



Towards the Talanoa Dialogue 2018

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



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Background

- The Paris Agreement provided a great opportunity to strengthen the global response to the threat of climate change, and in the context of sustainable development.
- The NDC's: a new phase in the global negotiations with the commitments based on voluntary contributions whose magnitude and scope were unilaterally determined by individual country on the basis of their national context, development priorities, capabilities and circumstances.
- A “global stocktake” will take place in 2023 and every 5 years thereafter to assess collective progress towards achievement of the objective of the agreement
- A prelude to the global stocktake is the facilitative dialogue – the Talanoa Dialogue – in 2018, as a build up to 2020 when the Paris Agreement and the NDCs will come into effect.
- The preparation of the (I)NDCs of many African countries was rushed and not fully consultative
- Crucial for African countries to fully engage with the Talanoa process to rectify issues with the NDCs and secure significant and adequate support with means of implementation (finance, capacity development, and technology transfer).



The Talanoa Dialogue

- **Talanoa** – A traditional word used in Fiji and across the Pacific to reflect a process of inclusive, participatory and transparent dialogue. The purpose of Talanoa is to share stories, build empathy and to make wise decisions for the collective good.
- Objective of the **Talanoa Dialogue** (COP23 implementation of the global facilitative dialogue of the Paris Agreement)
- **Inputs:**
 - ✓ **Where are we?**
 - ✓ **Where do we want to go?**
 - ✓ **How do we get there?**



The ACPC Survey and Study on Assessing the Status and Readiness of NDC Implementation in Africa

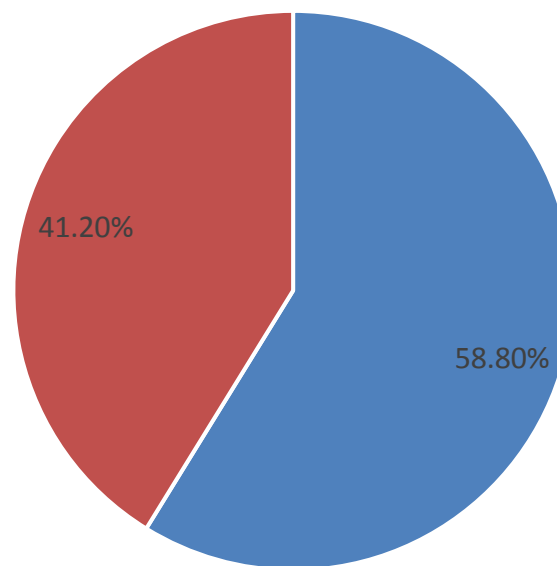
To assess and evaluate issues relating to readiness for implementation nationally determined contributions to climate action in Africa.

- ✓ provide a diagnosis on the types of challenges African countries are encountering with their NDCs
- ✓ quantify and qualify the support needed to refine NDCs and enhance implementation
- ✓ provide an appraisal of national, regional and continent-wide efforts towards implementation of the NDCs shed light on key insights into continent-wide priority sectors constituting entry points for both mitigation and adaptation actions of the NDCs
- ✓ help identify gaps in various sector NDCs that will need to be re-adjusted in the next national revision as well as highlight the viability of the commitments made by African countries
- ✓ identify opportunities for enhanced cross-border and regional decision making processes on regional approaches to NDC implementation
- ✓ Elaborate capacity development needs to boost implementation of NDCs



National Status on Climate Change Policy and Strategic Documents

National Strategy on Climate Change

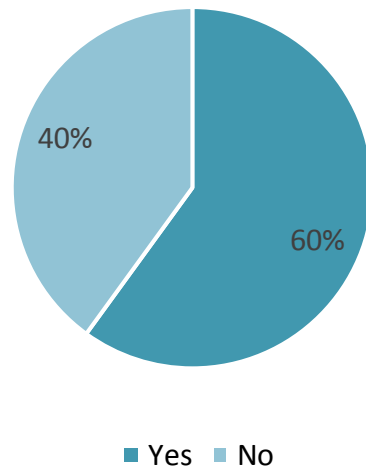


■ Yes, we have ■ No, we don't



Sectoral Strategies on Climate Change

Availability of sectoral strategies on climate change



- 60% of the respondents have sectoral strategies on Climate Change.
- Energy, Agriculture, Transport, forest, coastal resources and waste are the sectors that are mentioned with sectoral strategies



Capacity Needs Assessments

- **44%** of surveyed countries have prepared **capacity needs assessment**
- Only **50%** of respondents have prepared Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Action (NAMAs), and only **13%** have prepared National Adaptation Plans (NAPs)
- Agriculture, Forestry, Energy, Transportation and Waste are the major sectors.



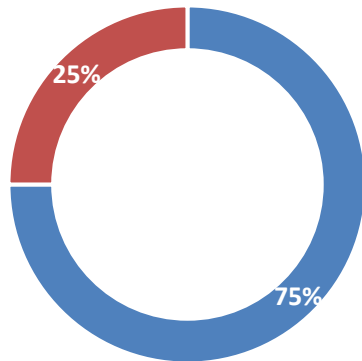
Implementation of the NDC

- Over 80% of surveyed countries have concerns with implementation of their countries' NDC.
 - ✓ Financial support
 - ✓ Technology transfer
 - ✓ Capacity building



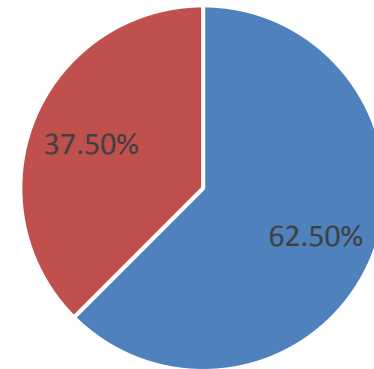
Preparedness for implementation

Planning for Implementation
of the NDC



■ Yes, we have started planning ■ NO, we don't

Support from different organizations



■ Yes ■ No



Means of implementation

- Only **31%** of respondents stated that they have assessed the requirements needed for implementation of their NDCs
- **Lack of resources and assistance** cited as the main reasons



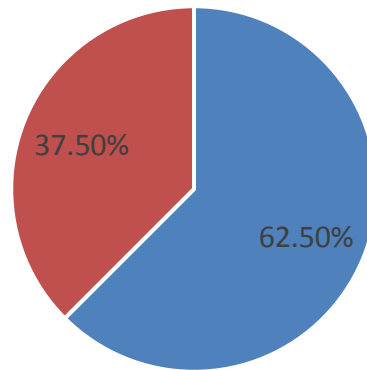
Means of implementation Cont'd

- All the participating countries said that they will require support with the implementation of their NDC.
- They also stated that capacity building, finance and technology are the main areas where they need support.



Programming implementation

Developing Projects for NDC



■ Started developing projects ■ Not started yet

Challenges

- ✓ Preparedness
- ✓ Programming
- ✓ Mainstreaming of plans
- ✓ Institutional arrangement
- ✓ Finance
- ✓ Resource mobilisation
- ✓ Capacity building
- ✓ Technology transfer



List of countries which responded to the online survey

- **Benin**
- **Botswana**
- **Burundi**
- **Cameroon**
- **Democratic Republic of the Congo**
- **Eritrea**
- **Gabon**
- **Gambia**
- **Ghana**
- **Kenya**
- **Lesotho**
- **Liberia**
- **Mozambique**
- **South Sudan**
- **Swaziland**
- **Zambia**
- **Zimbabwe**

Thank You!!