

A vision for the future that leaves no one behind: 100% renewable 100% accessible



100%RE
multi-actor
partnerships



OBJECTIVE

The project **“Multi Actor Partnerships (MAPs) for Implementing NDCs with 100% Renewable Energy (RE) for All in the Global South”** aims to introduce and consolidate MAPs with a 100% RE target in three countries: Nepal, Uganda, and Vietnam. These MAPs will develop narratives on the advantages and potential implementation of 100% RE scenarios. The project runs from March 2020 until the spring of 2023 and is led by a consortium of nine organisations, six of which are from the project countries and three of which are from Germany.

CONTEXT

With the Paris Agreement in December 2015, parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) reached a landmark consensus to combat climate change. In order to achieve the agreed-upon objectives, greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions need to reach net zero by 2050 at the latest. This will necessitate a complete decarbonisation and shift to 100% RE sources across all sectors. Around 145 of the 194 signatories to the Agreement submitted Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) referring to renewables as a strategy to mitigate climate change, with over half citing specific RE targets. Although many parties have acknowledged the importance of increasing RE shares, significant challenges remain. How can we link the long-term vision and ambition of 100% RE to short-term climate action (NDCs)? How can inclusive processes and governance be created for this transition? How can NDC implementation best be linked to Agenda 2030 implementation? How can the (renewable) energy mix be strategically diversified? How can sectors such as mobility and cooking best be electrified?

RATIONALE

Country-specific, long-term 100% RE roadmaps can provide a positive and tangible vision for this transformation. Backed by key opinion leaders, they can also be a tool to develop the urgently-needed political will to implement the commitments made in the Paris Agreement.

MAPs can serve as a critical mechanism to support this process. By encouraging the participation of different stakeholder groups (i.e. from government, civil society, business, academia, and development partners), MAPs can facilitate the policy dialogues necessary for developing long-term transition processes to 100% RE. The inclusive, participatory nature of MAPs promotes a greater sense of ownership over outcomes and, consequently, strengthens their sustainability. This process therefore not only facilitates inclusive decision-making, but also strengthens both stakeholder networks and accountability over said decision-making. Additionally, these partnerships can provide the scientific knowledge, capacity-building measures and implementation expertise that is necessary for local planning.

The importance of inclusive decision-making becomes especially apparent given RE's inherent modularity and distributed nature. These MAPs recognise that individuals and communities have a critical role to play in this energy transition through increased citizen participation and local ownership of RE projects.

ACTIVITIES

As a first step, the project identifies opinion leaders and key stakeholders for driving RE deployment and brings them together in a MAP. Collectively, these stakeholders develop a joint vision of what 100% RE means for their country and region by identifying action areas such as electricity, mobility and productive uses of RE. This will be combined with additional data and fed into a modelling process in order to develop 100% RE scenarios highlighting relevant transition pathways and showcasing that 100% RE is both feasible and viable in the particular context. These results also form the basis of peer-to-peer policy dialogues which will culminate in a policy roadmap identifying opportunities and barriers to scaling up RE. The roadmap will enable policy makers to develop robust RE policies backed by science, revise their existing RE strategy to be more ambitious and make long-term commitments.

By actively linking up with the work of the NDC Partnership (NDCP) in the respective countries, the project also aims to increase the ambition of NDCs via accelerated RE deployment; this contributes to the work of the NDCP by strengthening civil society and promoting political dialogue between diverse actors. The results of the project will be shared between the participating countries and in international forums (UNFCCC, IRENA, SDGs, etc.) as best practice examples.

Further, the project aims to strengthen regional integration by implementing dedicated peer-to-peer dialogues. These dialogues will be used to showcase project results, explain the socio-economic benefits of RE and facilitate knowledge-sharing among stakeholders of various countries. We are therefore optimistic that the project will encourage decision-makers to embark on similar 100% RE projects in the future. Existing initiatives will be integrated into the project's policy dialogues in order to build upon existing knowledge and strengthen synergies.

REGIONAL ENGAGEMENT

In Vietnam, engagement will include two regional workshops: one focused on high-level engagement from ASEAN member states in Hanoi, and an additional workshop focused on building capacities among regional CSOs to effectively advocate for science-based 100% RE pathways.

A regional conference in Uganda will bring together key stakeholders from neighbouring countries and consolidate efforts already underway (e.g. in Kenya and Tanzania) to realise the transition to 100% RE. Towards the halfway point of the project, partners in Uganda will also conduct a 3-day learning exchange including all project partners and key stakeholders in order to foster international exchange and the sharing of experience, ideas and expertise.

The project in Nepal aims to strengthen regional cohesion and build further capacities through the facilitation of peer-to-peer dialogues, which will be used to showcase project results, explain the socio-economic benefits of RE and facilitate knowledge-sharing among stakeholders in various countries.

OUTPUTS

- **Multi-Actor Partnerships:** In each country the project will facilitate lively exchange between stakeholder groups, consisting of government representatives, NDC Partnership, development partners (such as GIZ, SNV, FCDO), multilateral development banks (ADB, AfDB, World Bank), civil society, academia, banks, industry, faith institutions and others, to develop a joint vision for a RE powered future.
- **Country-tailored 100% RE scenarios:** Through the facilitation of participatory knowledge-sharing workshops and by using state-of-the-art modelling technologies, the project will develop 100% RE scenarios which highlight possible transition pathways based on the current energy mix and planned energy projects (renewable and traditional).
- **100% RE policy roadmap:** The MAP will use the 100% RE scenarios to discuss necessary policy changes for a 100% RE future. The roadmap will include an overview of existing policy frameworks, identify barriers to and opportunities for accelerating RE deployment as well as highlight specific policy recommendations.
- **Accompanying communication materials:** The scenarios and policy outputs will be accompanied by national and international advocacy activities. To this end, communication materials will be developed to facilitate the policy-science interface and best equip key stakeholders to make use of the 100% RE scenarios and policy roadmap.
- **Peer-to-peer exchange:** The project will create a strong link to domestic and international networks and partners in order to facilitate exchange between peers and, together with project interventions, build stakeholders' capacity.
- **Pilot provinces in Nepal:** The pilot provinces will highlight the potential of renewables to ensure energy access, increase agricultural production and provide other benefits through the formulation of provincial and local RE plans.

COUNTRY RELEVANCE

Nepal is among the highest traditional-biomass-consuming countries in Asia. Its energy mix is dominated by biomass (78%), while RE constitutes only 3% of the total. According to the [Global Carbon Atlas](#), Nepal's carbon dioxide emission grew by 5.8% per year between 1990 and 2017, a rate higher than the world average. Nepal's NDC 2020 has specific targets for reducing dependency on biomass and fossil fuels, while expanding the energy mix and focusing on renewables. Nepal has committed to increase the supply of reliable clean energy, ensuring access to all by 2030. Nepal aims to expand clean energy generation from approximately 1,400 MW to 15,000 MW, of which 5-10 % will be generated from mini and micro-hydro power, solar, wind and bio-energy. In transport sector, sales of electric vehicles in 2025 will be 25% of all private passenger vehicles sales, including two-wheelers and 20% of all four-wheeler public passenger vehicle sales and in the case of private vehicles, by 2030, sales of e-vehicles to cover 90% of all private passenger vehicle sales, including two-wheelers and 60% of all four-wheeler public passenger vehicle sales. In terms of energy for cooking, the target is 25% of households use electric stoves as their primary mode of cooking by 2030 and install 500,000 improved cookstoves by 2025. Nepal also plans to install 200,000 household biogas plants and 500 large scale biogas plants (institutional/industrial/ municipal/community) by 2025. In addition to these sectoral activity-based targets, the 2020 NDC also includes policy targets for sectors where data and/or baseline information is not available such as for electric railroads, solid waste management and industries.

Through MAPs, this project will facilitate discourse exploring opportunities to utilise the available RE targets in the transition to 100 % RE by 2050. The project will work with all the three tiers of government: at the federal level, MAPs platform will drive enhanced coordination among all possible stakeholders while generating increased political momentum; at the province level, the project will support the specific province government to develop RE plans; and at the local level, feasible RE targets will be implemented to support the livelihood of local people.

SUPPORTED BY



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