

EAST AFRICA REGIONAL FORUM FOR NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTIONS & SUPPORTING FUNDING INSTRUMENTS

18 – 19 June 2014, Hôtel De Mille Collines Kigali, Rwanda

CONFERENCE REPORT



*Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.*



United Nations
Climate Change Secretariat




On behalf of
 **Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety**

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Background

The 17th Conference of Parties (COP 17) of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) established the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action (ADP) with the objective of developing a protocol, another legal instrument or an agreed outcome with legal force under the Convention, applicable to all Parties. In the past two years, the ADP has devoted its work to discussing substantive and technical aspects of the 2015 agreement and has also considered options to increase the pre-2020 ambition.

In this context, the COP invited all Parties to initiate or intensify domestic preparations for their Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs). These contributions should be communicated to the UNFCCC well in advance of COP 21 to be held in Paris in 2015.

Despite growing concerns over the pace of international negotiations, the climate policy landscape is evolving rapidly among many countries. UNFCCC secretariat and its partners are concerned that many countries may not be able to make full utilization of the evolving instruments due to information gaps and capacity constraints.

While the determination and implementation of national policy is a sovereign right of each country, regional and international partners are offering support to Parties in having access to the relevant information and, coordinate the provision of support requested. It is therefore necessary to maintain implementation of existing agreements in order to enhance capacity, build confidence and trust in cooperative institutions as well as ensure that the international response to the climate crisis is rooted in on-going country driven actions.

Realizing the importance of INDCs, in re-shaping climate change responses among the East African Community (EAC) states, GIZ Energy Programme Uganda, UNDP and the UNFCCC Regional Centre in Kampala organized a two day conference for stakeholders from within the Region. The conference took place from the 18th – 19th June 2014 at De Milles Collines Hotel in Kigali, Rwanda.

Participants were drawn from Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania, Ethiopia, Rwanda and Burundi. It included key decision makers and officials from government ministries and agencies responsible for developing/implementing National Climate Change Policies and Renewable Energy for EAC Countries.

Key institutions present included the Ministries responsible for Environment and Climate Change, Energy, Designated National Authorities (DNAs), representatives of the private sector companies engaged in carbon finance projects. The East African Community (EAC) Secretariat, East African Power pool (EAPP), UNFCCC's Regional Collaboration Centre in Kampala (RCC), non-state actors and private sector players and development partners involved in climate change mitigation and renewable energy in the region were also represented.

The workshop provided information on the status of the evolving climate policy framework and acted as a forum for discussion on national priorities and regional cooperation on aspects of climate change mitigation. It outlined how existing and recently established mechanisms including the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) and Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs) can support the preparation and implementation of the INDCs.

Aim and Objectives

The main objective of the workshop was to provide a forum for East African countries to initiate or intensify the identification of domestic preparations for their Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs). The specific objectives were to:

- ✓ Consider ways of ensuring coherence and effectiveness in the development of National and Regional Climate Policy process
- ✓ Identify country priorities and support needs for Intended National Mitigation Contributions
- ✓ Consider national and regional development goals and challenges in the context of Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency sector within INDCs
- ✓ Consider the role of Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) and National Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs) in the wider climate change mitigation and sustainable development agendas
- ✓ Consider means for supporting regional priorities on climate change adaptation and mitigation

The expected outcomes/outputs of the Workshop were as follows:

- ✓ coherency and effectiveness in the development of National and Regional Climate Change Policy processes promoted;
- ✓ national priorities and support needs for National Mitigation Contributions identified;
- ✓ national and regional development goals and challenges in the context of Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency sector identified;
- ✓ the role of Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) and National Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs) in the wider climate change mitigation and sustainable development agendas identified; and
- ✓ means for supporting regional priorities on climate change adaptation and mitigation identified agreed upon.

Modes of delivery

The workshop employed different methodologies to effectively realize the objectives set. It identified a broad array of issues for discussions, specialists to participate,

institutions to be involved and stakeholders with active participation in the climate change sector.

The sessions involved both plenary presentations where wealth of experiences were shared and numerous lessons learnt during discussions. Each session involving a series of presentations and was followed with general discussions. This triggered a high level of conceptual thinking that added greatly to generation of key concerns to be addressed in order to achieve both the workshop objectives and the revision of programmes that were being presented.

Opening remarks

During the opening of the workshop, the GIZ Deputy Programme Director of the Energy Programme in Uganda Ms Ina Hommers took participants through the objectives of the workshop. She highlighted GIZ Energy Programme interventions and re-iterated GIZ's commitment to supporting climate change mitigation in the region. She appreciated all the participants from the different East African States for setting aside time to take part in the regional workshop.

In a speech read for her by Mr. Brian Otiende (from EAC Secretariat), Hon Jesica Eriyo (the EAC Deputy Secretary General) began by congratulating the organizers of the meeting. She hailed the recent efforts by member states in addressing the increasing impacts of climate change in the region. Specifically, the development of the national climate change policies and other climate mitigation strategies like REDD+, NAPAs, NAMAs and active participation at the UNFCCC COP dialogues among others were recognized.

While making reference to the EAC constitution, the Deputy Secretary General said although the main objective of EAC is economic and political integration, she emphasized that these cannot be achieved without investing in efforts to seek for solutions to the negative impacts of climate change. She re-iterated that among the recent progress in climate change management at the regional body is the recent development of the regional climate change policy and master plan that has been approved by the council of ministers and the respective heads of states of EAC. A working group on climate change, energy, fossil fuel has been established in partner states to oversee implementation of the climate change policy. These groups shall play critical roles in the mitigation sector owing to the fact that most EAC states of recent are in preparations to start exploiting oil and natural gas that may increase emission threshold of the region. A regional strategy for scaling up modern energy access to promote the use of renewable energy in the region has been developed.

Due to its efforts in the region, the EAC was accorded an observer role at UNFCCC Climate dialogue during COP18 in Doha in 2012. This provides reasonable avenues to champion EAC regional climate change needs and concerns to the international community. Of a great concern is the limited capacities and infrastructure that hinders

mitigation efforts. To address the concerns, she emphasized that a multi-sectoral approach is required if sustainable development and emissions reductions is to be realized in the region. The concept of “green industries” and infrastructure development was stressed.

She reiterated that EAC is committed and shall always work in close collaboration with partners and other institutions to ensure that the region’s climate change objectives are realized and a follow up workshop would be organized to directly follow up with partner states on the different action points discussed during the workshop.

Latest developments in climate negotiations

While submitting on the AWG Durban Platform on Enhanced Action, Mr. Conor Barry from UNFCCC Secretariat in Bonn stressed the relevance of the framework for national policy preparation and implementation. After providing a brief history of the convention, Mr. Conor said that over the years parties have always grappled with the concern of ensuring equity and basing COP decisions on the principle of rational science. This has always been a challenge. During COP19 in Warsaw, parties were requested to come up with Intended Nationally Determined Contributions to be submitted to the secretariat before the COP20 in Lima and more so before COP21 in Paris expected to coincide with the coming into force of the second agreement and commitment period of KP.

Key concerns under this concept are; should contributions only be limited to mitigation or it can also take the form of adaptation? The issue of how differentiation between the parties and how related support shall be accounted still needs to be streamlined.. To ameliorate this, all countries have been requested to make mitigation contributions in accordance with the principle of equity and science upon which all the outcome shall be determined. It was recommended that parties can take advantage of the forth coming UN Secretary General’s Heads of States/government summit in New York to push for this agenda forward. COP20 in Lima/ Peru shall also provide an appropriate avenue.

UNFCCC strongly believes that to be effective in the on-going mitigation responses, INDCs should be anchored into national planning and development frameworks and not as “an-add on” scenario. Decision makers should also be in position to identify means of delivery in regard to what is being done through existing policies, support systems and immediate actions that can be undertaken. Extensive analysis of what we can do now to avoid locking of investments should be accorded high priority as we define plans for implementation and seek additional support available prior to inscription.

East African Climate Change Policy frameworks and Regional Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency initiatives

EAC Regional Policy Framework

The EAC climate change coordinator started his presentation with an overview of climate change impacts in the region and stressed the need for a multi-sectoral approach that integrates the promotion of renewable energy. He mentioned that EAC recently initiated the climate change fund that has been approved by council of ministers. He emphasized that EAC is accredited as a regional implementing entity to access climate finance. The regional body encourages partner states to contribute to climate change mitigation by mainstreaming NAMAs, REDD+, and CDM in all sectors. It supports states with research, monitoring, detection and attribution that are intended to inform policy reviews. The secretariat is seeking accreditation as a regional implementing entity (RIE) in order to access climate financing under UNFCCC, GCF and other related international financing mechanisms.

What is needed urgently is the establishment of the *EAC Carbon Trading platform* – within the sustainable development context that can be up-scaled to member states. The carbon trading platform would be implemented through cooperation with the DNAs. A feasibility study to analyze existing carbon trading and exchange mechanisms including the Africa carbon exchange mechanism is yet to be undertaken by the EAC. .

Key critical proposals were made as part of the on-going or yet to be operationalized processes within the secretariat. These include among others:

- ✓ The need for partner states to expedite implementation of COP decisions
- ✓ Facilitating national and regional climate change preparatory meetings to inform other meetings eg UN Secretary General's Head of State Summit.
- ✓ Assessment of climate change vulnerability and impact for the entire region
- ✓ Increasing access to environmentally sound energy sources
- ✓ Establish EA Renewable Energy Center (EACREEE) and power master plan 2013 – 2038
- ✓ Stepping up actual interventions/implementation at the national level
- ✓ Instituting national focal points in partner states
- ✓ Developing a 5 year action plan for climate change actions

East African Power Pool

A related presentation by the East Africa Power Pool (EAPP) focused on the efforts to connect the different countries within the region on a common grid. The final decision makers comprise of the council of ministers from the partnering states and a regulatory board from all countries while, the CEOs from the utilities form the advisory committee. The EAPP Secretary mentioned that there is a need to establish

a grid emission factor for the EAPP and a standardized tool emission factor calculation.

EAPP is important in developing guidelines and procedures to be followed by states in developing and management of national grid and connections. This is important in fostering cooperation even where the conventional political relationship among the respective states may be facing challenges. It guarantees inflows and outflows of grid power amongst the states.

Developments in Country level Climate Policy Frameworks

Country Presentations

Rwanda; It was mentioned by a representative from the Ministry of Infrastructure that initiatives Undertaken by Rwanda to climate change and environmental management have been the most commendable throughout the EAC region. The country has a green growth strategy that has been approved and has also established the National Climate Change Fund to channel funds to climate change projects. The bulk of this focusses more on energy and afforestation. The country has also initiated partnership with a local development bank that offers credit to private developers on renewable energy.

Rwanda has also finalized its guidelines for development of NAMAs and processes are on-going to transform them into what is legally robust. Questions remain on what forms it shall eventually take. Challenges exist on limited capacity within the ministry to implement the interventions though; there are plans to build capacity. There also exists the need to update the national energy policy so that it can focus more on climate financing and ensuring that policies are translated into real actions like power generation, etc.

Kenya; The government of Kenya through the Ministry of Environment, Water and Natural resources has prioritized among other things response to climate change. This can be seen through the recent development of both the draft climate change policy framework and the climate change Bill of 2014. The bill has so far undergone its first reading by the national assembly, stakeholder review and the proposed amendments have been forwarded to parliament.

It was mentioned that during the reviews that were done in Kenya, over 90 policy provisions were found providing for climate change related responses. Although this may sound as an opportunity, it equally presents challenges especially when it comes to implementation. The country is therefore in the process of establishing a national council and directorate for climate change in order to streamline such anomalies.

Regarding CDM experience, the country noted out that getting existing projects into PoAs is becoming more complicated due to more bureaucracies that have to be followed while going through the procedures. The country also needs to undertake a strategic environmental assessment to ascertain the impacts of climate change in the different sectors of the economy.

Burundi; due to organizational issues didn't share their experience on development and implementation of the country's climate change policy. Burundi however shared on its experience with LoA issuance for CDM projects noting among others the existence of a 17 member committee tasked with review of projects and issuance of LoAs.

Uganda initiated the process of formulating the climate change policy in 2011. At the same time the formulation of the REDD+ had commenced. The Deputy Coordinator of the Climate Change Unit/Department informed the meeting that the country's climate change policy and implementation strategy had been approved and arrangements were on-going to launch the national guidelines for mainstreaming in all sectors.

The goal of the policy is – a coordinated approach for climate resilience and green/sustainable development. The policy focuses mainly on technology transfer as a strategy for strengthening mitigation. The policy is to be complimented with another policy on DRR recently approved and the REDD+ Strategy that is currently being developed.

While in Warsaw in 2013, Uganda's Minister of Finance (Hon Maria Kiwanuka) co-chaired a climate finance session during the UNFCCC COP19. This created exposure of the country's climate change related capacity needs and responses. Interventions undertaken by the climate change unit of Uganda include LoA approvals for CDM projects, Low Emission Capacity Building project, development of NAMAs, trainings on MRVs, development of Low Emission Development Strategies and integration of climate change in the national curriculum for schools. Several awareness creation initiatives are on-going both by government and CSOs. With the support from development partners, the country is undertaking assessment of the economic impacts of climate change in key sectors. The country's NAPA is being piloted in 5 different ecological zones and a project supported by GIZ has commenced for climate finance capacity enhancement for different stakeholders.

Uganda identified 8 priority NAMAS in different sectors. Two priority NAMAs one relating to Fuel efficiency in vehicles and the other to improved institutional cook stoves are currently being fine-tuned for submission to the different NAMA facilities available for possible funding.

Ethiopia's NAMA development process is still at its infancy level and the country has initiated the process to develop baselines for particular sectors for SBL support. NAMA development is part of the strategies through which Ethiopia intends to achieve its green economy goals with priorities set in the livestock, soil and crop, industry, transport, power, green and buildings sectors. NAMA prioritized areas include forestry, agriculture, energy and urban waste reduction. The forestry NAMA has however been developed to a large extent whereby the institutional framework and action plan for the implementation of the NAMA has been developed by country.

Intended Nationally Determined Contributions

In a specific presentation on the status of Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs) made by UNDP (via skype), it is evident that since the request to countries was made to develop INDCs during the Warsaw COP19, only a limited progress has been made. For example in one of the rapid assessments involving 61 countries, 41% of the countries said their government have started INDCs while 59% said they have not started though the majority expressed interest in undertaking the process.

Some countries have a wealth of technical analysis carried out to support INDCs but many have yet to initiate a technical process to develop INDCs. Developing countries still need support for the technical preparation of their INDCs as well as for carrying out the political processes that the development and finalization of the INDC requires.

In view of the above, UNDP initiated dialogues with the countries in different regions. All focal points of parties were invited and 69 participants have benefitted from Africa. The dialogues point to the fact that development and poverty reduction is central and impose hindrances to probable actions on mitigation. It also emerged that for meaningful results, INDCs should cover elements of the convention. Equally important is the point that countries are interested and some developing countries already have existing information to base their contributions.

However, there is need for high level political support and especially LDCs should be provided with technical assistance to support preparation of INDCs in order to make submission according to the schedules provided by UNFCCC.

The key challenges anticipated during preparation of the INDCs include the following;

- How to address limited understanding of INDC procedures
- How to engage with different stakeholders during INDC preparation
- What to do under circumstances where data is insufficient
- Countries may not have sufficient financing for the process
- Time left to reach the deadline set by COP may be too short

CDM regional Experiences

The objective of these sessions was session was to expose participants to success stories of CDM projects within the region. The variability in the nature of projects presented from large scale, state implemented to interesting public private partnerships. The session was meant to draw a broad picture of how the different mechanisms including CDM, NAMAs and SBLs can be referred to in the INDC formation process.

Uganda municipal waste composite programme

From the presentation made by the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA), the body mandated by law to manage the environment in Uganda, interesting lessons on how waste can be turned into commercially viable products including earning CERs was shared. Working through urban councils the agency has 12 urban composting plants in 12 municipalities in the country. Waste is a key component that has posed environmental management challenges to towns and cities in the region. Thus, any project that can transform it into useful products or reduce its quantities in the environment can be a viable mitigation option for the region.

NEMA conducted studies to determine the composition of wastes. They discovered that most of the waste were organic and could be recycled or turned into manure for agricultural productivity using a process that limits generation of methane. Through the reduction of methane generation NEMA was able to formulate a PoA to generate carbon credits. The project has led into improved waste management, reduction in GHGs emissions, reduced prevalence of diseases and provided employment for many people. Verification is already in progress for some of the site and credits are expected soon.

UP-ENERGY

This CDM project operates in Uganda and Rwanda. It deals mainly in cook stoves and solar appliances that are sold through networks in the region. The project founded in 2011 has sold over 27,000 stoves. The initiative encourages only serious buyers and not others who may not use the product.

The credits from the project are sold through the Gold Standard voluntary carbon initiative. The Swedish Energy Agency has signed a contract to purchase 500,000 CER through 2020. The first credit delivery is expected in 2015. The agency employs a strict monitoring and verification process to assess sales, quality and usage of the products.

The experience with this initiative is that even under circumstances of uncertainties with the prices of carbon, there are innovative ways through which the carbon generated can be sold. This ensures that active work of contributing to climate

change mitigation is not jeopardized as a result of low interest in undertaking climate actions due to extremely low carbon prices in the global market.

Renewable Energy CDM Programme of Rwanda (RECPR)

The programme started in 2011 with a capacity building initiative involving private companies in Rwanda. It initiated a PoA-DD development in May 2013 with onsite visits in September 2013. In December 2013, a request for registration was made.

About 5 CPAs have had their feasibility studies finalized. The programme is expected to contribute to between 13,000 and 25,000 tCO₂e Emissions Reduction per annum. Other benefits associated with the programme include:

- Power generation (HEP)
- Support to CDM project developers
- Building investor confidence in CDM
- Employment and rural development
- Infrastructure development
- Environmental protection

The challenge is that CER prices are still low. However, negotiations are on-going with international organizations like; Foundation Future of Carbon Market, Belgian Government, Swedish Energy Agency, CiDev, etc. This shows that despite the prevailing challenge of low prices, developers can enter agreements with other established mechanisms that can guarantee good returns from carbon related investments.

DELAGUA – Ministry of Health - Rwanda

DEL AGUA is a public health – climate related programme in Rwanda. It targets the most poor in the communities, who eventually depend most on environmental resources. Households are given improved cook stoves and water filters. The PoA integrates closely into the key government priorities like poverty alleviation and reduction of disease prevalence. The expenses are met by carbon revenues of which 30% goes to training of the community health workers.

The benefits are realized in improved health, reduced deforestation and energy security. About 2000 families (pilots) have benefitted from the programme. Plans are underway to shift the PoA into NAMA for integration into the government tool (Vision 2020).

DelAgua – targets 600,000 households (30% of the population) implying 1.2 million CERs. The approach directly reduces on government expenditure in malaria treatment and other related diseases. The trainees also add to quality human resource for the government that can be used later for other related national duties e.g. national registration, election monitoring, etc. This adds to the sustainability of the project. Ministry of Health was selected as the main partner due to the health component while Ministry of energy and infrastructure is the lead ministry.

Climate finance & support initiatives

The German Climate Initiative

In stepping up efforts to enhance mitigation and reduction of GHGs in the atmosphere, the German government has introduced a number of mechanisms to support the global climate financing processes. These include both bi-lateral and multi-lateral schemes. LDCs and EAC states can take advantage of these mechanisms.

The bi-lateral schemes include; i) the Initiative of Climate and Environmental Protection (IKLU). This provides low-interest loans for renewable energy, energy efficiency and resource conservation projects where about 2.4 billion EUR was allocated for the period 2008 - 2011. ii) The International Climate Initiative (IKI) that focuses on adaptation, mitigation and biodiversity conservation. About 120 Million EUR is earmarked annually. The programme operated by GIZ is currently supporting 37 projects in Africa.

The multi-lateral frameworks include; the Adaptation Fund to which Germany committed close to 30 Million EUR in 2013; the Least Developed Countries Fund to which German pledged 115 Million EUR; the Special Climate Change Fund (German pledged 60 Million EUR); the NAMA Facility and; the Green Climate Fund (GCF).

It is imperative to note that whereas mitigation is taking a central stage in development priorities of LDCs, the financing to take these actions forward is being made more available by different governments and development partners/agencies. These opportunities can be used to support INDC processes and other mitigation actions within the EAC region. However, the proponents/states have to be sensitized about the availability and requirements of such facilities. The capacity to access and adequately manage the respective projects should also be built.

EADB and UNFCCC/RCC partnership

Established in 1969 the EADB provides opportunities for financing long-term loans. The bank recently started financing major projects in energy currently and plans to initiate Low Carbon Development financing schemes. It started collaboration with UNFCCC Regional Collaboration Centre (RCC) in 2013 to promote CDM.

The RCC team leader mentioned that RCC supports about 25 countries in Africa with key mandate of providing support to and monitoring of CDM projects. It is currently supporting Seychelles to start their DNA. Africa has seen a rise in percentage of registered CDM project (24.6% as by 31 May 2014) since RCC's operations commenced in Kampala in 2013.

RCC has introduced mechanisms for supporting project developers to prepare for verification and validation. However it was discussed that the long-term solution will be to train local verifiers and validators as currently these has to be hired from mainly the developed countries.

Participants were interested in knowing what incentives are in place to encourage borrowers for carbon investments. They were informed that the key requirements include; proper project description, clear feasibility studies, clearances from DNAs, approved plan, licenses, and detail of assets among others.

Relatedly, how beneficiaries can be shielded from the current fluctuations in carbon market prices were a point of concern. RCC informed participants that a new form of market for carbon is being developed and may come into operation in 2015. Also, the 2015 agreement may have a component on CDM. Despite its challenges, CDM is important as opposed to GCF in that it easily taps into the private sector. Mechanisms should be integrated that supports development of PoAs from forestry initiatives that is currently limited under CDM.

Standardized baselines and NAMAs experience

The sharing of experience on formation of standardized baselines and NAMA development was also aimed at drawing attention at how the different instruments can be capitalized on in choosing sectors within which the INDCs would be focused. Existence of SBLs in a specific sector simplifies the CDM project development in the particular sector which could subsequently ease the formulation of a NAMA. Several countries have mentioned NAMAs as one of the avenues to helping them realize their broader goal of incorporating mitigation actions into their national plans and policies. This fits well with objective of INDC formation.

As baselines and proof of additionality are among the most complex tasks in developing CDM projects, the establishment of standardized baselines (SBLs) simplifies the start up process of CDM projects especially those with a programmatic approach (PoAs). Development of SBLs must be monitored by DNAs who eventually submit the proposed SBLs for approval by the CDM board.

A success story on the development of Standardized Baselines (SBs) in Uganda was presented by the DNA focal point of Uganda. It was mentioned that Uganda has registered an SBL for charcoal production using biomass residue. SBLs have to be broadened to allow use of other processes/products. Capacity gaps and data insufficiency have been noted as among the key impediments for preparation and success of SBs in the region. According to UNFCCC, about 10 countries have submitted their proposed SBLs and it was emphasized that more awareness and capacity building among different stakeholders are vital in order to enhance preparation of SBs.

A concern was raised about how to scale up capacity on CDM issues. RCC informed the participants that discussions are on-going with some universities on how to

involve universities in undertaking CDM related trainings. Working with the Inter-University Council for East Africa (IUCEA), a curriculum is being developed that shall integrate CDM. Other universities are also approached independently to integrate CDM processes in some of the course units they offer.

Reactions and suggestions

Concerns from participants during the discussions included the following;

1. There is a need to build on existing structures to initiate and discuss the process of INDCs for instance NAMAs should be developed into INDCs
2. Formation of a national forum for INDC preparation and implementation should be put into consideration
3. Resource mobilization for INDC development and implementation should be done
4. Involve line ministries and permanent committees in the coordination and steering process of INDCs
5. Investment in Renewable Energy Negotiators need to emphasize renewable energy at COP20, Lima may have to focus investment towards renewable energy.
6. Mitigation procedures - how is mitigation integrated within the East African Power Pool networks?
7. Hold informative meetings on renewable energy potential and evaluate financial needs to be submitted to DNAs
8. Climate Finance Accreditation of National Implementing Entities (NIEs) should be undertaken for the different country level climate finance readiness programmes
9. What strategies are there to strengthen oversight mitigation interventions at national levels?
10. Equity in funding mechanisms has not been realized. Equity financing should be promoted and mechanisms instituted to ensure that intended funding is reaching the target beneficiaries.
11. What guarantees have been established by regional banks such as EADB to safe guard loans for CDM projects?
12. Why are some countries lagging behind the climate funding even when they have a fairly large market for carbon and reaching very many households?
13. Regarding PoAs, there is to come up with a shorter time frame for the mechanisms, 21 years for a sector may be too long and breeds skepticism.
14. There is a need to focus on universities to build capacities in the region to avoid high costs related to validation and Designated Operating Entities (DOE) costs.
15. Information needs – where do we get simplified information on how to make a strong business case for financing?

16. How has EAPP arrangements facilitated cooperation between the different Nile Basin countries?
17. The Emission Factors calculation methodology for some countries could have left out some key components. This may require regular reviews to enhance consistency and reliability of its applications in real life scenarios.
18. How can adaptation be included as part of the INDCs?
19. How can research and equity be addressed while developing the INDCs? How to ensure sustained high level political support for INDCs?

Conclusions

The workshop provided a fundamental avenue for decision makers from all over the EAC region to deliberate and share lessons on renewable energy and climate change mitigation efforts. By the end of the two days, the following outputs were realized though to different levels:

- National and Regional Climate Change Policy development processes shared and best practices from the policy implementation promoted
- The national and regional priority needs for developing the Intended National Determined Contributions identified
- The national and regional Renewable Energy/Energy Efficiency sector development goals and challenges identified
- Awareness about CDM and NAMAs enhanced among the regional actors and its role in climate change mitigation and sustainable development agendas strengthened
- Key interventions and processes for taking forward climate change adaptation/mitigation within EAC region discussed

Recommendations

At the end of the workshop, participants unanimously agreed that the idea of INDCs is not new and should not be treated as an “add on” to be communicated outside the region. The process should however be used to link with what is taking place nationally and internationally in the field of climate change such as the UNFCCC COP negotiations, the regional and national climate change policies, etc.

Relatedly, due to the complexity of the issues, a working group should be constituted to champion these issues. They should endeavor to seek both the technical and high level political engagement to raise the profile of the issues before decisions are taken locally or internationally. The EAC Secretariat can take advantage of its organs and integrate some of these issues within its processes.

The prevailing inadequacies relating to both limited human resource and financial limitations necessitates the need for additional technical and financial support to

LDCs in order for them to effectively deliver on INDCs. The forum should explore different options available for support.

Next steps/ Way Forward

As a way forward, participants re-iterated that climate change policies should not be developed/ implemented in isolation or in a way that places additional burdens to the countries. Interventions should be harmonized with other development policies like National Development Plans, poverty alleviation plans, among others. As part of the ways forward, the following actions were recommended:

International frameworks/UNFCCC

- a) Establish a template for which parties can follow while developing their INDCs and use existing structures to engage processes for developing the INDCs
- b) Shorten the length of CDM process to reduce transaction costs and enhance project development.
- c) Institute local measures to safeguard against fluctuations in carbon prices at the international market
- d) Institute frameworks to support lower community forestry activities for inclusion in CDM e.g. in Tanzania where tree planting among communities is pronounced
- e) There is need for promotion of CDM to necessitate more registrations in the region
- f) Need to include the private sector in the approval committee of LOAs

Financing instruments

- g) EADB should initiate financing schemes for PoAs in the region
- h) There is need to involve a broader section of stakeholders in review of the national circumstances related to climate finance and national communication owing to their respective scope
- i) Countries need to ensure effective accountability for climate finances, demonstrate transparency and institute adequate legislative provisions/instruments
- j) Country representatives should actively participate during negotiations and effectively promote the experiences/lessons learnt locally within the region
- k) There is need to provide financial incentives to facilitate preparation of INDCs

EAC level Recommendations

- l) There is need to review why EAC did not benefit much from CDM previously and incorporate lessons into future PoA development

- m) Set up a task force meeting regularly to review events around INDC progress, Renewable Energy programmes and CDM processes in the region. EAC Secretariat should take advantage of the momentum being built within the region by the leaders and actors.
- n) EAC should convene a climate mitigation workshop soon to handle policy issues and involve more actors from the private sector
- o) Carbon trading schemes should be developed to support regional emission reduction strategies in the energy, forestry and agriculture sectors
- p) Harmonization of EAC climate change initiatives and technology transfer initiatives
- q) Capacity building should be undertaken by the EAC on new instruments including INDCs

Appendices

Annex I: List of participants

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Annex II: Programme/Agenda

Day 1; 18 June	
08:30 09:00	- REGISTRATION
09:00 09:30	- Opening Goal: to welcome participants and to explain the goals and the work plan for the workshop
09:00 09:15 09:15 09:30	- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Welcome remarks, GIZ.</i> • <i>Official opening remarks, EAC</i> • <i>Government of Rwanda</i> • Objectives and detailed outline of the workshop, UNFCCC secretariat
09:30 10:30	- Session 1: Setting the scene : back ground for the Forum Goal: Status update on evolving framework in the context of national policies and implementation. Interactive discussion to ensure participation and deepen understanding of perspectives
09:30 09:45	- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Update of the Negotiations, the developments at the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action (ADP) – UNFCCC</i>
09:45 10:00	- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Intended Nationally Determined Contributions : Guidance for preparation, communication and Enhancing the implementation of mitigation actions – UNFCCC</i> • <i>Q&A discussion – Moderated by UNFCCC</i>
10.00– 10:30	
10:30 10:45	- Coffee Break

<p>10:45 - 12:15</p> <p>10: 45 - 11:30</p> <p>11: 30 - 11:45</p> <p>11: 45 - 12:15</p>	<p>Session 2: East African Region : A background to Climate Change Policy and the Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency</p> <p>Goal: To understand the regional policy and context on Climate change, the achievements, on-going and planned work and the role of Energy generation (Electricity) in the context of regional growth</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Climate Change Policy and its deployment in EAC member states and the role of EAC secretariat - EAC</i> • <i>Role of Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency in the regional development goals , Ongoing and Planned work in the sector and the relevance to Climate Change mitigation - EAPP Secretariat</i> • <i>Q&A session and discussion – Moderated by EAC secretariat</i>
<p>12:15 - 14:15</p>	<p>Lunch Break and DSA disbursement</p>
<p>14:15 - 15:45</p> <p>14: 15 - 14:25</p> <p>14: 25 - 14:35</p> <p>14: 35 - 14:45</p> <p>14: 45 - 14:55</p> <p>14: 55 -</p>	<p>Session 3: Development of National Policies and the extent of preparation and implementation of NDCs/mitigation strategies.</p> <p>Goal: to share the experience of development of National Climate Change/ Energy Policies and identify the challenges and support required for the NDC development and implementation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Experience Sharing 1 : Kenya national Climate Change Secretariat</i> • <i>Experience Sharing 2 : Tanzania Vice presidents office</i> • <i>Experience Sharing 3 : Uganda Climate Change Unit</i> • <i>Experience Sharing 4 : Ethiopia</i> • <i>Experience Sharing 5 : Burundi / Rwanda</i> • <i>Q&A session and discussion by the other countries– Moderated by UNFCCC</i>

15:05		
15:15 – 15:45		
15:45 – 16:30		Coffee & Tea Break
16:30 – 17:30		Session 4: Incorporating the National /Regional Policies in preparing NDCs, Overcoming technical barriers and Capacity building for Intended NDC preparation
16:30 –		Goal:
17:00 –		1. UNDP technical dialogues on INDCs and support to INDCs preparation-UNDP (followed by QA session)
17:00 –		2. Issues to consider in the preparation of INDCs – UNFCCC
17:15 –		3. Completion of the INDC related sections of the National follow up activities form
17:15 –		
17:30		

Day Two; 19 June		
09:00 – 09:15		Plenary: Introduction of Day 2
09:15 – 10:15		Session 5: Financing instruments under UN framework to support NDC implementation/mitigation strategies at regional and National levels
		Goals: Outline of instruments available at present or in the near future (Green Climate Fund, NAMA, CDM, Technology Mechanism, National

<p>09: 15 – 09:30</p> <p>09: 30 – 09:40</p> <p>09:40 – 09:50</p> <p>09:50 – 10:00</p> <p>10:00 – 10:15</p>	<p>Inventory Reports)Group discussion on regional appropriateness of the above instruments and how they can be integrated to implementation of NDCs. Discussion on specific plans and support needs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Introduction to how financing instruments can be used to support implementation of climate change mitigation efforts, UNFCCC secretariat</i> • <i>German support towards supporting CDM and NAMA under UN frame work- By GIZ</i> • <i>Financing climate mitigation : EADB's role as a regional development Bank</i> • <i>Technical & Financial support for CDM : RCC Kampala</i> • <i>Discussion on regional appropriateness of and how various instruments under the UNFCCC framework can be integrated. Discussion on specific plans and support needs - Moderated by UNFCCC</i>
<p>10:15 – 10:30</p>	<p>Coffee & Tea Break</p>
<p>10:30 – 12:00</p> <p>10: 30 – 10:40</p> <p>10: 40 – 10:50</p> <p>10: 50 – 11:00</p> <p>11: 10 – 11:20</p> <p>11: 20 – 11:40</p>	<p>Session 6: CDM experience</p> <p>Goal: To understand the public private sector engagement in sourcing carbon financing and the effective implementation : Lessons learned from CDM</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Introduction on possible learning from CDM for climate change mitigation financing: UNFCCC secretariat</i> • <i>Public Sector CDM project/PoA : NEMA</i> • <i>Private sector CDM project/PoA : Up Energy</i> • <i>Project/PoA in renewable energy sector: RECPR</i> • <i>Expansion of PoA to NAMA : Del Agua</i> • <i>Q&A Session – Moderated by GIZ</i>

<p>11: 40 – 12:00</p>	
<p>12:00 – 13:00</p>	<p>Lunch Break</p>
<p>13:00 – 14:00</p> <p>13: 00 – 13:15</p> <p>13: 15 – 13:25</p> <p>13: 25 – 13:40</p> <p>13: 40 – 14:00</p>	<p>Session 7: Standardized Baselines and NAMAs experience</p> <p>Goal: NAMAs and the Standardized Baselines Introduction and success stories.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Introduction to SB : Summary of on-going and potential SB development work in East Africa : RCC</i> • <i>Uganda’s Success story with Standardized baseline Development : process and the benefits - DNA Uganda</i> • <i>NAMA development process and Implementation : Climate change Unit Uganda</i> • <i>Q&A Session – Moderated by GIZ</i>

14:00 15:00	–	<p>Session 8: National Implementation Structures under UN framework</p> <p>Goal: To present the current requirements under the UN framework for CDM LoAs. (Exchange of best practices by the DNAs)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Current requirements under the CDM rules and procedures for issuing LoAs; UNFCCC secretariat</i> • <i>How DNAs have improved the process to facilitate the LOA issuance for CDM projects – DNA Kenya</i> • <i>How DNAs have overcome institutional challenges to implement best practice in LOA issuance for CDM projects – DNA Burundi</i> • <i>Discussion Session – Moderated by UNFCCC</i> <p>Introduction to preparing of country follow up presentations</p>
14: 00 14:15	–	
14: 15 14:30	–	
14: 30 14:45	–	
14: 45 15:00	–	
15:00 15:15	-	Coffee & Tea Break
15:15 16:45	–	<p>Key Action points</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Key Action points for the countries – Summary from Country representatives.</i> • <i>Each country to present their planned activities for follow ups on NDCs, LoA procedure SB development, Moderated by UNFCCC</i>
15: 15 15:30	–	
15: 30 16:45	–	
16:45 17:15	–	<p>Closing of the workshop</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Summary of key follow points from Country presentations, UNFCCC</i> • <i>EAC to notification on the follow up actions and East African meeting</i> • <i>Closing message</i>
16:45 16:55	–	
16:55 17:05	–	
17:05 17:15	–	