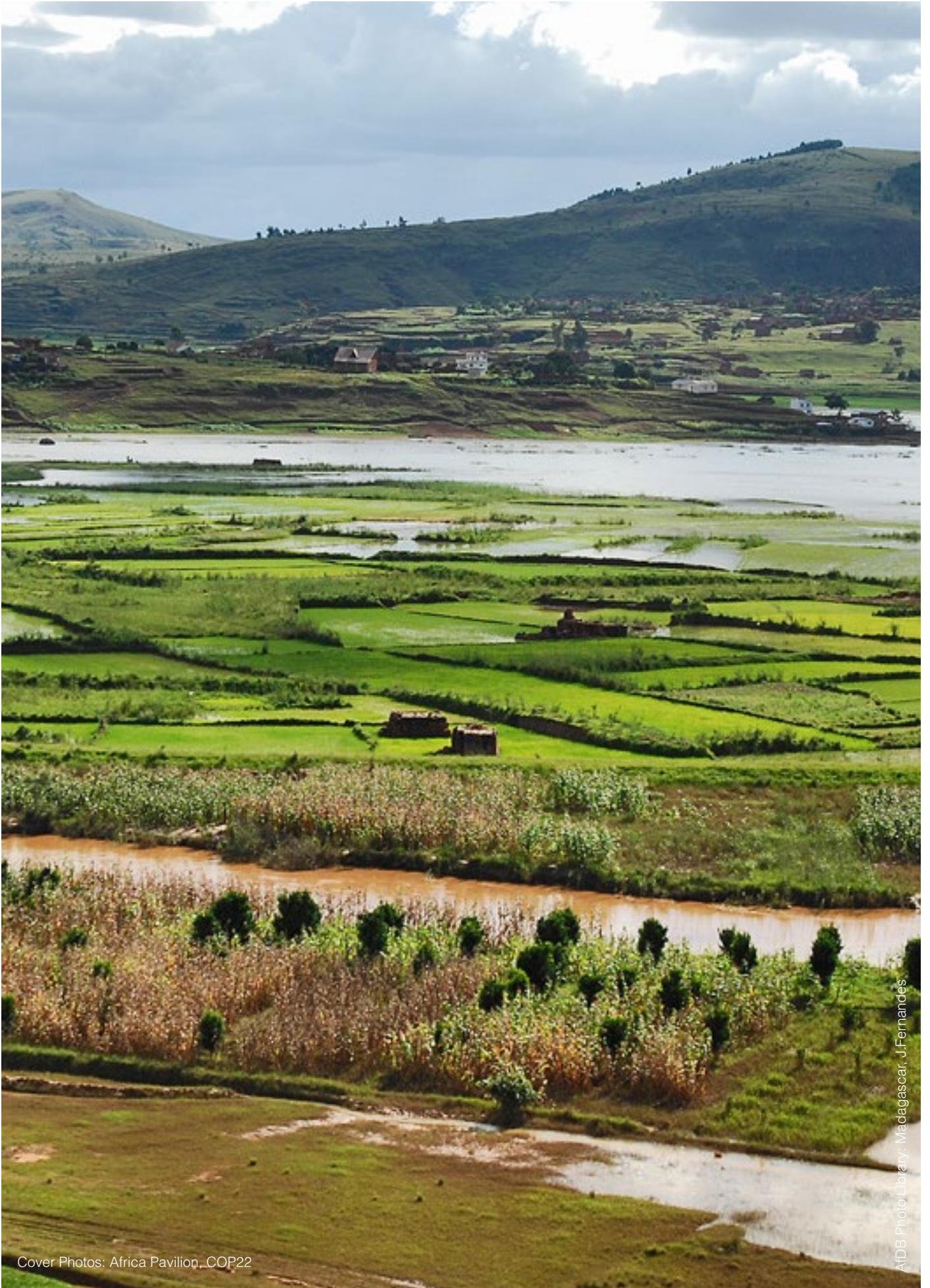




TRANSITIONING FROM INDCs TO NDCs IN AFRICA







In December 2014, Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) meeting in Lima Peru, decided that national contributions to the mitigation challenge and national adaptation actions should be aggregated into Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs). As a result, 189 countries laid out their approach to tackle mitigation and adaptation by formally presenting their INDCs to the UNFCCC.

On 4 November 2016, the Paris Agreement entered into force ahead of the 22nd Conference to the Parties calling for INDCs to be transitioned to Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), which will form the foundation of the post-Kyoto multilateral climate regime.

The African Development Bank (AfDB) is an implementing agency of the Climate Investment Funds (CIF), managing and administering CIF funds in African countries according to its own rules and procedures. CIF projects and programmes adopt a strategic perspective that aims to achieve transformational impact beyond project boundaries by supporting scalable or sectoral investment plans. These form potentially important contributions to partner country INDCs.

It is therefore important the AfDB understands the challenges African countries face with respect to preparing climate policy instruments, including decisions pertaining to (I)NDCs, as well as any underlying policy planning and decision processes. Since the Paris Agreement requires transitioning INDCs into NDCs, it is important to shed light on how African nations are progressing with ratification of the Paris Agreement.

Based on literature review and interviews with African stakeholders from the government, civil society and private sector, this study examines national developments and processes related to Paris Agreement ratification in six focus countries—Cameroon, Ethiopia, South Africa, The Gambia, Tunisia and Uganda. More specifically, the study provides a summary overview of the (I)NDCs of all African countries participating in the CIF and examines whether and how African parties are making changes to their INDCs in the process of ratifying the Paris Agreement. Further analysis reveals whether and how countries are planning dedicated policies and measures to implement and achieve INDC mitigation components.



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A product of the AfDB’s Energy, Environment and Climate Change Department (ONEC), this study relates to the Bank’s work with the CIF. It has been produced under the overall guidance of Gareth Phillips, Chief Climate Change and Green Growth (ONEC3), and authored by Axel Michaelowa, Stephan Hoch, Matthias Honegger and Valentin Friedmann.

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AfDB	African Development Bank
CDKN	Climate and Knowledge Development Network
CDM	Clean Development Mechanism
CIF	Climate Investment Funds
CSP	Concentrated Solar Power
COP	Conference of the Parties
CRGE	Climate Resilient Green Economy
CTF	Clean Technology Fund
DPSP	Dedicated Private Sector Program
FIP	Forest Investment Program
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GGGI	Global Green Growth Institute
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GIZ	German Agency for International Cooperation (Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit)
GTP II	Second Growth and Transformation Plan
INDC	Intended Nationally Determined Contribution
IP	Investment Plan
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
MRV	Monitoring, Reporting and Verification
NAMA	Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Action
NAP	National Adaptation Plan
NCCP	National Climate Change Policy
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
NDP	National Development Plan
PA	Paris Agreement
PNACC	National Adaptation Plan
PPCR	Pilot Program for Climate Resilience
REDD+	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries
SREP	Scaling Up Renewable Energy in Low Income Countries Program
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

1 - INTRODUCTION

1.1 - BACKGROUND

THE PARIS AGREEMENT AND THE ROLE OF NDCs

In December 2014, Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) meeting in Lima, Peru decided to build the new climate regime based upon national contributions to the mitigation challenge and national adaptation actions in the form of so-called Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs). The Paris Agreement (PA) established that the INDCs would transition to nationally determined contributions (NDCs) which form the foundation upon which the post-Kyoto climate regime would be built. As a result, the combined level of ambition of all NDC mitigation components determines whether the long-term goals of the Paris Agreement will be achieved. These long-term goals include:

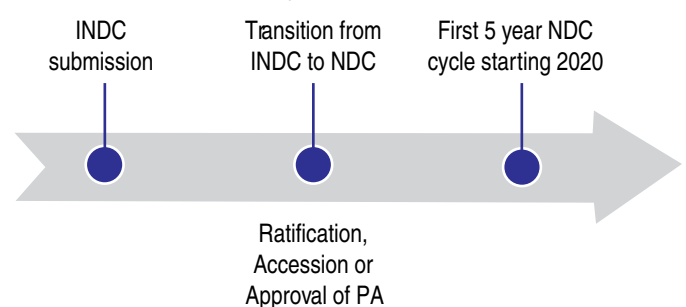
- limiting the average global temperature increase by 2100 to well below 2°C and undertaking efforts for limiting them to 1.5°C;
 - achieving a net balance between sources and sinks of greenhouse gases (GHGs) in the second half of the century;
 - increasing the ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change; and
 - making financial flows consistent with the preceding objectives.
- NDCs will be reviewed every five years. There is also a “progression clause” (Article 4.3) which establishes that NDCs will be “ratcheted upwards” but cannot backslide beyond the previous NDC.

To date, 189 countries, covering 98.8% of global emissions (CAIT 2016) laid out their approach to tackle mitigation and adaptation by formally presenting their INDCs to the UNFCCC. The modalities of the Paris Agreement require that it is ratified by at least 55 countries covering at least 55% of global emissions before it enters into force. This threshold was crossed in early October 2016, and the entry into force was achieved on 4 November 2016, making the 22nd session of the Conference of the Parties (COP22) the first meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA1). By the end of 2016, 80 countries are likely to have ratified the Paris Agreement, covering 66% of global emissions (Climate Analytics 2016). This rapid process

was much faster than most observers predicted and is a strong indication of the political commitment to the PA.

Almost all African states (53 out of 54, Libya being the exception) have submitted an INDC, covering approximately 7.5% of global emissions. Algeria, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Comoros, Cote d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritius, Morocco, Namibia, Niger, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Seychelles, Somalia, South Africa, Swaziland, The Gambia and Uganda already finalized the Paris Agreement ratification process and submitted their NDCs. Projections based on national statements and other information indicate that three further African countries (Ethiopia, Nigeria and Liberia) are likely to ratify the Paris Agreement before the end of 2016 (Climate Analytics 2016). When ratifying the Paris Agreement, Parties may submit an NDC that represents a revised contribution compared to the INDC. If this is not done, the INDC automatically becomes the NDC, removing the intentional character from it and turning it into a real commitment. When comparing NDCs of countries which already ratified the PA with previous INDCs it becomes evident that most countries made only small, cosmetic changes to the document¹. In order to enhance the collective level of ambition, Parties are at liberty to submit new and enhanced NDCs that exceed the ambition of the previous one at least every five years according to PA Article 4. This ambition mechanism is an essential element of the Paris Agreement considering current INDCs fall well below the 2°C goal (Jeffrey et al. 2016) while global temperatures reached 1.3° above preindustrial levels in the first half of 2016 (NASA 2016).

Figure 1: Timeline from INDC submission to the start of the mandated NDC revision cycle



¹ One exception is Morocco which updated and strengthened its target when submitting its NDC.

THE ROLE OF THE CLIMATE INVESTMENT FUNDS

Established in 2008, the Climate Investment Funds (CIF) have played a substantial role in promoting climate change mitigation and adaptation activities in the energy, climate resilience, transport and forestry sectors. The CIF, administered by the AfDB, the Asian Development Bank, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the Inter-American Development Bank and the World Bank Group, focus on innovative approaches and markets for mitigation and adaptation technologies that exhibit transformational properties. CIF interventions aim to enhance investor confidence and mobilize additional finance from other sources such as the private sector and public international donor organizations. This leveraging effect is illustrated by the fact that CIF pledges of USD 8.3 billion are expected to mobilize an additional USD 58 billion of co-financing.

The CIF consist of the following four dedicated programmes:



1. Clean Technology Fund (CTF). The CTF is the largest programme with available resources of USD 5.6 billion. The fund targets renewable energy, energy efficiency and sustainable transport projects in middle income countries to support demonstration and deployment of early stage technology solutions.



2. Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR). The PPCR promotes the integration of climate resilience into national plans and strategies and supports implementation with a total of USD 1.2 billion.



3. Scaling Up Renewable Energy in Low Income Countries Program (SREP). The SREP focuses on energy access and economic growth in the world's poorest countries with total pledges of USD 780 million.



4. Forest Investment Program (FIP). The FIP invests in projects that reduce deforestation and forest degradation and promote sustainable forest management, including Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries (REDD+) with total pledges of USD 775 million.

The CIF provide 72 low and middle income countries with necessary resources to mitigate the emission of greenhouse gases and adapt populations to the negative consequences of progressing climate change. The distribution of aggregated funding to CIF-eligible African countries is as outlined in Table 1. In total, 27 African countries are eligible to receive CIF funding. The table, however, shows only those countries in which tangible projects have been financed. The more advanced economies, such as South Africa and several North African countries, consume more than half total funding.

Table 1: Total CIF funding for African countries

Country	Aggregate funding (USD million)	Aggregate co-financing (USD million)
Morocco ²	585	3032.2
South Africa	442.5	1324.5
Egypt	191.1	1411
Niger	106.4	2.3
Mozambique	91.8	165.9
Multi-country ³	79.3	885
Zambia	76	103.1
Kenya	62.5	500.2
Ghana	60	20
Burkina Faso	34.5	147.3
Ethiopia	28	207.6
Tanzania	25.1	0
Liberia	25	0
Nigeria	25	227.5
Mali	16.9	40.5
Total	1,769.80	7,182.10

All 72 countries participating in the CIF have submitted an INDC, representing, in total, 80% of low and low-middle income country GHG emissions (UNFCCC, INDC Registry). As explained above, (I)NDCs are the cornerstones of country contributions to global climate action. In developing countries, however, achieving NDC mitigation and adaptation goals is often contingent upon mobilizing external support, including from international climate financing institutions, such as the CIF. The CIF can provide such support, but it is important to note two things. First, the CIF were formed in 2008, at the start of the first Kyoto Protocol accounting period and many CIF commitments were made before INDCs were firmly established in Lima in 2014. Secondly, CIF projects and programmes adopt a strategic perspective which aims to achieve transformational impact beyond the boundaries of individual interventions, for example by supporting sectoral investment plans (IP).

CIF may therefore contribute to achieving NDCs by financing mitigation and adaptation directly, as well as by providing technical assistance for aligning monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV) of the achieved mitigation, adaptation and sustainable development co-benefits. CIF may finance one or several activities included in supported investment plans, which may also set a trajectory for further sectoral pathways. In addition, CIF funding may help to build capacity in INDC related activities and ministries. Therefore, CIF pre-Paris activities offer potentially important contributions to partner country INDCs.

INDCs provide an indication regarding a country's policy direction in the area of mitigation and adaptation and are a relevant source of information to identify countries' key priorities. They also inform climate project developers regarding

² Including USD 435 million from the Middle East and North Africa Concentrated Solar Power (MENA CSP) program.

³ See CIF (2016a).

adequacy, rational and transformational impact of projects. In this context, (I)NDCs are central documents that may impact projects sponsored by large climate finance institutions, such as the CIF.

As an implementing agency of CIF projects and programmes in African Pilot countries, the African Development Bank manages and administers CIF according to its own rules and procedures. In this context, AfDB aims to better understand the challenges African countries face in preparation of climate policy instruments including decisions pertaining to their (I)NDCs, as well as any underlying policy planning and decision processes. In addition, given that accession to the Paris Agreement also means transitioning INDCs into NDCs, the study sheds light on how African nations are progressing with ratification of the Agreement.

1.2 - RESEARCH OBJECTIVE

This study examines whether and how African parties are making changes to their INDCs in the process of ratifying the Paris Agreement. Moreover, the study analyses whether and how countries are planning dedicated policies and measures to implement and achieve the mitigation components of their

INDCs. To achieve this aim, a summary overview of the (I)NDCs of all African countries participating in the CIF is provided, as well as a deeper analysis of a select group of case study countries.

As a result, this research supports the AfDB in assisting African countries with INDC implementation, as well as related IPs and activities that contribute to climate change mitigation and adaptation, including those financed by the CIF.

1.3 - STUDY OUTLINE

Section 2 provides an overview of the African INDC landscape focusing on those countries in which CIF are active, followed by six detailed country case studies, representative of different groups of CIF funding recipients. The case studies are based on a literature review and interviews with stakeholders and experts that have accompanied the respective national processes leading to the submission of the countries' (I)NDCs. Section 3 summarizes African nation progress toward PA ratification and provides a set of recommendations to address key challenges identified in development and implementation of NDCs, making effective use of the CIF as enabler of transformational change.

2 - EVALUATION OF INDCS AND NDCS

2.1 - ASSESSING THE CURRENT STATUS OF THE (I)NDC LANDSCAPE

In assessing the African (I)NDC landscape, the following features are analysed for every country participating in one of the CIF programmes (CTF, SREP, PPCR and FIP):

- Level of mitigation policy measures detail in the INDC, including the existence of Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Action (NAMAs) and prior engagement in Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) activities—a country with a highly elaborate mitigation policy is likely to be rated high, one with a less elaborate policy, low;
- Degree of conditional and unconditional mitigation contribution

ambition, based on the emission reduction target compared to baseline;

- Degree of mitigation contribution conditionality, based on level of financial support requested per capita; and
- Willingness to engage in market mechanisms.

Table 2 provides an explanation for the assessment of each of the above criteria, specifying threshold levels and qualitative qualifiers. While these criteria focus on the (I)NDCs' mitigation component, adaptation is an equally important component. Although many African countries legitimately prioritize adaptation actions and related supporting needs and the study addresses adaptation, the analytical focus concentrates on mitigation actions in order to allow for a better understanding of the transformational pathways towards low-carbon economies needed for achieving the 2° C or the 1.5° C target.

Table 2: Assessment of select key criteria

Definitions	LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH
Level of detail of mitigation policy	INDC with limited specificity and no significant supporting policy documents	INDC that demonstrates engagement in concrete mitigation activities such as development of NAMAs and has a certain level of CDM activity	INDC built on a fully-fledged national greenhouse gas reduction strategy and utilization of climate policy instruments in a mutually reinforcing manner to achieve real mitigation and sustainable development co-benefits
Emission reduction target in INDC (unconditional)	Less than 5% reduction from baseline	5-10% reduction from baseline	>10% reduction from baseline
Emission reduction target in INDC (conditional)	Less than 15% reduction from baseline	15-40% reduction from baseline	>40% reduction from baseline
Level of financial support required per capita	Below USD 100 per capita	USD 100 - 300 per capita	Over USD 300 per capita
Adaptation component included?	Inclusion of adaptation component in INDC? (Yes/No)		

The assessment is based on an extensive review of the countries' INDCs (UNFCCC 2016a) and, where available, the NDC document (as was only the case for Cameroon) (UNFCCC 2016b). Moreover, the analysis draws upon the existence of NAMA planning documents (for a list of NAMAs see UNEP DTU 2016a), as well as the countries' experience in carbon markets as documented in UNEP DTU (2016b).

Table 3: Overview of African CIF countries' (I)NDC landscape⁴

Country	Detail of mitigation policy	Ambition of mitigation contribution	Ambition of mitigation contribution (conditional)	Financial support required per capita	Willingness to engage in market mech.	Adaptation component included?
		(unconditional)				
Benin	Low	Low	Medium	High	No	✓
Burkina Faso	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low	Yes	✓
Cameroon	Low	Low	High	High	Yes	✓
Congo Republic	Low	Low	High	High	Yes	✓
Côte d'Ivoire	Low	High	High	Unclear	Yes	✓
Democratic Republic of	Low	Low	Medium	Medium	Unclear	✓
Egypt	Low	Low	Low	High	Yes	✓
Ethiopia	High	Low	High	High	Yes	✓
Ghana	Medium	Medium	High	High	Yes	✓
Kenya	High	Low	High	High	Yes	✓
Lesotho	Medium	Medium	High	High	Yes	✓
Liberia	Medium	Low	Medium	Unclear	Yes	✓
Madagascar	Low	Low	Medium	Medium	Unclear	✓
Malawi	Medium	Low	Low	Unclear	Unclear	✓
Mali	Medium	High	Medium	High	Unclear	✓
Morocco	High	High	Medium	High	Yes	✓
Mozambique	Medium	Low	Medium	Unclear	Yes	✓
Niger	Low	Low	High	High	Yes	✓
Nigeria	Medium	High	High	Unclear	Yes	✓
Rwanda	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Unclear	✓
Sierra Leone	Low	Low	High	Medium	Yes	✓
South Africa	High	Low	Low	Unclear	Unclear	✓
Tanzania	Medium	Low	Medium	High	Unclear	✓
The Gambia	Medium	Low	High	Unclear	Yes	✓
Tunisia	High	High	High	High	Yes	✓
Uganda	High	Low	Medium	Medium	Yes	✓
Zambia	Medium	Low	High	High	Yes	✓

4 The Clean Technology Fund Investment Plan proposes CTF co-financing of USD 750 million, which will mobilize an additional USD 4.85 billion from other sources to accelerate global deployment of Concentrated Solar Power (CSP) by investing in the CSP expansion programs of five countries in the Middle East and North Africa: Algeria, Egypt, Jordan, Morocco and Tunisia.

Table 3 presents an overview assessment of the countries' INDCs. The level of detail of the INDCs has been assessed based on publicly available documentation on NAMAs and the countries' (I)NDCs. Moreover, the relative level of ambition of its conditional and unconditional targets has been examined based upon a combined evaluation of the conservativeness of the "business as usual" scenario and the relative difference to the (I)NDC scenario. This analysis takes into account a country's level of development. Scores for the first criterion and second criterion are generally low. Countries scoring well on one criteria do not automatically score well on the other.

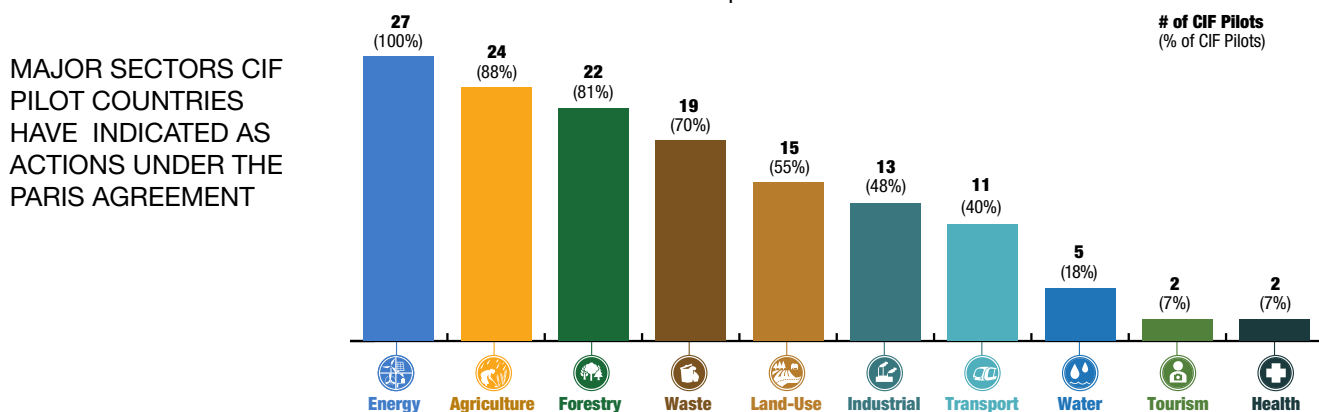
Furthermore, the table shows the indicated financial needs for implementing the NDCs. For the majority of countries they are very high. As NDCs represent an economy-wide overall aggregation of a usually broad range of activities, this is to some extent, unavoidable. Still, it becomes even more important to identify and prioritize which actions can be funded, and in which order of priority and temporal sequence.

Finally, the table indicates a strong willingness of CIF-eligible countries to utilize carbon markets for mitigation. PA Article 6 allows for a variety of approaches. Article 6.2 enables countries to voluntarily engage in so-called cooperative approaches, which may include linking emissions trading systems across jurisdictions, as well as bilateral mechanisms. Article 6.4 establishes a new mechanism⁵ which is anticipated to build on the experience of the Kyoto Protocol's CDM. Importantly, the PA removes the binary distinction between buyer and seller countries. Many countries may emerge as both sellers and buyers. For instance, South Africa is expected to generate significant demand for carbon credits by allowing compliance operators to use domestic offset credits for part of their compliance obligations and this could result in linking with other similar schemes or broader use of an Article 6 mechanism. Such carbon pricing policies are becoming increasingly important across many developing countries. Still, the prevailing assumption, in lieu of more specific information, is that African countries would like to primarily sell units to other countries.

Another key prerequisite for NDC implementation is for countries to further elaborate their climate policy mix, actions and financing. The level of detail required therefore indicates the kind of support countries may need, as well as the types of interventions which could prove most effective. In order to shed more light on the countries' level of advancement and their particular needs, the following section presents six country case studies. At present, only a few CIF-eligible African countries intend to aggressively contribute to mitigation in an unconditional way. Most countries are looking for significant amounts of climate finance and appear willing to increase their mitigation ambition substantially once they have received funding. In addition, most countries would like to sell credits from market mechanisms, hoping for an additional revenue source. CIF activities require comprehensive and often detailed efforts to outline a transformational pathway for key sectors, for example through sectoral investment plans. Such activities are therefore crucial elements for further refining NDCs, enabling financing and developing transformational investment plans.

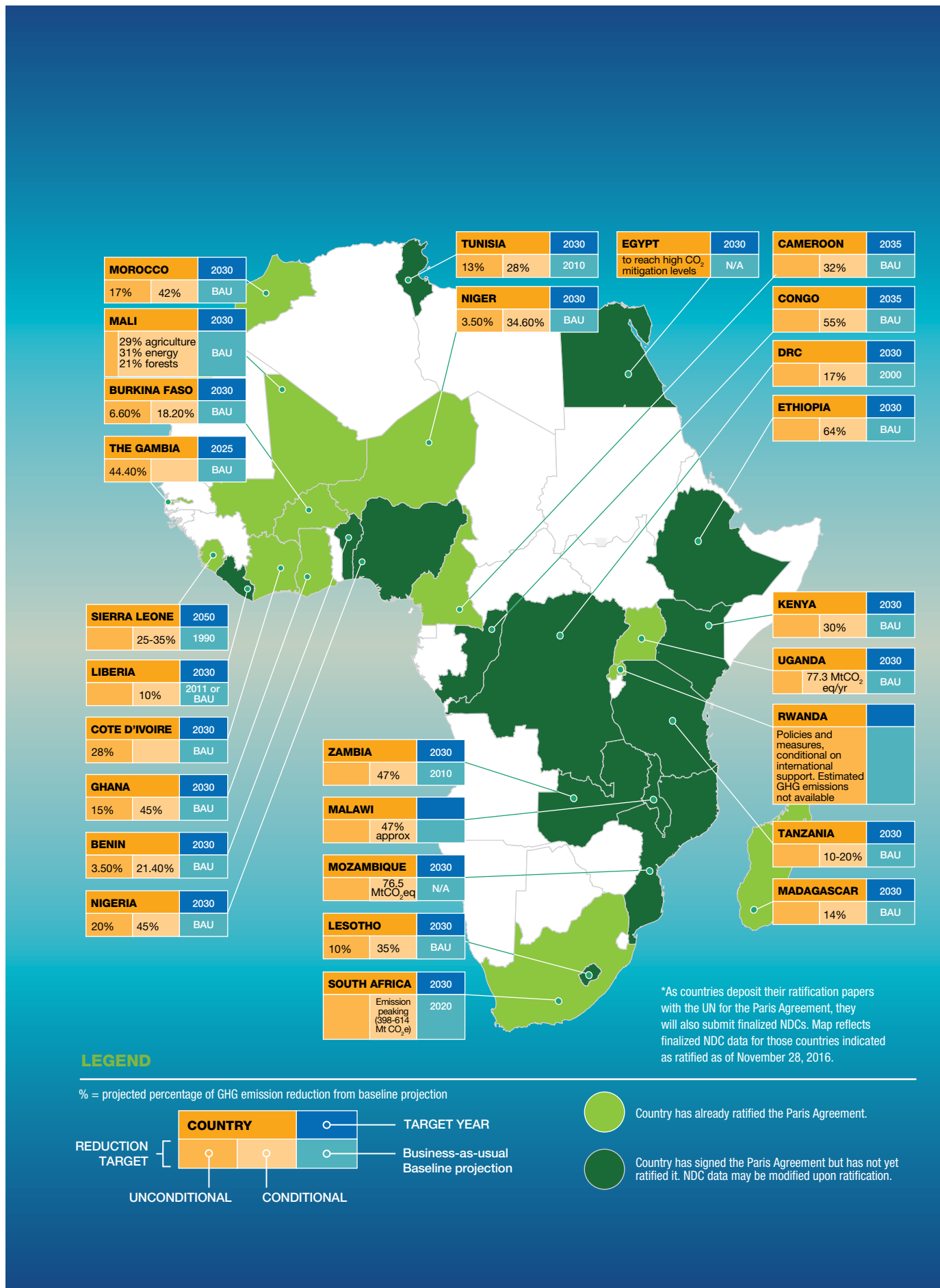
One surprising outcome of this study is that the level of mitigation policy development is not correlated with the INDC's degree of ambition. Countries with a high unconditional ambition, but a low level of mitigation policy development, such as Côte d'Ivoire, Mali and Nigeria are likely to face challenges in NDC implementation, whereas countries with highly developed policies, but low-ambition unconditional INDCs, like Ethiopia, Kenya and South Africa may not have any difficulty reaching the target and could even generate revenues by selling emissions credits under the Paris mechanisms. These variations may suggest that Parties have different views as to how a market in mitigation units may develop, and that the international community in general has failed to provide adequate support to developing countries to understand and develop strong INDCs. This would present opportunities, particularly in sectors covered by CIF activities, to revise NDCs during the ratification process and to revise NDCs in subsequent submission cycles.

The following country case studies explore in-depth the links between mitigation policies, INDC ambition and climate finance readiness. This will allow for a clearer view as to whether or how countries might realign their NDCs with the level of mitigation policy engagement and how seriously mitigation policies are pursued.



⁵ Sometimes called the Sustainable Development Mechanism (SDM), although a formal name has not yet been agreed.

Figure 2: Map of CIF countries in Africa and their INDC targets



Source: Map (updated) from Growing Green, AfDB and CIFs (2016), p. 3

2.2 CIF COUNTRY CASE STUDIES

This section presents an overview of the INDCs of six selected case study countries in greater detail. The methodology applied ensures that the set of select countries reflects the geographical, political and socio-economic diversity of the African continent. For this purpose different criteria were developed, each of which needs to be met by at least one country. As shown in Table 4, the CIF countries Cameroon, Ethiopia, South Africa, The Gambia, Tunisia, and Uganda were selected for the in-depth case study analysis.

Table 4: Case study country selection matrix

Criteria	Uganda	South Africa	Ethiopia	Cameroon	Tunisia	The Gambia
Over 50 million inhabitants		✓	✓			
Less than 5 million inhabitants						✓
Low income ⁶	✓		✓			✓
Middle income		✓		✓	✓	
North Africa					✓	
East Africa	✓		✓			
South Africa		✓				
West Africa						✓
Central Africa				✓		
English speaking country	✓	✓	✓			✓
French speaking country			✓	✓	✓	
INDC Climate Action Tracker (2016) "sufficient" ambition			✓			✓
INDC Climate Action Tracker (2016) "inadequate" ambition		✓				
Significant number of registered CDM projects		✓			✓	
Insignificant number of registered CDM projects	✓					✓
At least one NAMA under development	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
No NAMA under development				✓		

Source: Authors

In order to paint an elaborate picture of the selected countries' INDC/NDC process, the submitted INDCs, NDCs, related literature and documents were reviewed in greater detail and interviews were conducted with stakeholders and experts that have contributed to the INDC development process. More specifically, experts including representatives of national governments and independent advisors knowledgeable of the processes and decisions that led to the development of the INDCs were contacted. Moreover, experts involved in the development of NAMAs, CDM activities and related research for business and civil society groups were interviewed. In total, 23 interviews were conducted. (See Annex A for Interview Questions and Annex B for Interviews Conducted). Responses were processed anonymously to ensure unbiased answers. Table 5 shows select key assessment areas for the case studies.

⁶ According to World Bank income classification.

Table 5: INDC case study assessment criteria questions

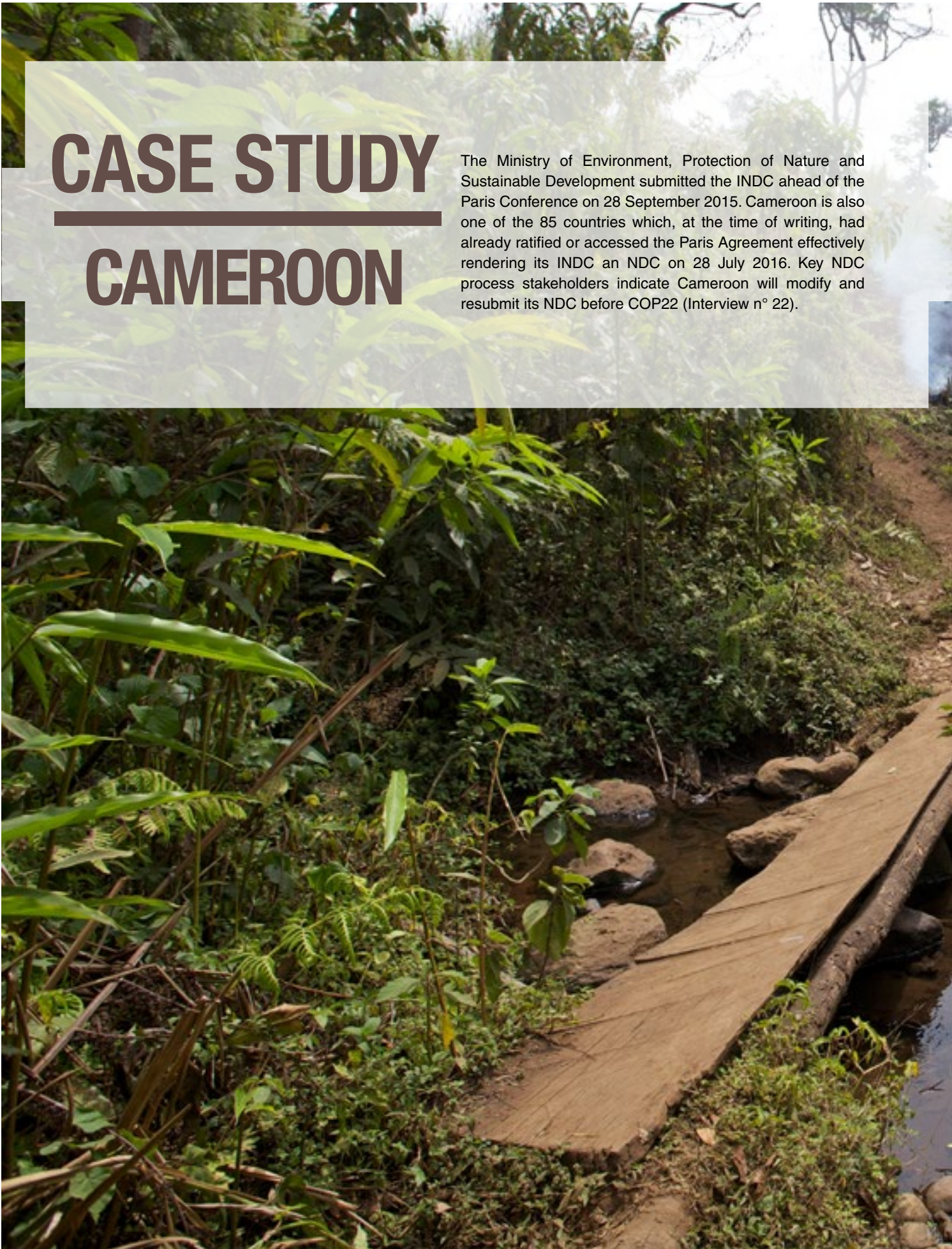
Analysis based on INDC review	Analysis based on interviews
<p>National ownership: Is the INDC aligned with national climate strategies and programmes? Was the INDC development informed by consultative stakeholder processes?</p>	<p>Process of elaboration: Was the INDC development supported by international organizations? What was the role of national stakeholders and consultation processes in the INDC development process?</p>
<p>Baseline substantiation: Is the baseline estimation process described transparently, including references and explanations to international methodological guidelines and used inventory data? Is the baseline estimated conservatively or anticipating unrealistic emissions growth?</p>	<p>Transitioning process from INDC to NDC and towards Paris Agreement ratification: What is the status of the preparations to ratify the Paris Agreement? Are any changes envisioned to the existing INDC?</p>
<p>Ambition of mitigation contribution: What is the level of conditional and unconditional emission reduction ambition?</p>	<p>Key political and economic barriers to implementation: What are the barriers encountered to transitioning from INDC to NDC? Which challenges are anticipated?</p>
<p>Willingness to participate in market mechanisms: Does the country intend to use or continue using market mechanisms in the future?</p>	<p>Potential ways to overcome barriers: What are some potential ways to overcome existing barriers?</p>
<p>Role of adaptation: Is the country vulnerable to the consequences of climate change? What are the identified key sectors for adaptation activities? Is there a cost estimate?</p>	<p>Supporting government: How do CIF actions support the government in achieving NDC targets?</p>



CASE STUDY

CAMEROON

The Ministry of Environment, Protection of Nature and Sustainable Development submitted the INDC ahead of the Paris Conference on 28 September 2015. Cameroon is also one of the 85 countries which, at the time of writing, had already ratified or accessed the Paris Agreement effectively rendering its INDC an NDC on 28 July 2016. Key NDC process stakeholders indicate Cameroon will modify and resubmit its NDC before COP22 (Interview n° 22).

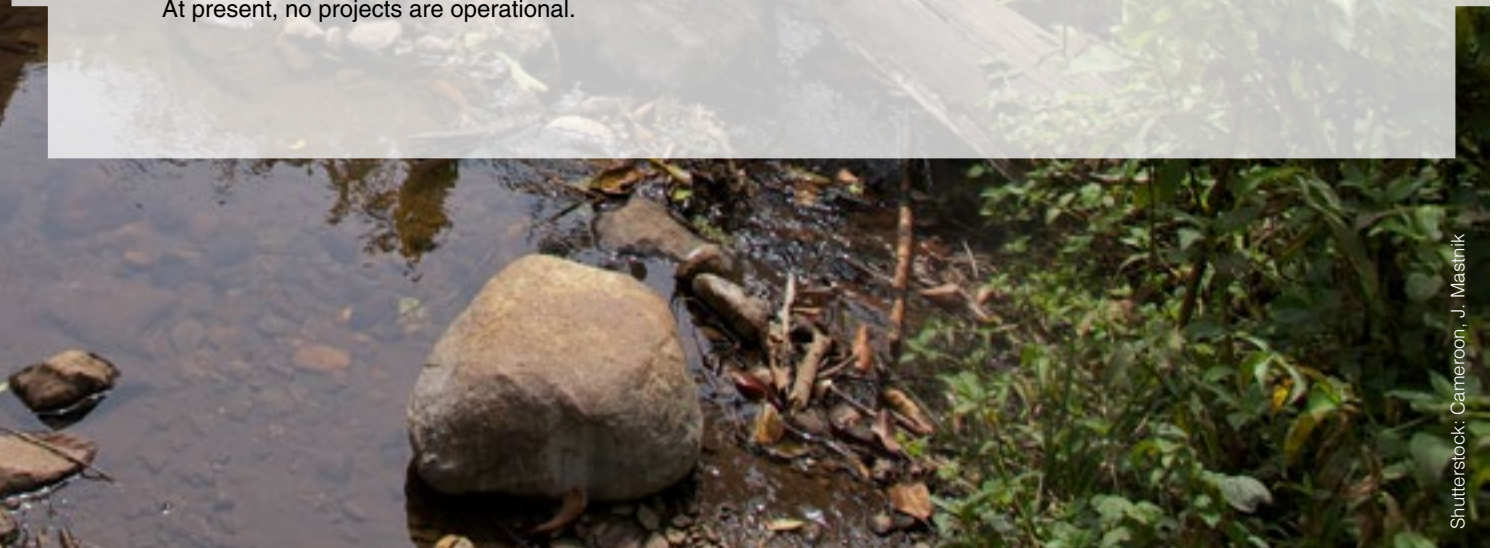




CIF ACTIONS



- In May 2015, the FIP approved start-up support to Cameroon to help the country develop its investment plan, which is currently under development. The country will seek funding from other bilateral and multilateral sources to implement the plan. A scoping mission took place in September 2015, which decided on a timetable for preparation of the forest investment plan with the objective of submitting the plan by October 2016. For programming and investment plans, see CIF (2016b). At present, no projects are operational.



NATIONAL OWNERSHIP

Alignment with national policies. Cameroon established a national climate change monitoring agency, the “Observatoire national sur les changements climatiques,” in 2009, which is responsible for the operationalization and implementation of climate change actions. Climate change considerations can also be found within key development plans, especially with respect to adaptation following the identification of health, agriculture and coastal zones as vulnerabilities in the first National Communication (Cameroon, 2005). A working group was established within the ministry in charge of forests and the environment, the “Cellule Nationale des Changements Climatiques”, which tasks include: tracking GHG inventory, taking adaptation measures, and designing sectoral projects addressing priority climate actions. The country’s 2009 development plan includes protection of forest ecosystems, fighting desert encroachment and a general willingness to diversify the energy sector, but does not include a quantitative target (Cameroon, 2009). A strategy paper from 2010 for the period of 2010-2020 represents an operationalization of the Cameroon Vision 2035, which requires planning processes under Vision 2035 to consider climate change integrally (IMF, 2010).

Stakeholder consultation. While the INDC document does not directly indicate stakeholder consultations, the INDC heavily relies on inputs from various relevant ministries, as well as non-governmental stakeholders. (Interview no 8) Furthermore, relevant regulatory changes, such as the ongoing revision of the Forest Code, are being elaborated with a wide range of stakeholders aiming to reinforce transparency and governance in the forest and wood processing sector.

BASELINE SUBSTANTIATION

Baseline transparency. Unfortunately, Cameroon’s INDC does not transparently present the assumptions and calculation methodology underlying the baseline. This is unfortunate given the rapid emissions growth expected (an increase of over 2.5 times within the period 2010 to 2035).

Baseline conservativeness. Baseline emissions are expected to increase from 40 million t CO₂ in 2010 to 104 million t CO₂ in 2035. Given the relative lack of transparency, the baseline does not appear to be conservative. // **LOW**

AMBITION OF THE MITIGATION CONTRIBUTION

UNCONDITIONAL. Cameroon’s current mitigation target is in its entirety, conditional on international support. The revised version of the NDC, however, is expected to be more ambitious by setting out an unconditional target of 12% (Interview n° 22). // **MEDIUM**

CONDITIONAL. The current conditional target includes a relative reduction of GHG emissions of 32% by 2035 relative to the 2010 baseline. It is conditional on support in the form of international investments, capacity building and technology transfer. The revised version of the NDC will contain a reduced conditional target of 20% (Interview n° 22). // **LOW**

WILLINGNESS TO PARTICIPATE IN MARKET MECHANISMS

Cameroon’s INDC indicates support for the use of market mechanisms to finance the measures and supplementary measures outlined in the INDC. It aims to attract private investments for infrastructure projects. // **HIGH**

ROLE OF ADAPTATION

Cameroon adopted a National Adaptation Plan (PNACC) in 2015, which envisages a thorough evaluation of the country’s vulnerabilities, designates the Ministry of Planning as the responsible agency and foresees an indicative financing need of USD 1.8 billion for its implementation.

7 For example, Cameroon’s Ministry of Agriculture and Sustainable Development (Ministère de l’agriculture et du développement durable), Ministry of Regional Administration and Decentralization (Ministère de l’administration territoriale et de la décentralisation), Ministry of Water and Energy (Ministère de l’eau et de l’énergie), Ministry of the Economy, Planning and Land-use Planning (Ministère de l’économie, du plan et de l’aménagement du territoire), Ministry of the Environment, Nature Protection and Sustainable Development (Ministère de l’environnement, de la protection de la nature et du développement durable), Ministry of Livestock, Fisheries and Animal Industry (Ministère de l’élevage, pêche et industrie animale), Ministry of Housing and Urban Development (Ministère de l’habitat et du développement urbain), Ministry of Forestry and Wildlife (Ministère de la forêt et de la faune), and Ministry of Transport (Ministère des transports).

OUTCOMES OF THE INTERVIEW PROCESS

PROCESS OF ELABORATION

Which organization provided support for the INDC? What was the role of national stakeholders and consultation processes? Cameroon was not supported by international organizations in the elaboration of its INDC (Interview n° 8).

TRANSITIONING FROM INDC TO NDC AND TOWARDS PARIS AGREEMENT RATIFICATION

Status of transition and ratification process. Cameroon has already ratified the Paris Agreement and directly transformed its INDC into its NDC. The country plans, however, to modify and resubmit its NDC before COP22. The revision process is driven by the intention to raise Cameroon's mitigation ambition and to modify the role of the carbon market within the NDC (Interview n° 22).

Barriers to ratificatio. There were no significant barriers to the ratification of the Agreement.

Means to overcome barriers. NA

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NDC

Key political and economic barriers to mitigation. Cameroon is in great need of technical assistance and financial support. The country has the potential to contribute to the mitigation challenge as its historical emissions are small compared to the substantial potential for carbon uptake through its vast forest resources (Interview n° 8). The country is particularly struggling to find financial support for the implementation of their NAMAs, upon which the NDC is built. Stakeholders pointed out that the country is motivated to implement climate action as soon as possible, as highlighted by its ambition to increase its NDC, but the access to financial resources is the main limiting factor in the process (Interview n° 22).

Potential ways to overcome barriers. The primary objective for advancing NDC implementation is to align various activities between ministries and sectors. This needs to become the common goal (Interview n° 8). Sensitization of stakeholders regarding climate policy, especially from the private sector, was identified as key to facilitating rapid achievement of NDC targets (Interview n° 22).

HOW DO CIF ACTIONS SUPPORT THE GOVERNMENT IN ACHIEVING ITS NDC TARGETS?

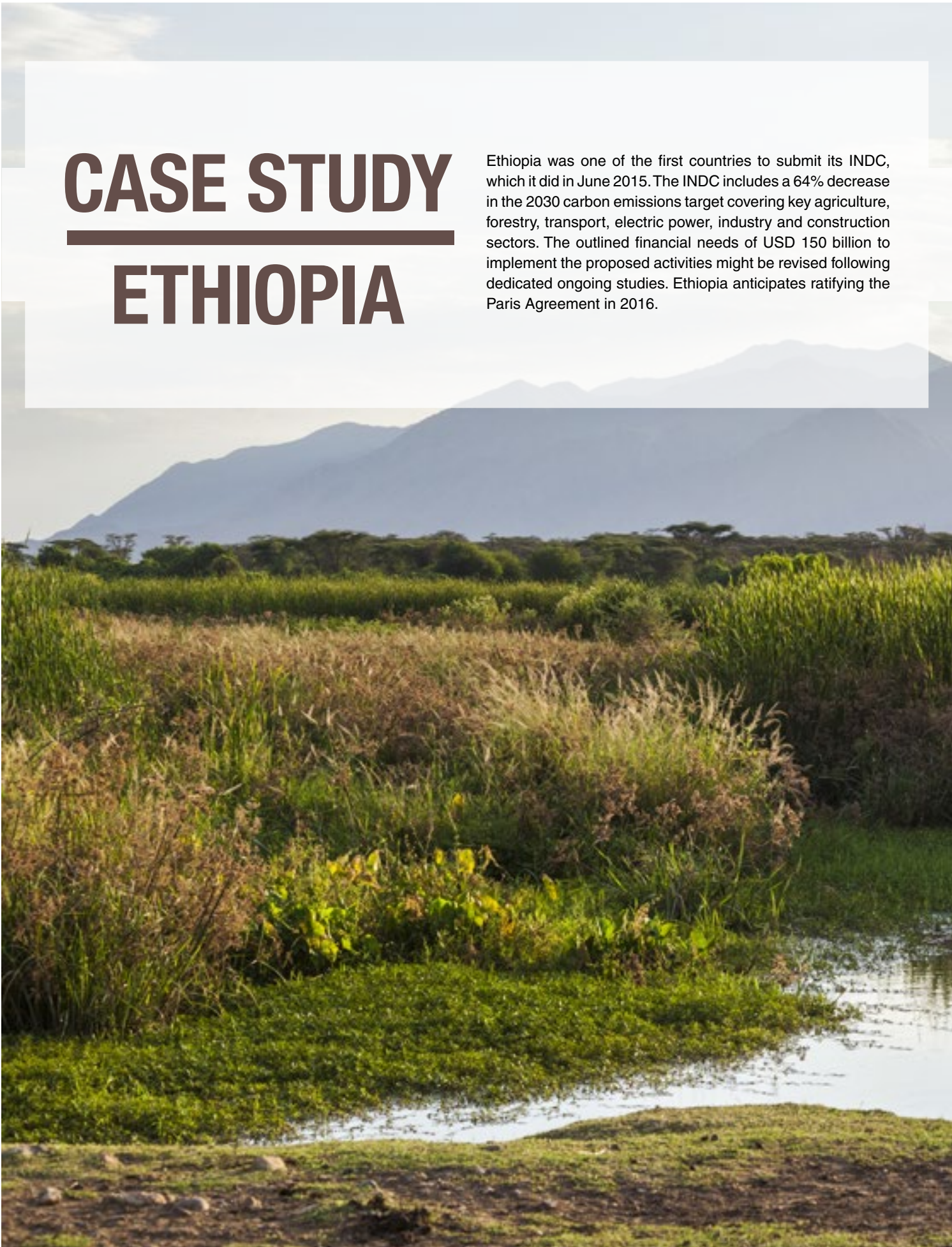
The activities surrounding the FIP integrate sectoral plans and efforts. While these are under elaboration and more detail will need to be added, Cameroon is hopeful to move forward, including through expected support for preparatory work under the FIP. Elaboration of the FIP furthermore allows identifying priority areas of action in this important sector. The work of the FIP further facilitated the development of the country's NDC (Interview n° 22).



CASE STUDY

ETHIOPIA

Ethiopia was one of the first countries to submit its INDC, which it did in June 2015. The INDC includes a 64% decrease in the 2030 carbon emissions target covering key agriculture, forestry, transport, electric power, industry and construction sectors. The outlined financial needs of USD 150 billion to implement the proposed activities might be revised following dedicated ongoing studies. Ethiopia anticipates ratifying the Paris Agreement in 2016.



CIF ACTIONS



The SREP IP was endorsed in May 2012. (See CIFs 2016c).

- The PPCR IP is under development and under PPCR CIF (2016d). The country is a PPCR Pilot phase II country.



Projects

- Geothermal Sector Strategy and Regulations – SREP funding of USD 1.5 million
- Lighting Ethiopia – SREP funding of USD 2 million
- Geothermal Sector Development Project – SREP funding of USD 24.5 million



NATIONAL OWNERSHIP

Alignment with national policies. The INDC is building on the Climate Resilient Green Economy (CRGE) Strategy and the second Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP II), Ethiopia's flagship national 5-year development plan. CRGE is the foundation of Ethiopia's INDC. The energy sector, supported through CIF, is one of seven CRGE priority sectors. The proposed adaptation measures are based on the National Adaptation Programme of Action and the Ethiopia Programme of Adaptation to Climate Change. // **HIGH**

Stakeholder consultation. The INDC was developed through an inclusive and participatory process. Consultations on CRGE and, in particular GTP II, have been extensive, thus contributing indirectly to the consultation process that fed into the INDC. CIF-related consultations further contributed to the elaboration of sector-specific planning which forms the basis of the INDC. // **HIGH**

BASELINE SUBSTANTIATION

Baseline transparency. The INDC refers to a country-wide "business as usual" scenario which is set out in the CRGE Strategy. It uses Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) 2006 Guidelines and a 100-year Global Warming Potential. There is, however, no detailed description of the methodology used to derive the drivers of baseline emissions as well as the marginal abatement cost curves underlying the mitigation potential. // **MEDIUM**

Baseline conservativeness. Baseline emissions per capita are expected to increase from an estimated 1.8 t CO₂ in 2010 to 3.0 t CO₂ in 2030. // **MEDIUM**

AMBITION OF THE MITIGATION CONTRIBUTION

UNCONDITIONAL. The INDC does not set out an unconditional target. // **LOW**

CONDITIONAL. With emission reductions of 64% by 2030 compared to "business as usual," the conditional target is considered ambitious. // **HIGH**

WILLINGNESS TO PARTICIPATE IN MARKET MECHANISMS

Ethiopia intends to sell carbon credits to contribute to achieving the CRGE Strategy. Moreover, Ethiopia supports development of effective accounting rules under UNFCCC to guarantee the environmental integrity of market mechanisms.

ROLE OF ADAPTATION

Ethiopia plans to mainstream climate change resilience into its national development activities. Priority sectors include: agriculture and agroforestry, health, urban development/construction, water, ecosystems and biodiversity.

OUTCOMES OF THE INTERVIEW PROCESS

PROCESS OF ELABORATION

Which organization provided support for the INDC? Besides the government of Ethiopia, the Climate and Knowledge Development Network (CDKN) and the Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI) were involved in the INDC development process. Multiple international development partners are cooperating with Ethiopia on CRGE, the strategy underlying the INDC (Interviews no 6 & 7).

What was the role of national stakeholders and consultation processes? Stakeholder consultations were conducted to ensure quality of the INDC (Interviews n° 6 & 7). Ministries have been very active in decentralized consultations. The CRGE and GTP II form the basis of the INDC (Interviews n° 19 & 21).

TRANSITIONING FROM INDC TO NDC AND TOWARDS PARIS AGREEMENT RATIFICATION

Status of transition and ratification process. Government is keen to endorse the Paris Agreement. Stakeholders assume ratification will take place before COP22 (Interview n° 7).

Barriers to ratification. The Parliament of Ethiopian is currently debating PA ratification, but a positive decision is expected in fall 2016 (Interviews n° 19 & 20).

Means to overcome barriers. NA

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NDC

Key political and economic barriers to mitigation

1.Barrier: Climate finance tracking. There is a need to track climate finance in a consistent and comprehensive way to understand how many resources have been spent to achieve the goals set out by the INDC. Moreover, strong tracking systems attract more climate finance. Ethiopia's Ministry of Environment and Economic Cooperation and the Ministry of Environment, Forests, and Climate Change have already jointly set up a CRGE Facility, which is intended to mobilize international climate finance and coordinate the development of systems to track international climate finance. Some financial resources however, including those of multilateral financial institutions, are not currently being tracked (Interview n° 7).

2.Barrier: Monitoring, reporting and verification. In order to reliably monitor and report the emission reduction outcomes under the INDC, robust monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV) systems must be established. Although the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Water, Irrigation and Electricity have robust MRV systems in place at the national level, these cannot be used at the sectoral or project level. Other ministries, such as the Ministry of Transport, currently have no MRV system in place (Interview n° 7). Although efforts are underway to develop a national MRV system to underpin CRGE implementation, the timeline for implementing it still unclear (Interview n° 20).

3.Barrier: Identification of precise financial needs. In 2011, McKinsey estimated that USD 150 billion is required to achieve CRGE objectives by 2030 in the agriculture, energy, water, livestock, transport, industry and urban development sectors, however it is unclear as to what underlying assumptions led to this figure. The government plans to recalculate the financial need to implement the NDC/CRGE vision (Interviews n° 7, 21).

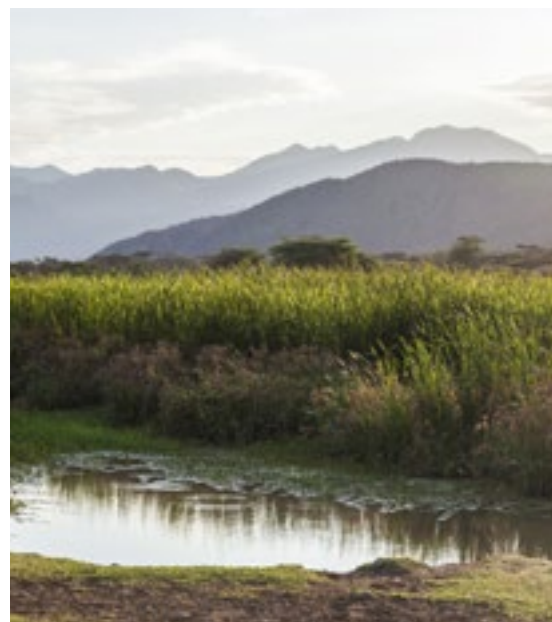
4.Barrier: Capacity gap. Assessments of capacities and resources necessary to enable NDC implementation identified several capacity gaps. Restructuring of relevant ministry departments with clear roles and responsibilities was identified as one such gap. As a result, restructuring is currently in progress (Interview n° 7). Various development partner organizations are further conducting and undergoing additional capacity development exercises and measures. Although such initiatives are typically framed as contributing to the CRGE rather than the "NDC," they have the same effect (Interview n° 21).

Potential ways to overcome barriers. No ways to overcome them provided

HOW DO CIF ACTIONS SUPPORT THE GOVERNMENT IN ACHIEVING ITS NDC TARGETS?

SREP: Geothermal energy as a baseload is critical to preserve Ethiopia's high share of renewable energy, while scaling-up energy infrastructure. Although it does not mitigate historical emission, it should still be considered transformative due to the low starting point and prevalent energy poverty.

PPCR: Contributed to the NDC adaptation target.



CASE STUDY

SOUTH AFRICA

South Africa submitted its INDC in September 2015. The INDC is based on extensive stakeholder consultations and background studies and states that South Africa's emissions will range between 398 and 614 Mt CO₂-eq. as defined in national policy by 2030. The INDC, however, does not set out a precise emission reduction target nor financial need. It covers all sectors.



CIF ACTIONS



- The CTF South Africa IP was endorsed in 2009 (CIF, 2016e).

Projects:

- ESKOM Renewable Support Project: Wind – CTF funding of USD 85.6 million
- ESKOM Renewable Support Project: Concentrated Solar Power – CTF funding of USD 264.4 million
- Energy Efficiency Program – CTF funding of USD 7.5 million
- Sustainable Energy Acceleration Program – CTF funding of USD 85 million

NATIONAL OWNERSHIP

Alignment with national policies. The INDC was formulated in the context of the National Development Plan (NDP), the 2011 National Climate Change Response Policy, the National Sustainable Development Strategy and sector plans that involve climate considerations such as the integrated energy and electricity plans.

With respect to the adaptation component, South Africa's INDC lists different long-term goals and actions for the period 2020 – 2030, as well as the necessary adaptation investment. For the mitigation component South Africa highlights concrete policy instruments under development that will be implemented and probed during the period up to 2020, namely: a carbon tax, desired emission reduction outcomes for sectors, company-level carbon budgets, as well as regulatory standards and controls. Although this does not shed light on the short-term implementation of the NDC it shows a path forward. // **HIGH**

Stakeholder consultation. Based on available information in the INDC no stakeholder consultations were/are conducted. However, a technical background report points out that a multi-stakeholder process was undertaken over several years to identify South Africa's mitigation potential and emissions target setting (Energy Research Center, 2015). This was one of the most intense INDC-related stakeholder consultations in any country worldwide. // **HIGH**

BASELINE SUBSTANTIATION

Baseline transparency. The INDC specifies the underlying methodologies of the emission calculations, namely the 100-year Global Warming Potentials of IPCC AR4 and the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories. The technical background document casts light on the methodology applied. // **HIGH**

Baseline conservativeness. South Africa presents a peak, plateau and decline (PDD) trajectory range. This scenario indicates emissions in the range of 398 to 614 Mt CO₂eq until 2025 and 2030. // **HIGH**

AMBITION OF THE MITIGATION CONTRIBUTION

UNCONDITIONAL. No unconditional target. // **LOW**

CONDITIONAL. The country states that its emissions will range between 398 and 614 Mt CO₂-eq. as defined in national policy by 2015 and 2030. Moreover, the supporting technical background document highlights different measures including their mitigation potential (Energy Research Center, 2015). However, the INDC does not specify a precise target. // **MEDIUM**

WILLINGNESS TO PARTICIPATE IN MARKET MECHANISMS

There is no information on market mechanisms.

ROLE OF ADAPTATION

As a semi-arid country that is vulnerable to droughts and floods, South Africa is developing a National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy that represents the basis of its National Adaptation Plan (NAP). Moreover, the strategy will be mainstreamed into all relevant sector plans. Further adaptation specific goals are outlined in South Africa's INDC together with estimated adaptation investment needs. Priority sectors are Agriculture and Forestry, Energy, Human Settlements, Biodiversity, Water, Disaster Risk Reduction and Emergency Response.

OUTCOMES OF THE INTERVIEW PROCESS

PROCESS OF ELABORATION

Which organization provided support for the INDC? Local consultants were involved in the development of INDC background documents that assessed South Africa's mitigation potential (Interview n° 3). Several South African research institutions contributed to underlying information that contributed to INDC development (Interview n° 16).

What was the role of national stakeholders and consultation processes? Extensive bottom-up stakeholder consultation process took place and informed the INDC background document on South Africa's future growth and mitigation potential. The background document is the backbone of the current INDC's mitigation component (Interview n° 5).

TRANSITIONING FROM INDC TO NDC AND TOWARDS PARIS AGREEMENT RATIFICATION

Status of transition and ratification process. On a scale from 1 (discussion on Paris Agreement ratification not yet started) to 6 (ratification finalized within the next month), South Africa is at 4 as the cabinet is likely to ratify the Paris Agreement at the beginning of 2017. At the moment the government is in the process of enhancing its mitigation policy and extensive consultations cater to the process. The INDC is likely not to be adjusted because the underlying principles such as the benchmarks of carbon budget

allocations or the carbon tax have been fixed for the next 5 years. Nothing suggests that an adjustment is necessary in the underlying studies on mitigation scenarios developed in recent years (Interviews n° 3 & 4).

Barriers to ratification. No real challenges oppose the ratification of the Paris Agreement. It is unlikely that discussions flare up on political instruments such as the carbon tax in the forefront of Paris Agreement ratification, which is expected to become effective in the first half of 2017 (Interview n° 16). The probability of INDC content discussions taking place at the political level before ratification is rather small because the document was already endorsed by the cabinet and is backed by extensive stakeholder consultations (Interview n° 5).

Means to overcome barriers - NA

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NDC

Key political and economic barriers to mitigation

Barrier 1: Balancing growth and electricity production from renewable energies. Given that 90% of South Africa's electricity currently comes from coal and there is no hydropower potential to be exploited, massive investments into wind, solar and nuclear power will be necessary. At the same time, gas imports from South Africa's neighbours will be necessary to reach the target electricity mix. As a developing country however, South Africa's priorities are not limited to climate change mitigation and adaptation but also poverty eradication and economic growth. Thus, the investment into renewable energy must be balanced with economic measures for the poor. Keeping prices affordable for the end consumer will pose a difficult challenge for policy makers (Interview n° 3). The carbon tax, however, is a strong indication that the government makes serious efforts to address this issue, although many compromises in the details of its operationalization are necessary (Interview n° 16).

Barrier 2: High level of unskilled labour force in the coal industry. The coal mining industry is the largest provider of unskilled labour in the country. A transition to high-end renewable energy solutions, such as wind and nuclear power, is therefore likely to endanger many jobs. The challenge is to build sufficient capacity and adapt the skills of a major part of the population to the new economy. Labour unions and industry associations especially are opposing the transition in anticipation of future layoffs (Interview n° 3).

Barrier 3: Willingness to invest in nuclear power. Since wind and solar power are insufficient to achieve South Africa's 2030 target, the transition must rely upon nuclear energy as well. Although there are countries that are willing to invest in nuclear energy (e.g. China, Russia, France, USA), there are political and social barriers to project implementation as public perception of nuclear power generation is critical. Experiences from the past show that the process involves extensive stakeholder engagements and impact assessments, which can take up to 5 to 6 years and reduce investors' willingness to engage in projects of this kind (Interview n° 3).

Barrier 4: Capacity of environmental entities. Traditionally, environmental institutions/ministries were provided with little authority when it came to the coordination and implementation of nation-wide programmes. In context of NDC implementation, however, it is anticipated that environmental institutions will take on a leading role. It needs to be seen whether these institutions are equipped with sufficient capacity and resources to ensure the efficiency of NDC related processes (Interview n° 5).

Potential ways to overcome barriers

Overcoming barrier 1. South Africa needs to become a more attractive electricity supply investment target country for foreign investors. Successful legislation in the past, such as the National Energy Act 2008, have focused on promoting the generation of renewable energy and creating the right enabling environment for investors in the past. Such programs need to be reintroduced (Interview n° 3).

Overcoming barrier 2. The government and private sector need to start thinking how the unskilled workforce can be trained to enter the renewable energy field. The Department for Trade and Industry developed a green economy plan that addresses the issue but does not yet go beyond the conceptual stage (Interview n° 3).

Overcoming barrier 3. No solutions were proposed.

Overcoming barrier 4. Environmental focal points in line with ministries need to be provided with necessary expertise and resources for effective NDC implementation (Interview n° 5).

HOW DO CIF ACTIONS SUPPORT THE GOVERNMENT IN ACHIEVING ITS NDC TARGETS?

The CIF have been contributing to funding of renewable energy projects and the diffusion of clean energy technology in South Africa. At the same time however, the scale of past projects appears insufficient to induce transformational change in the country. Given South Africa is perceived as an emerging economy, many climate finance resources often reserved for least developed countries are not as readily available. However, the scale of the investment needs in the energy sector in particular is enormous. As South Africa has by no means the same financial resources as other emerging countries like China or India, it has difficulty mobilizing the necessary investments in renewable energy. This is especially true when it comes to medium sized infrastructure/renewable energy projects for which it is very difficult to receive support from international finance institutions or funds. In order to compete with coal projects in the future, concessional funding will be necessary for medium sized renewable energy projects such as a 100 MW solar park (Interview n° 3).

CASE STUDY

THE GAMBIA

The Gambia's Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Forestry, Water and Wildlife submitted the INDC in September 2016. The document presents a 45.4% decrease in emissions by 2030 covering the agriculture, energy, industrial processes and product use, transport, and waste management sectors. Although the targets are conditional upon financial support, no specific funding needs are specified at this point in time. The Gambia plans to assess the amount of financial resources required between 2016 and 2018.



CIF ACTIONS



- PPCR Phase II is actively supporting The Gambia to develop the IP (See CIFs 2016f). No projects are operational to date.

NATIONAL OWNERSHIP

Alignment with national policies. The INDC states that in the future, climate considerations will need to be mainstreamed into national development frameworks. Moreover, The Gambia lists policy instruments, some of which have been used for the development of the INDC and will be used for its implementation. Among them are the Programme for Accelerated Growth and Employment, the National Environmental Management Act and various energy sector instruments. // **HIGH**

Stakeholder consultation. Several stakeholder workshops for different target groups were conducted during INDC development, including a technical inception workshop, local level sensitization workshops and a technical training workshop. // **HIGH**

BASELINE SUBSTANTIATION

Baseline transparency. The “business as usual” scenario is based on IPCC 2006 greenhouse gas inventory methodologies and the 2013 IPCC Kyoto Protocol Supplement using 100-year Global Warming Potentials. The INDC states that a range of GDP growth scenarios used for different sectors, including a medium scenario that assumes growth rates of 5.5% until 2016 and 4.5% from 2017 onwards. The UN prospectus medium fertility scenario was used for population projections. // **HIGH**

Baseline conservativeness. Baseline emissions are expected to increase from an estimated 2.5 million t CO₂ in 2015 to 4 million t CO₂ in 2035. // **HIGH**

AMBITION OF THE MITIGATION CONTRIBUTION

UNCONDITIONAL. No target specified// **LOW**

CONDITIONAL. The conditional targets to reduce emissions by 44.4% in 2025 and by 45.4% in 2030 compared to 2010 emissions. // **HIGH**

WILLINGNESS TO PARTICIPATE IN MARKET MECHANISMS

The Gambia intends to be a host country for projects from any international climate mechanism. It also supports continuation of the CDM, established under the Kyoto Protocol, under the new agreement.

ROLE OF ADAPTATION

Although The Gambia considers adaptation to be a top priority, the government does not see the INDC as a vehicle to address this topic. Instead adaptation needs assessments will be conducted in the context of the development of The Gambia’s NAP. Nevertheless the INDC highlights the Low Emissions Climate Resilient Development Strategy and the National Climate Change Action Plan, which include a number of short and medium-term activities for adaptation.

OUTCOMES OF THE INTERVIEW PROCESS

PROCESS OF ELABORATION

Which organization provided support for the INDC? The Gambia’s INDC was supported financially by the German Agency for International Cooperation (GIZ) that contracted the CDKN. This funding was used to arrange support from the consulting company Climate Analytics and also for logistical arrangements during the various levels of the consultation process (Interviews n° 11, 13 & 14).

What was the role of national stakeholders and consultation processes? The consultation process was composed of workshops and consultations at the policy level, technical level and district level. In total, 971 participants from five different administrative regions, from municipal councils and city councils attended the respective workshops. The participants came from different backgrounds such as government, communities, civil society, and the private sector. The role of the consultations was three-fold, with the first role being the sensitization to climate change, the second role being the identification of priority areas for mitigation and adaptation, and the third role being data collection for the calculation of emissions reduction targets and the proposed mitigation measures. Interestingly, consultations at the district level lead to a revision of the proposed mitigation options as the local population provided input on agricultural solutions (Interviews n° 11 & 13).

TRANSITIONING FROM INDC TO NDC AND TOWARDS PARIS AGREEMENT RATIFICATION

Status of transition and ratification process. On a scale from 1 (ratifications process just started) to 6 (ratification process to be finalized within the next month), The Gambia is at 4. The Gambia has already signed the Paris Agreement and the Doha Amendment to the Kyoto Protocol and plans to ratify both at the same time in 2017. At the national level, the two agreements are currently in the

process of ratification by Parliament and the process should be completed within the next two months (Interview n° 11). No substantial adjustments are envisaged to the INDC before ratification and transitioning to the NDC, especially since the current INDC is already the revised version (Interview n° 18). Another revision process would require resources from international development institutions, which are – in contrast to the run-up phase to Paris – not available at the moment. However, the country's new development plan, which has been further elaborated this year, might be incorporated more prominently in the NDC (Interviews n° 11 & 13).

Barriers to ratification. No barriers identified.

Means to overcome barriers. NA

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NDC

Key political and economic barriers to mitigation

Barrier 1: One of the main barriers will be to identify and secure the necessary funding to implement the conditional activities of the NDC. Stakeholders pointed out that government expectations to receive funding from the international community are quite high. Not meeting these expectations by precise commitments may undermine the ambition of the government to implement the NDC (Interviews n° 11 & 13).

Barrier 2: Environmental ministries' scope of action was identified as another barrier to NDC implementation, as they often lack the necessary authority to implement nation-wide plans (Interview n° 13).

Barrier 3: Food security is generally a very sensitive topic for African Nations. Considering that agriculture is an important target sector of The Gambia's and other African states' NDCs, it is crucial to ensure that interest in reducing emissions does not thwart the efforts to maintain food security (Interviews n° 13 & 14).

Potential ways to overcome barriers

Barrier 1: Funding gap

In order to overcome this barrier, The Gambia should complete the ratification process as soon as possible. Moreover, The Gambia could commence Green Climate Fund (GCF) readiness programme activities. In addition to the GCF, further international climate financing sources should be identified to implement conditional activities. Government should start to work on ways to implement its NDC even if expectations to receive funding from the international community are not met (Interviews n° 11 & 13).

Barrier 2: Environmental ministries' scope of action

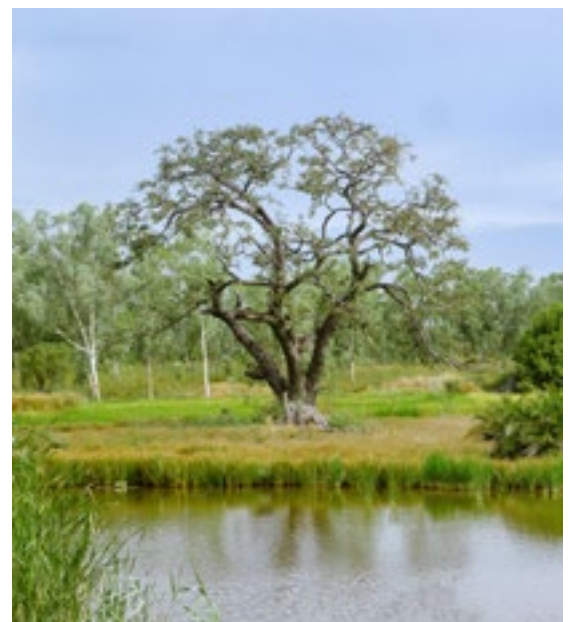
Environmental ministries need to be empowered with the necessary authority and arguments to move forward and convince relevant actors of NDC implementation, even if funding from the national community turns out to be lower than expected (Interviews n° 13 & 14).

Barrier 3: Potential deterioration of food security due to emission reduction efforts

It might be necessary to decouple sustainable development from emission reduction projects when it comes to countries that exhibit sensitivity to food security. Energy efficiency and renewable energy projects in the agricultural sector need to assess carefully when implementing the NDC in order to ensure that food supply is not affected (Interviews n° 13 & 14).

HOW DO CIF ACTIONS SUPPORT THE GOVERNMENT IN ACHIEVING ITS NDC TARGETS?

PPCR activities contribute to the elaboration of future adaptation actions, but not to the mitigation targets in the NDC.



CASE STUDY

TUNISIA

Tunisia's Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development submitted the country's INDC in August 2015. Overall the INDC is a well-crafted policy document, which presents a 41% decrease in its carbon intensity emissions target by 2030 (starting year 2010) covering the energy, industrial processes, agriculture, forestry and other land use, and waste sectors. It outlines funding needs of over USD 17.5 billion for the period 2015 to 2030, primarily for implementation of the Tunisian Solar Plan, a transformational electricity sector plan.



CIF ACTIONS



- The Middle East and North Africa CTF IP was endorsed in 2009 (CIFs, 2016h). Countries in the region—Algeria, Egypt, Jordan, Morocco, Libya and Tunisia—are looking to take advantage of the advantageous potential for the development of Concentrated Solar Power (CSP) through the use of \$750 million from the CIF in conjunction with large investments from other sources. Projects in Tunisia are not yet operational.
- In May 2015, FIP approved start-up support to Tunisia to help the country develop investment plans. The country will seek further funding from other bilateral and multilateral sources to implement the plans. The IP has been prepared and submitted to the FIP SubCommittee (CIFs, 2016g).

NATIONAL OWNERSHIP

Alignment with national policies. The INDC has been developed on the basis of existing strategies, such as the national climate change strategy from 2012, the energy efficiency strategy; the Tunisian Solar Plan and the adaptation strategies of different sectors. Tunisia has still not reached the end-point of its political transformation since the revolution of 2011 (Interview n° 10). At the time of writing, a new government has been proposed by incoming Prime Minister Youssef Chahed, including substantial changes to division of labor between ministries. Given the repeated changes of government over the past five years, the INDC is not fully appropriated by the government (interview n° 9). It remains to be seen, to which extent the incoming government will follow suit on Tunisia's ambitious plans.

Stakeholder consultation. The INDC was developed in cooperation with stakeholders from public institutions, the private sector and civil society. A series of consultation workshops had already started by mid-2014 bringing together the main stakeholders involved in the climate change process. This inclusive process is reflected in the high quality of the document, which accounts for mitigation potential in six sectors and considers five NAMAs that are under development with support from various international sources, such as the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and GIZ.

BASELINE SUBSTANTIATION

Baseline transparency - The INDC outlines in detail, which inventory data was used to calculate the baseline and describes subsector specific emission characteristics. // **HIGH**

Baseline conservativeness - Baseline emissions are expected to increase from an estimated 23 million t CO₂ in 2010 to 50 million t CO₂ in 2030. // **MEDIUM**

AMBITION OF THE MITIGATION CONTRIBUTION

UNCONDITIONAL. 13% (reduction of carbon intensity) by 2030 compared to 2010. // **LOW**
-46% (reduction of carbon intensity specifically in the energy sector) by 2030 compared to 2010. // **HIGH**

CONDITIONAL. -41% (reduction of carbon intensity) by 2030 compared to 2010. // **HIGH**

WILLINGNESS TO PARTICIPATE IN MARKET MECHANISMS

In order to support the needs for financing its mitigation objectives, Tunisia wishes to resort to carbon market mechanisms, in particular for implementing the Tunisian Solar Plan, the mitigation plan in the cement industry (Cement NAMA), and energy efficiency and renewable energy activities in the building sector.

ROLE OF ADAPTATION

Tunisia remains vulnerable to increases in temperature, reduced precipitation and rising sea levels. It is estimated that avoiding damage to water resources, agriculture, natural and artificial ecosystems, the coastline, health and tourism would amount to USD 2 billion. Tunisia expects these costs be carried entirely by the international community.

OUTCOMES OF THE INTERVIEW PROCESS

PROCESS OF ELABORATION

The INDC has been elaborated on the basis of sectoral mitigation actions developed in the form of NAMAs with support from GIZ and UNDP. The process resulting in Tunisia's INDC was supported initially by GIZ and at a later stage, by UNDP.

TRANSITIONING FROM INDC TO NDC AND TOWARDS PARIS AGREEMENT RATIFICATION

Status of transition and ratification process. The INDC states that Tunisia has integrated climate change mitigation in its standard development path, highlighting its proactive energy policy, ambitious reforestation projects, agricultural efficiency measures and introduction of controlled landfills. It remains to be seen however, to which extent the new government will understand implications of the INDC on all levels of planning (Interviews n° 9 & 10).

Nevertheless, Tunisia is a forerunner on climate policy in the region, illustrated by the fact that it was the first country to submit the biennial report in December 2014. Furthermore, it appears that the government is prepared to ratify the Paris Agreement – potentially before the Marrakech COP (Interview n° 9). While the Ministry of Agriculture would like to include modifications to the

INDC before ratification, it appears unlikely much will change, especially with respect to the mitigation contribution of Tunisia's INDC. The INDC already includes a proposed system to monitor NDC implementation.

Barriers to ratification. The Ministry of the Environment has concluded its preparatory work for the jurisdictional body – the People's Assembly – to decide on ratification of the Agreement. Given that a new government was announced at the time of writing, it remains to be seen how swiftly the People's Assembly will be in addressing this issue (Interview n° 9).

Means to overcome barriers. With regard to the People's Assembly's willingness to swiftly decide on the ratification of the Agreement, there is not much that can be done.

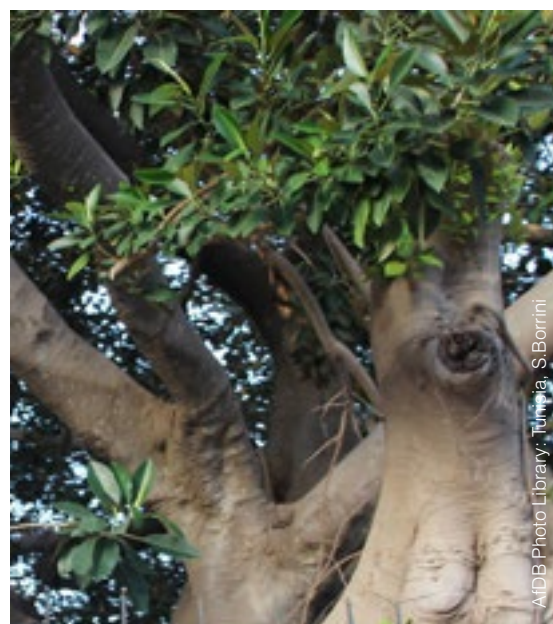
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NDC

Key political and economic barriers to mitigation. While the INDC was promoted by the outgoing prime minister in Paris and at the World Economic Forum in Davos (January 2016), insiders claim that it is not viewed as a serious commitment by decision makers. Unfortunately, the new renewable energy law adopted in 2015 has not been followed up by the necessary elaboration of the technical rules that would allow generation of renewable energy by third parties (other than the state-owned utility Société Tunisienne d'Electricité et du Gaz).

Potential ways to overcome barriers. To date, not many decision makers perceive the INDC to be a useful means to advertise Tunisia as a location for investments (Interview n° 9). If the new government is approached by international financial institutions with a serious interest in investing in the countries' renewable energy potential, this perception could however change.

HOW DO CIF ACTIONS SUPPORT THE GOVERNMENT IN ACHIEVING ITS NDC TARGETS?

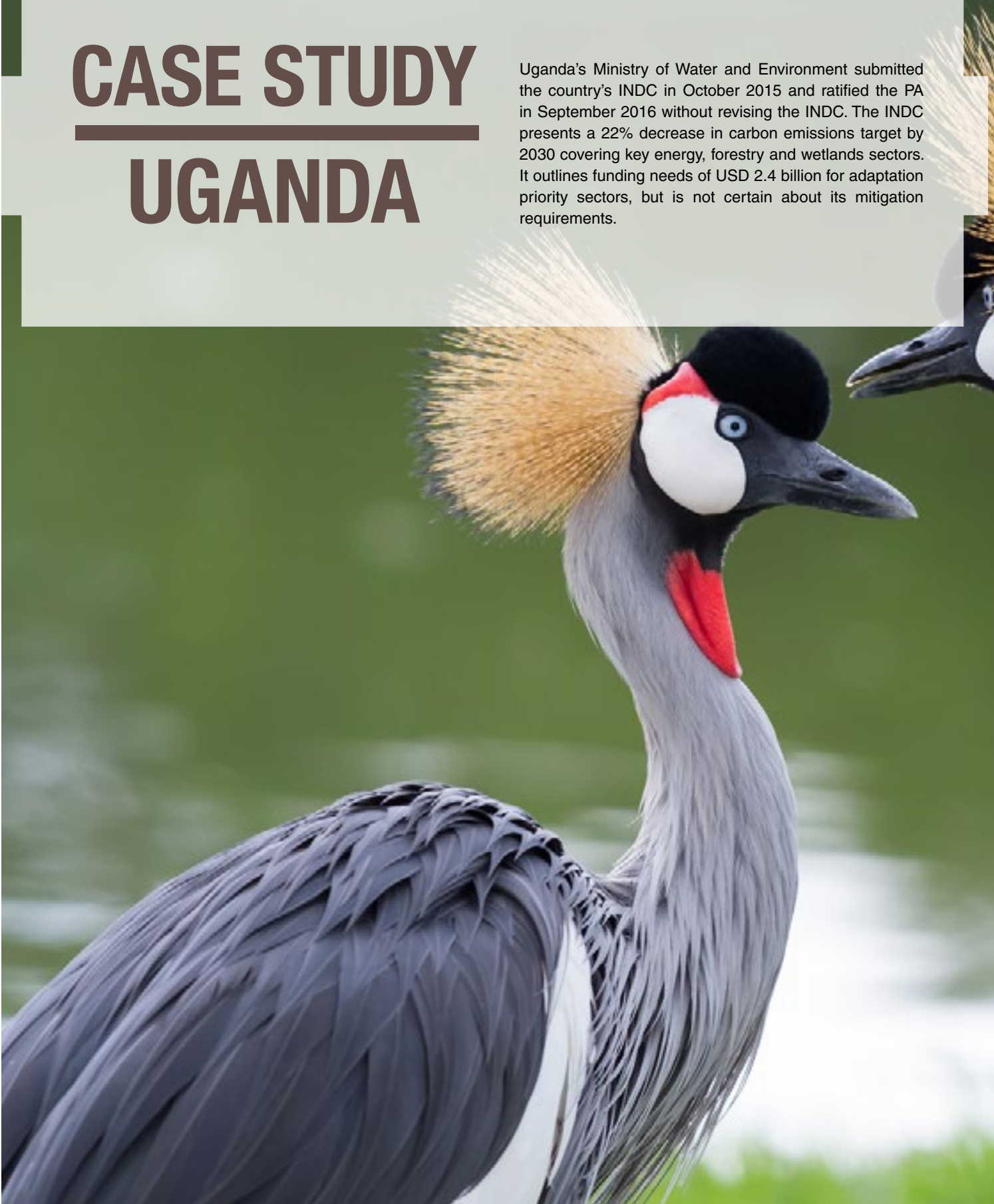
In case of the FIP, the drafting of an investment plan for a forest investment program is underway with support from CIF. In case of the CTF, unfortunately developments have been halted due to political uncertainties, as well as the lack of movement on regulatory reforms which would allow the deployment of renewable energy (Interview n° 9).



CASE STUDY

UGANDA

Uganda's Ministry of Water and Environment submitted the country's INDC in October 2015 and ratified the PA in September 2016 without revising the INDC. The INDC presents a 22% decrease in carbon emissions target by 2030 covering key energy, forestry and wetlands sectors. It outlines funding needs of USD 2.4 billion for adaptation priority sectors, but is not certain about its mitigation requirements.



CIF ACTIONS



- The SREP Uganda Investment Plan was endorsed in November 2015 (CIFs 2016 l).
- In May 2015, the FIP approved start-up support to Uganda to help the country develop its IP. The country will then seek funding from other bilateral and multilateral sources to implement the plan (CIFs 2016 i).
- The PPCR Phase II is supporting the country to develop the PPCR IP (CIFs 2016 k).

Projects

- Dedicated Private Sector Program (DPSP) II: Utility-Scale Solar PV Sub-Program (part of Dedicated Private Sector Programs) - CTF funding of USD 34.5 million for Egypt, Burkina Faso, Mozambique, Rwanda and Uganda.

NATIONAL OWNERSHIP

Alignment with national policies. The INDC is based on the Second National Development Plan, the 2015 National Climate Change Policy (NCCP) and its Costed Implementation Strategy that build on the Constitution of the Republic of Uganda and its Vision 2014. Renewable energy targets are derived from the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development's national energy sector investment plans. // **HIGH**

Stakeholder consultation. The INDC reflects the results of consultative processes supported by UNDP. // **MEDIUM**

BASELINE SUBSTANTIATION

Baseline transparency. The Second National Communication from 2014 notes that the national GHG inventory for 2000 is used together with the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas inventories and Global Warming Potential values from the IPCC's Second Assessment Report (Uganda, 2014). The learning, evaluation and planning model was used to estimate 2025 and 2030 emissions using projected growth rates and demographic trends from the Second National Communication 2014. // **HIGH**

Baseline conservativeness. Baseline emissions are expected to increase from an estimated 36.5 million t CO₂ in 2000 to 77.3 million t CO₂ in 2030. // **MEDIUM**

AMBITION OF THE MITIGATION CONTRIBUTION

UNCONDITIONAL. Uganda has not established an unconditional target. // **LOW**

CONDITIONAL. Uganda's conditional target is to reduce emissions by 22% until 2030 compared to "business as usual." The target is conditional on the support of the international community coming from both climate finance instruments and international market mechanisms. // **MEDIUM**

WILLINGNESS TO PARTICIPATE IN MARKET MECHANISMS

The country intends to use international market mechanisms where appropriate to meet its commitments, building upon the experience of the CDM and other existing market mechanisms. Among least developed countries, Uganda has the highest number of CDM activities. // **HIGH**

ROLE OF ADAPTATION

Uganda identified agriculture and livestock, forestry, infrastructure, water, energy and health as priority sectors. In 2010, Uganda approved the National Policy for Disaster Preparedness and Management and launched an agricultural sector National Adaptation Plan (NAP) process in 2015 which it plans to finalize in 2016.

OUTCOMES OF THE INTERVIEW PROCESS

PROCESS OF ELABORATION

Which organization provided support for the INDC? The INDC was supported by the French Government in the run-up to the Paris climate talks. UNDP played a major role during the development process by facilitating regional dialogues and media communication, etc. (Interview n° 1).

What was the role of national stakeholders and consultation processes? Consultative processes were part of the development process because the INDC is built on NAMAs, which involve a variety of stakeholders. Besides government committees, technical teams and the private sector were encouraged to participate (Interview n° 1). Uganda undertook a comprehensive process to identify and prioritize its NAMAs, which underpin the INDC (Interviews n° 15 & 17).

TRANSITIONING FROM INDC TO NDC AND TOWARDS PARIS AGREEMENT RATIFICATION

Status of transition and ratification process

Uganda ratified the Paris Agreement in September 2016 following the establishment of an ad-hoc steering committee on the Agreement to discuss the ratification processes and examine opportunities the deal presents for the country. The committee involves a variety of stakeholders and has a number of subordinate committees that address specific elements of the Paris Agreement. (Interviews n° 1 & 2).

Barriers to ratification - The main challenge in future revisions of the NDC is likely to be coordinating relevant ministries, departments and other stakeholders. As climate change challenges rise to the top of political decision makers' agendas, more actors begin participating in the climate policy sphere. Today, foreign affairs, legislative and national planning representatives need to collaborate in the NDC transitioning process although these entities rarely sit at the same table. Not every actor is familiar with climate policy on the national and international levels, which has slowed down the transitioning process in recent months (Interview n° 1). Also challenging is the relatively short period of time that the political processes provide for stakeholder consultations. The periods are often too short to start a meaningful consultation process, especially when it comes to a complex topic such as climate policy (Interview n° 2).

Means to overcome barriers. In order to accelerate the transition process, more individuals with climate expertise are required in relevant departments and ministries. The process of translating the terms of the Paris Agreement, for example, takes a lot of time in the Ministry of Justice as authorities that have not yet been exposed to climate negotiations require time to comprehend relevant terminology. Thus, the process could be accelerated by building climate capacity in the Ministry of Justice. At the same time, it would be beneficial to create legal expertise in the environmental authorities (Interview n° 1). Further capacity development measures, which often focus on specific sectors, are being undertaken, and thus indirectly contribute to the foundations of NDC implementation (Interview n° 15).

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NDC

Key political and economic barriers to mitigation. Lack of financing and capacity.

Potential ways to overcome barriers. Uganda is seeking accreditation to the GCF by the Ministry of Water and Environment and is engaging in capacity development and climate finance readiness cooperation with development partners. Furthermore, Uganda also encourages private sector contributions to NDC implementation (Interview n° 15).

HOW DO CIF ACTIONS SUPPORT THE GOVERNMENT IN ACHIEVING ITS NDC TARGETS?

SREP contributes to the energy sector, which is a key pillar of the mitigation component of the NDC.

PPRC contributes to the adaptation component of the NDC.

Uganda's INDC describes the forestry sector as a priority sector for both mitigation and adaptation. Therefore, FIP is cross-cutting in the sense that it has both strong adaptation and mitigation components.





Half of the African countries have taken the first steps toward ratification of the Paris Agreement. As of November 2016, Algeria (20 October 2016), Benin (31 October 2016), Botswana (11 November 2016), Burkina Faso (11 November 2016), Cameroon (29 July 2016), Central African Republic (11 October 2016), Comoros (23 November 2016), Cote d'Ivoire (25 October 2016), Djibouti (11 November 2016), Gabon (2 November 2016), South Africa (1 November 2016), Sao Tome and Principe (2 November 2016), Sierra Leone (1 November 2016), Somalia (22 April 2016), Seychelles (29 April 2016), Mauritius (22 April 2016), Ghana, Madagascar, Morocco, Namibia, Niger, Senegal, Swaziland and Uganda (21 September 2016), Mali (23 September 2016), Rwanda (6 October 2016) and The Gambia (7 November 2016) had already completed the ratification process.

The national governments referenced in the aforementioned case studies that have already ratified the PA, have yet to revise the content of their INDCs in order to transition it into a NDC. It is important to note that a short-term process with limited stakeholder consultation has not appeared to expedite the process given those which followed this path have not made faster progress.

As a result, there is a window of opportunity for AfDB to engage with countries and support them with eventual changes to their INDCs in order to ensure CIF-supported knowledge and activities, including sectoral investment plans, are fully reflected in NDC revisions. There is a window of opportunity for CIF activities to contribute to effective NDC implementation by actively highlighting the relevance of CIF-supported activities for NDCs. This is particularly important in countries with weaker institutional capacity in which coordination of activities has often been mentioned as a barrier.

While it can be challenging to gather information on ongoing processes within government agencies, this study has relied on triangulating publicly available information with semi-structured expert interviews which strengthens the reliability of the results. Some governments have begun to view their NDC not only as

a binding contribution to global climate action, but at the same time, as an opportunity to showcase the country's attractiveness for investments into a low-carbon future. Many of the challenges mentioned by interviewees refer to an intertwined difficulty of mobilizing political support for necessary regulatory reforms, such as those required to enable renewable energy production with grid access for example, to ensure the stable regulatory and political environment necessary to create an attractive investment environment.

Funding institutions with good relations to government agencies such as AfDB can contribute to the further development of climate policy instruments and programs by offering support for clear guidance on investment conditions. CIF activities have, in many cases, yielded elaborate sectoral investment plans. Individual activities included in such plans need to be tailored to institutional international funding requirements, such as those required by the GCF, AfDB or other bi- and multilateral initiatives. Host countries can build upon CIF activities as these have already adopted programmatic and sectoral perspectives. This type of information will be crucial in further NDC development and revisions, as well as for mobilizing resources from existing (e.g. NAMAs, GCF, CDM) and emerging climate policy instruments.

As mentioned above, CIF focal points are well-placed to help harness such synergies. In the case of Tunisia, for example, as its new government operating under a new ministerial structure establishes its priorities, its energy ministry—led by former GCF Executive Director Hela Cheikhrouhou—may now be in a better position to address lagging energy regulation reform, especially if such efforts are expected to lead to international funding for implementation of the country's ambitious energy sector transformation plans.

Furthermore, there are excellent opportunities to identify CIF program activities which support the application of mitigation activities seeking investments from international climate

financing institutions, such as the GCF. These funds often cite insufficient alignment of proposed activities and Fund expectations. Support in preparing funding proposals will help alleviate a major impediment to operationalizing mitigation commitments, empowering governments to view climate finance as an accessible and reliable vehicle to mobilize future infrastructure and development investments. As CIF activities include the potential for either scalable pilot activities or sectoral reform following additional financing or wide-ranging investment plans respectively, they are more likely to result in transformational impact as required by many funds, such as the GCF. It therefore has strong relevance for increasing NDC ambition.

Moreover, in many countries, the coordination among different activities in one sector can be strengthened. Exploring the correlation between CDM activity pipelines and NAMAs has not been done systematically across all countries. Similarly, CIF activities are already contributing in a highly coordinated manner to REDD+ activities, but are not always linked to NAMAs in the related sectors. The development of national policies in the form of NAMAs was often not sufficiently considered

during the evolution of 2015 national mitigation targets as government staff and technical advisors were busy drafting national contributions. NAMAs must, however, play a key role in operationalizing NDCs within particular sectors and areas of the economy. This is particularly important as NDCs require transparent and harmonized reporting on climate impacts to the UNFCCC. This requires a new quality of MRV efforts for most developing countries. NAMAs therefore serve as sectoral pillars for NDC reporting. Therefore, CIF and AfDB are well-placed to ensure coordination of various support activities as upcoming future revisions of (I)NDCs are likely to imply that NDC targets may not always be immediately strengthened, but will be further refined, in part, to allow for future financing.

It is therefore important to rekindle the aforementioned activities at the sector-level given their implementation in most countries represents a key step toward achieving national contributions. Development banks are well-positioned to play an important role in encouraging governments to mobilize and initiate existing and new plans to move on the path to low-carbon economies.



4-CONCLUSION



Many countries are only beginning to digest the recent Paris Agreement. As a result, a majority of regional member countries are still in the early stages of analyzing in greater detail how it may affect domestic policy and investment decisions. Assessing the willingness of African countries to work toward Paris Agreement goals is therefore an important first step towards its implementation. Once country governments show their willingness, the focus may then turn to implementing NDCs.

Most countries that have ratified the Paris Agreement early will transition the INDC to the NDC without further changes. It is too early to track the progress on implementing INDCs beyond existing programs as most African countries do not yet spend concrete efforts on implementation, largely due to insufficient financing. Once countries witness the mobilization of climate funding, confidence is expected to increase, which will likely strengthen NDC ambitions.

Currently, financing sources such as the GCF are still limited. While the CIF have engaged in comprehensive programming for both mitigation and adaptation needs, the implementation phase only commenced for a limited subset of proposed activities. These are generally well-aligned with national priorities and were subject to comprehensive consultations. However, there is no clear roadmap for the financing of the scaling-up phase in practice. While this is partly due to the limited lifespan of the CIF, investment plans often represent a more sophisticated and comprehensive level of detail than funding decisions made for individual projects elsewhere. This is highly beneficial for demonstrating transformational impact for activities receiving international climate finance which has become increasingly important.

Since CIF activities commenced much earlier than INDC and NAMA preparation, the linkages to NAMAs as well as other UNFCCC-based means of support, such as the Clean Development Mechanism or the Adaptation Fund, may need to be strengthened after the Paris Agreement has reshuffled the landscape of support mechanisms and institutions for climate action in developing countries. Establishing the link between current CIF activities and the Paris Agreement institutional architecture would greatly enhance the legacy of CIF activities and their benefits to host countries.



As the Agreement becomes legally binding and the number of Paris Agreement ratifications increases CIF activities, AfDB is well-placed to review the progress of African countries. The Bank should therefore engage with CIF governing institutions to achieve a systematic alignment of CIF activities with African (I)NDCs focusing on the following priorities:

- **Integrating CIF-funded activities fully with INDCs**, in particular, if these are being revised. Stronger recognition of CIF activities in INDCs may allow countries to raise the ambition of NDCs. Under CIF activities, sophisticated sectoral trajectories may have already been prepared and offer comprehensive information on policy and regulatory environments. Moreover, data on mitigation potential generated in the context of comprehensive consultations on IPs involving host country institutions, CIF agencies, and further international development partners, are likely to be robust. Therefore, CIF focal points are well-positioned to approach the government lead for revising NDCs in order to ensure CIF activities are fully reflected in the NDCs. For instance, a SREP IP may serve as the basis for a GCF proposal for scaling-up SREP-funded pilot activities.
- **Contributing to harmonized MRV systems for NDC reporting** by aligning CIF activities with relevant NAMAs and NAPs. This would imply aligning CIF MRV systems with other activities in the same sectors by using the NAMA Framework in order to ensure consistency. Moving forward, it is important to rely, as much as possible, on UNFCCC-approved methodologies for establishing mitigation impacts—for example, by using CDM methodologies or simplified versions thereof, such as existing standardized baselines for the power sector—to help CIF host countries aggregate the mitigation of all activities that contribute to NDC achievement.

- **Mobilizing financing for NDC achievement** by identifying sources of climate finance for CIF program activities. Priority should be given to the GCF. Attention should be paid to the development of opportunities in carbon markets, including the CDM and pilot activities for the Paris market mechanisms, noting the impact of any export of emission reductions on the host-country national inventory. The Adaptation Fund may also provide a source of finance if carbon market activities pick up once more. CIF sectoral programming should provide a thorough basis from which individual activities can be extracted and submitted to various international climate finance sources. The programmatic nature of CIF IPs also provides a sound basis for scaled-up sector-oriented measures such as those envisioned by the Paris mechanisms. Analytical work could explore and identify which activities may be good candidates for pilot action, for example with respect to the new mechanism established by Paris Agreement Article 6.4.

In the long-term, further research should be undertaken to determine how CIF programmes can contribute to reaching the level of Paris Agreement ambition. The CIF would likely benefit from undertaking a quantification of its contribution to African NDC achievement and an assessment of its contributions to transformational change in CIF-related sectors. In CIF host countries, key areas of capacity building, beyond those supporting CIF action, should focus on mitigation and adaptation policy instrument design and readiness for Paris Agreement policy instruments/mechanisms (such as REDD+/Article 5, as well as market and non-market mechanisms established under Paris Agreement Article 6). Throughout the upcoming NDC revision cycles, the AfDB is well-positioned to play a key role in actively supporting the necessary revisions, as well as communicating the level of ambition of African NDCs.



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ANNEX A: INTERVIEW QUESTIONS

General Questions	
1	How does your (I)NDC build on the mitigation plans of the government, including NAMAs and other programmes (CIF)?
2	Which organization provided support for INDC development? What was the role of national stakeholders and consultation processes?
3	Which stakeholders are involved in the discussions on transitioning the INDC into an NDC?
Process of transitioning the INDC into an NDC	
4	What is the status of the preparations to ratify the Paris Agreement on a scale from 1 (has not started discussion) to 6 (to be finalized within the next month)?
5	Which changes to the INDC are envisioned before transitioning it into an NDC? Please describe the current revision process in more detail.
Challenges	
6	What are the challenges/barriers you are encountering regarding the transition from INDC to NDC? If your country has not started the process, which challenges do you expect? Please explain the barriers and rate them on a scale from 1 (low barrier) to 6 (very strong barrier).
Others	
9	What is the perceived impact of CIF-funded activities on the INDC of the country in question?
10	Can you recommend other interview candidates who are familiar with the (I)NDC process?
11	Is there anything else you find important?

ANNEX B: INTERVIEWS CONDUCTED

Interview N°	Country	Stakeholder Group	Date
1	Uganda	UN institution	18.08.2016
2	Uganda	Government	24.08.2016
3	South Africa	Private Sector	18.08.2016
4	South Africa	Academia	23.08.2016
5	South Africa	Civil Society	24.08.2016
6	Ethiopia	Government	22.08.2016
7	Ethiopia	Civil Society	18.08.2016
8	Cameroon	Government	24.08.2016
9	Tunisia	UN institution	16.08.2016
10	Tunisia	Private Sector	22.08.2016
11	The Gambia	Government	28.08.2016
12	Tunisia	Private Sector	22.08.2016
13	The Gambia	Private Sector	26.08.2016
14	The Gambia	Private Sector	26.08.2016
15	Uganda	Government	20.09.2016
16	South Africa	Private Sector	20.09.2016
17	Uganda	Private Sector	21.09.2016
18	The Gambia	Private Sector	21.09.2016
19	Ethiopia	Government	22.09.2016
20	Ethiopia	Private Sector	26.09.2016
21	Ethiopia	Government	26.08.2016
22	Cameroon	Private Sector	19.10.2016
23	Cameroon	Government	26.10.2016

ABOUT THE AfDB

The African Development Bank (AfDB) Group is a multilateral development finance institution, comprised of three distinct entities: the African Development Bank, the parent institution, and two affiliates, the African Development Fund (ADF) and the Nigerian Trust Fund (NTF). The overarching mission of the AfDB group is to promote sustainable economic growth and reduce poverty on the African continent.

This is sought to be accomplished through the investment of public and private capital in projects and programs that seek to reduce poverty and improve the livelihoods of African citizens. To finance its mission, the AfDB makes every effort to mobilize internal and external resources to promote investment in its Regional Member Countries. Resources are usually mobilized through co-financing with other multi-lateral development agencies, specific trust funds as well as from financial markets. Established in 1964, today the AfDB Group is Africa's premier development finance institution.

www.afdb.org

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