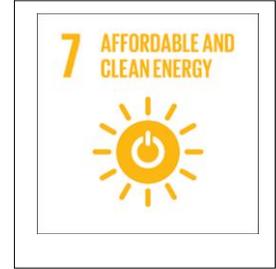
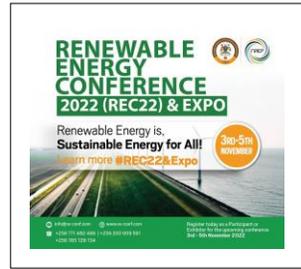


A *Monthly* from the East African Sustainability Watch Network and INFORSE East Africa

INFORSE Members in Uganda Speak Out to UNFCCC COP27, the Global Green Growth Week 2022 and the Renewable Energy Conference & Expo 2022



Members and Partners to the International Network for Sustainable Energy (INFORSE) in Uganda that convened on September 28, 2022 at Grand Global Hotel in Kampala, identified the following issues and made proposals ahead of three key events namely: The Global Green Growth Week (GGGWeek2022) due to take place from October 23 to 28, 2022; The Renewable Energy Conference 2022 (REC22) & EXPO due to take place from 3 – 5 November 2022 in Kampala; and the 27th United Nations Climate Change conference, to be held from 6 to 18 November 2022 in Sharm El Sheikh, Egypt, based on their various work experiences across the Country.

The CSOs agreed on a joint statement that raises issues for the attention of the GGGWeek2022, The Renewable Energy Conference 2022 and the UNFCCC COP27.

For COP27, the issues raised include the rampant energy poverty and climate change impacts, climate financing for sustainable energy and energy efficiency interventions from households to commercial level are urgently needed, which also have spin off effects in green jobs for the youths and other social groups; unsatisfactory promotion of sustainable energy and climate solutions due to limited awareness and affordability; inadequate monitoring of disseminated sustainable energy and solutions for lessons learnt and impact in schools, health centers, etc; need for more public information and awareness on carbon trade, biofuels as an energy option and community expectations in implementation of Article 6 of the Paris Agreement; and need to scale up financing for pro-poor sustainable energy and climate solutions in climate change ‘front line’ areas for example informal settlements, highly densely areas, flood- and drought prone areas as a hindrance to climate action.

CSOs therefore called for the establishment of frameworks for exchange and monitoring of non-state actors and other actors’ actions in implementation of mitigation and adaptation actions of the Updated NDC; strengthening the exchange of good practices, the sharing of information on successes and difficulties in sustainable energy development. create enabling conditions for scaling up of sustainable energy technologies to offset the use of fossil fuels in transport (for example solar powered *Tondeka bus* by Kiira motors and commercial E bikes / *bodabodas*), solar powered irrigation and agro-processing industry.); and putting in place a contingency plan for interventions to address the anticipated waste from sustainable energy development interventions especially solar power (for example the batteries after their lifespan)

As part of INFORSE East Africa, members of INFORSE in Uganda have been involved in the East African Civil Society for Sustainable Energy and Climate Action (EASECA) Project to strengthen CSOs’ networking and advocacy for better climate targets, financing of local, sustainable, pro-poor, gender-responsive climate- and energy solutions in development strategies and in implementation among other objectives. More about EASE CA: <https://www.inforse.org/africa/EASE.htm> If you are at COP27 join INFORSE and Partners from Europe, East Africa, South Asia in a side event: Local Climate – Sustainable Energy Solutions in Global Stocktake, Why, How and from Where On Saturday November 12, 2022, 15:00 – 16:30 in Memphis Room (Blue Zone)

Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda Civil Society Voices to the COP27 Meet in Egypt



Left to Right: Mr. Nobert Nyandire (Suswatch Kenya) being interviewed after the Kenya CSOs meeting; Panel discussion during the Tanzania CSO pre-COP27 meeting; and CAN Uganda Consultative meeting in April 2021

The COP27 takes place from 6 to 18 November 2022 in Sharm El Sheikh, Egypt and there are high expectations that “the African COP” will deliver substantive progress and implementable climate actions on the priority issues for this region and other developing countries, including on adaptation, loss and damage and enabling means of implementation support. For the record, Africa is the least contributor to global greenhouse gas emissions with less than 4% of global emissions and yet the most adversely impacted region according to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). However, Africa is already experiencing severe widespread impacts of climate change. For example according to *Reuters News Agency* (September 29, 2022), in Kenya's arid northwest, pastoralists dig ever-deeper pits in an anxious search for water, as the region suffers its worst drought in 40 years, which has wiped out livestock and crops, deepening a hunger crisis. More to this, over 600 million people in Africa still have no access to electricity, therefore the (global) clean and green energy transition should take that into account this starting point

Given the above state of affairs, CSOs in Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda have jointly put across issues and demands to inform and influence this important climate negotiations milestone for Africa.

Under the umbrella of Climate Action Network Uganda, over 70 CSOs call on Government of Uganda to widely popularize and disseminate the updated NDC across national and sub national levels to enhance awareness, understanding of the NDC actions; Fast-track the finalization of Carbon Market Regulations whilst ensuring full integration of human rights-based approach so as to ensure that human rights principles for example, access to project information, participation, accountability, equality and access to justice in the procedures and guidelines for approving and executing emission reduction projects. To the COP27 negotiators, the Uganda CSOs urge developed country Parties to accelerate the determination and mobilization of ‘new collective quantified goal’ with a delivery plan and a roadmap highlighting clear targets for mitigation, adaptation and loss and damage finance and for developed countries, with the aim to reach a total of USD 600 billion in climate finance mobilized from 2020-2025, complemented by, accessible and grant-based finance, especially for adaptation

CSOs from Kenya led by OXFAM, WWF, SusWatch Kenya, SEAF-K, CARE Kenya, KCCWG, CRAWN-TRUST, Christian Aid, HIVOs, KPCG among others came together with a Joint position ahead of COP27. According to Nobert Nyandire (Suswatch Kenya), among others, ‘The CSOs demand that developed countries should fulfil their commitments on Climate Finance and should deliver on the USD\$100bn they pledged before the next pledging period in 2025’. The CSOs also call upon the UNFCCC secretariat NOT limit CSOs participation in climate conferences, noting that few badges have been availed to CSOs for COP27.

The Tanzanian civil society hosted a 2-day Tanzanian PreCOP27 Conference to ensure that local voices, needs and stories are represented and amplified during COP27 in Egypt. They expressed dissatisfaction with the dirty politics designed to delay the implementation of the Paris Agreement and benefit large greenhouse gas producers. They also noted with sadness, the annual decline in the representation and participation of CSOs and community representatives; and called for emphasis on building capacity for climate resilient communities through provision of technology as well as other effective measures to reduce climate change's impact and damage.

Global Adaptation Gap Report 2022: ‘Ramp up Efforts to Adjust to Impacts of Climate Change’

The UN Environment Programme (UNEP)’s *Adaptation Gap Report 2022*, notes that global efforts to adapt are not keeping pace with climate risks and impacts. While over 80 per cent of countries have at least one national adaptation planning instrument in place, which are increasingly prioritizing disadvantaged groups such as women and indigenous peoples, turning these plans into action needs funding. And this funding is not coming through.

On the occasion of the Report Launch, UNEP’s Executive Director - Inger Andersen flagged out that, ‘We are going to need from USD 160 to 340 billion per year for adaptation by 2030. In 2020, international adaptation finance flows to developing countries hit USD 29 billion. This leaves a yawning gap to be filled – around 5 to 10 times the size of the adaptation finance that arrived in 2020’. Inger reminded nations to live up to the Glasgow Climate Pact with strong action, starting at COP27 in Sharm El-Sheikh, Egypt. ‘We need a rapid acceleration in scientific research, innovative planning, adequate finance and implementation, and deeper international cooperation’, she warned.

A similar Report: *State and Trends in Adaptation Report 2022* by the Global Centre on Adaptation, shows that current annual spending on US\$11.4 billion, which climate finance committed to far short of what is needed. the national pledges (NDCs) additional funding of US\$41.3 billion, much of this adaptation just one source—multilateral development finance institutions (DFIs)—with national governments a distant second at 23 percent.

‘Without a step change in support, adaptation actions could be outstripped by accelerating climate risks, which would further widen the adaptation implementation gap’.

adaptation across all of Africa is represents about 39 percent of total Africa annually. This amount falls Simply meeting the goals set out in of African countries would require billion each year. In addition, finance (53 percent) comes from

There is thus a serious and urgent need to both dramatically increase the flow of adaptation finance in Africa and to develop new sources of financing. Those could include commercial banks, private equity and venture capital, institutional investors, insurers, large corporations, national development banks, multilateral and national climate funds, foundations, and non-profits.

Coincidentally, *The State of Climate Action 2022* Report by the World Resources Institute (WRI) notes that while countries, companies, cities and investors have announced some encouraging commitments to help achieve this global goal, they are far short of what is needed. Worse still, new research shows the world’s highest-emitting sectors — power, buildings, industry, transport, forests and land, and food and agriculture — are not acting anywhere near fast enough.

UNEP’s *Global Adaptation Report 2022* notes that the number and volume of adaptation actions supported through international climate funds, multilateral finance, and bilateral donor support continues to rise; Actions are concentrated in the agriculture, water, ecosystems and cross-cutting sectors that primarily address drought, flooding and rainfall variability.

The Adaptation Report warns that without a step change in support, adaptation actions could be outstripped by accelerating climate risks, which would further widen the adaptation implementation gap. The Report calls for action to take adaptation and mitigation jointly into account in planning, finance and implementation enhances the chances for co-benefits and limits potential trade-offs, such as hydropower reducing food security or irrigation increasing energy consumption. In addition, some climate solutions effectively reduce climate risk and contribute to mitigation: particularly nature-based solutions like planting and conserving mangroves, restoring salt marshes or protecting peatlands. As COP27 has been branded the “Adaptation COP”, tangible efforts to address adaptation challenges above especially for Africa are keenly awaited. **Read the 2022 UNEP’s Global Adaptation Gap Report:** <https://www.unep.org/resources/adaptation-gap-report-2022>