

Summary of the Marrakesh Partnership Meeting

19 March 2019

Accra, Ghana

On 19 March in Accra, Ghana, the UNFCCC secretariat convened a Marrakech Partnership meeting that was attended by over 150 stakeholders from various African and international organizations and coalitions as well as Party representatives.

The meeting facilitated in-depth discussions on the issues identified as priorities for Africa for policymakers and non-Party stakeholders to scale up climate action and to ultimately help implement the Paris Agreement. These priorities also correspond to the Transformative Areas of the UN Secretary General's Climate Summit that Africa Climate Week 2019 focuses on¹. The meeting also served as a training and capacity building session for those stakeholders active in climate action in the region but new to the UNFCCC process or the work of the Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action (MPGCA). This report should be read in tandem with the presentation files shared separately.

1. Opening of the meeting

The UNFCCC secretariat welcomed the participants and provided an overall context of:

1. The UNFCCC process where emphasis is shifting from the negotiation to the implementation of the Paris Agreement;
2. The pre-2020 urgency for higher ambition for Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs);
3. The importance of cooperation between policymakers and non-Party stakeholders that the MPGCA aims to support; and
4. The inevitably growing values and roles of the Regional Climate Weeks (multi-stakeholder and multi-purpose platform for discussions between policymakers and non-Party stakeholders on the global climate action agenda including NDCs in regional contexts).

2. Update on the UNFCCC process and MPGCA

a. Katowice Climate Package, UN SG Summit and the ambition cycle

The secretariat provided an overview of:

1. The history of climate change discussions within the United Nations context;
2. The architecture of the Paris Agreement itself and the developments since the entry into force of the Paris Agreement;

¹ 'Energy Transition', 'Nature-Based Solutions' and 'Cities and Climate Action'

3. The Katowice Climate Package; and
4. The milestones in 2019.

Summary of the discussions:

- Participants were interested in knowing of the outline/ objectives of RCWs are leading up to UN SG Climate Summit.
 - The regional climate weeks (RCWs) are all programmed such a way they provide inputs to the UN SG Climate Summit (i.e. regional contributions to the UN SG Summit);
 - Support discussions throughout the year up to the UN SG Summit and to UNFCCC COP 25.
- Several participants asked on the objective of this meeting. The secretariat explained that it is to introduce our work to those new and to facilitate discussions on how to enhance the ambition mainly in the African region.

b. MPGCA and Global Climate Action portal (NAZCA)

The secretariat provided an overview of:

1. The objective of the MPGCA and the seven thematic areas and cross-cutting issues;
2. The priorities for 2019; and
3. The current status of the Global Climate Action portal/NAZCA.

The objectives of the MPGCA are to strengthen collaboration between Parties and non-Party stakeholders for greater mitigation and adaptation actions, to ensure the realization of existing commitments, and to facilitate a greater number of and more ambitious commitments. These works are conducted with MPGCA stakeholders across seven thematic areas (cf. presentation file) and cross-cutting areas such as: finance, resilience, gender, education, health, decent work.

In order to achieve these robust objectives, the MPGCA is enhancing political advocacy through bilateral meetings with the UNFCCC Executive Secretary and strong leadership from the two High-Level Climate Champions who are appointed every year. This year a new High-Level Champion will be soon appointed from Chile.

The Global Climate Action portal or NAZCA is a platform where the climate commitments and actions are recognized and consolidated. There are a range of mechanisms and initiatives by which UNFCCC will support/facilitate both Parties and non-Party stakeholders to track their progress.

Summary of the discussions:

The discussions revolved around 2019 priorities of the MPGCA, namely, how to broaden the participation/ engagement of actors in the developing countries, how to enhance the “bridge” between non-Party stakeholders and UNFCCC process and how to ensure continuity and the momentum of policy dialogue in the spirit of the Talanoa Dialogue. Discussions included the following:

- Addressing mitigation at the same time as adaptation is key for Africa;
- Effect on climate change on infrastructure is under-represented in discussions (e.g. the mudslide in Sierra Leone) – how can the infrastructure be safeguarded (aspect of adaptation)?;
- Important to engage the regions as Africa is often under-represented:
 - Yearbooks will be a good idea to get the message from the regions to the central meetings;
 - Increase the possibilities to participate in the meetings (i.e. explore funding, organize more meetings in developing countries);
- African stakeholders work not only on climate but in the broader context of the SDGs;
- How to create a communication strategy to best bring messages to big tables? (mitigation & adaptation)
- Global Resilience Partnership shared details of the climate resilience network which has been supporting actions and events on climate resilience and adaptation under the MPGCA. This is an open network convened by GRP and FAO under the UN Climate Resilience Initiative (A2R).

c. Alignment of the Regional Climate Weeks and UN SG summit

The secretariat gave an overview of the purpose of the regional climate weeks, outcomes, lessons learned, challenges and future dates and plans. Stakeholders shared their experiences so far (from organizing events during the formal programme, workshops, closed-door meetings on the side, etc.) and recommendations going forward. The secretariat reinforced the importance to create the channel to link the outcomes of the discussions at the regional Climate weeks to the UN SG summit.

Summary of the discussions:

- Each of the RCWs will have a final report that will feed into the UNSG Climate Summit. The UN Secretary-General’s Special Envoy for the 2019 Climate Summit, Ambassador De Alba, intends to harvest information from the RCWs to enhance the regional dimension of the Summit.

3. Mobilizing climate action in Africa

In the second part of the meeting, the participants were divided into groups to discuss three Transformative Areas that were going to be discussed at the African Climate Week: Energy transition, Nature-Based solutions and Cities and local action. The groups were guided to respond to the following three specific questions:

- What are the best practices to enable action of non-state actors?
- What actions are needed to support long-term policy making?
- What actions are needed for sustainable finance?

4. Wrap-up of the meeting

Rapporteurs from the three groups reported back the key points as follows. Please see the Annex for the detailed reports.

Reflections of the plenary:

- There are initiatives at the regional level, such as the three climate commissions in Africa² that were established at the Africa Action Summit.
 - Need to have heads of State lead the discussions involving stakeholders as implementation is local action.
 - Need to have cross-sectoral policy review and have harmonized review and analysis - get better solutions for having good policies.
 - Need to make sure we have intersectoral dialogue.
- Africa's potential is to harness resources - how wind and solar energy can be harnessed from this region. Governments come together to consider this and act towards climate action.

The secretariat provided a short wrap-up of the meeting and highlighted the importance of the link between the discussion outcomes to the subsequent ACW programme.

² The Congo Basin Commission, chaired by the Republic of the Congo; The Sahel Region Commission, chaired by the Republic of Niger; and The Island States Commission, chaired by the Republic of Seychelles.

Annex
Minutes from the breakout groups

I. Breakout session on Energy Transition (provided by IRENA)

The aim of this session was to discuss the universal access to renewable energy, including off-grid and decentralized solutions for smart energy use and see how we can get more engagement/input from people on the ground. The lead organization – IRENA - was responsible to facilitate the breakout session and assign a rapporteur who took note for reporting back. Around 15 participants participated in the discussion.

IRENA gave an overview of the current situation of the energy transition costs and benefits; IRENA's engagement in Africa - national and local level (off-grid); Clean Energy Corridor; Eswatini aimed at enabling frameworks, finance, project facilitation and support; energy access; healthcare facilities.

The participants agreed that technology brings opportunities to people who did not have the change to be connected to the grid; brings genius ideas that are coming out from new opportunities.

i. What are the best practices on enabling environments for non-state action?

1. Human rights action: The issue of energy transition is critical especially for developing countries.
 - For Nigeria - energy issues very critical. **Move towards just transition towards RE is key.** Apart from normal pollution issues, we have new pollution issues. So many people are generating noise and air pollution with their generators; this is a serious issue. It is critical to pursue RE sources.
 - It is important to share **what capacity and funding is** needed to bring RE to off-grid solutions to people. Instead of transition for whole nation; let's see how we can make this work progressively.
 - **Sustainable development is tied to clean energy;** RE is only option. Need to put in more action. Around the world, there are a few breaks we can see on ground but not in Africa.
 - **Finding replicable solutions.** The MPGCA is key benefit because you have a community of practitioners who get together and talk about replicable solutions
2. Transport sector: We need to explore on what is happening?, what are the key opportunities?, what are key challenges?
 - i. In Africa, there are **good transport strategies to reduce CO2 emissions.** The MPGCA meeting is a good channel to understand what we can do, in terms of RE and policies, need to learn how to communicate/transmit the benefits of the energy transition.
 - ii. **Environment, and climate are drivers for transportation strategy.**
3. Building sector: **Research and develop materials are key areas.** Looking ways for going into cleaner energy is essential. A good option is to use waste plastic to come out of

construction materials. One way to share information is through webinars and other means of communications such as virtual meetings.

- i. **Climate smart building designs can help to address a big gap in countries.** Work in climate infrastructure.
 - ii. Traditional approach such as glass panels being used as windows but **need more energy to maintain.** In Africa, imported materials are used instead of local materials, Awareness needs to be raised on this aspect.
There are situations where solutions exist, but architects or construction workers just don't know where to look
4. Communication and collaboration: Essential to involve solution providers, especially solar panels.
- i. It is difficult to know **who can really deliver solutions** - would be good to see a player like IRENA facilitate coordination for solution and raise awareness, solution up takers are better informed of choices they have to make. Right now, so many up takers are scared given multitude of solutions – simply they don't know what works.
 - IRENA's work can help as a service provider; covering standardization of services for PV; to get a harmonized scheme - across Africa; training standardized; harmonized scheme - workers can work in one country and go in another. There is the need to know how we can help entrepreneurs to develop operations - financing, educated financial institutions can help to provide better understanding of RE business, funding for entrepreneurs is needed i.e. creation of a solar PV association.
5. Technology use: Analysis on how we can **do things differently, improvement on our process, what kind of technology** we can employ to do things differently and what we can do differently to have clean air and energy

ii. *What actions are needed to support long-term policy-making?*

- **Policy making has so little focus on long-term policy-making;** understandable because policy-making is so disconnected;
- In Kenya, **distribution and transmission have infrastructure problems.**
RE is not understandable to Africans. There is an imminent need for education, there is a huge disconnect with the reality. People on the street need to understand the policies that are put in place, this is a major gap. Take education to the masses. We **need capacity building.**
- IRENA's job creation work shows there is a problem with private sector stakeholders; finding skilled personnel, it is a multi-faceted problem;
- We need to create **enabling framework.** The RCWs meetings in regions are very helpful to participate and share perspectives. It is important to advocate for space for people, especially local and civil society, to come together and share. Important to recognize role of private sector, it is a key role. We must ensure there is a balance between profits and benefits; Trying to do more regional focus events, it is essential to try to make this space available - how do we do this more regularly to create space?

- Some organizations have come up with **different workshops and programs**. In November there is a workshop that will focus on economy, RE in Ghana.
- Another problem is the **access to information**, less information that are credible and from right sources. If there are opportunities to share research and come up with solutions and resolutions this can be key for event in November.

iii. What actions are needed for sustainable finance?

- Initial investment is high. The effort needs to star on **educating banks on educating SMES**.
 - Finance: power as a service - every day, you are supplying power, at the end of the month, you get back. Or you pay over a five-year period, at end of five years, you own all of assets. Launching next week - you can assess power need, what you consume - energy computer will give you how much it will cost.
- 1. **Work on replication**: There are cheaper sources, but we don't know of them
 - Climate action needs to consider **cross-sectorial discussions**;
- 2. **Finance**: Practical ideas how can we bring more **private sector involvement** into Africa
 - WBCSD mentioned that the technologies are available, but with companies are working on different schemes - PPAs are making sure they are relevant for business to invest in renewables.
 - Policy needs to go towards transition in the RE era. Another necessary aspect is putting price on carbon to reduce GHG aimed at internalizing problems
 - Energy transition is not just about power, it is a **new lifestyle**.
 - In West Africa is obvious that French language speakers are struggling with getting same information. IRENA has emphasized that languages are part of its mandate. More tools and reports are available in French. The tolls are being translated to French.
 - Serious issue is that for francophone industries, people don't understand the entire concept of RE as it goes beyond governmental institutions
- 3. **Costs**: RE needs to be funded differently - in **long term**. It is important to separate investment and how investors see investment environments, especially how to cut down on risks so investors are confident in investing. Basically, they ways on how we do with creating enabling frameworks for investors - reduce risk so investments can take place and investments secured.

II. Breakout session on Nature-Based Solutions (provided by FAO)

The discussions on this transformative area included agriculture and resilience in the African region. The lead organization – FAO – facilitated the session. This group has a broad representation of actors (private sectors, NGOs, international organizations, academia, government) In this area, sustainable management of land (forestry, agriculture, etc.), CSA (climate smart agriculture); use biodiversity are key topics for resilience Land-use planning discussions can go from land use to ecosystem services; also considering at all the segments along the value chain.

i. What are the best practices on enabling environments for non-state action?

- A GEF project can be suggested to create a platform for **exchange practices** between different actors (incl. private sector)
 - There is a project on mining (Ghana) to help to ensure use of land after mining. It connects miners and farmers
 - Extension services need to scale up in many countries to enhance **education** and farmers' sales
 - Many projects focus on education (since this a key gap) – mainly for farmers, but also for other land use (ecosystem services etc.) – some private companies are developing such projects as part of CSR
 - Educate farmers on use of farm land (e.g. avoid using land as collateral) (supporting **financing** schemes – e.g. microcredit schemes etc.)
 - FAO and others have an initiative to empower farmers (by different means, incl. financing)
 - What are possible solutions to the financing issue?
 - International organizations should collaborate with local NGOs (to gain local insights – not one-size-fits-all); involving local level is key to have ownership for implementation and follow-through); e.g. local grants
 - **Subsidies** from government for sustainable practices (public & private cooperation) – subsidies: get rid of “perverse subsidies” and steer public support to sustainable practices
 - State offices for registering and protecting **cooperatives** (incl. support for access to funding)
 - The right institutions need to be there to channel and back up the financing (assess fund etc.)
 - **Land tenure rights** – crucial issue (land ownership); legal access to land is often a key problem.
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- Nature-based transformation will require shaping and supporting the investment decisions of smallholder farmers, foresters and fishers to adopt risk-driven and informed, integrated farming and land-use planning systems.
 - Nature-based solutions (NbS) for climate resilient agriculture and food systems are not a panacea, rather they are dependent on a contextual understanding of risks and vulnerabilities and in so doing promote the use of risk-driven development actions that aim to reduce rather than exacerbate vulnerabilities.
 - Through an NbS approach, better coordination of existing incentives from local initiatives, existing and new private-public partnerships, and integration between sectors and stakeholders through strengthened enabling environments and policy frameworks can mobilize finance to support the

integrative packages needed to maximize farmer, forester, herder and fisherfolk adoption and scaling up of improved practices at farm and landscape levels.

- **Ownership** is essential to promoting the uptake of NbS for resilient agriculture and food systems. Smallholder producers need to be active participants in finding solutions and all efforts should be made to integrate local and traditional knowledge with scientific knowledge so that they both complement each other.
- **Large scale restoration and agro-ecological practices in cropping systems** are crucial to building a climate smart agriculture, given its capacity to build resilience of the sector to climate change and produce the 49 per cent of more food the world needs by 2050, and meeting the Sustainable Development Goal of zero hunger as well as other interlinked SDGs.
- A multitude and combined diverse strategies of large-scale restoration solutions are already in practice in Africa, across the value chain from seed, land to end product and need to be scaled-up based on the context. These include assisted or farmer natural regeneration in forests and agroforestry landscapes, planting using the seeds and seedlings of local and adapted species from the rich forest and grassland biodiversity in Africa, key to building resilient agriculture and nutritious food systems.
- **Protecting biodiversity** entails protecting plant and particular agro-biodiversity and seed systems, starting with farmers' rights and appropriate measures on seed patents all the way through adequate support systems to allow direct access to quality seeds in sufficient quantities to respond to restoration needs and agro-ecological practices.
- **Restoring ecosystem functions** cannot be decoupled from commitment to building regenerative enterprise by integrating waste management systems that link with biogas, compost, fermented bio-fertilisers and even E-waste for renewable energy systems.

ii. What actions are needed to support long-term policy-making?

- Policies: **decentralized** policies at local level
- Policy **implementation** is often a key gap (policies are there but are not executed/followed)
- **Monitoring and tracking** of policies and implementation is often missing (watch dogs)
- **Integrated** policy-making (e.g. other areas/sectors with impact – mining, water etc.); need to ensure that the policies holistically address the issues (and complement one another)
- Role of civil society – encourage communities that can collectively access funding
- Policy-makers are often not trained in the areas of competency (e.g. environment) – the same applies for other actors whose actions directly impact nature-based capital (need for broader training offer)
- **Advocacy groups**: can serve the role of watch dogs (e.g. raise attention to lack of transparency etc.)

iii. What actions are needed for sustainable finance?

- **Private sector requires frameworks** (created by policy) to move ahead (“private sector is ready”)
- **Good governance and transparency** (tackle the corruption etc.) – financing is often available, but financiers are deterred from entering because of the lack of transparency
- How can we ensure that funding is available to those that need it?
- **Capacity** (i.e. to write a proposal, to process the paper work; also to know what initiatives/offers exist)
- Engage the finance sector through a **win-win approach** (examples where funding pays off for lender)

- Key challenge: **to get the money where and when it is needed** – what are best practices to showcase?
 - DFID initiative etc. – ask specific initiatives how they are doing in this regard & how to improve
 - Find innovative ways for engagement – be more appealing to actors for engaging and interacting
 - Climate change is very technical and most actors lack the capacity to access funding
 - Continued sensitization and awareness raising is necessary in order to ensure that smallholder producers have all the necessary information and tools to make risk-informed decisions and investments. Particular attention should be given to engaging and supporting youth and women in nature-based agri-business and entrepreneurship.
- iv. Specific points during the open discussion with the full group:*
- Connect the issues and address matters holistically, avoid silos (incl. at local level)
 - Likewise, avoid parallel processes / discussions (create an integrated forum)
 - Identify and engage the relevant actors that can drive & enforce action (e.g. chiefs in Ghana)
 - Empowerment: engage students etc. by making it attractive to engage (social media, appealing)

III. Cities and Local Action (provided by ICLEI-Africa and IRENA)

The participants discussed the current situation of multilevel governance – the possibilities on how to remove barriers and promote cross-sectoral synergies. The lead organization – ICLEI Africa – was responsible to facilitate the breakout session and assign a rapporteur who took note for reporting back.

i. What are the best practices on enabling environments for non-state action?

- In Ghana, non-state actors have been working actively in climate related issues. **Civil society on climate change is very local** and there is a group of NGOs (KASA Initiative) that work together on this and are a part of forming the NDC of the country. The recognition by the government and the linkages between the government and civil society allows for this enabling environment. This strong participation and role in the discussions that led to the formulation of the country’s NDCs as well as the national Climate policy. These NGOs work on different thematic issues, but they came together around climate issues. The receptiveness of the government has been mixed, especially regarding the positions put forward by civil society. But it is good to have this dialogue, which can lead to an amicable solution.
- **People Dialogue Ghana, Ghana Federation of the Urban Poor (GFUR)**, have also been able to **mobilize people around informal settlement areas** to save them from eviction, which is what led to the creation of the GFUR. The impact of this mobilization has not only been the fact that the people were not evicted, but it has also been the catalyst of the improvement of the livelihoods through successful actions **to unlock finance**.
- African Center for Sustainability Studies (University of Ghana). Launch of a project on “Closing the visibility gap on climate action between the Global North and the Global South”. This project aims to:
 - Help understand the needs and role of NSAs
 - Forming alliances between NSAs from all over Africa
 - Encourage Africa countries to disseminate the work of their NSAs, or actions that might be otherwise overlooked.
- Example of the electrification of informal areas from Stellenbosch (in South Africa) using **government funding and building sustainability into the standards of government-funded public housing**. Shack/Slum Dwellers International (SDI) and other organisations in Ghana, working on urban housing and sanitation issues, mobilised people and formed the Ghana Federation of Urban Poor. With the help of UN-Habitat, they were able to stop evictions of slum dwellers and have been able to unlock financing to build housing complexes and improve sanitation facilities. The government is now cooperating with these groups on this matter. The people on the ground have been empowered by these initiatives.

- ICLEI has worked with a local municipality to make sure **slum dwellers had access to electricity** through solar panels, as they were disconnected from the main power grid and therefore could not access the subsidies provided by the government for poor families.
 - Organisation from Kenya called African Centre for Technology Studies and part of the UNFCCC Transnational Climate Governance Project: Closing the visibility gap in climate action between the North and South – this involves understanding the effectiveness of non-state actors, allowing platforms and alliances of non-state actors to come together around the engagement of society, and encouraging countries to submit work being done around climate action by non-state actors. This can reflect on a global level, the work being done on the ground, as well as the effectiveness of non-state actors in meeting the challenges of climate change.
 - UNCDF: **Capacity-building programme on climate risk and vulnerability assessment**, which is a global programme covering 16 countries. It aims to translate climate issues into concrete tangible solutions that the people at the grassroots level can relate to. There needs to be capacity building around building resilience to climate risk. This is a good step toward building that enabling environment.
 - Community-led approaches to reach total sanitation (National approach to achieving SDG6). Facilitators from the Ministry at the municipal level working with NSAs to trigger the community to mobilize themselves to improve the water and sanitation facilities in their communities. Then the communities can themselves take over the initiatives. This has also been translated into **actions at urban level** and help to foster the creation of Public-Private Partnerships.
 - In Liberia, youth and women groups as well as **faith-based intuitions** have been supported by the national government to be **more involved in climate change issues and to implement projects**.
 - Often, the **terminology of climate change is exclusive**. It is important to translate this terminology into something relevant for people on the ground
 - District Citizens Monitoring Committee (DCMC) in Accra – made up of different constituencies, from youth and women to persons with disabilities and FBOs, and brings them together with district assembly staff, local government representatives, and traditional leaders. This entity **monitors government policy and provides suggestions to the government**. An example: Farmers' lands were being encroached upon (leading to increased food security) and the DCMC reached out to the government to help make these encroachments stop.
 - Community-Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) mechanisms adopted by national government to ensure water and sanitation goals of international frameworks (now SDG 6). This is a good example of **synergy between the state and local actors**. The support from the state and the enabling environment provided allows for success of these mechanisms. This work is being done in both rural and urban areas.
 - **The government is working with youth in urban and rural to implement projects** on climate change issues in Liberia. This is also part of work around the CCD.
- ii. *What actions are needed to support long-term policy-making?*

- **Data is needed:** on emissions, on weather changes/ambient temperature changes, on precipitation, etc. This will help planners and others better prepare when building cities. **Need a credible database on climate issues to inform policymakers.**
- Some of the work being done uses projections to help policymakers better plan building resilience to climate change.
- The government is not paying **attention to the research being done by academia.**
- The systems in place need to take into consideration **indigenous knowledge and academia.** The state sponsors academic research, but often there is not enough of a synergy between the research and government action.
- Data management around climate change – data management is fragmented in local governments.
- In South Africa, there is an attempt to **standardise data** so there is a common way of measuring throughout.
- At IRENA, working on a pilot project in Uganda on energy transition. Trying to make the **cities the inspiration to the national level.** These projects can then be scaled up as needed. But we want to show that small cities that do something that can influence on a wider scale. Example of the IRENA City Solar Engine to support policymaking.
- Governments need to communicate with marginalised groups as they often lose touch with the realities on the ground. Need to also work with the private sector to make sure they are using relevant data to better support society in setting up businesses.
- **Indigenous knowledge to be integrated into data knowledge.**

iii. What actions are needed for sustainable finance?

- An adaptation mindset is needed and governments need to step up support to local governments as to better implement planning priorities. Fiscal transfers to local governments must be supportive of action around climate change. In Ghana, there is the District Development Facility, which is the fiscal transfer system established. Local governments can access more funding if they score better in areas, like community engagement, gender equality, etc. Climate change performance measures are part of it as well.
- The Western Cape government has a mandate to supply housing, so ICLEI is looking at how to make the **standard of that housing more sustainable and decent.** Government procurement can be used as a tool to make sure these things are happening.
- Local governments need to take the **NDCs and incorporate them into their medium-term plans.** The national government can use its procurement power to push this forward, through tax incentives and other policies. There could be a mechanism for example, where families receive a credit for the energy they are not using and being put back into the grid. But there is always a challenge of understanding the real impacts of climate change on cities and towns.
- We need to be able to show funding agencies that we have the relevant data that can help channel resources into the proper areas. In Africa, funding goes into certain niche areas,

which is not good. There are local actors doing good work in their communities that are often left out in terms of funding.

- Organizations like ICLEI bring together local governments to connect them with funding.
- Maybe countries need a climate finance department of some sort.
- A **national climate fund** could be helpful as well.
- We need to understand what governments can do on their own, without the help of donor agencies.
- Local governments can use **revenue from disincentives** (like parking prices) to make sure money goes into public transit and other things.
- Private actors need to be able to **access capacity building**.
- **Performance assessments linked to incentives**
- To what extent have the NDCs been translated into municipal plans. Municipalities can then build their plans based on that.
- Central government can provide **incentives through their procurement processes**
- **Feed-in-Tariffs and other incentives** to support private investment
- **Access to information** regarding the available financing
- How is financial reporting made easier for small organizations in order to **access financing**
- Creation of **national climate/adaption fund** and make the modalities clear
- **Reduce the dependency on international donors.**