked for technology development and transfer is needed to access mitigation and adaptation technologies, and support innovation, the enhancement of endogenous technologies and collaborative approaches to research and development.
5. Support research and development of adaptive technologies related to climate change.
6. The Green Climate Fund and the Global Environment Facility need to elaborate simplified procedures to enable developing countries to access financial support for technology development and transfer and build the capacity to access these funds.
7. The bureaucratic procedure of the Climate Technology Centre and Network in handling requests from Parties should be reviewed and simplified to enable quick responses.
8. Advocating for mechanisms and frameworks for enhancing transfer of technology to levels that will be sufficient for stimulating effective action in agriculture, management of risks and impacts associated with extreme weather events, pest and disease control etc.; and beyond the bounds of machinery to include aspects such as crop varieties, post-harvest handling methods.
9. Development of the policy frameworks for supporting equitable and sustainable access for developing countries to the required technology and the diffusion of such technology to local levels.

2.7 CAPACITY BUILDING

1. There is need for enhance support for capacity building on climate change at all levels and across sectors in order to address climate change risks and impacts.
2. The development of mechanisms that will permit for country to enhance its capacity for fulfilling obligations on reporting and for undertaking modalities for transparency and accountability; and participation in climate change processes- policy development and implementation of actions.
3. Response measures taken to tackle climate change should not adversely affect our socio-economic endeavours of developing countries.
4. It is important to address the significant capacity gaps in LDCs for the effective implementation of climate actions, including for the elaboration, update and implementation of NDCs, formulation and implementation of National Adaptation Plans, mobilisation of climate finance and means of implementation.
5. The establishment of the Paris Committee on Capacity Building was a milestone in addressing gaps and needs in implementing capacity-building and further enhancing capacity-building efforts in a holistic and coherent manner.

6. Enhance coordination, implementation and monitoring, reporting and verification on the aggregate level while sectorial level responsibilities lie with existing institutional arrangements.
7. Urge developed countries to provide support to ensure that education, training and public awareness as reflected in the Paris Agreement are achieved.
8. Urge the Global Environment Facility (GEF) to honour its commitment to support establishment and operationalization of capacity building initiatives in a fair and transparent manner.

2.8 GENDER

1. Gender is a cross-cutting issue that needs to be mainstreamed across all areas of climate change responses and actions.
2. The empowerment of women will significantly enhance the effectiveness of adaptation and mitigation efforts at all levels and advance the SDGs and broader development objectives.
3. Developing countries require financing for the implementation of the Gender Action Plan (GAP) key activities.
4. Elaboration and clarity on elements of the new Gender Action Plan and mechanisms for adoption at national levels.
5. Guidance on the international level on the creation/provision of space for fostering the critical engagement of women from vulnerable developing countries.

2.9 TRANSPARENCY OF ACTION AND SUPPORT

1. There is need for enhanced transparency of information on support provided by developed countries to developing countries.
2. EAC recognizes enhanced transparency framework is the backbone of the Paris Agreement's architecture for raising ambition over time.
3. The region calls for a framework that must provide an accurate and reliable mechanism to address climate change and its impacts through action and support.
4. The framework must build trust and confidence among Parties, promote effective implementation and provide reliable information to take stock of the implementation of the Paris Agreement.
5. Support is essential for enabling developing countries to meet their reporting obligations.
6. Undue reporting burdens on developing countries should be avoided without compromising the reliability of the information or the integrity of the transparency system.

2.10 GLOBAL STOCKTAKE

1. The EAC region recognizes that the global stocktake is an important component of the Paris Agreement's mechanism to scale up fair and ambitious action that is consistent with equity and the best available science.
2. The region calls for the global stocktake that will lead Parties taking the necessary actions to put the world on track to limit the increases in global average temperature to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels and address the adverse impacts of climate change.
3. The global stocktake must be holistic – reviewing all elements of the Paris Agreement to effectively take stock of implementation of the Paris Agreement.

2.11 COMPLIANCE

EAC calls for a compliance mechanism that will enable the successful and effective implementation of the Convention and Paris Agreement. In this regard, the following should be observed:

1. Compliance mechanism should promote the implementation of, and enforcing compliance of all provisions of the agreement in order to ensure compliance of developed countries and facilitating implementation for developing countries.
2. The adoption of appropriate and effective procedures to promote implementation and compliance of the provisions of the new agreement in accordance with the differentiated commitments, contributions and actions of developed and developing Parties including the support of implementation and compliance is important.
3. The mechanism should ensure the integrity of the Paris Agreement by helping Parties to implement the Agreement while encouraging compliance with their obligations.

ISSUES THAT REQUIRE ACTION

S/NO.	REQUIREMENTS	ACTION	STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION
1.	Ratification of Paris Agreement	Partner States who have not ratified the Paris Agreement should speed up the process	
2.	Establishment of the EAC Alliance on climate change	EAC Secretariat to consult widely on the experience of West African Alliance on Carbon Markets and Climate Finance, MRV Alliance and explore the viability	
3.	Partnership with Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN)	EAC establish partnership with CTCN	
4.	Development of the regional programmes in area of climate change, biodiversity, desertification	EAC to contact the GEF regional programmes In-charge to guide the development of the programmes	
5.	Identification of an implementing entity	EAC to identify and collaborate with an implementing entity to develop and implement the GEF regional programme	
6.	EAC participation to EDF 11 Strategy through the Intra-ACP Global Climate Change Alliance Plus (GCCA+)	ACP Secretariat to provide feedback on the consultations held in Bonn that will pave a way to the best option for EAC as a Regional Economic Community (REC) to fully benefit from the GCCA+	
		EAC Secretariat to specify the objectives and the type of actions eligible for financing and the expected results to EDF 11 Strategy through the Intra-ACP Global Climate Change Alliance Plus (GCCA+)	
		EAC to submit its full project proposal so as to fully participate to EDF 11 Strategy through the Intra-ACP Global Climate Change Alliance Plus (GCCA+)	
		EAC to share with EU the report on pillar assessment that may facilitate EAC getting direct funds to implement the GCCA+ program in the region	

S/NO.	REQUIREMENTS	ACTION	STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION
7.	EAC accreditation process as the Regional Implementing Entity (RIE)	EAC to submit the response on the AFB accreditation Panel concerns to EAC submissions immediately	
		EAC to submit relevant documents i.e. summary of pillar assessment report, status of accreditation to the Adaptation Fund Board, profile of projects being implemented by EAC Secretariat, climate change key instruments to enable GCF Secretariat advise EAC the best option to take in accreditation process	
		GCF Secretariat to provide guidance as soon as possible on the best option of accreditation process to the EAC Secretariat	
		EAC to identify an implementing entity to develop and implement the GCF readiness programme in the region	
8.	Partnership with CUTS International	The EAC Secretariat to communicate to CUTS International the priority areas on Climate Change: research, networking, advocacy and training.	
		CUT International identify possible areas for collaboration	
		CUTS International to invite the EAC Secretariat be a member to a Climate Change Regional Forum	
9.	NDC partnership	Jointly organize the regional awareness workshop to EAC Partner States on NDCs through NDC partnership financial and technical support in April 2018	
		EAC to consult widely and consider joining the NDC partnership.	

DATES AND VENUES OF FUTURE SESSIONS

EVENT	DATES	VENUE
COP24/CMP14	3 - 14 December 2018	Poland
COP25/CMP15	11 - 22 November 2019	Latin American and Caribbean States
COP26/CMP16	9 - 20 November 2020	Western European and other States



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