



EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY



United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
COP24/CMP14/CMA1.3

**A BRIEF REPORT ON
EAC'S PARTICIPATION**

DECEMBER 2018

www.eac.int

EAC SECRETARIAT
ARUSHA, TANZANIA



EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY

THE TWENTY FOURTH SESSION OF THE
CONFERENCE OF PARTIES (**COP 24**) TO THE
UNITED NATIONS FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON
CLIMATE CHANGE (UNFCCC);

THE FOURTEENTH MEETING OF PARTIES TO
KYOTO PROTOCOL (**CMP14**)

AND

THE THIRD SESSION OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE
PARTIES SERVING AS THE MEETING OF THE
PARTIES TO THE PARIS AGREEMENT (**CMA1.3**)

2 - 14 DECEMBER 2018
KATOWICE, POLAND

A BRIEF REPORT ON EAC'S PARTICIPATION





CONTENTS

LIST OF ACRONYMS	7
1.0 BACKGROUND	8
1.1 Sessions of the Conference	8
1.2 Opening of the High Level Segment	8
2.0 EAC'S PREPARATIONS AND PARTICIPATION	10
3.0 KEY OUTCOMES FROM COP24/CMP14/CMA1.3	12
3.1 Adaptation	12
3.2 Climate Finance	13
3.3 Technology Development and Transfer	13
3.4 Global Stocktake	14
3.5 Common Time frames for Nationally Determined Contributions	14
3.6 Capacity Building	14
4.0 OUTCOMES FROM THE SIDE EVENTS	18
5.0 OUTCOMES FROM THE BILATERAL MEETINGS	20
6.0 CONCLUSION	24
ANNEXES	27

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
CMA1.3	Third session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement
CMP14	Fourteenth Meeting of Parties to Kyoto Protocol
COP24	Twenty Fourth 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

1.0

BACKGROUND

SUPPORTING IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PARIS AGREEMENT

The UN Climate Change Conference was held in Katowice, Poland from 2nd to 14th December 2018. The major objective was to adopt a package of decisions to support the implementation of the Paris Agreement and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. The session also reviewed the progress made in the implementation of resolutions of COP 23/CMP13/CM1.2 and took stock on the progress of the targets agreed during previous UN Climate Change Conferences.

1.1 Sessions of the Conference

The Conference comprised of the following sessions of:

- i. The twenty-fourth session of the Conference of Parties to UNFCCC (COP24);
- ii. The fourteenth session of the conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP 14);

- iii. The third part of the first session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA 1.3);
- iv. The forty-ninth session of Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SB1 49);
- v. The forty-ninth nine session of Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advise (SBSTA 49); and
- vi. The seventh part of the first session of Ad Hoc Working Group on the Paris Agreement (APA1.7)

1.2 Opening of the High Level Segment

The high-level segment was held on 3rd December, 2018. The High Level Segment for the Heads of State and Government was officiated by H. E. Andrzej Duda, President of the Republic of Poland, H.E. Antonio Guterezi, the Secretary- General of the United Nations, and Mr. Michał Kurtyka, COP 24 President, State Secretary in the Ministry of Energy in Poland.

THE PARIS CLIMATE AGREEMENT: KEY POINTS

Temperatures 2100



- Keep warming 'well below 2C'
- Continue efforts to limit the rise in temperatures to 1.5C

Financing 2020-2025



- Rich countries must provide \$US100bn from 2020, as a 'floor'
- Amount to be updated by 2025

Specialisation



- Developed countries must continue to 'take the lead' in the reduction of greenhouse gases
- Developing nations are encouraged to 'enhance their efforts' and move over time to cuts

Emissions goals 2050



- Aim for greenhouse gas emissions to peak 'as soon as possible'
- From 2050: rapid reductions to achieve a balance between emissions from human activity and the amount that can be captured by 'sinks'

Burden sharing



- Developed countries must provide financial resources to help developing countries
- Other countries are invited to provide support on a voluntary basis

Climate-related losses



- Vulnerable countries have won recognition of the need for 'averting, minimising and addressing' losses suffered because of climate change

Review mechanism 2025



- A review every five years. First mandatory world review: 2025
- Each review to show an improvement compared with the previous period

2.0

EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY'S PREPARATIONS AND PARTICIPATION



The East African Community (EAC) Secretariat undertook national climate change consultative meetings towards UNFCCC COP24 in the EAC Partner States' capitals from 18th October – 13th November, 2018.

The national consultations reviewed progresses in the implementation of the previous COP decisions and directives and identified climate change priorities to guide negotiations during COP24.

The outcomes from the national consultations were consolidated during a regional consultative meeting that was held in Arusha, Tanzania on 15th and 16th November, 2018.

The regional meeting developed an EAC Position Paper on Climate Change (*Annex 1*). The Position Paper was shared with the Africa Group of Negotiators (AGN) on climate change to inform Africa on the priorities of the EAC region during COP24 sessions.

The EAC delegation, including LVBC Secretariat, participated to COP24/CMP14/CMA1.3 sessions and held bilateral meetings with a number of development Partners.

The Principal Environment and Natural Resources Officer led the EAC delegation. The East African Community (EAC) Secretariat being an observer to UNFCCC processes organized side events to showcase the milestones, achievements and lessons learned from the implementation of climate change programs in the region.



3.0

KEY OUTCOMES FROM COP24/CMP14/CMA1.3



UNFCCC's COP24 session presented an opportunity to showcase measures to halt global warming, Parties' achievements in addressing climate change and promote mechanisms for strengthening resilience, cooperation and climate change mitigation including climate neutrality based carbon sequestration by forests and soils. Deliberations of COP24, CMP14 and CMA1.3 demonstrated multilateral cooperation on climate change. Key resolutions were on:

3.1 Adaptation

The conference welcomed the technical experts meetings on adaptation organized as part of the technical examination processes on adaptation and the technical paper on the opportunities and options for enhancing adaptation planning in relations to vulnerable ecosystems, communities and groups. The Parties and organizations were encouraged to build on the outcomes of the regional technical experts meeting when planning

and implementing adaptation actions. Parties were also encouraged to strengthen adaptation planning including engagement in the processes to formulate and implement National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) taking into account linkages with United Nation's Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and possible co-benefits between mitigation and adaptation and by mainstreaming adaptation in development planning.

It was recommended Parties and Non-Party stakeholders to mainstream gender consideration in all stages of their adaptation planning processes and the implementation of adaptation actions taking into account available guidance. Parties were advised to apply participatory and iterative approach to adaptation planning, implementation and investment with the long-term goal of transformational change to ensure that adaptation is flexible, robust and not maladaptive and to allow for the integration of the best available science.



3.2 Climate Finance

On climate finance, the conference called upon all Parties to initiate the process of setting up a new collective quantified goal at the twenty-fourth Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change from a floor of US\$100 billion a year by 2023 in line with the global stocktake.

The conference further called upon all Parties to initiate the first replenishment of the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and secure new and additional climate finance for the Green Climate Fund beyond its first round of mobilization and address existing funding gap due to unfulfilment of current commitments and currency exchange rate losses.

The conference urged all Parties to provide guidance to the Green Climate Fund to address the governance issues in order to fulfil the Fund mandates and emphasized the importance of maintaining the current balance of the Adaptation Fund board membership, operational policies and guidelines for developing countries to access the funds when it serves the Paris Agreement. Adaptation Fund (AF) remains to be important Fund to support concrete adaptation initiatives in developing countries.

The Conference decided under the CMA that the AF shall serve the Paris Agreement from 1 January 2019, subject to the decision by the Conference of Parties serving as the meeting of Parties to the KP (CMP). Parties agreed sources

of funding that “a variety of voluntary public and private sources” besides “the share of proceeds from market mechanism to be established under the Paris Agreement” would finance the AF.

The conference also urged developed country Parties counterparts to fulfil their commitment of mobilizing USD 100 billion a year by 2020 to support developing countries for climate resilience development and contribution to mitigation efforts; and all Parties to conclude in defining the modalities for biennially communicating information on the provision of public financial resources to be deposited in the registry to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

3.3 Technology Development and Transfer

On Technology Development and Transfer, the conference called upon developed country Parties for support to create enabling environment for technology innovation, development and transfer by removing all barriers that hinder developing countries Parties’ access to technology. The Conference stressed that the technology mechanism or framework shall enhance availability and capacities of developing countries to access appropriate technology to implement the Paris Agreement. The conference called upon all Parties for periodic assessments of the technology support to developing countries which shall be aligned with the global stocktake.

Regarding review of the Climate Technology Centre and Network, the conference noted the management response of the UNEP on relevant findings and recommendations of the independent review of the effective implementation of the Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN). The conference invited Parties and CTCN to enhance the provision of support for strengthening the capacity of the National Designated Entities as appropriate.

3.4 Global Stocktake

The conference recognized the global stocktake referred to in Article 14 of the Paris Agreement to be crucial in increasing collective ambition of actions and support toward achieving the purpose and long term goals of the Paris Agreement in a nationally determined manner. The conference reiterated on the need for the global stocktake to be conducted in the light of equity and the best available science pursuant to Article 14 of the Paris Agreement.

The conference decided that full consideration will be given to equity in term of the processes, thematic areas and the outcomes of the global stocktake in a cross-cutting manner to reflect the linkages between action and support. Furthermore, the conference decided that global stocktake will have components on information collection and preparation, technical assessment focusing on taking stock of the implementation of the Paris Agreement and consideration of the outputs focusing on discussing the implications of the findings of the technical assessment with view of achieving the outcomes of the global stocktake.

3.5 Common Time frames for Nationally Determined Contributions

The conference welcomed the progress made in the consideration of common time frame for Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) of the Paris Agreement and took note of the rich exchange of views and range of options considered and proposed by Parties on the matter. The conference decided that Parties shall apply common time frames to their NDCs to be implemented from 2031 onward.

3.6 Capacity Building

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.

3.7 Declarations

Declarations by Heads of State and Government Heads of State and Government recognized the need for effective and progressive response to the urgent threats of climate change. The three complementary declarations were adopted:

- i. **Solidarity and Just Transition Silesia Declaration** - its signatories reaffirm that the social aspect of the transition to a low-carbon economy is key to achieving broad public acceptance of the changes taking place.
- ii. **The Silesian Ministerial Declaration “Forests for Climate”** - parties pledge to take action to preserve and improve the condition of greenhouse gas absorbers and tanks, including primarily forests.
- iii. **Driving Change Together - Katowice Partnership for Electromobility** - this draws attention to the significant challenge related to emissions caused by transport. The Electromobility Partnership focuses on technological and organisational change, steering the world towards zero emission transport.





ON THE ROAD TO PARIS 2015 AND BEYOND

BRIEF HISTORY OF CLIMATE CHANGE ACTION



PARIS AGREEMENT ON CLIMATE CHANGE (COP21)

KEEP GLOBAL TEMPERATURES RISE

WELL BELOW **2°C** WITH ASPIRATION TO **1.5°C**

ALL COUNTRIES TO REPORT REGULARLY ON THEIR EMISSIONS AND EFFORTS TO REDUCE THEM

NEW TRANSPARENCY AND ACCOUNTING SYSTEM IN PLACE

EVERY **5 YEARS**

REVIEW EACH COUNTRY'S CONTRIBUTIONS TO GHG EMISSIONS CUTS SO THAT THEY CAN BE SCALED UP

DEVELOPED COUNTRIES TO PROVIDE

\$100BN

CLIMATE FINANCE PER YEAR UNTIL 2025

WHAT DO GLOBAL CITIZENS THINK?

78%

WANT THEIR COUNTRIES TO TAKE MEASURES TO REDUCE GHG EMISSIONS EVEN IF OTHER COUNTRIES DON'T

70%

NOT SATISFIED WITH PAST UN CLIMATE NEGOTIATIONS

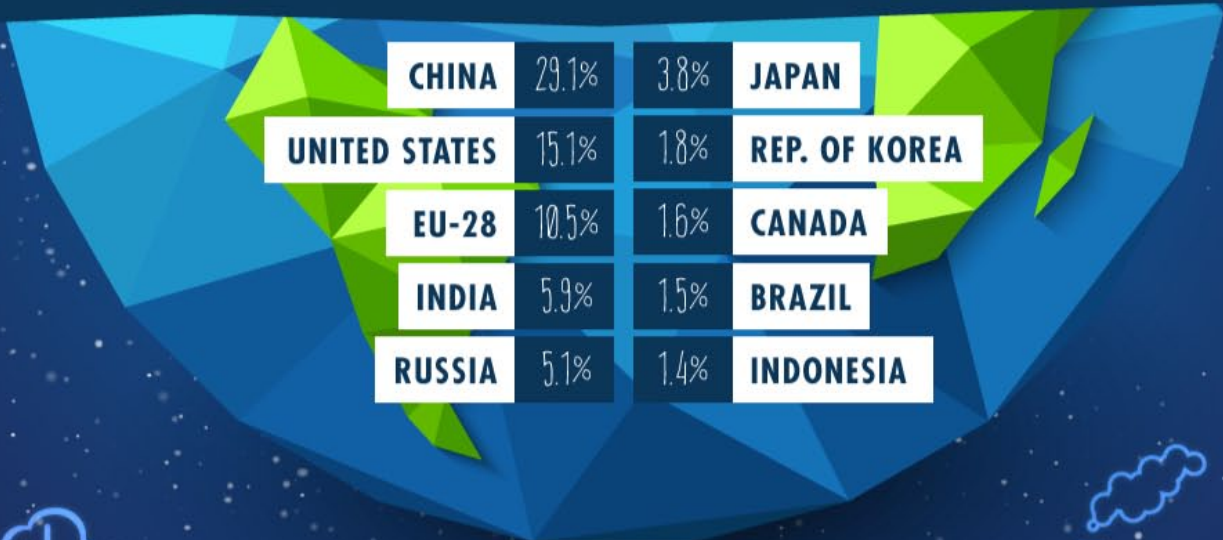
56%

SUPPORT RENEWABLE ENERGY SUBSIDIES

90%

SUPPORT A CARBON TAX

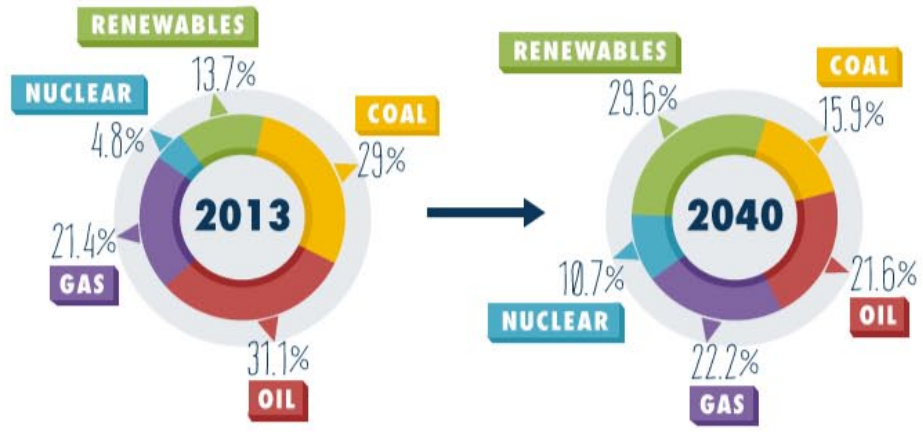
SHARE IN GLOBAL CO2 EMISSIONS (2013)



KEY CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION ACTIONS

- Increasing energy efficiency in industry, buildings and transport
- Increasing investment in renewables
- Reducing the use of the least-efficient coal-fired power plants
- Phasing out fossil fuel subsidies
- Putting a price on carbon
- Forest conservation and management

GLOBAL ENERGY MIX CONSISTENT WITH 2°C GOAL



TOTAL ENERGY DEMAND
13 563 Mtoe

TOTAL ENERGY DEMAND
15 375 Mtoe

4.0

OUTCOMES FROM THE SIDE EVENTS



At the margins of COP24 sessions, EAC Secretariat in collaboration with GIZ office in Kampala organized a side event with the view of sharing information and showcasing best practices on the implementation of climate change projects and programs in the East African region.

The side event was held on 8th December, 2018 under the theme "*implementing the Paris Agreement: Adaptation and Mitigation efforts in East African Community*".

Key presentations on climate change matters of regional and global importance were delivered and discussed during the side event by EAC Secretariat, LVBC, GIZ and NDC Partnership.

The focus areas were:

- i. Success stories, lessons learned and future plans in addressing climate change in the East African Community, presented by the EAC Secretariat;

- ii. Climate Change Initiatives in Lake Victoria Basin, presented by the Lake Victoria Basin Commission (LVBC) Secretariat;
- iii. Development of Carbon Markets in East African Community, presented by GIZ, Kampala Office; and
- iv. Updates on NDC Partnership activities in East African Community, presented by NDC Partnership.

Key observations from the discussions:

- i. The need for predictable and adequate finance mechanism for effective implementation of the climate change projects and programs;
- ii. The need to manage the transition of Kyoto Protocol related capacity and projects to the Paris Agreement context engaging in pilots on the ground;



iii. The need to support and promote access to opportunities under market mechanisms and climate finance at national and regional level; and

iv. The need to revise the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) to accommodate broad stakeholders' views, interests and emerging issues embedded in the national development vision and strategies.

5.0

OUTCOMES FROM THE BILATERAL MEETINGS



The East African Community delegation held technical bilateral meetings with international Partners in the margins of UNFCCC COP24/CMP14/CMA1.3 sessions.

The discussions aimed to enhance EAC collaboration with partners in addressing climate change challenges.

The Partners that met were European Commission (EC), African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) Secretariat, Adaptation Fund Board (AFB) Secretariat,

European Commission and African, Caribbean and Pacific Secretariat, 5th December 2018

Mr. Nicola Di Pietrantonio, Programme Manager in Brussels, represented the EU, while ACP Secretariat was represented by Dr. Pendo Maro, Team Leader, EDF 11 strategy through the Intra-ACP Global Climate Change Alliance Plus (GCCA+).

Discussions focused on improving the project on Supporting Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation Actions in the East African Community region. The meeting discussed comments provided by EU to the draft of the above project document.

Action:

The meeting agreed that EAC would revise the project document with its annexes and submit to EU by 8th December 2018.



CUTS International, 5th December 2018

The EAC delegation met CUTS International and agreed on the following **actions**:

- i. EAC will collaborate with CUTS International to organize a regional workshop on Koronivia Joint Work Programme on Agriculture in March 2019. The objective of the workshop will be to prepare for agriculture UNFCCC discussions of June 2019; and
- ii. Possible collaboration to develop EAC CSA programme. The Concept Paper will be shared to CUTs to see the possibility of support.

Adaptation Fund Board Secretariat, 7th December 2018

Adaptation Fund Board (AFB) Secretariat was represented by Ms. Silvia Mancini, Operations Officer (Accreditation). The discussions 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:

The meeting agreed EAC Secretariat to submit the response on the AFB accreditation Panel concerns by 14th December 2018.

International Network of Basin Organization (INBO)

Lake Victoria Basin Commission (LVBC) Secretariat was invited by the International Network of Basin Organization (INBO) to deliver a presentation on financing climate change adaptation in transboundary Basins. The presentation was linked to the Adapting to climate change in Lake Victoria Basin Project. Key issues presented included overview of climate change impacts in the Lake Victoria Basin, technical and institutional response measures and the scope of the climate change adaptation project and expected outcomes.

The key messages relevant to EAC from the meeting are:

- i. Adaptation Fund (AF) is now accepting transboundary basins authority's application for funds using existing application procedures;
- ii. INBO was requested to request AF and GCF to adjust application requirements for Basins to access funds;
- iii. Using LVBC and UNEP experiences, EAC can apply funds for other transboundary ecosystems; and
- iv. INBO agreed to Partner with LVBC and develop Climate Change Project to upscale the current climate project. LVBC will take up and officially write to INBO.
- v. It was noted that EAC Secretariat presented programme proposal on Climate Smart Agriculture and requested AfDB for financial support. Therefore, LVBC proposal on CSA will be linked to the big EAC proposal submitted to AfDB.

United Kingdom International Climate Finance

A UK Government is committed to support developing countries to respond to the challenges and opportunities.

Relevant to EAC:

UK, Germany and Norway have committed US\$5 billion for countries, communities and companies who bring forward ambitious projects to halt deforestation. UK International Climate Finance is therefore supporting to build resilience to adapt to climate change; ensure the vast expansion in infrastructure in developing countries is low carbon and climate resilient; and to halt deforestation and create profitable, sustainable supply chains. There are UK companies that provide loans to private sectors in development countries in renewable energy. EAC may explore the modalities to apply for the funding.

Nordic Co-operation

Apart of NDF, Nordic cooperation is supporting local Communities and indigenous people platforms to exchange of knowledge, promote capacity building and enhance the engagement of local communities and indigenous peoples in the UNFCCC process. Nordic towns and cities also contribute to developing countries towns and cities to be resilient to climate change.

Relevant to EAC:

EAC to explore the possibility to partner with NDF, Nordic countries to support cities and towns in EAC Partner States.





6.0

CONCLUSION



The outcome of COP 24/CMP14/CMP1.3 shows global political consensus to work together.

The outcome further represents an opportunity for EAC to implement the Paris Agreement in the context of achieving regional sustainable development agenda.



ANNEXES

Key messages of East African Community

The EAC position was informed by its climate change priorities and it advocates for global compliance and actions in adaptation, mitigation, finance, development and transfer of technologies and capacity building for effective implementation of Paris Agreement. EAC calls for developed country Parties to honor their commitment and increase ambition in the post 2020 period.

Adaptation

Discussions under Article 7 paragraph 10 and 11 of Paris Agreement, APA/Article 4, SBI/Agenda 3 and SBSTA/Agenda13 (Art.9 paragraph 7).

Adaptation is the global responsibility therefore the developed countries have obligation of supporting adaptation goals and actions as per Convention, and in order to effectively implement the actions and achieve the goals. At regional level; Adaptation is a priority hence the need for 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.

EAC emphasizes for an increased availability, accessible and predictable financial resources for adaptation measures through a Paris Agreement transparency framework.

Loss and damage

Discussions under Article 8 of Paris Agreement and SBSTA/Agenda 4.

East African Community reiterates its call for the need to incorporate loss and damage into all relevant processes in the implementation of the Paris Agreement, including the enhanced transparency framework and the global stocktake.

Financial support for loss and damage is urgently required; particularly by LDCs and SIDs. East African Community calls for establishment of a dedicated source of finance and mechanism for delivery.

Mitigation

Discussions under APA, item 3

East African Community calls for ensuring mitigation actions consider co-benefits for adaptation and other development objectives in developing countries. 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 to below 1.5°C in accordance with the IPCC assessment.

Carbon markets and non-markets approaches

Discussions under APA Article 4.2 and SBSTA Item 11c.

Within the virtuous cycle that is the Paris Agreement, Article 6 plays a crucial role in helping Parties fulfil their NDCs and ratchet up ambition. Parties can undertake cooperative approaches including internationally transfer of mitigation outcomes to meet their nationally determined contributions (NDCs). Further, approaches must be allowed to all Parties and other stakeholders and must respect environmental integrity, rigorous accounting, credible governance and effectively contribute to enhancing mitigation and adaptation ambition.

EAC emphasizes the need for balance in the standards applied to cooperative approaches and to the mechanism to contribute to the mitigation of greenhouse gas emissions and support sustainable development in order to keep a level playing field for all Parties, and not disadvantage those that have to rely on a centrally operated mechanism for lack of capacity to develop their own approach.

Article 6 of the Paris Agreement in the context of the carbon markets, should take into account the transition of the existing CDM projects to ensure continuity of actions beyond 2020 and in order not to lose the capacities that have been built up in terms of project activities but also institutional capacity. Article 6.8 should consider adaptation benefits mechanism under the non-market approaches. Approaches to sustainable development shall enhance the linkages and synergies between existing mechanisms without duplication (mitigation, adaptation, finance technology development and transfer and capacity building) and provide funding for developing countries NDCs.

EAC reiterates a need to avoid double counting and use of market mechanisms shall contribute to the sustainable development of the host country.

Finance

Discussions under APA/Agenda 12, SBI/Agenda 4, Article 9 para 5 of Paris Agreement and SBSTA/Agenda13 (Article9 paragraph 7).

EAC reiterates the importance of the mobilization and securing predictable and adequate financial support for implementation of actions for addressing the adverse effects of climate change. It affirms the need for enhanced transparency of reporting, accountability and modality as crucial for assessing climate finance flows and the implementation of the obligations of developed countries under the Paris Agreement.

It is evident that post 2020 arrangements on finance, and more specifically, procedures for the communication of indicative support envisaged in the Paris Agreement is lagging behind.

EAC reiterates the removal of barriers for developing countries to access financial resources and encourage developed country parties to fulfil their financial commitments. EAC further calls for developed countries to scale up the provision of adequate, new and additional, gender sensitive, direct, reportable and predictable funding to enable developing countries meet their medium and long-term adaptation actions; and clarity in distinguishing between Climate Finance and the Ordinary Development Assistance (ODA) is required.

Developed countries to fulfil their commitment of US\$ 100 billion annually by 2020 as part of commitment to enhance the predictability, sustainability and adequacy of the provision of finance, technology and capacity-building support to African countries.

Parties to initiate the process to consider a new collective quantified goal, from a floor of US\$ 100 billion per year by 2023 in line with the global stocktake, at the twenty-fourth Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

EAC supports the need for the developed country Parties to fulfil the commitment to provide the UD\$ 100billion annually up to 2020 and to enhanced ambition for post 2020.

Development and transfer of technologies

Discussions under SBSTA 49 Item 5 and SBI Item 14(a) and (b).

Parties should continue to elaborate the scope and modalities for the periodic assessment of the effectiveness of the Technology Mechanism and adequacy of the support provided to the Technology Mechanism in supporting the implementation of the Paris Agreement on matters relating to technology development and transfer.

Exhaustive elaboration of the technology framework that would provide overarching guidance to the technology mechanism under the agreement is paramount. Parties should consider supporting the National Designated Entities (NDEs) of the Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN) to enable them operationalize their respective offices and deliver on their roles. Parties are encouraged to consider increasing funding for Technology Needs Assessment in view of the requirements of NDC implementation.

Parties should ensure inclusion of technology transfer in the transparency framework and global stock-take process. Parties should consider the role of Indigenous knowledge continues to play in resilience building of local communities.

Capacity building

Discussions under SBI Agenda 16.

EAC reiterates the value of the objective and scope of capacity-building in developing countries and note a progress made in the implementation of the framework for capacity-building in developing countries at the institutional, systemic and individual level.

The current and emerging areas in the context of the Convention and the Paris Agreement should be taken into account in the further implementation of the capacity-building framework in developing countries. 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.

EAC affirms the need for capacity building to respond to the climate change impacts in terms of technical knowledge, coordination and institutional support across all sectors.

Response measures

Discussions under SBI Item 17(a), SBSTA 49 Item 9 (a), (b) and c).

East African Community reaffirms response measures taken to tackle climate change should not adversely affect socio-economic endeavours of developing countries.

EAC supports African group that measures taken to combat climate change should not constitute a means of arbitrary or unjustifiable discrimination or a disguised restriction on international trade, in particular regional exports. EAC calls for avoidance of shifting responsibility to developing country parties through a focus on economic diversification and just transition of jobs, which should include and focus on an understanding of the impacts of the policies of developed country parties in developing country parties.

Reduced Emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD-plus)

Discussions under SBSTA 49 Item 11(a)

EAC emphasizes the importance of these cooperative approaches including REDD plus and incentives should be provided by the developed country parties to implement Article 6 of the Paris Agreement. REDD plus should promote environmental integrity and sustainable development in developing country parties.

There is a need to conclude discussions on institutional arrangements and coordination of support to make REDD-plus more effective on the ground. National Focal Points and stakeholders should be encouraged and facilitated to continue to meet on an annual and voluntary basis to share their experiences, best practices and challenges while learning from each other. In order to implement the REDD-plus, Green Climate Fund should include provisions to incentivize non-carbon benefits associated with its implementation of REDD-plus.

Agriculture

Discussions under SBSTA 49: Agenda 8 and SBI49: Agenda 9.

The impacts of climate change are highly affecting agriculture practices in East African Community region. The Koronivia Joint Work on Agriculture should catalyse concrete actions including scientific research and science in of building resilience to our agriculture systems. East African Community encourages all Parties to engage constructively so that we achieve a common goal to ensure food security for our people.

The Koronivia Joint Work on agriculture should address the vulnerabilities of agriculture to climate change, reduce food insecurity, address gender, and eradicate poverty amongst communities whose livelihoods depend on agriculture. The modalities for implementing the Koronivia Joint Work on agriculture shall take into account women and men farmers at the grassroots to tackle the challenges of climate change by equipping them with the means of implementation (finance, capacity building as well as appropriate technology).

Facilitating implementation and compliance

Discussions under APA 7.1/ CMA 1.3/ COP24 agenda 5.

Parties should continue to engage and work for developing the modalities and procedures of the compliance mechanism.

Compliance mechanism should enable the successful and effective implementation of the Convention and Paris Agreement. 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.

The Talanoa dialogue

EAC calls Parties to ensure a balance between adaptation and mitigation under the Talanoa dialogue. Parties should make optimal use of gathered information and in a balance manner from the dialogue.

Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)

Discussions under Agenda for APA 1.7, Item 3 a) (b) and (c).

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 and transparency of support.

Discussions on the implementation of the NDC should enable developing country parties to employ the latest clean technologies to realize a low carbon and climate-resilient development outcome. International support in form of finance, investment, technology development and transfer, and capacity building will enhance effective implementation of the NDCs.

The Nationally Determined Contributions should be aligned with national and sub-national planning and development strategies; innovatively mobilize domestic resources and strategically tap on international funding; establish robust monitoring and evaluation frameworks to follow-up and assess the implementation progress; and ensure multi-stakeholders engagement.

The common timeframe for NDCs should be five years to allow for ease of comparability and harmony with the cycle of the “global stocktake”. The registries referred to in the Paris Agreement Article 4(12) and Article 7(12) should be simple to enable each party to access information with ease and ensure the comparability of information submitted by parties.

Developing country parties need support (both technical and financial) from the developed country parties in order to implement the already in place NDCs. Future goal of the NDCs should be aligned to national goals and strategies including a common timeframe. The NDCs should also be linked to the global stock take which needs to be as transparent and in a balanced manner.

Transparency of Action and Support

Discussions under APA Agenda 5.

EAC recognizes a transparency framework of the Paris Agreement as an architecture for raising ambition over time. There is need for enhanced transparency of information on support provided by developed country parties to developing country parties.

EAC calls for a framework that must provide an accurate and reliable mechanism to address climate change and its impacts through action and support.

Gender and Climate Change

Discussions under SBI Agenda 18 and COP Agenda 15.

EAC reaffirms gender is a crosscutting issue that needs to be mainstreamed across all areas of climate change responses and actions. Financing measures should be availed for developing countries to develop, review and implement the Gender Action Plans.

Pre-2020 action

Pre-2020 actions are important to the EAC region. There is a need to match ambitious transition with similar commitment to raise the ambition by developed country parties. The gap of financial support must be closed and mitigation ambition must be met. EAC calls for full ratification of the Kyoto Protocol-Doha Amendment by all Parties.



East African Community
EAC Close
Off Afrika Mashariki Road
P.O.Box 1096
Arusha, Tanzania

Tel: +255 27 2162100
Fax: +255 27 2162190
Email: eac@eachq.org
www.eac.int