



**United Nations**  
Framework Convention on  
Climate Change

# UNITED NATIONS CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE COP22/CMP12, 7 - 18 NOVEMBER 2016 MARRAKECH, MOROCCO

## THEME:

**“EAC Climate Change Programs: Showcasing Success Stories, Lessons Learned, and Future Plans to Achieving Sustainable Development”**



# 1. Preamble

The 22<sup>nd</sup> Session of the Conference of Parties (COP22) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and 12<sup>th</sup> Meeting of Parties to Kyoto Protocol (CMP12) will be held from 7<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> November, 2016 in Marrakesh, Morocco. The first session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA1) will also take place in Marrakech in conjunction with COP22 and CMP12. The main purpose of these sessions is to review the progress in the implementation of decisions and directives of COP21/CMP11 and chart the way forward on the implementation of the Paris Agreement. EAC delegation is participating to these sessions as well as organising side events on their margins.

UNFCCC's COP22/CMP12 is a landmark event in the implementation of the Paris Agreement for the global humanity. For Africa and developing countries in particular, COP22/CMP12 is crucial as it provides an opportunity to re-negotiate and agree on the modality to contribute to Global emission reductions through implementation of the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs). Therefore, COP22/CMP12 represents a moment of opportunity for Africa to assert itself in global climate governance and ensure that the implementation of the Paris Agreement is congruent with the continent's long term sustainable development agenda.

## *Showcasing achievements and future plans on climate change and lessons learned from implementation of different Programmes in the EAC*

At the COP22/CMP12 sessions, EAC Secretariat coordinates the participation of Partner States during the consultations and negotiations processes. Furthermore, EAC Secretariat in collaboration with PREPARED Project and a number of other development partners organize side events to showcase the EAC achievements and future plans on climate change and lessons learned from the implementation of different Programmes.

## 2. EAC Environment Programmes

### A Synopsis:

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#### 2.1 Climate Change Adaptation & Mitigation Programme

The Impact of climate change in the region include extreme weather events (droughts and floods) that are occurring with greater frequency and intensity. This has resulted in food insecurity, unreliable hydro-power generation, land degradation, loss of biodiversity, reduced revenue from tourism, increase in pests and diseases infestation, sea level rise, water scarcity, natural resources based conflicts and damage to infrastructure among others. These impacts threaten the livelihoods of the people and economies of the region with the impacts spreading in almost all socio-economic sectors.

In responding to the impacts of climate change, Partner States have developed people centered programmes namely Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA), PREPARED Project as well as instruments in the form of Acts, policies, strategies and action plans. They also established a Climate Change Coordination Unit (CCU) within the internal Structures of the EAC Secretariat as well as a Climate Change Technical Working Group (CCTWG) to provide technical guidance in the design and implementation of climate change adaptation and mitigation projects and programmes. The Information and Knowledge Management System currently under construction at EAC Secretariat was also established. It is a portal (Metadata) designed to better inform policy planning in the area of climate change adaptation.



#### 2.2 Disaster Risk Reduction & Management Programme

Natural and manmade disasters pose a threat towards the realization of EAC's core objective and mandate of widening and deepening co-operation among the Partner States and increasing the livelihood of the East African Citizenry. To minimize the negative impact of disasters on the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in the region, the EAC is emphasizing integration of disaster risk reduction and management into the regional poverty reduction, security, and sustainable development agenda. Further, EAC has established a Disasters Risk Reduction and Management Technical Working Group (DRRM TWG) to amongst

other things provide technical guidance in the development of the framework for intervention and assistance to people affected by natural hazard-related and human induced disasters, and to protect the livelihoods and natural environment through integration of comprehensive disaster risk reduction and management practices in the Community. The working groups also seeks to strengthen regional mechanism which will enable a timely intervention in disaster situations and assist Partner States to domesticate and mainstream policy on disaster risk reduction at the national and local levels.

## 2.3 Terrestrial Ecosystem Programmes

The East African Region is facing numerous environmental challenges that undermine our efforts in improving the quality of life of citizens and attaining sustainable development objectives. The few just to mention include desertification, deforestation, overgrazing, biodiversity loss and habitat shrinkage.

While deforestation and desertification emanating from overgrazing, poor agricultural practices and reclamation of wetlands have been major cause in declining productivity of the land, climate change exacerbates the problems further through among other things, extreme weather events.

In recognition of the challenges posed by deterioration of the terrestrial ecosystems, Partner States established the Terrestrial Ecosystem Working Group (TEWG) in a bid to strengthen regional collaboration efforts in the conservation and management of transboundary ecosystems in the region.

## 2.4 Aquatic Ecosystem Programmes

The crucial role of water in accomplishing the needed socio-economic development goals is widely recognized. On the face of it, water should not pose a constraint to such development as East Africa appears to have abundant water resources. It has large rivers, big lakes, vast water lands and wide spread ground water resources. Moreover, it has a high potential for the development of hydroelectric power. However, the sustainability of these resources cannot be taken for granted for it is threatened by various natural phenomena and human factors. Among the threats are: extreme spatial and temporal variability of climate and rainfall coupled with climate change; growing water scarcity, shrinking of some water bodies and desertification; inappropriate governance and institutional arrangements in managing national and transnational water basins and depletion of water resources through pollution and environmental degradation.

Addressing the threats calls for a new vision for water together with a framework for actions designed to address existing challenges in water supply and management chain. In recognition of this, EAC Partner States established a regional Aquatic Ecosystem Working Group (AEWG) to amongst other things, provide technical guidance in the development of regional mechanisms for conservation and management of aquatic ecosystems. The Working Group is also charged with development of Water Vision and Integrated Water Resources Management Strategy.



## 2.5 Pollution Control Programme

Environmental pollution has increasingly become a problem in East Africa where the environmental consequences of development cannot be ignored. Although development is desirable, if not well planned can be detrimental to environment and human being resulting into human health problems, inadequate supply of clean water, chemical contamination of water and air and threats to various ecosystems and living resources. In responding to the increasing problems of pollution, Partner States established Pollution Control Technical Working Group (PCTWG) to provide technical leadership in the management and control of pollution in the region.



## 2.6 Biodiversity Programme

EAC in collaboration with partners is implementing program on trans boundary natural resources and biodiversity conservation in line with Chapter 19 of the Treaty for establishment of East Africa Community (EAC). The programs seeks to strengthen technical and institutional capacity in managing biodiversity and protected areas. The activities implemented focuses at;

1. Reducing the threats of poaching and unsustainable utilization of wildlife resources;
2. Strengthen institutional coordination and collaboration on environmental conservation and management; and
3. Reduce biodiversity loss, promote equitable benefit sharing mechanisms and conservation of key ecosystems in the region.

# 3. Success Stories on Climate Change Adaptation

## 3.1 Communities Climate Change Adaptation Initiatives: Climate Smart Agriculture in the Mara Region in Tanzania

USAID/Kenya and East Africa, through its Planning for Resilience in East Africa through Policy, Adaptation, Research, and Economic Development (PREPARED) Project, designed and conducted a Community Climate Change Adaptation Assessment (C3A2) in 17 communities within the five EAC Partner States. The results of the C3A2 are now being used to inform the design and implementation of community-based adaptation projects.

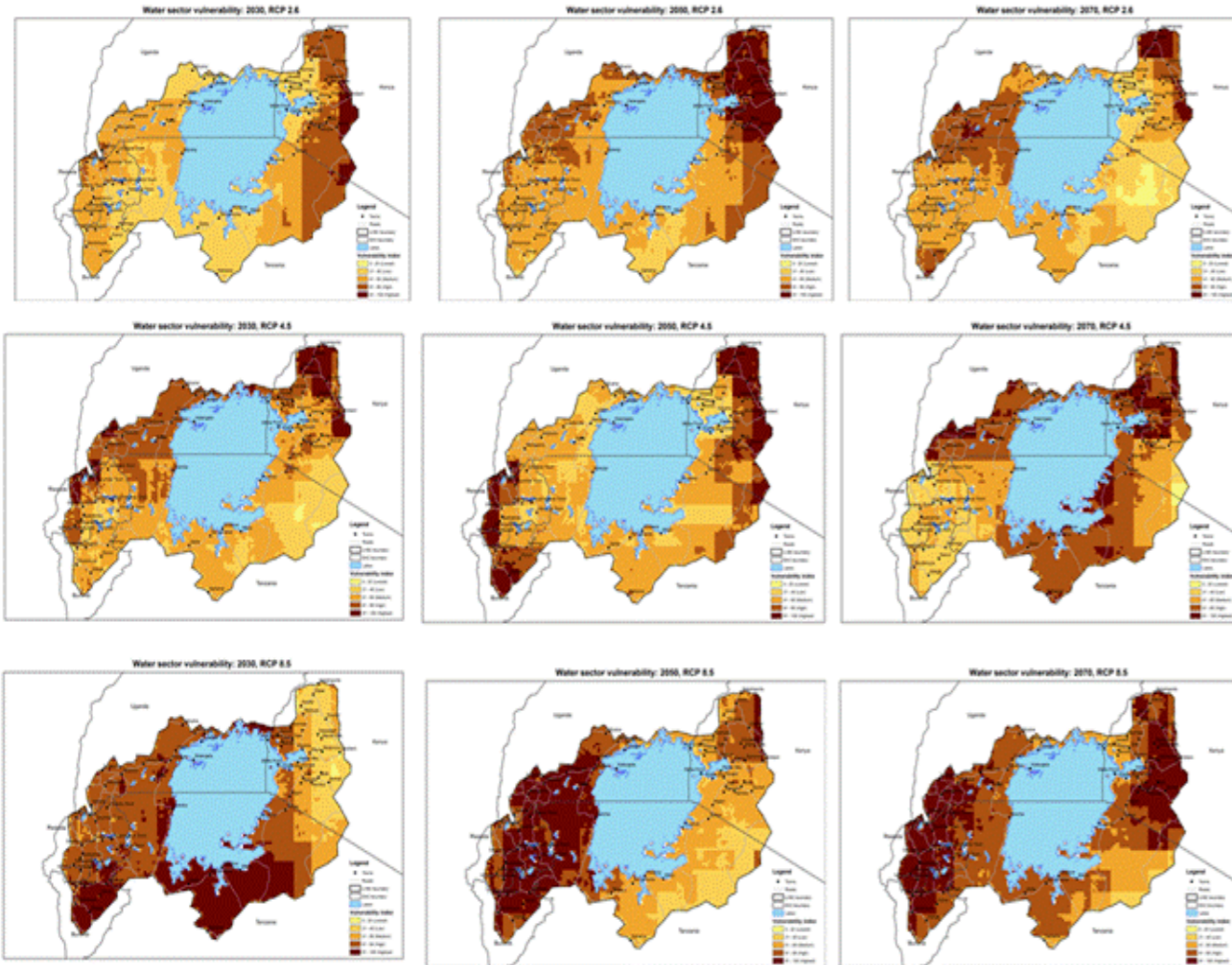
In Tanzania for instance, the National Climate Change Strategy, under the agriculture and food security sector, emphasizes that more than 80% of the population in Tanzania depends on climate-sensitive rain fed agriculture as the main livelihood source.. In response to changing climate conditions, the United Republic of Tanzania has identified strategic adaptation measures, focusing

on promoting early maturing and drought tolerant crops, such as cassava and horticulture production. Butiama District, located in the Tanzania portion of the Mara River Basin, has been identified as a climate hotspot subject to increasing drought; exposing communities to profound food security and livelihoods challenges. In this district, agricultural specialists from the district conducted a rapid and participatory C3A2 with about 300 community residents and the results were used to develop programs and conduct training on improved cultural practices that integrate improved varieties and sound water management techniques for seedling production. Ninety-six trainees then planted several acres of the pilot cassava plots and cultivated more climate resilient greenhouse tomatoes. In the district, the propagation of a drought tolerant cassava variety (Mkombozi) in Kirumi, Bukabwa and Kyankoma villages and a



climate-resilient greenhouse initiative in Nyabange village has become a success story to recon with. Butiama District Council has been actively engaged with supporting these initiatives in these communities, demonstrating a strong commitment to sustaining and expanding this highly successful climate change adaptation approach. “This project has helped to inform and educate the communities that the use of better cassava cuttings can increase production of cassava and improve adaptation to climate change,” said Edmund Luena, the District Agriculture Officer and Cassava Specialist. “The local authority will do everything possible to sustain the project and ensure that in 3 to 5 years, the Mkombozi cassava variety will be spread in all the villages to ensure food security.”

### Water sector Vulnerabilities for 2030, 2050 and 2070



## 3.2 Vulnerability hot spot maps improve climate change adaptation planning in East Africa

The Lake Victoria Basin in East Africa is highly vulnerable to climate change. However, through USAID/East Africa's introduction of an innovative analytical mapping tool, key decision makers in the five Partner States within the East African Community (EAC) can better identify "vulnerable hotspots" in the region, and access information critical to developing adaptive measures to accommodate uncertain climate features.

USAID/East Africa's Planning for Resilience in East Africa through Policy, Adaptation, Research and Economic Development (PREPARED) Project is strengthening and improving access to decision—support tools for climate change adaptation planning in East Africa. PREPARED developed and introduced a vulnerability indexing method that maps areas within the EAC most vulnerable to climate change based upon exposure, sensitivity, and adaptive capacity. Planners from Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda can now predict potential impacts of future climate events on key economic and environmental programs.

With the training provided by the PREPARED Project, planners from national agencies, such as the Uganda Ministry of Environment and Water, continue to refine the tool and develop maps most relevant to their own socioeconomic and environmental conditions.

"Now that there are regional experts trained in climate vulnerability mapping, they can continue improving the index and maps to a level that can be used for decision making," Ms. Wivine Ntamubano, former Principal Environment and Natural Resources Officer at the EAC Secretariat commented at a recent stakeholder meeting.

The vulnerability hotspot maps provide the information the EAC needs to communicate climate change impacts, set development priorities and devise strategic plans for climate change adaptation efforts. EAC Partner States now have trained experts to support spatial vulnerability assessment and hotspot mapping. A strong foundation is in place for the EAC to use climate information to develop and support adaptation strategies for communities, governments, and landscapes.

### 3.3 Standardized Baselines as a means for project developers in the East African region to benefit from carbon finance

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As countries aim to limit the global temperature rise to below 1.5°C, there is need to cut domestic emissions through implementing low emission development projects. While several parties are looking forward to meeting their emission reduction targets in their (Intended) Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), East African countries have implemented mitigation activities under the Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs) and Clean Development Mechanism Programme of Activities (CDM PoAs) in particular.

Standardized baselines (SBs) are vital milestones beyond the CDM to encompass Monitoring Reporting and Verification (MRV) systems and may serve as appropriate tools to establish sectoral baselines. SBs therefore serve as a validated benchmark for new mechanisms under article 6 of the Paris Agreement and NAMA development as they facilitate prior calculation of emissions that would have occurred without mitigation projects. Standardized baselines have been developed for different sectors in the East African countries. The Grid Emission factor SB for instance has been developed for Rwanda and Uganda. Other SBs developed by countries in the region are in the biomass sector (charcoal and energy efficiency cook stoves) and waste management.

The East African region has strong foundations in SB development. They have been developed to

strengthen the region's participation in international and local carbon markets and to boost the development of emission reduction projects. The development of SBs has also resulted in positive impacts within the host countries that go beyond generating the actual baseline figures. These effects include improved institutional capacity with accompanying data collection processes as well as enhanced governance structures.

Following the successful regional level interactions on Standardized baselines during the Africa Carbon Forum in Kigali, countries in the region discussed potential sectors for further SB development. The event was organized for Designated National Authorities (DNAs) in the region and it was supported by the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) in collaboration with the East African Community (EAC) and UNFCCC Regional Collaboration Centre in Kampala. The key outcomes for this event included the need to have a regional expansion of existing SBs such as those for institutional cook stoves and charcoal; development of an East African regional grid emission factor SB and priority sectors such as transport and agriculture were proposed for further SB development. GIZ in collaboration with EAC secretariat and other development partners in the region continue to provide support partner states in the development of Standardized baselines in a bid to emphasize the region's climate mitigation efforts.

### 3.4 Addressing Disasters

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The EAC has made positive moves in integrating Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) into its policies and programmes. In addressing Disasters Partner States have established DRR comprehensive Policy frameworks, enacted legislations and formed DRR Platforms that guide interventions in Disasters.

After approval and implementation of the EAC Climate Change Policy framework emphasizing on Disaster Risk Reduction as a tool for climate change adaptation, the EAC region developed DRR Policy and instruments including: (i) the EAC Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Strategy adopted in 2013; (ii) the EAC Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) sub-regional Platform; (iii) and the EAC DRR Working Group under the Committee on Environment and Natural Resources.

Implementation of the EAC Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Strategy (2013-2017) is underway through various activities including establishment of an EAC Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Unit to coordinate DRR related activities across the various sectors. Further to this, an EAC Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Bill was introduced in 2013 for consideration by the East African Legislative Assembly (EALA) and enacted in March 2016. The objective of the Act is to provide a legal framework for intervention and assistance for people affected by natural hazard-related and human induced disasters, and to protect the natural environment through

integration of comprehensive disaster risk reduction and management practices in the Community.

DRR activities are currently being implemented in collaboration with and guidance by the African Union Commission and through technical support from the United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR). The EAC DRR Strategy was developed under the financial support of the Government of Japan.

EAC'S efforts to initiating a DRRM Bill was recognized and applauded worldwide, making EAC the first Regional Economic Community to legislate on DRR. The next stage is the process of Assent by the EAC Heads of State in line with Article 63 of the Treaty for the Establishment of the East African Community. In that regards, the EAC DRR Act is currently under consideration by Partner States officials and will be assented to during the 18th Ordinary Heads of State Summit scheduled to take place on 30th November 2016

EAC Council further approved an EAC work plan aligned to the recently adopted Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction adopted by 19 nations in Japan in March 2015. The next steps include the implementation of the EAC work plan and the DRR Bill in respect to the 4 priorities and 7 targets of the Sendai Framework for DRR.

## 3.5 Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Program (CAADP)

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The Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Programme (CAADP), under the African Union, is Africa's policy framework for agricultural transformation, wealth creation, food security & nutrition, economic growth & prosperity for all. EAC has embraced and domesticated the CAADP agenda through the auspices of the EAC Food Security Action Plan (FSAP). EAC is well positioned and committed to the implementation of the African Union Heads of State and Government Malabo Declaration on Accelerated Agricultural Growth and Transformation for Shared Prosperity and Improved Livelihoods. The Malabo Declaration is a recommitment to the Principles and Values of the CAADP Process and directly addresses agricultural transformation and food security agenda in the 2015-2025 decade.

Key milestones include development and adoption of the EAC CAADP Compact by the Council of Ministers in 2016. The main objective of the Compact is to catalyze agricultural sector growth and facilitate the coordination of regional and crosscutting programmes. It is designed to ensure stronger alignment and complementarity between regional and national agricultural programmes in the region. Strategic priority areas of focus in the EAC CAADP compact include the following:

**(i)** Sustainable Natural Resource Use and Management;



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**(ii)** Rural Infrastructure, ICT and Trade-Related Capacities for Improved Market Access;  
**(iii)** Food Supply and Reducing Hunger;  
**(iv)** Agricultural Research, Technology Dissemination and Adoption;  
**(v)** Enhancing Resilience of Livelihoods and Production Systems and Management of Risks; and  
**(vi)** Institutional and Financial Strengthening.

The EAC CAADP Compact agriculture and climate-change nexus responds to the Malabo Declaration "Commitment to Enhancing Resilience of Livelihoods and Production Systems to Climate Variability and Other Related Risks". Implementation of the EAC CAADP Compact will be realized through a Regional Agricultural Investment Plan (RAIP). Impact and outcomes of the interventions undertaken will be tracked and measured through the EAC CAADP Compact Results Framework.

While the above milestones have been achieved, the level of investment in agriculture in EAC needs to be stepped up in order to alleviate food insecurity, poverty and spur the desired degree of growth and transformation. EAC Partner States should strive to ensure that annual budgetary allocations for the agricultural sector are in line with Maputo and Malabo Declaration, goals and targets.





### 3.6 Energy initiatives in the EAC Region

The focus of Energy sector of EAC is ensuring availability of sufficient, reliable, cost effective and environmentally friendly energy sources in the region to facilitate the broader EAC objective of attracting investments and promoting competitiveness and trade.

EAC's installed electricity generation capacity is 65% from Renewable Energy Sources. The EAC has clear targets for increasing access to modern energy services through renewable energy solutions as articulated in the EAC Regional Strategy for Scaling Up Access to Modern Energy Services. EAC plans to accelerate deployment of renewable energy through the East African Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (EACREEE) launched in June 2016. The EAC Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Status Report launched in September 2016 shows that investment in renewable energy is on the increase in the region.

The EAC Power Master Plan promotes development of clean energy generation resources with interconnection projects facilitating the transmission of electricity from RE endowed areas to demand centres. The region has 8.5MW grid connected solar plant in Rwanda with several other solar plants lined up in other Partner States. One of the largest wind farms in Africa, is under development in the region i.e 300MW Turkana Wind Farm in Kenya.

EAC Partner States are committed to the Sustainable Energy For All Initiative (SE4ALL) and are at advanced stages of completing their Prospectuses and Action Agendas.

# 4. Road Map for Implementation of the Paris Agreement

To foster effective implementation of the Paris Agreement with adequate stakeholder's involvement, EAC has developed a roadmap showing how to approach NDCs implementation, translating what the Paris Agreement means in terms of concrete steps and offering advice on how countries might take this work forward. The roadmap provides targets, responsibilities and time lines for key interventions in line with the Paris Agreement.

## COP22/CMP12/CMA1– EAC Proposed Side Events

**UNFCCC THEME I:  
ENHANCING AMBITION**  
Pre-2020 Action; any issues that help increase and realize ambition.

1. Forest Land Restoration and attaining the 2035 targets
2. EAC Mountains in changing Climate – An EAC Reality
3. EAC aiming to achieve sustainable Climate Change Finance by 2020

**UNFCCC THEME II:  
PROMOTING IMPLEMENTATION**  
Methodologies, Showcasing of Climate Action, Global Stock take, etc.

4. Green House Gas Emissions: Is EAC doing it right?
5. Disaster Risk Reduction Management – What should we learn from EAC?

**UNFCCC THEME III:  
PROVIDING SUPPORT TO  
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES**  
Means of Implementation, Replicable Tools and Approaches

6. Achievements and lessons learned from the implementation of PREPARED Program
7. EAC Renewable Energy Initiative: What to Expect from EACREEE?
8. Climate Smart Agriculture and the EAC CAADP: Where is the Nexus?

**United Nations Climate Change Conference  
COP22/CMP12, 7 to 18 November 2016  
Marrakech, Morocco**

**TUESDAY, 8 NOVEMBER 2016, 13:00-14:30HRS**

**VENUE: TBC**

**Joint side event of EAC in collaboration with Partners**

EAC Climate Change Programs: Showcasing Achievements, Lesson Learned and Future Plans to Achieving Sustainable Development.

**UNFCCC THEME III: PROVIDING SUPPORT TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES –  
Means of Implementation, Replicable Tools and Approaches**

TIME	EVENT	SPEAKER
13:00– 13:05	Introductions	Moderator
13:05– 13:10	Remarks	Hon. Jesca Eriyo, EAC Deputy Secretary General
13:10– 13:30	Achievements and lessons learned from the implementation of PREPARED Program	Ms. Emily Massawa, USAID
13:30– 13:50	EAC Renewable Energy Initiative: What to Expect from EACREEE?	Mr. Peter Kinuthia, EAC
13:50 – 14:10	Climate Smart Agriculture and the EAC CAADP: Where is the Nexus?	Mr. David Wafula, EAC
14:10 – 14:25	Discussions	All
<b>14:25 – 14:30</b>	<b>Way Forward and Closure</b>	<b>Moderator</b>

**MODERATOR: Mr. Jean Baptiste Havugimana, EAC Director of Productive Sectors**

**United Nations Climate Change Conference  
COP22/CMP12, 7 to 18 November 2016  
Marrakech, Morocco**

**WEDNESDAY, 9 NOVEMBER 2016, 12:30-13:30HRS**

**VENUE: AFRICAN PAVILION**

**Jointly side event of EAC in collaboration with Partners**

EAC Climate Change Programs: Showcasing Achievements, Lesson Learned and Future Plans to Achieving Sustainable Development.

**UNFCCC THEME I: ENHANCING AMBITION –  
Pre-2020 Action; any issues that help increase and realize ambition**

TIME	EVENT	SPEAKER
12:00– 12:05	Introductions	Moderator
12:05– 12:10	Remarks	Hon. Jesca Eriyo, EAC Deputy Secretary General
12:10– 12:30	EAC Mountains in changing Climate – An EAC Reality	Dr. Sam Kanyamibwa, ARCOS
12:30– 12:50	Forest Land Restoration and attaining the 2035 targets	IUCN
12:50 – 13:10	EAC aiming to achieve sustainable Climate Change Finance by 2020	Eng. Ladislaus K. Leonidas / Ms.Beata Mukabaranga, EAC
13:10 – 13:25	Discussions	All
<b>13:25 – 13:30</b>	<b>Way Forward and Closure</b>	<b>Moderator</b>

**MODERATOR: : Ms. Chiheny Kangara, Regional Climate Change Adaptation Specialist**

**United Nations Climate Change Conference  
COP22/CMP12, 7 to 18 November 2016  
Marrakech, Morocco**

**WEDNESDAY, 16 NOVEMBER 2016, 13:00-14:30HRS**

**VENUE: TBC**

**Jointly side event of EAC in collaboration with Partners**

EAC Climate Change Programs: Showcasing Achievements, Lesson Learned and Future Plans to Achieving Sustainable Development.

**UNFCCC THEME II: PROMOTING IMPLEMENTATION –  
Methodologies, Showcasing of Climate Action, Global Stock take, etc.**

TIME	EVENT	SPEAKER
13:00– 13:05	Introductions	Moderator
13:05– 13:10	Remarks	Hon. Jesca Eriyo, EAC Deputy Secretary General
13:10– 13:40	Green House Gas Emissions: Is EAC doing it right?	GIZ, UNFCCC (RCC)
13:40– 14:10	Disaster Risk Reduction Management – What should we learn from EAC?	EAC, UNISDR
14:10 – 14:25	Discussions	All
14:25 – 14:30	Way Forward and Closure	Moderator

**MODERATOR: Eng. Ladislaus Kyaruzi Leonidas, EAC Principal Environment and Natural Resources Officer**



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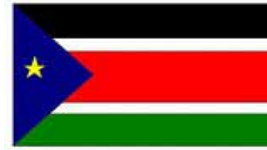


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