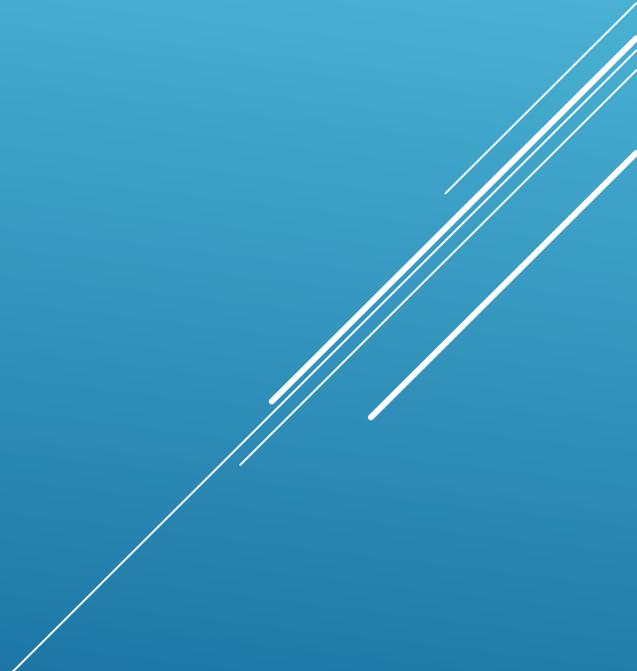


THE GAMBIA'S INDC EXPERIENCE

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PRESENTATION OUTLINE

- ▶ Introduction
 - ▶ Proposed INDC Targets
 - ▶ Consultation methodology
 - ▶ Lessons Learned
 - ▶ Challenges
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- A decorative graphic consisting of several parallel white lines of varying lengths, slanted upwards from left to right, located in the bottom right corner of the slide.

INTRODUCTION

- ▶ 8 regional Workshops were carried out between the 18th to the 28th of March 2015 in line with the Gambia fulfilling her INDCs preparation process.
- ▶ This process included consultations at three different levels;
 1. Policy level,
 2. technical level
 3. Regional level.
- ▶ The Team organizing the workshops was headed by the UNFCCC Focal Point and was comprised of support staff from the Department Water Resources.
- ▶ In total, 971 participants attended the respective workshops and were drawn from the 5 administrations Regions and 2 municipal and 1 city council of the country.
- ▶ The participants ranged from community and municipal heads (chiefs/mayors), civil servants, NGO staff, women gardeners and male farmers.

PROPOSED INDC TARGETS

- Reductions are distributed unevenly across sectors.
- Mitigation options in the agricultural and forestry sectors result in the highest reductions relative to baseline, followed by waste.
- The potential in the energy and transport sectors is much lower and IPPU emissions stay at their baseline as no mitigation measures are considered for the sector

Emissions reductions	Below high baseline		Below low baseline	
	2025	2030	2025	2030
Agriculture	89%	89%	77%	75%
Energy	6%	7%	18%	20%
Waste	30%	34%	36%	42%
Transport	4%	10%	29%	41%
IPPU	0%	0%	0%	0%
Total reductions excluding LULUCF	44.5%	42.6%	49.6%	49.5%
Forestry	51.2%	131.4%	416.6%	530.6%
Total reductions including LULUCF	45.7%	50.8%	65.6%	65.4%

CONSULTATION METHODOLOGY

The same methodology was used in all the 8 workshops, namely:

- ▶ Presentations on the four sectors namely Agriculture, Energy, Forestry and Waste covering the sector emissions, policies and planned actions to reduce GHG emission.
- ▶ Presentation on climate variability and change was also made.
- ▶ Brief explanation of the climate change negotiation process under the UNFCCC and what Gambia had so far achieved from it.
- ▶ At the end of the presentations participants were asked to give observations, comments and suggestions of actions that the country could use as part of its INDCs.

LESSONS LEARNED

Level of Participation

- ▶ One of the main observations was the high level of participation witnessed in all 8 workshops, there were 971 participants making an average of 121 participants per workshop.
- ▶ The participants were drawn from all sectors and as such their suggestions for potential mitigation measures were not limited to any sector.
- ▶ Gender balance was also taken into consideration and in most of the workshops the number of women were slightly less or equalled that of men and they were also very active.

LESSONS LEARNED

Level of awareness and understanding

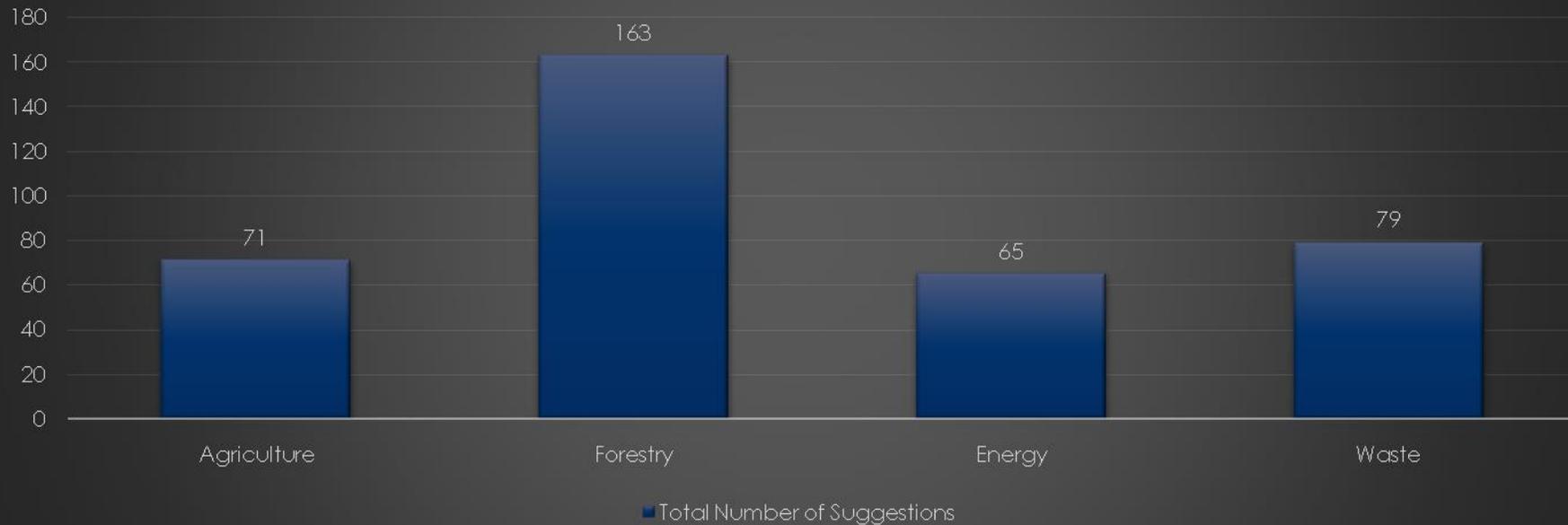
- ▶ The sessions carried out were very interactive and the participation of those invited was generally good.
- ▶ However, in some regions (Banjul, KMC, Brikama and Basse) we found the people to be very engaging during discussions as they were well aware of the issues related to the environment and to a lesser extent climate change.
- ▶ This was because the areas were urban areas or large settlements and therefore some of the participants drawn from these areas are former and serving civil servants, holders of public posts and community heads.
- ▶ Furthermore almost all the 8 areas where the workshops were carried out have benefitted from one or more types of sensitization related to the environment and in some cases even climate change.

LESSONS LEARNED

Selection of Sector Activities

- ▶ Participants were drawn from all sectors and as such their suggestions for potential mitigation measures were not limited to any sector.
- ▶ However, there was some bias in terms of the activities per sector as seen in the graph below. In total, there were more than double the number of suggestions in the forestry sector than any other sector, with proposed activities ranging from Agro-forestry, alternative energy for cooking, establishment of communal woodlots etc.
- ▶ The dominance of forestry was prevalent in all region except two locations, Banjul and KMC which don't contain major forests.
- ▶ This shows that there is a direct linkage between the type of sector activities suggested and the livelihoods prevalent in that area.
- ▶ Waste management is also a problem in all the areas that the workshops were conducted and this is also reflected in the results with waste having the second highest total of proposals with activities ranging from recycling, composting, waste segregation and bio-digesters for gas production.
- ▶ The third highest sector was agriculture and was not much lower than the number of suggestions for waste. This also shows a link to the livelihoods in the areas of interest as the lowest figures for Agriculture were in Banjul and KMC which are urbanized areas where much farming is not practised.

Total Number of Suggestions



Graphs showing the total number of suggestions for each sector and the number of suggestions per sector in each region

Sector	Agriculture	Forest	Energy	Waste	Total
Kerewan	11	30	4	13	58
Kuntaur	9	30	9	11	59
JanJanbureh	23	23	10	10	66
Mansakonko	3	29	12	14	58
Brikama	11	16	5	10	42
Banjul	1	7	8	9	25
Kanifing	2	7	7	8	24
Basse	11	21	10	4	46
	71	163	65	79	378

CHALLENGES/CONSTRAINTS

- ▶ lack of electricity in some areas resulting in the use of stand-by generators or making presentations without using power point.
- ▶ Another challenge was the interpretation of technical terms in local languages in a way that is easily understandable.
- ▶ Furthermore, in some regions proceedings had to end earlier to allow participants from far distances to leave earlier, thus limiting the period on discussions.
- ▶ Another challenge was conducting 8 workshops consecutively was not easy.