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REGIONAL EXPERIENCE SHARING WORKSHOP ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTIONS AND MONITORING, REPORTING AND VERIFICATION (MRV) TRAINING FOR THE WASTE SECTOR

17-21 FEBRUARY 2O2O, ABIDJAN, COTE D'IVOIRE

WORKSHOP REPORT

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INTRODUCTION

As part of the "Support to the implementation of National Determined Contributions (NDCs) in the waste sector in Côte d'Ivoire and Senegal" project, UNEP and Stockholm Environment Institute (SEI) organized the Regional Workshop for experience sharing on the implementation of National Determined Contributions (NDCs) and training on Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) in the waste sector from 17 to 21 February 2020 at Seen hotel in Abidjan, Cote d'Ivoire. ONG Page Verte, an NGO based in Cote D'Ivoire was contracted to support the workshop logistics.

Côte d'Ivoire and Senegal have identified waste as one of the key sectors to achieve their NDCs. Though the waste sector emits less Green House Gases (GHG) compared to other sectors such as energy, agriculture and land-use change, it offers enormous opportunities of emission reduction and job creation for the populace. Côte d'Ivoire committed to reduce 28% of its GHG emissions by 2030 with 2% from the waste sector, and Senegal committed to reduce 13% of its total emission by 2030 with 50% from the waste sector. Both countries have targeted compost and biogas as means to fulfil their commitments. However, the pathways to achieve these targets in the waste sector are not clearly defined in their NDCs. There is a policy gap on compost and biogas development which need to be addressed. Furthermore, like other countries in the region, there is a lack of Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) system in place to track actions under the NDCs for transparency as requested by the Paris Agreement. MRV is a concept which allows tracking progress towards climate change-related targets and steer mitigation actions so that the targets can be achieved. MRV systems are key elements to guarantee transparency, precision and comparability on climate change information.

With the support from the Government of Canada, through Environment and Climate Change Canada, and UNEP and SEI's support, Côte d'Ivoire and Senegal (through their Ministries of Environment and Sustainable Development) are addressing these challenges by developing national compost and biogas strategies for 2020 – 2030. Concrete biogas and compost plants are planned to be installed in Abidjan and Dakar for GHG emission reduction. The "Support to the implementation of National Determined Contributions (NDCs) in the waste sector in Côte d'Ivoire and Senegal" project aims also to assist countries to setup an MRV system for the Waste sector and share that experience across the ECOWAS region. To this end, the workshop had two objectives:

- To share experiences gained in Côte d'Ivoire and Senegal with other ECOWAS Member States on the implementation of NDCs in the waste sector;
- Train national experts from Côte d'Ivoire and Senegal on how to configure, implement and monitor an MRV system for the waste sector.

The experience-sharing and training workshop on the MRV system was a great success in view of the number of participants (e.g. - more than 30 people from various sectors including development partners, sub-regional organizations, governmental organization, private sector, Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), media for the workshop - and nearly 20 people for the training); the representation of the research and development partners, in particular, the Government of Canada, UNEP and SEI; the quality of the contributions and recommendations presented during the technical sessions, and strong local government support, through the presence of the Director of Cabinet of the Minister of Environment and Sustainable Development in Cote d'Ivoire and representatives from the Climate Change Directorate.

This summary report presents the proceedings of the two-day experience sharing workshop and the three day training.

1. SESSION 1:

Experience sharing workshop on the implementation of the Nationally Determined Contributions in the waste sector (17-18 February 2020)

1.1. OPENING REMARKS

In her opening remarks, Mrs. Angèle LUH, Head of the UNEP West Africa Office, acknowledged the support of the Government of Canada, emphasized the mission of UNEP to countries and reiterated the commitment of UNEP in the implementation of the project. Mr. Franck PORTALUPI, Manager at Environment and Climate Change Canada, commended efforts made by Côte d'Ivoire and Senegal in the implementation of NDCs in the waste sector and highlighted the overall objectives of the Government of Canada's support to African States particularly, Côte d'Ivoire and Senegal. Mr. Franck PORTALUPI reiterated the technical and financial commitment of the Government of Canada to Côte d'Ivoire and Senegal in the implementation of their NDCs in the waste sector and called on the actors involved to take ownership of MRV systems as a guarantee of transparency in climate action but also to mobilize financial resources from other financial partners, stating that "MRV is the key to the implementation of NDCs if we want to go further. Efforts to reduce GHGs must be justified for the purpose of assessing initiatives to support the global effort to reach 2°C or even 1.5°C".

Mr. Bernard KOFFI, representative of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) Commission, thanked the Canadian Government for the technical and financial assistance to the Community of West African States. He presented the prospects for harmonization of environmental policies in the context of climate change and the NDCs. He reassured technical and financial partners of the ownership of the initiatives put in place regarding MRV.

Finally, Mr. François KOUABLAN, Director of Cabinet of the Minister of Environment and Sustainable Development, welcomed and thanked the support for climate action from the Government of Canada, through Environment Climate Change Canada and the Stockholm Environment Institute (SEI) provided to Côte d'Ivoire and Senegal. He emphasized the merits of the project, Côte d'Ivoire's commitment to reduce its GHG emissions by 28% by 2030 and the need for inclusive actions supported by a conducive, dynamic, operational and transparent institutional framework for effective climate action in Côte d'Ivoire and Senegal. Thanking the technical and financial partners, the Director of Cabinet of the Minister of the Environment of Cote d'Ivoire expressed the gratitude to Governments of Côte d'Ivoire and Senegal on the project progress and called for increased commitments.

Mr. François KOUABLAN noted that: "This project has thus enabled Côte d'Ivoire to have a clear vision in terms of organic and energy recovery of waste. Indeed, thanks to this project, Côte d'Ivoire now has a National Strategy for the Development of Composting and Biogas. Senegal has made similar progress and intends to continue implementing the project. All these achievements of this project demonstrate a clear political will of the Ivorian and Senegalese Governments and their determination to work firmly to strengthen climate action. We must, however, recognize that we still have a lot to do to meet the requirements of the project's financial partner, in this case the Canadian Government". These words of thanks and guidance marked the opening of the regional workshop for sharing experiences on the implementation of NDCs and training on MRV system in the waste sector.

1.2. PRESENTATION OF THE OVERALL PROJECT OBJECTIVES AND EXPECTED RESULTS AND PERSPECTIVES

Mr. Franck PORTALUPI, from Environment Canada, first presented the "Support Project for the Implementation of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) in the waste sector in Côte d'Ivoire and Senegal" project. The project aims to assist the two countries to implement their NDCs in the waste sector by supporting the development of policy measures and capacity building to facilitate emission reduction in the waste sector. The project also aims to assist countries to establish an MRV system for the waste sector and to share this experience in the ECOWAS region.

This project is an instrument for mobilizing parties for climate action, as part of Canada's international cooperation, which focuses on the following priorities: (i) Sensitize all parties (Governments, local and regional authorities, private sector, civil society) to develop innovative initiatives in the waste sector; (ii) Mobilize technical and financial partners and focus on the involvement of the private sector, (iii) set up a MRV system; and (iv) facilitate regional dialogue and regional partnerships. This will be achieved through South/South collaboration, capacity building and sharing of experiences with the rest of African countries.

To support the implementation of the project, the Government of Canada, through Environment and Climate Change Canada, allocated financial resources to UNEP which in turn partnered with SEI to support project implementation.

1.3. EXPERIENCE SHARING

1.3.1. Experiences from Senegal

Mr. Idrissa DIATTA, project focal point in Senegal, noted that Senegal ratified the Paris Agreement in September 2016 and committed to reduce its total emissions by 13% by 2030 with a 50% contribution from the waste sector. This ambition will be achieved through mitigation measures in energy, transport, waste, industries, agriculture and forestry sectors. The Country has established an institutional framework to support the implementation of the Climate Conventions. To fulfill their commitments, Senegal has developed a National Integrated Municipal Solid Waste Management Strategy which focuses on five strategic orientations: 1) legal and financial reforms; 2) development of circular waste economy; 3) improvement of solid waste management systems; 4) participatory, inclusive and responsible waste management; and 5) efficient governance of the waste sector.

Finally, Idrissa gave an overview of the National Waste Management Program (NWMP) through which a situation analysis of the organic waste sector was conducted to assess the regulatory, institutional, organizational (actors of the sector), technical (sources of waste) and technological (equipment and infrastructures) frameworks and the economic and social framework (markets). Based on the analysis, the country has developed a strategic framework for biogas and compost development focusing on regulatory, organizational and normative framework, development of infrastructures and equipment, strengthening technical systems, training, R&D and community development, communication and awareness raising. He also presented the financing mechanism of the NWMP.

1.3.2. Experiences from Côte d'Ivoire

Mr. TIANGOUA Koné, project focal point in Cote d'Ivoire, noted that Côte d'Ivoire ratified the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Paris Agreement. Côte d'Ivoire committed to reducing its GHG by 28% by 2030 in its DNC. To achieve, its commitment, the Government has taken concrete measures in these sectors including: smart agriculture and zero deforestation; 15% renewable energies in the energy mix by 2020, 20% by 2030; promotion of waste recovery and recycling (waste). Concrete biogas and compost plants are planned to be installed in Abidjan. The country has also set up an institutional and regulatory framework to operationalise the Paris Agreement.

Additionally, Cote d'Ivoire recently developed National Biogas and Compost policies for 2020-2030. The Compost Policy 2020-2030 comprises six (6) strategic orientations: Strengthen the institutional and regulatory framework related to waste management and composting; develop waste sorting and recovery systems; establish a legal framework related to the production of compost; create a value chain around compost; capacity building and; financing of the national composting strategy. Likewise, the National Biogas focuses on five orientations: 1) strengthening the legal and institutional framework; 2) technical and organizational aspects; 3) strengthening technical capacity; 4) financing; 5) planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of biogas production chains.

1.3.3. Status of NDC implementation in ECOWAS countries

Mr. Bernard KOFFI noted that ECOWAS, through its 15 Member States, has adhered to the Paris Agreement (Agenda 2030) to address climate change. This commitment has been translated into the implementation of policies and programs. These include an environmental policy, an ECOWAS agricultural policy, a sub-regional action program to combat desertification, a strategic program to reduce vulnerability and adapt to climate change in West Africa, Strategies for the management of chemical products and hazardous waste, an integrated plan for the management of chemical products and hazardous waste and a climate strategy which is currently being developed.

All the countries have anchored the NDCs at the level of the Ministry of the Environment, sometimes supported by a specific steering platforms (Togo, Senegal, Nigeria, Niger, Mali, Côte d'Ivoire) including non-governmental actors. He noted, however, the role of local governments is not always clearly defined.

The implementation of the NDCs in the ECOWAS space is facilitated by its governance, through the establishment of an Institutional, legislative and regulatory framework and the implementation of operational actions with a MRV system, the development of a common database for the member states (Data collection); and a strategy to mobilize funding through innovative tools such as green bonds or the CDM and the private sector.

To date, it should be noted that the implementation of NDCs at the ECOWAS level requires additional efforts, capacity building of member countries; capitalization on past capacity building initiatives - in particular the development of NDCs; contribution to the harmonization of the NDC review framework in order to facilitate regional transparency and comparability; emission calculation methodologies adapted to West Africa, guidelines for NDC cost estimates; and MRV manual adapted to the local context.

1.3.4. Experiences from Burkina Faso: National Biodigester Program of Burkina Faso (PNB-BF)

Mr. Xavier BAMBARA, a representative from Alliance for Biodigester in West and Central Africa (AB/AOC), presented the Biodigester Program in Burkina Faso to promote the use of biogas. The Program, which is operational since 2009, was developed through a participatory and inclusive approach and has yielded positive results including:

- Development of a FasoBio-15 biodigester model
- Achievement as of September 30, 2019: 13,100 domestic biodigesters and 01 institutional biodigesters of 40 m³ at MACO;
- 14 Biodigester Construction Enterprises (ECB);
- validation by the UNFCCC of 44,000 certified emission reductions units;
- Development of good practices for the use of effluent / compost;
- Program technical assistance to countries (Mali, Niger, RCI, Guinea, Benin, Ethiopia, Kenya);

Mr. Xavier also presented the Alliance for Biodigester in West and Central Africa (AB/AOC), which was set up following the first International Conference on Biodigester Technology organized in 2017 by the Government of Burkina Faso. The main mission and activities of the AB/AOC include: providing technical support to countries through information sharing and support to the mobilization of technical assistance; and fundraising

1.3.5. Experiences from Madagascar: Support to public and private waste management services

Virginia Careri, Lead at NGO WELTHUNGERHILFE in Madagascar, presented the experience of North/South cooperation between German Cooperation, through the NGO WELTHUNGERHILFE, and the City of Toliara in Madagascar on integrated municipal waste management. Based on a participatory and inclusive approach, the 'Support to public and private waste management services in Madagascar' project established a Centre for waste storage and resource recovery of 5ha and has achieved the following:

- 4 landfill ponds for an estimated life span of 15 years.
- 6 Value chains: organic (compost), plastic (paving stones and bricks), green waste (briquettes), cardboard (bricks), scrap metal and sandals (gross sales).
- 45 polycrystalline solar panels of 300 W (13.500 watt) with an average daily output of about 65 KW
- More than 100 job opportunities created in the city for waste sorting and recovery.

1.3.6. CCAC Waste Initiative

Mr. Franck PORTALUPI, gave an overview of the CCAC Waste Initiative and invited countries, local governments, the private sector and NGOs to sign up. Like Canada, countries joining this global coalition will be required to take action through a series of air pollution regulations that will reduce SLCPs in the major emitting sectors of countries as part of the implementation of their NDCs.

1.4. RECOMMENDATIONS

Following the various presentations on the implementation of the NDCs in the waste sector in countries, participants discussed the means to improve waste management policies, to mobilise stakeholders and technical and financial resources, and to operationalize the strategies developed, in order to develop the waste sector, which will ultimately create jobs, improve living conditions of the populations and reduce GHGs. In this regard, the participants stressed the importance of moving towards a new paradigm, adopting the concepts of waste economics; and adapting waste management systems to the new technological tools in order to digitalize the sector. Participants highlighted the dispersion of actions and the lack of involvement of the private sector in the implementation of NDCs in the waste sector.

The key recommendations from the discussions included:

- Invite all stakeholders (States, local authorities, NGOs, etc) to take ownership of Canada's support for the implementation of the NDCs in the waste sector;
- Develop strategies for mobilizing indigenous/domestic financial resources through the effective involvement of the private sector in waste management;
- Create a virtual platform for sharing experiences and strategic documents in the waste sector.
- Aligning national waste management strategies with national and sub-regional policies to facilitate reporting on GHG reductions;
- Develop sustainable cities programs through integrated projects on circular economy.
- Define the gender approach in national strategies for the development of biogas and composting.

2. SESSION 2:

Training on Measurement, Reporting and Verification in the waste sector (19-21 February 2020)

2.1. TRAINING ON MEASUREMENT, REPORTING AND VERIFICATION (MRV) IN THE WASTE SECTOR

The training session for national experts on the MRV system for the waste sector was opened by Mr. Franck PORTALUPI. Franck indicated that training is part of achieving the component 02 of the project. The three-day training was conducted by Mr. Patrick Hardy, Chief Operating Officer of CHECK Climate CHECK Corporation, and focused on seven modules as follows:

Module 1: Introduction to the Basics of GHG Monitoring, Reporting and Verification

Module 2: Overview of Monitoring, Reporting and Verification of GHG Inventories

Module 3: Overview of GHG Project Monitoring, Reporting and Verification

Module 4: Overview of GHG Verification

Module 5: Landfill Gas Capture and Disposal

Module 6: The Role of Monitoring, Reporting and Verification in Carbon Markets

Module 7: GHG Protocol Adaptation Processes

This session was an opportunity for national experts to address the major issues and challenges they face in monitoring climate actions. Francophone countries are already monitoring climate adaptation actions using early warning systems based on GIS. The training enabled participants to understand the need to also strengthen the GIS for monitoring mitigation actions. It emerged from this session that the mobilization of technical, material and financial resources depends on the capacity of each State to develop and implement MRV systems to justify GHG emissions and evaluate the initiatives of the parties to reduce these emissions for a global temperature of 2°C or even 1.5°C.

2.2. RECOMMENDATIONS

The participants discussed the mechanisms for the development and effective implementation of MRV systems as part of the project to support the implementation of NDCs in Côte d'Ivoire and Senegal in the waste sector. The participants highlighted the challenge of having to deal with multiple measurement tools in NDCs and the lack of local skills in the evaluation of GHG emissions. Participants stressed the need to build the capacities of all stakeholders to help States ensure the traceability of actions for evaluating GHG emissions. Key recommendations include:

- Strengthen capacities of all stakeholders (States, local authorities, NGOs) on MRV systems in the implementation of NDCs - Waste sector;
- Develop a National MRV System to be integrated in the revision of the NDCs.
- Develop a training plan for key stakeholders in the GHG emission sectors on MRV systems
- Establish a regional platform for sharing experience with other countries on the process of developing MRV systems in the waste sector.

3. CONCLUSION

The experience-sharing on the implementation of NDCs in the waste sector and training workshop on MRV systems in the waste sector was a great success through the active participation of over 30 participants from Côte d'Ivoire, Senegal, Burkina Faso, Madagascar, the ECOWAS Commission, the Government of Canada through Climate Change Environment Canada, UNEP, SEI, local authorities, the private sector and NGOs.

The workshop provided a platform to present the progress on implementation of the project in Senegal and Cote d'Ivoire, the vision and sectoral policies for the promotion of integrated municipal waste management and circular economy, as well as to share good practices and mitigation measures to be considered in the revision of the NDCs of each country.

The Government of Canada reiterated its commitment to increase its collaboration with countries to support the implementation of NDCs in the waste sector in Africa and to assist countries in the implementation of an MRV system for the waste sector and to make it a reference in the ECOWAS region. An invitation was made to the ECOWAS Commission to deepen reflections on the harmonization of environmental and climate change policies in order to monitor the actions of each member State in the implementation of the commitments under the Paris Agreement.

The participants made suggestions to improve national strategies for the development of compost and biogas, carbon market access programs and the creation of competitive value chains that the countries will implement with the support of the Canadian government as part of the project. Also, the accountability and ownership of the private sector to ensure resource mobilization and the sustainability of the projects and programs implemented was emphasized. One of the key recommendations of this session was the setting up of a virtual platform for sharing of strategic documents on the progress of the strategies presented, good practices and major innovations in the implementation of NDCs in waste sector.

A training session was organized on MRV systems for tracking track actions under the NDCs. A key recommendation to the Government of Canada was the needed support for capacity building programs on MRV systems and integration into policies and strategies for ECOWAS countries. At the end of the five days of experience sharing and training, the country representatives expressed their gratitude to the Government of Canada through Environment Climate Change Canada, UNEP and SEI; while reiterating their commitment to enhance their ambitions to reduce GHG emissions as defined in their NDCs.

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