



Final Report

PARLIAMENTARY ACTION ON RENEWABLE ENERGY (PARE)

January 2020 – December 2022

The **PARE project** aimed to raise awareness, build capacity and mobilise political will among legislators from sub-Saharan Africa, the MENA region, and small island developing states, about the climate crisis and the need to accelerate the transition to renewable energy. One of its core objectives was to create a space for South-South collaboration on those issues. Independent evaluator Sean Burke stated in his final presentation to DG INTPA, UNIDO and the Climate Parliament that he would “struggle to find a better example of South-South learning” in all his years of experience evaluating EU funded projects.

In its original form, the PARE project contemplated organising three face-to-face roundtable meetings of Members of Parliament each year on climate and energy issues, thus making a total of six meetings over two years. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, in coordination with DG INTPA and UNIDO, the Climate Parliament reformulated its strategy to organising a series of **virtual parliamentary roundtables (VPRs)**. This series enabled small groups of parliamentarians (approximately 10-15 at a time) to interact with experts on the PARE main themes. Each VPR lasted no more than 120 minutes. The discussions were action-oriented, focusing on a targeted set of ideas or examples of best practices that the MPs might advance in their national and regional contexts.

In addition to this online engagement, we organised two in-person activities during the second semester of 2022: a **delegation of 6 leading African MPs to Brussels and The Hague** in September, and a **Luxor Forum** which brought together **93 MPs from sub-Saharan Africa and the MENA region (41 of them women MPs)** in November, plus 5 South Asian MPs (with support from a different funder), prior to COP27 in Sharm el-Sheikh.

In 2020, the Climate Parliament signed an **MOU with the Pan-African Parliament** to collaborate on the virtual strategy and on future face-to-face events. The PAP co-sponsored all VPRs involving African MPs, as well as the Luxor Forum (to which the PAP sent a delegation), and members of the PAP played an active role in the discussions and organisation of national groups.

1. VIRTUAL PARLIAMENTARY ROUNDTABLES

It was agreed that the Climate Parliament would organise 22 VPRs in 2020 and 22 in 2021, plus an extra 22 in 2022 as part of a no-cost extension. **We had 29 VPRs in 2020, 24 in 2021 and 22 in 2022, amounting a total to 75** for the whole duration of the project. Counting all VPRs, we had **984 MPs, including 377 women MPs (38.3%)**. This amount includes all legislators that attended all VPRs, not distinguishing individual MPs that participated more than once. In total, including the delegation and Luxor Forum, we had **1,083 MPs, including 422 women MPs (38.9%)**.

We organised two kinds of parliamentary roundtables:

1. International and regional VPRs, focused on three themes:

- **Energy access** through mini-grids and other off-grid solutions.

- The **price argument**: solar and wind - procured through well-designed, transparent auctions and benefiting from cross-border interconnections – are now the cheapest power sources across the developing world.
- **Sustainable transport**, with emphasis on electrification.

2. **National VPRs**, focusing on organising national Climate Parliament networks and on sets of specific ideas that the MPs might advance in their national parliaments.

We aimed for **gender diversity** in the VPRs and national groups, achieving 38.9% against an initial target of 30% (parliaments in Africa include an average of 25% women). We dedicated three VPRs to gender and energy issues and made an effort to integrate gender issues across the thematic priorities of the project. In that spirit, the Climate Parliament became a signatory of the **Gender and Energy Compact**, convened by UNIDO, the ENERGIA International Network on Gender and Sustainable Energy, and the Global Women’s Network for the Energy Transition (GWNEN). This coalition brings together governments, private sector, academia, civil society, youth, and international organisations to promote a just and inclusive, and gender responsive energy transition. UNIDO collaborated with ENERGIA to prepare a policy brief on the “Gender dimensions of energy access and clean cooking.”

The Climate Parliament convened the following VPRs:

2020					
Date	Lang	Subject	Presenter(s)	# MPs	# Women
13/5	EN	Minigrids and electrification of rural health clinics in Africa	Kandeh Yumkella MP Sierra Leone Aaron Leopold, Africa Minigrid Developers Association (AMDA) Dan Martin, UNIDO	9	2
20/5	EN	The Ethiopian model: Using renewable energy to get the cheapest energy in the world	Paddy Padmanathan, ACWA Power	7	4
27/5	FR	West Africa Clean Energy Corridor	Safiatou Nouhou, Director of the Implementation Unit of the Africa Renewable Energy Initiative (AREI) Mahmoud N'Daw, ECOWAS Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (ECREEE)	6	2
3/6	EN	Public transport and Covid-19: Making travel safer for passengers and drivers	Tali Trigg, High Volume Transport	1	1
10/6	FR	Electrification of transport in the context of the COVID-19 crisis	Kawtar Benabdelaziz, GIZ Yssoufou Cissé, International Association of Public Transport (UITP) Leila Ouled Ali, former MP Tunisia, Centre Méditerranéen des Énergies Renouvelables	9	2
16/6	EN	Rural electrification in Africa	Camille André-Bataille, ANKA Madagascar Dan Martin, UNIDO	9	6
17/6	FR	Rural electrification in Africa	Camille André-Bataille	11	2
24/6	EN	Integration of utility-scale renewables in Africa	Ranjit Deshmukh, UC Santa Barbara Grace Wu, The Nature Conservancy	9	3
1/7	FR	West Africa Clean Energy Corridor	Safiatou Nouhou Mahmoud N'Daw	9	3
9/7	EN	Decarbonisation of transport in Africa	Lewis Fulton, Institute of Transportation Studies UC Davis	7	1
15/7	FR	Sustainable mobility and the electrification of transport in Africa	Kawtar Benabdelaziz	11	4
21/7	EN	Gender, rural electrification, and clean cooking in Africa	Magi Matinga, Energia	13	6

29/7	FR	Rural electrification in Africa	Irene Calvé Saborit, Sunkofa Energy	11	4
26/8	EN	Nigeria national roundtable	Nick Dunlop, Climate Parliament	13	0
15/9	EN	Minigrid policy options	Nico Peterschmidt, INENSUS Sylvain Boursier, INENSUS David Lecoque, Alliance for Rural Electrification	22	3
16/9	FR	Minigrid policy options	Sylvain Boursier	17	3
22/9	EN	South Africa national roundtable	Khaled El Mekwad, UNIDO Marie Blanche Ting, UNIDO	18	10
23/9	EN	EU financial instruments	William Lindberg, DG INTPA Ingrid Cailhol, DG INTPA	14	4
30/9	FR	EU financial instruments	William Lindberg Ingrid Cailhol	8	2
6/10	FR	Senegal national roundtable	Nick Dunlop Christophe Yvetot, UNIDO	11	3
14/10	EN	Sustainable transport	Pawan Goenka, Mahindra & Mahindra	19	5
14/10	FR	DRC national roundtable	Léa Hillaireau, Climate Parliament	8	2
21/10	EN	Large-scale renewable energy in East Africa	Mackay Okure, East African Centre of Excellence for Renewable Energy and Efficiency (EACREEE) Antonio Passero, RES4Africa	12	5
11/11	EN	Uganda national roundtable	Nick Dunlop Dan Martin	11	6
24/11	FR	Algeria national roundtable	Clara Gobbe, Climate Parliament Hassiba Sayah, UNIDO Hamza Ourtemache, GIZ	15	5
25/11	EN	Xlinks project	Simon Morrish, Ground Control Paddy Padmanathan	17	4
9/12	FR	Djibouti national roundtable	Léa Hillaireau Mohamed Komara, Climate Parliament	13	2
15/12	POR	Mozambique national roundtable	Sergio Missana, Climate Parliament	6	2

16/12	EN	Sierra Leone national roundtable	Kandeh Yumkella Mariatu Swaray, UNIDO Alexandre Serres, EU Delegation	12	2
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2021					
Date / Time	Lang	Subject	Presenter(s)	# MPs	# Women
26/1	EN	Kenya national roundtable	Linet Luvai, UNIDO Sergio Missana EU Delegation	13	9
3/2	EN	Continental green grids	Sergio Missana	19	6
24/2	EN	Zimbabwe National roundtable	Tichaona Mushayandebvu, UNIDO Alois Mhlanga, UNIDO Sergio Missana	15	6
10/3	EN	Nigeria national roundtable: Climate impacts	Andre Kanga, African Centre of Meteorological Applications for Development (ACMAD) Sani Abubakar Mashi, Nigerian Meteorological Agency and World Meteorological Organization	15	4
24/3	EN	Ghana national roundtable	Nurzat Myrsaliev, UNIDO Fakhrudin Azizi, UNIDO	20	5
30/3	EN	African Continental Power System Masterplan	Simbini Tichakunda, African Union Development Agency (AUDA-NEPAD) Thyrsos Hadjicostas, EU Technical Assistance Facility (TAF)	16	7
31/3	EN	Caribbean and African SIDS: Smart island grids and electric mobility	Martin Lugmayr, UNIDO Gary Jackson, Caribbean Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (CCREEE) Kudakwashe Ndhlukula, SADC Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (SACREEE)	10	7
14/4	FR	Continental Power System Masterplan	Michel Caubet, TAF Lea Tatry, Stantec	19	4
29/4	FR	Mauritania national roundtable	Léa Hillaireau	11	3
4/5	EN	Egypt national roundtable	Sergio Missana	4	3

5/5	EN	Sustainable transport policies in Africa	Pawan Goenka	17	6
6/5	FR	Benin national roundtable	Sergio Missana	10	0
11/5	EN	Energy access and gender	Magi Matinga	15	9
12/5	FR	DRC national roundtable: Minigrid policy options	Sylvain Boursier	6	2
17/5	EN	South Africa: Climate impacts and adaptation	Bruce Hewitson, University of Cape Town, and IPCC	20	14
27/5	FR	Burkina Faso national roundtable	Clara Gobbe	10	1
1/6	EN	Uganda: Climate impacts and adaptation	Lawrence Biyika Songa MP Uganda Andre Kamga	10	4
8/6	EN	Nigeria: Real cost of renewable energy	Paddy Padmanathan	9	2
9/6	EN	Clean cooking	Simon Batchelor, Modern Energy Cooking Services (MECS)	16	9
14/7	EN	Rural access to electricity	Nicola Bugatti, TAF	16	7
26/7	EN	Kenya national roundtable: The cost of solar energy	Paddy Padmanathan	4	3
27/	FR	Policy options to mobilize investment in renewable energy mini-grids in French-speaking Africa	Nicola Bugatti	22	3
28/7	EN	Zimbabwe national roundtable: Climate Impacts	Andre Kamga	10	4
23/9	EN	Sierra Leone national roundtable	Sergio Missana	7	3

2022

Date	Lang	Subject	Presenter(s)	# MPs	# women MPs
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26/1	EN.FR	Egypt national roundtable	Rana Ghoneim, UNIDO	8	6
1/3	EN	Sierra Leone national roundtable: Climate threats	Climate Parliament staff	5	3
9/3	EN	Uganda and Nigeria climate change laws	Sam Onuigbo MP Nigeria Nkiruka Maduekwe, Climate Parliament Nigeria Lawrence Biyika Songa	26	16
30/3	EN	Malawi national roundtable	Climate Parliament staff	16	16
6/4	EN	Uganda and Nigeria climate change laws	Sam Onuigbo Nkiruka Maduekwe Lawrence Biyika Songa	44	19
19/4	FR	Investment on minigrids	Nicola Bugatti	10	4
26/4	EN	Zimbabwe national roundtable	Climate Parliament staff	16	6
27/4	EN	Investment on minigrids	Nicola Bugatti, TAF	30	15
4/5	EN	Liberia national roundtable	Climate Parliament staff	6	2
9/5	EN	Green bonds	Sean Kidney, Climate Bond Initiative	17	7
10/5	FR	Sustainable transport	Kawtar Benabdelaziz	22	5
24/5	EN	Gender and energy access	Magi Matinga Katharina Proestler, UNIDO	23	15
1/6	EN.FR	Green grids in Africa	Crispen Zana, AUDA- NEPAD Daniel Schroth, AfDB	18	9
7/6	EN	Green hydrogen	Andris Piebalgs, former EU Commissioner for Energy	23	14
8/6	EN	Clean cooking	Simon Batchelor Jillene Connors Belopolsky, Clean Cooking Alliance	18	11
13/6	EN	Nigeria national roundtable: Cost of electricity	Laura El-Katiri, UNIDO Nkiruka Maduekwe	4	1

15/6	FR	Clean cooking	Gary Philoctete, Clean Cooking Alliance	18	6
28/6	FR	Role of private sector on minigrids in Africa	Irene Calvé Saborit Camille André Bataille	7	1
5/7	EN	Sustainable transport	Stefanie Sohm, Climate Compatible Growth	22	12
6/7	FR	Gender and energy access	Abdou Ndour, Enda Energy	8	2
18/7	EN	Egypt national roundtable	Climate Parliament staff	8	6
14/9	EN	Ghana national roundtable	Sam Onuigbo Nkiruka Maduekwe Lawrence Biyika Songa	15	5

2. ONE-ON-ONE ENGAGEMENT WITH PARLIAMENTARIANS

The Climate Parliament engaged in **discussions with individual MPs** who showed potential to be “champions” in their own parliaments. These were identified partly through the VPRs. This engagement entailed one-on-one conversations, usually by video link, with key MPs and active follow-up by Climate Parliament staff. Some of these discussions, as in the case of South African MPs, involved an active participation of EU Delegation officials. The Climate Parliament and UNIDO sought to provide support to MPs by: a) coordinating contacts with experts, b) providing assistance where appropriate with online research to support their initiatives, and c) providing documentation for the MPs and staff to share with other MPs and government officials.

We had **more than 50 individual conversations with parliamentarians and 40 individual consultations with experts**.

3. CLIMATE PARLIAMENT NATIONAL GROUPS

As the legislators worked to organise themselves at the local level, we created and shared a set of **Guidelines for Climate Parliament national groups**. We emphasised that the groups are organised by the legislators themselves. These networks are usually comprised of active, motivated MPs who share a commitment to promoting ambition on climate and renewable energy. A Climate Parliament group should fulfil **three key requirements**. It should:

- Be a **cross-party** group, including MPs from different major parties;
- Strive for **gender balance**;
- Establish a **steering committee** consisting of at least three MPs: President, Chair and Convenor. The steering committee should aim for gender balance and include representatives from different parties.

In addition, it would be desirable for the national groups to include:

- Representatives from minorities;
- Members of relevant parliamentary committees;
- Patrons: influential former MPs or respected leaders on environmental action and/or clean energy, who can provide political or other support to the group.

As a result of the national roundtables and the one-on-one engagement with key legislators, we established **Climate Parliament groups** in:

Algeria
Burkina Faso
Democratic Republic of Congo
Djibouti
Egypt
Gabon
The Gambia
Ghana
Kenya
Mauritania
Rwanda
Sierra Leone
South Africa
Tanzania
Togo
Zambia
Zimbabwe

We also re-activated groups which were started because of work done in the context of previous grants from the European Commission in:

Benin
Côte d'Ivoire
Senegal
Uganda

Although the main objective of the PARE project was capacity building and raising awareness, we aimed to create the conditions for action at the national level. Each Climate Parliament national group set its own **action agenda** depending on the needs and circumstances of the country. The Climate Parliament secretariat supported parliamentary action with whatever research and information might be helpful. In particular, we sought to build capacity and support action on two key priorities:

1. Raise awareness

By providing information and expert briefings, we sought to help MPs become effective advocates. This work focused on two issues:

- Climate threats to the country and region.
- Real costs of energy and transport. With the right grids, ranging from regional grids to solar microgrids, and with efficient auctions, wind and solar now offer the cheapest energy on earth. When the health costs of fossil fuels are included, they are cheaper still. Likewise, the lower running costs of electric vehicles already make them cost-competitive with petrol vehicles.

2. Attract investment

Parliamentarians in every country should encourage their governments to draw up action plans for an accelerated transition to clean energy and transport. To attract investment, these plans should include:

- Ambitious targets, demonstrating a serious political commitment

- Risk reduction measures for investors, such as payment guarantees
- A level playing field, removing fossil fuel subsidies
- Increased national budgets for clean energy and transport
- A framework for solar minigrids to make investment a safe bet, including encouraging clean cooking with efficient electric pressure cookers

The Climate Parliament groups had **extraordinary achievements**:

3.1. UGANDA

A series of Climate Parliament roundtables in East Africa led to the establishment of the informal Parliamentary Forum on Climate Change in Uganda, chaired by Hon. Lawrence Biyika Songa. This forum is in effect the Climate Parliament group in Uganda, and it currently includes more than 200 members.

In 2016, with support from GIZ, the Forum sent a delegation of Ugandan MPs to a Climate Parliament roundtable held in Marrakesh during COP 22. After that event, a formal Committee on Climate Change was created, also chaired by Hon. Songa. This committee was instrumental to the drafting and passing of the Climate Change Bill in 2021. **Hon. Biyika Lawrence Songa has stated: “The interaction with the Climate Parliament gave us a boost and a lot of information that we used to engage the government.”**

The law voted by Parliament in April 2021 provides a comprehensive framework for climate action in Uganda. The new legislation facilitates national participation in climate change mechanisms, provides institutional arrangements for coordination between different departments and agencies, and enhances financing for climate change. **No ministry budget can pass parliament without a certificate that it includes substantial investment on climate change.** This “substantial investment” is determined by an independent advisory committee comprised of academics and experts.

3.2. NIGERIA

In June 2021, the **Climate Parliament Nigeria group hosted two 2-day workshops in Abuja** including parliamentarians, officials, and experts to accelerate revisions to the Climate Change Bill. Nigeria’s efforts to have a legal framework to guide the mainstreaming of climate change responses and actions into activities in the country led to the drafting of the 2017 Climate Change Bill by a team of experts led by Rep. Sam Onuigbo, chair of the Climate Change Committee of the House of Representatives and chair of the Climate Parliament group in Nigeria. While the Bill passed through the House of Representatives and the Senate, it was denied assent by President Muhammadu Buhari. Rep. Onuigbo re-sponsored this Bill in the next Assembly. With political support offered by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Minister of Justice, and the Ministry of Environment, it was agreed that a joint committee be set up to review the Bill and adjust the areas that the President highlighted as the reason for denying assent. Hon Onuigbo requested the support of the Climate Parliament to host a dialogue to expedite the passing of the Law.

Nigeria’s Climate Change Bill was **passed by the House of Representatives in July 2021 and by the Senate in October 2021. President Buhari signed it into law in November 2021.** The “Bill for an Act to Provide for the Mainstreaming of Climate Change Actions, Establish the National Council on Climate Change, and for Other Related Matters” seeks to provide a legal framework for Nigeria's efforts on climate change mitigation and adaptation.

The Bill sets up a National Council on Climate Change to be headed by the President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria. It contemplates the development of a carbon budget for Nigeria with the ultimate aim of attaining net-zero emission between 2050-2070. It sets up a Climate Change Fund. It provides checks and balances through oversight by the National Assembly, the Secretariat, and engagement with the public. It seeks to address climate change by using nature-based solutions and environmental-economic accounting, includes mechanisms for carbon emissions trading and a carbon tax, and has a strong focus on education and awareness creation.

According to **Hon. Samuel Onuigbo**, “**without the intervention of Climate Parliament international leadership in the House of Representatives in collaboration with the Executive, and the support provided by members of Climate Parliament Nigeria, this speedy progress that we made would not have been possible. Nigeria owes you a debt of gratitude.**”

NIGERIA SECRETARIAT

From March until December 2022, in collaboration with Hon. Sam Onuigbo, we set up a small **Climate Parliament secretariat in Nigeria** to provide support to the legislative work of the Climate Parliament group. The secretariat was based at the House of Representatives. The local staff was be comprised of: **Dr Nkiruka Maduekwe, National Coordinator; Nnaji Ugbaya, Deputy National Coordinator; and Chris Ugochukwu, Office Assistant.**

Among other activities, the secretariat organised:

- In-person two-day technical capacity **workshop for officials** from relevant ministries focused on the implementation on the Climate Change Act of 2021 (Abuja, June)
- In-person one -day **workshop for legislators** on fostering a low-carbon and climate resilient Nigeria (Abuja, October)
- **Webinar series** on renewable energy and transport in Nigeria: Road to COP27 (May-October)
 - Green grids: Addressing energy problems in Nigeria
 - Achieving a low-carbon transport system in Nigeria
 - Renewable energy, food security and the health sector
 - Attracting finance for climate action
 - The Nigeria Energy Transition Plan
- **Installation of plastic and aluminium recycling bins bearing the logo of the Climate Parliament in the buildings of the National Assembly of Nigeria** (November).

3.3. EGYPT

In November 2022, MP Amira Saber, chair of the Climate Parliament group in Egypt, submitted to the Egyptian Parliament a draft bill on climate change titled “Climate Adaptation and Reducing the Impact of Climate Change.” If passed, this bill will be Egypt’s (and probably, the Arab World’s) first comprehensive standalone legislation that puts climate neutrality at its heart. Hon Saber and her team greatly benefited from the experience of similar bills in Uganda and Nigeria through the Climate Parliament

The bill includes, among other stipulations:

Per law, the government has to ensure reaching climate neutrality before 2050 in all sectors of the economy. In doing so, governmental bodies will have to:

1. Carry out a Carbon Baseline Study before December 2023
2. Establish a consultative body within the National Council for Climate Change formed of non-governmental, independent climate experts
3. Establish a monitoring and complaint mechanism within the said Council
4. Ask the Council to offer advice to local governments in designing their local climate actions
5. Instruct the government to invite youth, women, persons with disabilities, and other vulnerable and marginalized groups in conceptualizing and designing such actions
6. Instruct the government to perform climate advocacy with development partners
7. Create an obligation on the government to increase development assistance allocated to climate action by 5 percent yearly
8. Ask the Council to submit a yearly report to the parliament on progress towards climate neutrality
9. Set a carbon tax on industries that heavily impact climate change
10. Incorporate climate auditing in governmental procurement
11. Ask the government to rationalize the use of air flights in carrying out governmental duties
12. Ban the use of private jets for domestic travel, and tax their use for international travel
13. Instruct the government to prepare contingency plans for climate displacement
14. Ask the government to publish yearly and progressively climate-relevant data

Additionally, private entities will have to:

1. Perform baseline and yearly carbon footprint studies
2. Perform climate due diligence upon applying for a license to open a new project
3. Apply easy-to-read, color-coded climate labels to all sellable products
4. Refrain from giving away plastic bags for free to customers.

The bill has 60 co-sponsors in the House of Representatives and more have expressed interest in voting for the bill.

3.4. ZIMBABWE

MPs from **Zimbabwe** developed and promoted a **Climate Change Bill** during the time of the PARE project. The Climate Parliament shared information about the laws in Uganda and Nigeria. We engaged with the leaders of the Zimbabwe Climate Parliament group, Hon. Dr Tapiwa Mashakada MP and Hon. Edmond Mkaratigwa MP, to provide support to their efforts toward this crucial legislation. We organised a **delegation of Zimbabwean MPs to Uganda**, so they could learn first-hand from their peers in that country.

3.5. GHANA

In November 2022, a group of MPs from Ghana met with the Hon. Speaker of Parliament to report on the Luxor Forum. The **Speaker agreed to have the Climate Parliament established as a formal body within the Parliament and to provide funding for its activities**. He advised the MPs to do a statement at the floor on climate change and expressed his support for a **Private Members Bill on Climate Change**, following on the examples of the Climate Parliament groups in Uganda and Nigeria.

3.6. DJIBOUTI

The Climate Parliament group in Djibouti launched an ambitious agenda of work, ultimately seeking to draft and present a **Climate Change Bill** to the National Assembly. A delegation of the group, led

by Hon. Abdi Issa, **met in November with HE Aidan O’Hara, Head of the EU Delegation to Djibouti**, as part of a series of consultations with different stakeholders and constituents to design a strategy and plan of action.

3.7. SIERRA LEONE

In 2021, the Climate Parliament group has been recognized as an official body within the Parliament of Sierra Leone.

4. PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION TO BRUSSELS AND THE HAGUE

In September 2022, the Climate Parliament organised a delegation of leading African MPs to Brussels and The Hague, with the purpose of showcasing the work they have done in Africa in the context of the PARE project and learn about the priorities of several high-level European authorities regarding future work in Africa. The delegation was comprised of:

- Senator Abshiro Halake, Kenya
- Hon. Amira Saber MP, Egypt
- Hon. Bantu Holomisa MP, South Africa
- Hon. Lawrence Biyika Songa MP, Uganda
- Hon. Rebecca Yei Kamara MP, Sierra Leone
- Hon. Zanetor Agyeman-Rawlings, Ghana
- Dr. Ndidi Abanno, Senior Clerk at the Pan African Parliament

The delegation held meetings with:

- Jutta Urpilainen, EU Commissioner for International Partnerships
- Marc Vanheukelen, Ambassador on European Climate Diplomacy, EEAS
- Clara de la Torre, Deputy Director-General DG CLIMA
- 13 MEPs at the European Parliament
- Laurence Tubiana, CEO of European Climate Foundation
- DG INTPA F.1 Africa Unit, including Carla Montesi
- Bert Koenders, former Foreign Affairs Minister of the Netherlands
- Members of the committee on Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation at Dutch Parliament
- Dutch Ministry for Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation

All meetings featured presentations by the MPs about the work they are doing and explored possibilities of collaboration. The Climate Parliament made the case for the key role parliamentarians have to play in driving the energy transition and the need to support their efforts in Africa.

5. LUXOR FORUM

From 4-6 November, ahead of COP27, 98 members of parliament from across Africa and South Asia, 44% of whom were women, as well as CEOs, investors and climate and energy experts gathered in Luxor to discuss and debate a central question - how can we finance and build a new clean energy system for everyone on earth fast enough to avoid a climate breakdown?

Co-sponsored by the Climate Parliament, UNIDO and the Pan-African Parliament, the Luxor Forum created a dialogue between elected politicians, investors and the private sector and was one of the largest ever gatherings of climate active legislators.

Over the course of the three days, participants met in plenary and breakout groups. Members of Parliament reported on climate impacts in their countries and discussed the potential of both small- and large-scale renewable energy as well as the barriers to, and opportunities for, access to finance for such projects with senior representatives from companies, investors and research institutions present.

Key outcomes from the Forum, as reported by participants, include:

- Multiple pledges to establish national Climate Parliaments (in countries where networks are not already formalised) including participants from Ghana.
- Countries with existing Climate Parliament groups pledged to strengthen bi-partisan membership and representation across different strands of government. For example, Senator Moses Kajwang (Kenya) committed to convening an in-person meeting of the Climate Parliament caucus in Kenya to recruit members of the House of Representatives to the caucus and define an agenda and priorities for action for the group in the coming year.
- Commitments to hold governments to account on climate pledges, particularly the protection of biodiversity and ecosystems, and encourage the development of long-term visions of a fossil fuel free future, underpinned by sector-specific strategies
- Calls for climate change to be integrated into school curriculums to raise awareness among the younger generations.
- New projects developed between MPs and donor agencies to accelerate the energy transition, including access to GCF readiness funds and the potential for a 'Green Grids Fund'
- Significant progress on the Southern Africa ZiZaBoNa project made during CEO & Investor Council discussions
- Pledges to introducing de-risking mechanisms, improve political stability, design clear and well-defined frameworks for investment to create environments conducive to climate finance.
- Broad acknowledgement that proposals for climate finance should integrate elements of social development (improving employment of women and youth, energy access measures) to help catalyse investment of public multilateral institutions.

The Forum included MPs from Algeria, Bangladesh, Benin, Botswana, Cameroon, Cote d'Ivoire, Djibouti, DRC, Egypt, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, India, Jordan, Kenya, Liberia, Malawi, Morocco, Namibia, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, UK, and Zimbabwe, as well as a delegation from the Pan-African Parliament.

The CEOs and Investor Council meetings included participants from ACWA Power, Azure Power, Citi, Climate Bonds Initiative, Distributed Power Africa, Environmental Defense Fund, the European Climate Foundation, the Green Climate Fund, Greenko Group, National Grid, Nexans, Scatec, Sida, Tapestry, UNIDO and Xlinks.

6. MATERIAL FOR MPS

The Climate Parliament and UNIDO produced **materials** targeted to the MPs, aiming to translate expert knowledge into actionable ideas for the legislators and their staff. We have distributed and highlighted in national VPRs a **document on Action ideas for parliamentarians**, featuring examples of successful policies, legislation, targets, and commitments; innovative proposals and initiatives;

and cutting-edge studies on the climate crisis and the transition to renewable energy across the world in six areas: climate threats, large-scale renewable energy, green grids, sustainable transport, rural electrification, and energy efficiency. We uploaded **examples of best practices to the Climate Parliament website**, organised in the same categories mentioned above. We also shared these materials with the MPs as they required specific information about climate and/or renewable energy issues.

We created a **Map of Green Ambition**. Legislators have a key role to play in the race to prevent a climate catastrophe, as they are a main source of political will. They are in a unique position to encourage their governments to increase their climate ambition. Information about how different countries are faring in the transition to renewable energy and sustainable transport is available from multiple sources. Much of that data is geared toward experts, not the general public. We have learned from experience that many MPs are not aware of how their own countries are doing in the green transition compared to others in their region or similar nations. The Map of Green Ambition is a tool designed to help MPs understand how their own country is progressing in the race to a net-zero economy.

UNIDO and the Climate Parliament collaborated to create **specific material for MPs, focusing on three priority countries: Kenya, Nigeria, and South Africa**. We concentrated, as we have done throughout the PARE project, on the theme of the **true cost of energy**, emphasising that renewable energy is the cheapest source in the world. This is even more so if it is possible to have a level playing field that eliminates market distortions and considers the hidden subsidies represented by the health and environmental costs of fossil fuel pollution. To that effect, UNIDO engaged Laura El-Katiri, expert on fossil fuel subsidies.

Throughout the PARE project, we prepared the following **policy papers** to guide MPs in decision making on:

- Accelerating the Renewable Energy Transition: A win-win strategy to meet climate goals (2020)
- E-Mobility (2020)
- Clean Energy Minigrid Policy Development Guide (2020). Prepared by UNIDO in collaboration with other partners.
- Gender and Clean Cooking (2021)
- Kenya (2022)
- Nigeria (2022)
- South Africa (2022)
- Subsidy Reform Package (2022)
- Gender (2022)
- Clean Cooking (2022 version)

7. COMMUNICATIONS

In January 2021, we submitted a brief **description of the PARE project** which was **featured on the EU website**, together with a one-minute **video** summarising the project:

https://ec.europa.eu/international-partnerships/projects/parliamentary-action-renewable-energy-pare-raising-awareness-and-mobilising-political-will_en

We recorded a number of brief **video statements** by key MPs on climate and energy issues and posted them on our website, encouraging the legislators to share them through their own social media. We are also posting **news stories** about the VPRs and are actively disseminating the PARE project through our **social media channels**, particularly on Twitter and Instagram.

In September 2021, we published a long article on parliamentary action on climate and the COP in *The Parliamentarian*, the quarterly journal of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association.

The Climate Parliament on YouTube:

1. Hon Dr. Tapiwa Mashakada- Climate Change Laws in Africa
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GCZ2gruWcgA> (14/03/2022)
2. Ms. Alexandria Villaseñor, youth activist and founder of Earth Uprising
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Yyt98KRP1TI> (09/02/2022)
3. Mr. Vineet Mittal, Chairman of Avaada Power
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2IYHJvyzs3M> (25/01/2022)
4. Ms. Monica Gullberg, Senior Renewable Energy Specialist, Green Climate Fund
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=d18oNa1xRJ8> (25/01/2022)
5. Ms. Sirpa Pietikäinen, MEP and Chairwomen of the Climate Parliament
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QtafzXw_YNQ (25/01/2022)
6. Ms. Silvia Hernández, former senator and minister, Mexico
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KNW8QBy5WjA> (25/01/2022)
7. Mr. Paddy Padmanathan, CEO of ACWA Power
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IB2GvZM408> (24/01/2022)
8. Mr. Yacob Mulugetta, professor of Energy & Development Policy UCL
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=la9CwPHJKX8> (24/01/2022)
9. Mr. Will Blyth, Senior Research Fellow Energy, FCDO
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VlBSbiuv-p8> (24/01/2022)
10. Mr. Tom Downey, former US congressman
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VU7pVOB5gIA> (24/01/2022)
11. Mr. Sumant Sinha, Founder and Chairman of ReNew Power
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HjdFB8hbxF8> (24/01/2022)
12. Ms Sen Zanetor Rawlings, Climate Parliament Chair Ghana
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BmlQ6YsmiD0> (24/01/2022)
13. Ms Sen Abshiro Halake, Climate Parliament Chair, Kenya
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SZHkxDZAS4> (24/01/2022)
14. Ms Rebecca Kamara, Climate Parliament Chair, Sierra Leone
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JE7ghg8xyZw> (24/01/2022)
15. Mr Moeketsi Enos Thobela, Chief Renewable Energy Investment Specialist at AfDB
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=63KbEMy5o5c> (24/01/2022)
16. Mr Manoj Upadhyay, Founder and Chairman of ACME Group
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=H1zK2dcaAEQ> (24/01/2022)
17. Mr Ashvin Dayal, Senior Vice President, Power & Climate Initiative, The Rockefeller Foundation
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VSsmgh-3hbY> (24/01/2022)
18. Kandeh Yumkella, Founder of SEforAll
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gtabYK5QYVU> (21/01/2022)
19. Hon Mr Yacouba Sangaré, Climate parliament Chair in Cote d'Ivoire
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uSghCCKleMk> (21/01/2022)
20. Hon Ms Juliette Zingan, Climate Parliament Chair in Sénégal
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tsOY8qMdzW8> (21/01/2022)
21. Mr Conrad Sangma, Hon Chief Minister of Maghalaya , India
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Dpuq2eWriY8> (21/01/2022)
22. Charlie Crist, US congressman and former governor of Florida
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bOuowpLTJXU> (21/01/2022)
23. Ms Armida Salsiah Alisjahbana, Executive Director of UNESCAP
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Naylk7Z-UoM> (21/01/2022)

24. Alimenter le monde en énergies renouvelables – Parlement du Climat
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3s04KW5Drbs> (09/12/2021)
25. GGI Ministerial event – Dr Ajay Mathur (Mr.), Director General, International Solar
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mC1ixFgBwyw> (06/12/2021)
26. GGI Ministerial event – Mr Angus Taylor, Minister of Industry, Energy and Emissions
Reduction, Australia <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0jMRklgrb0U> (06/12/2021)
27. GGI Ministerial event – Prime Minister Ms Fiame Naomi Mata’afa, Samoa
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=39bSNo4tdLQ> (06/12/2021)
28. GGI Ministerial event – Ms Jennifer Granholm, Secretary of Energy, USA
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RE9J6ZdsZ5U> (05/12/2021)
29. GGI Ministerial event – Mr Bhupendra Yadav, Minister of Environment, India
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7sjJua2Cc3k> (05/12/2021)
30. GGI Ministerial event – Mr Jean Yves Le Drian, Minister for Europe and Foreign Affairs,
France https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PV-eCON_nPA (05/12/2021)
31. GGI Ministerial event – Mr. Kwasi Kwateng, Secretary of State for BEIS, UK
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FPyRdlCPrOw> (05/12/2021)
32. GGI Ministerial event – Mr Goddy Jedy Agba, Minister of State of Power, Nigeria
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=l1-pPmidTvg> (05/12/2021)
33. Green Grids Initiative launch COP26 – <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZYzqufWgSAo>
(19/11/2021)
34. Green Grids Initiative full video - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Blifu5ppMVg>
(03/11/2022)
35. Climate Parliament Morocco signs a Join Declaration of partnership with the ISA
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=F5JkR6295TY> (29/10/2021) it is only 0:05 seconds
36. Green Grid Initiative <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Y4gTwkJWLel> (22/10/2021)
37. Members of Climate Parliament Bangladesh visit regions impacted by climate change
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SUMF7BFgB2Q> (21/10/2021)
38. Parliamentary Action on Renewable Energy
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zmVDQ8l8uxc> (10/09/2021)
39. Hon Mr Yacouba Sangaré, Cote d’Ivoire <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bulY-An1OpE>
(09/09/2021)
40. Hon Mr N’Doula Thiam, Mali <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IT5I22geGfU> (09/09/2021)
41. Hon Mr Moussa Zerbo, Burkina Faso <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=m3YiiOLXtCE>
(09/09/2021)
42. Hon Ms Dikeledi Phillistus Magadzi, South Africa
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Yrv6TZ6y_7E (09/09/2021)
43. Hon Mr Bantu Holomisa, South Africa <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QMfvW4J4Ptg>
(09/09/2021)
44. Hon Ms Ibtisamme Azzaoui, Morocco <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zKOElatpZmM>
(09/09/2021)
45. Hon Ms Aramatoulaye Diatta, Senegal <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nCTVcxzwPwE>
(09/09/2021)
46. Hon Ms Adjii Diarra Mergane, Senegal <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JWRiJoCbEkQ>
(09/09/2021)
47. Hon Mr Ibrahim Mohamed, Niger <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LiKYkWQEQt0>
(09/09/2021)
48. Hon Mr Samuel Onuigbo, Nigeria <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ck6TFT37vfc>
(09/09/2021)
49. Hon Mr Luke Onofiok Akpan, Nigeria <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RbaXNUsaPAw>
(09/09/2021)

50. Hon Mr Kahiba Lambert, Cote d'Ivoire <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7VCrS-FpybA> (09/09/2021)
51. Powering the world with renewable energy https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-n8W6_rOwwg (08/09/2021)

During December 2022, we will prepare a short **video showcasing the achievements** of the Climate Parliament and UNIDO's collaboration with INTPA.

8. PARLIAMENTARIANS FOR THE PARIS AGREEMENT

One of the key outcomes of the Luxor Forum, developed by the Climate Parliament in collaboration with Laurence Tubiana, CEO of the European Climate Foundation, and architect of the Paris Agreement, was an agreement to collaborate to democratise the climate negotiations by giving legislators a larger role both in global climate discussions and in implementation of the NDCs. The **Parliamentarians for the Paris Agreement** was unanimously endorsed by a group of more than 40 MPs and **announced at a press conference at COP chaired by Laurence Tubiana**.

The initiative will aim to increase the role of legislators in global, regional, and national decision-making on the implementation of the Paris Agreement. It acknowledges the fact that elected politicians have the strongest mandate to decide on an accelerated global energy transition. They have the power to make the big decisions on saving our great forests, and the other steps needed to control climate change.

The Climate Parliament is developing a plan to make this happen. It would unfold on three levels.

Global. At each climate COP, a globally representative Climate Parliament session will convene, made up of equal numbers of women and men. Transnational committees of MPs will hold national climate envoys and international officials to account, and rally NGOs, scientists, and business leaders to accelerate the climate talks towards effective implementation on the ground. The Climate Parliament can become an active voice that brings local perspectives to the COP and links the global talks with domestic realities. Likewise, the MPs can bring an international perspective into domestic political decisions to ensure global accountability on national climate action. The Climate Parliament may also hold a second global session to review progress half-way between the annual COPs.

Regional. Between the annual COPs, regional Climate Parliament sessions will bring together climate champions from national and regional parliaments to monitor implementation of the Paris Agreement within their own part of the world, and to advance the measures that must be taken regionally to encourage a race to the top. This includes building continental-scale green grids connecting everyone to the best locations for solar and wind power in different time zones within the region. It also includes deep cooperation among countries sharing the world's primary forests (such as the Amazon basin and the Congo basin), to ensure forest protection and accountability, and to ensure the highest standards for international carbon markets. It can include cooperation to foster cleaner regional trade and transport corridors, and any other regionally relevant steps for accelerated climate action. Throughout the year, the MPs will share progress reports through virtual parliamentary roundtables.

National. Climate Parliament national groups will monitor the implementation of the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) that each country has committed to in the COPs. With maximum publicity, they will press for strengthening of their NDC year by year, as envisaged in the Paris Agreement. They will hold their national governments to account on the specific actions and policies that are needed to achieve the NDC targets on time.

These steps will advance three objectives:

- **Democratise the global process.** The involvement of national legislators will create greater democratic accountability and increased representation of diverse citizen constituencies.
- **Political will.** Political will, the key ingredient in the climate talks, comes partly from national parliaments and their critical role in holding governments accountable and/or providing them with political support to move forward decisively.
- **Speed and scale.** With their power to make laws, amend budgets and oversee government departments, parliamentarians have the power to step up the speed and scale of the global response to the climate emergency with real and on the ground implementation actions.

These plans were developed at the recent **Luxor Forum** supported by DG INTPA. We are keen to explore possible ways of collaboration with DG INTPA on this strategy in the future.

9. LOGFRAME

Target	Source and mean of verification	Results to date
<p>30-40 MPs attend each of six meetings 30% women MPs</p>	<p>Full lists of participants</p>	<p>75 Virtual sessions and 2 in-person activities held, with 984 total participants (virtual) and 99 (in person) from over 30 countries.</p> <p>Over 38% participation of women MPs in the VPRs and in-person events</p>
<p>Six highly informative parliamentary roundtable meetings</p> <p>Agendas covering the full range of these issues</p> <p>At least 12 women MPs per meeting</p> <p>Number of UNIDO expert presentations</p>	<p>Meeting agendas Meeting reports Lists of participants are provided</p>	<p>75 virtual meetings with agendas covering the full range of target issues. The share of women MPs increased from 30% in 2020 to 46% in 2022 and was around 38% in average.</p> <p>September 2022, in-person meetings between 6 MPs from Africa (4 women, 2 men) and counterparts in Europe (Brussels and The Hague).</p> <p>November 2022, parliamentary summit meeting held in Luxor, Egypt, prior to the UN climate summit (COP27) in Sharm el-Sheikh. 98 Members of Parliament, from Africa and Asia, 44% of whom were women. Dialogue between legislators, donor agencies and business leaders on the climate and energy agenda.</p>
<p>30-40 MPs at each meeting. 1 toolkit per meeting, 3 per year. Each toolkit will contain 5 action recommendations</p>	<p>Meeting reports</p>	<p>Average 13 MPs per VPR.</p> <p>Brussels: 6 MPs from Africa (4 women, 2 men), who met counterparts in Europe (Brussels and Den Haag)</p> <p>Luxor: 98 Members of Parliament, 93 from Africa and 5 from Asia (not funded by PARE), 44% women</p> <p>Toolkits and info packs, a <u>'Map of Green Ambition'</u> and <u>Action Ideas Policy Papers</u> on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accelerating the Renewable Energy Transition: A win-win strategy to meet climate goals (2020) • E-Mobility (2020) • Clean Energy Mini-grid Policy Development Guide (2020) • Gender and Clean Cooking (2021) • Kenya (2022) • Nigeria (2022) • South Africa (2022) • Subsidy Reform Package (2022) • Gender (2022 version) • Clean Cooking (2022 version)