OBJECTIVE
The objective of the project “Multi Actor Partnerships (MAPs) for Implementing NDCs with 100% Renewable Energy (RE) for All in the Global South” is the introduction and consolidation of MAPs with a 100% RE target in three countries (Nepal, Uganda, Vietnam). The MAPs will develop narratives on the advantages and possible implementation of 100% RE scenarios. The project runs from March 2020 until spring 2023 and is led by a consortium of nine organisations (6 from the project countries and 3 from Germany).

CONTEXT
With the Paris Agreement, parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) reached a landmark agreement to combat climate change in December 2015. To achieve the Paris Agreement’s objectives, greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions need to reach net zero latest by 2050. Therefore, a complete decarbonisation and shift to 100% Renewable Energy (RE) sources across all sectors is needed. Of the 194 signatories to the Agreement, about 145 submitted Nationally Determined Contributions that referred to renewables as a way to mitigate climate change, while over half cited specific RE targets. Although, many parties acknowledged the importance of increasing RE shares, many challenges remain unsolved: how to link a long-term vision and ambition of 100% RE to short-term climate action (NDCs); how to create inclusive processes and governance for this transition; how to best link NDC implementation to Agenda 2030 implementation; how to strategically diversify the (renewable) energy mix; or how to electrify sectors such as mobility and cooking.
RATIONALE
Country-specific, long-term 100% RE roadmaps, can provide a positive vision for the transformation. If backed by opinion leaders they can also be a tool to develop the urgently needed political will for the implementation of the Paris agreement. Multi-Actor Partnerships (MAPs) can serve as a mechanism for making this process happen.

By encouraging participation of different stakeholder groups (government, civil society, business, academia, development partners), MAPs can facilitate the policy dialogues necessary to develop long-term transition processes for 100% RE. The inclusive and participatory nature of the processes promotes a greater sense of ownership over its outcomes and, consequently, strengthens its sustainability. MAPs therefore facilitate inclusive decision-making, strengthen stakeholder networks and accountability of decision making. They further provide the scientific knowledge, as well as capacity-building measures, for local planning and implementation expertise.

The importance of inclusive decision-making becomes especially prevalent in light of RE’s inherent modularity and distributed nature. It recognises that individuals and communities play an important role in the energy transition through increased citizen participation and local ownership of Renewable Energy projects.

ACTIVITIES
In a first step, the project will identify opinion leaders and key stakeholders to drive RE deployment and bring these together in a MAP. Together, these stakeholders will 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, and additional data, will be fed into a modelling process to develop 100% RE scenarios which will highlight relevant transition pathways and showcase that 100% RE is feasible and viable. The results from the modelling exercise will form the basis for peer-to-peer policy dialogues which will result in a policy roadmap highlighting opportunities and barriers to scale up RE. This will enable policy makers to develop robust, science-based RE policies and revise their current RE strategy to raise ambition and long-term commitments.

By actively linking up with the work of the NDC Partnership (NDCP) in respective countries, the project aims to further raise ambition of NDCs via accelerated RE deployment. These contributions should add to the work of the NDCP by strengthening civil society and promoting political dialogue between different actors. The results of the project will be shared between the participating countries and in international fora (UNFCCC, IRENA, SDGs, etc.) as best practice examples.

Further, the project aims to strengthen regional integration by having dedicated peer-to-peer dialogues. Those dialogues will be used to showcase project results, explain the socio-economic benefits of RE and will facilitate knowledge-sharing among stakeholders of various countries. Thus, we hope the project will support decision makers to embark on similar 100% RE projects in the future. Existing initiatives will be integrated in this project’s policy dialogues, in order to build upon existing knowledge and strengthen synergies.
REGIONAL ENGAGEMENT

In Vietnam this will include two regional workshops, one focusing on high-level engagement from ASEAN member states in Hanoi, and an additional workshop focusing 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 under way (Kenya, Tanzania) to realise a transition to 100% RE. In addition, partners in Uganda will conduct a 3-day learning exchange towards the halfway of the project with all project partners and key stakeholders, in order to foster international exchange and learning from each other.

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

OUTPUTS

- **Multi-Actor Partnership**: In each country, consisting of government representatives, NDC Partnership, SDG focal points, development partners (such as GIZ, DfID), multilateral development banks (ADB, AfDB, World Bank), civil society, academia, banks, industry, faith institutions and others, the project will facilitate lively exchange between stakeholder groups to develop a joint vision for a RE powered future.

- **Country-tailored 100% RE scenarios**: Through 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 (renewable and traditional) projects.

- **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 over existing policy frameworks and will identify barriers to accelerate RE deployment as well as opportunities. Further, the roadmap will highlight policy recommendations.

- **Accompanying communication materials**: The scenarios as well as the 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 build capacity among key stakeholders to use 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 to support peer to peer exchange and together with project interventions, build stakeholders’ capacity.
COUNTRY RELEVANCE

With a population of about 45 million people, Uganda’s total RE potential is estimated over 6,500MW and only 20.4% (≈ 820MW) is utilized in form of electricity\(^1\). Uganda approved its NDC in 2016 with a target of 22% GHG emission reduction by 2030, as a commitment to climate change mitigation and alignment to 1.5oC pathway. One of its mitigation measures is to increase access to RE – targeting 3,200MW electricity generation capacity\(^2\) and 98% RE electricity access by 2030, as highlighted in Uganda’s NDC and SE4ALL Initiative Action Agenda\(^3\), respectively. Setting the country on a 100% RE trajectory can accelerate those efforts and also support implementation of the UN’s Sustainable Development Goals. However, it requires a series of policies and measures for effective implementation. Uganda’s RE policy from 2007 was meant to accelerate RE deployment fast enough as it faced political, administrative, technical, and financial barriers. More specifically these include: limited public awareness about RE, inadequate legal and regulatory framework, outdated energy policies, shortage of trained RE local professionals, and insufficient data and information for research and monitoring. Given the fact that Uganda is currently updating its NDCs for the next 5 years and soon launching its updated RE policy, this project is timely. Especially when considering the need for increasing Uganda’s resilience to global crises - RE can provide stable energy access for health facilities, provide green jobs and reduce air pollution. The project will facilitate policy dialogues necessary to develop long-term transition processes for 100% RE in Uganda through MAPs.

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\(^3\) MEMD 2015. Uganda’s Sustainable Energy for All (SE4All) Initiative Action Agenda  