

Anglophone African Regional Workshop: “Converting INDCs into action: the role of NAMAs in INDC implementation”

Radisson Blue Hotel, Addis Ababa

2nd – 4th May 2016



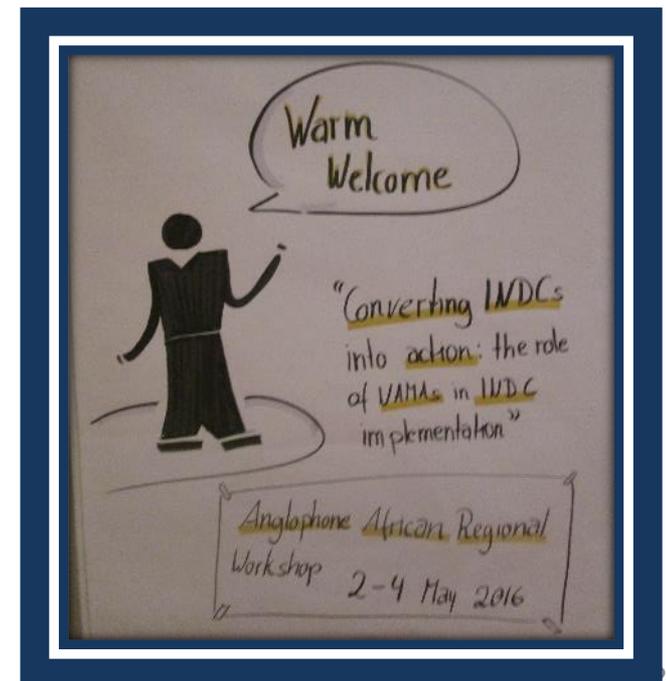
International Partnership
on Mitigation and MRV



United Nations
Framework Convention on
Climate Change

Overview

Agenda overview and objectives	3
Introduction and expectations	5
Setting the Scene	7
Preparing the working groups	8
From NAMA preparation to implementation	9
World Café “Sharing experiences”	10
Case clinics	17
Market place - Energy groups	18
Market place – AFOLU groups	21
Short evaluation	28
Impressions	33



Agenda overview

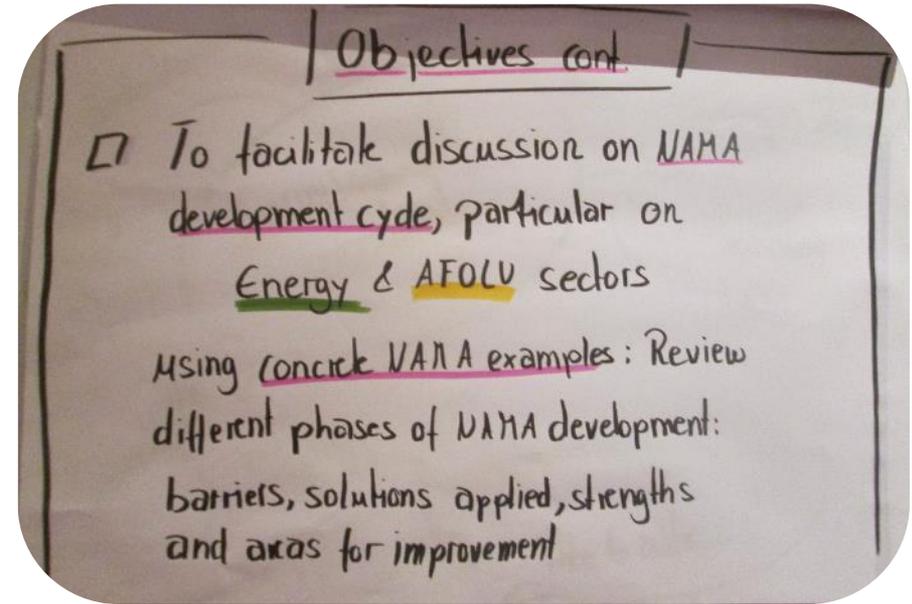
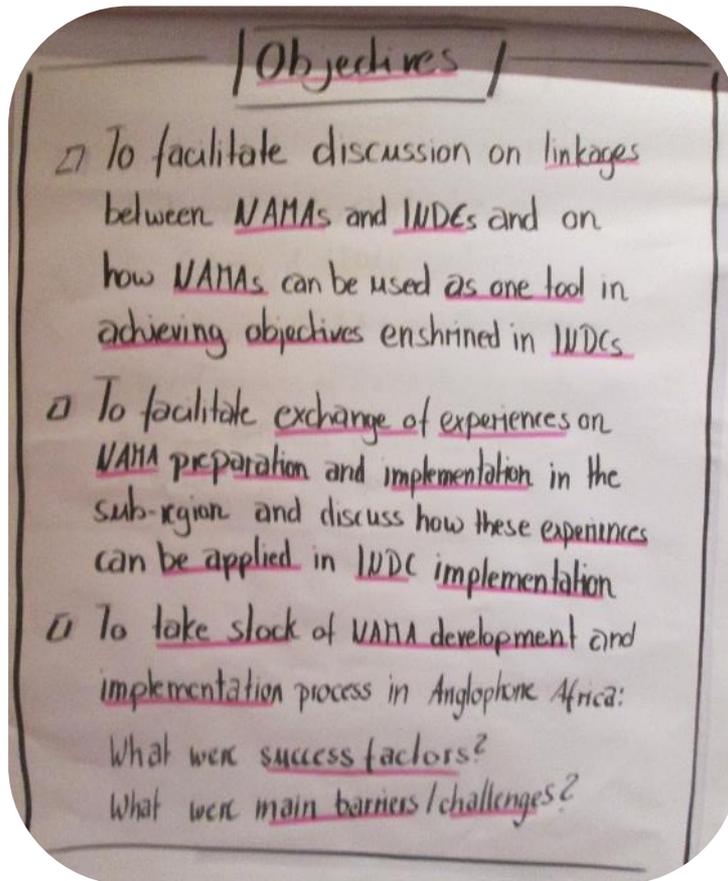
The 2 ½ days' workshop aimed to capitalize on the momentum of the Paris Agreement and its implications on converting INDCs into tangible, ambitious mitigation policies, programs and actions.

How do we convert INDCs into action? This question guided the agenda of the workshop, whereby a major focus was placed on learning from experience and from each other.

Thus, the break-away sessions on Energy and AFOLU offered a safe space to discuss, exchange and think amongst peers.



Objectives



The workshop aimed at reducing input presentations and “one-way discussion” and increasing the space and time to enable all participants to engage in meaningful conversations, allowing participants to share their experiences, raise their questions and concerns and gain insights or new ideas through intensive peer-to-peer exchange.

Introduction & check-in



After the official words of welcome given by Ms. Ghrmawit Haile (Government of Ethiopia), Ms. Tshering Sherpa (UNFCCC), and Mr. Sven Egbers (GIZ, International Partnership on Mitigation & MRV), the group gained an interactive overview of who was in the room.



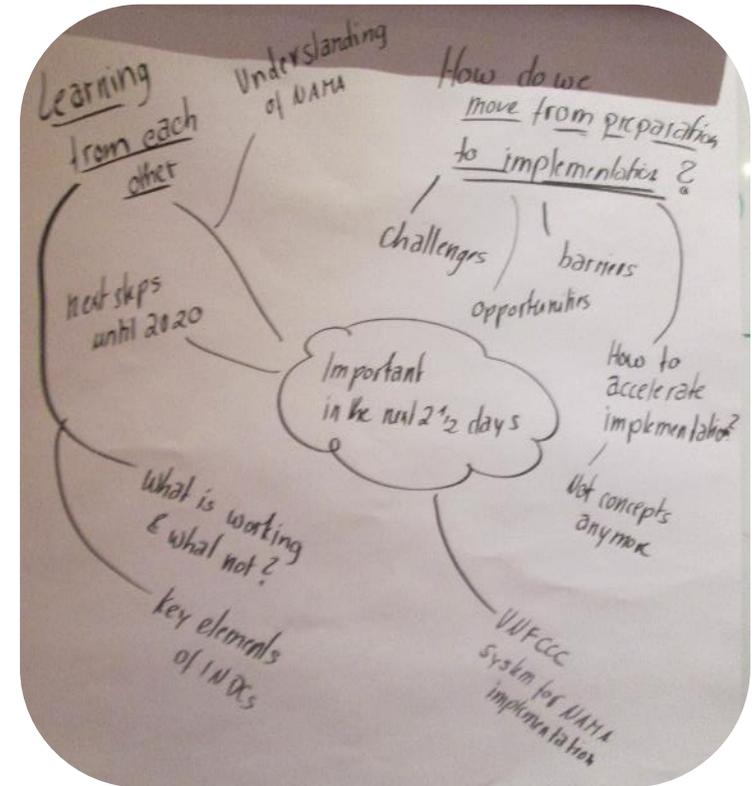
As a group they displayed the map of Africa, illustrating who was in the room, literally. We had a look at the different fields of expertise (technical, policy level, negotiators etc.), as well different levels of experience with NAMA preparation and implementation. It showed a wonderful diversity and variety in the group that was utilized in the sessions to come.

Expectations for the next days

The check-in exercise also addressed the question *“what is important to me in the next 2 ½ days?”*

Some of the feedback is illustrated on the flipchart – time for exchange and learning from each other was echoed multiple times, as well as the question of *“How do we actually move from preparation to implementation of a NAMA?”*

Participants were once more encouraged to make it their workshop and bring in their thoughts, concerns, questions and ideas.



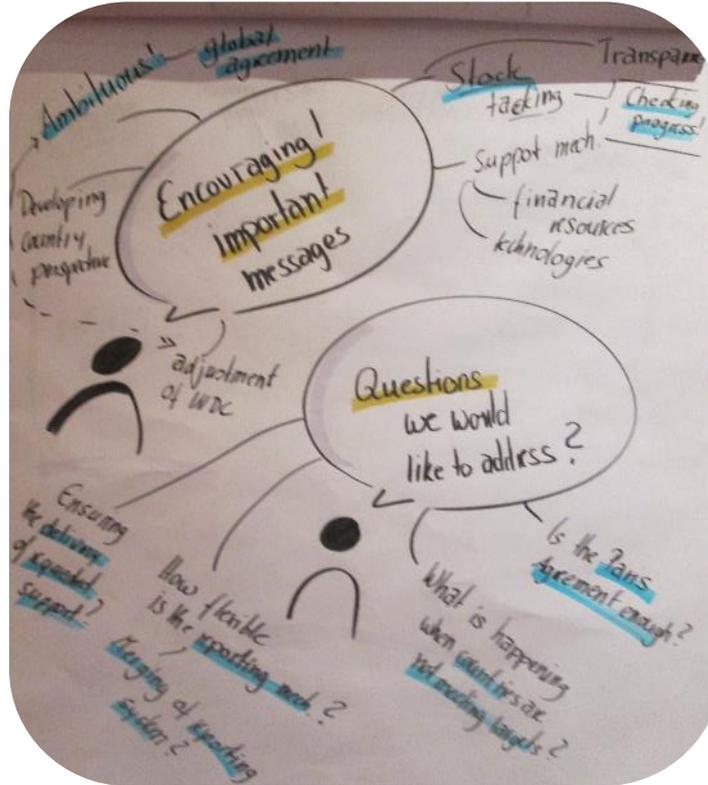
Setting the scene

Mr. Vikrant Badve (UNFCCC) gave a short input presentation on the Paris Agreement and the implications for mitigation and transparency, followed by Ms Ghirmawit Haile outlining the Ethiopian perspective on the Paris Agreement.

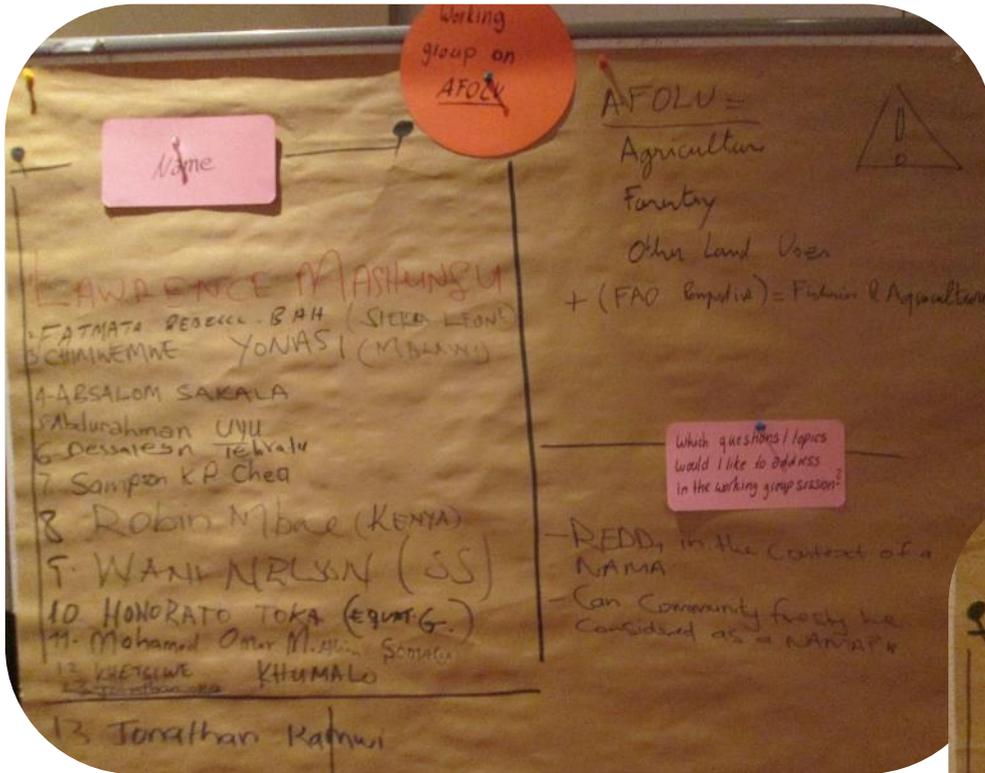
Participants discussed these presentations at their tables pointing out important/encouraging messages and questions.

Inga Zachow (GIZ) rounded this session off with an input on the role of NAMAs in NDC implementation.

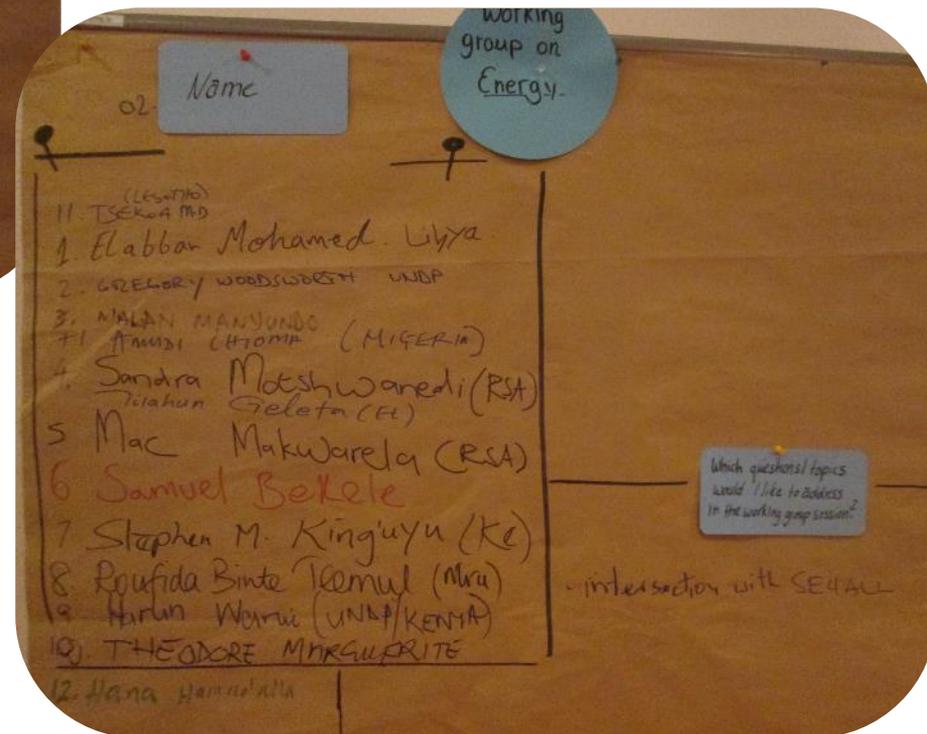
Please note that all presentation were made available separately and are thus not included here.



Preparing for the working groups



In preparation for the break-away groups on day 2 and 3, participants were asked to indicate their topic of choice, Energy or AFOLU, as well as questions or issues they would like to discuss in these working groups.



From NAMA preparation to implementation

Day 2 focused on the shift from NAMA preparation to implementation.

Annelie Janz and Sven Egbers presented the NAMA tool and its 10 steps for moving a NAMA from the initial idea towards implementation.

Harun Warui (UNDP) complemented this presentation by adding practical examples e.g. on how to overcome challenges in the preparation and implementation phase of NAMAs.

These presentations opened the floor for all participants and starting to explore which experiences had been made by participants (see next slides).

Please note that all presentation were made available separately and are thus not included here.

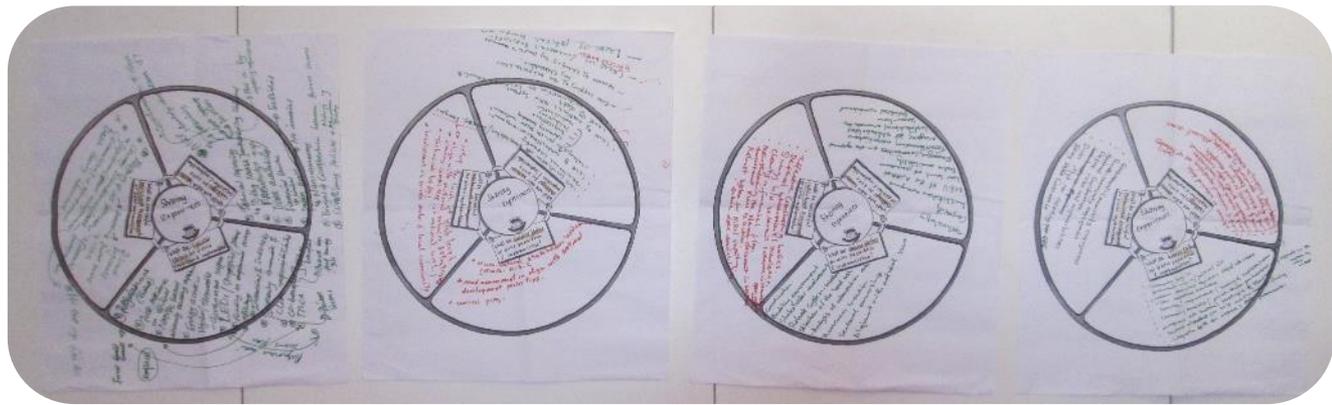
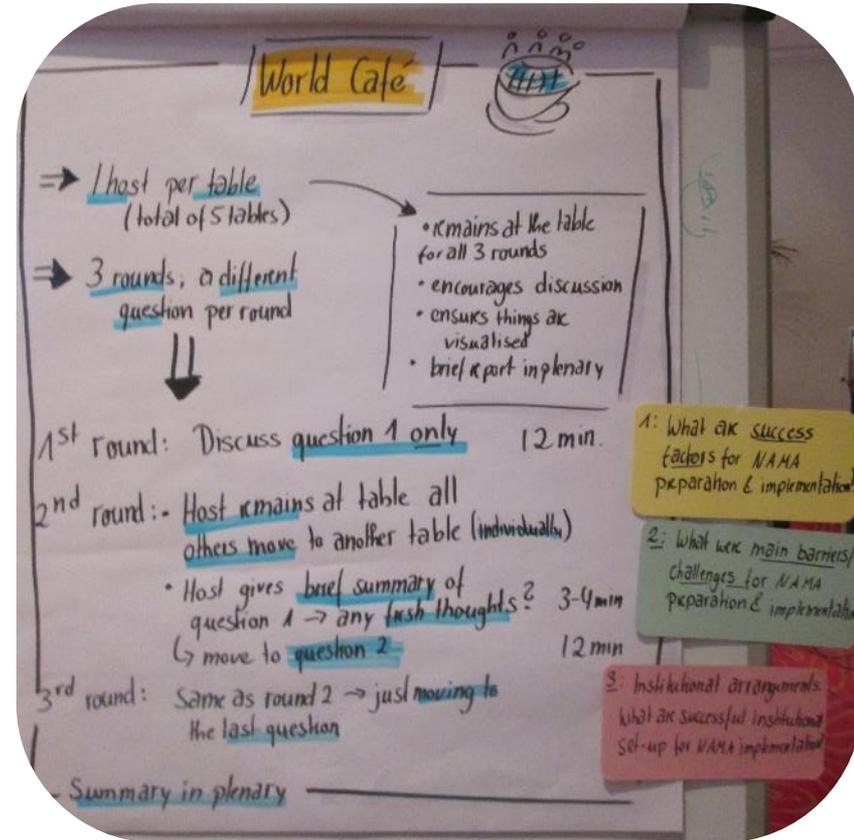


Sharing Experiences: World Café

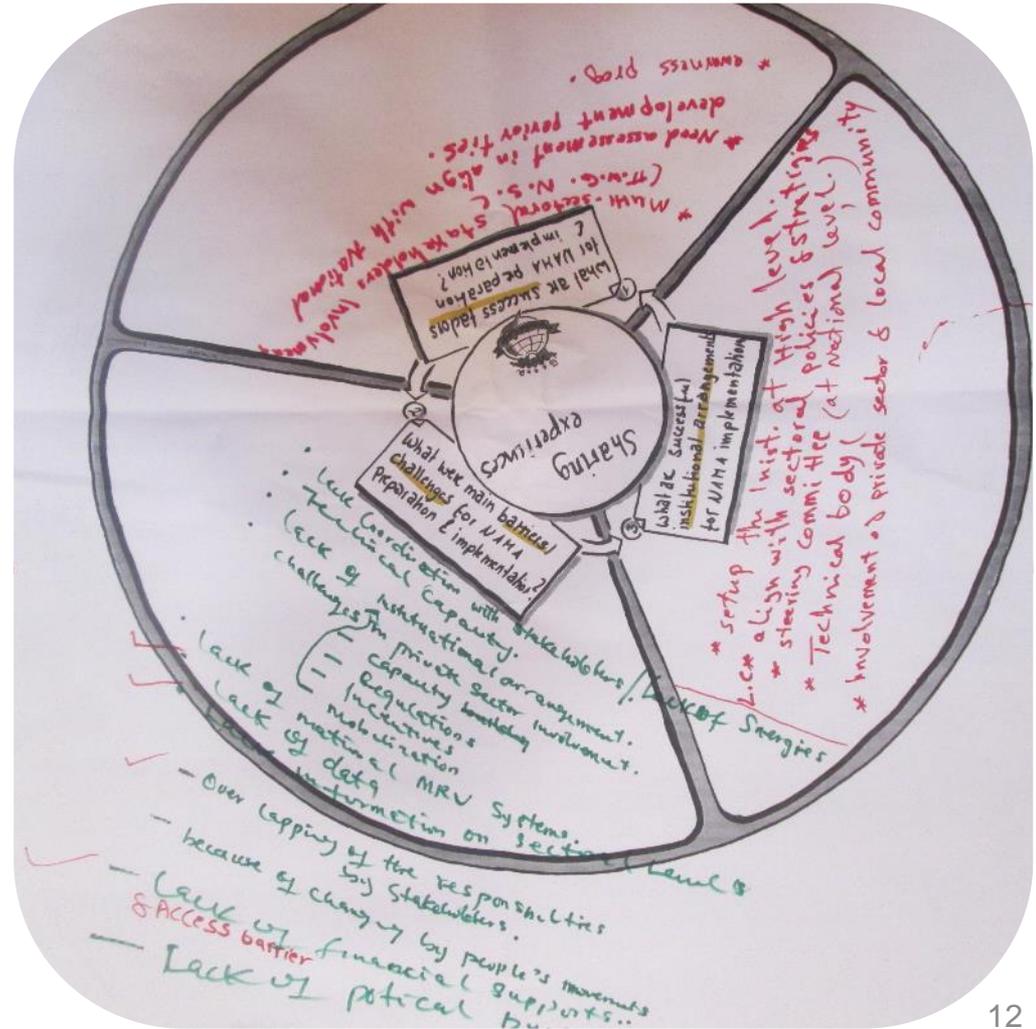
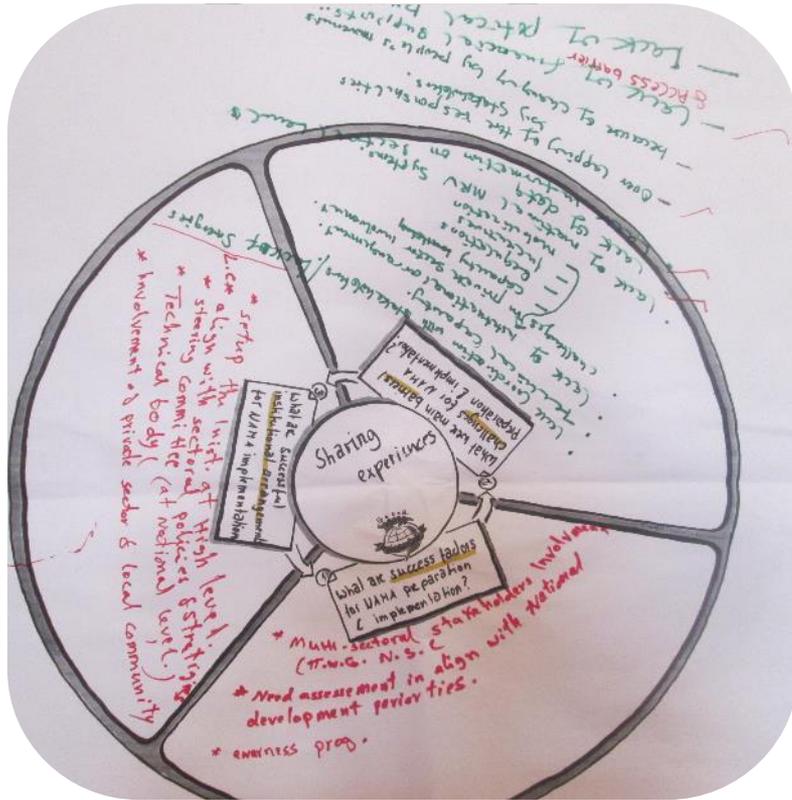
After these short input presentations the world café method was used to engage all participants and facilitate further exchange. All participants had the chance to share their individual and specific experiences based on the following three questions:

- 1) What are success factors for NAMA preparation and implementation?
- 2) What were main barriers/ challenges for NAMA preparation and implementation?
- 3) What are successful institutional arrangements for NAMA implementation.

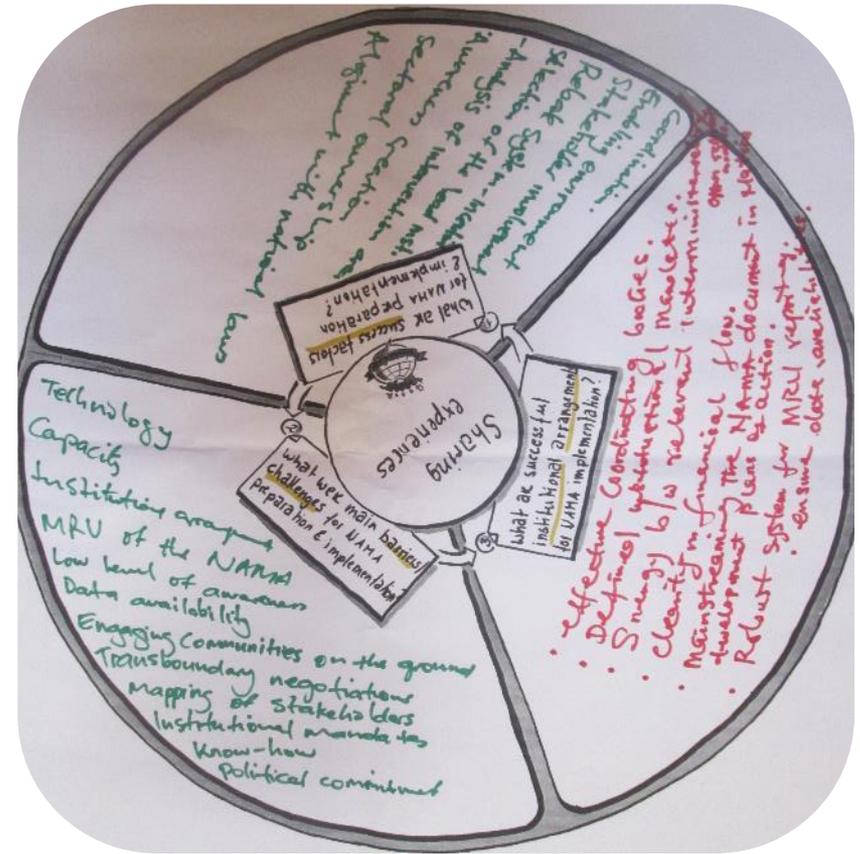
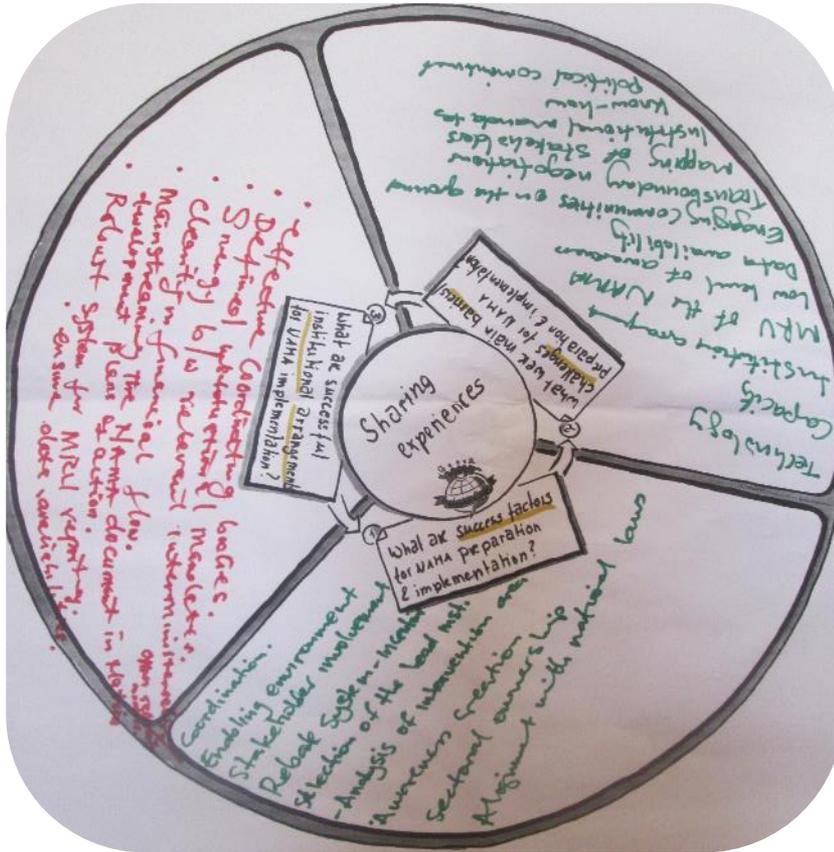
All thoughts and ideas were visualised and are displayed on the next slides.



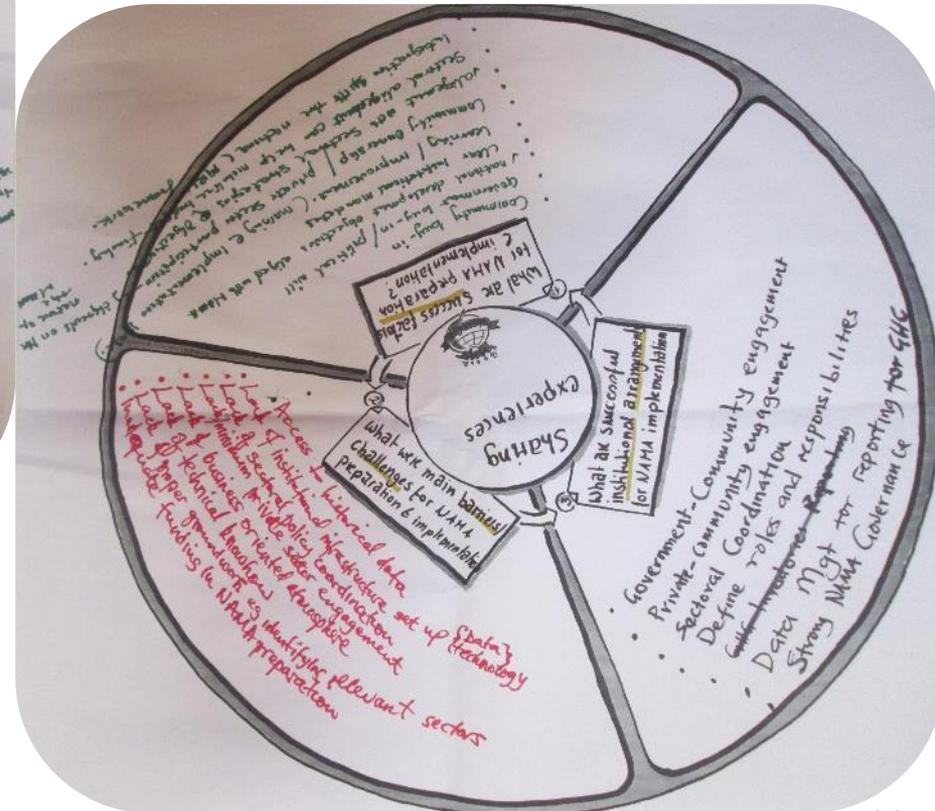
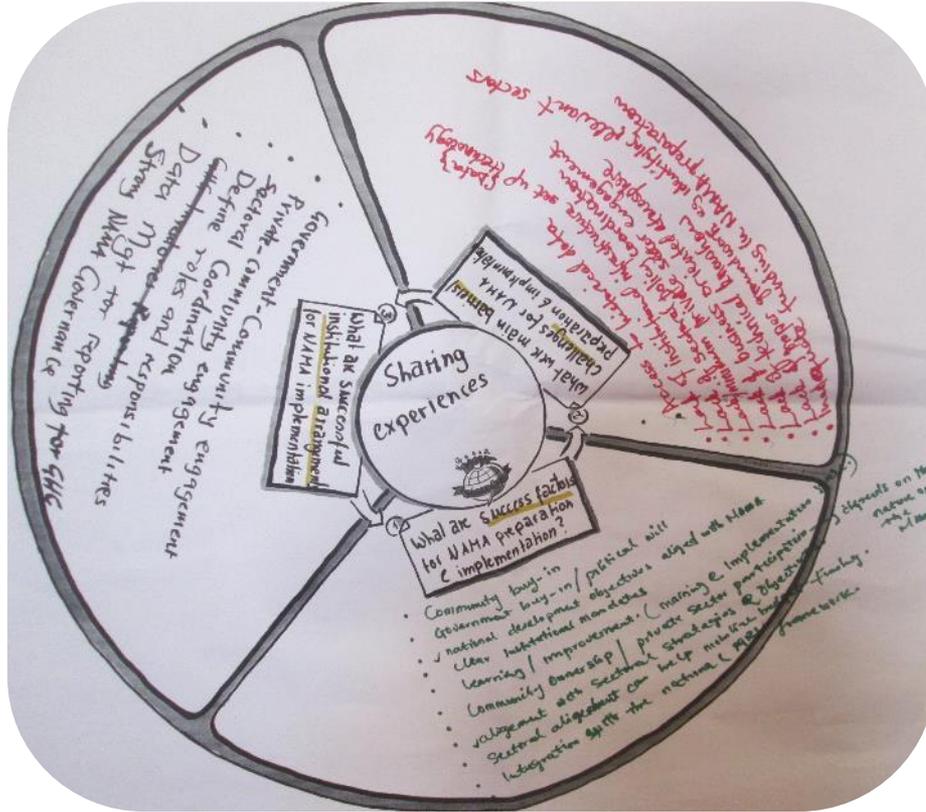
Sharing Experiences



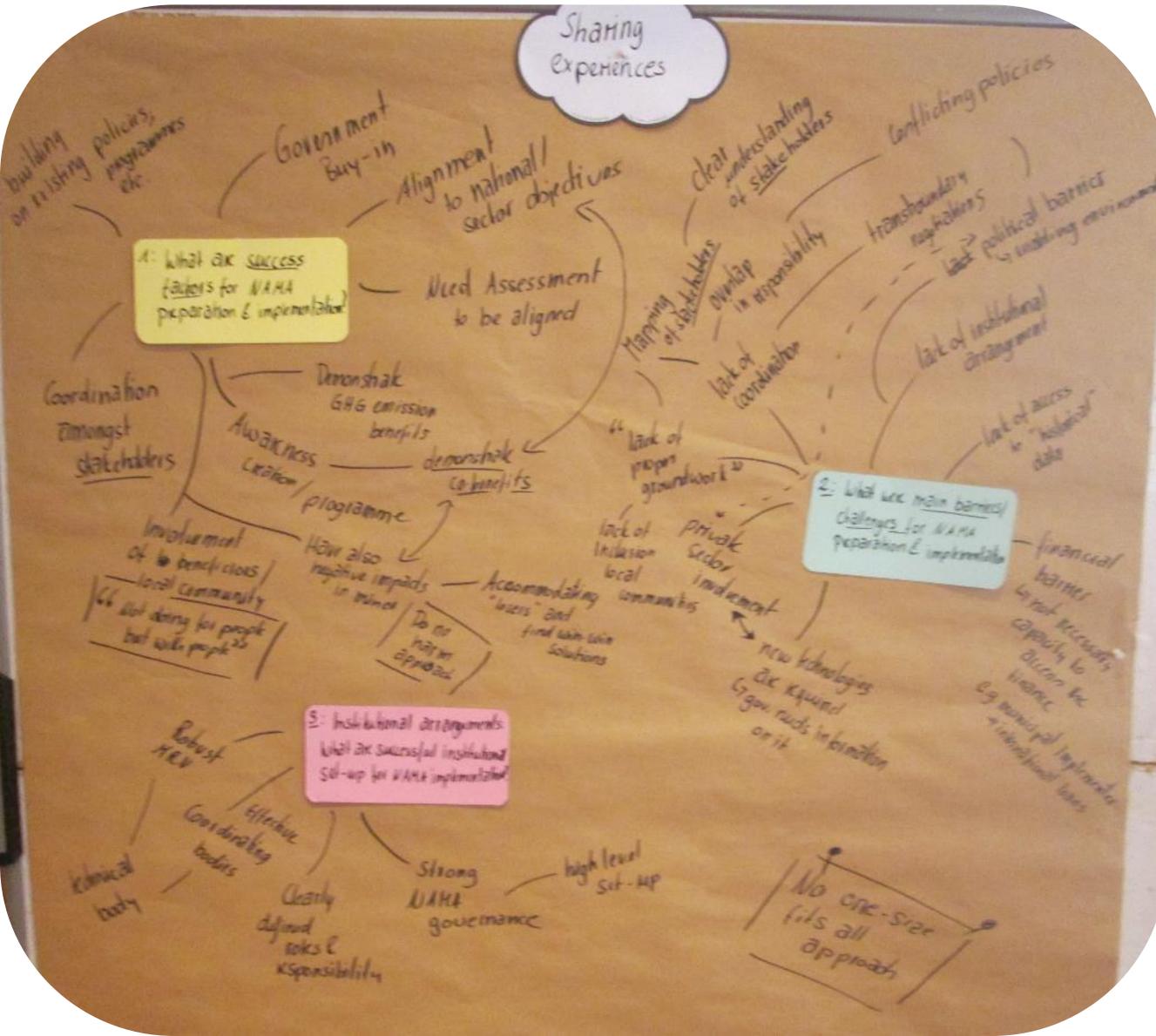
Sharing Experiences



Sharing Experiences



World Café Summary



This mind map summarizes the main points of discussions that were shared during the world café session. Two core messages that spread across the various groups were

“Do not do it for the people but with the people” and acknowledge that *“there is no one size fits all approach”*.

Furthermore, the discussion rounds emphasised the importance of early-stage and continuous stakeholder engagement as well as the buy in from all relevant actors, in particular from government (lead department and champion) and from private sector.

This exchange served as wonderful foundation for the break-away group sessions.

World Café impressions

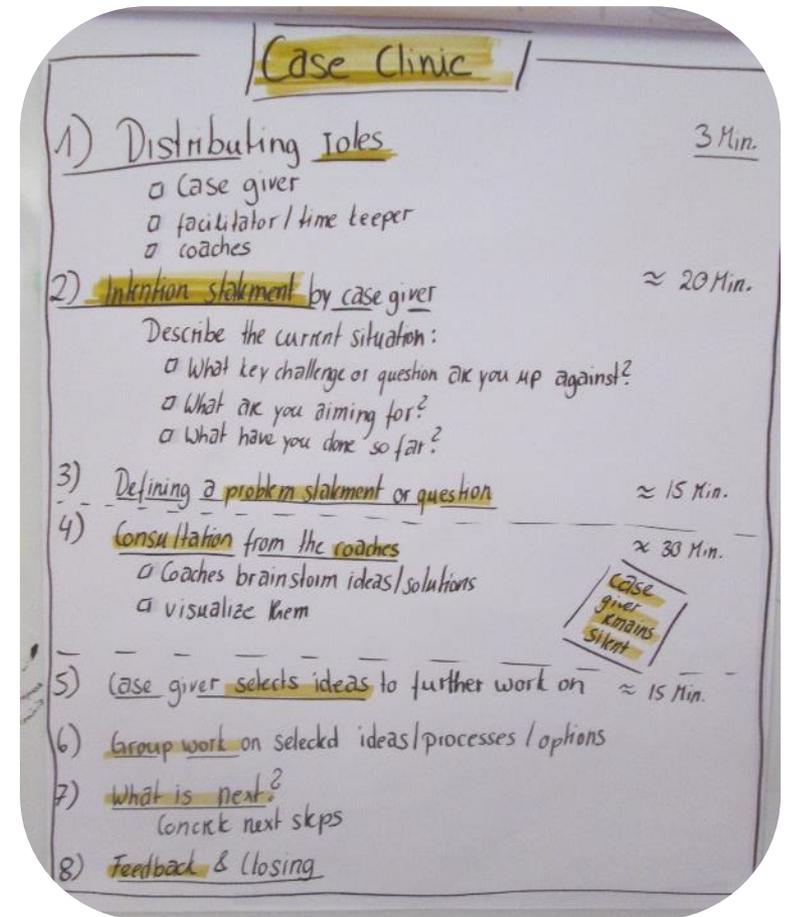
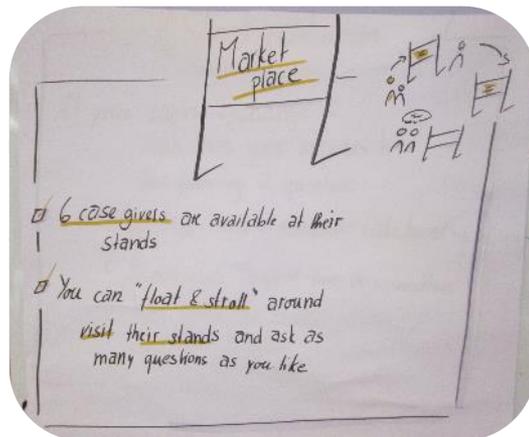


Case Clinics (break-away sessions)

As mentioned before, the core element of this workshop was the peer-to-peer exchange and learning from each other. In the two break-away groups, one focusing on the Energy sector and the other on the AFOLU sector, the so-called Case Clinics creating such an exchange platform.

Case clinics are a well-know format enhancing peer-to-peer exchange or collegial advise. In each break-away we worked on two cases in parallel with 5-7 “coaches” supporting the case giver.

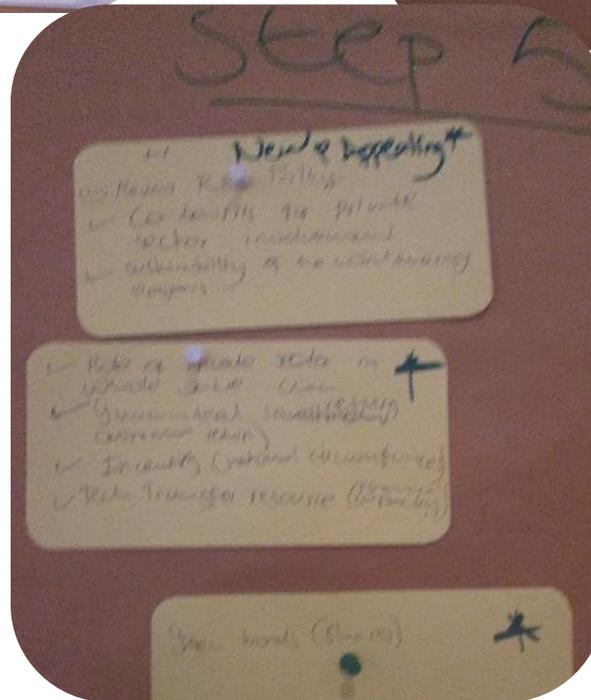
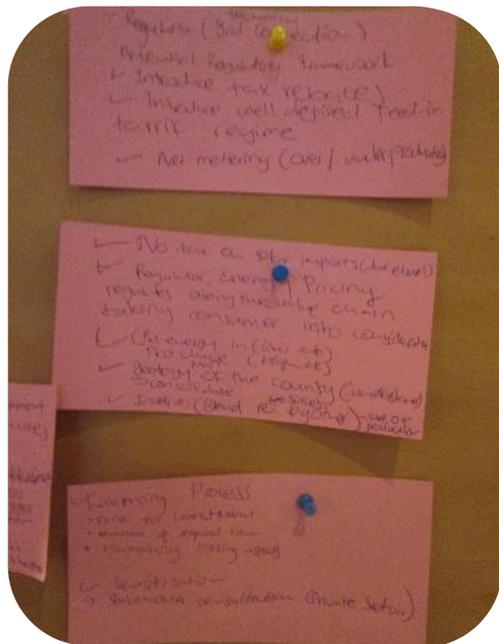
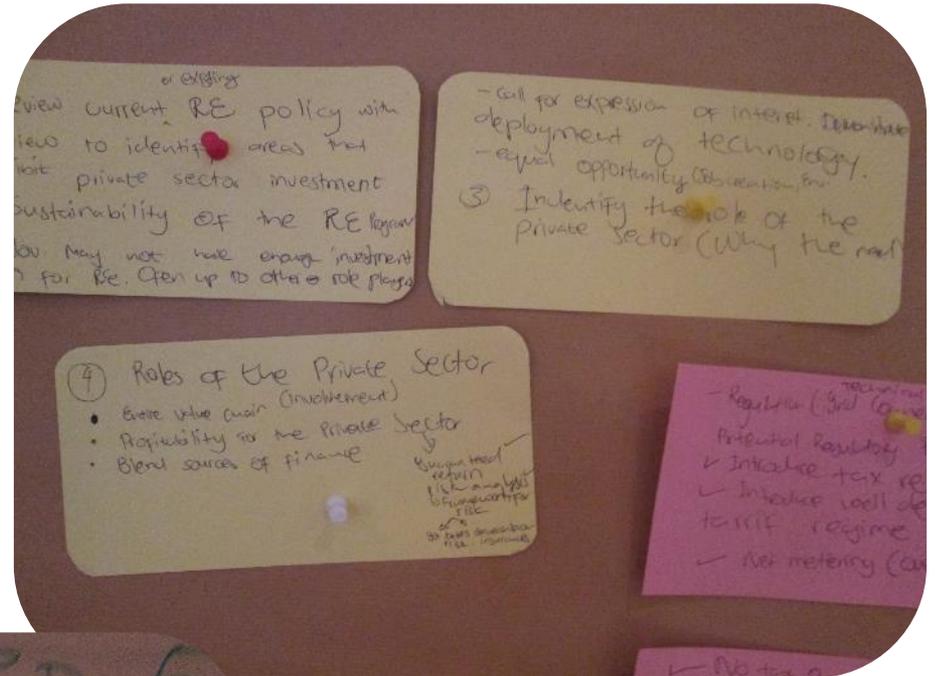
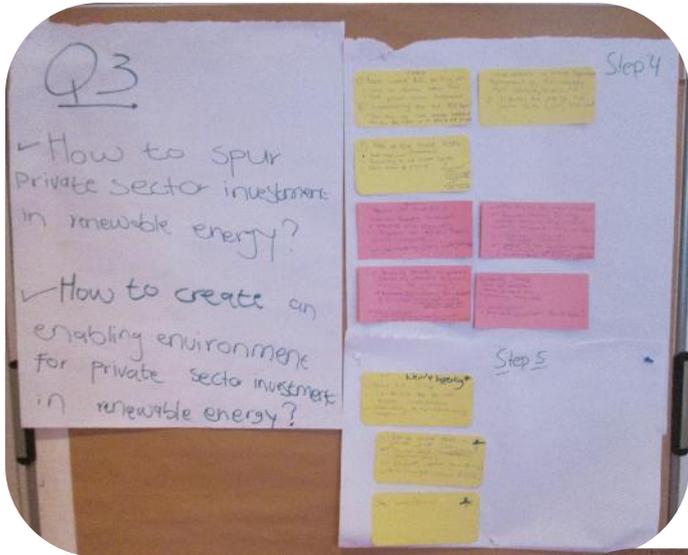
On day 3 we brought all the different cases together in a market place, allowing every participant to “stroll around” and have a look at the various cases that were discussed.



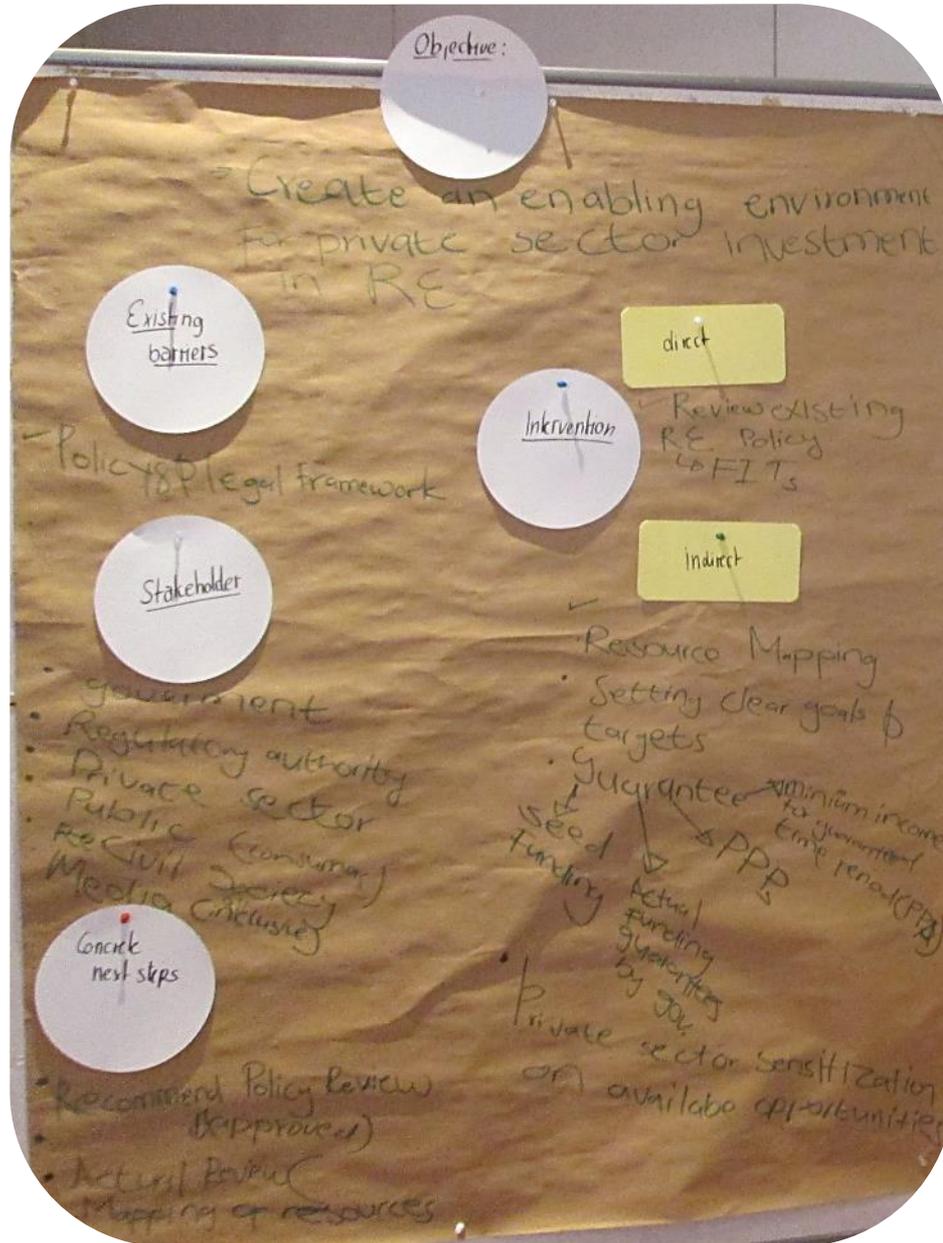
The visualisation of the cases are displayed on the following pages. Please note that these are only meant for the workshop participants and should not be shared beyond, in order to respect the principles of a safe space for exchange.

Thank you

Energy group I „Sudan“



Energy group I „Sudan“



Energy group II „Seychelles“

Question
Are there any trade off on land and forestry?

- Impact assessment
- Costs, positive/neg. impacts, incl. GHG reduction potential
- Define/Conceptualise
 - Stakeholder mapping
 - Full of action/baseline
 - Overall objective/target
 - Concrete interventions/measures (e.g. grid code)
 - Technical feasibility gap analysis (if any)
 - Anticipated risks analysis
 - Estab. potential identity funding/incentive scheme/funding structure
 - CB/awareness

Q. How to get the private sector involvement and integrating the project into NAMA process

- Policy framework that is friendly to the foreign investors — Potential incentive scheme.
 - Community awareness
 - Facilitation of loans
 - Incentives on land
 - Synergy between the distribution company and private company.
 - Analysis of the cost benefit and communicate to the private sector long term perspective for investors.
- Impact assessment of the idea
 - the focus area
 - feasibility/reality check (tech, env, etc)
 - Co-benefit analysis

Objective:
Enabling environment for 100% RE implementation in

Existing barriers

- Lack of Policy framework for foreign investors
- Subsidy for fossil fuel
- Lack of incentives for RE generation → Capacity Credits → Feed-in tariff
- Issue related to Data availability, such as land mapping
- Lack of Institutional framework
- Resource mapping
- Resource interaction
- Land availability
- Ownership
- Investment Risk
 - Risk of return
 - Maturity levels

Intervention/ instruments defining

- Indirect
 - Enabling environment: waste recycling, funding (Learning by doing)
 - Interventions on Policy framework
- Direct
 - Transition from FF → RE
 - Increasing RoR
 - Switch fossil fuel subsidy to leverage RE investment
 - Reducing Risk
 - Secondary Warranty
 - Resource mapping feasibility of tech.

Stakeholder Mapping
→ DON

- Private Members: Hotels, Resorts, RE generating companies, Communities
- Ministries: Finance, Land Use, Environment, Energy, Tourism
- Multilaterals: AfDB, GCF
- Other (not) entities: Civil society org, Project developer, Private sector

Opportunities

- Political Will
- Clear goals
- Social awareness & willingness to cooperate
- Substantial Savings from fossil fuel
- Resource flow from Administration in at fossil fuel sub. subsidy
- Employment generation
- Energy Security
- Resilience
- Reducing dependence on fossil fuel

Impact analysis
(mitigation potential)

- Baseline scenario
 - Use of fossil fuel generation
 - COSTLY
- Impact assessment
 - cost
 - GHG potential
- Focus of actions
 - target
 - Grid code
- Reality check
 - Feasibility study
- Identify funding incentive schemes

MRV

- MRV of enabling environ. - avoid
- MRV of Emissions - Check generation - CO₂ reduced
- Attracting investment - Deliverables

Conclude next steps (2-3):

- Prepare Idea note on NAMA & share with stakeholders.
- Similar concept implementors
- Apply/Identify funding
- NAMA governance
- Ministries: Environment, Energy, Finance, Land Use, Tourism
- Implementors: Private Sector Companies, Govt. GENCO, Public Communities, local authorities

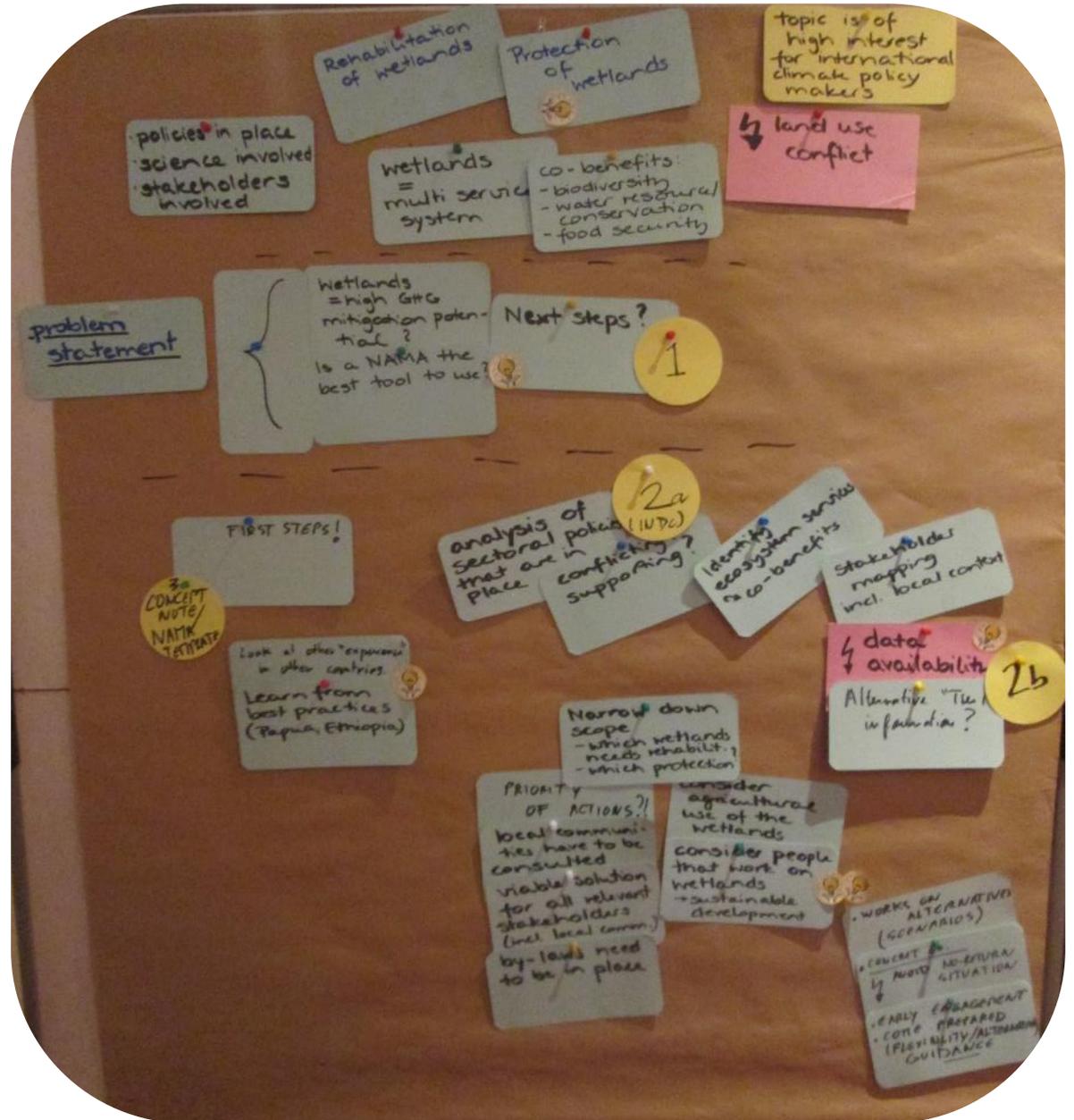
Discussion
Are there any trade off on land and forestry?

- Impact assessment
- Costs, positive/neg. impacts, incl. GHG reduction potential

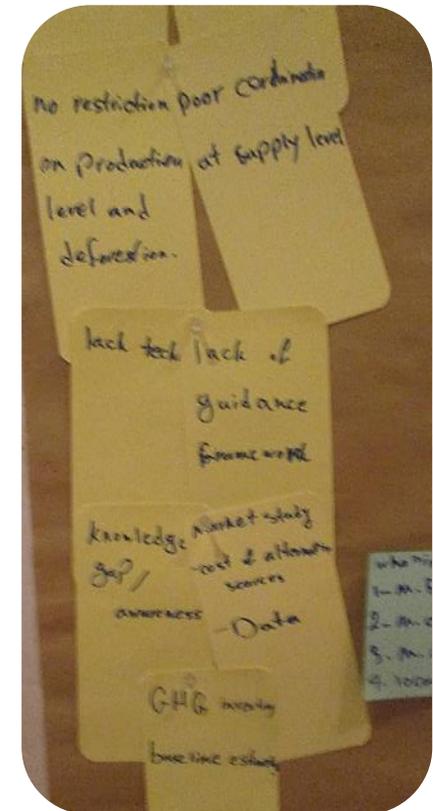
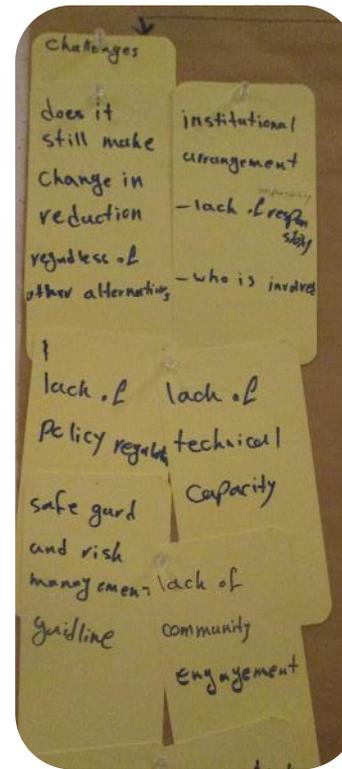
Q. How to get the private sector involvement and integrating the project into NAMA process

- Policy framework that is friendly to the foreign investors — Potential incentive scheme.
 - Community awareness

AFOLU Group II „Wetlands“



AFOLU Group II „Sustainable Charcoal Production“



AFOLU Group II II „Sustainable Charcoal Production“



what have you done so far

- NAMA DEVELOPED
- STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT TO ENHANCE THE NAMA
- ALTERNATIVE BIO ENERGY
- AWARENESS
- TRANSFORMATIVE CHANGE

where do you need in part or help!

- FUNDING
- TECHNOLOGY
- TRANSFORMATIVE CHANGE
- ALTERNATIVE ENERGY PLAN

2)

- community awareness
- adaptability
- stakeholder training
- private sector/civil society
- behaviour study on consumers
- communication through media

1)

Capacity building

- Technology
- Policies
- Stakeholder

Technology transfer

- Technology need assessment

National Policy on Environment
FOREST policy
National Climate Response Strategy
Climate change Policy
National Agric Investment Plan

National Agric Investment Plan

who involved:

1. M. forestry/environment
2. M. agriculture
3. M. energy
4. local government

institutional arrangement in place

Market study

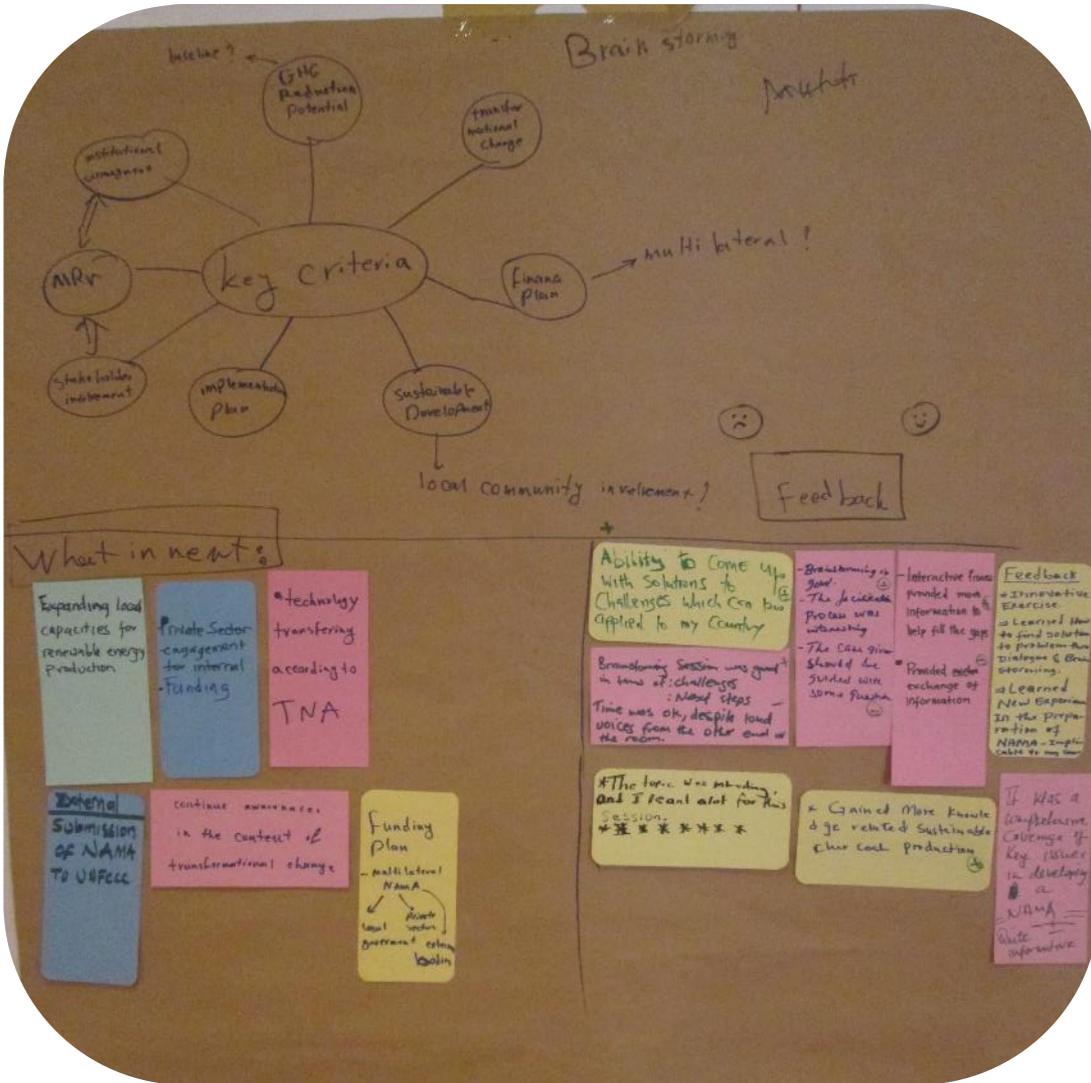
sustainable development benefit impact

- health
- livelihood improvement

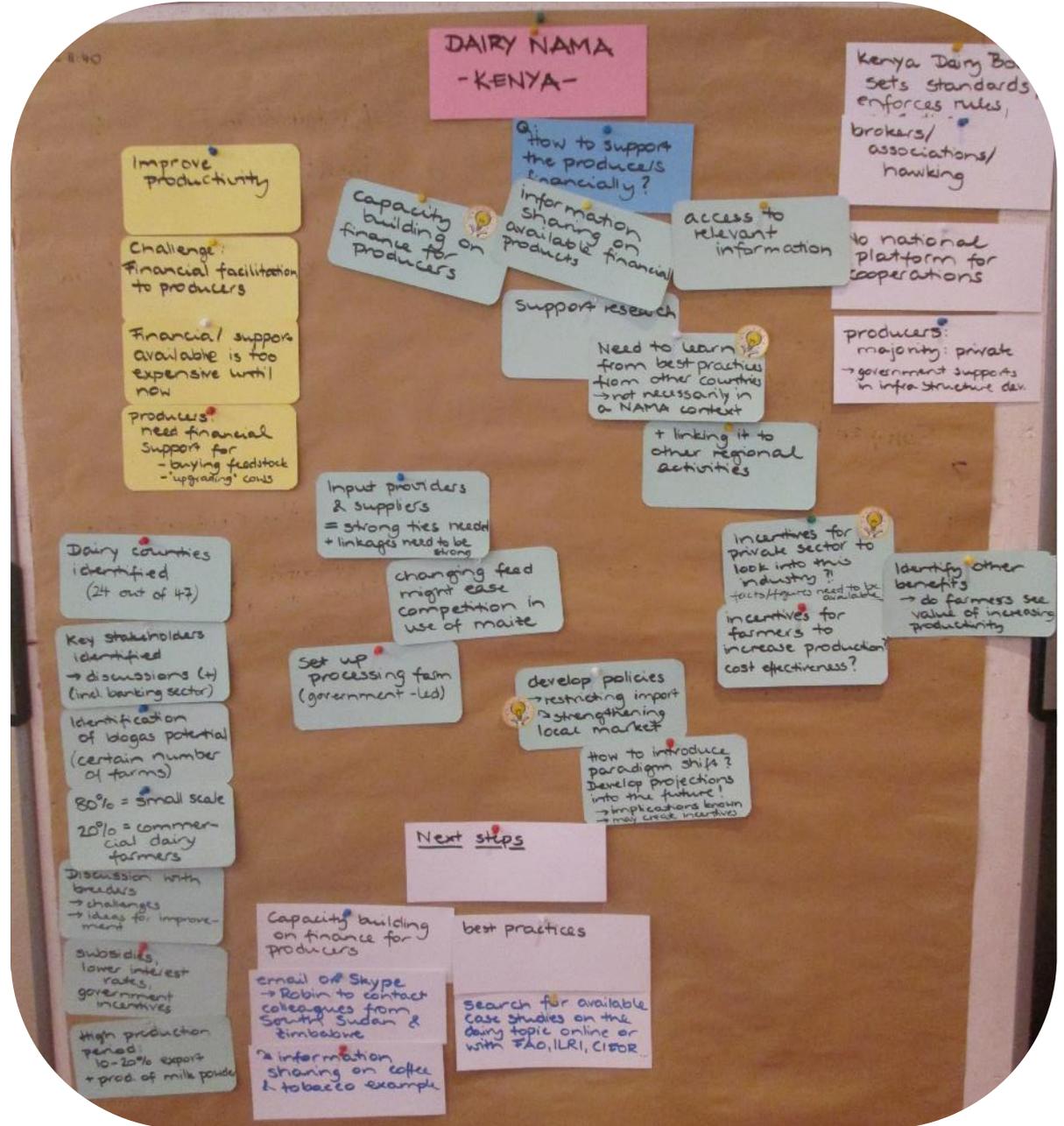
developing policy for energy products

- tax
- incentive

AFOLU Group I „Sustainable Charcoal Production“



AFOLU Group III „Dairy NAMA Kenya“



AFOLU Group IV „Climate Smart Agriculture“

key challenge/question you have!

Technology

sectoral integrity

Policy alignment

Dependence on Rain for Maize Production (Low income)

LACK OF SUPPORT TO MAIZE PRODUCTION (FINANCIAL & REGULATORY)

- No clear support of policy to produce maize
 - Research centers file their innovation to strategic crop (Sorghum), no improved variety to boost production

REGULATE THE PRODUCTIVITY

LESS rainfall/drought

Challenges

- Lack of financing & low skills
- Lack of water & clouding and planning for adaptive treatment plan that may be needed to improve water security

Private sector involvement

→ local community awareness

support for irrigation scheme

ADVOCATE ON (REGULATORY) FRAMEWORK FOR MAIZE

PROVIDE INCENTIVES FOR MAIZE PRODUCTION

ENGAGE PRIVATE SECTOR IN MAIZE FARMING

GET PARTNERSHIP for improvement

Use drip irrigation and apply mulch

Develop drought resistant cultivars for maize (Zea mays)

Building thing from next 5-10 years to support implementation

Strengthening relation & local institutions to enable farmers manage amount of climate risk

Challenge

Lack of policy support to private farming in comparison to other crops

Context

Policy intervention from government to support maize farmers

Improvement of maize production using climate smart agriculture

What are the aims!

improve maize production to decrease food insecurity

GHG ↓ adaptation ↑

What have you done so far!

where do you need input or help!

shifting farmer to produce sugar instead of maize

Agriculture is second GHG emission sector

Understanding of required method for agriculture and livestock

Study of productivity per unit of land

Study on market structure of crops

Market Learning (agriculture + livestock) from African experience

Enhancing the production method

Establishing a union to produce maize seed

WHAT IS NEXT

Sustainable Development benefit measurement and impacts

Establishing credit institutions

Financing model

feasibility study on farms

endorsement of Government

transformational change in different levels

Identification of suitable technology

MYV system

Farmer awareness and demand from Government to support maize

Mapping suitable cost efficient area for maize

GHG inventory system

cross sector partnership

marketing → awareness

sectoral ownership

AFOLU Group IV „Climate Smart Agriculture“

key challenge/question you have!

Technology

sectoral integrity

Policies alignment

Dependence on Rain for Maize Production (Low Income)

ADVOCATE ON IRRIGATION FARMERS FOR MAIZE

LACK OF SUPPORT TO MAIZE PRODUCTION (FINANCIAL & REGULATION)

PROVIDE INCENTIVES FOR MAIZE PRODUCTION

ENGAGE PRIVATE SECTOR IN MAIZE FARMING

REGULATE THE PRODUCTIVITY

GET PARTNERSHIP

LESS rainfall/drought

Use drip irrigation and apply mulch

Develop drought resistant cultivars for maize (Research)

Challenges

- * Lack of Managing Climate
- * Lack of understanding and planning for adaptive transition that may be needed, e.g. into new farming systems or livelihoods

Solutions

- * Building policy framework & Concessions to support implementation
- * Strengthening National & Local institutions to enable farmers Manage amount of climate Risk

Challenge

Lack of policy support to maize farming in comparison to other crops

Solution

Policy intervention from government to support maize farmers.

→ private sector investment

→ local community awareness

support for irrigation scheme

Cultivars for maize (Research)

What have you done so far!

shifting farmer to produce sugar instead of maize

Agriculture is second highest emission sector

Understanding of required method for agriculture and livestock

Study of productivity per unit of land

Study on market structure of crops

Visit Learning (agriculture + livestock) from African experience

Enhancing the production method

Establishing a Union to produce maize seed

Union to produce maize seed

Where do you need input or help!

WHAT IS NEXT

Sustainable Development and impacts

Establishing credit institutions

Financing model

Feasibility study on farms

endorsement of Government

transformational change in different levels.

Identification of suitable technology

farmer awareness and demand from Government to support maize

mapping suitable cost efficient area for maize

G.H.G inventory system

MVR system

cross Sector Partnership

marketing → awareness

sectoral ownership

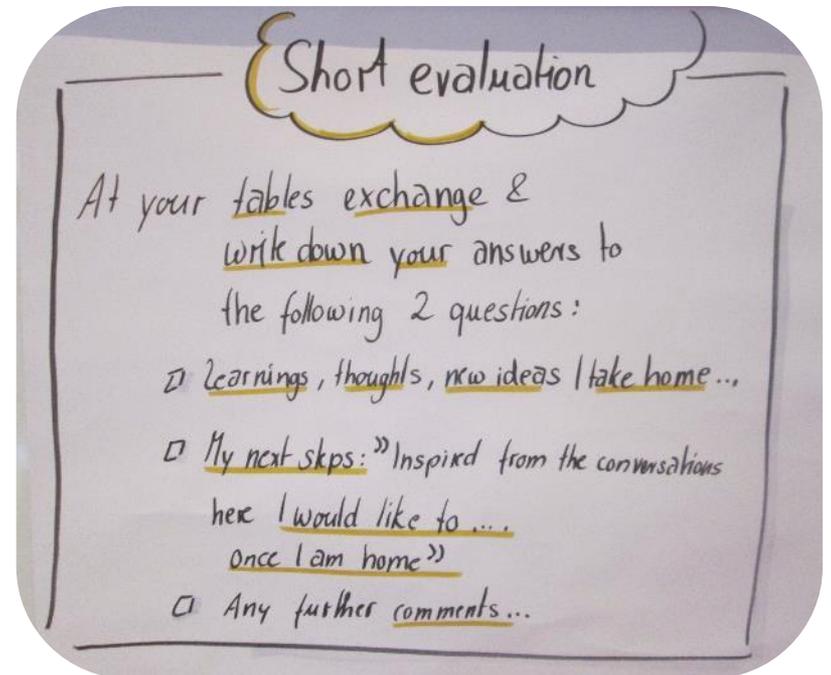
Union to produce maize seed

Short evaluation

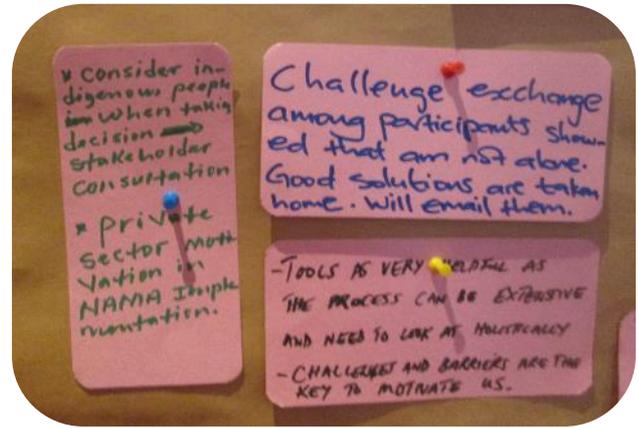
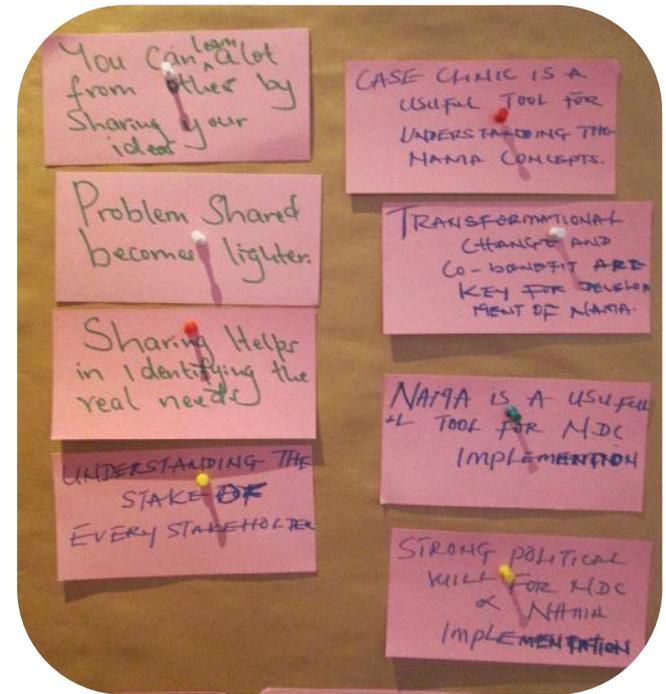
Besides the official evaluation from, the group engaged in a brief evaluation in the plenary. The group reflected on the following two questions:

- Learnings, thoughts, new ideas I take home”
- My next steps “ Inspired from the conversations here I would like to..... once I am home”.

The answers are shown on the next slides.



Short evaluation „ Learnings, thoughts, new ideas“



Short evaluation „ Learnings, thoughts, new ideas“

Better Understanding on what other countries are doing.

Understand how to overcome barriers in developing energy NAMA

Increase understanding on NAMAs.

How to analyse a challenge on NAMA development

1. MITIGATION POTENTIAL IN AFRICAN COUNTRIES

2. IMPORTANCE OF PRIVATE SECTOR IN NAMAs PREPARATION & IMPLEMENTATION

3. CREATE ENABLING ENVIRONMENT FOR PRIVATE SECTOR INVESTMENT

4. PROPER STRUCTURING OF NAMAs TO ATTRACT INVESTORS.

5. CRITICAL ANALYSIS OF ROLES OF STAKEHOLDERS

6. ALIGNMENT OF NAMAs WITH EXISTING NATIONAL PROGRAMMES

7. CAPACITY BUILDING HAS FINANCIAL & TECHNICAL SUPPORT

7. CAPACITY, FINANCIAL & TECHNICAL SUPPORT TO FULFILL THE NAMAs PREPARATION STEPS

- Good ideas and solutions to NAMA development and implementation

STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION IS VERY KEY IN NAMAs DEVELOPMENT. ANALYSIS OF POLICIES TO AVOID CONFLICTS.

PRIVATE SECTOR INVOLVEMENT IN NAMAs IMPLEMENTATION

AS FOCAL POINT OF WETLANDS IN E.G. I SHALL DEVELOP & UPDATE A PROJECT WHICH IS SO BENEFICIAL FOR MY COUNTRY, AND CONSIDERED AS A PRIORITY SUBJECT.

- Good ideas and solutions to NAMA development and implementation

THE WORKSHOP UNCOVERED SOLUTIONS TO THE PRESSING CHALLENGES BEING FACED IN SUSTAINABLE CEREAL PRODUCTION

PRIVATE SECTOR INVOLVEMENT IN NAMAs IMPLEMENTATION

Short evaluation „ My next steps“

EXPLORE OPPORTUNITIES AND ENTRY POINTS FOR PRIVATE SECTOR

- STAKEHOLDER MAPPING AND CONSULTATION

I SHALL DEVELOPE A RADIO PROGRAM CREATING AWARENESS FOR LOCAL COMMUNITY ABOUT WETLANDS.

Carry out a ruthless and rigorous stakeholder mapping for each NAMA idea

Carry out a ruthless and rigorous stakeholder mapping for each NAMA idea

next steps:
- materialise those new ideas, thoughts and experiences into OUR context.

TO INTEGRATE NAMA PROCESS STEPS INTO THE NDC IMPLEMENTATION.

Package NAMA for Marketing at (KENYA & ZAMBIA)

Share Knowledge & experiences with team members.

Sharing Information On the clinic case with team members.

Identify Gaps in the country's NAMA process.

Meeting Energy Colleagues to discuss on Energy NAMA

Create a platform (WhatsApp, Facebook, mailing) to keep in touch & share experience

Sharing Information On the clinic case with team members.

UTILIZE THE THE IMPORTANCE DEVELO-

82. CONSULT WITH SUPERVISORS FOR THEIR OPINION & SUPPORT

82. MOBILIZE RELEVANT ORGANISATIONS TO BE INVOLVED IN MITIGATION ACTIONS

81. Consult with Ministry & share opinions on establishing linkages between NAMA & NDC

Some impressions





I wish you all the best on your
NAMA and (I)NDC implementation journey !



Organisational development
Facilitation & trainings
Stakeholder dialogue
Coaching

ilka@ilkasteinconsulting.com
www.ilkasteinconsulting.com
(+27) 074 700 4559