

Implementing Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) Commitments in Agriculture

Training workshop report

10 – 12 April, 2018

Hilton Hotel, Nairobi, Kenya



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Implementing Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) Commitments in Agriculture
10 - 12 April, 2018
Nairobi, Kenya

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Introduction

The ratification of the Paris Agreement in 2016 laid the course for all countries to set Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) for greenhouse gas emissions (GHGs) and adaptation activities and begin implementation of these plans. In many developing countries, the agriculture sector is a key component of mitigation contributions and adaptation plans. However, not all sectoral ministries including, for example the Ministry of Agriculture, have the full knowledge about the UNFCCC processes, the global climate negotiations and their role in contributing to the national commitments in climate change and the NDCs. GIZ, as part of its support to African Union institutions, is working with NEPAD to help support African countries in their implementation of NDC commitments through creation of a training course.

NEPAD and CCAFS have joined forces, and with support from GIZ they held a training workshop on 10 – 12 April 2018 in Nairobi for participants from Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, and Ethiopia. The participants came from Ministries of agriculture, environment, finance, and planning. The overall aim of the training course was to enhance capacities amongst staff and personnel of the various ministries for successful implementation of the agricultural components of the NDCs. The focus of the training was to create a broader understanding of NDCs with the aim that participants have a better understanding of (a) What has to be done? (b) How it can be done? (c) Where can they find further support? and (d) What are existing tools that can be used?

The training consisted of eight modules delivered over three days. The modules included a presentation, question and answer session, and group activity/discussion. The modules delivered were:

- Module 1: Intro to UNFCCC initiatives relevant to agriculture
- Module 2: Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)
- Module 3: Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) for transformative change
- Module 4: Analysis and tools for priority setting in agriculture
- Module 5: Climate finance, parts 1 and 2
- Module 6: Role of the private sector in NDC development and implementation
- Module 7: Monitoring NDC implementation, parts 1 and 2
- Module 8: Managing the complexities of multiple planning processes for inclusive national planning

A full program agenda is attached in Annex 1. At the end of the three days, participants were asked to plan some short and medium-term actions they would undertake when returning back to their offices.

Preparation

CCAFS coordinated the content creation for the modules. More than a dozen CCAFS and CGIAR staff were involved in the creation of the PowerPoint presentations and presenter guides. Resources drawn upon included CCAFS' own materials plus resources from CGIAR centers and other organizations such as World Resources Institute (WRI), Climate and Development Knowledge Network (CDKN), the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), and many others. The modules

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were reviewed to minimize overlaps and repetition in the presentations. Group activity exercises and discussion questions were prepared by Laura Cramer and Philip Thornton. The purpose of these exercises was to stimulate discussion among participants about the topics covered and foster interaction between the ministries in attendance.

A facilitator (Mr. Julius Nyangaga) was hired by CCAFS to lead the workshop, and presenters were identified from CCAFS, CGIAR centers, and FAO.

Participants

NEPAD led the organization of the workshop, including logistics around the venue, invitations of participants, and travel arrangements. Invitations letters were issued to the ministries of focus, and they were asked to send a representative for the training. In some cases, participants had difficulty getting clearance/approval for their travel, which led to some ministries from some countries not being represented.

There were four participants from Ghana, two from Uganda, two from Ethiopia, one from Tanzania, and three from Kenya. There was one participant from a civil society organization, the Pan African Climate Justice Alliance. A full list of participants and presenters can be found in Annex 3.

Group exercises

In addition to the presentations within each module, there were group exercises to discuss in smaller groups the content presented and help participants apply what they had learned to their own country context. On Day 1, the first group exercise was for participants from each country to sit together and go through their country's NDC to identify the role of the agriculture sector. This was very useful because some participants were not familiar with their country's NDC. They were provided with a hard copy to review, and then each country presented back on how the agriculture sector factors in to the NDC. On Day 2, there were small group discussions following the presentations on ex-ante tools and social concerns and climate finance.

On Day 3, there were two group exercises. The first involved the whole group identifying the top four challenges of measurement, reporting and verification (MRV). These four challenges were each written on a flipchart in a different corner of the room, and participants were asked to use post-it notes to write possible solutions for the challenges and stick them on the appropriate flipchart. The identified challenges were capacity, data, funding, and coordination. After everyone had time to stick their post-it notes, everyone went from flipchart to flipchart as a group to read and discuss what had been posted. See Annex 4 for the solutions suggested under each topic.



Figure 1: Participants discuss solutions for coordination. Photo: L. Cramer

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The second group exercise on Day 3 was on indicators for adaptation in agriculture. The activity was done after the presentation and discussion of Module 7, part 2, which dealt with monitoring of adaptation in an NDC context. We formed just two groups for this indicator review exercise. The groups were given about 45 minutes for the exercise. The groups were asked to answer the following for each indicator:

1. Currently measured? (Yes or No)
2. If yes, by which country(ies)?
3. Where reported? (National Communication; NAPs, None ...etc)?
4. How relevant to track progress and outcomes of adaptation activities? Rate from 1 (low) up to 4 (full)
5. If not currently tracked, how feasible is it to incorporate and track? (S: short term feasibility for next annual monitoring cycle; M: medium term ca. 2 years; L: long term)

Given the diversity of experience and expertise among participants, it was not easy for the groups to fully complete the exercise in the time allotted. The first four indicators were reviewed under the Institutions category by one group, and they were all rated as being very relevant to track. The other group began working with the agricultural productivity indicators and also only managed to get through four of them. This exercise will need to be reconsidered and re-designed for the next training.

The final group exercise came after Module 8. Participants were asked to write down a few concrete actions they will do personally in the next six months and one year's time, and actions they want their ministry to undertake in that timeframe. This activity was meant to encourage them to think about how what they learned over the course of the workshop can be practically applied in their daily life. See Annex 5 for the action items listed. These action items will be used in a follow-up to the training that is planned by CCAFS. CCAFS will contact the participants in the first quarter of 2019 to assess achievement of or progress toward the actions put forward.

Evaluation results

The participants each filled out a course evaluation form at the end of the training. Overall, the results of the evaluations show that participants appreciated the workshop and learned information they did not know before attending. Average scores for questions 1 and 2 are presented below in Tables 1 and 2. The lowest scoring statements were that the content was organized and easy to follow and that the time allotted for the training was sufficient. For the topics, the average scores show that participants found all of the topics useful or extremely useful.

Table 1: Results from Question 1 of the course evaluation

Agreement with statements	Average (out of 5)
The objectives of the training were clearly defined	4.5
The topics covered were relevant to me	4.5
The content was organized and easy to follow	4.0
The materials distributed were helpful	4.3
The time allotted for the training was sufficient	3.9
The meeting room and facilities were adequate and comfortable	4.6

5 = strongly agree; 4 = agree; 3 = neutral; 2 = disagree; 1 = strongly disagree

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Table 2: Results from Question 2 of the course evaluation

How useful were the topics?	Average (out of 4)
Introductions and ice breakers, course roadmap and expectations	3.3
Module 1: UNFCCC – Intro to initiatives relevant to agriculture	3.4
Module 2: National Determined Contributions – NDCs	3.4
Module 3: Climate Smart Agriculture for transformative change	3.4
Module 4: Analysis and tools for priority setting in agriculture	3.2
Module 5: Climate finance, part 1	3.5
Module 5: Climate finance, part 2	3.5
Module 6: Role of the private sector	3.4
Module 7: Monitoring NDC implementation, part 1	3.3
Module 7: Monitoring NDC implementation, part 2	3.4
Module 8: Managing the complexities of multiple planning processes	3.2
Group exercise, next steps/road map for continued work	3.3

4 = extremely useful; 3 = useful; 2 = slightly useful; 1 = not at all useful

The participants were also asked within which modules they learned the most. The modules mentioned most often in this question were module 5 (climate finance), 6 (private sector engagement) and 7 (MRV for mitigation and adaptation). These were also the ones they indicated they will draw upon the most when they return home.

When asked if there is anything they will do differently as a result of the training, there were several mentions of involving the private sector more in their work. There were also two participants who listed greater incorporation of gender concerns in the NDCs.

When asked for suggestions on how to improve the course, people mentioned several things. These included allocating more time for discussion, making the presentations less technical, including a separate module on gender, providing the modules in advance, and providing more relevant country examples and case studies. These suggestions are being taken into consideration for the next time the course is delivered.

Full results from the course evaluations are in Annex 2.

Next steps

NEPAD, GIZ and CCAFS will organize a similar training to be held in Francophone West Africa in September 2018. As part of NEPAD's support to its Member States, it will consider additional trainings either in more regions of Africa or at the national level for specific countries, depending on interest and resource availability. The contact person at NEPAD for these plans is Kwame Ababio.

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Annexes

Annex 1: Workshop agenda

10 April 2018, Day 1: Setting the scene		Lead
8:30 – 9:15	Introductions and ice breakers, course overview (roadmap) and expectations	Kwame Ababio Julius Nyangaga
9:15 – 10:15	Module 1: UNFCCC – Intro to initiatives relevant to agriculture	Laura Cramer
10:15 – 10:45	Tea break	
10:45 – 12:15	Module 2: Nationally Determined Contributions – NDCs	Rima Al-Azar
12:15 – 12:45	Activity 1: Small group discussion on the existing agricultural aspects of the NDCs of each country	Small groups
12:45 – 14:00	Lunch	
14:00 – 15:15	Plenary discussion regarding inclusion of the agricultural sector in each country's NDC (focus on similarities and exchange of experiences)	Plenary discussion led by Julius
15:15 – 15:45	Tea break	
15:45 – 16:45	Module 3: Climate Smart Agriculture for transformative change	Rima Al-Azar John Recha
16:45 – 17:00	Brief Day 1 evaluation, pulse taking of participants by facilitator	Julius Nyangaga
11 April 2018, Day 2: Delving deeper		
8:30 – 9:00	Recap of Day 1, Q&A of Day 1 topics	Julius Nyangaga
9:00 – 10:45	Module 4: Analysis and tools for priority setting in agriculture (including small group discussion and plenary discussion)	Philip Thornton Todd Crane
10:45 – 11:15	Tea break	
11:15 – 12:45	Module 5: Climate finance, part 1, including small group reflection	Alberto Millan
12:45 – 14:00	Lunch	
14:00 – 15:15	Module 5: Climate finance, part 2, including small group reflection	Sam Partey
15:15 – 15:45	Tea break	
15:45 – 16:45	Module 6: Role of the private sector in NDC development and implementation	Sam Partey
16:45 – 17:00	Recap of Days 1 and 2, Brief Day 2 evaluation, pulse taking of participants by facilitator	Julius Nyangaga
12 April 2018, Day 3: Getting to the details		
8:30 – 9:00	Recap of Day 2, Q&A of Day 1 and 2 topics	Julius Nyangaga
9:00 – 10:45	Module 7: Monitoring NDC implementation, part 1	Polly Ericksen
10:45 – 11:15	Tea break	
11:15 – 12:45	Module 7: Monitoring NDC implementation, part 2 (including group exercise on indicator review)	Polly Ericksen
12:45 – 14:00	Lunch	
14:00 – 15:15	Module 8: Managing the complexities of multiple planning processes for inclusive national planning (including group exercise on stakeholder mapping)	Philip Thornton
15:15 – 15:45	Tea break	
15:45 – 16:30	Group exercise, country teams working together (next steps/road map for continued work)	Small groups by country
16:30 – 17:00	Training course wrap-up, final evaluation by participants	Julius Nyangaga

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Annex 2: Course evaluation results

Questions 1 and 2

Agmt with statements	001	002	003	004	005	006	007	008	009	010	011	012	013	Average (out of 5)
The objectives of the training were clearly defined	4	5	5	-	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	4	5	4.5
The topics covered were relevant to me	4	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	5	4.5
The content was organized and easy to follow	4	5	5	4	3	3	5	3	4	5	3	3	5	4.0
The materials distributed were helpful	4	5	4	5	4	4	5	-	4	5	3	4	5	4.3
The time allotted for the training was sufficient	4	3	4	3	2	5	5	4	5	4	3	4	5	3.9
The meeting room and facilities were adequate and comfortable	5	5	3	5	4	5	5	5	4	5	4	5	5	4.6

5 = strongly agree; 4 = agree; 3 = neutral; 2 = disagree; 1 = strongly disagree

How useful were the topics?	001	002	003	004	005	006	007	008	009	010	011	012	013¹	Average (out of 4)
Introductions and ice breakers, course roadmap and expectations	3	-	3	3	3	-	-	3	4	-	4	3	-	3.3
Module 1: UNFCCC – Intro to initiatives relevant to agriculture	3	-	3	4	3	3	4	3	4	-	4	2	4	3.4
Module 2: National Determined Contributions – NDCs	3	-	3	3	3	3	4	3	4	-	4	3	4	3.4
Module 3: Climate Smart Agriculture for transformative change	3	-	3	3	3	3	4	3	4	4	4	3	4	3.4
Module 4: Analysis and tools for priority setting in agriculture	3	3	4	3	3	3	3	4	3	4	3	2	3	3.2
Module 5: Climate finance, part 1	3	4	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	3	4	3	4	3.5
Module 5: Climate finance, part 2	3	4	4	3	3	3	4	4	4	3	3	3	4	3.5
Module 6: Role of the private sector	3	4	2	3	3	3	4	3	4	4	4	3	4	3.4
Module 7: Monitoring NDC implementation, part 1	3	-	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	3	4	3.3
Module 7: Monitoring NDC implementation, part 2	3	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	3	4	3.4
Module 8: Managing the complexities of multiple planning processes for inclusive national planning	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	3	3	4	3	2	4	3.2
Group exercise, next steps/road map for continued work	4	3	3	3	3	3	4	3	4	3	3	3	4	3.3

4 = extremely useful; 3 = useful; 2 = slightly useful; 1 = not at all useful

¹ * the scores were all 1 (except 2 for Module 4) but I think it was a mistake so I converted them to the opposite

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Questions 3 – 7

Resp.	Topics learned the most	Will draw upon most	Is there anything you will do differently as a result of this training?	Please provide us with any thoughts on how this training course can be improved	Any other comments?
001	3, 7	2	involve all relevant stakeholders in future review, including communities and the private sector	The discussions were very useful and provided in depth information on grey areas. Need to bring in more examples on private sector participation in climate finance. Some of the video did not tell any story on the topic being discussed, esp. the one used for M&E and the private sector finance.	The course was very useful
002	6	6, 5	review and work closely with statistics bureau to ensure ag indicators are clear and measurable	We need a section/module on gender and its impact and how people are affected We need more concrete country examples (the course includes examples) but would be useful to include more examples	Generally a great course. More interaction would be valuable, very few minutes for group discussions.
003	5	5, 6	engage more the private sector and CSOs	Is better, met my expectation	No comment
004	all	all	will link the action done in our org to meet the NDC targets	Time for each topic could be increased as it was too short to capture everything	Module 4 was not well presented; it was too scientific, need soft language
005	7.1, 5, 6	7.1, 6	more pragmatic approach to involving the private sector; gender responsiveness in NDC implementation/preparation	Allocate more time for the module (esp. the more technical ones) Avail training modules in advance for ease of reference Adequate time for group work/to enhance the sharing process	It would be useful to allow for a more interactive session so experiences both personal/institutional or country-based can be shared more.
006	all	5, 6, 7	resource mobilization strategy - focus on private sector; MRV - issues of indicators and indicators tracking	Tailor the training modules to the levels of country specific NDCs Less technical presentation; more on practical experiences	No, thanks
007	1, 2	2	data mgmt in collaboration with ministry colleagues	More trainers from different sources especially those who are practicing the case	Colleagues from agriculture sector should also be included (finance, environment and agriculture sector)

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Resp.	Topics learned the most	Will draw upon most	Is there anything you will do differently as a result of this training?	Please provide us with any thoughts on how this training course can be improved	Any other comments?
008	5, 3	all	incorporation of economic, social, gender aspects in all the activities	Make it less scientific Provide country case studies	Create different entry levels into the modules, for instance basic, advanced
009	2, 5, 6	7, all	bringing the private sector on board not only the civil society	Use common examples or case studies from countries the participants can relate with	Consider country trainings to give an opportunity to the different sectors in the country
010	3, 4, 7, 8	3, 6, 7	will be interested to know how each sector is implementing NDC	Expand training to specific countries and target to bring all stakeholders in climate adaptation onboard	The training was fruitful Wonder why people are not serious with data to show what they have done and achieved after implementing activities of climate change adaptation for all this long time
011	7, 7	7	I will add CSA in my day to day work; create awareness on CSA and MRV	Supply training material before so we can read and comment/follow in that regard Presenter know better their presentations	
012	7, 6	4, 6, 7	increase private sector involvement	Unpack module 4 for easy understanding. This module is very relevant for agriculture sector workers.	
013	5	5	draw the attention of NDC coordinator to include the private sector (small and medium) across the board	To ensure that countries are represented from the ministry of finance, ministry of agriculture, and/or the coordinating institution if is different from the institutions mentioned	Thank you

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Annex 3: Participant List

	Name	Organisation	Country	Role	Email
1	Anne Miki	CCAFS FP1	Kenya	Coordinator	a.miki@cgiar.org
2	Julius Nyangaga	Right Track Africa	Kenya	Facilitator	julesnn14@gmail.com
3	Zerihun Getu	MOFEC	Ethiopia	Participant	zedget@yahoo.com
4	Mensur Dessie	Ministry of Environment & Forests and CC	Ethiopia	Participant	mensurdes2012@gmail.com
5	Nathaniel Nii-Odai Laryea	Ministry of Food and Agriculture	Ghana	Participant	niiodailaryea@gmail.com
6	Forster Aboagye Gyamfi	Ministry of Finance, Ghana	Ghana	Participant	fgyamfi@mofep.gov.gh ; pojaco@yahoo.co.uk
7	Robert Mensah	Ministry of Finance, Ghana	Ghana	Participant	robmenspat@gmail.com ; romensah@mofep.gov.gh
8	Jewel Kudjawu	Environmental Protection Agency	Ghana	Participant	jewel.kudjawu@epa.gov.gh ; jkudjawu@gmail.com
9	Josephine Helena Love	Ministry of Agriculture & irrigation Kenya	Kenya	Participant	josephinelove869@gmail.com
10	Philip Dinga	Low Emission & Climate Resilient Development Project	Kenya	Participant	phillipdinga@yahoo.com ; flipppdd@gmail.com
11	Evelyn Ongige	UNEP	Kenya	Participant	evelyn.ongige@un.org ; evelyn.kerubo@gmail.com
12	John Bond Bideri	Pan African Climate Justice Alliance (PACJA)	Rwanda	Participant	johnbideri@gmail.com
13	Prosper Makundi	Ministry of Agriculture, Tanzania	Tanzania	Participant	makundi.prosper99@gmail.com
14	Ankunda Doreen	MOFPED, Uganda	Uganda	Participant	doankunda@gmail.com ; doreen.ankunda@finance.go.ug
15	Tusiime Max	MAAIF Ministry of Agriculture	Uganda	Participant	maximilliant@yahoo.com
16	Sophia Huyer	CCAFS GSI	Canada	Partner	s.huyer@cgiar.org ; shuyer@wisat.org
17	Ayalneh Bogale	GIZ/AUC	Ethiopia	Partner	ayalnehb@africa-union.org ; ayalneh.gebreyohannis@giz.de
18	Dawit Solomon	CCAFS EA	Kenya	Partner	d.solomon@cgiar.org
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21	Sonja Esche	GIZ	South Africa	Partner	sonja.esche@giz.de
22	Kwame Ababio	NEPAD	South Africa	Partner	kwamea@nepad.org
23	Tendai Sithole	NEPAD	South Africa	Partner	tendait@nepad.org
24	Rima Al-Azar	FAO	Italy	Presenter	rima.alazar@fao.org
25	John Recha	CCAFS EA	Kenya	Presenter	J.RECHA@CGIAR.ORG
26	Todd Crane	ILRI	Kenya	Presenter	t.crane@cgiar.org
28	Polly Ericksen	ILRI	Kenya	Presenter	p.ericksen@cgiar.org
29	Samuel Partey	CCAFS, ICRISAT, Mali	Mali	Presenter	s.partey@cgiar.org
30	Philip Thornton	CCAFS FP1	UK	Presenter	p.thornton@cgiar.org
31	Laura Cramer	CCAFS FP1	Kenya	Presenter/ Coordinator	l.cramer@cgiar.org

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Annex 4. Solutions to MRV challenges as proposed by participants

Solutions for capacity challenges

- Set up MRV learning exchange
- Training
- Clarify incentives for MRV; build capacity
- Use data collection to build capacity
- Public awareness; include youth
- Enhance role of universities and research institutions
- Training: periodic refresher course/workshop
- Capacities: more training of important knowledge on MRV; availability of tools needed for data collection (infrastructure)
- Building country capacity for country teams to build competency
- Establish some sort of incentives for experts who are engaged in MRV systems, climate smart activities
- Technology: cost-effective, relevant, user-friendly
- Enable the CSA to collect climate change related data (reviewing data collection instruments, build human capacity)
- Build capacity of relevant institutions in MRV reporting; involve all stakeholders along the value chain during capacity building activities

Solutions for data challenges

- Embed TACCC principles
- Identify a couple of priority sectors for improvement
- Evaluate indicators to assess who will collect what and how
- The issue is not always availability of data, it is also accessibility and coordination
- Indicator selection guidance should be sought
- Standards and protocols for open data should be reviewed
- Use CSA data for MRV
- Involvement of research institutions in the data collection
- Tier 1: use already existing information to estimate
- Sample template should be developed to collect data
- Involve research to do the work for you
- Self-accounting offices
- Capacity building on why the data is needed, type and format for reporting
- Support in establishing baseline data
- Use of “big data”
- Integrate this data into the national data collection to enable easy availability

Solutions for funding

- More government involvement in funding. Government should take lead
- Identify domestic sources of funds
- Create greater cross-sectoral awareness of opportunities
- Build capacity of institutions to access external funding

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- Integrate MRV reporting into national budgets
- Integrate into line Ministry budgets
- Develop climate smart investment plans
- Allocation of resources by the UNFCCC to LDCs/Africa
- Set up dedicated funds for country's MRV
- Create a fully funded liaison office
- Allocation of funds should be budgeted for the implementation, e.g. data collection
- Ring fence funds in development projects for CSA and MRV
- Source funding from private sector and get them to understand how this data or reporting will help them
- Availability of funds for implementation
- More proposal development for funding
- Access, grants, simplified proposal requirements

Solutions for coordination

- Clarify roles and need for collaboration
- Incentives for collaboration and cooperation
- Coordination amount needs convening power
- Improved coordination across ministries
- Informal decision making based on feedback
- Capacity of the Environmental Agency and the Ministry of Finance staff should be built to coordinate well
- Strengthen institutional arrangements
- Harmony in response approaches
- Institutionalization of climate change
- The role of M&E responsible unit should be enhanced
- Establish an MRV unit within specific sector that is affiliated to the minister
- Establish a national MRV unit at Environment minister which is in charge of facilitating MRV system
- Have desk/contact staff in implementing agencies/ministries
- Well-established institutions that are cross-cutting and representative

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Annex 5: Next steps after the training

In the last group exercise, the participants were asked:

- a. What is one thing you plan to do when you get back home in the next 6 months? In the next 12 months?
- b. What is one thing you want your Ministry to prioritize in the next 6 months? In the next 12 months?

Participants wrote on post-it notes an action item for the next 6 months and another for the next 12 months. They did this for both themselves and for their ministry. The following action items were put forward.

Individual actions within 6 months' time

- Report to the NDC, CSA focal point on the need to include private sector in planning CSA activities (Nathanael, Ghana MoFA)
- Report back to the office on what I have learnt (Jewel)
- Institutional mapping for a coordinated, inclusive, transformative approach for the NDCs (Phillip, Kenya)
- 'Establish' a platform to access and exchange information on actions across sectors—NCCAP/NAP/NDC/GESIP/CIDPs (Phillip, Kenya)
- Liaise with Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS) to suggest possible, best indicators for measuring and best capturing data on agriculture (also renew available data) (Evelyn, UNEP, Kenya)
- Share information with colleagues in Climate Change Unit, especially regional office of Africa and lessons from different countries (Evelyn, UNEP, Kenya)
- Continue the work we have started on (1) climate finance tracking, (2) baseline formulation, and (3) mainstreaming at subnational level (Anon.)
- Track the possible funding sources from the web and convince others to take actions (Mensur)
- Establishing public-private partnership involvement platform (Mensur)

Ministry actions within 6 months' time

- Create linkages with Ministry of Water and Environment in regards to NDCs (Uganda)
- Sector awareness on NDCs and CSA in my department and Ministry (Mgenda)
- Lobby governments to engage civil society organizations in all stages of NDC preparation, implementation and M&E (John)
- Follow up on the MRV tools (Uganda)
- Invite the private sector to the NDA meetings (Uganda)
- Liaise with climate change and MRV focal persons to create awareness with the Agency on progress in the NDCs and MRV activities (Jewel)
- Establish linkage with other stakeholders who have responsibility for collecting other climate adaptation data, esp. the county governments
- Share learning points with the Climate Change Unit in the Ministry

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- Identify sources of resources, including private sector
- Do stakeholder mapping
- Put clearly what action should be done by sectors to reach NDC target as to link them in activities
- Create common understanding of what NDC is all about for each sector—what target set in NDC (Makundi)
- Awareness creation to local people (Ethiopia)
- Strengthening high level involvement in the monitoring of NDC (Ethiopia)

Individual actions within 12 months' time

- Awareness creation for all facets of the community to understand, simplify prescribed action (Phillip, Kenya)
- Put action after having our plan (Makundi)

Ministry actions within 12 months' time

- Mobilizing funds from different sources (Mensur)
- Building capacity on MRV system (Mensur)
- Data/knowledge management system (Mensur)
- Data collection—address data gaps and needs and enhance capacity on data requirements, format, etc. (Phillip)
- Build capacity on how to use fintech and disruptive technologies (role of digital finance)
- Enhance climate finance tracking to improve transparency and consistency in climate finance accounting approach (Ghana)
- Retention of technical staff for institutional memory and sustainable practices (continuous) (Phillip)
- Ministry of Finance to link climate finance sources to action in the NDCs (Ghana)
- The Ministry of Finance, Ghana, to widen the source of funds in the implementation of the NDCs
- Solicit for capacity building of other stakeholders in agencies (Uganda)
- Revise our current tools to include CSA (Uganda)
- Private sector engagement for business unusual and common benefits while tackling climate change (Phillip)
- Push for government funding for the MRV and GHG inventories—ownership critical for sustainability (Phillip)
- Engendering the NDC to bring out gender sensitive issues and ensure incorporation in implementation (Phillip)
- To inform the NDC coordinator to include the private sector (small and medium) in the development of NDC (Ghana)
- Request for NEPAD to support Ghana to develop climate finance strategy at sub-national level

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