Strengthening Sub/Non-State Climate Action in the Global South project

Workshop Report

16th and 17th October 2018

Tribe Hotel, Nairobi

Dedication

Dedicated to the bright memory of Ms. Susy Wandera, a true climate change champion in Kenya and beyond. She was always enthusiastic and engaged in advancing climate action and her contribution to this workshop was remarkable. She brought the same passion and vigour - and even humour - making significant contributions. We draw inspiration from her commitment as we advance this project. May she rest in eternal peace.

List of acronyms

ACTS   African Centre for Technology Studies

ANSCA   African Non-State Climate Action

BSG   Blavatnik School of Government at Oxford University

CEC   County Executive Committee

CIDP   County Integrated Development Plan

CSO   Civil Society Organizations

DIE   Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik (The German Development Institute)

MTP   Medium Term Plan

NAZCA   Non-state Actor Zone for Climate Action

NCCAP   National Climate Change Action Plan

NDCs   Nationally Determined Contributions

NSA   Non State Actor

NSE   Nairobi Securities Exchange

OECD   Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development

SME   Small and Medium Enterprise

TERI   The Energy and Resources Institute

UNFCCC   United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

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Executive Summary

Whereas non-state climate action has tremendously gained traction in the past years, most of it has been concentrated in the Global North. Preliminary research findings point out to a geographic imbalance between the Global North and South among cooperative climate actions registered with the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) administered Non-State Zone for Climate Actors (NAZCA) platform. Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)-based, in particular Europe-based, stakeholders represent the majority of partners, lead partners and funders.

Despite positive trends in participation and implementation in the Global South, important knowledge gaps remain as initial findings indicate that many South-based climate actions are yet to be captured by existing platforms dedicated to climate action as the aforementioned NAZCA. This is the basis upon which the "Strengthening Sub/Non-state climate action in the Global South" (ClimateSouth) project is premised.

The ClimateSouth project is currently surveying climate actions, specifically in Kenya and India, and will continue efforts to map and track climate actions in the Global South involving stock-listed companies, small and medium enterprises, regional and local governments and cooperative initiatives. Data will be collected from desk research, questionnaires and follow-up interviews with the relevant entities. Outputs of the research are: a public database, atlases of climate action in India and Kenya, a report on performance of global initiatives, research articles explaining participation and leadership, policy briefs on how to maximize effectiveness in India and Kenya, as well as on partners and donors.

The workshop presented findings of research on climate action across the globe, the Kenyan and Indian contexts. Additionally, it aimed to obtain from the participants engaged in climate action, ways to scale up these actions and leadership to make them more effective.

Participants were drawn from the academia, sub national governments, civil society, and private sector. It emerged that there have been climate actions but these are undocumented. It was suggested that coordination of climate actions would be key in visibility. To achieve this, the African Non-state Climate Action (ANSCA) platform has been developed. The platform will among other things help close the "visibility gap" of non-state climate action in Africa; create a platform for collaboration and knowledge exchange; and link regional to global non-state climate action.

Non Climate action in Kenya has been to a large extent effective. However, the effectiveness can be enhanced through coordination and collaboration. Strategic partnerships would require non-climate actors leveraging on each partners' strengths. Performance indicators would also be required. The performance of these indicators could be measured and reported over time to gauge their effectiveness. Funds, communication, public participation are other measures that could enhance effectiveness of non-state climate action.

1. Introduction

This report is of a two-day workshop organized by the African Centre for Technology Studies (ACTS). The workshop was held at the Tribe Hotel, Nairobi, Kenya on 16th and 17th October 2018. The workshop, organized in collaboration with the project partners: The Blavatnik School of Government at Oxford University (BSG), UK; The German Development Institute/Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik (DIE), Germany; and The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI), India was the first stocktaking event of the "Strengthening Sub/non-state Climate Action in the Global South" otherwise referred to as ClimateSouth project. The ClimateSouth project is a three year research project that aims to expand the participation and leadership of climate action in the Global South, and to assess and increase the effectiveness of such action.

In addition to global-level analysis, the project considers in detail sub/non-state action in India and Kenya. Preliminary findings reveal non state action is majorly concentrated in the North and points to a visibility gap in the South, that is, there are climate actions but they remain undocumented.

Employing PowerPoint presentations, panel discussions and World café sessions, workshop participants discussed the current climate action activities within their organizations and ways to scale up such activities.

Participants were drawn from the academia, research organizations, national government agencies, civil society organization, the private sector, and sub national governments. The research targets Nairobi Securities Exchange (NSE) listed companies, Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) and Sub National governments, in Kenya's case, counties, as non-state actors, some of which were present. Sectors presented were telecommunications, microfinance, renewable energy and manufacturing.

The workshop sought to engage three key questions:

a) What is the extent and scope of non-state climate action in Kenya?
b) How can non-state actors increase their leadership and scale of their initiatives?
c) Is non-state climate action in Kenya effective, and how can the effectiveness be maximized?

In the next two years, the ClimateSouth project aims to survey the landscape of climate actions in Kenya and India. This will result in the most comprehensive data-set on climate actions in developing countries to date. The project will provide a stronger evidence base for policies to stimulate non-state and sub-national climate actions across the Global South

The deliberations of the workshop are provided in detail in subsequent sections.

1.1 Kenya's Climate Action Enabling Policy Environment

Kenya has been lauded for being the regional and African leader in climate governance. This is due to the numerous policies and legislation put in place to address climate change and its attendant impacts. Broadly speaking, the policies and legislations address major thematic areas of adaptation, mitigation and finance as

identified by Kenya's Nationally Determined Contributions. In particular, the policies address areas that are significant contributors to Kenya's economy yet are vulnerable to the whims of climate change. These are Agriculture, Transport, Industry, Waste, Energy and Forestry.

The policies and legislation are; Vision 2030 Third Medium Term Plan (MTP 3); Nationally Determined Contributions 2015; The National Climate Change Act 2016; National Adaptation Plan 2015-2030; National Climate Change Action Plan 2018-2022; draft National Climate Change Framework Policy 2016; and the draft Public Finance Management (Climate Change Fund) Regulations 2018. According to the Climate Change Act, Sub-national governments (counties) are expected to domesticate the policies based on their local contexts and mainstream climate change into their County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs). CIDPs are 5 year planning documents and are the basis of the annual county budgets.

1.2 Review of Status of Global Non-State Climate Action

This section presents the preliminary findings of the ClimateSouth research project. It is important to note that the ClimateSouth is a three year project and these findings are from the first year of research. Over the next two years more climate action will be mapped and a comprehensive database developed. The findings are as a result of an analysis of all 77 cooperative initiatives listed on United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change's Non-state Actor Zone for Climate Action (NAZCA) portal in August 2018.

The research also examined climate actions by sub national governments, stock-listed companies and Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) in Kenya and India.

1.2.1 Global context (NAZCA)

The global platforms record climate action from jurisdictions that are home to about 1 in every 5 people on Earth. In figures: 9,149 **cities** from 128 countries representing 16% of global population; 245 **states/regions** from 42 countries representing 17.5% of global population; 6,225 **companies** headquartered in 120 countries and representing $36.5 trillion USD in revenue. This amount is more than GDPs of USA + China.

Through tracking actions at the Global Climate Action Summit 12th -14th September 2018, it was established that there are 12,403 stakeholders distributed as 9524 cities, 78 regions, 2,340 companies, 354 investors and 17 civil society organizations.
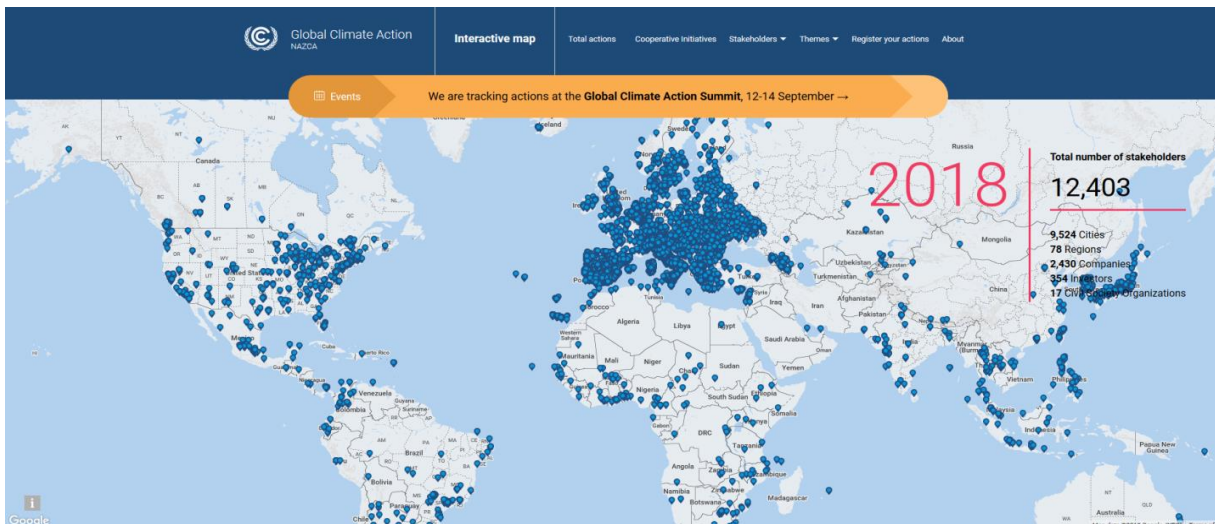
Figure 1: Global Climate Action Stakeholders

The global climate actions are classified as those that have direct effect like mitigation and adaptation; those with indirect effects such as technological and policy innovation and diffusion of knowledge, capacity and resources. Lastly, those with political effects such as building support and confidence. From figure 1 above it is evident that climate action is concentrated in the North, particularly, the OECD.

From Figure 2 below, it can be observed that high and upper middle income countries are at the forefront of climate action. Europe leads, followed closely by sub Saharan Africa.
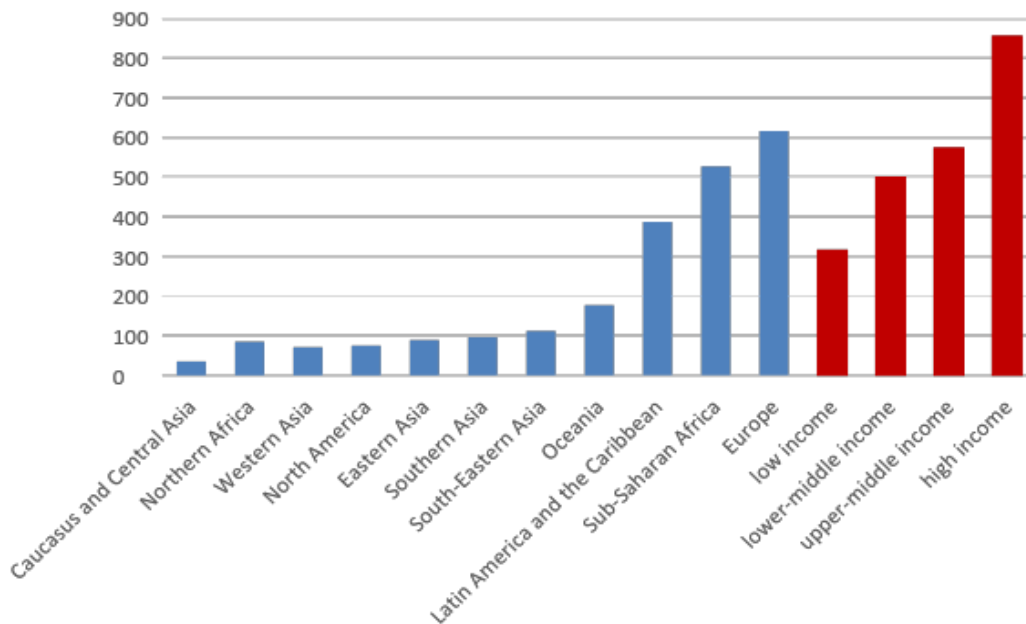
Figure 2: implementation of Climate Action worldwide

It can also be deduced from figure 2 that climate actions are least in Caucasus and Central Asia and North Africa.

Lead actors by type are national governments at 29%, followed by international organizations at 21% then business and industry at 19%. The bottom three actors are; research and education at 5%, sub national governments at 4%; and domestic nonprofits and NGOs at 3%.
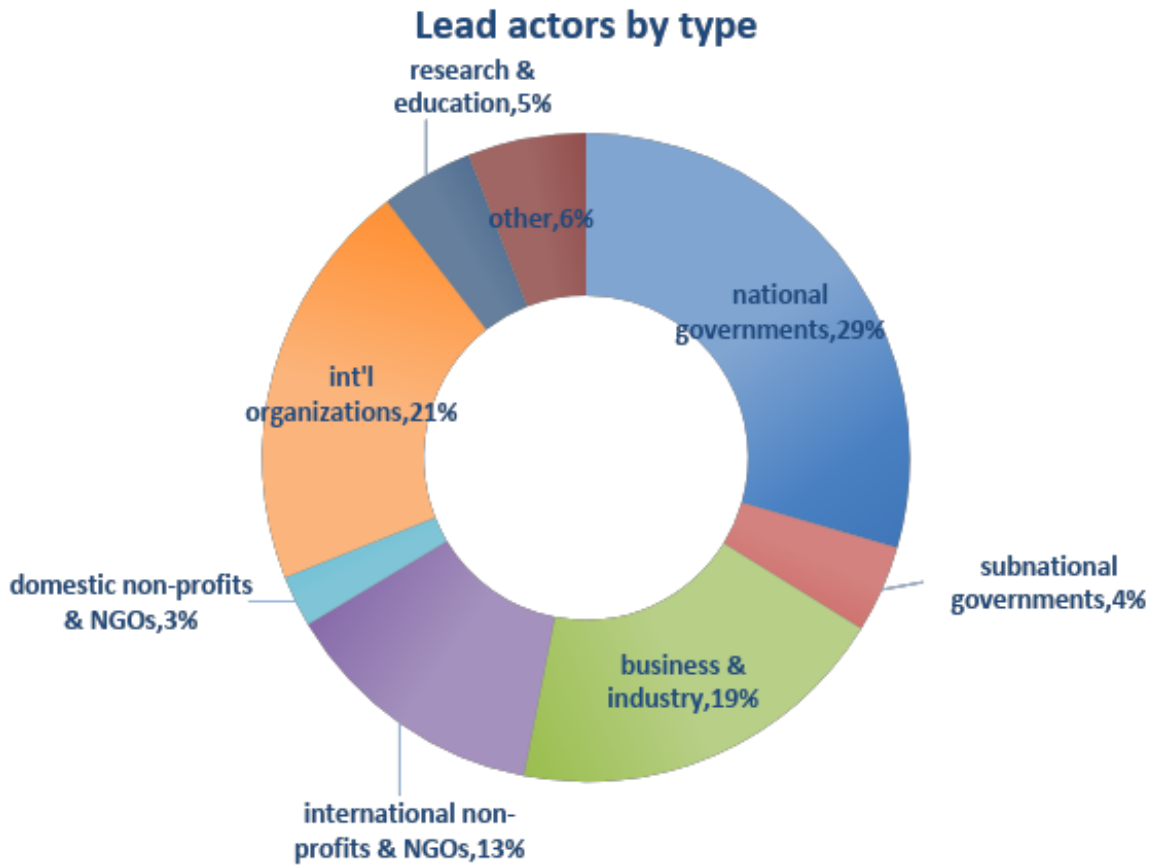
Figure 3: Lead climate actors by type

When it comes to participation in climate actions, sub national governments lead by 57%, followed by business and industry at 26% then national governments and domestics nonprofits and NGOs at 5% each.

international non-profits & NGOs,2% domestic non-profits & NGOs,4% int'l organizations,1% research & education,2% other,1% national governments,5%

business & industry,26%

subnational governments,57%

Figure 4: participants in climate action in the global south

However, there is hope. It can be observed that there is growing participation in the South much as it is imbalanced geographically. Almost 30% of all funders are from developing countries.

Who participates, leads and funds? North versus South

OECD   Non-OECD
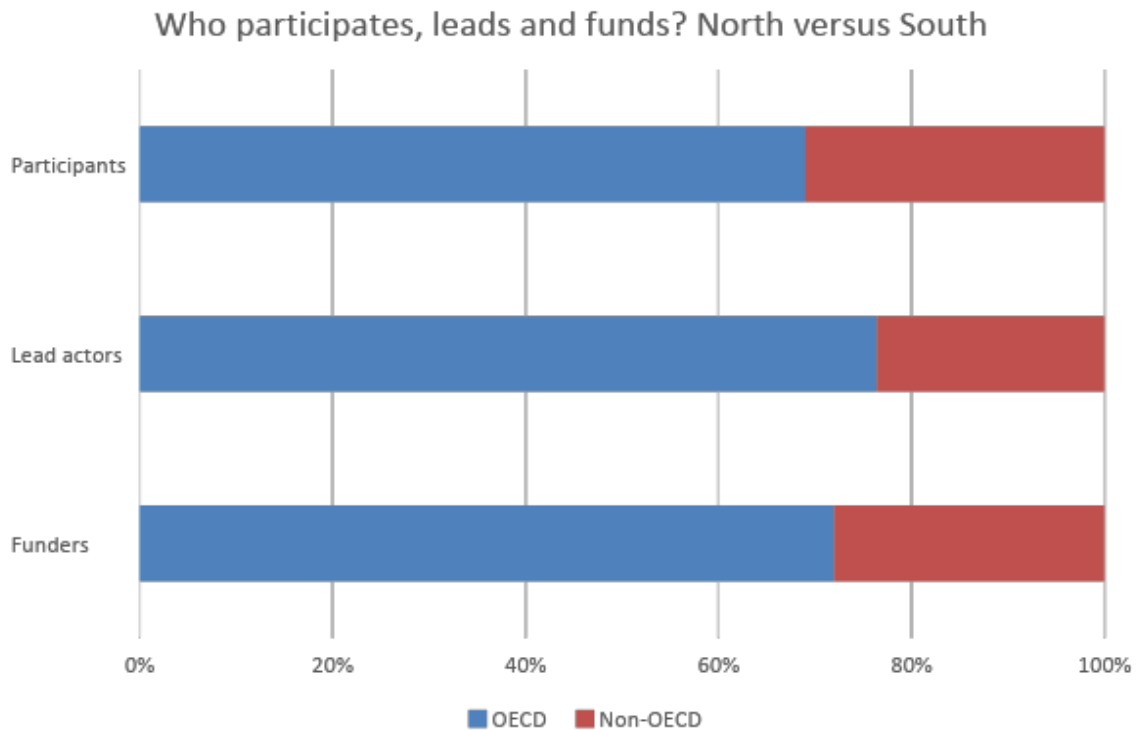
Figure 5: funders of climate action

Key preliminary findings for Africa

- Even though climate action has increased over the years, there is a north-south gap
- Africa's overall performance globally has improved
- Africa sees a lot of implementation and SDG co-benefits
- African actors are underrepresented
- There is an enormous potential to increase the scope and scale of climate action in Africa
- Almost 30% of all funders from developing countries

1.2.2   Kenyan Context

SMEs form the backbone of Kenya's economy. Forty-six SMEs have currently been analyzed, most of them bigger than average in terms of financial capital and human resources, focusing on a diverse set of actions, primarily addressing energy, water (especially in the agricultural sector), and other SDGs. Energy is a major area of concern for SMEs. About 60% of SMEs set emissions targets, while only 22% set resilience targets.

Major challenges relate to the high cost of energy and efforts to improve efficiency. Most SMEs use or aim to increase the use of renewable energy, such as solar energy, and take part in certified energy efficiency schemes. A large majority of SMEs (94%) have also adopted a broader sustainability targets.
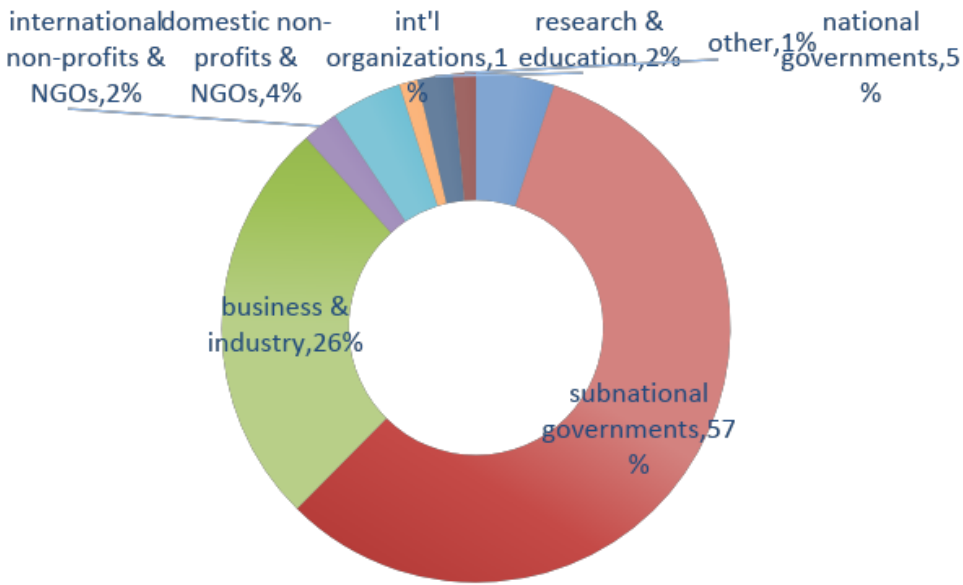
The research on climate actions within Kenya involved desktop review of company annual reports and secondary data for 113 companies; 32 surveys conducted for NSE-listed companies though the target is 66 companies; and 3 surveys of SMEs. The surveys were disseminated to 47 counties, in collaboration with Council of Governors.

The target of surveys/data collection were; 47 Counties; 50 NSE-listed companies; 50 SMEs and 30 Domestic initiatives.
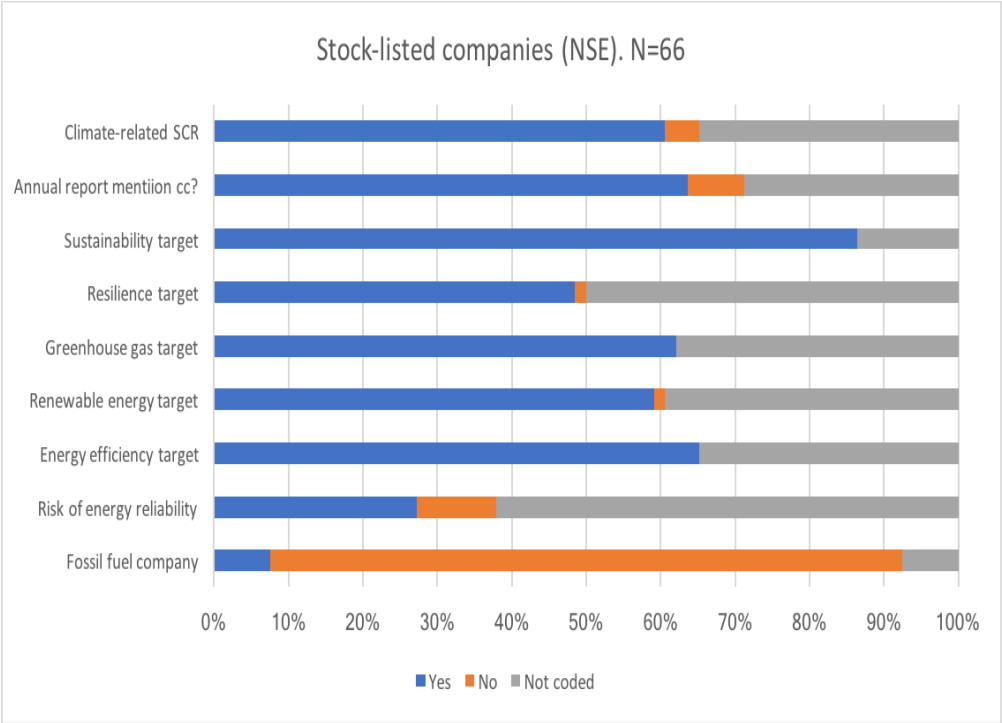
Figure 6: Climate Action by NSE's in Kenya
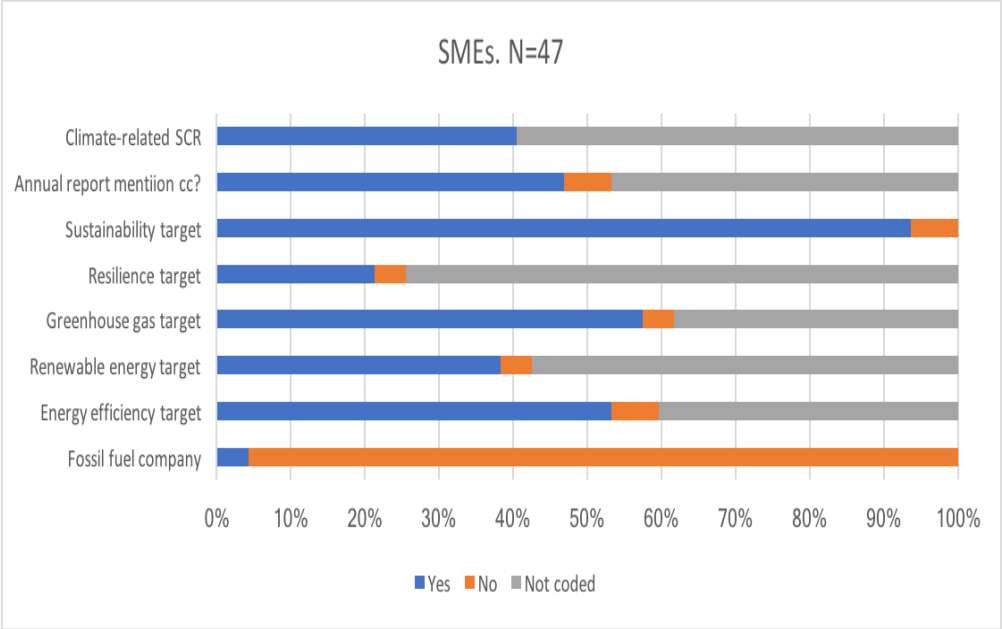
Figure 7: Climate action by County Governments in Kenya
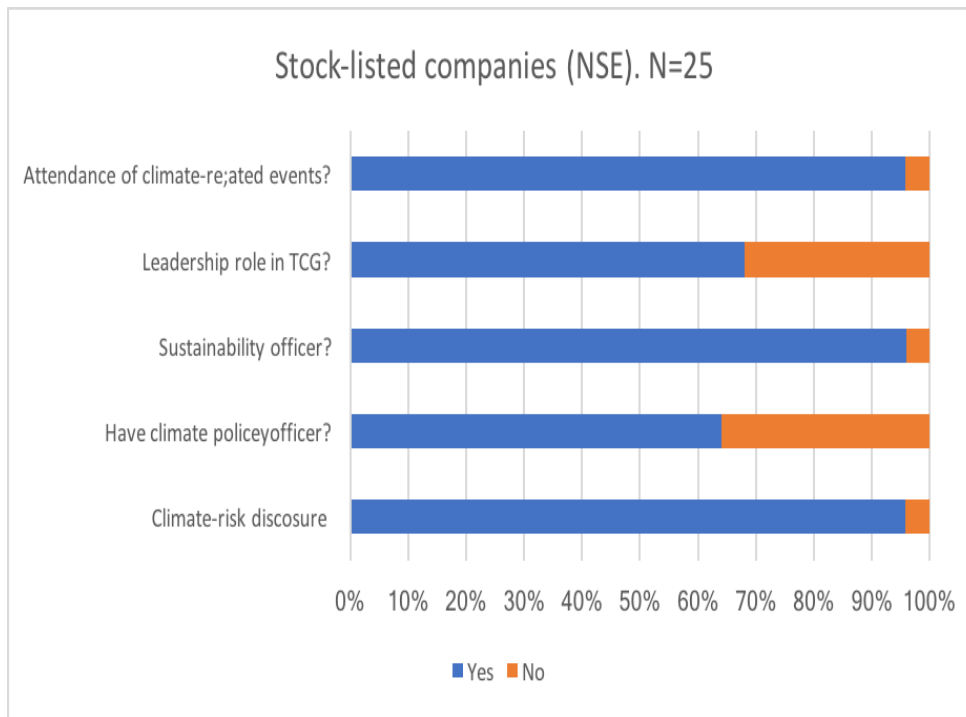
Figure 8: Climate action by NSEs in Kenya

Key points to note

- Only 32 surveys have been completed for NSE-listed companies

- Results are for 25 of these companies

- Significant engagement in climate Action; but sample is still small

Select climate actions by the Kenya companies

i. Energy Efficiency Target

Kakuzi Ltd: The farm mainly deals with coffee business but developed the idea of making charcoal when they could not dispose of the coffee stumps that were from the uprooted old coffee trees as firewood. The idea of carbonizing the coffee trees was an option and because they wanted to break-even in the production and marketing of the charcoal, they opted for the improved brick kiln. The production cost is estimated to be Ksh. 390 per bag of charcoal which is sold at Ksh. 450; hence the company makes a profit of Ksh. 60 per bag. Brick kiln ensures an energy efficiency of between 28-30%.

ii. Renewable Energy Target

Williamson Tea Kenya Ltd: With its proximity to the equator and high level of solar radiation Changoi, a subsidiary farm of Williamson Tea Kenya Ltd, was chosen to be the first farm to have a solar PV system installed.

Currently the largest solar park in East Africa, Changoi's factory is now powered entirely by renewable energy during the day making for truly sustainable 'solar tea'.

iii. GHG Target

TPS Eastern Africa Ltd: Serena guests and property locals take up the responsibility of offsetting their carbon footprints every time they visit the facilities by planting at least five trees. Currently, this practice is at all Serena Lodges in Kenya. Amboseli Serena, being the pioneer in tree planting project from 1991, has a total of about one million trees that have taken root.

iv. Resilience Target

The Limuru Tea Plc has over the last 4 years embarked on a program of replacing old low yielding tea bushes with new cloned varieties which are high yielding and drought tolerant. The process involves uprooting of old bushes in a specific field, land preparation and replanting. So far a total of 46 ha has been replanted and a further 7ha arising from consolidation. This is now being followed up by intensive infilling program in older field to improve crop cover and is expected to boost productivity and increase the volume of green leaf tea produced by the company in the long run.

1.2.3 Indian context

Climate governance in India involves both state and non state action. State actions include dedicated officers/offices for climate change and energy. State actions address risk mitigation or coping – the number stands at 80% (27) of total actions (34).

50% (4) of the unaddressed risks relate to inaction on extreme temperatures, 25% (2) relate to inaction on water salinization. However, in light of recent directives by the National Disaster Management Agency, states are beginning to develop heat action plans to specifically address extremely high temperatures.

Findings of domestic initiatives are;

- Currently 13 in number, most of them less than 5 yrs old

- All have institutional openness and dedicated staff

- Not registered with NAZCA or CIP

- Predominantly focused on energy sector (except Air pollution)

- Only two have regular budget

- Funding from multiple sources, at least one international funding source

The main domestic initiatives in India;

The main domestic initiatives in India are; knowledge dissemination (5/13), technical implementation (4/13), institutional capacity building (2/13), training (2/13), new/enhanced standards and norms (2/13), campaigning (5/13), funding (6/13), product and service development (1/13) and policy planning (9/13).

The following outputs were reported;

There have been at least 4 event organization on S2S, 2 event participation on SCP, 1 publication research, 1 publication report, 1 publication standards, 1 publication policy, 1 event organization SCP, 1 Event organization POP, 1 institutional tools, 1event participation POL.

Emerging insights from Indian Non-State Action

- National policies are the reference point
- Focus on Energy (Companies and initiatives)
- Focus on adaptation (Cities and states)
- There is greater political will, yet a catalyst plays important role in implementation: Research organizations, Finance
- Formal initiatives are driven by mediators with financial support (Project mode)
- Informality of initiatives at city level where civil society is vibrant and risks have been experienced
- There are quite a number of capacity building partnerships
- Recognition of capacity gaps (exposure)
- Face lack of human resources

In conclusion, there is need for documentation and recognition of local level initiatives. Such recognition may also function as instruments for refining, streamlining, and up scaling these initiatives.

1.3 Opportunities for Non-state Climate Action

There exist a myriad of opportunities Non-State actors can engage in. These are explained briefly below.

Agricultural Value Chain. This involves value addition to crops. Value addition has proven to provide millions of jobs and cut post harvest losses by huge margins. Value addition also ensures growth in revenues.

Green bonds. Green bonds, also referred to as green capital markets, are a form of climate finance. Mobilized funds could be invested in implementation of NDCs thereby contributing to a country's mitigation, resilience and adaptation goals.

Renewable energy. Costs can be saved when corporations and individuals embrace renewable energy. Investing renewable energy has the potential to cut emissions by up to 40% relative to Business As Usual.

Information and Communication Technology (ICT). ICT can be used to provide due diligence, advisory and market analysis services for farmer enterprises that intend to acquire clean energy for powering various agro processes. ICT also minimizes distances farmers could travel to seek information services as they can now receive them on the palm of their hands using their mobile devices.

Skills and talents. Without a doubt, 60% African population is youthful. This is an untapped potential as this constituency has a myriad of skills and talents that can be used to scale up climate actions.

Policy action interface. Abundant climate policies exist. What should be done is to harmonize policy implementation. Policies derived from different sectors must be implemented coherently and in synchrony to enable non-state actors at the operational level to similarly harmonize their operations and deliver impactful solutions.

1.4 Barriers to effective Non-State Climate Action

It emerged that it is hard to measure effectiveness. Perhaps the question that should be asked is "what are the barriers to effectiveness?" The barriers to effective Non-state climate action were identified as;

Lack of data. Since there is no data, firms have to work with scenarios and estimates. In some cases, indicators are missing and this presents a challenge for capturing data.

Inadequate qualified staff. Staff would like to pursue further studies but there is no curriculum development for environmental challenges. These have to be approved by Commission for Higher Education. The inherited process and way of teaching, setting of exams and marking is a barrier, practical oriented approaches are proposed.

Resistance to new ideas. People are contented with what they are familiar with so they tend to resist change.

Public policy dialogue. Non-state actors don't engage the policy makers.

Barriers in learning. There is a gap in providing solutions. There is vast knowledge but not being tapped into. Focus is on teaching and less on research. Research is more emphasized.

Research and funding go hand in hand. Funding is important. There are funding opportunities researchers can tap into. One such opportunity is the East African Research Fund. The catch is, proposals should be clear.

2. Enhancing Non-state Climate Action

This section details the deliberations of the world café sessions and panel discussions. The subjects for world café sessions and panels discussions were;

2.1 First panel: How leadership and scale of Non-state action can be enhanced

Leadership is paramount in enhancing non-state climate action. Leadership and scale could be enhanced through various ways including; collaboration both with other non-state actors and with the government. In Kenya, partnership with government has enabled the birthing of climate change policies critical in mainstreaming of climate change into planning and development initiatives. Businesses can show leadership and scale climate action through procurement by sourcing for environment friendly products. Businesses through their membership organizations like in Kenya's case, KEPSA, can encourage members to adopt climate actions. The civil society can increase advocacy for climate action using scientific evidence generated by research organizations and academic institutions. Financial institutions can enhance leadership through prioritizing their credit facilities to climate resilient initiatives. Lastly, sub-national entities can show leadership and scale climate action by mainstreaming climate change into planning processes. They should however have follow up, measuring, reporting and verification mechanisms.

The session was moderated by Sander Chan, DIE

The panelists for this session were;

1. Mr. Michael Koech, Safaricom Limited
2. Mr. Gabriel Oduong, Siaya County Government
3. Ms. Susy Wandera, SusWatch Kenya
4. Mrs. Esther Wang'ombe, Ministry of Energy & Petroleum
5. Mr. Suresh Patel, Kenya Association of Manufacturers

Safaricom: Aims to be net zero emitter by 2050. According to them, for private sector, there is need to focus on the packaging climate action in the language of business. There is also need for integration. It is important to demonstrate to the sector that positive climate action is good for business. Leadership can be shown by helping customers be climate neutral through innovative products such as M-PESA, mobile money transfer. Partnership has been an aspect of leadership especially in M-Kopa solar. M-Kopa solar has connected hundreds of thousands of people not connected to the national electricity grid offering them affordable lighting and power solutions. Leadership in climate action has also been shown through influencing the supply chain by driving the suppliers to be more inclined towards environment friendly products.

SusWatch Kenya: The organization is in collaboration with the peers in an effort to create awareness on non-state climate action. Each and every person has a role to play. Given the fact that the Kenyan population has increased, there is need to indulge the different skill sets. The role of the civil society is to help engage the communities on matters climate change. There is need to empower the youth to get involved in climate action.

SusWatch has been advocating for resilience building and adaptation through reliable energy. They have also engaged the duty bearers in a constructive manner. A result of such constructive manner is the Climate Change Act 2016. This was so because the relationship between the government and Private Sector/CSOs is unusual. The CSO have also been able to influence the African Group of Negotiators' position during the COPs.

Director Climate Change, Siaya: The County adheres to the statutory regulations under the National Climate Change Action Plan. The process of policy formulation on climate change is long and tedious. Follow up on the policy implementation is also on the low. It is one thing having a mandate and it's a totally different thing executing the mandate. There is need to bring in court interventions in an effort to ensure implementation of climate action.

In the private sector, adaptation and mitigation trickles down to product and services delivery, case in point, supply of solar panels, water pumps etc. energy efficiency is important in manufacturing. They also encourage recycling of waste water and change of fuel

Ministry of Energy and Petroleum. The energy sector has been mainstreaming climate action. The energy bill has also factored in climate change. There is also need for resources to be channeled towards geothermal energy. The energy sector has also introduced the use improved cook stoves.

There are approaches on climate change that are not documented. There is need to adopt an affirmative action in the finance departments in respective counties in an effort to undertake climate change actions.

2.2 Second Panel: How can we measure and maximize the effectiveness of non-state climate action?

Measuring and maximizing effectiveness of non-state climate action provides opportunities of enhancing the climate action as the panel elaborated. However, measuring effectiveness has proved difficult as most entities don't have indicators. To measure effectiveness, non-state climate actors need to put in place indicators that should be evaluated periodically. Tools to measure effectiveness should also be embraced.

This panel was moderated by Thomas Hale, Oxford University. The panelists were;

1. Dr Philip Osano – Stockholm Institute of Environment (SEI)
2. Mr. Vincent Mackenzie – M-Kopa
3. Dr Solomon Njenga – University of Nairobi (UoN)
4. Mr. Clinton Omwenga – Kenya Commercial Bank (KCB)
5. Mr. Maurice Mashiwa - Serano Africa

KCB. Effectiveness is measured in terms of the objectives in place and expected outcomes.KCB came up with the Green Agenda in the year 2009. The bank is cutting down on the use of paper. KCB also has in place energy efficient lighting system. The bank embraced green architecture as the buildings utilize natural lighting. The bank

engages in international climate change events. There are knowledge gaps on matters pertaining to climate change in the banking industry so the benefits can't be quantified.

M-Kopa gives cost effective acquisition of solar home systems. M-Kopa encourages decarbonization and the SHS has no negative health effect to the children who use the lighting for reading. The firm also does follow ups with customers by seeking testimonials. The testimonials are contained in reports. So far there are 600,000 beneficiaries in East Africa and they are targeting 100,000 in the next 5 years.

Academia. The role of the universities in Kenya towards Climate Change is developing curriculum towards environmental improvement. Universities: Need to adopt practical mode of teaching. Universities incubate ideas, shape the dialogue on climate action and set the pace.

SEI: effectiveness can be measured using Long Range Energy Alternative Tool. In-house competent individuals have been trained to use the tool. There have been subsidies to farmers to encourage uptake of the tools Barrier to effectiveness is data. Data from the field is scanty. There is also need to engage the youth in research in the county level. There is also resistance in terms of adopting new line of thoughts on matters pertaining to climate change.

Professionals are either being underused or used in the wrong career paths. The mainstay of the universities is training and research. Training has been exemplified; research hasn't taken off because of inadequate funding. The issue has been "not engaging research funders". There is need to engage the funders.

CSOs. The environment around the youth is the obscuring factor when it comes to climate change. The people at the grassroots do community work. They should be targeted. We need to look at how we design our programmes with the view of incorporating sustainability. The programming should be result based. Initiatives should be followed up to ensure sustainability. There should be policies in place to localize SDGs. Environment friendly products such as *jikokoa*, *ecomoto*; digital loan products should be scaled.

At Safaricom, programs like Women in technology are in place. There are a lot of mentorship programs and scholarship programs in an aim to bridge the gap. There are also internship programs.

2.3 First World café sessions: What is the extent of non-state climate action in Kenya?

The first world café session was broken down into four parts. These were; current climate actions; cluster of activities around the emerging common themes; other initiatives participants would like to see being pursued in climate change governance; and initiatives participants would like to see implemented at the national levels and the participants' roles in these initiatives.

a) Current climate actions the participant's organizations were involved in.

Sale of affordable Solar Home Systems to individuals not connected to the national grid

M-KOPA offers Solar Home Systems to off grid. Challenges include financial constraints to customers and market penetration. There is need for empirical evidence for action and advocacy with community groups

Awareness creation

CSOs communicate climate change to different audiences. They also engage in tree planting campaigns, engage youth in activities and participate in policy formulation.

This is also being done in institutions of higher learning. They take up research and simplify communication as understanding jargons is quite difficult. Awareness is not only done to communities but also for policy makers.

Role of Kenya as a leader

- Research and policy engagement. This should be done through creating spaces and fostering exchange.

Business of climate action. There should be a business link to consumers. It begins by;

- Understanding the market and changing minds about Renewable Energy. It should be noted that 1 size doesn't fit all.
- Low rates of adoption e.g. of cooking stoves should be interrogated. They could be due to traditional culture and habits.
- The Mini grids/off grid communities are empowered.
- Student clubs discussing climate action as an opportunity
- Gaining political buy-in practice
- Need for dialogue
- Capacity building e.g. on accessing climate finance
- On adaptation, 2% of budget by counties should be set aside to combat climate change issues.
- b) **Cluster of activities around the emerging common themes**

NDCs. The ownership of the NDCs should as in the case with SDGs. They should be broken down to levels understandable at the community levels at the sub national governments.

Renewable energy. There is the challenge of quality of products versus the pricing especially solar roofing tiles. A careful balancing is needed.

Cost effectiveness. The mind set is should be different. Whereas solar is considered expensive it is cheaper in the long run. Awareness should be created and other solutions like storage of power explored.

Mangroves are great in mitigation. 1 mangrove is as good as 10 trees in terms of carbon sequestration. They should be reclaimed and mangrove conservation enhanced. They have proved valuable in earning carbon credits.

- c) **Other initiatives participants would like to see being pursued in climate change governance**
- There should be a long term strategy that entails mainstreaming climate change in the school curriculum.
- Private sector is disjointed. They should be well coordinated and other private sector players should be brought on board.
- Engagement should be at the community level.

d) Initiatives participants would like to see implemented at the national level and their role in the initiatives

Addressing the visibility gap

An informed noise should be made. This could be achieved by supporting training for journalists and media people. Every media house should have a Climate Change desk. Climate information services should be established at the county level.

The science policy-NDC gap

Peer learning processes should be supported at all levels. Research institutions could also help in packaging, organizing, catalyzing policies.

Needs at the very local level and SMEs

- Good practices exist. They should be replicated for greater impact. Associations of small businesses/producers should also be promoted.
- Microfinance institutions should provide cheap credit to those who need them most, the small business and small holder farmers.
- Farmers should engage in climate smart agriculture.

How to close the policy-action gap

- The gap could be transformed into a nexus
- There should be county level structured dialogue
- Create a critical mass to move the agenda forward
- Platforms for knowledge exchange; and
- Exchange programmes

Summary of group discussions

Two scenarios were built, one on looking forward and the other on looking backward. In looking forward, the following initiatives would help enhance climate action. Favourable government renewable energy policies e.g. VAT and taxes that hamper adoption of solar PVs should be put in place. Climate action could also be enhanced by having activities at the community level. At sub-national level, the sub-national governments should adopt the existing policies considering their local contexts. This should go hand in hand with building and strengthening the capacities of the county government officials to enable them be effective in discharging their climate actions. Data was also mentioned as crucial in enhancing climate actions. Data needs to be synthesized to levels easily understood by the average citizen. Data should also be widely disseminated. Other ways of enhancing climate action going forward is collaboration with like-minded organization and communicating the climate action initiatives far and beyond.

On looking backwards, role of media is critical in giving visibility to existing innovation climate solutions. Data and establishing Climate Information Services office at county level go hand in hand in providing information at the community levels. The science-policy gap should be narrowed. Lastly, as good practices already exist, they should be documented and disseminated widely.

a) Looking forward

Favourable government renewable energy policies

- Government funding private sector focused on solar should remove VAT and tax policies that support climate initiatives

Engagement at community level

- Stronger engagement of the private sector at the grassroots level e.g. SMEs
- Decarbonization at the grassroots level.
- Grass roots focused initiatives are encouraged
- Climate entrepreneurs focusing on youth

County governments

- All counties to adopt /develop county climate change action plans.
- Develop capacity of county government officials
- Peer learning e.g. across counties in developing county plans.
- Dedicated officers as focal points especially for peer learning
- Aligning policies at county level, e.g. climate proofing

Data

- Should be contextual e.g. NAZCA platform.
- Design of questions skewed towards private sector.
- Need to include other actors thus allowing the south to plug in e.g. cities from a private sector point of view, continental point of view.
- Incentives for services are encouraged as obtaining data is hard.
- Some participants believe there is plenty of data. All that is needed is to coordinate sharing and uptake and dissemination of data
- Multi-stakeholder engagement. Creating platform. But how to synthesize this information. Need for responsible knowledge broker

Collaboration

- Work with county governments. Exchange knowledge
- In particular projects such as Mangrove restoration, contaminated water as an energy source, access to solar energy, last mile, work with SMEs.

- In services such as micro financing of resilient initiatives
- Political and policy space for innovative ideas e.g. parliamentary caucus
- Coordinating non-state climate action to enhance visibility.

Communication

- Community focused communications to the grassroots demystifying climate jargons.
- Traditional knowledge. focus on its scalability
- Unpackaging information/ knowledge through multimedia approaches
- Involving the various media houses and training for journalists on how to report on Climate change.
- Engaging students and youth in the conversation
- Visibility of community level innovations
- Take climate change issues up more frequently, airing of Climate Change progammes
- Scaling of best practices. Council of governors and students on Climate Change are great platforms.
- Use social media to amplify climate actions.

Education and Awareness creation

- Curriculum to reflect need for climate action, should start at an early age
- Awareness. Raising awareness for business of the market they operate in. adoption of innovation. Culture and habits need to be understood. Buy in from customers, political buy in is important.
- Knowledge exchange/Knowledge production/Capacity building
- Level awareness has grown in the past.

Human Resources

- Make good use of human resources e.g. supporting indigenous climate innovations and build capacities. No need import solar panels. They can be manufactured locally.
- Uptake. There are many projects but little uptake. Need to explore ways of fostering uptake.
- Shift discussions from national level to local level
- Measure the success of initiatives for scalability.
- Adaptability of climate governance to various sectors

Science policy action interface

- Science policy interface.
- Plenty of science lying in publications, policy abundance
- Linking research to policy

b) Looking backward

These is what we are missing:

- **Innovative solutions.** Greater focus should be put on innovative solutions. They should be given visibility.
- Context specific of different actors. There are calls for scalability.
- **Data**. Access and visibility. Being informed. How
- Coordination. Many actors doing the same thing. There is no much coordination
- **Use the Media**. The media has limited capacity on climate change issues.
- Engage young people and students as they have ideas.
- Make noise with the support of science institutions. Train journalists; there should be a Climate Change desk in every media house.
- Establish Climate Information Services office at county level
- Bridge the science-policy gap
- Needs at the local level. Good practices already exist. Close gap between money and policies
- Promote small entrepreneurs
- Close the policy action gap by advocating for reforms
- Critical mass to move forward is needed; platforms for knowledge exchange should be scaled.
- Exchange programmes. Advocating of sharing real life experiences.

2.4 Second World café session: How non-state climate actions can be enhanced in Kenya, and beyond

The second world café session deliberated on ways non-state actions can be enhanced. It was centred on four parameters that are; effectiveness, leadership, scale and inclusivity. They are discussed below.

2.4.1 Effectiveness

Coordination and collaboration to avoid duplicating efforts

- This involves mapping stakeholders to know who is already engaged in what kind of climate action.
- Strategic partnerships could also be explored with likeminded actors.
- The existing policies could be built on instead of coming up with new ones.
- Follow up should be done to ensure accountability and completion of tasks.
- There should be exchange programs and knowledge sharing to ensure peer learning. This includes replication of best practices.

Benchmarking

- For an organization to measure effectiveness of its climate actions they need a baseline. Baseline encompasses indicators. The indicators will require periodic internal audit that entails Monitoring, Evaluation, Reporting and Learning. Organizations could also learn from success of others.

Engaging the youth

- Effectiveness could be achieved by involving all stakeholders, particularly the youth. The youth have proven to be a critical mass considering their number, skills and talent they possess.
- Focus should be on implementation, not only formulation of policies.
- When engaging youth, talent should be the determining factor as opposed to profession.
- Organizations could embrace experimentation to avoid failure.
- Research on different initiatives and how they related to climate action
- Research adds to existing knowledge. There are some initiatives which are more effective when prioritized.

Adoption of technology

- Technology is known to solve many challenges. Technology can increase effectiveness of climate actions.

Funding

- Finances should be set aside to implement climate actions. One such way is through national budget allocations. Funding should be channeled to climate innovation and resilience.

2.4.2 Leadership

Creating Awareness

- This involves sensitizing communities through the local radios. It can also involve convening different actors and creating a platform to dialogue on the climate issues. Finally, information should be channeled to the right people.

Thought Leadership

- Thought leadership is a crucial part of leadership. It entails articulating a vision and galvanizing ideas to actualize the vision. The leader then brings people to the vision and through action catalyzes other actions.
- Sub-national leadership can be shown by challenging other counties to do better.

Institutional Leadership

- This entails reaching out to other non-state actors, coordinating the climate activities and documenting them. In most cases a database of information is needed. Database can be built by collection and collation of existing data.

Political Leadership

- Political leadership requires influencing political leaders to support climate actions. It is shown when there is collaboration among climate action parties, mentorships, and gender inclusivity.

2.4.3 Scale

Strategic Partnerships

- This can be through convening annual round tables to share experiences, collaboration and funding.

Baseline

- Baseline is important in informing the extent of scaling up. It is useful in monitoring progress.

Funds

- The "challenge concept" can be used to scale up climate action. Challenge concept involves calls for applications soliciting for innovative climate solutions with funding rewards for the picked applicants. There is usually a selection panel that picks most innovative climate actions. National Environmental Tribunal Fund (NETFund) in Kenya has been doing this with tremendous results.

Communication

- Success stories should be amplified and replicated. Additionally, journalists need to be trained as it has emerged that they don't know how to report climate action. Ideally, every media house should have a Climate Change desk. There should also be peer learning and capacity building.

2.4.4   Inclusivity

Enabling environment/break existing barriers

- For inclusivity to be achieved, type two partnerships should be pursued. Type 2 partnerships include multiple actors and multilevel engagement. Involvement of private sector will also ensure inclusivity.

Financial Resources

- Finances are needed to bring together actors and actualize climate actions.

Communication

- Sharing and packaging of information is important in inclusivity considering the different kinds of audience. Information should be broken down in aspects those targeted understand.

Public participation

- This ensures ownership of climate actions. Ownership makes the public have a sense of having a stake.

Open door policy

- This is viewed in terms of accessibility to institutions and collaboration.

Indigenous knowledge

- Indigenous knowledge can complement science.

Affirmative action

- Affirmative action ensures vulnerable and marginalized groups such as Youth, Women, and Persons with Disability are brought on board.

Capacity building

- Climate change should be included in the curriculum. Pupils should be involved and technology used as an enabler.

Monitoring how inclusivity works

- This should be done regularly.

3. Building a platform to foster Non-state Climate Action in Africa (ANCSA)

African Non State Climate Action (ANCSA) was the hallmark of the workshop. After two days of deliberations, it was imperative that an action point as a way forward be charted. ANCSA is platform for non-state climate action in Kenya. The development of the platform was informed by the fact that a lot is being done but it is not well coordinated. The platform will also address visibility.

It was inspired by ActionLAC and discussions from workshop that vouched for a platform sensitive to local and regional context

The Objectives of the platform are;

a) To close the "visibility gap" of non-state climate action in Africa
b) To create a platform for collaboration and knowledge exchange
c) Link regional to global non-state climate action
d) Peer learning: Taking stock of lessons learnt and challenges faced (need for scoping)
e) To foster partnerships focused on action (action-oriented)
f) Capacity building of partners
g) Map actors in the region

The Key features of the platform

a) A database of non-state climate actors in Africa
b) A registry of non-state climate action in Africa; think NAZCA
c) A communication platform; with and amongst non-state climate actors in the region
d) A regular roundtable forum (a tracking mechanism); to foster synergy
e) A subscription system

f) Collective action (e.g. contests, linking actors - a bridge to share lessons with actor platforms)
g) Outreach initiative to sensitize other actors
h) Seed funding from core members; for sustainability purposes

Extra points:

a) Core members of platform
b) ACTS as secretariat
c) A steering team to guide the platform (to avoid the risk of creating another 'NGO')
d) Joint initiatives e.g. joint inputs
e) Add local authorities
f) Leverage niche expertise to strengthen the platform, to foster the ownership of the platform
g) Reach out to a diverse set of actors, especially those implementing actions they may not be aware of as climate actions. Also reach out to SMEs and include them into the platform and related processes
h) The ANSCA platform needs to express its uniqueness; use the four categories (capacity, visibility, advocacy and mobilizing) at various levels. E.g. leverage on Talanoa concept (where are we; where have we come from; where are we going?)
i) Cross-sectoral linkages, e.g. trade and climate change

Next steps

a) Plant the seed: Develop a registry of non-state actors; start with participants in attendance
b) Engagement with core partner institutions/organizations
c) A web platform - including mobile app
d) Fundraising
e) Periodical newsletter
f) Harness future opportunities

4. Conclusion

It has been established that there are non-state climate actions in the south. To enhance coordination and monitoring of climate actions, ANSCA has been developed. There is no need to create new organizations. What is needed is actions entrenched for long term sustainability.

What is the extent and scope of non-state climate action in Kenya?

Non-state action in Kenya has been quite active. Largely driven by the civil society and private sector, initiatives include influencing climate policies such as the Climate Change Act, Climate Change Action Plan, Climate Change Response Strategies, and the Nationally Determined Contributions; advocating for energy efficiency, fuel change and recycling of waste water in manufacturing industries; Creation of awareness; and provision of off-grid energy solutions via SHS. On climate finance at the microfinance level, microfinance institutions are providing affordable credits to SMEs and small scale farmers. Microfinancing targets climate resilient initiatives.

How can non-state actors increase their leadership and scale of their initiatives?

Non-state actors can increase their leadership and scale of their activities through a myriad of ways. Businesses can through green procurement policies that target environment friendly products, make partnerships, embracing recycling, faithful implementation and mainstreaming of the existing policies, and documenting climate actions. Where need be, affirmative action should be employed to cater for the marginalized and vulnerable groups.

Data is integral in decision making. Investments should be made in obtaining data.

Media is useful in dissemination of climate information particularly the vernacular FM stations which have the widest reach. The information has to be unpackaged.

Sub-national governments could adopt peer learning. Case in point, while other countries have adopted climate change policies such as formulation of Climate Change Funds, others are yet to do the same. The counties yet to formulate CCFs could benchmark from the counties with the CCFs to learn.

Is non-state climate action in Kenya effective, and how can the effectiveness be maximized?

Non Climate action has been to a large extent effective. This was for instance demonstrated during the formulation of the Climate Change Act 2016, which was mostly driven by non-state actors. Other effective non-state actions have been pushed by the private sector. These include adoption of energy efficiency measures in operations and recycling. However, these climate actions need to be documented and made more visible.

Effectiveness can be enhanced through coordination and collaboration. Strategic partnerships would require non-climate actors leveraging on each partners' strengths. Performance indicators would also be required. The performance of these indicators could be measured and reported over time to gauge their effectiveness. Funds, communication, public participation are other measures that could enhance effectiveness of non-state climate action.

Climate actors will need to be proactive and initiate mechanisms that will ensure visibility of their climate actions going forward. ACTS bears the greater responsibility of being the secretariat of the ANSCA. They should ensure coordination, monitoring and documenting of climate actions in the platform.

The platform will enable African states to tap into global opportunities such as the Green Climate Fund. African Non-state actors should seek to influence design of global climate instruments as they are the people working with communities. They should organize themselves to engage in regional, international and national processes, and catalyze the process. They should also identify niches to be used as entry points and spur much more impact.

Annex I: List of Participants

	NAME	ORGANIZATION/INSTITUTION
1.	Ms. Susy Wandera	Sustainable Environmental Development Watch (SusWatch) Kenya
2.	Ms. Charity Wanjiku	Strauss Energy
3.	Rose Asewe	Rafiki Microfinance
4.	Mr. Douglas Mbilu	Speaker, Makueni County Assembly
5.	Mr. Gabriel Oduong	Siaya County Government
6.	Mr. Evans Gichana	Kisumu County Government
7.	Ms Esther Kaguima	Kiambu County Government
8.	Ms Mercy Rotino	Council of Governors
9.	Dr Ochieng Odero	DFID's East Africa Research Fund (EARF)
10.	Dr Solomon Njenga	UoN, Institute of Climate Change and Adaptation
11.	Ms Esther Wang'ombe	Ministry of Energy & Petroleum
12.	Ms Dorothy Kagweria	Ministry of Energy & Petroleum
13.	Mr. Vincent Mackenzie	MKOPA
14.	Mr. Suresh Patel	Kenya Association of Manufacturers
15.	Dr Richard Munang	United Nations Environment Programme
16.	Mr. Michael Koech	Safaricom Limited
17.	Mr. Owen Ombima	Safaricom Limited
18.	Dr Philip Osano	Stockholm Environment Institute
19.	Mr. William Apondo	Stockholm Environment Institute
20.	Ms. Patricia Mutemi	SDG Coalition, The National Council of NGOs
21.	Mr. Stephen Cheboi	SDG Coalition, The National Council of NGOs
22.	Mr. Clinton Omwenga	KCB Bank
23.	Mr. John Wachira	Equity Bank
24.	Dr Philip Drost	United Nations Environment Programme.
25.	Mr. Tony Nzwii	United Nations Environment Programme.
26.	Dr Sietze Vellema	Wageningen University
27.	Mr. Maurice Mashiwa	SERANO Africa
28.	Mr Kennedy Wahome	Kenyatta University
29.	Mr.Jared Buoga	Office of President, Presidential Delivery Unit
30.	Mr Duncan Mwariri	Office of President, Presidential Delivery Unit
31.	Ms. Teresia Wanjiru	Office of President, Presidential Delivery Unit
32.	Ms. Mary Mutemi	Kenya Climate Change Working Group
33.	Prof Thomas Hale	University of Oxford
34.	Dr Sander Chan	German Development Institute (DIE)
35.	Mr. Jacopo Bencini	German Development Institute (DIE)
36.	Dr Manish Shrivastava	The Energy & Resources Institute (TERI), India
37.	Mr. Brian Okoth	Policy Analyst
38.	Mr. Kennedy Mbeva	ACTS
39.	Dr Joanes Atela	ACTS
40.	Ms. Victoria Chengo	ACTS
41.	Mr. Victor Onyango	ACTS
42.	Mr. Charles Tonui	ACTS
43.	Mr. Finney Israel	ACTS
44.	Ms. Rebecca Oloo	ACTS
45.	Ms. Fiona Imbali	ACTS
46.	Ms. Nora Ndege	ACTS
47.	Dr Joel Onyango	ACTS
48.	Ms. Winnie Khaemba	ACTS

Annex II: Post-workshop Participant Survey

N=15
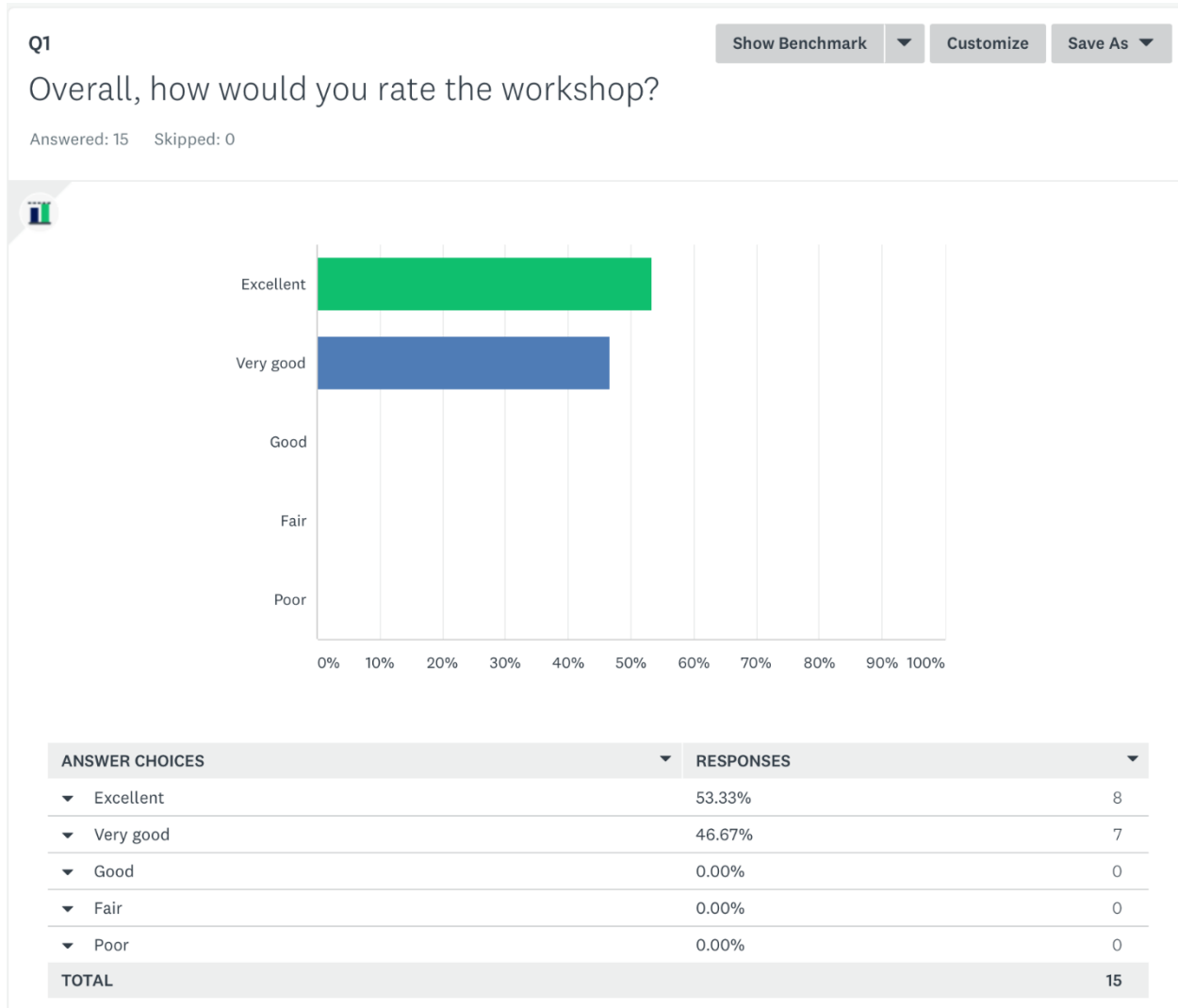
Q1

Show Benchmark | ▼ | Customize | Save As ▼

Overall, how would you rate the workshop?

Answered: 15   Skipped: 0

ANSWER CHOICES	▼	RESPONSES	▼
▼ Excellent		53.33%	8
▼ Very good		46.67%	7
▼ Good		0.00%	0
▼ Fair		0.00%	0
▼ Poor		0.00%	0
TOTAL			**15**

Q2

Save As ▼

What did you like and/or dislike about the workshop?

Answered: 15   Skipped: 0

RESPONSES (15)   WORD CLOUD   TAGS (0)

⊗

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Search responses 🔍 ❓

Showing **15** responses

☐   There were clear outcomes and action points on the way forward

10/31/2018 2:37 PM   View respondent's answers

☐   Nothing I disliked BUT I liked the all inclusive way that the thematic group discussions were conducted

10/31/2018 11:23 AM   View respondent's answers

☐   my humble request i prefer we work as per the SWOT analysis,since thr=ere are other platforms working on climate change...for ours to be th best one.

10/29/2018 6:13 PM   View respondent's answers

☐   I liked the interactive nature of handling the activities. I also liked the way the event was organised leading to great success. The panel discussions went way above my expectations.

10/28/2018 1:08 PM   View respondent's answers

34

Q2

What did you like and/or dislike about the workshop?

Answered: 15   Skipped: 0

Save As ▾

RESPONSES (15)   WORD CLOUD   TAGS (0)

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Search responses 🔍 ❓

Showing **15** responses

10/28/2018 1:08 PM   View respondent's answers

☐ Wish we had more time....

10/26/2018 5:08 PM   View respondent's answers

☐ Like - the whole engagement process and representation from all quarters dislike - time management. Maybe we need more days and more group discussions on the way forward

10/24/2018 1:33 PM   View respondent's answers

☐ Perhaps more interaction with stakeholders could have been beneficial; nonetheless, well organized, well managed, interesting outcomes.

10/24/2018 10:59 AM   View respondent's answers

☐ the representation,quality presentations by the facilitators, the general Organization.

35

Q2

Save As ▼

What did you like and/or dislike about the workshop?

Answered: 15   Skipped: 0

RESPONSES (15)   WORD CLOUD   TAGS (0)

⊗

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UPGRADE   Learn more »

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Showing **15** responses

☐ The engagement was so remable Services were apppaudibleno9

10/23/2018 3:22 PM   View respondent's answers

☐ It is the high time that Non-state actors were held accountable for Climate Action

10/23/2018 3:05 PM   View respondent's answers

☐ The workshop was an eye opener and enriched the knowledge I have on climate action.

10/23/2018 12:15 PM   View respondent's answers

☐ liked time management; improve on blended presentations like audio-video mix to present the voices of the non-state actors

10/23/2018 11:41 AM   View respondent's answers

Q2

Save As ▼

What did you like and/or dislike about the workshop?

Answered: 15   Skipped: 0

RESPONSES (15)   WORD CLOUD   TAGS (0)

PAID FEATURE   ⊗
Text Analysis lets you search and tag comments and see word clouds of frequent words and phrases. To get this feature, upgrade to a paid plan.

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☐   Apply to Selected ▼   Filter by tag ▼   [Search responses   🔍]   ❓

Showing **15** responses

☐   liked time management; improve on blended presentations like audio-video mix to present the voices of the non-state actors

10/23/2018 11:41 AM   View respondent's answers

☐   I liked the environment and the ambiance of the venue. Maybe they organizers should be a little strict on time

10/23/2018 11:33 AM   View respondent's answers

☐   n/a

10/23/2018 10:41 AM   View respondent's answers

☐   I liked the balance between policy, practice and science; to learn about the vitality of nonstate action in Kenya; to converse with colleagues from different sectors and places.

10/23/2018 10:36 AM   View respondent's answers

37

How organized was the workshop?

Answered: 15   Skipped: 0
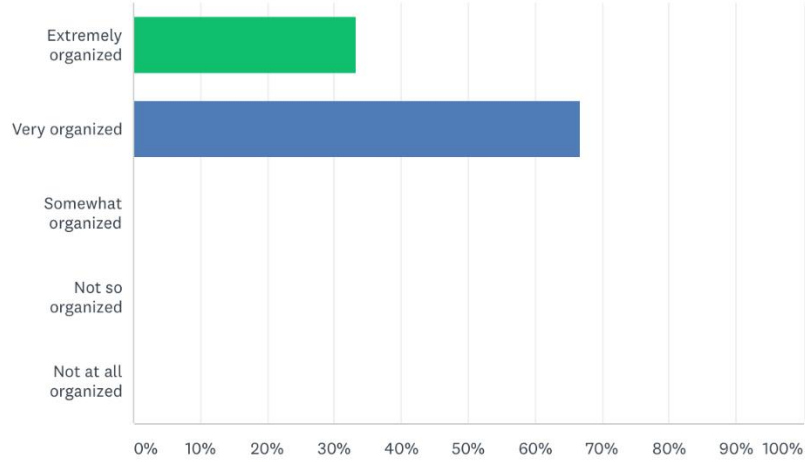
ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
▾ Extremely organized	33.33%	5
▾ Very organized	66.67%	10
▾ Somewhat organized	0.00%	0
▾ Not so organized	0.00%	0
▾ Not at all organized	0.00%	0
TOTAL		15

How relevant was the workshop to your work?

Answered: 15   Skipped: 0
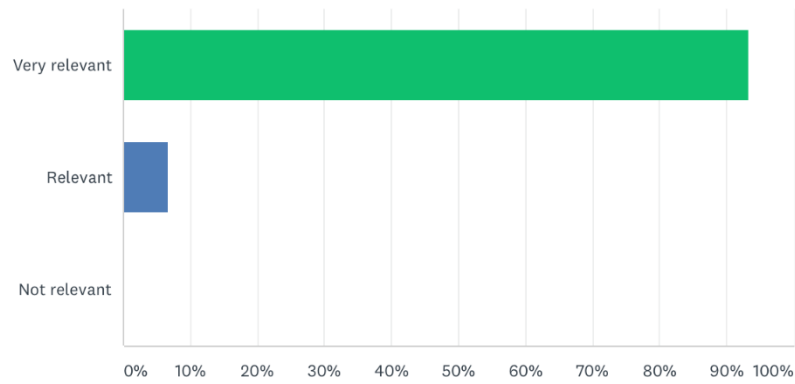
ANSWER CHOICES	▾	RESPONSES	▾
▾ Very relevant		93.33%	14
▾ Relevant		6.67%	1
▾ Not relevant		0.00%	0
TOTAL			**15**

Which day of the workshop did you find most useful?

Answered: 15   Skipped: 0
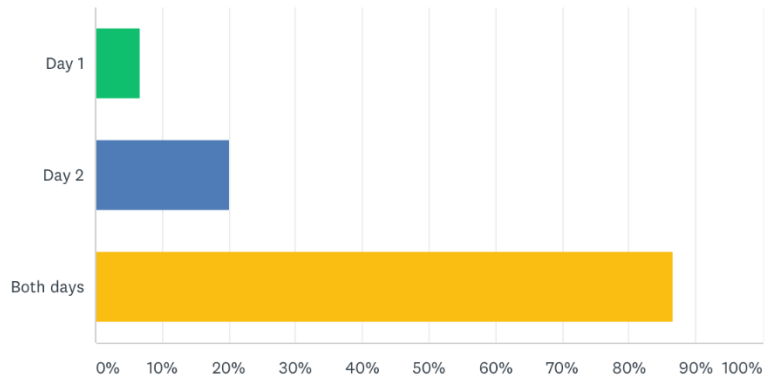
ANSWER CHOICES	▾	RESPONSES	▾
▾ Day 1		6.67%	1
▾ Day 2		20.00%	3
▾ Both days		86.67%	13
Total Respondents: 15			

Customize   Save As ▼

Which sessions did you find most useful?

Answered: 15   Skipped: 0
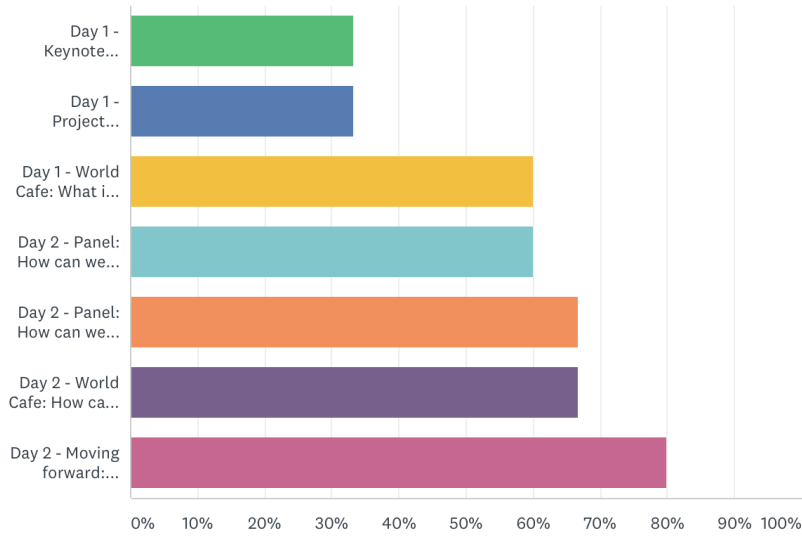
ANSWER CHOICES	▼	RESPONSES	▼
▼ Day 1 - Keynote addresses		33.33%	5
▼ Day 1 - Project presentations		33.33%	5
▼ Day 1 - World Cafe: What is the extent of non-state climate action in Kenya?		60.00%	9
▼ Day 2 - Panel: How can we enhance leadership and scale of non-state climate action in Kenya?		60.00%	9
▼ Day 2 - Panel: How can we measure and maximise the effectiveness of non-state climate action in Kenya?		66.67%	10
▼ Day 2 - World Cafe: How can non-state climate action be enhanced in Kenya, and beyond?		66.67%	10
▼ Day 2 - Moving forward: Building a platform to foster non-state climate action in Africa		80.00%	12
Total Respondents: 15			

Q7

What important topic do you think did not get addressed in the workshop?

Answered: 13   Skipped: 2

RESPONSES (13)   WORD CLOUD   TAGS (0)

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☐   Apply to Selected ▼   Filter by tag ▼   Search responses 🔍 ❓

Showing **13** responses

☐   None I can think of

10/31/2018 11:23 AM   View respondent's answers

☐   To me soory i never attended the first day..so i hope every thing was good as per the second day.

10/29/2018 6:13 PM   View respondent's answers

☐   How to bring onboard the non state climate actors who haven't been able to join addressing of climate change.

10/28/2018 1:08 PM   View respondent's answers

☐   How soon ANCA can be operationalised

10/26/2018 5:08 PM   View respondent's answers

Q7

Save As ▼

What important topic do you think did not get addressed in the workshop?

Answered: 13   Skipped: 2

RESPONSES (13)   WORD CLOUD   TAGS (0)

⊗

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UPGRADE   Learn more »

☐   Apply to Selected ▼   Filter by tag ▼

Search responses 🔍   ❓

Showing **13** responses

☐ How the efforts of the non-state actors can be documented and quantified to feed into the national and global processes - such as NDCs and below 1.5 degrees target

10/24/2018 1:33 PM   View respondent's answers

☐ Maybe adaptation policies

10/24/2018 10:59 AM   View respondent's answers

☐ not really.

10/23/2018 3:37 PM   View respondent's answers

☐ Every non-state actor needs a climate change desk in their organization. Because Climate Change affects everyone.

10/23/2018 3:05 PM   View respondent's answers

Q7

Save As ▼

What important topic do you think did not get addressed in the workshop?

Answered: 13   Skipped: 2

RESPONSES (13)   WORD CLOUD   TAGS (0)

PAID FEATURE   ⊗
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UPGRADE   Learn more »

☐   Apply to Selected ▼   Filter by tag ▼

Search responses 🔍   ❓

Showing **13** responses

☐   None in particular

10/23/2018 12:15 PM   View respondent's answers

☐   specific policy contributions by non-state actors especially the SMEs

10/23/2018 11:41 AM   View respondent's answers

☐   inclusiveness

10/23/2018 11:33 AM   View respondent's answers

☐   n/a

10/23/2018 10:41 AM   View respondent's answers

☐   There was less on the research side of things, but that's ok; probably should not be the priority with this diverse audience

How important do you think the Africa Non-State Climate Action (ANSCA) platform, launched at the workshop, is?

Answered: 14   Skipped: 1
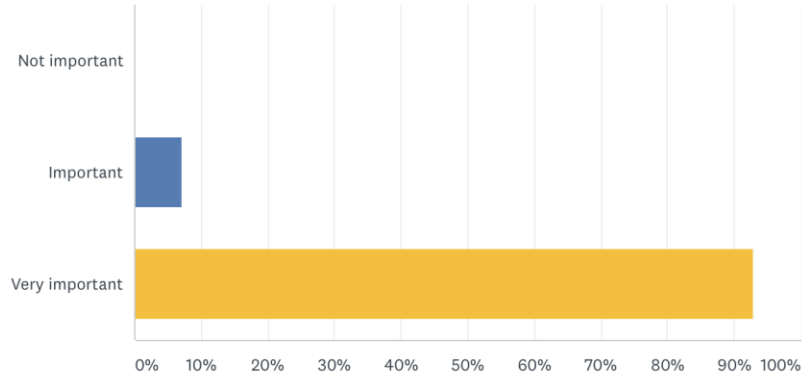
ANSWER CHOICES ▼	RESPONSES ▼	
▼ Not important	0.00%	0
▼ Important	7.14%	1
▼ Very important	92.86%	13
TOTAL		**14**

Q9

Any overall comments on the workshop in particular, and the project in general?

Answered: 13   Skipped: 2

RESPONSES (13)   WORD CLOUD   TAGS (0)

PAID FEATURE   ⊗
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UPGRADE   Learn more »

☐   Apply to Selected ▼   Filter by tag ▼   Search responses 🔍   ❓

Showing **13** responses

☐   The ANSCA platform will be useful to bring together non-state actors as one voice. Let's keep the discussion going.

10/31/2018 2:37 PM   View respondent's answers

☐   Action on Climate Change Mitigative and Adaptive measures ought to be stimulated from the workshop/seminar point of view to experiences of field activities from whatever local scale

10/31/2018 11:23 AM   View respondent's answers

☐   That was quite good.

10/29/2018 6:13 PM   View respondent's answers

☐   It was one of its kind. To enhance continuity and effectiveness, a follow up would be great. Looking forward to more engagements.

10/28/2018 1:08 PM   View respondent's answers

46

Q9

Any overall comments on the workshop in particular, and the project in general?

Answered: 13   Skipped: 2

RESPONSES (13)   WORD CLOUD   TAGS (0)

PAID FEATURE   ⊗
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UPGRADE   Learn more »

☐   Apply to Selected ▼   Filter by tag ▼   [Search responses 🔍]   ❓

Showing **13** responses

☐   I look forward to the contribution ClimateSouth will make in expanding space for global south non-state actors

10/26/2018 5:08 PM   View respondent's answers

☐   Great project there! However, there is need to enhance commitment by the different actors in providing quantified evidence on their climate actions. Also, give the opportunity to organizations will track record and ability to lead in some process - such as Safaricom and CIS, while Acts plays the overall coordination role. Hey, when are we meeting next?

10/24/2018 1:33 PM   View respondent's answers

☐   we sincerely thank you and indeed looking forward to working with you. kind regards, ▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓ ▓▓▓▓▓ Tel.▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓

10/23/2018 3:37 PM   View respondent's answers

☐   Start by profiling all the non-state actors per county in Kenya.

10/23/2018 3:05 PM   View respondent's answers

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Q9

Any overall comments on the workshop in particular, and the project in general?

Answered: 13   Skipped: 2

RESPONSES (13)   WORD CLOUD   TAGS (0)

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Showing **13** responses

☐   Start by profiling all the non-state actors per county in Kenya.

      10/23/2018 3:05 PM   View respondent's answers

☐   There should be more of such workshops.

      10/23/2018 12:15 PM   View respondent's answers

☐   on project: there is need also to focus on specifics in terms of SMEs policy contributions e.g the approaches they have and they
      can use to contribute and influence climate change policy and legislation making.

      10/23/2018 11:41 AM   View respondent's answers

☐   the workshop was generally successful and we need more of the same

      10/23/2018 11:33 AM   View respondent's answers

Q9

Any overall comments on the workshop in particular, and the project in general?

Answered: 13   Skipped: 2

RESPONSES (13)   WORD CLOUD   TAGS (0)

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☐   on project: there is need also to focus on specifics in terms of SMEs policy contributions e.g the approaches they have and they can use to contribute and influence climate change policy and legislation making.

10/23/2018 11:41 AM   View respondent's answers

☐   the workshop was generally successful and we need more of the same

10/23/2018 11:33 AM   View respondent's answers

☐   n/a

10/23/2018 10:41 AM   View respondent's answers

☐   Great job ACTS! Really enjoyed it.

10/23/2018 10:36 AM   View respondent's answers

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