



CLIMATE CHANGE SUMMIT – AFRICA 2018
ABIDJAN – IVORY COAST, JUNE 2018

SETTING UP AFRICAN SECTORAL ROADMAPS



Organized by





Introduction

Everybody agrees that current levels of ambition, regarding both mitigation and adaptation concerns, fall far below the objectives set by the Paris Climate Agreement. In the absence of real sectoral plans (on mobility, energy, food, etc.), the Paris objectives will not be achieved: this was self-evident when the agreement was adopted, and it will be part of the equation in 2018 when will be engaged the decisive phase of the Facilitative Dialogue (Talanoa Dialogue) between States Parties to the Agreement and the UNFCCC to raise the ambition level in the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC). At the African level, too many national contributions still do not take into consideration the action of non-state actors and particularly the territorial dimension of climate action and civil society's involvement.

In this context, the [Climate Chance Association](#) offers to take the role of an “assembler”, to connect the continent's diversity of actors and to provide opportunities of networking, to provide access to strategical information (on replicable good practices, access to finance, capacity building, etc.). **The main objective is the formation of action coalitions to multiply projects and strengthen the capacity for action against climate change in Africa.**

The Climate Chance Africa Summit 2018 brought together climate non-state actors in Africa and made possible the development of sectoral and operational roadmaps adapted to the context of African territories. These African roadmaps are carried by coalitions of actors involved in African territories. The roadmaps make the link between climate and development issues (by mentioning the impact of climate actions on Sustainable Development Goals (SDG), give importance to high stakes of adaptation on the continent, propose to connect international climate funders and field actors, and involve African non-state climate actors in their diversity. They are designed to create a favorable environment for action, to disseminate strategical information and to strengthen climate action in Africa. The international thematic coalitions supported by the Climate Chance Association took part in this summit, and in the elaboration and support of these African roadmaps.

The Marrakech Partnership (MP-GCA), launched by the High-level Champions for climate, provides a privileged space for exchange between States and non-state actors. Theses African roadmaps are part of the regionalization process of the MP-GCA (UNFCCC Action Agenda) and will foster the global effort by reinforcing the environment for climate action in Africa in the sectors concerned.

In the long run, one of the roadmaps' objectives could be to influence African NDCs' revision, by demonstrating the role of non-state actors in reviewing the ambition of national climate policies.

AFRICAN SECTORAL ROADMAPS

The sectoral roadmaps presented below are the result of a concertation process initiated by the Climate Chance Association, during the Climate Chance Summit – Africa 2018, held on 28th and 29th June 2019 in Abidjan – Ivory Coast. It is based on the “Talanoa Dialogue” framework.

It is proposed to initially target on two or three initiatives per coalition, which are to be included in all the coalitions' roadmaps in order to be realistic and to be able to measure progress. Some example of initiatives is: mapping of replicable good practices, dissemination of strategic information (funding or training opportunities, etc.), defining a common agenda for each coalition, etc.



Workshop report - Financing workshop

Climate Chance Africa Summit

Abidjan – 28 June 2018

Roadmap of the coalition

Access to finance for African non-State actors

UCLG / UCLG-A, FMDV, GERES, Mali – Folkecenter – Neytaa, WECF

I – WHERE ARE WE?

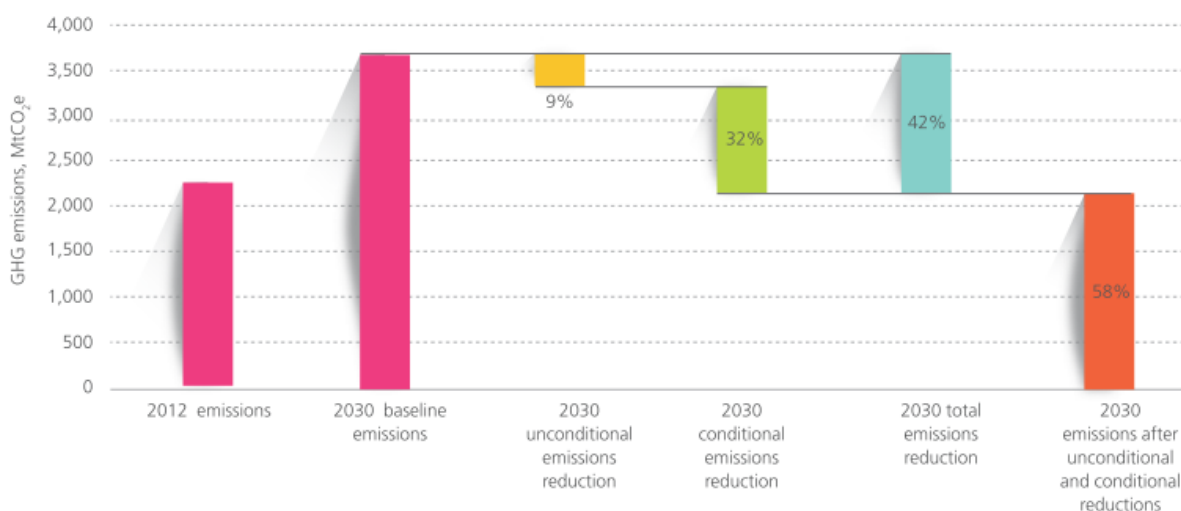
The lack of financial resources for the implementation of African NDCs is expressed by all as a major barrier. International climate financial flows to sub-Saharan Africa are stable at USD 12 billion (with about 20% going to South Africa).

The costs of adaptation could represent up to 6% of the African continent's GDP in a world at +4°C (1% in a world below +2°C). They are estimated to represent between 50 and 95 billion USD per year by 2050.

Conditional or unconditional efforts

Many African countries submitted mitigation commitments through their NDCs in 2015, provided that they have access to international climate finance. Only a quarter of these commitments are not conditional.

Figure 2-4: Quantified conditional and unconditional GHG emissions reductions in African INDCs





Note: This analysis includes data for 36 countries for which a quantified 2030 business as usual baseline and quantified emissions reductions are available in their INDS: Angola, Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Comoros, Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, São Tomé and Príncipe, Senegal, Seychelles, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Source: Adapted from AfDB / Vivid Economics

However, the total costs expressed by the 44 African countries that have registered their NDC amount to USD 2,350 billion by 2030 (i.e., in relation to the continent's population, about USD 2,000 per capita), far from the current figures for international climate finance flows. Among the countries that have clearly expressed the distribution between external and internal sources of financing, about 70% of the costs should be covered by international climate finance¹. In other words, African countries are willing to invest only 600 USD/inhabitant over 15 years (40 USD/year/inhabitant) to commit their country to low-carbon and resilient trajectories.

This is consistent with an observation made during the workshop: States must be encouraged to assume their responsibilities and non-state actors must put pressure on States to ensure that budgets are based on good practices at all territorial levels.

IED Africa presented its project (2015-2018; funded by UK Aid) to decentralize climate finance to rural local authorities in the Kaffrine department of Senegal (<https://www.neareast.org/braced/>). Several important points were highlighted, including the need to work simultaneously on several frameworks and territorial levels, in particular:

- i) the use of existing decentralisation financing channels has made it possible to operationalise certain aspects of the legal provisions on decentralisation, by making the competences of recently created local authorities (departments and municipalities) operational with additional funding and by clarifying the relations between administrative authorities and local authorities;
- ii) support for municipalities in climate territorial planning (and related budgeting);
- iii) creation of a platform of national stakeholders on decentralized climate change financing (including the Ministry of Environment, the Ministry of Decentralization, the Directorate of Environment and Classified Institutions (DECI), the PNDL, the Ecological Monitoring Centre (EMC), FAO, Enda and IED Africa).

Access to climate finance for non-state actors

While African states have difficulty accessing international climate finance, the situation is even more complex for non-state actors. For example, in 2016, only 3% of multilateral adaptation funding (USD 197 million out of USD 6.2 billion worldwide) was allocated to recipients from the private sector.

Several observations are made :

- The weakness of the definition of institutional frameworks for NSAs' access to climate finance,
- The poor financial structure/engineering of projects, which does not "reassure" donors, especially when it comes to loans
- In the case of local authorities, political difficulties may arise,
- Lack of trust in NSAs: "it takes the signature of the whole world to be able to submit a project". These donor requirements sometimes run counter to the laws and decentralization dynamics of the States themselves.
- Etc.

¹ Source: African NDCs Gap Analysis Report, African Development Bank, 2018



These difficulties are exacerbated in rural areas, where the size of projects is too small. This is the case, for example, in Benin in the Department of Collines, where 6 communes have been grouped together in inter-municipality since 2009 around a Territorial Project for 2040, led by the Groupement Intermunicipal des Collines (GIC). Despite several years of technical support by national and international experts, the GIC is struggling to mobilize multilateral climate financing and it has been refused funding from the African Development Bank's Adaptation Fund and Climate Fund.

In addition, stakeholders point out gaps in the dissemination of information on multilateral donors' calls for projects, as the channels are often informal/intermediate. When projects are submitted, feedback is limited, except from some more exemplary donors (European Union, Green Climate Fund), which hinders the ability to learn from mistakes.

II – WHERE WE WANT TO GO?

A l'issue de la première partie de l'atelier portant sur les constats, deux objectifs généraux ont été proposés et discutés ; il s'agit essentiellement d'activer des synergies.

OBJECTIVE 1:

Improve the dissemination of information on climate financing available to non-state actors.

OBJECTIVE 2:

Improve the partnership framework between state and non-state actors (legal, financial, etc.) calling for urgent action by all.

There was general consensus on these objectives. The proposals to implement them are numerous and require further reflection, in particular:

Objective 1

Regarding the objective of disseminating information, several proposals were made in the workshop, but require in-depth reflection on the means and coordination with existing initiatives:

- Create a network of climate focal points in local governments (even on a voluntary basis), and train them to share information => such an initiative can build on existing community networks (e.g. Covenant of Mayors-Sub Saharian Africa)
- Create regional environmental agencies to disseminate information on funding, particularly at the local level => possible role of ECOWAS/CILSS regional model institutions?
- Promote/enhance existing guides: for example, the Cross-border Operational Mission (<http://www.espaces-transfrontaliers.org/la-mot/missions-mot/>) will be issuing a practical guide in September/October 2018 and may also put a database on existing financing tools online (especially for the territories).
- Climate Chance will make available, on its climate action portal, bibliographic resources in French and English on available funding sources (by the end of 2018 www.climate-chance.org)



Objective 2

Several participants stressed the importance of disseminating information; in particular, they considered that territorial actors do not understand the language of the NDCs and that they should be translated into more tangible objectives (jobs, etc.).

The role of African States themselves was also highlighted as well as the fact that mobilization of local sources of financing should be a priority (e. g. through the levying of taxes on polluting companies). Sometimes legal and regulatory frameworks are in place; however, they are not applied (see the example of the new Mining Code in Guinea). There is therefore a need to work on the advocacy messages of non-state actors in countries to advance this issue of NDC funding by states themselves.

Donors regularly point out that they have difficulty identifying good climate projects. This is due on one hand to the submission of projects that "do not speak the language of the donor", including on financial engineering and refer to the capacity building needs of project leaders. On the other hand, there is an insufficient connection between project leaders and funders. The organisation of match-making events between project leaders and funding providers could be a way to improve contacts. In addition, on capacity building for structuring "bankable" projects, several important initiatives should be highlighted:

- The Adapt'Action Facility of the French Development Agency
- The launch of the Africa NDC Hub by the African Development Bank (<https://www.afdb.org/fr/topics-and-sectors/initiatives-partnerships/africa-ndc-hub/>)
- The services and programmes developed and provided by the FMDV in Africa to help to meet needs of locating climate financing at the territorial level: training of actors on the availability of financing tools and models, technical and financial preparation of projects, creation of appropriate investment environments, strengthening of financial intermediation or even matchmaking between project leaders and the technical and financial solutions of public, private and institutional actors.
- Climate KIC: preparation of online training modules and physical workshops to be held at the end of the year in Africa on the financing of urban infrastructure dealing with climate change consequences; and proposal for coaching project leaders by technical and financial experts.
- Etc.

III – HOW TO GET THERE?

It is necessary to be realistic about the capacity of the actors to be mobilized in collective efforts, without a leader dedicating 100% of his/her time. The Climate Chance Association cannot provide a full-time human resource and relies on the actors involved in the coalition.

1. As such, it is proposed to initially target only two or three initiatives, which are to be included in the 2018/2019 roadmap in order to be realistic and to be able to measure progress.
 - Mapping

We propose that coalition members continuously carry out a mapping of interesting actors, good practices and projects that have a particular impact and can be replicated on a large scale.

Coalition members will be able to communicate these elements to the Climate Chance Association Team, which will showcase them in its Climate Action Portal, in its Library of thematic documentary resources and in the Observatory's annual report.

- Dissemination of information



To facilitate communication, a mailing group financements.climat.Af@climate-chance.org was created in order to encourage exchanges between actors who participated in the workshop. It will gradually accommodate new members. This is not necessarily the final tool, and a discussion will be conducted to determine which collaborative tool could be the most effective in the context of a multi-stakeholder approach in Africa.

A mailing list will allow to share all relevant information in the sector, such as: funding opportunities, calls for projects, training opportunities, interesting events, etc. It will be able to gradually welcome new members on request to the Climate Chance association team.

- Common Agenda

Define the common agenda of the coalition in question, the next steps to evaluate the progress made, the next events to meet or present progress, etc.

The coalition supporting this roadmap is co-managed by the following organizations:

UCLG / UCLG-A, FMDV, GERES, Mali – Folkecenter – Neytaa, WECF

Report Workshop 2 on Education and Training on Climate Change in Africa

Climate Chance Summit Africa 2018

ROAD MAP OF THE COALITION FOR

EDUCATION AND TRAINING ON CLIMATE CHANGE IN AFRICA

CliMates ; Les Petits Débrouillards ; RAEDD ; Institut National Polytechnique – Houphouet-Boigny ; Ecole des Métiers de l’Environnement / UniLaSalle ; France Volontaires.

«Good education is the one that teaches you to change your path in meeting new goals» «Rather than embed sustainable development into education, you should educate for sustainable development. » (J. Bregeon, Ecole des Métiers de l’Environnement / UniLaSalle)

I – WHERE ARE WE ?

In Africa, where the population is very young, education and vocational training are major elements of climate change adaptation and the fight against poverty, which is a critical issue for the continent. Africa also has a high potential to promote local and traditional knowledge in the context of adaptation to climate change. This workshop started with the identification of several observations :

1. Education and training of populations are effective tools to address the challenges of climate change. Indeed, education improves knowledge, the ability to better understand and process information, and risk assessment. It also improves socio-economic status and social capital. All this contributes to improving the skills needed to adapt to the effects of climate change. However, it is difficult to deliver quality education in a safe learning environment in a number of regions in Africa due to a lack of education policies.



2. In addition, education systems in Africa are sometimes outdated and inadequate in the face of the climate crisis. We have also often found that few training courses on the subject were made available to educators and trainers, certainly due to a lack of resources and human resources.
3. On the other hand, there is a lack of political will, and new educational strategies are struggling to emerge. According to the RAEDD, Cameroon has ratified legislation to implement education for sustainable development, but the programmes have not yet taken into account the challenges of sustainable development and climate change. However, several African countries are already facing the threat of natural disasters exacerbated by climate change (accelerated desertification, floods, retreating coastlines, etc.), but do not have the capacity to adapt to climate change or to formulate mitigation policies. If they want to continue on the path of sustainable development, these capacities should be strengthened.
4. Access to information on the climate crisis is a major issue for educators, trainers and scientists. Indeed, there is a lack of knowledge sharing in education for sustainable development, and often data are only partially collected in databases which could allow in-depth studies to be carried out in order to develop better mitigation and adaptation policies.
5. The workshop participants also pointed out that environmental protection associations in African countries that wish to carry out awareness-raising or training activities must face internal organisational problems that reduce the effectiveness and scope of their actions. They also noted that young people's involvement remains insufficient; they are often not very involved in these issues, which nevertheless affect them directly, leaving room for other priorities such as job search. On the other hand, there is little articulation between the problems of climate change and other environmental issues: biodiversity, desertification, pollution, and others.
6. Some good practices were presented during the workshop:
 - BICICI has set up projects having positive impact on its employees. In Côte d'Ivoire in particular, they have enabled the implementation of new farming techniques (in organic or permaculture), or the generation of biogas from agricultural waste.
 - Some organisations, such as France Volontaires, integrate national and international volunteering into climate and ecological transition policies to facilitate the involvement of young people in the field. They also enable the setting up of networks that coordinate young people with civil society organisations. This support provides the opportunity to train local actors in the area of voluntary mobilization in order to increase the impact and planning of their actions. CliMates Mali has joined France Volontaires on youth training by focusing on eight non-formal education projects such as COP in My City, Sommet Vert, une Famille un Arbre, etc. Universities, such as the Institut Polytechnique Houphouët Boigny, are offering training adapted to the new realities in partnership with European universities, while working in the field with NGOs.

Even if raising awareness among young people and the local population in a formal or informal way remains a priority, the actors on the ground are facing a lack of financial resources.



II – WHERE DO WE WANT TO GO?

How to redefine education in the face disruption caused by climate change?

In order to redefine education to meet the new challenges posed by climate change, the education system must be reviewed and be changed in terms of its attitude towards the climate issues. Education must be focused on sustainable development, but also on citizenship as a mean of promoting common values.

Environmental education of the population. Development of environmental training modules for young people to mainstream and integrate climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction in the education sector. Quality environmental education is a key component of adaptive capacity, i.e. the knowledge and skills needed to adapt lives and livelihoods to the economic, social and ecological realities associated with climate change. However, for education to have transformative power, it must be based on:

- 1/ active, inclusive and participatory teaching and learning processes
- 2/ qualified and stimulating teachers
- 3/ links with communities and local issues. Practice and the application of knowledge to concrete cases (and in the proximity) is necessary to raise awareness.

Adult Awareness Campaign, such as the implementation of UNESCO's Global Programme of Action (GAP) on Education for Sustainable Development (ESD). Find the detailed roadmap and the four strategic implementation points here: <https://en.unesco.org/gap/implementation>.

Training of elected officials. Dissemination of information and good practices that can be identified around the world. This type of training would provide the African continent with more critical, informed and aware decision-makers on the link between climate change and sustainable development, frameworks that will be able to ensure strategic monitoring for the integration of the climate change dimension into the planning and budgeting process of projects and public policies.

Involvement of local actors specializing in technical issues and training to ensure the quality of the information transmitted and the right channel of dissemination in order to raise awareness among young people and empower them in the implementation of the information strategy.

Mobilize and involve national and local media actors in communication and public information.

Financing challenges. Promote regular access to direct financial resources and develop inclusive funding mechanisms to facilitate multi-stakeholder partnerships (authorities, specialised organisations, youth organisations, voluntary organisations, etc.). Also create partnerships between associations in the South to enable them to reach a minimum size to access funding and to "accumulate" knowledge about donor procedures. These funding mechanisms would allow the support training for small structures to be funded, including regional training for a number of organisations (which could be used for networking). One of the outcomes of this initiative will be to strengthen the NDCs of African countries.



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- Mapping

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Coalition members will be able to communicate this information to the Climate Chance Association, which will highlight them in its Climate Action Portal, in its Library of thematic documentary resources and in the Observatory's annual report.

The first proposal: The first proposal is to carry out an in-depth mapping of African actors in climate change education and training, and then to mobilize the major actors who are not yet represented in this coalition.

- Dissemination of information

To facilitate communication, a mailing group education.af@climate-chance.org was created in order to encourage exchanges between actors who participated in the workshop. It will gradually accommodate new members. This is not necessarily the final tool, and a discussion will be conducted to determine which collaborative tool could be the most effective in the context of a multi-stakeholder approach in Africa.

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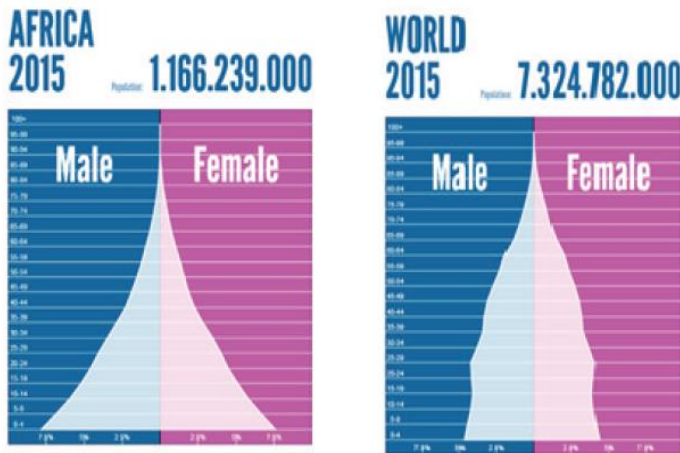
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ROAD MAP FOR DEVELOPMENT OF AFRICAN CITIES IN A SUSTAINABLE WAY

I – WHERE ARE WE?

PYRAMIDES DES AGES DU CONTINENT AFRICAIN ET DANS LE MONDE EN 2015



Link to this graph: <https://populationpyramid.net/africa/2015/>

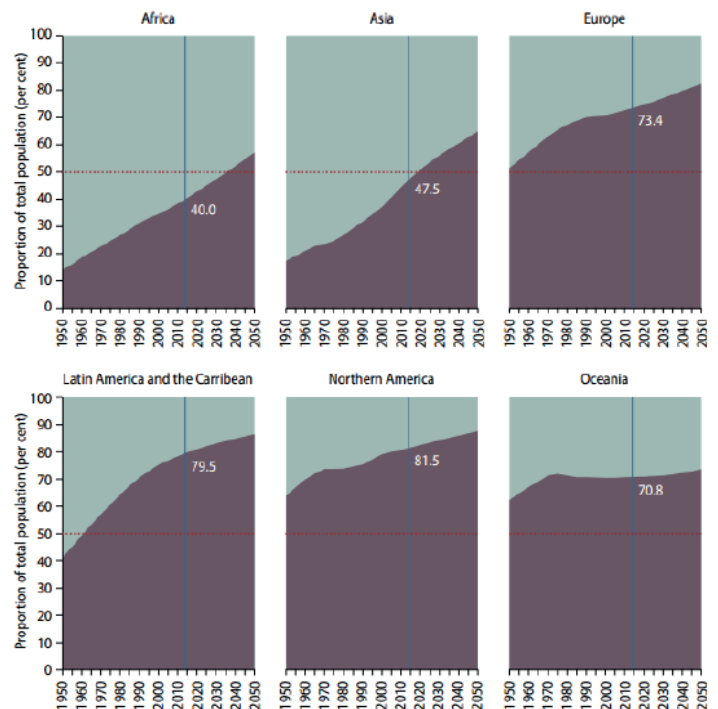
Sources: UN-Habitat

Africa will have, depending on the morphology of its age pyramid, a broader base than other continents in the world. This young population will generate significant population growth potential in African cities over the coming decades. At the same time, this growth potential constitutes a major challenge on the continent of the 21st Century. Countries and cities must therefore acquire the necessary skills to ensure jobs and services and anticipate these new needs in order to turn this potential into an opportunity, through sustainable and well-planned urbanization, that will facilitate innovation, capacity building and economic opportunities.

In addition to this population growth, there is also an increase in the urban population. All continents have high rates of urbanization, but this rate will gradually decrease over the next 50 years, except in Africa where growth will continue. The urban population in Africa is expected to increase from 15% in 1960 to 60% in 2050.

The demographic challenges of most African cities are therefore immense, socially, economically... but also in terms of climate change. Indeed, the energy consumption of fast-growing cities raises the question of the impacts on climate change and the need to anticipate today the infrastructures essential for their adaptation. The priority of African cities, particularly sub-Saharan ones, for the next decade must therefore address both the pursuit of mitigation, based on the modification of production patterns (which is now mainly based on the use of fossil fuels), and the reduction of their vulnerability to the effects of

World Urbanisation Rates to 2050



Source: World Urbanisation Prospects



climate change. More than fifteen cities with more than one million inhabitants are located in coastal areas. These areas are twice as vulnerable, particularly because of their high concentration of people, activities and infrastructures, and they are exposed to:

- Sea level rise, erosion and submergence of coastal areas;
- Urban flooding and ground subsidence, due to the density of the building, the impermeability of the soil and the absence of vegetation, which often prevents effective natural water drainage;
- The formation of heat islands in city centres, with temperatures 2 to 3 degrees higher than those found on the outskirts;
- Water scarcity.

How can we organize rapidly growing cities to enable all city dwellers to benefit from decent jobs, services and housing while linking these needs to climate issues? How can we create a virtuous circle between cities and climate, since urban societies contribute to reinforcing or even creating their own vulnerability?

These trends are the structuring elements of all the major issues, and challenge more than ever the role of urban planning documents in the intense growth of African cities. Indeed, African cities are facing the effects of climate change on a daily basis, which exacerbates already sensitive areas of concern.

Based on an understanding of these issues, the Sustainable Development workshop (held during the Climate Chance Africa 2018 Summit, in Abidjan - Côte d'Ivoire, on 28 and 29 June 2018) focused on the general question of "What is the future African city"? From this, 6 main observations, which also appear to be needs to be addressed in African cities, emerged from this reflection:

The non-existence and/or lack of application of planning tools. Urban plans, blueprints and local urban plans are prepared but there is no monitoring and enforcement, no prospects for the development of these documents that are not under the control of the authorities. There is no transparency on how the city is being constructed.

Climate change is compounding the already existing challenges of community urban planning policies. The adaptation of territories requires long-term planning, as well as prior observation and diagnosis, therefore it must be taken into account as part of an approach to urban planning, that should start from the long-term perspective. Going further in this spirit, competent actors in the regulations of urban planning should have a role in preparing territories for the effects of climate change. As urban planning schemes and plans are under the control of the municipalities, it is up to local elected officials to set guidelines and operational frameworks for climate adaptation.

Related questions:



- What is the allocation of competences between "central" administration and decentralized, or even communal services? Depending on the country, the distribution of competences is more or less decentralised.
- What human resources are available to carry out this task?



- What are the tools to monitor the growth of cities: land registry? Planning permission?

2.

The place of the slums and informal constructions and the lack of housing accessible to all. The factors limiting access to housing, particularly social housing, are due to the fact that people tend to favour purchasing/ private property/private homes over renting. On the other hand, these social housing facilities, which must be provided for a social class in difficulty, are only accessible to higher social classes (mainly employees). In addition to the difficulty to build social housing, there is the difficulty to reach/target the most vulnerable populations, those for whom these housing units are initially intended. There is therefore a real challenge here to develop basic facilities, particularly since these populations living in precarious neighbourhoods are the most vulnerable populations to the impacts of climate change. The facts are clear: the profile of populations with the lowest resilience capacities is similar: a high level of poverty, high density and high exposure to extreme weather events.

Related questions:

- Who finances public facilities in the city?
- What contribution can individuals and public institutions make?

3.

The search for a cultural structure and the role of the village. The African city of tomorrow will be endowed with a real African identity inspired by the "Africanness of the village". The city would then be similar to the system of medium-sized towns and villages that admit distinctive African traditional habitats and customs. Like villages, cities would be shaped by their inhabitants, and would thus more easily take into account climatic factors.

For more information: https://www.lemonde.fr/afrique/article/2017/08/11/a-lome-sename-koffi-agbodjinou-veut-transposer-les-codes-du-village-a-la-ville_5171569_3212.html

4.

Intense pollution in the city. waste, emissions, waste water treatment, air pollution.... Africa is responsible for only 3.8% of the world's total greenhouse gas emissions (according to the World Bank). However, its rapid urbanization is leading the continent onto a significant downward trajectory of environmental degradation. Although by international standards, African urbanization has a low level of industrialization, motorization and technology, its high dependency on biomass fuels explains the high level of fine particles in the atmosphere (PM2.5 and PM10) compared to other regions (the World Bank).

5.

Crumbling cities. The connectivity of African cities is a major obstacle to their development; most African cities are disconnected in the sense that they are characterized by spatial dispersion. The structures are dispersed in small neighbourhoods; companies are far from each other and therefore limit economic opportunities. The theory of urbanization externalities emphasizes that the variety of activities in a geographical region promotes knowledge on externalities, innovation, cross-fertilization of ideas, and economic growth. It is

the city that brings together a diversity of different but complementary actors and sectors. The city is a key unit of economic and social organization, stimulating innovation and entrepreneurship. Moreover, there is also a lack of connectivity between transport modes and activities, that limit these positive effects, among other things. Travel length must be limited through urban planning, and living and working places must be relocated, especially in order to reduce the use of private vehicles and thus reduce already significant air pollution.

Good practices that can be replicated or developed were also raised during the workshop:



II – WHERE DO WE WANT TO GO?

Following the first part of the workshop, which was focusing on the findings, as well as basing on 5 areas of reflection, potential actions for the coalition were proposed and discussed;

it is essentially a question of activating synergies.



POTENTIAL FOR ACTION

Environmental education of the population. Environmental training module for young people: mainstreaming and integrating climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction in the education sector. Quality environmental education is a key component of adaptive capacities, i.e. the knowledge and skills needed to adapt lives and livelihoods to the economic, social and ecological realities associated with climate change. However, for education to have transformative power, it must be based on:

1/ Active, inclusive and participatory teaching and learning processes

2/ qualified and stimulating teachers

3/ links with communities and local issues. Indeed, the practice and application of knowledge to concrete cases (and in the vicinity) is necessary to raise awareness.

- Adult Awareness Campaign. Such as the implementation of UNESCO's Global Programme of Action (GAP) on Education for Sustainable Development (ESD). Find the detailed roadmap and the four strategic implementation points here: <https://en.unesco.org/gap/implementation>

Training of elected officials. Dissemination of information and good practices that can be found around the world. This type of training would provide the continent with critical, informed and aware decision makers on the link between climate change and sustainable development, frameworks that will be able to ensure strategic monitoring for the integration of the climate change dimension into the project planning and budgeting process.

Initiate a redesign of the distribution of powers to enable action as close as possible to the territories. Strategic reflection on climate must resituate the place and role of territories as a pivot, as a place of collective awareness, mobilization and creative action. However, various shortcomings hamper the decentralization and accountability process at subnational levels. Meeting this challenge requires bolder decentralization policies and more endogenous and forward-looking local development processes.

Develop an efficient energy and waste management system. "Waste is the future, it can be used and recycled, it is intrinsically linked to energy issues". Some cities facing rapid urbanization produce a significant amount of waste. This poorly managed waste is a major source of pollution for people and the environment. But if well managed, it would offer many opportunities and benefits, especially for agriculture (the city's waste contains an average compostable potential of 68%). The agricultural recovery of urban waste appears to be an appropriate solution for obtaining compost for the benefit of farmers and for integrated and effective urban-rural adaptation to climate change.

ACTORS TO BE MOBILIZED

Civil society to be more involved. It is important to understand the challenges of the sustainable city in order to better accept the measures. For example, if the population understood the importance of rainwater drainage channels, they would not be blocked by waste.

1.

2.

Local elected officials

National and international donors

Development companies

INFORMATION CHALLENGES

The network of African urban planning agencies currently being set up. Involvement of 6 new countries (Senegal, Côte d'Ivoire, Cameroon, Mali, Niger, Burkina Faso) in the global network of urban planning agencies to join forces. An Urban Planning Agency is a tool that aims to promote and consult stakeholders at several levels (from the islet to the region to the State...).

3.

Search for a process for all countries. Synergize all stakeholders for a clear and unified vision in all areas (fight against a sectorization of actions).

Make information accessible and raise awareness of the challenges of sustainable African cities. Through individual responsibility, i.e. a progressive awareness of each individual's own responsibility for the sustainable development of society. How to organize waste if the population is not sensitized? → Act on a small scale, initiate co-responsibility (this is what can work in Africa, people feel alienated from climate issues).

TRAINING CHALLENGES

Need for a network of recognised operators/planners to be more involved in projects (today, international planners are preferred). There are trainings, but they are not known.

4.

Training of elected officials and dissemination of good practices. Example: Fundamental work carried out by urban planning agencies: mayors are not always sufficiently trained and yet take very important decisions at the local level. There is a need to popularize dialogue between planners and decision-makers, a need to consult experts who are familiar with the challenges of the African city and who carry out prospective studies on climate change, to be considered in advance.

FINANCING CHALLENGES

Promote regular access to direct financial resources for the implementation of National Determined Contributions (NDC), or for municipalities for example, through local taxation. For this action, it is necessary first to ensure that local authorities have the competence to raise such taxes and to ensure that the prerequisites are met to implement the measure (example: the implementation of a housing tax implies in advance to fight against informal housing).

Motivating PPPs (public/private partnership) can be a solution that can provide financial resources to support adaptation or mitigation projects.

III – HOW TO GET THERE?

It is necessary to be realistic about the capacity of the actors to be mobilized in collective efforts, without a leader dedicating 100% of his/her time. The Climate Chance Association cannot provide a full-time human resource and relies on the actors involved in the coalition.

As such, it is proposed to initially target only two or three initiatives, which are to be included in the 2018/2019 roadmap in order to be realistic and to be able to measure progress.

- Establish new Urban Planning Agencies

During the side event organized by the FNAU on 27/06, a provisional team of 6 countries expressed an interest in setting up an Urban Planning Agency in their city and committed themselves to defining a geographical area of action and a draft action plan by Africities. This commitment seems to be one of the solutions to be considered in order to meet the objectives identified above, by implementing this tool at the heart of multi-stakeholder climate coordination.



The 6 countries and their representatives:

Senegal: M. Diop
Ivory Coast : M. Kone
Cameroun : M. Koono
Mali : M. Kante
Niger : M. Abdou Aden
Burkina Faso : M. Béouindé

- Mapping

We propose that the members of the coalition continuously carry out a mapping of interesting actors, good practices and projects that have a particular impact and can be replicated on a large scale.

Coalition members will be able to communicate these elements to the Climate Chance Association, which will highlight them in its Climate Action Portal, in its Library of thematic documentary resources and in the Observatory's annual report.

- Dissemination of information

To facilitate communication, a mailing group villes-durables.Af@climate-chance.org was created in order to encourage exchanges between actors who participated in the workshop. It will gradually accommodate new members. This is not necessarily the final tool, and a discussion will be conducted to determine which collaborative tool could be the most effective in the context of a multi-stakeholder approach in Africa.



A mailing list will allow to share all relevant information in the sector, such as: funding opportunities, calls for projects, training opportunities, interesting events, etc. It will be able to gradually welcome new members on request to the Climate Chance association team.

- Common Agenda

Define the common agenda of the coalition in question, the next steps to evaluate the progress made, the next events to meet or present progress, etc.

The coalition supporting this roadmap is co-managed by the following organizations:

FNAU, MTPA

Report Workshop 5: Agriculture, Food, Reforestation

Climate Chance Summit Africa 2018 - Abidjan 28 June 2018

Roadmap of the coalition

Agriculture, Food, Reforestation

ARF, AVSF, Eating City, Let's Food Cities, ROPPA, REFACC

Agriculture is the main livelihood in many developing countries, especially in Africa. Agriculture is also one of the most vulnerable to climate change sector, as the last affects all factors and resources required for ensuring proper practice, with particular acuity in sub-Saharan Africa. Water resources, land degradation, desertification, land tenure and seeds access rights... climate collectively captures all farming difficulties and forces farmers and societies to adapt.

I - WHERE ARE WE?

- Recapitulation of previous work of the Agriculture and Food coalition

During the World Climate Chance Summit 2016 in Nantes, the Agriculture and Food Coalition had laid down the principle that it is not possible to consider agricultural issues without thinking about the food security concept. This cross-cutting issue, which affects both rural and urban population, must be approached from a territorial perspective and according to the realities of the scales. We should also reconsider the means we use to ensure food security. Indeed, agriculture is incredibly complex domain to address. For example, access to land is equally question of the rights of indigenous peoples as well as the question of gender equality. Agriculture is incredibly composite domain and touches multiple sectors therefore it should involve participation of multiple actors to assure its sustainable advancement. Following this logic, the territorial approach remains the only way to develop sustainable agriculture.

- In Africa, prevalence of family farming



Agriculture is a central element of the West African economy, accounting for 30 to 50% of GDP depending on the country and constitutes the largest source of income and livelihood for 70 to 80% of the population. Family farming, according to the Centre for International Cooperation in Agricultural Research for Development (CIRAD), accounts for over 50% of the assets of the African continent. As already noted by the Agriculture coalition (Réseau des organisations paysannes et de producteurs de l'Afrique de l'Ouest (ROPPA) and The United Regions Organization / Forum of Regional Governments and Global Associations of Regions (ORU-FOGAR)) at the Climate & Territories Summit (Lyon July 2015), "family farming has already shown its benefits in terms of poverty reduction and food security, but also in terms of environmental protection, energy efficiency and the creation / maintenance of socially responsible jobs". In addition, for several years now, FAO reports have emphasized the need to valorise and preserve traditional products from family farming.

As Mr. Aurélien Alain Godefroy and Mr. Ayi LAKOUSSAN, of the Network of Peasant Organizations and Agricultural Producers of West Africa - ROPPA, recalled during the exchanges: "Today, 90% of West Africa's agricultural production is from family farming, but it is extremely vulnerable to climate change. There is therefore a huge challenge to overcome in order to feed the population in a sustainable way in a context of sharply increasing African demographics. The challenge is to feed in a sustainable way in quality and quantity. ROPPA also recalled that "the transformation and transition to sustainable agriculture must be ensured by agroecology and this to claim food in order to claim food security or even the sovereignty of our countries". It is therefore necessary to increase productivity in a responsible way to achieve food and nutritional security and even food sovereignty. It should be recalled that land governance, training, and food security are objectives of the United Nations' sustainable development agenda.

- But public subsidies for agriculture support are insufficient.

In Africa, the environment is still generally not conducive to the development of agri-food sectors, due to low public support expenditure and a high dependence on external aid from some countries. In Africa, between 1980 and 2016, support expenditure grew at half the rate of agricultural value added. So structuring investments should be a priority in the agricultural sector, subsidies remain mainly (1/3) dedicated to inputs (especially fertilizers). Changes in agriculture in Africa are already underway due to the effects of climate change

Thus, adaptation to climate change also needs to be massively financed and this financing should be accessible to farmers' organizations in particular.

- Land degradation and desertification phenomena are increasing.

The Agriculture and Food coalition has already insisted on this point at the World Climate Chance Summit 2016 in Nantes, saying that: "the restoration of degraded soils is one of the keys to mitigation and adaptation". This is particularly important in the context of the African continent.

- Success stories in this complex context.

The first example of success story was presented by FNGM network Burkina Faso. It is a farmers' organization created in 1967, whose philosophy is to "develop without damaging". The climatic realities of the northern region, bordering the Sahel, have pushed farmers reclaim degraded land through watershed management as well as through the agroecological techniques now widespread in the country: half-moons, zai, stony cords. As a result, 100 hectares have been recovered and this number is continuing to grow today. The network brings together 90 unions all over Burkina Faso. However, the network is blocked by the challenges of extension and scale up due to lack of resources.

Another example of positive change presented during workshop, discussed the input given by the multiplication of cooperatives, especially female ones, such as women's resilience program. This programme allowed to recover 9 hectares of land for women in 3 villages.



The programme aims to reduce the workload of these women but also to reduce energy consumption, closely linked to their financial means, by working on their energy autonomy. As the region suffers from rural exodus of young people and men, women are deprived of land to farm. The programme makes it possible to reduce women's workload and to secure their situations, especially in terms of their gender equality, as well as to rationalize the use of resources like water in a sustainable way.

The example of the initiatives that are directed to and based on youth participation was mentioned by Central African Youth Network on Water and Climate. This network's activity addresses the question "where does youth want to go?". In particular, this network has made it possible to set up drip irrigation systems in Burkina Faso, which are easy to manage, inexpensive and allow to double productivity. However, the doubling of yields raises the question of the saturation of the market and thus the disappearance of room for farmers, which forces the latter to undertake extreme measures. For example, in northern Cameroon, around the Lake Chad, there is ongoing process of desertification. Agricultural practices employed there are traditional. As a result, the situation is aggravated. However, as was mentioned by Central African Youth Network on Water and Climate during the workshop: "It is not a question of bad will of the farmers, they are looking for ways to adapt but too few organizations are investing. It is necessary to train the young people explaining that the production via the agroecology is profitable. But there is still important work to be done: market research".

- Training opportunities.

In terms of training opportunities in the region, the situation is improving. For example: ROPPA is in possession of 2 international agro ecological centers formed by relay farmers, 11 pedagogical modules of agro forestry through family farming. At the regional level, within The Programme for the Promotion of Family Farming in West Africa (PAFAO), which has been jointly supported since 2009 by the Fondation of France and the French Committee for International Solidarity (CFSI), there have been reached 4 main results: setting up of farmer agriculture, creation of 3 national farmer organizations, introduction of 14 capitalization sheets (in Burkina Faso for example, fact sheet on farmers' seeds, in Mali: women's empowerment).

Today ROPPA is changing the situation in West Africa, whose agriculture in recent decades has been based on inputs and cotton. Agro-ecology has not gained ground yet, but we are responding to the fundamental problem of quality and quantity. Our difficulties lie in having sufficient influence on agricultural policies at all levels.

As been noted by Caroline Piquet of AFD, there are numerous interesting initiatives with good results on the ground, which, however, needs improvement either in the domain of communication (which is primordial in this sector) or urges for improvement in particular in amplification and replication of the activities' scale.

- Agroecology, credible alternative in Africa

As was already noted in the founding text of the Agriculture coalition, it is equally important in the context of African development to foster sustainable agricultural models, such as agroecology and sustainable aquaculture, which are less consuming in fossil energy and inputs (unlike industrialized and intensive agriculture that consumes a lot of energy for mechanization, fertilizers and pesticides), while improving soil fertility and carbon storage.

Examples given in the workshop:

- 2 farmer agro ecological centers: Niélény's 11 training modules
- Niger's agroecological techniques
- Inter networks - 3 practical OP territories
- ROPPA - 14 experience sheets in 3 countries / rice fertilization / farmer seeds / water and soil conservation / empowering rural women
- ROPPA / Alliance for the Farmer Agroecology Coalition IPES Food and other NGOs



- Smart agriculture in Africa

During the workshop, 3 pillars of smart agriculture has been marked as paramount: increased productivity / adaptation / mitigation. Federica Matteoli – FAO presented an initiative supported by FAO, namely - Global Alliance for Climate-Smart Agriculture (GACSA). Today this alliance brings together 2,500 people from more than 200 member organizations, including around 50 African members.

Examples of success provided by Tosi Mpanu Mpanu, Board Member of the Green Fund: “In the margins of COP21, two African smart agriculture initiatives were launched: the first –on renewable energy and the second – on adaptation”. This has motivated the countries of the North to support these initiatives (10,000 megawatts for 2020 for example for energy), and to gather bring financial support up to 10 billion Euros, in order to mechanize and "modernize" Africa's agriculture.

In Kenya, for example, farmers have access to information by SMS, which alerts them on the rainfall or on the price of food on the markets. This is how technology can accompany farming practices.

II - WHERE DO WE WANT TO GO?

Towards changing practices: waste management, water management, soil and degraded land restoration, circular economy, etc. Many challenges for African continent, some of which were explored during the workshop.

- Importance of the territorial approach and the link between urban and rural areas

This aspect was already present in the document of the coalition at the end of the Lyon Summit (2015), it is essential to "encourage the development of territorialized chains that limit energy consumption for the transport of agricultural products, and that contribute to creating added value and jobs that respect social criteria".

An example of good practice was presented at the workshops on this subject. Ana Puhač introduced the Eating City network. Network initiated by the private sector, created on the basis of the participation of young people, on the structuring of family farming through entrepreneurship. This example highlights the fact that it is strategic, especially in the African context, which is to work better on the link between urban and rural areas, on the issue of nutrition and the environment. As such, Eating City organizes summer camps to promote the importance of the impacts of climate change in various sectors, especially with food and nutrition, while bringing together the various actors of the organization. The aim is to speak with one voice and to mobilize young people focusing mainly on the Mediterranean region. It has particular importance, as in the Mediterranean region a food hub is currently being designed and it will give rise to international exchanges.

- Waste management

Recycling, composting, sorting, waste management covers a wide range of activities. Example presented by Paul Amicha, the man who prepared an advocacy document for the Ivorian municipalities based on a circular economic model on waste recovery. Basing on the TSONGAi model in Benin, Mr.Amicha adapted it to the scale of a Ivorian municipality, in attempt to answer the question "how can the waste flow become an energy flow?". This problem is particularly relevant for Ivory Coast, given that production every 2 million tons of cocoa beans leaves from 8 to 10 million tons of waste. We have to return to the natural cycle model, enriching our soils with "waste", since it is the cycle of life: the leaves of a tree once fallen become its humus. We have to return to some traditional practices such as fallow, crop rotation, etc., and to go further, with the possible improvements that biotechnology brings. "It's not a step back, it's an innovation based on ancestral foundations".

- Structuring sustainable sectors

To facilitate the involvement and support of local actors and in particular small associations involved in a local territory who have a refined knowledge of their territories and are levers that can be used to mobilize young people, particularly with regard to initiatives such as the sharing of practices, training/transmission and



advocacy. It is necessary to mobilize public authorities, and especially local and regional authorities, in particular through multi-stakeholder projects.

Example presented: RICE. Since 2009, it has managed to group 160 cooperatives, which represent 12 000 producers. In 2011, RICE organized several exchange workshops on issues such as climate change, adoption of agro-ecology, and other related subjects. RICE has launched a pilot project on 5 cooperatives that pursues the objectives of diversification and improvement of soil fertility, as well as valorization of natural animal waste. Once the project is finished, final assessment will be conducted, in order to capitalize on the impacts of the different systems set up during the project, and then to disseminate the results within the cooperative network.

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As such, it is proposed to initially target only two or three initiatives, which are to be included in the 2018/2019 roadmap in order to be realistic and to be able to measure progress.

- Mapping

We propose that the members of the coalition continuously carry out a mapping of interesting actors, good practices and projects that have a particular impact and can be replicated on a large scale.

Coalition members will be able to communicate this information to the Climate Chance Association, which will highlight them in its Climate Action Portal, its Library of thematic documentary resources and its Observatory's annual report.

- Dissemination of information

To facilitate communication, a mailing group agriculture-alimentation-reforestation.Af@climate-chance.org was created in order to encourage exchanges between actors who participated in the workshop. It will gradually accommodate new members. This is not necessarily the final tool, and a discussion will be conducted to determine which collaborative tool could be the most effective in the context of a multi-stakeholder approach in Africa.

A mailing list will allow to share all relevant information in the sector, such as: funding opportunities, calls for projects, training opportunities, interesting events, etc. It will be able to gradually welcome new members on request to the Climate Chance association team.

A mailing list that can be organized in the medium term by theme, monthly or every two months, or on successive issues. There is possibility to organize online discussion on specific issues. An advocacy aspect should be kept in relation to INDCs. Call for volunteers on the themes + shared agenda with information on national/regional/international meetings.

Proposed topics for discussion:

- Training
- Sustainable economic sectors compatible with climate change
- Investments in agro-ecological transition
- Reforestation and protection of resources
- Land governance

- Common agenda



Define the common agenda of the coalition, the next steps to evaluate the progress made, the next events to meet or present progress, etc.

1. To go further... Ideas for medium- and long-term activities, if the coalition succeeds in acquiring a position to lead it
 - Training

Integrate training / capacity building into projects: actors (producers / local elected officials / citizens via popular education (eg Leo Lagrange) / also based on training centers / schools on agroecology for example.

Incentive tools for farmers to inform them about the benefits of Agroecology.

- Articulation of the actors

Social movements, politics, civil society, private, academic, etc. Articulation using a mechanism that provides coordination: we must influence the National Determined Contribution (NDC), which remains the best way and tool to bring together actors.

On the sector approach: work on sharing between actors, multidimensional and multisectoral.

Capitalization, dissemination, pooling, inter-federation, alliance and networking of actors in taking into account their diversity. Dialogue at sub-regional level, ECOWAS, African Union.

- Accompanying actors

- Structuring sustainable sectors: Integrate the lessons of workshop 10 on sustainable value chains here, which is to be merged into this coalition.

- Land restoration: reforestation of endangered trees / Fertilization of soils / Soil fixation

- Structuring women's associations or cooperatives

- Land governance, including enhancing equal access to land for women and men.

- Support access to financing and co-financing: share information on African initiatives or existing funds to propose joint multi-stakeholder projects:

Establishment of the closer cooperation with the ADB on renewable energy initiative / green funds / with AFD / trust fund Sahel European Union / G5 Sahel Initiative / Soil Neutrality Fund = MILORA with the European Investment Bank / IFAD / FAO / UNCCD.

The coalition supporting this roadmap is co-managed by the following organizations:

ARF, AVSF, Eating City, Let's Food Cities, ROPPA, REFACC

With the support of FAO, UNCCD / Muraille Verte.



Report of the workshop on Energy Efficiency and Accessibility in Africa

Climate Chance Africa Summit - Abidjan 29 June 2018

Coalition for Energy Efficiency and Accessibility in Africa

ENGIE, CAN Tanzania, GERES, ICLEI Africa, REFACC, Schneider Electric, World Future Council

Africa has experienced rapid economic growth, which was followed by increase in energy demand. This growing energy need has become one of the top priorities of African policymakers, as it responds to the high demand for electricity while ensuring access to energy for all and stimulates economic development.

Indeed, in about 30 countries in Africa, repeated power cuts are a challenge for nearly 600 million Africans do not have reliable access to electricity. On the other hand, an energy deficit has significantly slowed Africa's economic development down, as about 70% of the sub-Saharan population is living without a reliable source of electricity. According to the African Development Bank (AfDB), industrial sector enterprises in Sub-Saharan Africa have had an average of 56 days of shutdown per year due to power cuts.

It is estimated that Sub-Saharan African countries are in need of more than \$30 billion investments to ensure access to electricity by 2030 and the majority of these funds should be allocated to rural areas where more than 85% of the population lives without access to electricity.

In addition, for Africa, the Paris Agreement is of particular importance because, as on one hand, Africa is the most affected continent by climate change (7 out of 10 of the most threatened countries according to a report by the African Development Bank are in Africa), and on the other hand it has enormous potential in renewable energy production. Indeed, even if the continent emits only 4% of the world's greenhouse gases, Africa can contribute to achieving the long-term Sustainable Development Goals, notably in terms of mitigation through its renewable energy potential.

Recognizing this opportunity and these challenges, some regional organizations such as ECOWAS have already developed agendas for access to renewable energy resources.

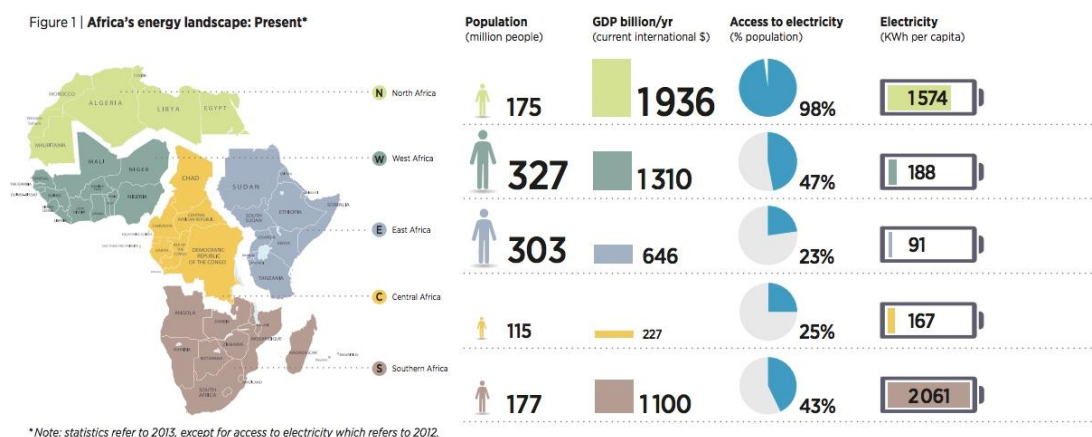
Successful implementation of the National Determined Contributions (NDCs) is central to the success of the Paris Agreement. The latter is based on two long-term objectives:

1. Mitigation: Keep the global temperature below 2 degrees Celsius and maintain efforts to limit the temperature increase beyond 1.5 degrees.
2. Adaptation: increasing adaptive capacities, building resilience and reducing vulnerability to climate change, while maintaining the perspective of contributing to sustainable development.

I – WHERE ARE WE?

a) Overview of energy map on the African continent.

Rapport IRENA : Africa 2030 : Roadmap for a Renewable Energy Future



For the time being, the African continent's energy needs are essentially dependent on a mix of biomass and fossil fuels. Biomass energy accounts for about half of Africa's total primary energy.

b) Diagnostic

Africa does not have the means to develop large electricity grids, especially since national policies have created too many administrative and technical barriers to the adoption of new technologies. It is therefore essential to think about the most cost-effective way to access them, such as mini grids and solar kits. We can therefore see that solar energy has become an important part of daily life, especially thanks to the use of lamps, which for the moment make it possible to manage a reliable and environmentally friendly source of lighting. On the other hand, cooking in the home accounts for 80% of the energy consumption, which remains a central issue on the continent and is not very well considered in the discussions on the energy issue.

c) Acquirement of new technologies by local actors

It is important to decentralize and liberalize the energy sector in a way that increases capability of local authorities to meet the energy demand created by urban and rural populations, as well as to create incentives for private entities' and youth' engagement.

d) Financement of the activity: the existing ones.

The acute need for energy access encourages companies to provide solutions and donors to announce the willingness to facilitate this access. However, it is important to clarify the proposals for financing as well as the power available.



II – WE DO WE WANT TO GO?

At the end of the first part of the workshop dedicated to the current state of affairs, potential activities for the coalition were proposed and discussed; it is essentially a question of enabling synergies.

THE ROLE OF PUBLIC POLICIES

There is a general reluctance of the governments to provide greater access to energy, while the private sector and NGOs are actively working with local populations. For example, AKON Lighting for Africa, an NGO created in 2014, has launched an electrification project based on solar technology, which aims to provide access to energy for several million households in 40 African countries by 2020.

On the other hand, ENGIE continues to promote decentralised energy and prioritise the supply and use of off-grid renewable energy in Africa, using solar home installations and mini-grids. These activities are in line with ENGIE's objectives to give more than one million people in Africa access to low-carbon and decentralised energy by 2020.

In fact, moving from planning to concrete projects is a multifaceted challenge in Africa. The guidelines are often well done, but the transition to the implementation of these projects seems to be much more difficult, even if they are well funded.

It is therefore essential to structure the State's relationship with local elected officials and to better take charge of climate and energy issues. The purpose of local action planning will be to raise awareness and provide information to municipalities on energy supplies, which remain highly centralized at the state level for the time being. On the other hand, a legal framework should enable the encouragement of innovative solutions at national level and develop an awareness of the importance of innovations by local authorities. By doing so, it would promote an exchange of best practices and examples between local authorities and thus contribute to collaborative management.

Strategic reflection on climate must therefore redefine the place and role of territories as a pivotal factor, as a place of collective awareness, mobilization and creative action. However, various constraints hinder the process of decentralization and accountability of sub-national levels. Achieving this challenge requires bolder decentralization policies and more local and forward-looking development processes.

THE ROLE OF WOMEN IN ACCESS TO ENERGY

Access to renewable energy and gender equality are essential for sustainable development and for adaptation to climate change, as stipulated in Agenda 2030. In order to build sustainable environmental pathways (climate change adaptation, secure access to green and sustainable energy) and address gender inequalities, we must work to address women's engagement, education and empowerment. Gender, environment and climate change are cross-cutting issues and although we are observing some positive changes on the continent, a number of challenges persist, especially in relation to Africa's climate and energy policies.

More efforts must therefore be channelled into developing and implementing gender-sensitive climate policies and programmes that address energy issues. Indeed, if the gender, environment and climate issues are addressed simultaneously, and if political, research and knowledge-sharing coordination is strengthened, it will be possible to make progress on the sustainable development agenda, in the fight against climate change but also to reduce inequalities.



By investing in women's access to renewable energy and climate technologies, we are promoting greater women's empowerment and independence. We are also accelerating their economic development, making their social and environmental impact more substantial.

Several ways to include gender in access to renewable energy:

- Women must be involved in decision-making and can play a leading role in promoting and decentralizing access to renewable energy;
- Apply an intersectoral approach in gender, climate and energy policies;
- Promote the efficient use of renewable energy by women, and reduce their time spent on unpaid domestic work;
- Target political activities in order to include gender issues into the climate and energy agendas
- Remove investment barriers and create equal opportunities for employment and access to new technologies;
- Shaping the budget planning process so as to finance the implementation of gender and climate sensitive solutions.

SENSIBILISATION / EDUCATION

With regard to environmental education of the population, it would be necessary to create a youth environmental training module that would include the issue of adaptation to climate change and the importance of developing access to renewable energy, particularly as a tool to combat social inequalities (guaranteed access for all and at a reduced cost). However, for education to have transformative power, it must be based on:

- 1/ active, inclusive and participatory teaching and learning processes ;
- 2/ qualified and inspiring teachers ;
- 3/ ties with communities and local concerns.

There is also a need to develop adult awareness campaigns, such as the implementation of UNESCO's Global Programme of Action (GAP) on Education for Sustainable Development (ESD). Detailed roadmap and the four strategic implementation points available here :

<https://en.unesco.org/gap/implementation>

DEVELOP AN EFFICIENT ENERGY AND WASTE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

Waste, which can be used and recycled, is intrinsically linked to energy issues. Some cities facing rapid urbanization produce a significant amount of waste. This poorly managed waste is a major source of pollution for both people and the environment. But if well managed, they would offer many opportunities and benefits, especially in terms of energy, such as, for example biogas production.

On the other hand, renewable energy provides an important alternative for African populations, who are struggling to improve their quality of life. It provides important solutions, especially with regard to cooking by using innovative biomass instead of traditional biomass. These innovative cooking ovens reduce energy demand because their efficiency in converting biomass into heat is two to three times higher than traditional ones'. It is estimated that innovative biomass-based equipment will become the main cooking device across the continent by 2030.

RURAL COMMUNITIES' ACCESS TO RENEWABLE ENERGY



Recognizing that many African people still live in the area, the continent has great potential to benefit from an inclusive approach to energy development. The use of mini renewable energy systems offers enormous socio-economic benefits for rural populations. They can plan and meet their energy needs because these modern renewable energy technologies can be broadly deployed. This technology itself is already a great asset for local regions and villages because they have no need to connect to a centralized electricity grid of mass distribution. Access to renewable energy provides many advantages in terms of health, education, agriculture, access to water and the telecommunications sector.

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We propose that the members of the coalition continuously carry out a mapping of interesting actors, good practices and projects that have a particular impact and can be replicated on a large scale.

Coalition members will be able to communicate this information to the Climate Chance Association, which will highlight them in its Climate Action Portal, its Library of thematic documentary resources and its Observatory's annual report

First proposition: the realisation of an in-depth mapping of African energy actors and the mobilisation of major actors who are not yet represented.

- Dissemination of information

To facilitate communication, a mailing group energies.af@climate-chance.org was created in order to encourage exchanges between actors who participated in the workshop. It will gradually accommodate new members. This is not necessarily the final tool, and a discussion will be held to determine which collaborative tool could be the most effective in the context of a multi-stakeholder approach in Africa.

A mailing list will allow to share all relevant information in the sector, such as: funding opportunities, calls for projects, training opportunities, interesting events, etc. It will be able to gradually welcome new members on request to the Climate Chance association team.

- Common agenda

Define the common agenda of the coalition, the next steps to evaluate the progress made, the next events to meet or present progress, etc

The coalition supporting this roadmap is co-managed by the following organizations:

ENGIE, GERES, ICLEI Afrique, REFACC, Schneider Electric, World Future Council.



Report of the workshop on Adaptation and Water in Africa

Climate Chance Summit - Africa 2018, Abidjan 28 June 2018

Road Map of coalition for Adaptation and Water in Africa

Coalition Eau, Eau et Vie, Eau Vive, OIF/IFDD, OFQJ, PFE, RECOJAC, RC&D, SUEZ

I – WHERE ARE WE?

The workshop started with the identification of several observations:

1. The impacts of climate change on water resources in Africa are and will be manifold, and with strong variations across the continent, aggravating already existing water deficits and highlighting infrastructure and equipment deficits. The percentage of the African population that could be exposed to water scarcity could increase from 47% in 2000 to 65% in 2025². At the same time, the continent's population is undergoing rapid urbanization; by 2040, nearly 6 out of 10 Africans will live in cities, thereby exacerbating the issue of the water supply and management of urban water resources.
According to Diane Binder (Suez), there are 3 major challenges to be met: i) the permanent availability of water in sufficient quantity and quality (consider in particular alternative sources), ii) the distribution of this resource (reduce leakages, ensure the development of a network of local SMEs/start-ups), iii) the management of extremes (raise awareness/change behaviour towards water). International operators such as Suez are helpful in providing expertise, but water resource management must remain public and rely on a network of local SMEs that must be strengthened (on customer service, resource management, etc.).
In general, there are various possible solutions and when they are implemented they have very significant impacts: UCLG-Africa presented in particular the example of Casablanca where, in 20 years, work on reducing losses has saved resources for the equivalent of a city consumption with a population of 1 million inhabitants.
2. The need to work at several territorial levels (the city and its hinterland, the country, the catchment area) by increasing the stakeholders' involvement. Communities lack skills; for example, in Abidjan, most of the city demand is satisfied by groundwater supplies, which are now in an alarming dwindling trend with little or no response from water authorities.

² Source : Livre Bleu Eau & climat, Conseil Mondial de l'eau, 2016



This is partly due to the lack of dedicated training on the African continent despite some important initiatives (e.g. the Master's degree on water resources and environmental risks in African major cities shared by 5 African partner universities: University of Abomey Calavi, Nangui Abrogoua University, Institut National Polytechnique Houphouët Boigny, Yaoundé I University, Ngaoundéré University - <http://www.marema.org/>).

Non-state actors must be more widely involved in the issue of adaptation and water management in particular. Strategic climate-related documents (National Adaptation Plans and Nationally Defined Contributions) do not engage companies, while the latter may not feel truly concerned, as they do not specifically identify the impact of climate risk in their own "value chains". National adaptation plans have several limitations, starting with the lack of "territorialisation" approach up to the limited inclusion of the private sector.

The Moroccan Water Coalition (COALMA) or the French Water Agencies has made overcoming these challenges its purposes. Several basins are transboundary; with the projected reduction in river flows due to climate change and the increasing pressure on the resource (population growth, establishment of hydroelectric dams), adaptation projects must be transboundary, but still be developed having in mind local applications, otherwise the riverside populations will not be part of the process.

3. Financing:

Half of the climate finance on adaptation is dedicated to water resource management and wastewater treatment (USD 11 billion of the 22 disbursed in 2015/2016 worldwide), but these amounts are still far from the estimated needs. Adaptation remains the deficient in climate finance, representing only a small part of latter. The costs of adaptation could represent up to 6% of the African continent's GDP in a world at +4°C (1% in a world below +2°C)³. They are vary between 50 and 95 billion USD per year by 2050.

In addition to the limited volumes of funding, it is the modalities of access to funding that are constraining for African actors, both state and non-state.

For example, international climate finance could help mobilize domestic investment, particularly in the water sector. However, in 2016, only 3% of global multilateral adaptation funding was allocated to private sector recipients. At the same time, with regard to mitigation, 75% of international climate finance came from the private sector. The private sector is therefore ready to invest in the climate, but there are some difficulties regarding adaptation, which is generally seen as a way to reduce future costs, while the business is more inclined to invest in actions that increase income. Private sector revenues must therefore be secured to make it easier for private sector companies to take this "risk" and create an incentives.

Luc Gnacadja (UNCDF) and Louise Brown (AfDB) presented a currently being developed tool to enable greater involvement of the private sector (in a broad sense) in the financing of adaptation: Adaptation Benefit mechanism (<https://www.afdb.org/fr/topics-and-sectors/initiatives-partnerships/adaptation-benefit-mechanism-abm/>), based on the same principle as the Clean Development Mechanism (result-based finance). A pilot project is currently being conducted in Tanzania to support small farmers, with only 11% of public funding raising 51% of funding from local commercial banks.

³ UNEP Adaptation Gap Report, 2016, http://africanclimatefinancehub.net/wp-content/uploads/2017/09/Africas_adaptation_gap_2_Bridging_the_gap_mobilising_sources_2015.pdf



The Magic System Foundation presented an adaptation project based on a cryptomoney, watercoin, initiated by a Toulouse start-up, and allowing the purchase of drinking water online by the local population (<http://www.jeuneafrique.com/544348/economie/le-watercoin-une-cryptomonnaie-pour-securiser-lacces-a-leau-en-afrique/>).

There are another effective financing tools dedicated to the water sector, which is the African Water Facility (<https://www.africanwaterfacility.org/fr/a-propos-de-la-fae/>), an initiative led by the African Ministers' Council on Water to mobilize resources to finance water resources development in Africa. It is hosted and administered by the African Development Bank and provides grants of between €50,000 and €5,000,000, including eligible non-state actors. However, due to a high number of submissions, this facility no longer accepts grant applications at this time.

AfDB Africa Climate Fund

Participants noted the need to better disseminate information on these financial tools (monitoring).

4. A lack of water research, merely considered and funded by the African national governments, with a lack of dissemination of scientific information to non-state actors (local authorities in particular, whereas water is generally one of their responsibilities). Several initiatives exist but suffer from a lack of efficient communication.

II – WHERE DO WE WANT TO GO?

At the end of the first part of the workshop on the findings, four general objectives were proposed and discussed; the main aim is to activate synergies.

Objective 1: contribute to improving the availability of climate finance.

Objective 2: contribute to the strengthening of local communities and successfully mobilize the local authorities by raising citizens' awareness, with appropriate messages reflecting realities of the regions with regard to water resources.

Objective 3: improve the coordination of actions and structuring of territorial planning actions. Allow the coordination and optimization of synergies to see the emergence of local sectors.

Objective 4: Empower the African research community in the field of water resources and climate and popularize the studies produced for the local authorities.

There was general consensus on these objectives. The proposals to implement them are numerous and require further discussion.

Among these proposals are several suggestions made directly to Climate Chance:

- Access to information on climate finance or related technologies
- Advocacy work with governments through platforms such as Climate Chance (on resources dedicated to the water sectors and research, as well as on climate integration in sectoral policies)



- The publication of funding opportunities (monitoring) on the Climate Chance portal
- The identification of pilot countries for working on the emergence of a "water & climate" platform at national level
- Etc.

Several major international events must be considered in the process of developing the roadmap as they constitute major opportunities to share progress and exchange inspiring practices across the continent:

- The One Planet Summit o in Africa in the first half of 2019, focusing on the issue of financing
- The 2nd Climate Chance Summit in Accra in the 2nd half of 2020
- The 9th World Water Forum in Dakar in 2021

List to be completed

III – HOW TO GET THERE?

It is necessary to be realistic about the capacity of the actors to be mobilized in collective efforts, without a leader dedicating 100% of his/her time. The Climate Chance Association cannot provide a full-time human resource and relies on the actors involved in the coalition.

As such, it is proposed to initially target only two or three initiatives, which are to be included in the 2018/2019 roadmap in order to be realistic and to be able to measure progress.

- Mapping

We propose that the members of the coalition continuously carry out a mapping of interesting actors, good practices and projects that have a particular impact and can be replicated on a large scale.

Coalition members will be able to communicate these information to the Climate Chance Association, which will highlight them in its Climate Action Portal, in its Library of thematic documentary resources and in the Observatory's annual report.

First Proposition: The realization of an in-depth mapping of African water actors and mobilization of major actors who are not currently represented (UNESCO, INBO, African Water Association, Chair of "Water for All" ...)

- Dissemination of information

In order to facilitate communication, a mailing group Adaptation.Af@climate-chance.org was created in order to encourage exchanges between actors who participated in the workshop. It will gradually accommodate new members. This is not necessarily the final tool, and a discussion will be held to determine which collaborative tool could be the most effective in the context of a multi-stakeholder approach in Africa.



A mailing list will allow to share all relevant information in the sector, such as: funding opportunities, calls for projects, training opportunities, interesting events, etc. It will be able to gradually welcome new members on request to the Climate Chance association team.

- Common Agenda

Define the common agenda of the coalition, the next steps to evaluate the progress made, the next events to meet or present progress, etc

The coalition supporting this roadmap is co-managed by the following organizations:

Coalition Eau, Eau et Vie, Eau Vive, OIF/IFDD, OFQJ, PFE, RECOJAC, RC&D, SUEZ

Report Workshop 5

Sustainable Buildings and Construction in Africa

Climate Chance Africa Summit - Abidjan 29 June 2018

Roadmap for Sustainable Buildings and Construction in Africa

Global Alliance on Building and Construction (GABC)

I – WHERE ARE WE?

I.A - Mapping of the action on the African continent. Cartography of action on the African continent

a) *Diagnostic elements*

What are the main observations on climate action in this sector at the continental level? What actions are currently contributing to the objectives defined by the Paris Agreement?

Public policies and multi-level governance

In the African context, adaptation, security, and resilience need to be included.

- Need to integrate the issue of adaptation into discussions on housing and sustainable housing in Africa. Mitigation and adaptation are intrinsically linked. For example, buildings are heavily affected by floods and land degradation.

- Cooperation work to be carried out with politicians, architects and all actors in the value chain in the field of sustainable construction.



- Sustainable development issues are not taken into account in building permits. Another problem is land tenure and land availability, which discourages people from building sustainably on their land for fear of having their property, often derived from customary law, withdrawn, which is now in question. Many precarious constructions.

Training and capacity building

- Need to identify the types of architecture that are adapted and adequate (through an assessment of the situation in country and on the region level of what exists) and to disseminate this information.
- Think in the design phase of the building's project so as to ensure that it is made of bio-sourced materials, with good passive energy efficiency rather than focusing on cooling systems (air conditioning type).
- Need to raise awareness and provide training at all levels: national decision-makers, local authorities, citizens to change attitudes around buildings with local materials (show examples of buildings with local materials that are modern), but also at all levels of the construction sector (architects and companies but also informal craftsmen, in rural as well as urban areas) so that they appropriate construction techniques (such as Voûte Nubienne).
- Need to popularize the methods so that everyone at their own level can appropriate them.

Materials and technologies

- Need to formalize the solutions explored and find a way to overcome the legal blockage.
- So far, there has been no major change. Imported materials, expensive and polluting, continue to be widely used: sand, gravel, cement, sheet metal. African countries tend to want to copy Europe. "Sustainable materials" do not yet include banco (raw earth) in building permits.
- The State must encourage these materials: decree linking the use of these materials to tax exemptions + total revision of the building code and urban planning.
- Focus on the exemplarity of buildings, top-down, urban and rural.
- Encourage private enterprise to invest in these materials, their market is expanding, the demand is growing.
- The populations still have strong prejudice regarding materials, that is why it is so difficult to convince them, though Nubian Vault constructions already exist in cities like Ouagadougou thus, there are chances for the change in mentality.
- Innovations are private initiatives, often led by NGOs, whose impacts are still too low, given the strong need for renewal and construction of the built stock (need in terms of millions of housing).
- Need to develop tools to design sustainable buildings, create green guides for the construction industry.
- Nevertheless, programmes are already existing or being developed aiming to produce new materials (typha) and to recycle old materials (banco/adobe such as the Nubian Arch).

Financing

TO COMPLETE

How are the actors organized?

Public policies and multi-level governance

- Local actors: Territorial disparity in housing policies. Difficulty in implementing a uniform policy: disparity between the priorities of municipalities and the challenges they face.
- Language adaptation: It is sometimes more effective not to talk about greenhouse gas emissions but about thermal comfort. Similarly, it is sometimes easier to refer to security issues.
- Difficulty of communication between different departments within the same Ministry - difficulty in convincing departments for which the objective is the destruction of informal housing.
- Inclusion of researchers and architects is essential. The Moroccan alliance is an example. The challenge is to include the different local actors according to their requirements.



Training and capacity building

- The Covenant of Mayors and Africa Local Government Academy: UCLGA offers capacity building workshops for cities to help them develop their action plans in which the building sector is integrated (increase their planning capacity and provide them with a platform where they can share their knowledge and best practices). Best example is a September workshop in Dakar: 13 pilot cities, and 112 cities that have joined and 23 that are in the process of joining.

- La Voûte Nubienne as a network facilitator to train the various stakeholders in order to allow the dissemination and appropriation of the Nubian Volt concept, allowing the construction of bioclimatic buildings adapted to the environment by:

=> Training of the construction sector: mainly rural builders, informal or young unemployed (because they are the ones who constitute the majority of the construction offer in West Africa where 90% of construction is done in informal environments) but also companies, architects, etc. to cover all construction necessities (rural, urban, private and community buildings).

=> Strengthening local authorities to integrate adapted housing issues into their development plans (and related aspects related to construction environment, employment, etc.), and supporting the construction of private and community buildings in the Nubian Arch on their territories, including the training of project owners, building technicians, craftsmen and companies, etc.

=> Training of civil society actors so that they can be channels for the dissemination of La Voûte Nubienne Concept to their members and beneficiaries.

See how we can benefit from each other's experience and get these networks to collaborate.

- *Dakar Platform Acting for Climate*: raising awareness in the Dakar region to raise awareness with non-state actors

- MOOC for wetland habitat on 3 topics:

=> What is sustainable construction?

=> What are construction methods?

=> Experience feedback

MOOC also considers creation of collection/resources on more specialized subjects, or in other climates.

For this approach to expand, it is necessary to develop partnerships with local networks so that products are adapted to needs and requirements, as well as establish proper channels, so that everyone can talk about their experience, and so that there is academic recognition.

Materials and technologies

The dialogue has been started, however network coordination is challenging. It is important to create forums for meeting actors and exhibitions to enable promotion to the general public.

Business lobby - FACT Sahel allows builders, architects, engineers and companies to meet and organize projects + shows that it is possible to make beautiful buildings with soil. Interest of public institutions (ministries, town halls) in this initiative is increasing.

- Companies are trying to organize themselves in order to be able to set up measures but need to strengthen the link between expertise, companies and communities in order to develop the capability of translating scientific knowledge into real practice: through training companies and communities.

- Need for public tenders integrating environmental criteria to encourage construction companies and architects to take an interest in sustainable building materials and techniques.

Financing

TO COMPLETE

What progress is yet to be made? What are the main gaps?

Public policies and multi-level governance



- Difficulty in implementing regulations: for example, thermal regulations are not always respected: control review is mandatory, however municipalities do not always have the capacity or means to conduct it, as well as on the level of stakeholders who are often in need of laboratories facilities and therefore have to establish partnerships in order to have one.

- Climate finance: very important to leverage. Intricacy and amount of conditions to meet have been the object of criticism, as States don't have the resources necessary to implement the projects in a proper way.

Training and capacity building

- Cultural issue: bad perception of local materials. It is necessary to be able to show the projects which used local materials throughout the world, demonstrating that they can be both durable and modern.

- Certification, labelling, recognition of training should be part of the process of choosing the right architect, building craftsman, referencing workers, architects, engineers, acknowledged experts.

- Need for training and recognized training.

- Availability of materials: no mass production.

- Information on the cost of construction.

Material and technologies

Need for scientific data and measurements to prove the effectiveness of local materials. Standards can be obstructive for collective management and insurance. There is strong need in:

- Scientific measurement, tools and measuring devices;

- Incentives (financial or legal/normative) for the use of materials and technologies;

- Material management equipment;

- Training;

- Overcoming cultural obstacles and reluctance (+ insurance, security) + communication.

Financement

TO COMPLETE

NB: This chapter will be used in the Climate Chance Observatory

b) Identification of most inspiring multi-actor actions or practices

What best practices are potentially replicable on the African scale? By what type of actors are they carried? Etc.

Public policies and multi-level governance

=> Morocco:

- Pilot project in Morocco to test the thermal regulation before implementing it, supported by the European Union.

- **Creation of the Moroccan Housing Alliance:** transposes the objectives of the Global Alliance for Sustainable Housing and Construction to the national level. Centralization and sharing of best practices of Moroccan actors throughout the value chain. Coalition led by the Ministry of Housing, Housing and Urban Policy.

- **NAMA Habitat:** study on GHG mitigation measures in habitat conducted in partnership with UNDP. Analysis of the household energy sector. Capacity building and financing were raised. The question of funding emerged from this study.

=> Dakar:



TCP: Territorial Climate Plan. Accompaniment of the EU. Setting up eco-neighbourhoods (work to raise awareness of climate issues in Dakar districts by volunteers).

Training and capacity building

Material and technologies

- 2 bioclimatic design tools adapted to all climate zones in Senegal (in addition to UN-Habitat guides) + simulation and design assistance software (Bati-Pays spreadsheet + software to help prepare the building permit application for compliance with standards, including environmental standards).

- Typha: research phase completed, there has been R&D, training on how to produce the material and how to implement it in the building, and development of production tools, etc. Today's challenge is to put these materials into the building, through pilot projects.

- La Voûte Nubienne : see the materials used for la Voûte Nubienne.

Financing

Participants' Remarks - Concrete project proposals or reflection to promote the issue of sustainable housing

The problem of Africa goes beyond the countryside, high urbanization, we are facing a change that we cannot stop. How to advance our local materials to be able to compete with imported materials. How to promote local materials. The modernisation of local materials must be central. There have been made considerations to industrialize local materials

Project FNGN:

A lot of reforestation activities, but if we cut down the trees for construction, the balance is not very satisfactory, which proves the advantage of the Nubian Vault project. But finding financing which meets the challenge is essential. By sharing information on this subject, it would be possible to overcome this aspect quickly. Construction of the control buildings which would serve as examples, would enable demonstration and testing for a stronger appeal.

411 food security granaries must be built in the Nubian Vault as this allows a better conservation of food products, however the challenge remains to access the funding necessary to carry out these projects.

2 classrooms have been built with the Nubian Vault, however the aim is to duplicate this model in 90 Unions. The same applies to health centres. Currently schools are built with sheet metal roofs and with the intensification of high winds, roofs are regularly ripped off.

It was replicated by 2 unions of the FNGN in order to train construction experts. These experts now accompany 15 Unions with the objective that the trained experts then accompany the other Unions. Aim is - job creation and replication of the model on a larger scale.

Project in the North of Côte d'Ivoire:

Agro-ecology: partnership they would like to develop with La Voûte Nubienne in order to establish an ecological habitat in concerned area. People have already adhered to agro-ecology. "We could start with establishing habitats in schools, while national institutions could support populations providing with ownership rights, what has been the case for agro-ecology."

Ernest Dione: Energy Efficiency of the Buildings

- We must not go into complicated things. It is necessary to see what the problem is and what solutions can be provided with few resources. Accessible and feasible for the largest number of people. Through the use of local materials, the use of simple techniques (typha, VN). In Africa, terraced construction are of great cultural importance, but it can pose a problem when it comes to heat. It is therefore necessary to adjust the orientation of the building. It is necessary to identify companies that are already engaged and can be connected with the ones who have initiatives such as FNGN to make a difference.

President of the Regional Council of Boucle du Mouhoun

- Would like the association to conduct an assessment of the 3000 buildings that have been constructed, to know where we stand and to better define where we want to go. The construction of buildings is very durable and does not require much of maintenance.



- By taking collective actions, it is possible to get this initiative accepted by the population.
- There exists the possibility of starting from the bottom, the local authorities, the communes. If each municipality builds a building in each city (there are 300 municipalities), it will become an awareness-raising tool.
- It is also necessary to insist on the DAO level, in which the NV is not taken into account at the government level. Clause to be included in the contracts to access this deal. Most of the buildings are not insured but this is not a problem in Burkina Faso. People are a bit resistant to change but in 50 years' time the VN and sustainable buildings will be the most widespread.

It is necessary to work at the regional level as well, by creating exemplary sustainable buildings to enable a change in mentalities.

Support tools for the design of tender documents should incorporate climate change adaptation and mitigation considerations as well as provide companies with proper training to respond to these calls for tenders.

Mali:

New technology the H brick with an economy of cement and banco use which generates a financial advantage. .

In Mali, a culture of using baked bricks.

What about existing buildings: if there is political will + capacity building of professional construction actors to take into consideration energy efficiency issues, there is an opportunity to renovate the existing buildings as well.

Architecture student:

There is great number of colleagues who have the ability to disseminate important knowledge. Therefore, there are possibilities to create partnerships with schools of architecture as they are very interested in this type of projects.

It should be considered to involve urban planners because there is a lack of attention to urban planning concerns in African cities.

Recovery is a key issue. Many possible projects are being carried out in the field of restoration, particularly related to cement use.

Association of Young Entrepreneurs of Côte

Wish to launch a school built entirely of sustainable materials, want to know more about how to implement this project and how to conduct training of the involved actors.

France Volontaire

To share all these ideas, a sharing tool would be interesting to set up and France Volontaire can support this process.

RHF

The issue of sustainable housing must be considered from the design stage. The DAO must be able to integrate all sustainable construction techniques. Concerning restoration, introduction of energy efficiency criterium into restoration processes as a key issue.

Region of Nawa Côte d'Ivoire

Region that is built with ecological stabilized compressed earth bricks. They are working on a lowland management plan with BTCS, as well as on the design of the building as orientation of the building reduces the energy consumption of the buildings. Therefore, mobilization of architects is necessary.

Marocco :

Architecture catalogue published by the city of Rabat, which has identified 10 sustainable buildings (for professionals and architects). Next edition for September 2018 and this can be made available to the Global Alliance on Building and Construction.



What achievements and difficulties have been encountered during the implementation?

What impact in terms of avoided GHG?

Public policies and multi-level governance

Training and capacity building

- People need to be informed about greenhouse gas emissions and how to move towards reducing greenhouse effects.
- Regarding air conditioning, it is necessary to make the climatic zones widely known: which material would be the most suitable for the climate zone one lives in at the very early design stage of the building.
- We can train people, but if there are no constraints currently. There must be requirements embedded into building permits and certifications process encouraging people to build more environmentally friendly buildings.

Materials and technologies

Financing

What was the impact on Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)? (NB: The most relevant with respect to the sector)

NB: This chapter will be used in the Climate Chance Portal

I.B - Financing action: what exists

Identification of opportunities and constraints for financing action/initiatives.

Synthesis of available funds based on the experience of various actors of the coalition.

What access modalities for which actors?

What are the gaps?

II –WHERE DO WE WANT TO GO?

II.A – What is the synergy potential for the coalition?

a) Potential for action

- Overview of exemplary achievements: Try to understand what initiatives have been undertaken in the subregion to promote sustainable housing. UN-Habitat could support this effort. There have been developed tools which allows to strengthen synergies. It is crucial to share what already exists in the framework of resource centre or collective platform.
- Conceptual design of the building is an essential stage, with great potential. Creation of replicable concrete models. Development of technical sheets in order to facilitate the design of sustainable buildings. Work upstream + specifications. It is up to the contracting authority to establish a set of criteria or rules in order to encourage and mobilize a set of actors.
- Development of a GABC regional roadmap.
- Training on public tender procedures: train companies in order to strengthen their able to respond in appropriate way to public tenders.
- Financing policies: innovative solutions for financing innovative buildings. There is great potential for stakeholder inclusion.



- Maintenance issue of buildings made of local materials: if we want to favour buildings made of local materials such as clay buildings, we have to deal with the issue of maintenance to avoid disasters. Existing solutions, such as external cement plasters that allow both to have a modern building (to fight against the prejudices of clay buildings) as to avoid maintenance needs.

- Reliability of results measurement.

- Creation of a technical reference system.

- Conduct analyses on the issue of the environment and land management in terms of use of local materials intelligently:

The excavated areas are chosen to allow water retention basins (very useful for retaining water during the dry season);

It is also possible to develop the boreholes drilled in order to recover the area for integrated fish farming and bio-digester projects.

b) *Actors to mobilise*

- Stakeholders at all levels:

- government representatives for national policy;
- local authorities for local implementation purposes;
- civil society actors, construction actors with adapted techniques;
- the entire supply chain (architects, companies, informal masons, engineers, craftsmen's cooperatives, etc.);
- housing cooperatives;
- banks, insurance companies;
- educational institutions (vocational training scheme);
- real estate developers;
- traditional and religious leaders, who are close to the people and have the capacity to mobilize.

- Bring together people who do not talk to each other and do not understand the constraints of the others in the design process. To exchange conflicting readings on the building, in order to reach the lowest common denominator.

- Pivotal role of the project owner: responsibility to mobilize all construction stakeholders and identify the role of each as well as the potential of upgrading the construction process to make it more sustainable.

- User: understand the user's challenges to ensure that the impact is sustainable. Civil society acts as an intermediary.

II.B – *What issues and what levers to activate?*

a) *Information challenges*

Lack of information and data on the construction sector.

Materials and technologies

- Local / bio-sourced materials.

- Replicability of technologies to other settings and to the population as a whole, including low income population + low cost technologies.



b) Training challenges

Capacity building

- Improve the understanding of sustainable housing at every level of intervention: administration, builders, owners, etc. Touch the whole pyramid, from the top to the user;
- Training of actors to respond to calls for tenders;
- Capacity building in project management;
- International reporting system (related to financing).

Public policies and multi-level governance

- State: the 1st player in construction, in terms of volumes, so must be the first to promote sustainable buildings and innovations (calls for tenders). A new concept, the administration must take an interest in the matter and become a referrer.
- Territorialisation of public policies: particular decentralization models that hinder development at the local level. States and governments must keep in mind the need to transfer part of their policies to local authorities so that they can implement them at the local level.
- Regarding skills that are to be transferred to communities, networks of mayors committed to sustainable housing can be an appropriate tool. The transfer of skills is crucial, as it is the commune level where certain planification and budget formulation processes take place. However, they must be supported in this process.
- Policy coherence: meeting the real need in thousands of housing units. Linking research with calls for tenders. Challenge to make housing truly affordable.
- National partnerships between all actors, national alliances, in alignment with adapted country strategies.
- The issue of over-investment.

c) *Financing issues (analysis and proposals on difficulties of access to financing for the sector)*

Financing

- Involve investors in this multi-stakeholder framework, otherwise financial products will not be adapted to these sustainable building needs;
- Flexibility of funding and procedures;
- Involve the ministries of finance and discuss taxation + involve financial stakeholders in the multi-stakeholder dialogue;
- Land tenure security, especially in rural areas, simplify procedures for obtaining land rights.

II.C – *What are the expected impacts on African NDCs?*

To be completed later if necessary.

III – *HOW TO GET THERE?*



It is necessary to be realistic about the capacity of the actors to be mobilized in collective efforts, without a leader dedicating 100% of his/her time. The Climate Chance Association cannot provide a full-time human resource and relies on the actors involved in the coalition.

As such, it is proposed to initially target only two or three initiatives, which are to be included in the 2018/2019 roadmap in order to be realistic and to be able to measure progress.

III.A – Organisation of information dissemination within the coalition

a) Setting up a coalition's mailing list

For continuous communication on strategical information: what scope of actors?

What means of action for the coalition?

- Carrying out a joint advocacy campaign
- Catalogue of concrete projects carried out or potential ones in order to create replicable model of sustainable buildings.

=> mailing list by email batiment-constructions.Af@climate-chance.org to exchange on successful projects, identify leaders who carry innovative and replicable projects. Mailing lists also facilitates exchange of the ideas and helps to avoid isolation of certain actors:

- Catalogue of concrete examples of carried out projects as well as replicable models of potential ones, regarding sustainable buildings
- Sharing experience to facilitate advocacy at the local level
- Identify the challenges faced by these model projects: those that have been overcome, those that have remained unresolved

Send a summary sheet format to answer the following questions:

- - Which projects? By whom?
- - What difficulties have been encountered? What failures?
- - What support? By whom?
- - How to work together on these projects?
- - How to mobilize financing?

Advocacy

- Regional Charter on Construction Issues
- Focus on a multi-stakeholder approach
- Adopt standards, requirements, commitments to enable non-state actors to implement projects

Everyone here is ready and motivated to get involved in sustainable building projects.

This commitment must be reflected in the Abidjan Declaration.

b) Agenda des rencontres de la coalition adossé aux événements clés *Agenda of coalition meetings based on key events.*

The coalition's agenda to be completed.



c) Dissemination of best practices

In order to contribute to the formation of a enabling environment.

Coalition facilitation work

Exchange format:

Mailing list for dissemination of information batiment-constructions.Af@climate-chance.org

Exchange work between participants to be continued

Organization of information dissemination within the coalition

Mapping of the action on the Climate Chance site, which will make it possible to present and promote the projects

Library available on its website where one can find and download catalogues and others.

Web page on the Global Alliance on Building and Construction (GABC) website that could be created for this coalition.

d) Dissemination of training opportunities

In order to contribute to the creation of enabling environment.

e) Dissemination of funding opportunities

Diffusion des infos sur les financements disponibles et veille sur les nouvelles opportunités de financements. Diffusion of information on available fundings and tracking new finance opportunities.

III.B –Multi-year schedule for the implementation of the roadmap’s objectives

September 2018: GABC Regional Round Table in Rabat Morocco

November 2018: Africités in Marrakech : time specifically dedicated to the real estate sector issues

December 2018: COP24

2019: Climate Chance

Step: What do you want to see achieved and when?

- Catalogue of exemplary projects

III.C - Integration into the UNFCCC Action Agenda: the MP-GCA

NB: this chapter will not necessarily be relevant for all coalitions and it is optional depending on the degree of inclusion of coalition actors in MP-GCA international dynamic.

a) Participation in MP-GCA work

Follow up on MP-GCA activities. Participation, to the greatest extent possible, in MP-GCA meetings. Etc.

b) Participation in the NAZCA platform and the Yearbook

Contribution to the NAZCA platform and contribution to the annual reviews of the Yearbook.

The coalition supporting this roadmap is managed by the Global Alliance on Building and Construction – GABC.