

Enhancing Readiness for Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) Implementation in Africa

*Towards the Talanoa Dialogue 2018: A Consultative Workshop on the
Status of Preparedness and Implementation of
NDCs in African Countries*

Report

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Executive Summary

44 African countries have ratified or otherwise joined the Paris Agreement with very ambitious NDCs (conditional and unconditional) requiring investments in the order of \$2.5 trillion. Accordingly, it is crucial that African countries are fully engaged in terms of implementing their NDCs and securing adequate support of means of implementation (finance, capacities, and technologies). Thus far, many African nations have made considerable progress in preparing for NDC implementation, namely undertaking consultations, developing NDC and coordination mechanisms to support work thereof, assessing how to attract or reorient investments toward climate actions, and designing monitoring systems to measure progress toward NDC goals.

Without substantial support, it would be highly unlikely for Africa to achieve the goals and targets outlined at Paris. Furthermore, it is essential to ensure proper alignment of NDC implementation with other national development agendas such as the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and Agenda 2063 of the African Union, primarily using an integrative approach and joint programming for cost-effective implementation.

In this regard, the African Climate Policy Centre (ACPC) convened a two-day meeting to share findings of a survey it conducted on the status and implementation of NDCs with member States, development partners and other key stakeholders as well as to provide the opportunity for countries to share their experiences and challenges with NDC preparedness and preparations for the Talanoa Dialogue.

There was a diverse regional representation of African countries, namely from Algeria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Chad, Cote D'Ivoire, The Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Madagascar, Malawi, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria (youth representative), Sao Tome & Principe, Senegal, Seychelles Sierra Leone South Africa, South Sudan, Sudan, Togo, and Zambia. Partners from the African Union Commission (AUC), the African Development Bank (AfDB), IRENA were present at the meeting as well where a rich discussion on African NDCs' implementation ensued.

Participants deliberated on the structural challenges, both in presentation and contextualization, of NDCs and the need to enhance readiness of implementation in light of the fact that they are significant outcomes from the undertaking of all parties to limit global warming to 2°C (if possible, 1.5°C). The problematic nature of NDCs was highlighted: they are simply compliance mechanisms rather than projections; were not prepared in a fully consultative manner; some were not formulated through national expertise but reflected foreign thinking; many are not adequately costed posing funding challenges; most are not integrated into national development plans and are overly ambitious, left to rely almost exclusively on external funding; the mitigation-centric nature of available climate financing from Developed countries at the cost of alienating Africa's pressing adaptation related financing needs, among others.

Key recommendations include:

- Integrating NDCs with national development strategies
- Creating, stable, consistent and transparent enabling frameworks for renewables towards mobilizing private investments. In addition, using public finance more on risk mitigation instruments and structured finance mechanisms and less on direct financing (ie grants and loans)

- Lobbying for prioritizing adaptation related investments as most support is mitigation-centric
- Properly costing NDCs urgently as it is impairing implementation efforts
- Providing more technical support for mobilizing financial resources and climate finance tracking
- Strengthening climate governance and institutions at national and subnational level
- Building capacity and skills for mainstreaming climate change into development policies and practice, and defining implementing, monitoring and evaluating technology transfers for climate change mitigation and adaptation
- Strengthening platforms for sharing knowledge, information and best practices over the short, medium and long term
- Improving planning and formulation of bankable projects in order to access climate funds.

Introduction

The Paris Agreement provides a framework for countries to signal their intention and level of ambition towards tackling climate change based on national context, development priorities, capabilities and circumstances. This represents a significant shift in the global procedure in addressing climate change. Like any novel process in experimentation prior to adoption, there are bound to be challenges to translate the NDC commitments into actionable and effective measures.

The global stocktake is a key element in the ambition mechanism of the Agreement; it will provide countries with the basis for strengthening their actions and submitting new national climate commitments in the two years following each successive stocktake. In preparation for these stocktakes, the Paris Agreement provided for the global facilitative dialogue to be held in 2018. At COP23, under the presidency of Fiji, the 2018 facilitative dialogue was enabled and coined the *Talanoa Dialogue* which aims to bring all Parties and stakeholders in an inclusive, participatory and transparent international conversation on where Parties are with their climate actions, where they want to be and how to get there.

44 African countries have ratified or otherwise joined the Paris Agreement with very ambitious NDCs (conditional and unconditional) requiring investments in the order of \$2.5 trillion. Accordingly, it is crucial that African countries are fully engaged in terms of implementing their NDCs and securing adequate support of means of implementation (finance, capacities, and technologies). Thus far, many African countries have made considerable progress in preparing for NDC implementation, namely undertaking consultations, developing NDC and coordination mechanisms to support work thereof, assessing how to attract or reorient investments toward climate actions, and designing monitoring systems to measure progress toward NDC goals.

Without substantial support, it would be highly unlikely for African countries to achieve the goals and targets outlined at Paris. Furthermore, it is essential to ensure proper alignment of NDC implementation with other national development agendas such as the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and Agenda 2063 of the African Union, primarily using an integrative approach and joint programming for cost-effective implementation.

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Below are objectives and expected outcomes, followed by details of deliberations at the meeting.

Objectives

1. To highlight key findings from the survey regarding the status and implementation of the NDCs
2. To establish a collaborative framework between member states specifically at sub regional level for the sharing of information and experiences on the implementation of the NDCs

3. To promote the exchange of experience and expertise in the implementation of the NDCs in Africa region
4. To discuss the sub regional specificity of the NDCs and road map for the implementation of the NDCs
5. To discuss how African countries can enhance good practices with means of implementation for better climate actions through the NDCs, particularly with private sector involvement and human and institutional capacity.
6. To support countries with preparedness for the Talanoa Dialogue and COP24

Expected Results

- ✓ A consensus-based review of priority intervention areas and challenges/opportunities
- ✓ Peer-to-peer exchange and sharing of lesson learned in understanding of NDCs and in addressing challenges encountered during the course of implementation.
- ✓ Status report on readiness of African countries for the Talanoa Dialogue

Opening Remarks & Welcome

Dr Murombedzi welcomed participants, emphasizing that enhancing readiness of NDC implementation was necessary as they were significant outcomes from the undertaking of all parties to limit global warming to 2°C (if possible, 1.5 °C). He stated that NDCs were problematic for several reasons: they were simply compliance mechanisms rather than projections, were not prepared in a fully consultative manner, some were not prepared through national expertise but reflected foreign thinking. This has resulted in NDCs not being integrated into national development plans and being overly ambitious, left to rely almost exclusively on external funding. Thus, there was need to look into ways in which participants could contribute on how to properly integrate NDCs to national development goals.

Also, there was need for institutional arrangements that will ensure that NDCs are recognized as key issues in the fight against climate change. Preliminary analysis revealed that there were massive structural challenges both in presentation and contextualization. He underscored the need for the meeting to help ACPC to see how it can assist countries in the elaboration of their NDCs and in particular, realistically define the contributions they can make. Dr. Murombedzi highlighted how issue of climate change mitigation largely ignores the economic and industrialization revolution transpiring in Africa and middle income countries.

He informed participants that the relationship between climate change and development paradigms is not well articulated as such, and that there is need to come out with a proper methodology for the implementation in the NDCs. The Post Paris Agreement thus requires the revision of commitments by African countries before ratification. There are different requirements needed for implementation of the NDCS, and member countries need to be assisted to not only implement but also rationalize the NDCs. The Process of contributing on implementation of NDCs will be discussed in Talanoa Dialogue towards cop 24 in Poland.

The representative of the AUC stated the importance of the meeting as NDCs are a key priority of the AUC as it moves towards implementation stage and that the AUC was looking forward to the support it can provide for member countries. He also reaffirmed that the AUC was looking forward to continue working with AFDB and ACPC as the re-initiation of the ClimDEV-Africa programme

carries on. He underscored the AUC's continued support to the African Group of Negotiators with their efforts for negotiation on behalf of African states. Furthermore, AUC aims to continue providing political guidance for AMCEN. Finally, he concluded by highlighting that stating that Thus the outcome of meeting will put forward ways in which NDCs fit within the broader climate governance framework.

Setting the Scene: Appraising the Status and Readiness for Implementation of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) to Climate Action in Africa-

Dr Mofor started by briefing participants about the upcoming Talanoa Dialogue which member States have already been contributing to since January. He stated that INDCs had become NDCs, and that on account on the rush for ratification, there was a lack of coherence with national development plans which has resulted in the lack of resources for implementation.

The crucial challenge with NDCs thus far is implementation. For instance, he underscored how Ethiopia incorporated its Climate Resilient Green Economy Strategy (CRGE) into its NDCs and hence, has not faced issues with implementation since its NDCs is aligned with its development goals.

Dr. Mofor informed participants that key questions that need to be answered are: Why are we with the NDCs, where do we want to go? How do we get there? He mentioned the NDCs survey carried out by ACPC with the aim of highlighting NDC readiness, concerns, opportunities to capitalize on. 18 African countries have participated in this survey.

Findings of the Survey:

- 60 countries have a national climate strategy, while 40% of African countries did not have sectoral strategies to deal with climate changes; energy, transport, agriculture, waste.
- With regards to capacity needs' assessments, 44% of surveyed countries have prepared capacity needs assessment; 50 percent% have prepared Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Action (NAMAs), and only 13% have prepared National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) with agriculture, forestry, energy, transportation and waste being the major sectors.
- 80% of respondents have concerns with NDC and require financial support, technology transfer and capacity building.
- Only 31% of respondents stated that they have assessed the requirements needed for implementation of their NDCs.

IRENA: Untapped Potential for Climate Action - Renewable Energy in African NDCs

Mr. Nagata presented the findings of a recent analysis IRENA had conducted on African NDCs which showed renewable energy as a central part of climate change policy implementation. The following are key findings:

- At the global level: 194 Parties to the UNFCCC submitted NDCs, 145 referred to renewable energy action, while 109 Parties included quantified target for renewables
- Although renewables targets described in the NDCs are ambitious, they are significant in the implementation of NDCs.
- Virtually all African countries mention renewables in their NDCs and 85% of them include quantified renewable energy targets

- Libya does not have an NDC, Botswana does not mention renewables in its NDCs, Tanzania, Egypt, Kenya, Mauritius, Mozambique, Sierra Leone, Zambia mention renewables, but do not include quantified targets.
- Public finance ranging from USD 10 million to USD 75 billion would be required to meet renewable energy targets by countries
- Regarding sectoral targets for renewables, there is a focus on electricity generation
- Though there is a mitigation focus of renewables use, 43 countries mention adaptation measures or resilience building - 23 in Africa
- Key issue is finance - good relationships with financial institutions both private and public is necessary
- Both public and private finance are required for NDC implementation.

Key recommendations:

- More countries can explore opportunities for renewable energy deployment in end-use sectors and increasingly reflect them in the next round of NDCs
- More countries can broaden the scope of their future NDCs, so as to increasingly include renewable energy targets as part of their adaptation strategies
- In order to mobilize private investment, stable, consistent and transparent enabling frameworks for renewables are required. Further, the use of public finance should focus more on risk mitigation instruments and structured finance mechanisms and less on direct financing, ie grants and loans.

Following on from the presentations, participants raised concerns regarding recent discoveries of fossil fuels in Africa, thus asked how it would be possible to convince these countries that they should opt for renewables, taking into consideration that they are at their early stages of development. Some participants questioned the wisdom of switching to renewables given the high cost in comparison to using the already available and mature fossil fuel technology/infrastructure. Further, they inquired as to how IRENA was assisting African countries in renewables technologies and capacity building? Finally, IRENA was asked if it was seeking to mobilize funds towards NDC implementation

Mr. Nagata responded that costs for deploying renewables was reducing globally. However, he underscored that each decision regarding the energy portfolio needs to be taken by individual countries. However, it should be noted that renewables will facilitate the use of other sources of energy, even with the use of fossil fuels.

He highlighted the importance of meeting with countries and other stakeholders to work towards tailoring financial challenges of countries, deliberating on their specific challenges and linking those who need certain technologies and those that can provide it. IRENA, which works closely with GCF undertakes a bridging function between countries and banks.

Finally, he informed participants that IRENA does not provide direct funding to countries. Yet, funds available included the Abu Dhabi Fund of the UAE whereby IRENA could collect funding proposals and consult how to obtain such funds.

African Climate Talks (ACTs II): Outcomes

Dr. James underscored the necessity of ACTs as a vehicle of democratizing the climate change negotiations issue for an African narrative to be developed leading towards the Talanoa Dialogue and crucially, contribute to a significant response to Africa's climate response.

He outlined the following outcomes of the Paris Agreement that participants deliberated on during the meeting:

- Given African's low emissions level and its least capacity to adapt to climate change, the facility for funding is not adequate.
- Only certain provisions of the Agreement are binding and development, especially in the African continent, was not considered. Developed countries continue to develop at BAU levels.
- Compared to the Kyoto protocol, the Paris Agreement was weak in the fight against climate change
- It is a mitigation-centric Agreement which required re-negotiation to deepen adaptation needs, particularly for Africa
- Regarding climate finance, few funding sources have been adequately capitalized and Africa continues to face limitations in accessing these funds. There is a need for a rethink on the financial architecture of the Paris Agreement. The AfDB was more of a merchant bank rather than a developmental bank and urgent recommendations are required on how banks in general can help countries access funds more easily.

With regards to Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), the following outcomes were discussed:

- Concerns were raised on the design of NDCs which for the most part were bereft of national development priorities
- There is recognition that even if all current NDCs are implemented, there is a potential for a 3 to 4 degrees increase in warming which threatens Africa's very existence
- Mechanisms for limiting warming ought to be developed rather than concentrating on the 2 degrees' metric
- Youth participants raised concerns that NDCs do not capture the intergenerational risks They also vented their frustration in their limited capacity and lack of opportunities to contribute to the climate governance framework.
- Alternative methods of financing climate response need to be urgently explored.

As a way forward, participants agreed on the following:

- African science and researchers need to be supported. Reliable information and a science capable of engaging at a global level is needed
- Use of indigenous knowledge particularly in adaptation is essential. There is a need for the integration of this knowledge into the climate governance network
- Youths ought to be engaged in the climate governance framework so that they are not opportunistically, rather strategically positioned to participate in the global response on climate change
- It was stressed that adaptation should be our target; adequate finance and capacity should be prioritized in exchange for mitigation

The INDC/Africa Preparation Process: The Experience of ECA/ACPC Support to African Countries

Dr. Berhanu stated that NDCs had no clear methodological framework due to a very short time framework. Some African countries requested support technical and financial support: Malawi, Liberia, Cameroon, Botswana, Mali and Swaziland. Building on the direction given by the AGN, AMCEN, civil society etc., ECA/ACPC provided support to: improve common understanding of INDCs; align INDC with African common positions on climate change; guide INDC (adaptation & mitigation) alignment with national development goals and priorities while addressing global climate agenda; and promote a coordinated and harmonized approach for African INCs.

The preparation process drew from the CRGE of Ethiopia. Ethiopia's INDC emanated from climate policies and strategies mainstreamed into sectoral projects. The process was guided by the AGN; however, national teams were active in the formulation of the INDCs; the methodological framework was elaborated by consultants and researchers. Accordingly, the methodological framework was formulated; training was provided for all sectors with financial support by ACPC. Assessments of countries contribution, national policies and strategies were undertaken. GOs, NGOs, Civil Societies, private sector, academia, the think tank group, the less favored group (women, youth, the disabled) were all part of the process.

Dr. Berhanu highlighted key success factors for NDC implementation in light of Ethiopia's experience:

- ✓ Translating INDC into the implementation of the NDC - concrete policies, programs, and projects
- ✓ Building support for climate action - education and awareness raising among political leaders, decision-makers, and the general public
- ✓ Assessments & priority setting in the context of the NDC - disaggregate NDCs into sector based reviews to define priority areas and interventions
- ✓ Developing an information base and monitoring system - capacities for data collection, reporting, monitoring and evaluation and/or verification (MRV).
- ✓ Institutional Arrangements in the context of the NDC.
- ✓ Sector-specific approaches and access to technology.
- ✓ Mobilizing resources and capacity for NDC implementation and access of fundable projects as well as the involvement of private sector.

He concluded by underscoring that Ethiopia had the opportunity to mainstream its CRGE into sectoral plans whereby the planning process itself incorporates the CRGE. The country already had a strategy to create a green economy towards becoming a middle income country. Medium term plans known as Growth and Transformation Plans (GTPs) take place every 5 years which are revised accordingly, helping to update national development plans. He outlined how the country's planning methodology starts with the participation of stakeholders starting from grassroots level to top levels (a bottom up-approach). Guidelines on how to mainstream the CRGE in sectoral plans together with the involvement of sectors was distributed to various stakeholders.

Regional and Sub-Regional Approaches to NDC Implementation

WEST AFRICA

Burkina Faso Burkina Faso's NDC was elaborated by national and international consultants with a participative approach, including both mitigation and adaptation components. It was one of the first countries to develop an adaptation strategy. It has a permanent secretariat dealing with implementation; sectoral implementation will have focal points which will work together with the permanent secretariat. It conducted sensitization workshops. Regarding implementation, it is experiencing difficulties particularly with lack of coordination as a result of politics in the various sectors. It is looking at national dialogue on NDCs, envisages capacity building for human and institutional. It is mobilizing GEF funds for capacity building.

Cote D'Ivoire Cote D'Ivoire's NDC process involved lots of consultation with various countries and funding institutions. Sectoral objectives include: mechanization of agriculture and livestock production; valorization of wastes; REDD+ for land based mitigation strategies. Vulnerable sectors to climate change include; coastal area, agriculture, land usage, water resources, fishing, health, gender, transport, energy, infrastructure, forest. With regards to initiatives for NDC implementation, a climate change law is being elaborated. There is a climate change secretariat which unites all sectors and ministries involved in climate change programmes include: REDD+ (validated in 2017); Investment in forestry programme; payment of environmental services; valorization of energetic wastes, compost production; Hydroelectric power. Its main limitation is the absence of a mechanism to put in place all the actions completed as well as the lack of an MRV system.

Ghana Ghana's NDC has 21 mitigation and 10 adaptation actions covering 7 sectors; agriculture, gender, water, forestry, to name a few. It is mobilizing finances to address NDC targets whereby NDC is situated in the medium term development plan. It has a national climate change policy with participation and consultation of stakeholders and consideration on poverty reduction, health, education. Development is a main goal of its NDC and climate change, affordable and clean energy, is one of the objectives. The NDC process involved high level (parliament, cabinet); technical engagement (sectors involved, CSOs as key partners); community involvement. Two main technical working groups were involved, academia, private sector. Key highlight; 10-year phase, Readiness; 2017-2019, 5 years after 2020; Reduce GHGs by 15% unconditionally. National adaptation goal of increasing resilience and reducing vulnerabilities; key principles; good governance, capacity building, accountable monitoring, finance. Regarding NDC implementation, the plan with has 9 chapters, prioritizing actions, institutions and engagement as well as monitoring progress. It has formulated sector working groups. Ghana has secured funding from UNDP, has instituted MRV of NDCs, included gender responsive policies as well as mitigation planning.

Togo Togo's NDC preparation involved all stakeholders and key sectors related to climate change were involved - CSOs have been involved as well as sensitization of the population; It aims to reduce emissions both conditional (20%) and unconditional (11,14%) with 2010 as the reference year and 2020-2030 as the engagement period. Key sectors concerned include; forestry, agriculture, energy. Togo had elaborated its technological need; projects are to be submitted on technology. It envisages biogas production from waste. Key challenges are the lack of capacity to propose projects for green and climate funding which often do not meet the eligibility criteria. Another is

regarding mobilizing resources. As a way forward, it aims to put in place a monitoring system, improve transparency and boost capacity building efforts at the local and national level to develop structured and tailored projects by using a top-down approach.

Sierra Leone Sierra Leone has demonstrated political willingness and effective governance regarding to NDCs. IT has involved stakeholders whereby it has downscaled to the local level. It has a Long-term mitigation strategy as well as an Integrated adaptation plan. It's climate finance framework mainstreams climate change in ministerial budgeting drawing on finances from the GCF, GEF, global climate change alliance and other funding sources. Measurement, reporting and verification systems hold ministries accountable. The country is building of an effective MRV system which meets international standard. Its achievements so far include: a climate change strategy, developing climate change mainstreaming guidelines, providing support to schools' national club, among other.

Guinea Guinea's NDCs process involved feasibility studies involving national and international consultants. A study on the national context was conducted taking into account its water resource which is being threatened by climate change. Food security is a primary focus as is the reduction of agricultural yield due to land degradation, energy and mining. It aims to: build Hydroelectric dams 150MWs and 500MWs; revising the mining code; megawatts; 34megatonns of CO₂ through mega dam projects; support technology dissemination by avoiding wood fuel; improve the energy performance of the economy; reduce 9 MT Co₂Eof co₂; afforesting 10,00ha/year and preserving the existing forest. With regards to adaptation, it requires financing. It is integrating climate change in our institutional framework; expanding pilot projects in resilience to respond to negative impact of climate change; and diversifying agricultural production, ecology and irrigation.

Senegal Senegal has no strategic plan with regards to NDC. It requires an MRV. Solar energy projects have started. Key issues include finance, regulations and finance.

Niger In preparing its NDC, Niger organized regional workshops. It has a technical committee – an implementation committee supports the technical committee. It analyzed national circumstances, capacity and technology needs, technology. Food security is a key concern.

Gambia Gambia's NDC preparation was led by the ministry of environment in consultation with other ministries. (National climate change council at vice presidential level, inter-ministerial climate change committee, national climate committee and climate change secretariat). CDKN provided funding support. Key sectors include agriculture, forestry, transport and energy. It's NDC is 2025 and 2030; emission reduction is 44% by 2025 and 45% by 2030, depending on the availability of funding. It's NDC is purely mitigation based as it was easier to quantify compared to adaptation. It faced the following constraints: capacity issues for programmes/project designing; actions were not costed; generally low budget for climate change. Currently, it has completed its low emission climate resilient development strategy is completed with the intention of transforming the actions to projects and serve the NDC. It plans to access funds from NAMA facility for renewables with the National Electricity company. The NAPs readiness will help to align National Development Plan(NDP). Existing opportunities that it can exploit include: regional and sub regional initiatives to capitalize on (ACPC, ECOWAS, West African Alliance for Carbon

Markets and NDC partnership) Green climate funds mitigating funding and other bilateral and multi-lateral funds, OMVG initiatives

Nigeria (Youth representative) Nigeria aims to achieve the following: work towards ending gas flaring by 2030; work towards Off-grid solar PV of 13GW (13,000MW); build efficient gas generators; achieve 2% per year energy efficiency (30% by 2030); shift transport to mass transit; improve the electricity grid and institute climate smart agriculture and reforestation. Its existing policies/strategies are: Nigeria Vision 20:20:20, Economic Transformation Blueprint; Transformation Agenda 2011-2015; Nigeria Climate Change Policy Response and Strategy; National Adaptation Strategy and Plan of Action for Climate Change; National Agricultural Resilience Framework; Inter-ministerial committee on climate change; New climate change law for the establishment of a fund, agency and council that is waiting for approval from the president. With regards to its NDC Implementation, the EU sponsored MRV workshops for staff of different ministries in Nigeria; it developed an implementation roadmap; restored the Inter Ministerial Committee on Climate Change and issued Nigerian Sovereign Green Bonds to fund the NDCs. Its main challenges are: the lack of coordination among stakeholders, capacity to implement the NDCs and finance.

EAST AFRICA

Burundi Burundi prepared a national program for landscape restoration involving all sectors; water, agriculture, energy etc. Presently, a landscape restoration project has been prepared supported by some partners; World Bank, FAO, World Vision, UNDP. Reforestation continues throughout the country, and is part of the rating of administrative base. Other activities are done through the sectoral ministries but also via the projects. Regarding NDC implementation, its INDC will be implemented by the Government of Burundi through the Ministry of the Environment, which is the government institution responsible for ensuring the implementation of international conventions in the environment field. It will rely on its personalized departments and institutions that deal with issues related to climate change but also frameworks for consultations such as: The National Commission for the Environment, the Water, Sanitation Sector Group and Environment, the National Water Partnership (NWP-Bu), the National Platform for Risk Prevention and Disaster Management. Its targets include: enforcement of capacity and transfer of technology and promoting gender in the context of climate change.

South Sudan South Sudan's NDC was approved by the Parliament and signed by the President of the Republic of South Sudan. It completed its first National Communications (INC). It has produced a Draft Vulnerability Assessment report in South Sudan. It developed an Environment Policy Framework and Environmental Bill that regulates the exploitation of Natural Resources. It's NDC is based on a cross-sectoral consultative process involving multiple stakeholders that was conducted in parallel to the NAPA preparatory in 2015. It is in line with South Sudan vision 2040 & South Sudan development Plan that aim at economic development and is comprised of Mitigation (energy generation and use; reforestation and deforestation; transport) and Adaptation (agriculture and livestock; health; adapting vulnerable communities to climate change; forests, biodiversity and ecosystems; infrastructure) components, based on its national circumstances and in alignment with decisions 1/CP 19 and 1/CP20. GHGs Emission are mainly from land use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF) and agriculture sectors. Implementation challenges include:

conflict and insecurity; limited Capacity building; lack of access to Climate Finance; lack of technology transfer.

Sudan Sudan's priority NDC sectors are energy, industrial processes, solvent and other product use, agriculture, land use change & forestry, waste. Its main challenges towards implementation include: adequate and accessible simplified finance opportunities; advanced Technology Transfer; complexity of moving from INDC to NDC absence of transparency international level; economic sanctions; awareness among different actors; data and information systems. As a way forward, it is looking to secure adequate finance resources; adopt more simplified financial mechanisms for NDCs; adopt appropriate affordable technology; prioritizing adaptation finance and implementation; capacity building campaign for environmental activities including NDCs and hopes for a unified African vision on NDCs finance and implementation.

Seychelles A high public awareness at national and leadership level and a body of existing sustainable development planning puts Seychelles several steps ahead towards preparedness. There is a functional National Climate Change Committee, an inter-ministerial grouping with a mandate to steer and oversee Climate Change Affairs. Next steps which is currently being undertaken, is to ensure climate change is integrated with the forthcoming National Development Plan which is currently in development, including by identifying costed priority projects in the Plan and eventually in budget documents hopefully. A Climate Change Policy is being developed and expected to be submitted for Cabinet approval by September 2018. Disaster preparedness is a relatively strong point, but a big unfinished agenda still remains, e.g. from improving warning systems to resilience-building to contingency financing.

With regards to mitigation, Seychelles plans to meet its emission reduction targets mainly by switching to renewable energy, improving energy efficiency, and bringing in electric cars. These plans have many important benefits - including energy security and a lower import fuel bill - but are quite uncertain (for instance, the technology is still evolving). Introduction of a carbon tax would be a useful complement to these plans. It would change a wider range of behavior and would also help solve the problem of declining fuel tax revenue in the face of success in containing emissions.

With regards to adaptation, plans are less fully-articulated in the NDC than on the mitigation side. For instance, the Blue Economy seems under-represented, given its importance to the economy. Completion of sectoral plans will allow the adaptation strategy to be updated - and is likely to expand the list of priority investments (also in fisheries and agriculture, water, critical infrastructure, health, and tourism). Land-use planning is key for building resilience and the existing strategy is being updated for climate-proofing. Consideration will be given to what role the financial sector can usefully play (in financing and disaster-preparedness).

The cost of the investment projects identified in the NDC is 40% of 2016 GDP (US\$604 million). Currently, around only 3½ percent of GDP in climate-related projects has been reflected in the National Budget, been identified and the project authorized. While investment at this pace is likely to be consistent with long-run debt sustainability, there will be some tension between Seychelles' moving fast enough to meet its climate change goals and adhering to its 50% of GDP debt target.

Hence, mobilizing private investment and concessional financing will be particularly important. Private investment is more likely to be forthcoming for mitigation than for adaptation.

Seychelles has been upgrading institutional processes steadily over the past decade, but suffers from many of the capacity constraints common to small island states. In principle, the planning and public investment system is good (sectoral plans feed the National Development Plan which provides the prioritization for selecting projects to go into the annual budget) but in practice, work is needed to keep the procedures updated, consistent with each other, and fully costed.

Madagascar Madagascar's NDC has been synergized with other national plans related to climate and sustainable development. Its main approach was to identify adaptation actions on sectors or domains deemed most vulnerable. Key sectors include agriculture, water Resources, Forestry / Biodiversity, Health, Coastal Zone, Infrastructure. It aims to reduce about 30 MtCO₂e of its GHG emissions, ie 14% compared to the BAU scenario, projections based on the GHG inventory from 2000 to 2010. In addition, to increase in subtractions from the LULUCF sector, which is of the order of 61 MtCO₂CO₂ in 2030. With regarding to adaptation implementation, it is: scaling Integrated Resilient Rice Model (MIRR) in two other regions (integration of this model into the National Agriculture Strategy); Ongoing development of the National Adaptation Plan; awareness raising sessions on the effects of deforestation and sustainable land management were conducted in some areas; diagnosis made it possible to identify the beneficiaries, the equipment and the materials necessary for the introduction of improved techniques of breeding and production of fish and crabs. With regards to mitigation implementation, establishment of the MRV system for the Energy sector: MRV tools for the renewable energy sub-sector in Madagascar (solar energy, biomass, hydraulics); In the context of REDD+: ongoing elaboration of the national REDD + strategy after submission of the Readiness Program process (RPP); In the waste sector: results of the study of the state of play of waste management (volume of waste, growth trend per year, management infrastructure) in the major cities of Madagascar (the objective of the study is to promote the integrated waste management system).

CENTRAL AFRICA

Chad The main challenge in Chad's vision is to move from 2030 a development model based on oil revenue to a model based on a more diversified economy with sustainable development of available resources and an energy transition. It faces the following issues: poor understanding of the concept of climate change by most of society; the illiteracy of the vast majority of actors; low involvement of women; low integration of climate change policies into national and sectoral policies; slow implementation of enforcement measures; low consideration of climate change in the general state budget; insufficient international funding; government instability. By cross-referencing the national priorities of Chad and those of the GCF in the context of the Country Program, the main priorities are: mitigation sectors (energy and forests as well as land use); adaptation sector (agriculture and food security, health, the quality of the water, livelihoods of communities, ecosystems and systemic service).

Sao Tome and Principe Sao Tome and Principe has an institutional and legal framework in place for environmental challenges and climate change. There is national leadership and intra-governmental alignment for the NDC implementation process. Multi-stakeholder events (last year and next workshop April) to: capture a multidisciplinary view of the NDC implementation process and engage with society as a whole; to process to be strengthened with the National Coordinator

and the National Committee of Climate Change. Looking forward, it aims to create alignment between international partners to act on national government leadership and in a coordinated way to maximize results for the country; map the existing projects to understand the main initiatives in progress; seek alignment between different partners in conducting the work (WB, UNDP, EU, UN Habitat, etc); create a group to discuss and to advance coordination of actions (we had the meeting organized by the Government with support of UNDP last year). With the consolidation of work plan and UNDP facilitation's this process will be strengthened. In order to achieve these, it intends to support adaptive, mitigating and cross-cutting and enabling actions through the alignment process on the Partnership Plan as well as mobilize resources for the implementation of its NDC partnership plan.

NORTH AFRICA

Algeria Algeria has a national strategy for Climate Change. It developed a national climate plan in 2012 that it plans to update. It has sectoral strategies. The NDC was a NDC was a complex process.

Morocco Morocco received international support for its NDC. It has created a support mechanism for non-compliance. The country has been implementing policies and measures at the national level. It plans to submit a new NDC every 5 years. Its main challenges are: lack of interdepartmental coordination at territorial and local levels; mobilization and coordination of funding; political appropriation collection, management and use of data; effectively measuring progress.

SOUTHERN AFRICA

Malawi Malawi's selection of sectors prioritized in the INDC was premised not only on the sectors that could make the greatest contribution to GHG abatement and resilience building, but other emerging issues in key sectors. For instance, the energy and industrial sector landscapes are bound to change in line with developmental plans of the country. Its INDC has included issues of adaptation and community resilience, paying particular attention to the vulnerable groups and sectors. The INDC has provided an opportunity to enhance the implementation of Malawi's sustainable development goals as articulated in its national developmental agenda. Its target gases include: carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄) and nitrous oxide (N₂O). Emission reduction efforts will concentrate in key sectors of forestry, agriculture and energy. Malawi expects to reduce the per capita emissions from 1.4t CO₂e per capita in 2010 to around 0.7 to 0.8 t CO₂e per capita in 2030 compared to expected BAU emissions of around 1.5 t CO₂e per capita in 2030. Its policies include: National Climate Change Management Policy. National Forestry Policy – 2017. Environment Management Policy – 2017; the National Climate Change Investment Plan. As a way of mobilizing resources; the Malawi Renewable Energy Strategy (MRES - sets the immediate agenda for action to promote renewables and improve the regulatory, fiscal and legal framework for the sector). Its main challenges are: the need for international support (financing). Renewables. Challenge of quantifying the resources needed; mainstreaming NDC in national policies and strategies; disparity of NDC targets with existing plan

South Africa South Africa aims to peak its GHG emissions (2025), plateau (2025-2035) and decline (2035): expressed as trajectory range of 398 to 614 Mt CO₂eq. Pre-2020 implementation provides the foundation for meeting the post 2020 commitments. The governance framework

includes: Phase 1 of the emission reduction system (2016 – 2020) [mitigation potential analysis; carbon budgets; mitigation plans; GHG reporting system] & Phase 2 of the emission reduction system: 2021 – 2025. With regards to progress on NDC implementation, Phase 1 carbon budget design document has been consulted with business. Companies identified were requested to submit GHG data – (historical and projections) and a total of 18 companies have finalized so far. On Phase 2 Development, legislation is key in implementing the mandatory phase. The Climate change Bill is under development and will be published for public comment. In tracking progress in South Africa's transition to a low carbon development and climate resilient economy, the country has a national climate change response Monitoring & Evaluation system that has the following main components: a) Tool to provide complete, accurate and up to date information on climate change; b) Tool for reporting of GHG emissions by the industry; c) tool for compilation of the GHG inventory ; d) MRV guidelines for reporting emission reductions from mitigation programme; e) GHG improvement programme; f) Tool for tracking the Desired Adaptation Outcomes. South Africa has taken major steps to report its progress on climate change activities. - 5 GHG inventory reports compiled and produced to date. Currently, 2000-2015 GHG inventory report is being developed. Its strategic GHG emission reduction programs in the areas of: Energy; Industry; Transport.

Zambia Zambia's NDC targets include Sustainable Forests; Sustainable Agriculture; Renewable Energy and Energy efficiency; 20 MtCO₂e by 2030 without international support; 38 MtCO₂e with international support (BAU scenario). Its largest emissions reductions to come from LULUCF. The total reduction in GHG emissions - 38 MtCO₂e by 2030 representing 47% of base year (2010). Reductions are conditional and subject to availability support in form of finance, technology and capacity building. It's existing policies and strategies include: Climate Change Policy; National Climate Change Response Strategy; Forestry, Agriculture and Energy Policies; National Strategy on REDD+; National Adaptation Plan of Action on Climate Change; Second National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan; NAMAs; and 7th National Development Plan. Its mitigation programmes are: Sustainable Forest Management: forest enhancement through natural regeneration, reforestation/afforestation & PFM/JFM; sustainable charcoal production and use; Sustainable Agriculture: conservation/climate smart agriculture; use of agriculture waste for energy i.e. biogas and electricity production; and renewable energy and energy efficiency: Fuel switch e.g. Fossil fuels to biofuels (15% biofuels); diesel and coal to Renewable Energy (modern biomass, wind and solar energy especially off – grid systems in rural areas). With regards to its adaptation programmes: priority sectors include Agriculture, Water, Forestry, Energy, Wildlife, Infrastructure, Health. Programmes include: guaranteeing food security through diversification and promotion of Climate Smart Agriculture for crops, fisheries and livestock; protection and conservation of water catchment areas; enhanced investment in water capture, storage and transfer; mainstreaming climate change into National Development Plans and Strategies; the development of insurance market against climate change induced risks related to agriculture and infrastructure.

General Deliberations

Following the country presentations, participants deliberated on the NDC challenges countries faced. Key issues include: pre 2020 action; finance; and the 2nd amendment of the Kyoto protocol. It was noted that climate change was not a technical but a political issue and that strategic thinking is essential for good planning, prioritizing inter-sectoral coordination as renewables were an opportunity for countries to harness. African countries have not received the necessary support for

NDC implementation. It was highlighted that most NDCs are ambitious and there is need to raise awareness amongst Developed countries that they have major contributions to make, particularly with regards to adaptation financing. Dr. Linus stressed that a lot of money is currently being spent on adaptation by African countries that is not being adequately captured. The importance of having indices of vulnerability was raised in this respect as well as the need to develop a good methodology for adaptation.

With regards to the issue of capacity building, there are serious capacity limitations with countries to formulate bankable projects. Projects cover just few areas whereas the impacts are wide; thus the areal coverage of projects should be increased. Local communities are important and their capacities should be enforced. Morocco has put a plan in place to identify key actors and build their capacity. It has projects on adaptation; climate fund, art 9 of the Paris agreement. Morocco has some solutions that they will share with other countries. For instance, they were able to secure funding from the GCF, structured projects and made them robust.

Questions were asked as to how ECA can help in communicating to politicians that NDCs should be situated in development policy and national strategies of countries not only to be successful but to help in mobilizing funds within the continent. Better planning and formulation of bankable projects is a crucial need on the continent.

Finally, concerns were raised on transparency and how to put into place MRV mechanisms.

The AfDB underscored that NDCs were a mechanism to help foster sustainable development. It stated its goal of increasing climate finance to 30% by 2020. It emphasized the need for coordination between ECA, IRENA and the AfDB on NDC implementation. It raised the need to identify key stakeholders to help with implementation as well as harnessing funds from the private sector. It noted that proper costing of NDCs are essential as costed implementation plans are more easily funded. Most plans are not well developed, which is affecting implementation efforts. The African NDC hub is currently coordinating between member countries, identifying capacity building needs, GHGs, is building capacity and supporting technology needs. It is designing a website that will show what other countries are doing, capacity needs and how to access funds. It will share a finance map for all African countries, the amount of financial resources taken, the gap and how to fill the financing gap.

Presentation: Climate change as a component of sustainable development

Mr. Mombeshora presented a political economy conceptual framework to analyze the policy context, action areas and policy reform processes of the NDCs.

With regards to the alignment of SDGs and NDC in selected African Countries (Ethiopia, Zimbabwe, South Africa), he explained that these countries have policies and programmes at national and subnational levels that seek to grow green economies at the same time reducing poverty (SDG 1). Further, they seek to make renewable and reliable modern energy accessible to much of the national populations (SDG 7).

As to governance arrangements supporting the implementation of NDCs, the countries have put in place varying governance arrangements to support the implementation of NDCs and these

include economic growth and climate policies, strategies and programmes that either cut across sectors or are specific to sectors. Moreover, the countries also have diverse institutional and organizational structures supporting the implementation of NDCs but there are pervasive challenges with respect to mobilizing domestic and international financial resources and building technical capacities to implement the well-intended climate policy and programmes.

Concerning mechanisms ensuring integration of NDCs across sectors, national and subnational, development programmes, he highlighted the creation of enabling environments through legislation, development plans and strategies and the over support of politician and strategic policy and decision makers in the public, private and civil society sectors. Further, the establishment of policy and financial frameworks that include climate actions in national socio-economic development plans was key. Finally, he emphasized the implementation of programmes which in themselves constitute a mechanism through which policies, action plans and strategies are translated into concrete actions at national and subnational plans.

With regards to mechanisms for monitoring implementation of NDCs, the Paris agreement established a universal and harmonized measurement, reporting and verification (MRV) mechanism for emissions, mitigating actions and support which is being adapted in various countries in Africa. Currently there is no comparable system for adaptation to the impacts of climate change. The mechanisms for designing comparable interventions, monitoring and evaluation of adaptation to climate change still have to be developed and agreed up on at the UNFCCC level.

Finally, key recommendations for technical support that ECA/ACPC could provide include:

- Technical support for mobilizing financial resources and climate finance tracking
- Strengthening climate governance and institutions at national and subnational level
- Building capacity and skills for mainstreaming climate change into development policies and practice, and defining implementing, monitoring and evaluating technology transfers for climate change mitigation and adaptation
- Strengthening platforms for sharing knowledge, information and best practices over the short, medium and long term

In the discussion that followed, participants noted with particular concern the mitigation-centric nature of Developed countries' support and the need to prioritize adaptation related investments. Further, means of implementation need to be clearly aligned and stated so that it would be easier to identify the socio-economic benefits to be achieved as part of the overall development plan. Also, it is important to change the technical objectives into socio-economic objectives addressing legal issues and legislative issues takes time since it involves many stakeholders, people who are impacted and are affected. In some places, it may be easier to amend legislation but since NDCs are multi-sectoral it is a very long process.

Means of implementation of NDCs

In the final session, participants deliberated on the key weakness of NDCs in Africa. It was mentioned that the process started during the Kyoto Protocol whereby Africa was not sufficiently represented, resulting in a lack of history and experience that persists as the continent's Achilles heel. NDCs were developed in a haste without coherence with national development plans and

contexts of most African countries. The disconnect between the international and national processes was emphasized, particularly on the more mitigation-centric orientation of NDCs in general without adequately ensuring inclusion of adaptation, an issue of prime importance to Africa. Africa was therefore ill-prepared, and as a consequence, there was no ideal and unified format to formulate NDCs, which essentially relied heavily on consultants from Developed countries.

The dilemma after submission was revision and how to go about it as it is not possible to backtrack on already made commitments. For instance, the private sector is largely absent in the implementation of NDCs although the Paris Agreement states the pivotal involvement thereof. Regarding South-South cooperation, we are not adequately harnessing it. As to technology transfer, there is a sharing platform, but Africa is not utilizing it well despite huge innovation potential on the continent. Finally, in terms of capacity building, there is more work to be done.

Key recommendations:

- Integrate NDCs with national development strategies
- Stable, consistent and transparent enabling frameworks for renewables required for mobilizing private investments. In addition, the use of public finance should focus more on risk mitigation instruments and structured finance mechanisms and less on direct financing, ie grants and loans.
- Lobby for prioritizing adaptation related investments as most support is mitigation-centric
- Cost NDCs urgently as it is impairing implementation efforts
- More technical support for mobilizing financial resources and climate finance tracking required
- Strengthen climate governance and institutions at national and subnational level
- Build capacity and skills for mainstreaming climate change into development policies and practice, and defining implementing, monitoring and evaluating technology transfers for climate change mitigation and adaptation
- Strengthen platforms for sharing knowledge, information and best practices over the short, medium and long term
- Improve planning and formulation of bankable projects in order to access climate funds

Agenda

DAY 1: MONDAY 26 MARCH 2018		
08:00 – 09:00	Registration (Gate 2, ECA Compound)	
OPENING PLENARY (09:00 – 10:30)		
Moderator: Linus Mofor Senior Environmental Affairs Officer (Energy, Infrastructure and Climate Change), African Climate Policy Centre, ECA		
09:00 – 09:10	Welcome and opening remarks	James Murombedzi Officer-in-Charge, African Climate Policy Centre, ECA
09:10 – 09:30	Opening Remarks <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AGN (tbc) • AUC (tbc) • AfDB • NEPAD (tbc) • IRENA • UNFCCC (tbc) 	Partners presents
09:30 – 10:00	Setting the scene	Linus Mofor / Ephrem Tufa
10:00 – 10:30	Talanoa dialogue: Outcomes of the 2 nd Africa Climate Talks (ACT! II)	Dr James Murombedzi
10:30 – 11:00	Coffee Break	
11:00 – 11:30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IRENA’s work on NDCs • The Africa NDC Hub – AfDB • Other Partners – tbc Discussion	Toshiaki Nagata, IRENA tbc

11:30 – 11:40	Some country experiences in the preparation of INDCs leading up to COP21	Berhanu Solomon , Independent Consultant
Country perspective and experiences with NDC readiness and implementation: West Africa		
11:40 – 13:00	BURKINA FASO	DO Etienne TRAORE SP-CNDD/DCCI
	TOGO	Komla AZANKPO Direction de l'environnement /Ministère de l'environnement et des ressources forestières
	COTE D'IVOIRE	AGNON ARSENE DONALD HUGUES AKE MINISTRY OF SALUBRITY, ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
	GHANA	ANTWI-BOASIAKO AMOAH ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
	SIERRA LEONE	GABRIEL KPAKA Sierra Leone Meteorological Agency
	GUINEA BISSAU	João RAIMUNDO LOPEZ Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development
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	SENEGAL	PAPA LAMINE DIOUF Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development
	NIGER	DAOURA NEINO MAHAMADOU CONSEIL NATIONAL DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT POUR UN DEVELOPPEMENT DURABLE
	GAMBIA	Alpha A.K. JALLOW Department of Water Resources
	Discussion	
13:00 – 14:00	Lunch Break	

Country perspective and experiences with NDC readiness and implementation: East Africa		
14:30 – 15:30	BURUNDI	KARIRE ANITA GEOGRAPHICAL INSTITUTE OF BURUNDI
	ETHIOPIA	tbc
	DJIBOUTI	tbc
	KENYA	PAUL MBUTHI Ministry of Energy
	MADAGASCAR	MICHEL OMER LAIVAO Ministry of Environment Ecology and Forest
	SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE	FERNANDES SANTANA ADERITO MANUEL National Institute of Meteorology
	SEYCHELLES	SELVAN ARUL PILLAY Department of Energy & Climate Change
	SOUTH SUDAN	PAYAI MANYOK JOHN Ministry of Environment and Forestry
	SUDAN	BUSHRA HAMID AHMED Ministry of Environment, Natural Resources & Physical Development
	Discussion	
15:30 – 16:00	<i>Coffee Break</i>	

Country perspective and experiences with NDC readiness and implementation: Southern Africa		
16:00 – 17:00	ANGOLA	GIZA DA LIBERTAÇÃO GASPAR MARTINS MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT
	MALAWI	CLEMENT MADALITSO TIKIWA Environmental Affairs Department
	SOUTH AFRICA	JONAS NKHOLO MPHEPYA CSIR
	ZAMBIA	ILITONGO KAYWALA Ministry of Energy
	ZIMBABWE	WASHINGTON ZHAKATA Ministry of Environment Water and Climate
17:00 – 17:30	Discussion and wrap up of Day 1	

DAY 2: TUESDAY 27 MARCH 2018		
Moderator:	Mr Frank Rutanbingwa Senior Natural Resources Officer, African Climate Policy Centre, ECA	
09:00 – 10:45	Country perspective and experiences with NDC readiness and implementation:	
	SOUTH SUDAN	PAYAI MANYOK JOHN Ministry of Environment and Forestry
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	SOUTH AFRICA	JONAS NKHOLO MPHEPYA CSIR
	ZAMBIA	ILITONGO KAYWALA Ministry of Energy
	ZIMBABWE	WASHINGTON ZHAKATA Ministry of Environment Water and Climate
10:45 – 11:00	Coffee Break	
11:00 – 13:00	Special session and survey on renewable energy and energy efficiency in NDCs	Lena Mangondo
13:00 – 14:00	Lunch Break	
14: 00 – 15:30	Plenary Moderator: Linus Mofor	
	Presentation: Climate change as a component of sustainable development	Solomon Mombeshora, Independent Consultant
	Plenary discussion: Enhancing coherence and opportunities in NDCs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of weaknesses and strengths in NDCs of African countries • Alignment with national development plans, African Union Agenda 2063 and SDGs • Opportunities greater ambition and cross-sectoral and region coherence 	
15:30 – 16:00	Coffee Break	
16: 00 – 17:00	Plenary Discussion: Means of implementation of NDCs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Finance • Technology • Capacity development • Partnerships • Role of state and non-state actors • Market and non-market mechanism 	Moderator: James Murombedzi
17:00 – 18:00	Plenary Discussion: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Africa’s expectations from COP24 and the Talanoa Dialogue • Next steps and ways forward • Close 	Linus Mofor / Partners

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