

## **CIVIL SOCIETY POSITION TO COP22/CMP12/CMA1**

### **Preamble**

The Paris Agreement, to enter into force on 4 November 2016, mandates the civil society to scale-up efforts and support actions that are needed to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and build climate resilience. This creates a programmatic framework to harness the capacities of non-state actors to contribute to effective review under the Paris Agreement i.e. an enhanced transparency framework, a global stakeholder and a facilitative and non-punitive implementation and compliance mechanism as stipulated in Article 13, 14 and 15 respectively.

### **Introduction**

The first session of the Conference of Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA1) in conjunction with the twenty-second session of the Conference of Parties (COP 22) and the twelfth session of the Conference of Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP 12) will develop modalities and procedures for the implementation of the Paris Agreement.

We, representatives of non-state actors met on 20 October 2016 at hotel Africana in Kampala and deliberated on ways of shaping negotiations to meet Uganda's interest, resolved as follows;

### **To Government of Uganda**

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1. Urge the Attorney General in cooperation with the ministry of water and environment **to table, before Parliament** the Paris Agreement, by 31 December 2016;
2. Establish a framework to foster civil society role in the context of offering independent and complementary insights and expertise into Uganda's progress in implementing and enhancing the ambition of the Paris Agreement;
3. Enhance the implementation of Article 6 of the Convention, promote gender balance through improving the participation of women and youth in UNFCCC negotiations;
4. Fast-track the process to undertake the technology needs assessment (TNAs) for mitigation and adaptation consistent with Vision 2040;
5. While developing modalities for implementation of nationally determined contributions (NDC) for Uganda, implement nationally appropriate mitigation actions (NAMAs) with a

high GHG abatement potential so as to generate tradable credits for emission reductions in context of the 22% reduction target by 2030;

6. Launch and expedite the formulation of the national adaptation plan (NAP) process by 31 December 2016;

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7. Urge Parties to the Kyoto protocol ratify the Doha Amendment establishing the second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol such that the amendment will enter into force before 2020;
8. Call on developed country Parties to expedite the procedures and modalities for implementation of Paris Agreement and developing country Parties create enabling environment for the preparation and communication of strategies, plans and actions in conformity with Article 2 of the Paris Agreement;
9. Urge developed country Parties, multilateral development banks, private sector and relevant United Nations (UN) entities to support early NDC implementation for developing country Parties;
10. Parties to Kyoto protocol and Paris Agreement should adopt a decision for the Adaptation Fund to server the CMA so as to sustain support for financing concrete adaptation projects and programmes in developing countries;
11. Urge GEF to explore innovative ways of narrowing funding gap sought for country priority projects under the LDCF, increase the pledges under SCCF and further call on the GCF to expedite modalities for direct access entities, to implement readiness and preparatory activities so as to foster NDC implementation;
12. Parties to the UNFCCC should dedicate agriculture issues to a specific window/programme of work such that synergies and tradeoffs are understood while building on the evolving knowledge and practices by developing countries in context of building resilience to vulnerable societies and related mitigation co-benefits;
13. Parties should elaborate on linkages between the Technology Mechanism the newly established technology framework under the Paris Agreement and the role of climate technology financing in context of transfer, access and deployment;
14. Parties should extend the Lima work programme on gender (LWPG) with a view of addressing gender related concerns in the Paris Agreement and further consider formulating a comprehensive gender action plan.