

# ROADMAP AND WORK PROGRAMME:

**Africa Nationally Determined  
Contributions (NDCs) Hub**  
African Development Bank



GRUPE DE LA BANQUE AFRICAINE  
DE DEVELOPPEMENT  
AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK GROUP





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## The Africa NDC Hub Partner Institutions:



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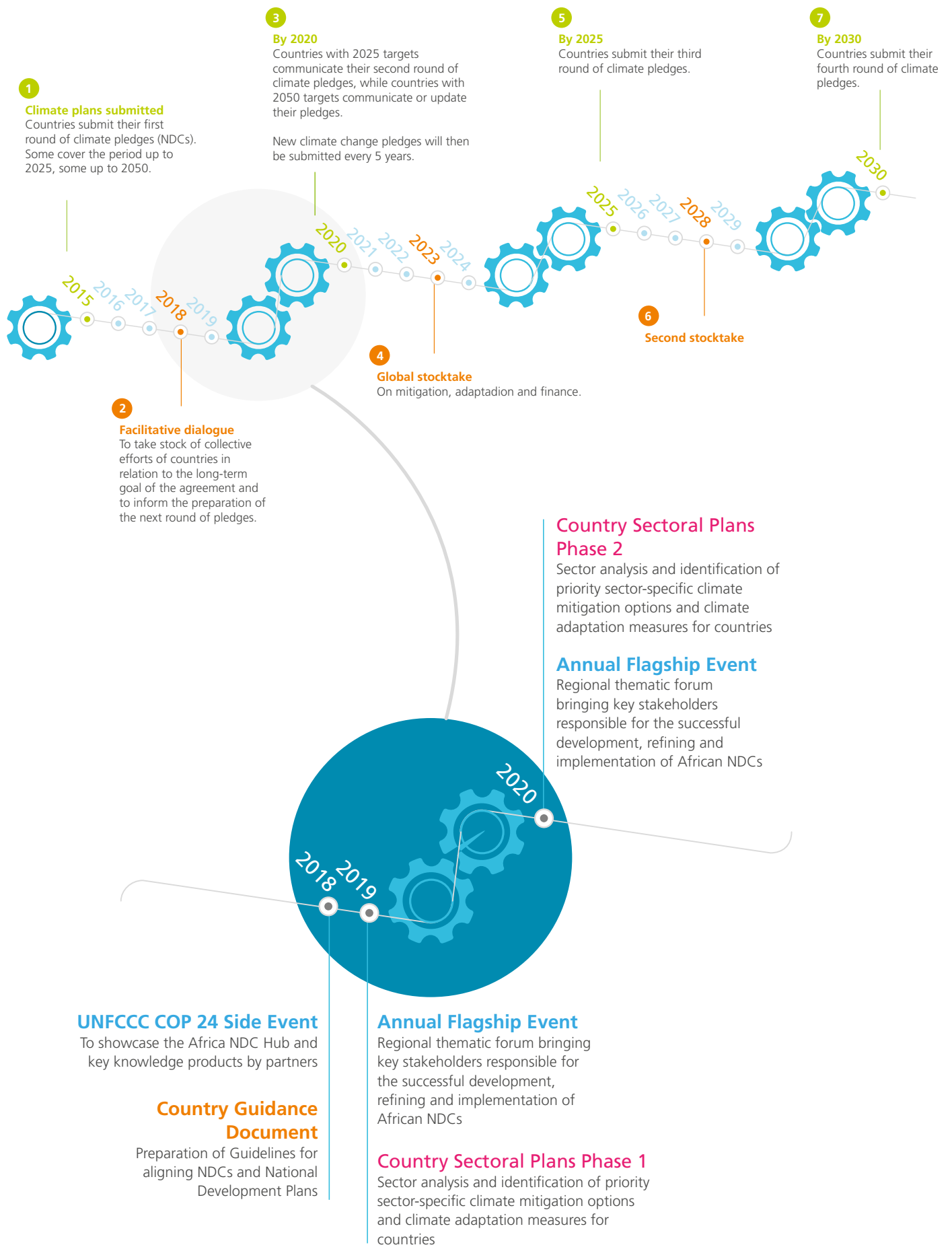
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## List of Acronyms

AfDB	African Development Bank
ACCF	Africa Climate Change Fund
AUC	African Union Commission
COP	Conference of Parties
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GGGI	Global Green Growth Institute
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations
IIED	International Institute for Environment and Development
ITC	International Trade Centre
IsDB	Islamic Development Bank
LULUCF	Land use, land use change and forestry
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MRV	Monitoring, Reporting and Verification
NDC	Nationally Determined Contributions
NDP	National Development Plans
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
TAC	Technical Advisory Committee
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNECA	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
UN Environment	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
WWF	World Wildlife Fund
4C Maroc	Centre de Compétences Changement Climatique du Maroc

Figure 0-1 Overview of the Africa NDC Hub 2018 to 2020 Work Programme



# Executive Summary

## Introduction

At the core of achieving the long-term goals of the Paris Agreement<sup>1</sup> lie the successful delivery of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs). The landmark Paris Agreement to combat climate change was reached by the international community at the twenty-first Conference of Parties (COP 21) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), in Paris, in December 2015.

Recognising the intrinsic link between the ability to manage climate change and foster national development goals, the Paris Agreement was overwhelmingly endorsed by African countries with all 54 of them signing the Agreement. Furthermore, African countries called on the African Development Bank and partners to support NDC implementation, which led to the establishment of the Africa NDC Hub as a platform to provide requisite support for the effective implementation of their NDCs within the context of long-term sustainable development. The Africa NDC Hub was launched in November 2017 during the Africa Day at COP 23 in Bonn.

During the first quarter of 2018, The Africa NDC Hub commissioned a two-phase assignment entailing;

- Phase One – Gap Analysis on African NDCs
- Phase Two – Work Programme Development for the Africa NDC Hub

Table 1–1 provides an overview of the identified African NDC related gaps, an excerpt from the African NDCs Gap Analysis Report – the Phase One deliverable; while Figure 0-1 presents the overview of the Hub's three-year Work Programme included as part of this report – the Phase Two deliverable.

The three activities constituting the Africa NDC Work Programme were selected following substantive deliberations by the Africa NDC Hub Partners during their first face-to-face meeting in Morocco, in April 2018, from a long list of seventy-five activities. Consistent with the Africa NDC Hub's three key pillars and two focus areas, this long list of activities was drawn up based on the following;

- The review of the Gap Analysis Report on African NDCs and recommended solutions to address the identified gaps

- In line with the Africa NDC Hub Partners NDC related programme of activities
- Outcomes of the NDC Partnership Africa country engagement missions and resulting plans

Selection of the three activities was made based on the following:

- The Africa NDC Hub Roadmap prioritisation
- Activities that present the most impact when carried out together by Hub Partners as a collective
- Activities that serve as the foundation of NDCs for subsequent activities to build on and steadily increase ambition over time
- Activities that need to be carried out in the short term as well as on an on-going basis considering the Paris Agreement timeline

The Africa NDC Hub Roadmap development utilises the scenario planning approach and presents high level narratives considering how African NDC targets might be achieved by 2030, taking account of multiple drivers. This approach takes cognisance of the fact that countries are all at different stages of socio-economic development and hence at varied levels of their NDC implementation. It aims to provide the partners of the Africa NDC Hub with a disciplined method for imagining possible futures by considering how driving forces may change in future and the interaction between them, as they undertake decisions on their NDC activities to be prioritised and implemented in respective African countries.

In addition to the three selected Work Programme activities to be implemented by the Hub as a collective, the Africa NDC Hub Partners will still carry out their other identified NDC related work based on their comparative advantages and individual Work Programmes. Some of these activities make up the long list of seventy-five, and it is expected that the Roadmap will help inform and guide the Partners on further prioritisation and selection of their individual activities to be implemented.

1. The Paris Agreement [www.unfccc.int/paris\\_agreement/items/9485.php](http://www.unfccc.int/paris_agreement/items/9485.php)

# THE PARIS AGREEMENT GOALS

## MITIGATION:

to reinforce the global response to the threat of climate change by keeping a global temperature rise well below 2 degrees Celsius ( $^{\circ}\text{C}$ ) above pre-industrial levels, and to pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase even further to 1.5  $^{\circ}\text{C}$ .



## ADAPTATION:

to enhance adaptive capacity, strengthen resilience and reduce vulnerability to climate change, with a view to contributing to sustainable development and ensuring an adequate adaptation response in the context of the temperature goal.



# 1.0 Introduction

## 1.1. Background and Context

The Africa Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) Hub was established in November 2017 as a response to the call by African countries for support towards the implementation of their NDCs. The Hub aims to support African countries with the effective delivery of their Paris Agreement commitments in accordance with their own development priorities, in a coordinated manner.

The Africa NDC Hub serves as a collaborative platform and resource pool, and it is founded on the following three key pillars and two focus areas<sup>2</sup> depicted in Figure 1-1 below.

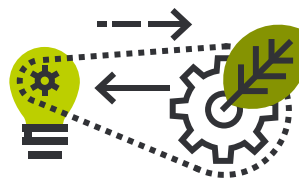
During the first quarter of 2018, the Africa NDC Hub undertook a Gap Analysis study on the African NDCs<sup>3</sup>, with the aim of identifying the key elements for success as well as barriers and opportunities to the achievement of NDC targets. The study presents the overall approach and gap analysis findings with respect to the review of all the African NDCs and online survey responses by African NDC Focal Points on their implementation progress.<sup>4</sup> An overview of the Africa NDC related gaps identified is presented in Table 1-1 on the following page.

Figure 1-1 Africa NDC Hub Key Pillars and Focus Areas

### Three key pillars:



TO FOSTER LONG TERM CLIMATE ACTION



TO MOBILISE MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION



TO PROMOTE COORDINATION, ADVOCACY AND PARTNERSHIPS

### Focus areas:



ADAPTATION



PRIVATE SECTOR ENGAGEMENT

Source: AfDB/Atkins – Gap Analysis Report: African Nationally Determined Contributions

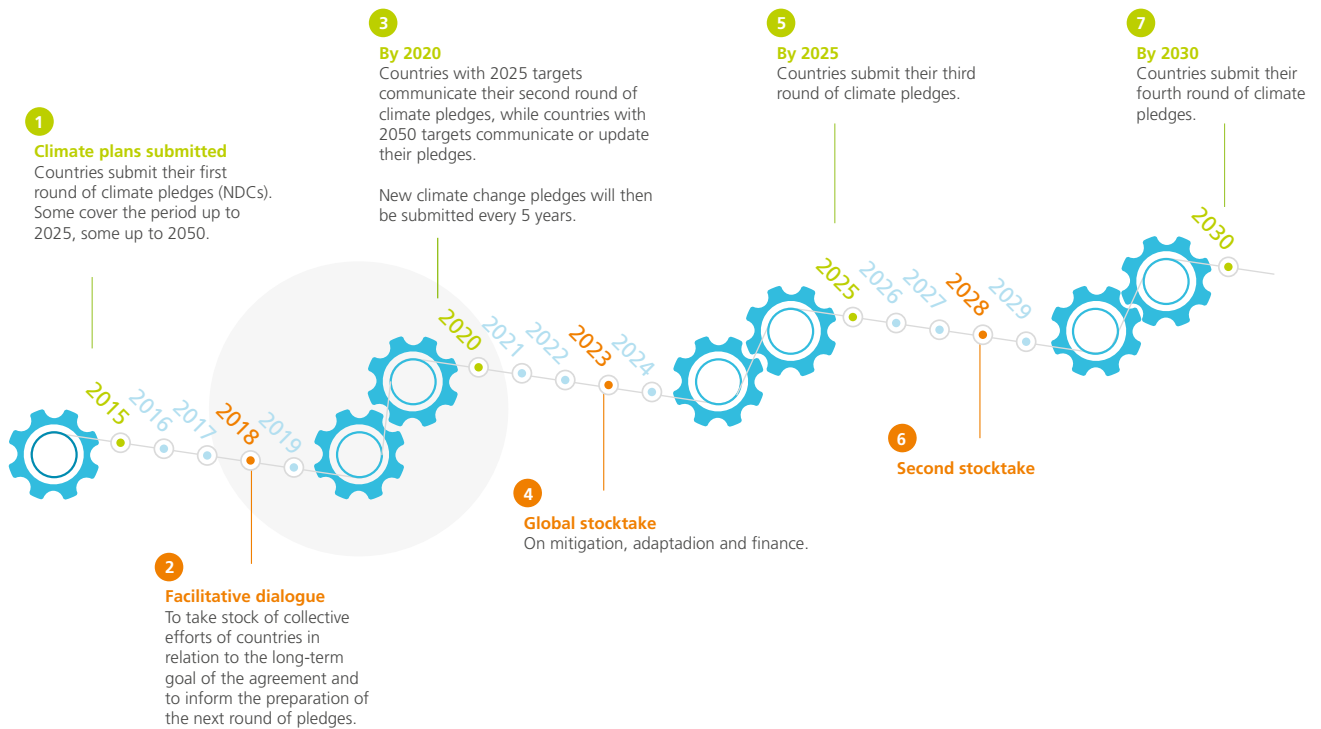
2. The Hub's activities still encompass those of mitigation too  
 3. Gap Analysis Report: African Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)  
 4. During the period of January 2016 to January 2018

Table 1-1: Overview of identified Africa NDC related gaps

Theme	Progress being made towards NDC Implementation	Areas requiring additional effort
NDC Development		
Participation in UNFCCC processes	Signature and ratification of the Paris Agreement <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All 54 African countries have signed the Paris Agreement and 45 have ratified it</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>9 countries are yet to ratify the Paris Agreement</li> </ul>
	NDC submission <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>44 African Countries have submitted their NDCs to the UNFCCC</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10 countries are yet to submit their NDCs to the UNFCCC</li> </ul>
Composition of NDCs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Despite the limited guidance on structure by the UNFCCC and limited time for development, many African countries have submitted their NDCs</li> </ul>	<p>Important thematic issues not fully covered by all NDCs reviewed include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strategic alignment with national development plans and wider sustainable development goals</li> <li>Identification of opportunities for maximising co-benefits from the implementation of well-coordinated economy wide activities</li> <li>Description of monitoring, review and reporting processes of climate action</li> </ul>
NDC Implementation		
Resource mobilisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>African countries are making some progress with respect to accessing climate finance – although accessed funds are not yet commensurate to the needs, there has been an increase in the awareness and successful proposal submission to international and regional climate funds (e.g. the Green Climate Fund with Africa having 22 projects in the portfolio, followed by Asia Pacific 21, Latin America and Caribbean 11 and Eastern Europe 4<sup>5</sup>; and Africa Climate Change Fund with an increase in proposal submissions from 362 in the first call to more than a thousand in the second call for proposals), an earmarking of resources for climate action in national budgets (e.g. Ethiopia and Ghana), as well as the establishment of national climate funds (e.g. South Africa's Green Fund and Rwanda's Green Fund – FONERWA)</li> </ul>	<p>The full potential of NDCs as resource mobilisation tools are yet to be realised, and the following themes have been identified in this regard:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Level of financial considerations and investment plans</li> <li>Reliable data sources and comprehensive sector analysis</li> <li>Targeted approach: having a good understanding of the functions of different actors, especially the private sector, in the climate finance landscape and the timing processes of climate change funds and national budgets</li> </ul>
Governance structures and processes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In many African countries climate change is recognised as an important national issue with the development of climate change strategies and action plans, including nomination of line ministries for development and implementation of climate related policies and regulations</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Continued strengthening of institutional frameworks including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» Appropriate delegation of authority with sufficient coordination and collaboration platforms for inter-ministerial engagement</li> <li>» Robust systems and processes for monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV) of emissions and monitoring and evaluation (M&amp;E) of adaptation, climate finance and technical support outcomes, as well as open data and information sharing platforms which promote accountability and transparency</li> </ul> </li> <li>Improvements in associated policies and legislation</li> </ul>

Source: Atkins – Review of African country NDCs submitted to the UNFCCC and Online Survey of African NDC Focal Points

Figure 1-2 The Paris Agreement Timeline



Source: Atkins adapted from Carbon Brief

Responding with the appropriate solutions to these identified gaps in a timely and coordinated manner while considering the Paris Agreement Timeline (Figure 1-2), will enhance the effectiveness of these solutions. The Paris Agreement timeline and ratchet mechanism above is designed to steadily increase ambition over time, ensuring that the world reaches net zero emissions in the second half of the century and keeps temperature rise well below 2°C.

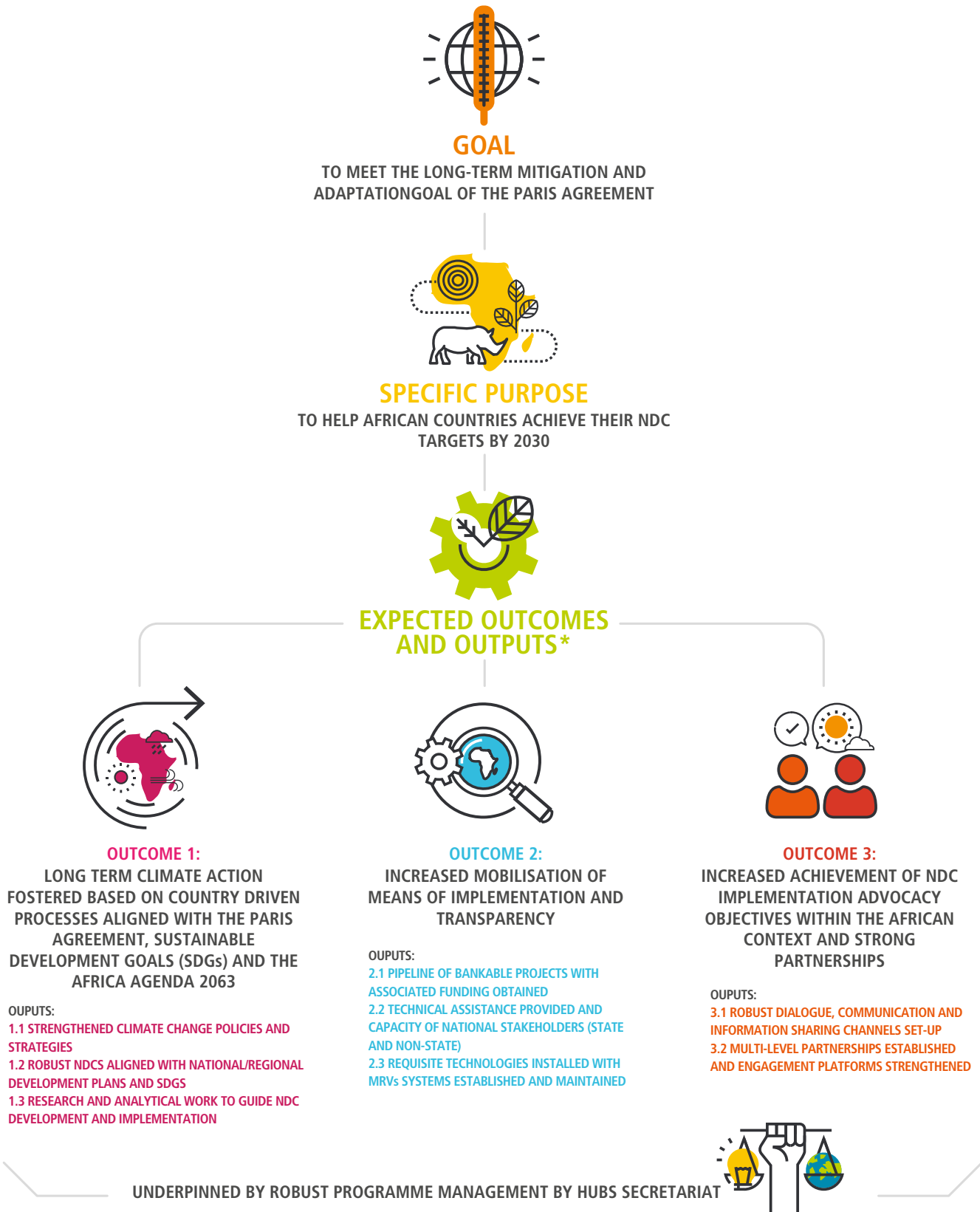
## 1.2. Africa NDC Hub Activities Structure

In accordance with the purpose of establishing the Africa NDC Hub, and consistent with its three key pillars and two focus areas, a long list of seventy-five proposed activities for implementation was produced based on the following:

- **Review of the Gap Analysis Report on African NDCs and recommended solutions to address the identified gaps**
- **Africa NDC Hub Partners' respective NDC activities envisaged to be implemented as part of individual work programmes**
- **Outcomes of the NDC Partnership Africa in-country dialogues and resulting NDC action plans**

This long list of activities, including those of programme management to be led by the Hub's Secretariat, is structured as presented in Figure 1-3 according to the outputs they feed into, followed by outcomes, purpose and ultimate goal. Appendix A lists all the seventy-five activities in full under each output.

# Africa NDC Hub Activities Structure



\*The suggested 75 activities are given under each output as well as programme management as presented in Annex A

Figure 1-3 Africa NDC Hub Activities Structure



**GOAL** – the overarching objective of the Africa NDC Hub Work Programme is to contribute to achieving the shared vision of the international community in meeting the long-term mitigation and adaptation goals of the Paris Agreement.



**SPECIFIC PURPOSE** – the specific objective of the Africa NDC Hub Work Programme is to help African countries to achieve their set NDC targets.



**Outcome 1:** Long term climate action fostered – activities under this Outcome are geared towards supporting countries in meeting their contributions towards the global climate goals in a long-term and sustainable manner. Country driven long term low carbon and climate resilient strategies underpin the transformative potential of the Paris Agreement. They catalyse the process by which decision-makers in key sectors of the economy re-think policy, development, and technology pathways, and offer the opportunity to facilitate the alignment of national action and development plans with the Paris Agreement goals.

Activities here will inform the mobilisation efforts for the means of implementation for deriving **Outcome 2**, as well as shape the narrative on advocacy and stakeholder engagement for **Outcome 3**.



**Outcome 2:** Increased mobilisation of means of implementation and transparency – finance, technology and capacity building are critical enablers for reaching the goals of the Paris Agreement. Africa requires adequate and predictable means of implementation to maximise the opportunities provided by climate change. The activities here, will endeavour to help African countries realise the full potential of NDCs as resource mobilisation tools. They will help promote the development of robust systems, processes or tools as well as open data and information sharing platforms which will promote accountability and transparency.



**Outcome 3:** Increased achievement of NDC implementation advocacy objectives and strong partnerships – activities here will promote the development of strong partnerships and will work with key stakeholders to ensure that the Africa NDC Hub's interventions are part of the global advocacy drive to promote urgent, effective and equitable responses to climate change.

Furthermore, they will provide a strengthened platform for evidence based learning, advocacy and exchange of knowledge and experiences.

**AFRICA NDC HUB SECRETARIAT AND PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT** – the activities of the Hub will be coordinated through a Secretariat hosted at the Climate Change and Green Growth Department of the AfDB. All the Hub partners are expected to submit their NDC related work to the Hub Secretariat with the aim of leveraging each other's comparative advantage and for coordination purposes. The Secretariat will be responsible for monitoring and reporting on the activities of the Hub. It will be led by a Coordinator.

It is important that sequencing of activities should be considered for the achievement of the three outlined outcomes, given that activities carried out under one theme can affect outcomes in another.

The urgency of action required to address climate change issues not least in Africa and the role of NDCs in this regard, coupled with the need to maximise the effectiveness of finite resources and the benefits of working together as a unified group at the regional level, has resulted in the development of a **Roadmap and streamlined Work Programme** for the Hub.

### 1.3. Report Purpose and Structure

The purpose of this report is to present a Roadmap and three-year Work Programme covering the period 2018 to 2020 for the Africa NDC Hub as it aims to support African countries in their efforts to successfully implement their NDCs.

**The Work Programme is for the three-year period of 2018 to 2020.**

The remainder of this report is structured as follows:

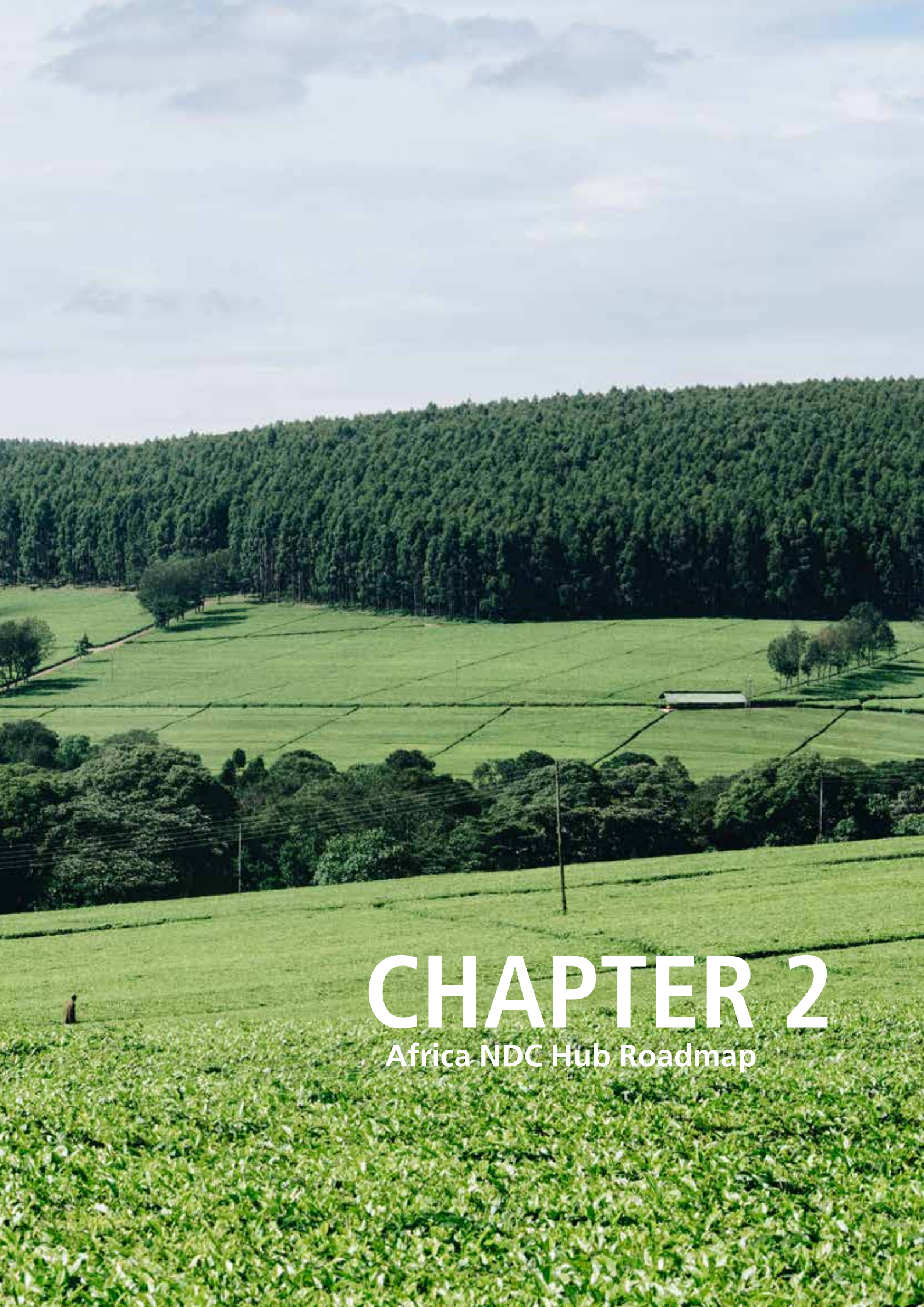
- Chapter 2 sets out the proposed Roadmap for the African NDC Hub,
- Chapter 3 presents the Africa NDC 2018 to 2020 Work Programme, and
- Chapter 4 concludes the report and provides a set of recommendations.





Kenya  
Photo by Kaniz Sheikh





# CHAPTER 2

Africa NDC Hub Roadmap





Darling Wind Farm  
Photo by Warrenski ([www.flickr.com/photos/warrenski](http://www.flickr.com/photos/warrenski))



## 2.0 Africa NDC Hub Roadmap

This section presents high level narratives on how the Africa NDC Hub might support African countries in achieving their NDC targets by 2030, taking into account multiple drivers. The approach is non-prescriptive as it recognises that African countries are at different stages of socio-economic development and hence at varied levels of their NDC implementation.

It aims to provide the partners of the Africa NDC Hub with a disciplined method for imagining possible futures by considering how driving forces may change in future and the interaction between them, as they undertake decisions on NDC activities to be prioritised and implemented in respective African countries.

### 2.1. Scenario Planning Approach

The Roadmap development utilises the scenario planning approach which is a particularly useful way of considering the complex interaction between socio-economic, physical and political driving forces which will determine the success of African countries in meeting their NDCs and identifying action required to support them. The approach helps to identify actions to fill gaps identified in the gap analysis, particularly highlighting 'no- or low-regrets' activities in the context of socio-economic, political and environmental uncertainty between now and 2030. Appendix A provides the detailed explanation on the scenario planning approach.

### 2.2. Scenarios Development

To create meaningful scenarios, the two drivers selected to form the x and y axes of the scenarios matrix represents drivers having a high degree of impact and having a high level of uncertainty from now until 2030. The identification of these high impact and high uncertainty drivers was done during a ranking exercise by the project team, which in turn was informed by the results of the online survey completed by the Africa NDC Focal Points, institutional experience and knowledge; and expert judgement.

**As a result of the ranking exercise, the drivers Climate Finance and Governance were identified as having the highest level of impact and highest level of uncertainty.**

The resulting 2x2 Country Scenarios Matrix is shown in Figure 2-1 below. Appendix A provides detailed information on the steps taken in the scenario development exercise.

The availability and level of climate finance (both public and private sector) is likely to significantly affect the ability of African countries to undertake a low carbon, climate resilient development pathway which, in turn, will have a significant impact on the achievement of NDCs. Similarly, the existence, strength and coordination of state institutions at a range of scales (i.e. governance) is critical to the achievement of NDCs but is highly uncertain over a ten-year horizon due to the nature of political cycles.

Figure 2-1 Country Scenarios Matrix

**Scenario 4: Strong governance, scarce climate finance**

Whilst sources of climate finance are scarce, strong governance and effective mainstreaming of climate change considerations in policy making maximises the amount of domestic funds available to support climate action. The focus is on maximising return on investment through achieving co-benefits in terms of climate change mitigation, resilience and development goals. Social values are community-oriented, and close relationships between national and local government effectively channel money to the community level. Investment is focused on infrastructure and technologies which encourages resource-use efficiency, self-reliance and regional development. Sustainable land and water management practices are heavily promoted and widely applied and small-scale renewable energy generation is common.

**Scenario 3: Weak governance, scarce climate finance**

The global economy is performing poorly and there is little climate finance available to African countries. Weak coordination mechanisms in government institutions limits investments in low-emissions technologies or resilient infrastructure. There is little scope for longer term planning or large scale infrastructure as focus is on meeting short term needs. Climate change is generally not high on the agenda nevertheless, switches from current technologies to low-tech sustainable technologies will occur where the latter are cheaper to save money and improve the quality of life. This grass-roots action is uncoordinated and the benefits from economies of scale or collective purchasing power are not realised.



**Scenario 1: Strong governance, abundant climate finance**

Economies at all scales are strong and investment for climate action is available from a range of sources, including international, domestic and private sector funds. Governmental institutions are effective, well connected and trusted by citizens who feel that government acts in their interests. People are concerned about the long-term condition of the environment and sustainability is high on the political agenda. Climate change is mainstreamed across policy making and conflicting legislative drivers have generally been removed, creating an enabling environment for the development of climate resilient infrastructure. As a result, countries can access and leverage significant amounts of climate finance and target it effectively, ensuring maximum mitigation and adaptation benefit from investments. African governments are investing in large scale renewable energy generation projects and are supporting sustainable land management (agriculture and forestry) initiatives across large areas of the region.

**Scenario 2: Weak governance, abundant climate finance**

Governmental institutions are inefficient and poorly coordinated which constrains the performance of national and local economies and limits the availability of domestic funds for climate action. However, the global economy is reasonably buoyant and climate finance is available from external sources including international funds and the private sector. Although the take-up of small scale renewable energy generation, water resource initiatives and sustainable agricultural and forestry practices is high, activity is uncoordinated and the full climate change mitigation and resilience benefits of investments are not always realised.





Traffic interchange in Constantine, Algeria. North Africa  
Photo by Leonid Andronov

### 2.3. Scenario Application

Country scenarios are not predictions of the future but viewed together, they start to put a plausible boundary on the range of directions that the future may take to inform decision making today. They provide a range of insights to inform the selection of activities for implementation by the Africa NDC Hub Partners.

This is a high-level exercise being carried out at the supra-national scale: the Africa NDC Hub covers the 54 African countries, and it is recognised that each African country is at a different stage of addressing climate change, and will therefore have different starting points and trajectories towards meeting their NDC targets. Nevertheless, using the scenarios, it is possible to classify countries in terms of their current position with regards to governance and access to climate finance. The starting point for each country will help identify options and then prioritise activities required to achieve emissions reductions and climate resilience aligned with National Development Plans (NDPs).

**Scenario 1 countries have the widest range of options available to them.** Options exist at a range of scales (from large scale centrally funded options to smaller scale, decentralised options ) and involving both the private and public sector due to existence of strong, coordinated governmental institutions and more abundant climate finance. The range of potential strategies for meeting NDCs reduces when either governance is weak or climate finance is scarce and the focus is on grass-roots or community level options (either

led by the private or public sector). When both governance is weak and finance is scarce, there are few strategies available to meet NDCs and emissions reductions are likely to be due to uncoordinated action at the scale of individuals.

Given that countries best described by Scenario 1 have the highest likelihood of success in terms of meeting their existing NDC targets but also the most potential for achieving more ambitious targets in future, It is envisaged that the activities of the Africa NDC Hub will aim to promote the best practices for NDC implementation in African countries such that their NDC actions are strengthened and countries that fall within Scenarios 2, 3 and 4, move to Scenario 1 over time.

Table 2-1 presents a non-exhaustive list of identified options and prioritised activities<sup>6</sup> by country scenario (see Appendix A for full list of activities ). For example, in scenarios where successful delivery of NDCs relies on local or regional action, activities which strengthen regional institutions or improve access to decentralised funding are priorities. In scenarios where finance is scarce, activities which maximise the return on investment through realising multiple mitigation, adaptation and development benefits are prioritised. In some cases, activities may be priorities under multiple scenarios but the justification may be different. These activities could be considered low-regrets activities as they have benefits across a range of scenarios.

Figure 2-2, the Africa NDC Hub Roadmap, constitute those low-regret activities that have benefits across the range of all the four country scenarios.

## Table 2 - 1

### Prioritised activities by scenario

6. Appendix A provides the long list of seventy-five suggested work programme activities (described in section 1.2. above) with prioritised activities by country scenario highlighted





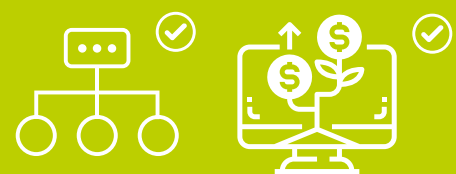
Country Scenario

Available Options  
\*Non-exhaustive list

Timeline

Prioritised Activities\*  
\* See Appendix A for details on Outcomes and Outputs including rationale behind prioritisation.

**1: Strong governance, abundant climate finance**




- National governments are successful in applying to international climate funds to secure finance – significant level of understanding of donor requirements and how to satisfy them
- Government institutions leverage private sector funding through preparation of robust business cases
- Micro-finance schemes to enable community scale action
- Clear alignment between national development plans and NDCs
- Effective leveraging of available domestic funding by accounting for multiple benefits (adaptation, mitigation, development)
- Large scale, centralised infrastructure projects e.g. large scale renewable energy generation, low carbon mass transit
- Government support (including subsidies) for sustainable land management practices at scale
- Widespread retrofitting of buildings to improve resilience and reduce emissions
- Central government investment/support for low-carbon technologies including funding for R&D, large-scale pilot projects
- Close links between universities and policy makers, well-established channels for knowledge sharing

	<p><b>Outcome 1 - Long term climate action fostered based on country driven processes aligned with the Paris Agreement, Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the Africa Agenda 2063</b></p> <p><b>Output 1.2 - Robust NDCs aligned with National Development Plans and SDGs</b></p> <p><b>Activities:</b></p>
2018	1.2.3 – Align NDCs with National Development Plans within the context of Sustainable Development Goals
2020	1.2.4 Refine and apply process methodology for NDCs and SDGs mainstreaming in National Development planning
2019	1.2.6 – Develop strategic framework for natural resource management and NDC implementation
2019	1.2.7 – Promote enhanced renewable energy and energy efficiency coherence in NDCs
	<p><b>Output 1.3 – Research and analytical work to guide NDC development and implementation</b></p> <p><b>Activities:</b></p>
2018	1.3.1 – Develop a methodological framework for NDC development and revision with the aim of improving ambition over time
2019, 2020	1.3.2 – Conduct detailed sector analysis for the identification of mitigation options and adaptation measures
2019	1.3.8 – Conduct investor risk assessment
2020	1.3.7 – Support countries refine and disaggregate NDC mitigation and adaptation targets
	<p><b>Outcome 2 – Increased mobilisation of means of implementation and transparency</b></p> <p><b>Output 2.1 – Pipeline of bankable projects with associated funding obtained</b></p> <p><b>Activities:</b></p>
2018, 2020	2.1.1 – Develop NDC investment plans
2019	2.1.2 – Conduct study/training on the allocation of national budgets to climate change and climate screening of national budgets
2018	2.1.6 – Advance the unlocking of innovative financing approaches and private sector financing including risk analysis and barrier removal
2018	2.1.7 – Mobilisation of resources from climate funds for national readiness plans
	<p><b>Output 2.2 – Technical assistance provided and capacity of national stakeholders (state and non-state) enhanced to successfully develop and implement NDCs</b></p> <p><b>Activities:</b></p>
2018, 2019, 2020	2.2.3 – Provide technical assistance and training to national actors (public and private) on direct access, blending, catalysing and coordinating of climate finance/climate change funds
2019, 2020	2.2.7 – Facilitate sector specific training on technologies and approaches e.g. on climate smart agriculture, conservation agriculture, landscape restoration, REDD+, bioenergy and food security rapid appraisal, agriculture
2019	2.2.9 – Conduct capacity building programs on sustainable finance for private sector organisations including trade related SMEs and financial institutions - the Trade for Sustainable Development and Ethical Fashion Initiative will jointly participate
	<p><b>Output 2.3 – Requisite technologies installed with MRV/M&amp;E systems established and maintained</b></p> <p><b>Activities:</b></p>
2019, 2020	2.3.4 - Establish integrated systems for monitoring and verifying mitigation actions, as well as monitoring and evaluation systems for adaptation and climate finance
	<p><b>Outcome 3 – Increased achievement of NDC implementation advocacy objectives within the African context and strong partnerships</b></p> <p><b>Output 3.1 – Robust dialogue, communication and information sharing channels set up</b></p> <p><b>Activities:</b></p>
2018	3.1.1 – Promote political will and leadership
2018, 2019, 2020	3.1.2 – Convene regional meetings, flagship programmes and dialogue workshops, to facilitate knowledge exchange and south-south learning
2019	3.1.11 – Establish innovation platforms to facilitate technology development and transfer
	<p><b>Output 3.2 – Multi-level partnerships established and engagement platforms strengthened</b></p> <p><b>Activities:</b></p>
2019	3.2.5 – Partner with and mobilise trade and investment support institutions to promote green economy activities and contribute with specific funding products and services
2018	3.2.8 – Establish national multi-stakeholder engagement platforms (with a focus on non-state actor participation) to identify untapped mitigation and adaptation opportunities

**Table 2 -1**  
**Prioritised activities by scenario contd ...**





Country Scenario	Available Options *Non-exhaustive list	Timeline	Prioritised Activities* * See Appendix A for details on Outcomes and Outputs including rationale behind prioritisation.	
<p><b>3: Weak governance, scarce climate finance</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Community scale infrastructure projects e.g. small-scale renewables, local sustainable transport initiatives</li> <li>Some emissions reductions may be achieved through individual switching to low carbon energy generation/transport</li> <li>Private entities including households</li> <li>Strong coordination mechanism established across any existing designated authorities and focal points of climate funds to maxim</li> </ul>		<p><b>Outcome 1 - Long term climate action fostered based on country driven processes aligned with the Paris Agreement, Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the Africa Agenda 2063</b></p> <p><b>Output 1.1 – Strengthened climate change frameworks</b></p> <p><b>Activities:</b></p>	
		2018	1.1.4 – Identify opportunities for maximising climate change co-benefits from the implementation of well-coordinated economy wide activities	
		2018		<p><b>Output 1.2 - Robust NDCs aligned with National Development Plans and SDGs</b></p> <p><b>Activities:</b></p>
		2018		1.2.3 – Align NDCs with National Development Plans within the context of Sustainable Development Goals
		2020		1.2.4 – Refine and apply process methodology for NDCs and SDGs mainstreaming in National Development planning
				<p><b>Output 1.3 – Research and analytical work to guide NDC development and implementation</b></p> <p><b>Activities:</b></p>
		2018		1.3.1 – Develop a methodological framework for NDC development and revision with the aim of improving ambition over time
		2019, 2020		1.3.2 – Conduct detailed sector analysis for the identification of mitigation options and adaptation measures
		2020		1.3.5 – Assess the incremental cost for climate resilient actions
		2020		1.3.7 – Support countries refine and disaggregate NDC mitigation and adaptation targets
				<p><b>Outcome 2 - Increased mobilisation of means of implementation and transparency</b></p> <p><b>Output 2.1 – Pipeline of bankable projects with associated funding obtained</b></p> <p><b>Activities:</b></p>
		2018, 2020		2.1.1 – Develop NDC investment plans
				<p><b>Output 2.2 – Technical assistance provided and capacity of national stakeholders (state and non-state) enhanced to successfully develop and implement NDCs</b></p> <p><b>Activities:</b></p>
		2018, 2019, 2020		2.2.3 – Provide technical assistance and training to national actors (public and private) on direct access, blending, catalysing and coordinating of climate finance/ climate change funds
				<p><b>Output 2.3 – Requisite technologies installed with MRV/M&amp;E systems established and maintained</b></p> <p><b>Activities:</b></p>
		2019, 2020		2.3.1 – Support the instalment and maintenance of required technology for advancing NDC implementation, taking account of indigenous technologies and south-south technology development transfer
		2020		2.3.4 - Establish integrated systems for monitoring and verifying mitigation actions, as well as monitoring and evaluation systems for adaptation and climate finance
		2019		2.3.7 – Develop tools and capacities for investment planning in priority sectors
				<p><b>Outcome 3 – Increased achievement of NDC implementation advocacy objectives within the African context and strong partnerships</b></p> <p><b>Output 3.1 – Robust dialogue, communication and information sharing channels set up</b></p> <p><b>Activities:</b></p>
		2018		3.1.1 – Promote political will and leadership
2018, 2019, 2020		3.1.2 – Convene regional meetings, flagship programmes and dialogue workshops, to facilitate knowledge exchange and south-south learning		
		<p><b>Output 3.2 – Multi-level partnerships established and engagement platforms strengthened</b></p> <p><b>Activities:</b></p>		
2018		3.2.1 – Strategic mapping of stakeholders and key actors e.g. Hub Partners, private sector actors, climate change funds, national level (line ministries/agencies), parliamentarians, women and youth		
2019, 2020		3.2.3 – Promote and support south-south cooperation and learning		
2018		3.2.4 – Mobilise state and non-state actors towards mobilising low risk approaches to bridging policy and operational gaps for NDC implementation - e.g. building on the UN Environment facilitated Ecosystems Based Adaptation for Food Security Assembly		
2018		3.2.8 – Establish national multi-stakeholder engagement platforms (with a focus on non-state actor participation) to identify untapped mitigation and adaptation opportunities		
2018		3.2.10 – Support member state readiness towards NDC implementation		

**Table 2 - 1**  
**Prioritised activities by scenario contd ...**



Country Scenario	Available Options *Non-exhaustive list	Timeline	Prioritised Activities* * See Appendix A for details on Outcomes and Outputs including rationale behind prioritisation.
<p><b>4: Strong governance, scarce climate finance</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Clear alignment between development goals and NDCs</li> <li>• Effective leveraging of available domestic funding by accounting for multiple benefits (adaptation, mitigation, development)</li> <li>• Community scale infrastructure projects e.g. small-scale renewables, local sustainable transport initiatives</li> <li>• Micro-finance schemes to enable community scale action</li> <li>• Support (subsidies) for local scale sustainable land management practices</li> </ul>		<p><b>Outcome 1 - Long term climate action fostered based on country driven processes aligned with the Paris Agreement, Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the Africa Agenda 2063</b></p> <p><b>Output 1.1 – Strengthened climate change frameworks</b> <b>Activities:</b></p> <p>2018 1.1.4 – Identify opportunities for maximising climate change co-benefits from the implementation of well-coordinated economy wide activities</p> <p><b>Output 1.2 - Robust NDCs aligned with National Development Plans and SDGs</b> <b>Activities:</b></p> <p>2018 1.2.3 – Align NDCs with National Development Plans within the context of Sustainable Development Goals</p> <p>2020 1.2.4 – Refine and apply process methodology for NDCs and SDGs mainstreaming in National Development planning</p> <p>2020 1.2.5 – Develop regional approaches and concrete Action Plans to facilitate NDC implementation</p> <p><b>Output 1.3 – Research and analytical work to guide NDC development and implementation</b> <b>Activities:</b></p> <p>2018 1.3.1 – Develop a methodological framework for NDC development and revision with the aim of improving ambition over time</p> <p>2020 1.3.2 – Conduct detailed sector analysis for the identification of mitigation options and adaptation measures</p> <p>2020 1.3.5 – Assess the incremental cost for climate resilient actions (UNECA)</p> <p>2020 1.3.7 – Support countries refine and disaggregate NDC mitigation and adaptation targets</p> <p><b>Outcome 2 - Increased mobilisation of means of implementation and transparency</b></p> <p><b>Output 2.1 – Pipeline of bankable projects with associated funding obtained</b> <b>Activities:</b></p> <p>2018, 2020 2.1.1 – Develop NDC investment plans</p> <p>2019 2.1.4 – Establish decentralised climate finance models</p> <p><b>Output 2.2 – Technical assistance provided and capacity of national stakeholders (state and non-state) enhanced to successfully develop and implement NDCs</b> <b>Activities:</b></p> <p>2018, 2019, 2020 2.2.3 – Provide technical assistance and training to national actors (public and private) on direct access, blending, catalysing and coordinating of climate finance/climate change funds</p> <p>2019, 2020 2.2.7 – Facilitate sector specific training on technologies and approaches e.g. on climate smart agriculture, conservation agriculture, landscape restoration, REDD+, bioenergy and food security rapid appraisal, agriculture</p> <p>2019, 2020 2.2.10 – Conduct sub-regional capacity building sessions on sectors and NDCs</p> <p><b>Output 2.3 – Requisite technologies installed with MRV/M&amp;E systems established and maintained</b> <b>Activities:</b></p> <p>2019, 2020 2.3.1 – Support the instalment and maintenance of required technology for advancing NDC implementation, taking account of indigenous technologies and south-south technology development transfer</p> <p>2020 2.3.4 - Establish integrated systems for monitoring and verifying mitigation actions, as well as monitoring and evaluation systems for adaptation and climate finance</p> <p>2019 2.3.7 – Develop tools and capacities for investment planning in priority sectors</p> <p><b>Outcome 3 – Increased achievement of NDC implementation advocacy objectives within the African context and strong partnerships</b></p> <p><b>Output 3.1 – Robust dialogue, communication and information sharing channels set up</b> <b>Activities:</b></p> <p>2018 3.1.1 – Promote political will and leadership</p> <p>2018, 2019, 2020 3.1.2 – Convene regional meetings, flagship programmes and dialogue workshops, to facilitate knowledge exchange and south-south learning</p> <p><b>Output 3.2 – Multi-level partnerships established and engagement platforms strengthened</b> <b>Activities:</b></p> <p>2019, 2020 3.2.3 – Promote and support south-south cooperation and learning</p> <p>2018 3.2.4 – Mobilise state and non-state actors towards mobilising low risk approaches to bridging policy and operational gaps for NDC implementation- e.g. building on the UN Environment facilitated Ecosystems Based Adaptation for Food Security Assembly</p> <p>2018 3.2.8 – Establish national multi-stakeholder engagement platforms (with a focus on non-state actor participation) to identify untapped mitigation and adaptation opportunities (WWF)</p>



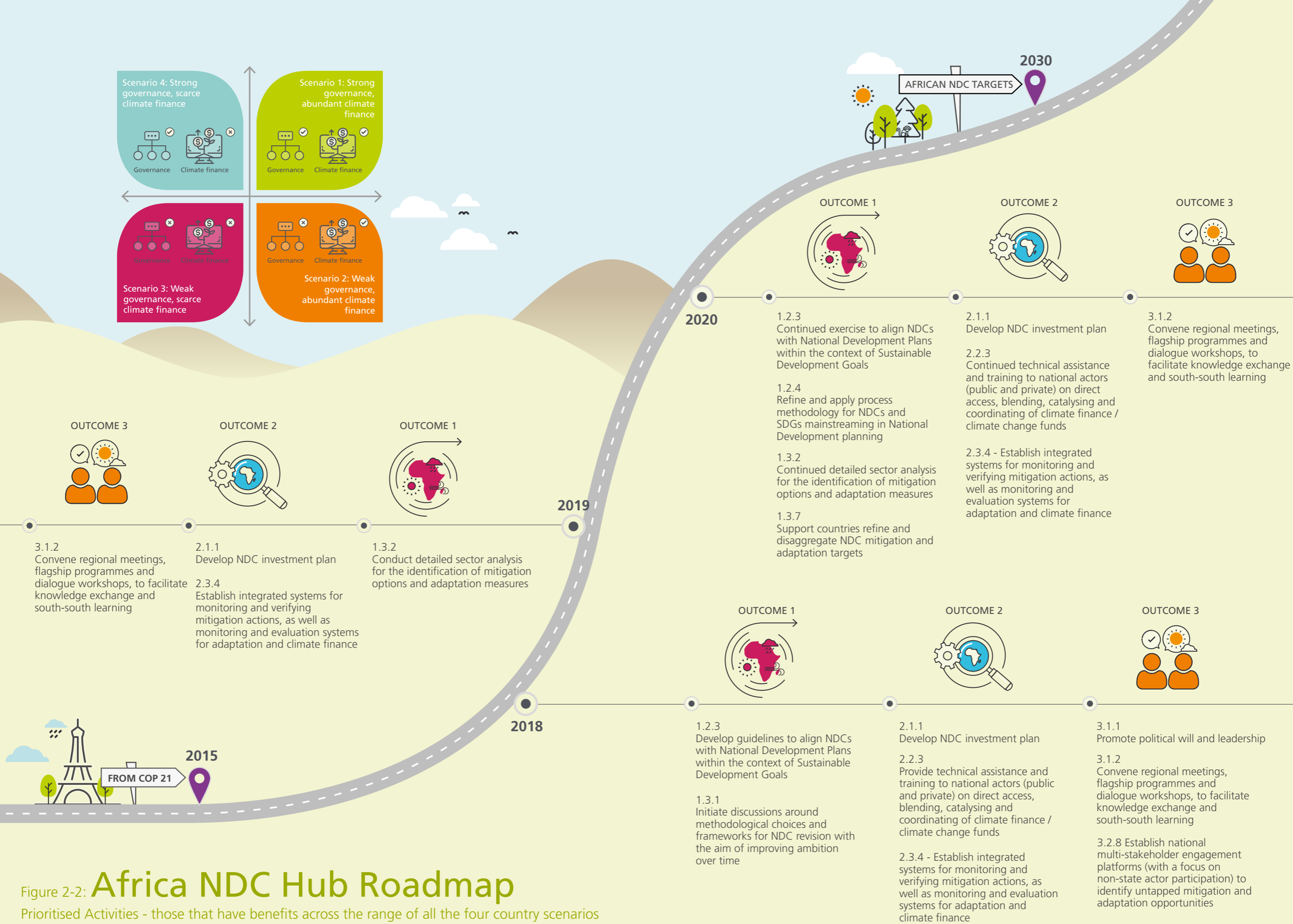
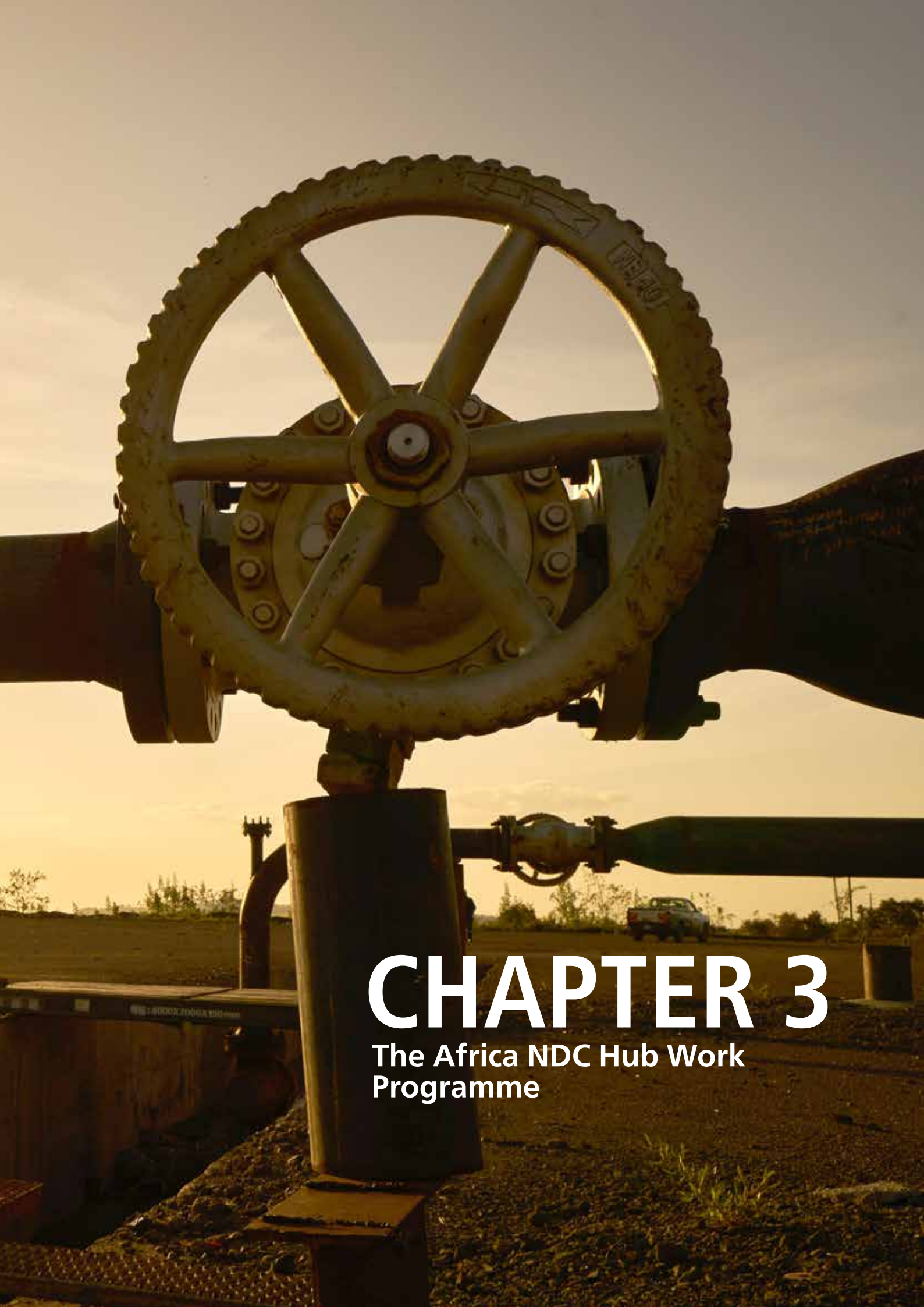


Figure 2-2: **Africa NDC Hub Roadmap**  
 Prioritised Activities - those that have benefits across the range of all the four country scenarios



Menengai Geothermal Project  
Photo courtesy of African Development Bank Group Projects



# CHAPTER 3

The Africa NDC Hub Work Programme





Ouzoud Falls, Morocco  
Photo by Wahid

Box 1: The Africa NDC Hub Partners\*

- African Development Bank (AfDB)
- African Union Commission (AUC)
- Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)
- Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO)
- Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI)
- International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED)
- International Trade Centre (ITC)
- Islamic Development Bank (IsDB)
- New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD)
- United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
- United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA)
- United Nations Environment Programme (UN Environment)
- United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)
- World Wildlife Fund (WWF)
- Centre de Compétences Changement Climatique du Maroc (4C Maroc)

\* The Hub partnership is expected to grow in line with the existing gaps to be addressed and potential opportunities to be realised for the efficient and effective implementation of African NDCs.

### 3. The Africa NDC Hub Work Programme

The first face-to-face meeting of the Africa NDC Hub Partners (see Box 1 opposite) took place in Casablanca, Morocco from the 18th to 19th of April 2018. The objective of the meeting was for the Hub Partners to discuss and agree on the Hub's three-year Work Programme, from 2018 to 2020. The list of participants at this meeting is provided in Appendix C while the Group Photo of those that participated in the meeting is presented in Figure 3-1 below.

During this first face-to-face meeting, the Africa NDC Gap Analysis report and its outcomes were presented to the Hub Partners along with the proposed long list of seventy-five Work Programme activities as described earlier in section 1.2. above (see Appendix A)

Figure 3-1 Group Photo: Participants of the First Face-to-face Africa NDC Hub Meeting



Source: AfDB



### 3.1. Selected Activities

Following a deep-dive analysis and substantive deliberations during the face-to-face meeting by the Africa NDC Hub Partners, the three Work Programme Activities selected for implementation during the period 2018 to 2020 include;

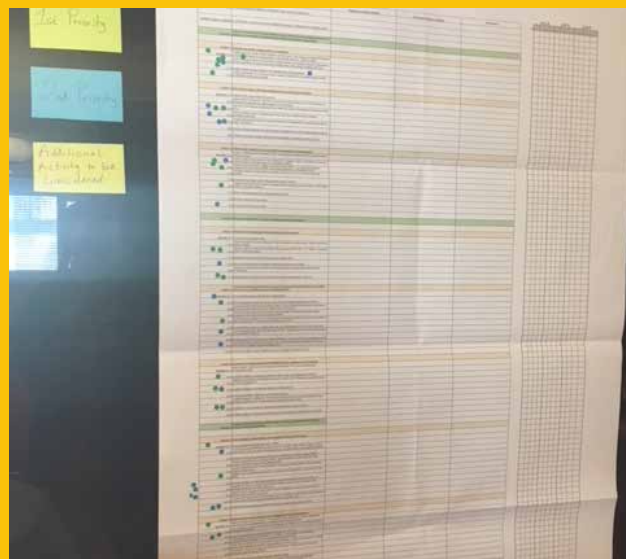
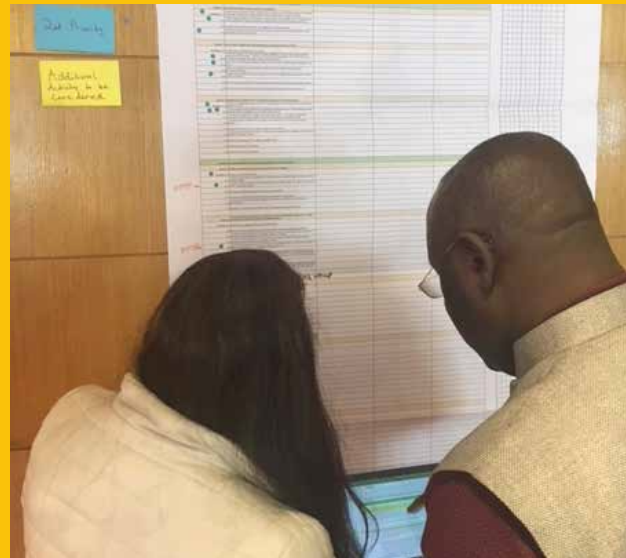
1. **Preparation of Guidelines for Aligning NDCs and National Development Plans within the SDG context**
2. **Hosting an Annual Flagship Event**
3. **Undertaking detailed National Sector Analysis and Development of Sectoral Plans**

The main deciding factors for the selection of these three activities were:

- Prioritisation of activities – Roadmap development (see Figure 2-2)
- Activities that present the most impact when carried out together by Hub Partners as a collective:
- Activities that serve as the foundation of NDCs for subsequent activities to build on and steadily increase ambition over time:
- Activities that need to be carried out in the short term as well as on an on-going basis considering the Paris Agreement timeline.

The three selected activities by the Africa NDC Hub Partners for implementation as part of their 2018 to 2020 Work Programme are elaborated in Table 3-1. Figure 3-3 presents the Work Programme in relation to the Paris Agreement timeline.

Figure 3-2 Prioritisation of Work Programme Activities by Hub Partners



Source: Atkins

#### Box 2: Complementing the Africa NDC Hub Work Programme

In addition to the three selected Work Programme activities to be implemented by the Hub as a collective, the Africa NDC Hub Partners will still carry out their other identified NDC related work based on their comparative advantages and individual Work Programmes.

It is expected that the Roadmap presented in section 2 with associated Appendix B, will help inform the Partners on further prioritisation and selection of their individual activities to be implemented – most of which make up the long list of seventy-five activities.

For coordination purposes, Partners will communicate their activities including progress being made in a timely manner to the Hub's Secretariat to disseminate widely. This will help ensure coherence and consistency.

Figure 3-3 Africa NDC Work Programme and Paris Agreement Timeline

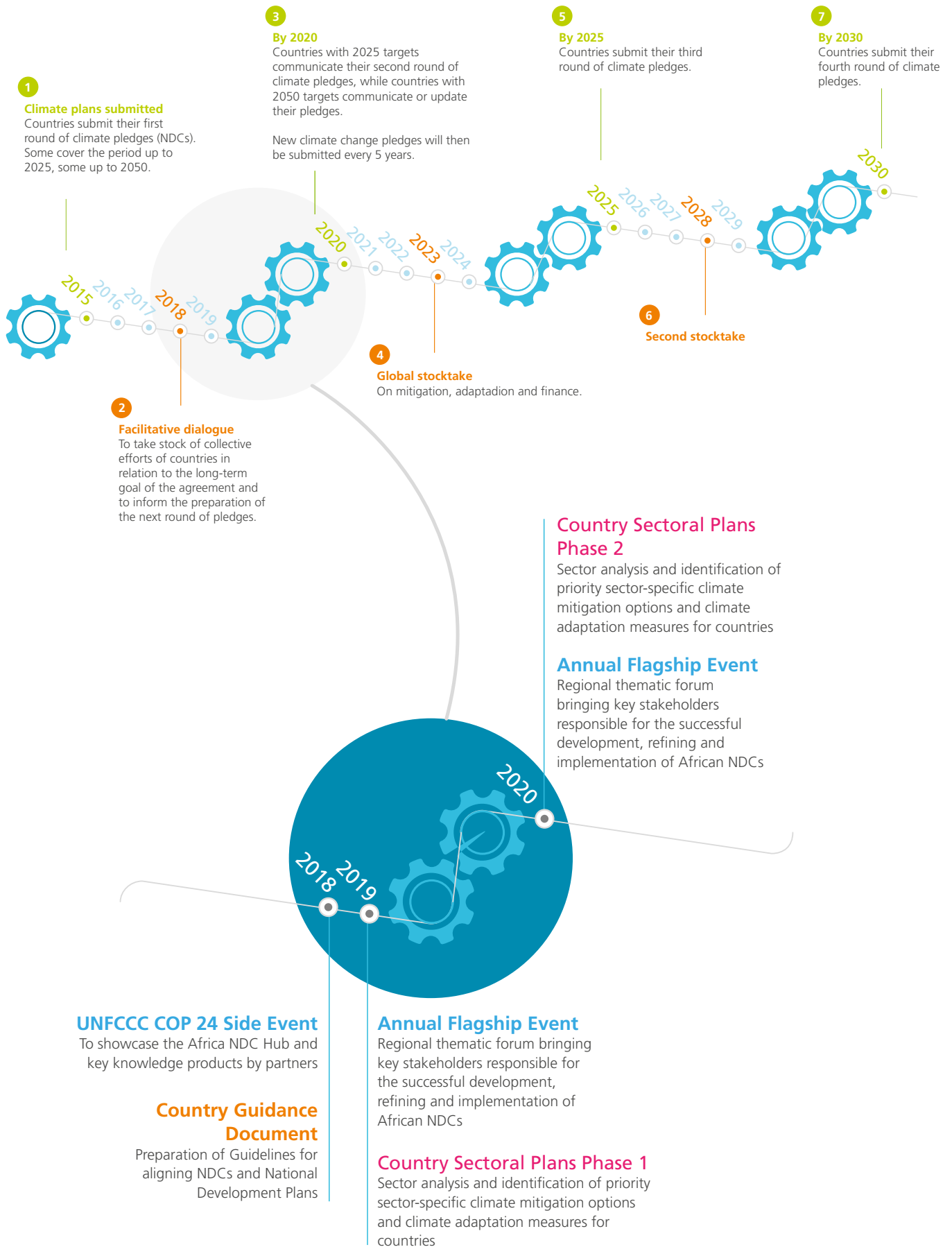


Table 3-1 Africa NDC Hub 2018 to 2020 Work Programme

	Activity	Timeframe	Deliverable and Amount
1	Preparation of Guidelines for aligning NDCs and National Development Plans within the SDG context	2018	Country Guidance Document (1)
2	Hosting an Annual Flagship Event	2018, 2019, 2020	Annual Flagship Event (3)
3	Undertaking detailed National Sector Analysis and Development of Sectoral Plans	2019 to 2020	Country Sectoral Plans (5)

**Preparation of Guidelines for aligning NDCs and National Development Plans (NDPs) within the SDG context** – the impact of climate change has the potential to slow, and perhaps even reverse development progress, while on the other hand, climate policies and measures (for both mitigation and adaptation) can advance development objectives. Alignment of these two important agendas offers significant opportunities for win-win actions that deliver economic, social and climate benefits.

In addition, the alignment and implementation of both NDCs and NDPs need to be carried out within the wider objective of attaining the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as they are all strongly interlinked. It is important that there is a greater coherence during the implementation process for the attainment of targets of all these three goals. Relevant institutions which are usually the same for all three need to be brought together with a conscientious effort made towards the planning and budgetary processes for them.

Resources across all dimensions be it financial or human are not infinite. Alignment and greater coherence during the implementation processes of NDCs, NDPs and SDGs, fostered through an understanding of the potential mutual benefits and trade-offs, is important to help countries maximize scarce international and domestic resources. Furthermore, this will catalyse information sharing and technology development, enhance capacities, and promote the evolution of new skills.

**Hosting an Annual Flagship Event** – the Africa NDC Hub will host an annual flagship event which will bring hub partners, development partners including donors, beneficiary countries, civil society organisations, the private sector and all key stakeholders responsible for the successful development, refining and implementation of African NDCs. This flagship event will be around a different thematic area each year; the theme selection will be determined by given criteria, including but not limited to, topics of discussion under the international climate change discourse – specifically the UNFCCC NDC Roadmap (see Figure 1-1) and relevance/importance to Africa. The annual flagship events are envisaged to serve as:

- Regional platforms for showcasing best practice approaches for successful implementation of NDCs, reflection on progress made including learning lessons from what is working and what has not worked well on the continent, and;
- Investment forums for connecting investors and project sponsors to project developers on the ground for the structuring and investment in bankable climate change projects in Africa.

**Undertaking detailed National Sector Analysis and Development of Sectoral Plans** – Options for mitigating greenhouse gas emissions and adapting to climate change are highly sector-specific, and therefore vary significantly by sector. Considering that the sector level includes bodies with policy-making

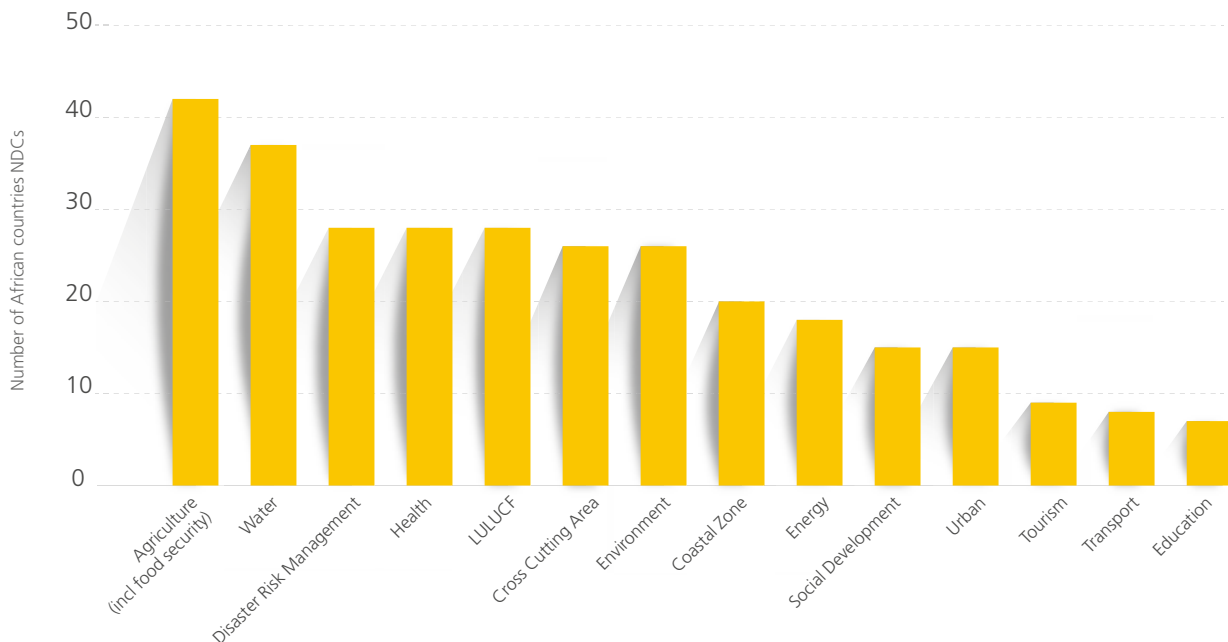


and planning authority and functions within a given sector at the level of an entire nation (or, in a decentralised system, within a given sector at the level of an entire state or province<sup>7</sup>), this activity is vital within the context of achieving long-term climate change goals in general and NDC implementation in particular.

Priority sectors for both mitigation and adaptation as identified following the review of submitted African NDCs to the UNFCCC, as part of the development of the Africa NDC Gap Analysis Report, are presented in Figures 3-4 and 3-5 below.

Based on the figures opposite, agriculture comes out clearly as an important sector for analysis to be carried out on – given it features clearly as a priority sector for African countries for both mitigation and adaptation. Nevertheless, the final selection of the sector analysis to be done for a given country will be made on a case by case basis. It is expected that at least five sectoral analysis will be undertaken by the Hub in the first instance – one country from each sub-region<sup>8</sup> of Africa including small island developing states. The Hub Partners will develop the criteria for country selection, and then work with the country to determine the sector to be analysed.

Figure 3-4 Adaptation priority by sector in Africa NDCs

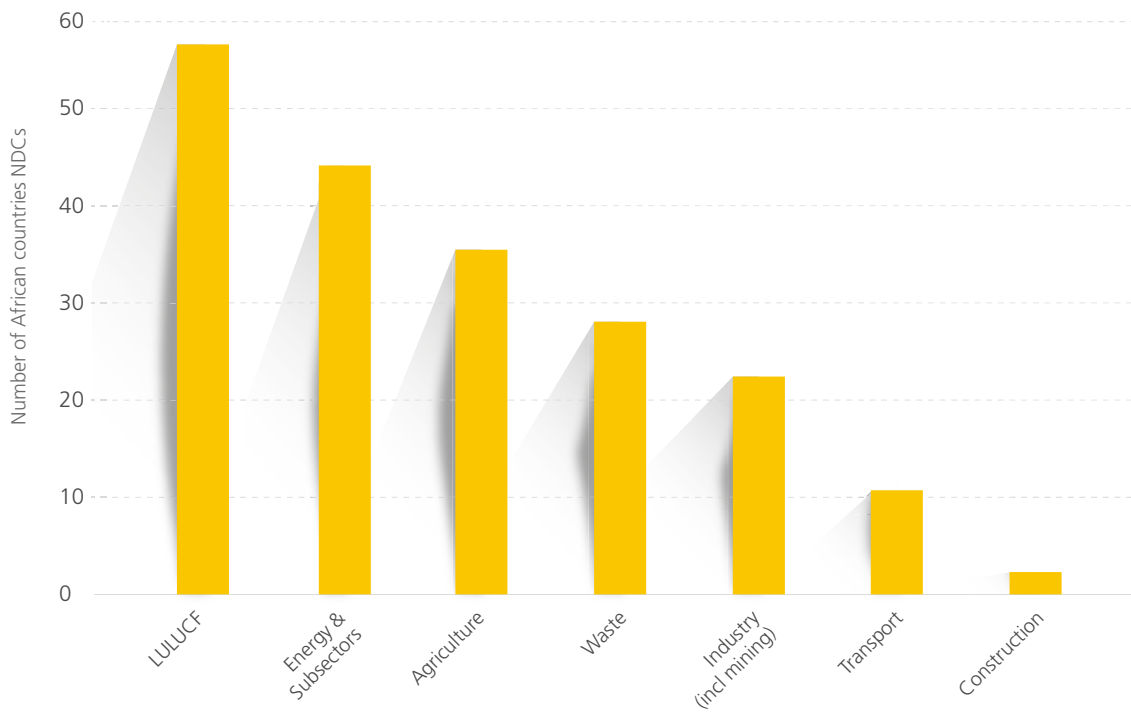


Source: Atkins – Review of African Country NDCs submitted to the UNFCCC

7. Integrating Climate Change Adaptation into Development Cooperation: A User Guide for Practitioners Working at the Sectoral Level [www.oecd.org/dac/environment-development/48594915.pdf](http://www.oecd.org/dac/environment-development/48594915.pdf)

8. Northern Africa, Eastern Africa, Central Africa, Western Africa and Southern Africa

Figure 3–5 Mitigation priority by sector in Africa NDCs



Source: Atkins – Review of African Country NDCs submitted to the UNFCCC



Baixo Limpopo Irrigation And Climate Resilience Program  
Photo courtesy of African Development Bank Group Projects

### 3.2. Resource Requirement Bill

The estimated resources required for the execution of the selected Work Programme activities are presented in Table 3-2.<sup>9</sup> Actual resource estimation and mobilization is expected to be undertaken by the Hub Partners, Donors and African countries.

The major resource groups covered include:

- Labour – specialist roles required for completing specific activities and tasks including both national and international expertise
- Equipment – all the equipment required to complete the different activities e.g. office/venue equipment and telecommunications equipment
- Materials – consumables such as stationery as well as other materials required for physical deliverables such as pavilions and exhibition booths

Table 3-2 Resource Requirement: Africa NDC Hub Work Programme

	Activity	Timeframe	Deliverable	Resource Requirement Estimate (US \$)
1	Preparation of Guidelines for aligning NDCs and National Development Plans within the SDG context	2018	Guidance Document	50,000 to 100,000
2	Hosting an Annual Flagship Event	2018, 2019, 2020	Annual Flagship Event	300,000 to 500,000 (per annum)
3	Undertaking detailed National Sector Analysis and Development of Sectoral Plans	2019 to 2020	Country Sectoral Plans	500,000 to 1,000,000 (for 5 plans)
<b>Total</b> (excluding resources required by the Hub's Secretariat)				<b>850,000 to 1,600,000</b>

9. The given figures are estimates to guide Partners' activity budgeting. Actual amounts may vary based on selected activities undertaken.

### 3.3. Programme Management

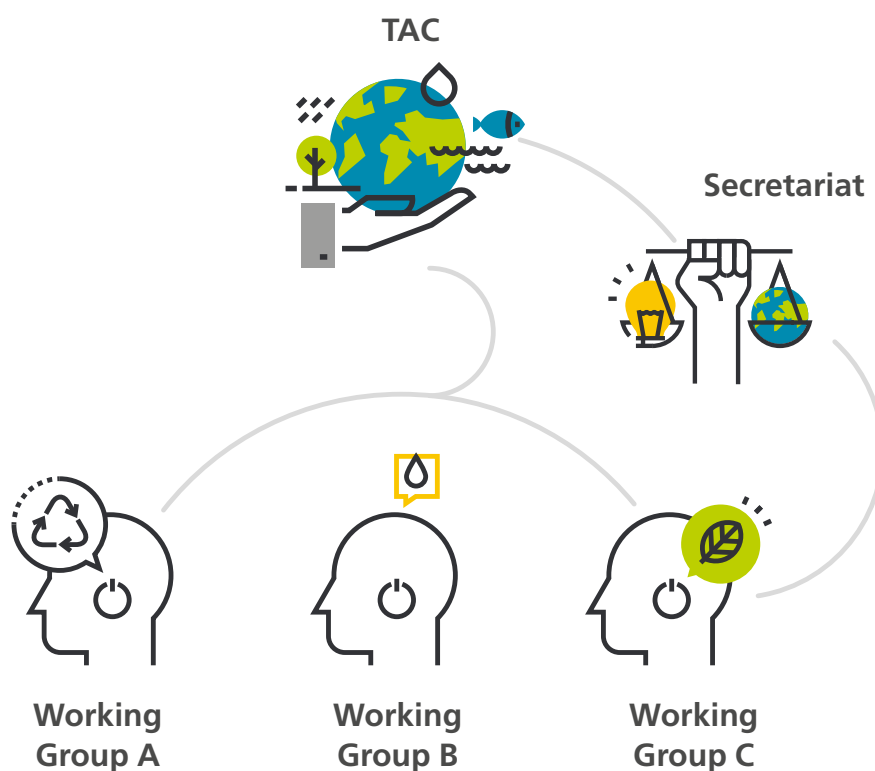
#### 3.3.1. Governance

The decision-making body of the Africa NDC Hub will be the Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) comprised of representatives of the Hub's partner institutions. The TAC will be supported by the Secretariat.<sup>10</sup> Working Groups composed of technical experts from partner institutions will lead distinct work packages requested and approved by the TAC. It is expected for Working Groups to have lead partners serving as chairs/co-chairs and around 3 to 5 members each.

The proposed TAC organigram as discussed during the first face-to-face partner meeting in Morocco is presented in Figure 3-6 below.

The TAC is expected to hold physical meetings twice a year although teleconference meetings may be scheduled as required. It will finalise protocols/operational guidelines on the Hub's country engagement, joint publication of documents by partners and the Hub's overall communication strategy. Partner technical Focal Points will be appointed and are expected to meet every two months. They will represent partner institutions and serve as the liaison counterparts of the Secretariat for communication purposes.

Figure 3.6 Technical Advisory Committee Organigram (TAC)



10. Detailed Terms of Reference shall be developed for both the TAC and Secretariat. Although AfDB currently hosts the Secretariat, other partners have been called upon to contribute resources (human/financial) to support the activities of the Secretariat.

### 3.4. Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting

Implementation progress of all the Work Programme activities will be monitored, evaluated and reported on a regular basis by the Hub's Secretariat. A mid-term review of the Hub's three-year Work Programme (2018 to 2020) will be carried out in 2019. This process will help promote accountability of the Hub to all its stakeholders including beneficiary countries, development partners, donors and Hub partners themselves amongst others.

Monitoring, evaluation and reporting will be carried out in an iterative manner, and will also contribute towards the provision of reliable data to the TAC and Hub beneficiaries for making informed decisions for effective programme delivery. The Work Programme activity outputs will be evaluated against relevance and fulfilment of objectives, development effectiveness, efficiency, impact and sustainability:

- **Relevance** – The extent to which an activity is suited to the priorities and policies of the target group, recipient and donor. It determines if the outputs of the programme are still consistent with the overall goal and the attainment of its objectives as well as with the intended impacts and effects
- **Effectiveness** – relates to the level by which the activities of a program produce the desired effect. It determines the measure of the extent to which activities attain their objectives. Factors that influence the achievement or non-achievement of these objectives are considered
- **Efficiency** – relates to the measure of qualitative and quantitative outputs in relation to the inputs. It looks at the cost of

producing products or services relative to other programs or to some ideal process, and efficiency is achieved where the least costly resources possible are used to achieve desired results

- **Impact** – the extent to which long-term and sustained positive and negative changes are produced by an intervention, directly or indirectly, intended or unintended. This involves the main impacts and effects resulting from the activity on the local social, economic, environmental and other development indicators.
- **Sustainability** – relates to measuring whether the benefits of an activity are likely to continue after funding has ended. Sustainability can be viewed in both environmental and financial terms. It is ideal for activities to be both environmentally as well as financially sustainable

In addition to the specific activities of the Work Programme, it is expected for Hub Partners to communicate their on-going and planned NDC related activities to the Hub's Secretariat including progress being made in the execution of these, such that they can be monitored and lessons learned communicated widely.

The communication channels agreed by the Hub Partners during the meeting in Morocco include;

- Development of a dedicated website for the Africa NDC Hub
- Establishment of a TAC members mailing list
- Publication of a quarterly Newsletter

These communication activities will be led by the Hub's Secretariat and will be further elaborated upon in the Hub's Communication strategy to be developed under the auspices of the TAC.





Photo by Magda Ehlers



# CHAPTER 4

Conclusions and recommendations





Caroline Muliro Plant Operator at Menengai Geothermal Project  
Photo courtesy of African Development Bank Group Projects



# 4. Conclusion and Recommendations

## Conclusion

The Africa NDC Hub is a collaborative platform designed to support African countries in the achievement of their Paris Agreement Commitments.

African countries are at varying levels of socio-economic development and hence at different stages of NDC development and implementation. Taking cognisance of this, the non-prescriptive Africa NDC Hub Roadmap aims to provide decision makers with a framework for the prioritisation of NDC activities to be implemented in countries.

The Hub's Work Programme activities were agreed upon through a consultative process among partner institutions of the Africa NDC Hub. The three main activities for 2018-2020 are aimed at catalysing, blending finance and implementing activities which will trigger sustained action to promote higher ambition in African NDCs post 2020.

## Recommendations

For the effective delivery of the Africa NDC Hub's Work Programme, the following recommendations are presented.

Recommendations for the Africa NDC Hub:

- To undertake robust consultation with beneficiary countries and ensure that activities to be implemented are timely, relevant and address specific needs
- To facilitate open communication channels within Partner organisations utilising tools such as website, mailing list and newsletters for example, such that efforts are streamlined, duplication avoided and opportunities maximised
- To keep at the fore the unique advantage of several partners coming together to achieve specific objectives as a collective

Recommendations for Development Partners including Donors:

- To reflect on how service delivery can be adjusted and improved upon based on the characteristics of the African NDCs, such that development efforts are aligned to specific country needs
- To continue development partner/donor coordination efforts with respective country line ministries responsible for NDC implementation such that the effective and efficient utilisation of limited technical and financial resources are promoted
- To communicate envisaged technical and financial support as well as planned timeframes and modalities for access on time, to enable African countries and development partners alike budget and plan their NDC implementation

Recommendations for African Countries:

- To align NDC implementation processes with respective national development plans
- To engage with the Africa NDC Hub in a strategic and targeted manner, ensuring the activities presented for support are those which the Hub is best suited to respond to
- To continually drive the establishment of an enabling environment – political, legal, technical, financial, programmatic – for NDC implementation, along with external support including from the Hub where required.



Highway Road Construction  
Photo by Chris Van Lennep





# APPENDICES



# Appendix A.

## Africa NDC Hub Work Programme: Long List of Activities

This long list of Work Programme activities considered by the Africa NDC Hub Partners was drawn up based on the following;

- The review of the Gap Analysis Report on African NDCs and identification of solutions to address the gaps
- Consistency with the African NDC Hub's three key pillars and two focus areas
- In line with the Africa NDC Hub Partners NDC related programme of activities
- The NDC Partnership country engagement outcomes

- » The Hub Partners listed in parenthesis against certain activities are those that had indicated their intention to carry these out. This was communicated to the Africa NDC Hub Secretariat during the last quarter of 2017 and first quarter of 2018
- » The programme management activities to be led by the Secretariat are also included for reference

Table A-1 Long List of Work Programme Activities

	Summary	Scenario 1 Strong governance, abundant climate finance	Scenario 2 Weak governance, abundant climate finance	Scenario 3 Weak governance, scarce climate finance	Scenario 4 Strong governance, scarce climate finance
Goal	To meet the long-term mitigation and adaptation goals of the Paris Agreement				
Specific Purpose	To help African countries achieve their Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) targets by 2030				
Outcome 1	Long term climate action fostered based on country driven processes aligned with the Paris Agreement, Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the Africa Agenda 2063				
Output 1.1	Strengthened climate change frameworks				
Activities 1.1.1	Develop long term climate resilient strategies and low carbon/low emission development strategies (LEDS) and strengthen the implementation of these (AfDB, UNFCCC, UNECA, UNDP)				
1.1.2	Provide strategic guidance and feedback on climate policies and strategies, based on international climate negotiations to inform national level climate actions and enhance ambition (UNFCCC)				
1.1.3	Integrate climate change adaptation and mitigation into country programs				
1.1.4	Identify opportunities for maximising climate change co-benefits from the implementation of well-coordinated economy wide activities			Priority - lack of finance means that maximising return on investment through realising co-benefits for mitigation, adaptation and development will be key to achieving NDCs	Priority - lack of finance means that maximising return on investment through realising co-benefits for mitigation, adaptation and development will be key to achieving NDCs

	Summary	Scenario 1 Strong governance, abundant climate finance	Scenario 2 Weak governance, abundant climate finance	Scenario 3 Weak governance, scarce climate finance	Scenario 4 Strong governance, scarce climate finance
Output 1.2	Robust NDCs aligned with National Development Plans and SDGs				
Activities 1.2.1	Establish NDC implementation frameworks				
1.2.2	Undertake strategic policy planning with analytic modelling on priority sectors to feed into NDC implementation frameworks - will build on the UN Environment initiative of EU-UNEP Africa Low Emissions Development Strategies project (UN Environment)				
1.2.3	Align NDCs with National Development Plans within the context of Sustainable Development Goals (AUC, NEPAD Agency, UNDP)	Priority – important to ensure activities being implemented with available resources are in line with country development needs and priorities	Priority – important to ensure activities being implemented with available resources are in line with country development needs and priorities	Priority - lack of finance means that maximising return on investment through realising development co-benefits will be essential to achieving NDCs	Priority - lack of finance means that maximising return on investment through realising development co-benefits will be essential to achieving NDCs
1.2.4	Refine and apply process methodology for NDCs and SDGs mainstreaming in National Development planning (UNDP)	Priority – important to ensure activities being implemented with available resources are in line with country development needs and priorities	Priority – important to ensure activities being implemented with available resources are in line with country development needs and priorities	Priority - lack of finance means that maximising return on investment through realising development co-benefits will be essential to achieving NDCs	Priority - lack of finance means that maximising return on investment through realising development co-benefits will be essential to achieving NDCs
1.2.5	Develop regional approaches and concrete Action Plans to facilitate NDC implementation (UNECA, UNDP, ECOWAS, NEPAD Agency)				Priority - regional scale activity will be key to achieving NDCs in this scenario
1.2.6	Develop strategic framework for natural resource management and NDC implementation (UNECA)	Priority - widespread uptake of sustainable resource management practices is key to achieving NDCs in this scenario			
1.2.7	Promote enhanced renewable energy and energy efficiency coherence in NDCs (UNECA)	Priority - large scale centralised renewable energy generation is key to achieving and enhancing NDC ambition in this scenario			

	Summary	Scenario 1 Strong governance, abundant climate finance	Scenario 2 Weak governance, abundant climate finance	Scenario 3 Weak governance, scarce climate finance	Scenario 4 Strong governance, scarce climate finance
Output 1.3	Research and analytical work to guide NDC development and implementation				
Activities 1.3.1	Develop a methodological framework for NDC development and revision with the aim of improving ambition over time	Priority – all countries need to revise and improve their NDC ambition over time, periodically.			
Most likely scenario for meeting and exceeding periodic target	Priority – all countries need to revise and improve their NDC ambition over time, periodically.				
	Priority – all countries need to revise and improve their NDC ambition over time, periodically.				
	Priority – all countries need to revise and improve their NDC ambition over time, periodically.				
1.3.2	Conduct detailed sector analysis for the identification of mitigation options and adaptation measures (following climate vulnerability and risk assessments) (UNECA, NEPAD Agency, IIED)	Priority – crucial for targeted action in high priority sectors as well as actions, to ensure NDC targets are met	Priority – crucial for targeted action in high priority sectors as well as actions, to ensure NDC targets are met	Priority - need to ensure what limited investment there is goes to highest priority sectors and actions	Priority - need to ensure what limited investment there is goes to highest priority sectors and actions
1.3.3	Undertake and publish NDC analytics on specified topics (IIED) - e.g. Analysis of adaptation components in African NDCs (AfDB), Africa public expenditure on adaptation (UNDP)				
1.3.4	Undertake analysis of African NDCs by Region and Sector (FAO) e.g. FAO East Africa NDC Analysis				
1.3.5	Assess the incremental cost for climate resilient actions (UNECA)			Priority in scenarios where finance is scarce as there is a need to prioritise actions where the incremental cost of climate resilience is small	Priority in scenarios where finance is scarce as there is a need to prioritise actions where the incremental cost of climate resilience is small
1.3.6	Conduct gender responsive analysis/evaluate gender perspectives and orientation of African NDCs (UNDP 10 countries, UNECA)				



	Summary	Scenario 1 Strong governance, abundant climate finance	Scenario 2 Weak governance, abundant climate finance	Scenario 3 Weak governance, scarce climate finance	Scenario 4 Strong governance, scarce climate finance
1.3.7	Support countries refine and disaggregate NDC mitigation (UNDP) and adaptation targets				
1.3.8	Conduct investor risk assessment (UNDP)	Priority - there are a wide range of investors (including external and private sector) in this scenario so risk assessment is particularly important			
1.3.9	Develop Africa NDC case studies				
Outcome 2	Increased mobilisation of means of implementation and transparency				
Output 2.1	Pipeline of bankable projects with associated funding obtained				
Activities 2.1.1	Develop NDC investment plans	Priority – required to maximise the full potential of NDCs as resource mobilisation tools	Priority – required to maximise the full potential of NDCs as resource mobilisation tools	Priority – required to maximise the full potential of NDCs as resource mobilisation tools	Priority – required to maximise the full potential of NDCs as resource mobilisation tools
2.1.2	Conduct study/training on the allocation of national budgets to climate change/climate screening of national budgets	Priority - centralised action/investment at a national scale key to meeting NDCs in this scenario			
2.1.3	Develop bankable projects and concrete funding proposals (AfDB, WWF, ITC, NEPAD - agriculture, UNDP - renewable energy)				
2.1.4	Establish Decentralised Climate Finance (DCF) models (IIED)		Priority - decentralised climate funds likely to be more important in scenarios where climate action relies on local/regional delivery		Priority - decentralised climate funds likely to be more important in scenarios where climate action relies on local/regional delivery
2.1.5	Set-up the Climate Smart Investments Financing Initiative for Africa (AfDB)				

	Summary	Scenario 1 Strong governance, abundant climate finance	Scenario 2 Weak governance, abundant climate finance	Scenario 3 Weak governance, scarce climate finance	Scenario 4 Strong governance, scarce climate finance
2.1.6	Advance the unlocking of innovative financing approaches and private sector financing including risk analysis and barrier removal (UN Environment, UNDP)	Priority - activity required to maximise utilisation of private sector funding that is available in this scenario	Priority - activity required to maximise utilisation of private sector funding that is available in this scenario		
2.1.7	Mobilisation of resources from climate funds for national readiness plans (UNECA)	Priority - centralised action/investment at a national scale key to meeting NDCs in this scenario			
Output 2.2	Technical assistance provided and capacity of national stakeholders (state and non-state) enhanced to successfully develop and implement NDCs				
Activities 2.2.1	Determine the capacity needs for NDC implementation; Support implementation of the Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency – CBIT (UNDP)				
2.2.2	Build the capacity of public and private sector national and regional stakeholders (UNECA, UNDP)				
2.2.3	Provide technical assistance and training to national actors (both public and private) on direct access, blending, catalysing and coordinating of climate finance/climate change funds e.g. will build on the work and provisions of the ACCF (AfDB, UNECA, ECOWAS, NEPAD Agency)	Priority – direct access important for maintaining and enhancing momentum on NDC implementation	Priority - direct access to climate funds likely to be more important in scenarios where governance is weak and/or climate action relies on regional delivery	Priority - direct access to climate funds likely to be more important in scenarios where governance is weak	Priority - direct access to climate funds likely to be more important in scenarios where climate action relies on regional delivery
2.2.4	Provide technical assistance on the design and organisation of training and capacity building packages for both state and non-state actors (WWF, NEPAD Agency – together with CCAFS providing training and capacity building support on agriculture within the NDCs to both state and non-state actors)				

	Summary	Scenario 1 Strong governance, abundant climate finance	Scenario 2 Weak governance, abundant climate finance	Scenario 3 Weak governance, scarce climate finance	Scenario 4 Strong governance, scarce climate finance
2.2.5	Provide technical assistance on the development of bankable proposals - will tap into the network of SMEs beneficiaries of ITC's technical assistance projects (ITC)				
2.2.6	Provide technical support on existing M&E tools and methodologies e.g. FAO-EXACT tool (FAO)				
2.2.7	Facilitate sector specific training on technologies and approaches e.g. on climate smart agriculture, conservation agriculture, landscape restoration, REDD+, bioenergy and food security rapid appraisal (FAO), agriculture (NEPAD)	Priority - widespread uptake of sustainable resource management practices is key to achieving NDCs in this scenario			Priority - widespread uptake of sustainable resource management practices is key to achieving NDCs in this scenario
2.2.8	Develop preliminary level toolkits and appraisal guidelines under the GCF support programme (IIED)				
2.2.9	Conduct capacity building programs on sustainable finance for private sector organisations including trade related SMEs and financial institutions - the Trade for Sustainable Development (T4SD) and Ethical Fashion Initiative will jointly participate (ITC)	Priority - activity required to maximise utilisation of private sector funding that is available in this scenario	Priority - activity required to maximise utilisation of private sector funding that is available in this scenario		
2.2.10	Conduct sub-regional capacity building sessions on agriculture and NDCs (NEPAD)				Priority - decentralised climate funds likely to be more important in scenarios where climate action relies on local/regional delivery



	Summary	Scenario 1 Strong governance, abundant climate finance	Scenario 2 Weak governance, abundant climate finance	Scenario 3 Weak governance, scarce climate finance	Scenario 4 Strong governance, scarce climate finance
Output 2.3	Requisite technologies installed with MRV/M&E systems established and maintained				
Activities 2.3.1	Support the instalment and maintenance of required technology for advancing NDC implementation, taking account of indigenous technologies and south-south technology development transfer			Priority - south-south tech transfer and indigenous technologies likely to be key to delivery of NDCs in this scenario	Priority - south-south tech transfer and indigenous technologies likely to be key to delivery of NDCs in this scenario
2.3.2	Establish monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV) systems for mitigation (ECOWAS, UNDP)				
2.3.3	Establish monitoring and evaluation systems for adaptation e.g. build on existing IIED Tracking Adaptation and Measuring Development Programme and IIED/GIZ Transparency and M&E Support for NDC Reporting (IIED)				
2.3.4	Establish integrated systems for monitoring and verifying mitigation actions, as well as monitoring and evaluation systems for adaptation and climate finance	Priority – provides the much needed feedback loop for informing project implementation as well as future project design and resource mobilisation	Priority – provides the much needed feedback loop for informing project implementation as well as future project design and resource mobilisation	Priority – provides the much needed feedback loop for informing project implementation as well as future project design and resource mobilisation	Priority – provides the much needed feedback loop for informing project implementation as well as future project design and resource mobilisation
2.3.5	Identify and establish reliable data and information sources				
2.3.6	Establish analytical modelling tools for forecasting long term socio-economic and climate change impacts of alternative NDC implementation trajectories (UN Environment)				
2.3.7	Develop tools and capacities for investment planning in priority sectors (UNECA)			Priority - need to ensure what limited investment there is goes to highest priority sectors	Priority - need to ensure what limited investment there is goes to highest priority sectors
2.3.8	Establish national climate services frameworks for the improvement of climate data (ECOWAS)				

	Summary	Scenario 1 Strong governance, abundant climate finance	Scenario 2 Weak governance, abundant climate finance	Scenario 3 Weak governance, scarce climate finance	Scenario 4 Strong governance, scarce climate finance
Outcome 3	Increased achievement of NDC implementation advocacy objectives within the African context and strong partnerships				
Output 3.1	Robust dialogue, communication and information sharing channels set-up				
Activities 3.1.1	Promote political will and leadership (AUC, UNDP)	Priority – important for maintaining and enhancing momentum on NDC implementation	Priority - need for this in scenarios where governance is weak is even more significant	Priority - need for this in scenarios where governance is weak is even more significant	Priority – important for maintaining and enhancing momentum on NDC implementation
3.1.2	Convene regional meetings, flagship programmes and dialogue workshops, to facilitate knowledge exchange and south-south learning (AfDB, UNECA, ECOWAS, UNDP, NEPAD) e.g. the Africa Carbon Forum, the African Investment Forum, the Africa Climate Smart Agriculture Alliance Platform Meeting, the 1st Africa Environment and NDC Partnership Platform	Priority – lessons learned from implemented activities based on available resources key to success of flagship events	Priority – lessons learned from implemented activities based on available resources key to success of flagship events	Priority - south-south tech transfer and indigenous technologies likely to be key to delivery of NDCs in this scenario	Priority - south-south tech transfer and indigenous technologies likely to be key to delivery of NDCs in this scenario
3.1.3	Contribute to the global stocktaking process and contribute to the Talanoa dialogue platform				
3.1.4	Showcase successful climate change and NDC related initiatives e.g. the Facility for Energy Inclusion (FEI), the Desert to Power Initiative (AfDB)				
3.1.5	Provide support to thematic working groups e.g. host thematic e-discussion on agriculture, food security and land use (FAO), support thematic working group on water with the African Ministers Council on Water (AUC)				
3.1.6	Mobilise donor roundtables/conferences e.g. during the Africa Investment Forum (UNFCCC, AUC, AfDB)				

	Summary	Scenario 1 Strong governance, abundant climate finance	Scenario 2 Weak governance, abundant climate finance	Scenario 3 Weak governance, scarce climate finance	Scenario 4 Strong governance, scarce climate finance
3.1.7	Promote advocacy and partnership engagement with the international community (UNFCCC)				
3.1.8	Organise side events to showcase NDC implementation success during the sessions of the subsidiary bodies and the COPs (UNFCCC)				
3.1.9	Support the Work Programme of the African Group of Negotiators on climate change within the context of NDCs (NEPAD, ECOWAS)				
3.1.10	Promote access to relevant climate change information through climate change learning platforms e.g. the WWF Adapt Platform <a href="http://www.wwfadapt.org">www.wwfadapt.org</a> ; the Joint Irish Aid/IIED Climate and Development Learning Platform <a href="http://www.climatelearningplatform.org/">www.climatelearningplatform.org/</a> (WWF, IIED)				
3.1.11	Establish innovation platforms to facilitate technology development and transfer (WWF)	Priority - highest scope for innovation in this scenario			
Output 3.2	Multi-level partnerships established and engagement platforms strengthened				
Activities 3.2.1	Mapping of stakeholders/key actors - Hub Partners, private sector actors, climate change funds, national level (line ministries/agencies), parliamentarians, women and youth		Priority - particular need for this in scenarios where governance is weak	Priority - particular need for this in scenarios where governance is weak	
3.2.2	Peer exchange on climate change tools and systems e.g. the Climate Risk Screening and the GHG accounting tools (AfDB)				



	Summary	Scenario 1 Strong governance, abundant climate finance	Scenario 2 Weak governance, abundant climate finance	Scenario 3 Weak governance, scarce climate finance	Scenario 4 Strong governance, scarce climate finance
3.2.3	Promote and support south-south cooperation and learning (UNFCCC)			Priority - south-south tech transfer and indigenous technologies likely to be key to delivery of NDCs in this scenario	Priority - south-south tech transfer and indigenous technologies likely to be key to delivery of NDCs in this scenario
3.2.4	Mobilise state and non-state actors towards mobilising low risk approaches to bridging policy and operational gaps for NDC implementation - e.g. building on the UN Environment facilitated Ecosystems Based Adaptation for Food Security Assembly (EBAFOSA)			Priority - scarce finance means that low-risk approaches will be key to meeting NDCs	Priority - scarce finance means that low-risk approaches will be key to meeting NDCs
3.2.5	Partner with and mobilise trade and investment support institutions (TISIs) to promote green economy activities and contribute with specific funding products and services (ITC)	Priority in this scenario given the abundance of finance and range of investment institutions looking to finance climate action			
3.2.6	Promote peer learning mechanism and collaborative framework - build on the work of the Africa Partnership Facility for NDCs (UNECA, UNDP HelpDesk)				
3.2.7	Strengthen national institutional frameworks on climate change				
3.2.8	Establish national multi-stakeholder engagement platforms (with a focus on non-state actor participation) to identify untapped mitigation and adaptation opportunities (WWF)	Priority given the range of state and non-state actors in mitigation and adaptation in this scenario, need for engagement and coordination	Priority - non-state actors will be key to meeting NDCs given weak governance	Priority - non-state actors will be key to meeting NDCs given weak governance	Priority – input of non-state actors will be crucial to buy-in of activities to be prioritised for implementation with the limited resources
3.2.9	Facilitate national level stakeholder engagement that ensures science and policy interplay (UNFCCC)				
3.2.10	Support member state readiness towards NDC implementation (UNECA)			Priority - countries in this scenario least likely to be able to do this themselves so will need support	

	Summary	Scenario 1 Strong governance, abundant climate finance	Scenario 2 Weak governance, abundant climate finance	Scenario 3 Weak governance, scarce climate finance	Scenario 4 Strong governance, scarce climate finance
4	Programme Management				
4.1	Implementation Arrangements				
Activities 4.1.1	Establish the Hub Secretariat and administrative processes				
4.1.2	Hold Advisory Committee meetings				
4.1.3	Monitor and report on the Hub's Work Programme implementation progress - quarterly reports, mid-term review report and final report				
4.1.4	Oversee Hub membership procedures including the approval process for admission of new members				
4.2	Facilitation and coordination				
4.2.1	Support the ratification process of the 9 African countries that are yet to do so				
4.2.2	Support the NDC submission process of the 10 African countries that are yet to submit to the UNFCCC NDC registry				
4.2.3	Facilitate the validation of NDCs by Members States and RECs (AUC)				
4.2.4	Conduct online surveys on NDC implementation progress with National NDC Focal Points (extension)				
4.2.5	Establish and maintain Africa NDC implementation dashboard, website and quarterly newsletter				

# Appendix B.

## Scenario Planning Approach

### B.1. Scenario Planning

Scenario planning was first developed in the defence sector but is now widely used across a range of disciplines where decision makers need to take account of a range of interdependencies and uncertain futures.

The past is known and is essentially linear. When we look forwards, however, the future could go in any number of directions. Whilst we are unable to predict exactly how the future will play out, we can use scenario planning to stretch our thinking and begin to conceive of a plausible boundary within which the future may lie.

This is shown as a cone in Figure B-1 which conceptualises the scenario planning approach, with the numbers relating to four scenarios that form the boundary of the cone. There are no probabilities associated with the scenarios: each is as likely to occur as any other. In reality, the actual future is likely to consist of elements from a range of the scenarios but undertaking the scenario planning exercise allows decision makers to explore this range of futures.

### Method

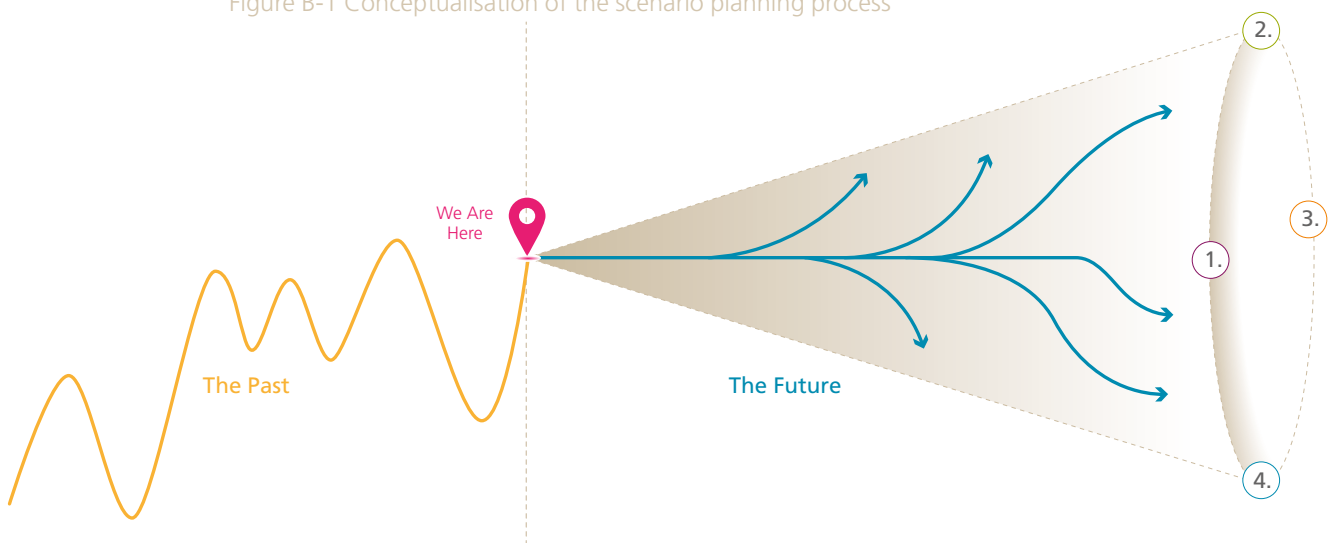
In general, there are two phases in scenario planning: scenario development; and scenario application.

Whilst there are a number of methods used for developing scenarios, there are a series of steps which are generally common to scenario development. In developing scenarios for this project, we have used a method which involves the following steps:

1. Determination of scenario scope
2. Identification of forces
3. Grouping forces into key drivers
4. Selecting drivers to form a 2x2 matrix
5. Developing scenario narratives

Further details about each of the steps in the development of the Africa NDC scenarios is provided in section B.2 below.

Figure B-1 Conceptualisation of the scenario planning process



Source: Schoemaker, P. J. H. 1995. Scenario Planning: a tool for strategic thinking. Sloan Management Review



The scenario development process typically involves extensive consultation and participation with subject experts and potential scenario users (often decision makers within an organisation). In developing scenarios for this project, it should be recognised that the short timescale available has limited the extent of participation. We have engaged with a range of subject experts from the project team as well as the Hub's secretariat. Following the development of a set of internally consistent but divergent scenario narratives, the scenarios are used to identify activities which will support African countries in meeting their NDC targets, particularly those actions which can be considered low or no regrets actions. Insights from scenario application for the Africa NDC Hub Work Programme are described further in section B.3.

## B.2. Africa NDC Scenarios Development

This chapter describes the results of the scenario development process following the generic steps set out as described earlier in section B.1 above

### B.2.1. Determination of Scenario Scope

The first stage in scenario development was to determine the scope of the scenario planning exercise. It is important to determine the temporal and spatial scale that scenarios are to cover at the outset of the development process, as well as setting out the purpose of the scenario planning exercise (i.e. the question which you want to address with scenario planning). The scope for this scenario planning exercise was defined as follows:

- Timescale – between now and 2030 (12 years)
- Spatial scale – supranational, all African countries
- Purpose – to identify actions that the Africa NDC Hub partners can undertake to assist African countries to achieve their NDCs

### B.2.2. Identification of Forces

The second stage in scenario development was to compile a long list of forces which could affect whether African countries meet their NDCs between now and 2030. Forces were identified from a range of sources, including a literature review, a review of African NDCs, survey responses by Africa NDC Focal points and expert judgement of the project team. A STEEP framework was used to categorise forces and ensure as wide a range of forces as possible were collected, where:

S = Social forces

T = Technological forces

E = Economic forces

E = Environmental forces

P = Political forces

Over 100 forces were collected. The full list is shown in Table B-1.

Table B-1 List of forces

Social	Technological	Economic	Environmental	Political
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Awareness of climate change adaptation and mitigation</li> <li>• Climate change education</li> <li>• Gender considerations</li> <li>• Urbanisation</li> <li>• Rate of public transport use</li> <li>• Societal attitude to climate change</li> <li>• Climate change R&amp;D</li> <li>• Degree of inequality</li> <li>• Knowledge levels of decision makers / ministry staff</li> <li>• Population growth</li> <li>• Demographics</li> <li>• Mobility</li> <li>• Role of universities</li> <li>• Poverty levels</li> <li>• Degree of connectivity</li> <li>• Value placed on resources/the environment</li> <li>• Distribution of resources</li> <li>• Cultural values</li> <li>• Engagement between stakeholders</li> <li>• Building on success / learning from failed interventions</li> <li>• Literacy levels</li> <li>• Access to healthcare</li> <li>• Life expectancy</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rate of conversion of vehicles to liquefied petroleum gas</li> <li>• Research and development (R&amp;D) into technology</li> <li>• Age and condition of key infrastructure</li> <li>• Ability to operate equipment / technology</li> <li>• Confidence in indigenous technology</li> <li>• Maintenance of infrastructure / technology</li> <li>• Internet access</li> <li>• Access to communications technology</li> <li>• Rate of technology transfer</li> <li>• Availability of materials</li> <li>• Energy generation technology</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Investment in infrastructure</li> <li>• Land value</li> <li>• Cost of energy</li> <li>• Donor confidence</li> <li>• State of the national economy (national GDP)</li> <li>• Structure/diversity in the national economy</li> <li>• State of global economy</li> <li>• Investment in green growth</li> <li>• Structure and performance of regional and local economies</li> <li>• Trade barriers for clean technologies</li> <li>• Availability of climate finance</li> <li>• Level of climate finance</li> <li>• Degree of centralisation of finance</li> <li>• Availability of private sector finance</li> <li>• Amount of private sector investment</li> <li>• Sector subsidies</li> <li>• Presence of a dedicated climate change fund</li> <li>• Synergies between adaptation and mitigation</li> <li>• Foreign exchange volatility</li> <li>• Level of insurance</li> <li>• Availability of insurance</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Energy use</li> <li>• Energy mix</li> <li>• Level of energy efficiency</li> <li>• Land use</li> <li>• Water availability</li> <li>• Crop type and switching</li> <li>• Rate of deforestation</li> <li>• Rate of desertification</li> <li>• Flood risk</li> <li>• Carbon removal – natural, land use, land use change and forestry (LULUCF)</li> <li>• Carbon removal – technological (e.g. energy generation, industry)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Status of cities</li> <li>• Mainstreaming of climate change in policy</li> <li>• Mainstreaming of climate change in legislation</li> <li>• Recognition of adaptation / mitigation co-benefits</li> <li>• Existence of monitoring and evaluation (M&amp;E)</li> <li>• Effectiveness of M&amp;E</li> <li>• Degree of centralisation</li> <li>• Existence of institutions</li> <li>• Strength of institutions</li> <li>• Alignment with development goals</li> <li>• Trust in international agreements</li> <li>• Trust in governments</li> <li>• Collaboration between nations</li> <li>• Collaboration between government departments</li> <li>• Collaboration between national, regional and local government</li> <li>• Planning process for NDC delivery</li> <li>• Conflicting legislative drivers</li> <li>• Change of government</li> <li>• Understanding of roles</li> <li>• Political will</li> </ul>

### B.2.3. Grouping Forces into Key Drivers

In this step the long list of forces was collated into a shorter list of key drivers which will affect the success of African countries in meeting their NDC targets. The list of drivers and a brief explanation of each one is shown in Table B-2.

The drivers identified in this step will be used to develop the scenario narratives in later steps.

Table B-2 Scenario drivers

Driver	Brief description	Example forces covered
Climate finance	Describes factors relating to the amount, availability, source and accessibility of climate finance for African countries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Availability of climate finance</li> <li>• Level of climate finance</li> <li>• Amount of private sector investment in climate change including insurance</li> </ul>
Economics	Describes factors relating to the performance, strength and structure of economies at all scales (global, Africa region, Hub partners and local) including degree of centralisation and the relative role of the public and private sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• State of the economy (at all levels)</li> <li>• Structure and diversity of economy</li> <li>• Level of insurance</li> <li>• Degree of centralisation</li> </ul>
Education and knowledge	Describes the general level and accessibility of education and value placed on knowledge within society, particularly in relation to climate change adaptation and mitigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Literacy levels</li> <li>• Role and status of universities</li> <li>• Awareness of climate change adaptation and mitigation</li> <li>• Climate change R&amp;D</li> </ul>
Equality and equity	Describes the level of (in)equality and (in)equity within society in terms of distribution of wealth and resources, including consideration of gender, age and rural/urban split	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wealth gap</li> <li>• Poverty levels</li> <li>• Distribution of resources</li> </ul>
Governance	Describes factors relating to the existence, strength, degree of coordination and levels of trust in institutions including international agreements, ministries and different levels of government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Existence and strength of institutions</li> <li>• Trust in government (at all levels)</li> <li>• Collaboration between government departments</li> <li>• Collaboration and alignment between national, regional and local government</li> </ul>
Infrastructure	Describes factors relating to the existence, accessibility, condition and level of investment in critical infrastructure, including transport, energy and communications infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Age and condition of key infrastructure</li> <li>• Energy generation technology</li> <li>• Access to communications technology</li> </ul>
Mainstreaming	Describes the extent to which climate change adaptation and mitigation are considered in policy making and the alignment with development goals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conflicting legislative drivers</li> <li>• Alignment of NDCs with development goals</li> <li>• Recognition of adaptation/mitigation co-benefits</li> </ul>

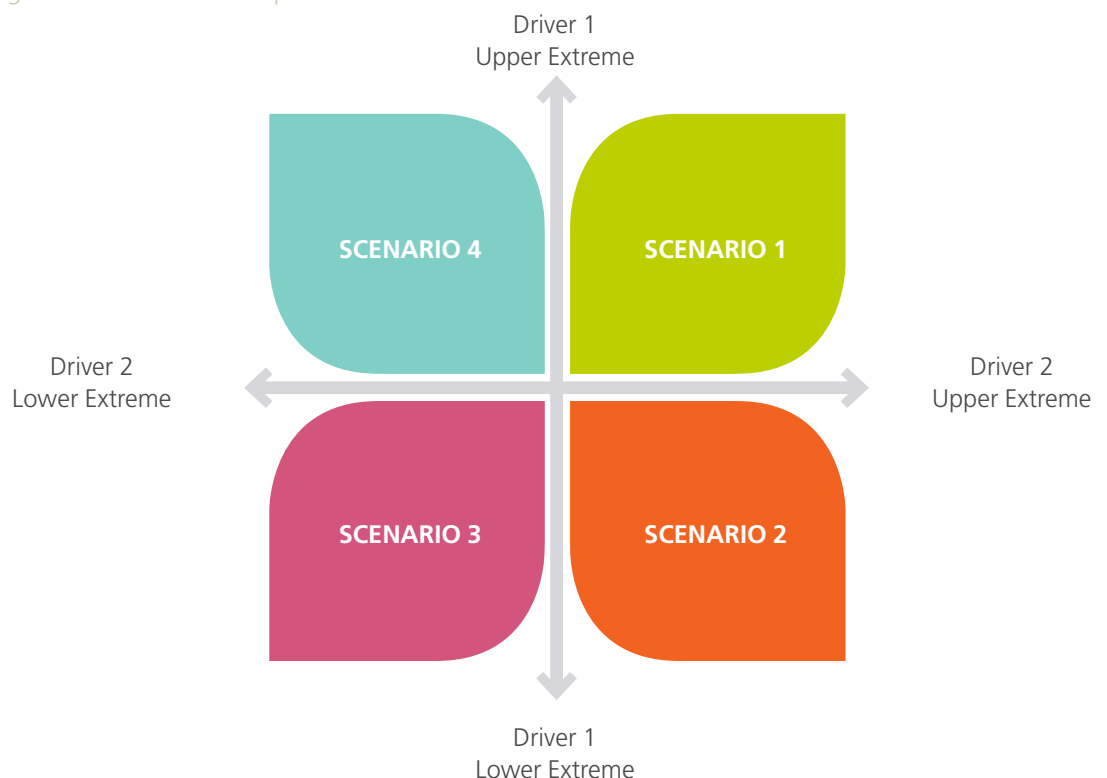
Driver	Brief description	Example forces covered
Population and health	Describes factors relating to the size and characteristics of population as well as the general health of the population and access to healthcare	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Population growth</li> <li>Demographics</li> <li>Rate of urbanisation</li> <li>Life expectancy</li> </ul>
Resource management	Describes factors relating to the management of resources such as land, water and energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Land use</li> <li>Water availability</li> <li>Energy mix</li> </ul>
Societal attitude	Describes broad societal relationships and behaviours including attitudes towards the environment and the future.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Value placed on the environment</li> <li>Cultural values</li> <li>Degree of centralisation</li> </ul>
Technology	Describes the state and availability of technology including the level of innovation and focus on R&D.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Investment in R&amp;D</li> <li>Rate of technology transfer</li> </ul>

#### B.2.4. Select Drivers to Form a 2x2 Matrix

The aim of the scenario development process is to create a set of four divergent but internally consistent scenarios. The boundary conditions for the four scenarios are created using a 2x2 matrix, as shown in Figure B-2.

In this step, 2 drivers to form the x and y axes of the matrix were selected. To create meaningful scenarios, the two selected drivers needed to have a high degree of impact (in terms of success of African countries in meeting their NDCs) and/or be highly uncertain over the lifetime of the scenarios.

Figure B-2 Scenario development matrix





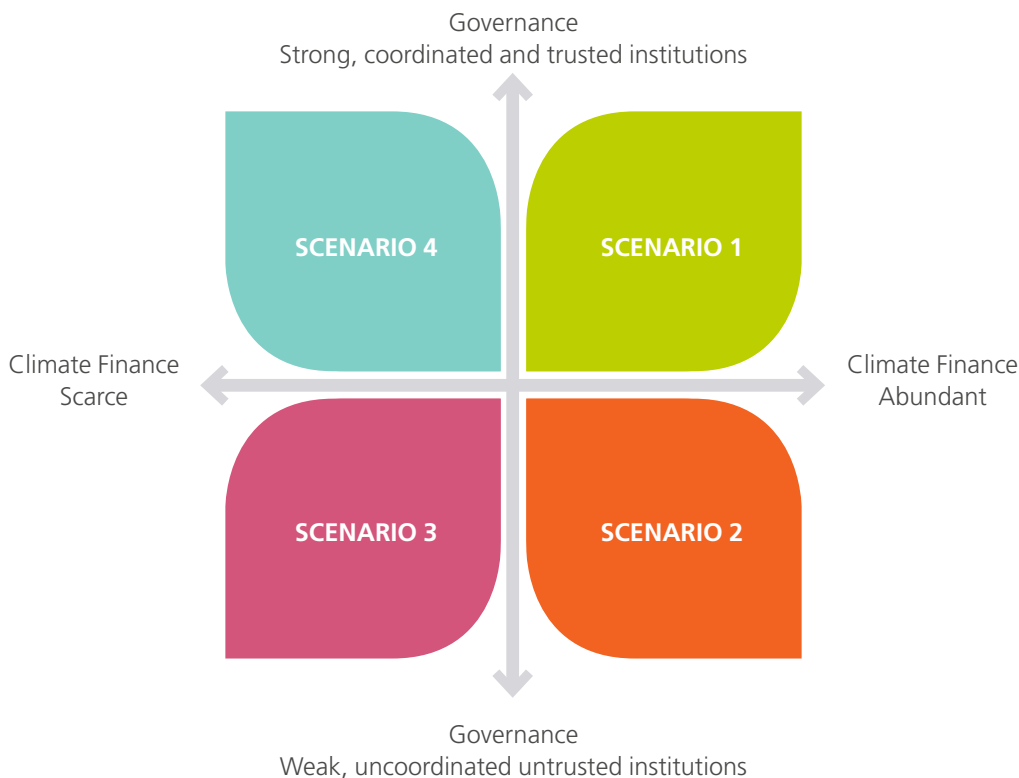
To identify high impact/uncertain drivers, we undertook a ranking exercise at a workshop of the project team. Each team member was asked to use the results of the online survey carried out by the Africa NDC Focal Points, their expert judgement and knowledge of the African context to rank the drivers for their level of impact (in terms of success in meeting NDCs) from 1-11, where 1 was lowest impact and 11 was highest impact. Team members were then asked to repeat the exercise in terms of level of uncertainty between now and 2030 (1 being most certain to 11 being most uncertain).

As a result of the ranking exercise, the drivers Climate Finance and Governance were identified as having a high level of impact and high level or uncertainty.

The availability and level of climate finance (both public and private sector) is likely to significantly affect the ability of African countries to undertake low carbon, climate resilient development which, in turn, will have a significant impact on achievement of NDCs. Similarly, the existence, strength and coordination of state institutions at a range of scales (i.e. governance) is critical to the achievement of NDCs but is highly uncertain over a ten-year horizon due to the nature of political cycles.

The resulting 2x2 matrix is shown in Figure B-3. The remaining 9 drivers are not discarded; they are used in the following step to populate each of the four scenario narratives that are shown by the matrix in Figure B-3.

Figure B-3 Country scenarios matrix



### B.2.5. Develop scenario narratives

In this step, the scenarios that have been created by the 2x2 matrix are expanded and storylines describing the four worlds in 2030. Outline scenarios are created by defining

each of the remaining nine drivers within the boundary conditions set by the x and y axes of the matrix. Table B-3 shows the scenario outlines.

Table B-3 Scenario outlines

Driver	Scenario 1	Scenario 2	Scenario 3	Scenario 4
Governance	Strong, coordinated, trusted institutions	Weak, uncoordinated, untrusted institutions	Weak, uncoordinated, untrusted institutions	Strong, coordinated, trusted institutions
Climate finance	Abundant	Abundant	Scarce	Scarce
Economics	Strong economies at all scales. International grants, domestic funds and private sector fund climate action	National and local economies performing poorly. Access to external funds of climate finance	Economies at all scales performing poorly. Limited investment in climate action	Strong regional and local economies. Climate action funded domestically.
Education and knowledge	Education widely available, accessible and well-funded. High literacy rates. Climate change education mainstreamed	Education available to all but quality varies depending on ability to pay. Pockets of climate change knowledge, limited sharing	Education provision poor, literacy rates not improving. Climate change does not feature on the curriculum	Education widely accessible but poorly funded. Literacy rates slowly improving. Limited climate change education
Equality and equity	Low level of inequality and inequity. Wealth and resources reach all. Good quality public services	Wealth concentrated in a small section of the population. Pockets of philanthropic investment	High level of inequality and inequity. Wealth and resource flow controlled by elites. Very limited public services	Low levels of wealth and resource availability but reasonably equally distributed. Access to basic services
Infrastructure	High level of investment at all scales, including national infrastructure. Investment in climate resilient infrastructure	Potential for high level of investment but money spent on 'white elephant' projects. Climate change resilience not considered	Low level of infrastructure investment at all scales. Condition and level of service is poor. No consideration of climate change resilience	Local scale investment. Focus on efficiency, retrofitting and improving access to sustainable energy, water and communication
Mainstreaming	Climate change mainstreamed across policy areas and aligned with development goals	Climate change is mainstreamed but often ignored	Climate change is not a priority and not mainstreamed	Climate change starting to be mainstreamed but other priorities take precedence

Driver	Scenario 1	Scenario 2	Scenario 3	Scenario 4
Population and health	Widespread, good quality healthcare available in urban and rural areas. High immigration levels	Good quality healthcare available but expensive and not accessible to all. Potential for social unrest and conflict	Rapid urbanisation, high levels of urban and rural deprivation. Poor healthcare. High levels of migration and potential for conflict	Healthcare accessible to all but poorly funded. Increasing urbanisation
Resource management	Widespread uptake of sustainable resource management practices. Large scale renewable energy generation	Patchy uptake of sustainable resource management practices dependent on local knowledge	Little awareness of sustainable resource management practices. Little change in energy mix	Widespread uptake of sustainable resource management practices, small scale renewable energy generation
Societal attitude	Collectivistic, long-term attitude. People value the environment. Sustainability and resilience are high on the political agenda and drive centralised action	Individualistic – people willing to change their behaviour to improve individual circumstances leading to uncoordinated action	Individualistic, short-term attitude – need to meet immediate needs so long-term resilience and sustainability is low on the agenda	Social values are community-oriented encouraging self-reliance and regional development. People value the environment
Technology	High spend on R&D, high level of innovation. Focus on green growth, large scale sustainable technologies	R&D funding available for 'pet projects' - patchy development of sustainable technologies	Rate of technological progress is slow and uptake of green technology is limited	Innovation focus on low cost, community scale sustainable technology to improve efficiency

Building on the scenario outline, more coherent narratives which describe each of the four scenarios in 2030 have been developed.

#### Scenario 1: Strong governance, abundant climate finance

Economies at all scales are strong and investment for climate action is available from a range of sources, including international, domestic and private sector funds. Governmental institutions are effective, well connected and trusted by citizens who feel that government acts in their interests. People are concerned about the long-term condition of the environment and sustainability is high on the political agenda. Climate change is mainstreamed across policy making and conflicting legislative drivers have generally been removed, creating an enabling environment for the development of climate resilient infrastructure. As a result, countries can access and leverage significant amounts of climate finance and target it effectively, ensuring maximum mitigation and adaptation benefit from investments. African governments are investing in large scale renewable energy generation projects and are supporting sustainable land management (agriculture and forestry) initiatives across large areas of the region.

#### Scenario 2: Weak governance, abundant climate finance

Governmental institutions are inefficient and poorly coordinated which constrains the performance of national and local economies and limits the availability of domestic funds for climate action. However, the global economy is reasonably buoyant and climate finance is available from external sources including international funds and the private sector. Although the take-up of small scale renewable energy generation, water resource initiatives and sustainable agricultural and forestry practices is high, activity is uncoordinated and the full climate change mitigation and resilience benefits of investments are not always realised.

#### Scenario 3: Weak governance, scarce climate finance

The global economy is performing poorly and there is little climate finance available to African countries. Weak coordination mechanisms in government institutions limits investments in low-emissions technologies or resilient infrastructure. There is little scope for longer term planning or large scale infrastructure as focus is on meeting short term needs. Climate change is generally not high on the agenda nevertheless, switches from current technologies to low-tech sustainable technologies will occur where the latter are cheaper to save money and improve the quality of life. This grass-roots action is uncoordinated and the benefits from economies of scale or collective purchasing power are not realised.

#### Scenario 4: Strong governance, scarce climate finance

Whilst sources of climate finance are scarce, strong governance and effective mainstreaming of climate change considerations in policy making maximises the amount of domestic funds available to support climate action. The focus is on maximising return on investment through achieving co-benefits in terms of climate change mitigation, resilience and development goals. Social values are community-oriented, and close relationships between national and local government effectively channel money to the community level. Investment is focused on infrastructure and technologies which encourages resource-use efficiency, self-reliance and regional development. Sustainable land and water management practices are heavily promoted and widely applied and small-scale renewable energy generation is common.





### B.3.2. Likelihood of success

We can use the scenarios to look at the likelihood of success in delivering existing NDCs under different conditions of governance and climate finance, see Table B-4.

Countries best described by Scenario 1, have the highest likelihood of success in terms of meeting their existing NDCs but also the most potential for achieving more ambitious targets in future. Countries where either governance is weak or climate finance is scarce may be able to meet their existing targets but there is likely to be limited scope for achieving more ambitious targets. For countries where both governance is weak and finance is scarce, they are unlikely to be able to meet their existing NDC targets.

### B.3.3. Potential options for meeting NDCs

We can also use the scenarios to identify pathways or possible strategies for reducing carbon emissions and improving climate resilience that exist under different conditions of governance and finance, see Table B-5.

Scenario 1 countries have the widest range of strategies available to them. Strategies exist at a range of scales (from large scale centrally funded strategies to smaller scale, decentralised strategies) and involving both the private and public sector due to existence of strong, coordinated governmental institutions and more abundant climate finance.

The range of potential strategies for meeting NDCs reduces when either governance is weak or climate finance is scarce and the focus is on grass-roots or community level strategies (either led by the private or public sector). When both governance is weak and finance is scarce, there are few strategies available to meet NDCs and emissions reductions are likely to be due to uncoordinated action at the scale of individuals

Table B-4 Likelihood of success in meeting NDCs

Scenario	Likelihood of meeting existing NDC	Scope for meeting more ambitious NDCs
1: Strong governance, abundant climate finance	Existing NDC targets are met with comparative ease or potentially exceeded	Significant scope for achieving more ambitious targets
2: Weak governance, abundant climate finance	Potential for existing NDC targets to be met	Likely to be difficult to achieve more ambitious targets
3: Weak governance, scarce climate finance	Existing NDC targets are unlikely to be met	Very unlikely that more ambitious targets will be met. Expect little change in NDCs in subsequent submissions
4: Strong governance, scarce climate finance	Potential for existing NDC targets to be met	Likely to be difficult to achieve more ambitious targets

Table B-5 Strategies for meeting NDCs

Scenario	Likelihood of meeting existing NDC
1: Strong governance, abundant climate finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National governments are successful in applying to international climate funds to secure finance – significant level of understanding of donor requirements and how to satisfy them</li> <li>• Government institutions leverage private sector funding through preparation of robust business case and attractive role models</li> <li>• Micro-finance schemes to enable community scale action</li> <li>• Clear alignment between development goals and NDCs</li> <li>• Effective leveraging of available domestic funding by accounting for multiple benefits (adaptation, mitigation, development)</li> <li>• Large scale, centralised infrastructure projects e.g. large scale renewable energy generation, low carbon mass transit</li> <li>• Community scale infrastructure projects e.g. small-scale renewables, local sustainable transport initiatives</li> <li>• Government support (including subsidies) for landscape scale sustainable land management practices</li> <li>• Widespread retrofitting of buildings to improve resilience and reduce emissions</li> <li>• Central government investment/support for low-carbon technologies including funding for R&amp;D, large-scale pilot projects</li> <li>• Close links between universities and policy makers, well-established channels for knowledge sharing</li> </ul>
2: Weak governance, abundant climate finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Private sector entities are engaged and provide resources for climate action</li> <li>• Non-state actors leverage funding from other private sector entities through preparation of robust business cases</li> <li>• Local scale infrastructure projects that enable self-sufficiency and low carbon lifestyle e.g. small-scale renewable energy generation, local education and awareness raising programmes, sustainable agriculture and forestry programmes</li> </ul>
3: Weak governance, scarce climate finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Some emissions reductions may be achieved through individual switching to low carbon energy generation/transport</li> </ul>
4: Strong governance, scarce climate finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Clear alignment between development goals and NDCs</li> <li>• Effective leveraging of available domestic funding by accounting for multiple benefits (adaptation, mitigation, development)</li> <li>• Community scale infrastructure projects e.g. small-scale renewables, local sustainable transport initiatives</li> <li>• Micro-finance schemes to enable community scale action</li> <li>• Support (subsidies) for local scale sustainable land management practices</li> </ul>

# Appendix C

## List of Participants – Africa NDC Hub Partners First Face-to-face Meeting

#	Name	Institution	Designation
1	Leila Mokadem	African Development Bank (AfDB)	Country Manager, Morocco
2	Anthony Nyong	African Development Bank (AfDB)	Director, Climate Change and Green Growth Department
3	Davinah Milenge-Uwella	African Development Bank (AfDB)	Coordinator, Africa NDC Hub
4	Balgis Osman-Elasha	African Development Bank (AfDB)	Principal Climate Change Officer
5	Gerald Esambe	African Development Bank (AfDB)	Climate Change Specialist
6	Olushola Olayide	Africa Union Commission (AUC)	Senior Policy Officer
7	William Agyemang-Bonsu	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)	Manager, Mitigation and Transparency Support
8	Kusum Lata	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)	Team Lead, Mitigation Impact Assessment Support
9	David Ombisi	United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)	Programme Officer, Regional Office for Africa
10	Aliou Dia	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	Africa Regional Team Leader, Climate Change, Disaster Risk Reduction and Energy
11	James Murombedzi	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA)	Officer-in-Charge, Africa Climate Policy Centre
12	Ian Sayers	International Trade Centre (ITC)	Head, Sector Development
13	Yaya Ouattara	International Trade Centre (ITC)	Adviser, Access to Finance
14	Tabare Arroyo Curras	World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF)	Regional Director, Sustainable Energy Policy
Non-Partner institutions also present at the meeting include;			
1	John Heermans	NDC Partnership	Country Engagement Specialist
2	Uzoamaka Nwamarah	WS Atkins International Limited	Senior Climate Finance and Policy Consultant





Railroad and rapidly developing central business district, Gaborone, Botswana, Africa, 2017  
Photo by Vadim Nefedoff







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