**Good Practices Submission Template**

(Please submit the Word document, and upload it online on [South-South Galaxy](https://my.southsouth-galaxy.org/en/solutions/create))

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| **[Insert Initiative Title]**  **Clean Energy, Clean Future** |
| **Metadata** |
| **Project/Programme Name: China-Ghana-Zambia South-South Cooperation on Renewable Energy Technology Transfer**  **Nominated by: UNDP China**  **Contributing Priority Areas of the** [**Istanbul Programme of Action (IPoA)**](http://unohrlls.org/UserFiles/File/IPoA.pdf) **\* (check that apply):**  **Priority 1:** Productive capacity (infrastructure, energy, science, technology and innovation, private sector development)  **Priority 2:** Agriculture, food security and rural development  **Priority 3:** Trade  **Priority 4:** Commodities  **Priority 5:** Human and social development (education and training, population and primary health, youth development, shelter, water and sanitation, gender equaity and empowerment of women, social protection)  **Priority 6:** Multiple crises and other emerging challenges ( economic shocks, climate change and environmental sustainability, disaster risk reduction)  **Priority 7:** Mobilizing financial resources for development and capacity-building  **Priority 8:** Good governance at all levels  **Contributing Sustainable Development Goal (s)/ target(s):**   1. **Primary: SDG:**   **SDG 7 Affordable and Clean Energy**  **Specify SDG Targets:** 7.A **By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology.**   1. **Secondary: SDG(s):**   **SDG 17 Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development**  **Specify SDG Targets: 17.6 Knowledge sharing and cooperation for access to science, technology and innovation.**  **Supported by (Technical or financial): Government of Denmark**  **Implementing entities: UNDP China, UNDP Ghana, UNDP Zambia**  **Project status (ongoing or completed): completed**  **Project period (indicate the time frame of its implementation - start and end Month/ year): From June 2014 to December 2019**  **URL of the practice:**  <https://www.cn.undp.org/content/china/en/home/projects/china-zambia-south-south-cooperation-on-renewable-energy-technol.html>  <https://www.cn.undp.org/content/china/en/home/projects/china-ghana-south-south-cooperation-on-renewable-energy-technolo.html> |
| **Describe the Challenge the “Good Practice” is addressing/addressed?** (100 - 150 words)  This section should focus on the background of the initiative. It should provide an overview of the challenges the project is seeking to overcome in the country or region in which the initiative is being implemented in (or has been implemented), as well as what is required to address them for the achievement of one or more of the SDGs.  **Insert text here (100 – 150 words):**  Although more than 70 percent of households in Ghana today have access to electricity, this national average belies a striking urban-rural disparity, as only 40 percent of rural households have such access. Similarly, in Zambia, most rural areas are not connected to the national grid and only 3 percent of the rural population has electricity. In trying to address the insufficient access to electricity, the government of Ghana had several policies and instruments in place to regulate the energy sector and promote renewable energy. However, significant challenges remained, which revolved around remaining gaps in the institutional and regulatory framework, the capacity of executors to develop and run viable renewable energy businesses, inadequate functioning of technical and research institutions, and skepticism towards renewable resources due to cultural reasons or perceived business risks. In Zambia, a National Energy Policy was developed in 2008, and steps were taken to strengthen regulations and institutional frameworks for Renewable Energy (RE). However, like in Ghana, despite these efforts, significant barriers remained. The main barriers concerned the ineffective regulatory framework, lack of technical capacity for Renewable Energy Technology (RET) and weak government capacity to evaluate technical and financial proposals, compounded by lack of administrative coordination and the sparseness of the RET market in Zambia. |
| **Towards a Solution** (Max 600 words).  In this section, ensure the following "questions" are addressed in the submission. **These questions serve as guidance for explaining a good practice. Please do not answer them directly under each question but address them in a narrative form (max 600 words) in the “insert text here” section) .**   1. What does the initiative **aim to achieve** in response to the challenge(s)? Please indicate all the relevant SDG(s) and IPoA priority area(s) the solution aims to address. 2. What approach/ **methodology** has been used to address the challenge that led to a successful outcome and in accelerating/achieving the SDG(s)? 3. How was the process **participatory** between the partners? What were their concerted actions? 4. How did the initiative lead to the **systemic, cross-country transfer** (South-South or triangular) of the good practice and knowledge between two or more countries of the South for their mutual benefit to overcome the transnational development challenges that is difficult to overcome singlehandedly? 5. What were the **outcomes achieved in relations to the SDG(s) targets** **and relevant priority area(s) of the Istanbul Programme of Action (IPoA)?** (Please include quantitative data, if any, that highlights the outcomes) 6. How was the good practice **innovative**? How did it improve countries competitive advantage? 7. How was the good practice **sustainable**? Will the initiative or its benefits likely continue and be effective, over the medium to long term? Did it lead to any policy impact, cooperation agreements, regional integration efforts etc. to ensure its long-term sustainability? 8. How is the good practice **replicable/ adaptable**? What are the possibilities for the good practice to be extended more widely and adapted in similar situations or settings? What conditions need to be met to ensure its replicability? 9. Highlight any lessons learnt.   **Insert text here: (max 600 words)**  To help rural communities in Ghana and Zambia gain access to electricity, Denmark funded two trilateral projects on renewable energy technology transfer (RETT) with Ghana and Zambia. The projects have a strong focus on enabling coherent South-South cooperation between China and African countries to promote the UN’s Sustainable Energy for All (SE4ALL) initiative. The projects aim to adapt Chinese experience and technical skills to promote the production of renewable energy technologies in Africa. The projects take a holistic approach by operateing both at: 1) the upstream level, supporting the creation of an enabling environment for technology transfer and invigorating the capacity for South-South Cooperation between China, Ghana and Zambia; and 2) the downstream level, in terms of actual transfer and demonstration of technologies with potential upscaling by the private sector.  The Ghana/Zambia/China Renewable Energy Technology Transfer Project is a flagship project in piloting UNDP’s approach to trilateral cooperation. By combining the partner country’s needs and expertise with Chinese experience and technical know- how, the trilateral approach transfers knowledge and skills to promote mutual benefits for the countries involved. Through this approach, UNDP serves as a knowledge broker, a capacity developer and a facilitator to respond to the countries’ needs and provide a platform for knowledge exchange visits and events.  Many relevant partners from China, Ghana, and Zambia, are collaborating on these projects, including Ghana’s Energy Commission, China’s Ministry of Science and Technology (MOST) and Zambia’s Department of Energy in Zambia, together with the UNDP Country Offices in Accra, Beijing and Lusaka. All partners have facilitated the exchange of expertise and technology among China, Ghana and Zambia. The following initiatives were taken via a participatory approach:   1. Workshops and matchmaking sessions were held in China, Ghana and Zambia to facilitate the exchange of best practice as well as to establish solid foundations for stakeholder alliances that include the private sector; 2. Several delegations from China visited Ghana and Zambia at the behest of MOST to engage in face-to-face meetings to coordinate the development of the demonstration projects; 3. The Energy Commission in Ghana and the Department of Energy in Zambia have dispatched several delegations to China to obtain know-how, facilitate demonstration projects and participate in match-making events; and 4. UNDP Country Offices in Accra, Beijing and Lusaka have served as bridges among all parties involved, coordinating with all relevant parties to facilitate and supervise the entire RETT process.   The projects have achieved the following outcomes:   1. The pre-feasibility study and selection of transferable renewable energy technology were completed and a database for RETT solutions was established; 2. The project website, an online matchmaking platform, was launched in both Chinese and English; 3. Alliance technology companies and research institutes supporting RETT in Ghana, Zambia and other African partner countries were set up in China; 4. Annual trainings on solar, hydro and biogas technologies and key processes of system design for stakeholders in China and Zambia have been held to remove knowledge barriers for RETT; 5. *The National Level Renewable Energy Master Plan for Ghana* was finalized and submitted for parliamentary approval; 6. In Zambia we are building demonstration projects in solar, biogas, cookstove and Hydro power; 7. In China we have developed a South-South cooperation center for renewable technology exchange anchored in MOST.   Trilateral cooperation, an integral part of South-South cooperation, is an emerging and innovative modality that enables countries to share and exchange knowledge and experiences. Trilateral projects identify specific added value and comparative strengths among partner countries (China-Ghana-Zambia) and UNDP in a South-South cooperation format in which all partners contribute and benefit from the cooperation.  Furthermore, the projects have enabled the formation of a learning platform for China, Ghana and Zambia to engage and cooperate at the international level in renewable energy technology and skills transfer. Future engagements to accelerate sustainable development and demand-driven South-South cooperation in the energy sector are achievable through further discussion and cooperation between relevant stakeholders.  The trilateral cooperation model is itself replicable and the lessons from the project, on creating enabling environments for renewable energy technology transfer, can be adapted to benefit other country settings. In 2019, UNDP launched two new trilateral projects on RETT with Ethiopia, Sri Lanka and China. They are now cost-shared by the Ministry of Commerce of China and are based on the same trilateral model, experience and know-how drawn from the China-Ghana-Zambia projects. |
| **Contact details**  Please provide the contact information of a focal point who can be contacted for more information on the good practice?   * 1. Name: Ms. Sujuan Zhang   2. Title: Team leader, South-South Team, Global Partnership Cluster   3. Organization: UNDP China   4. Email address: sujuan.zhang@undp.org |
| **Please include 3-4 high resolution photos for the initiative**      (Looking at the manufacturing of Chinese solar water heaters)    (Launching SSC Center) |
| **Related resources**  What training manuals, guidelines, technical fact sheets, posters, pictures, video, audio documents, websites have been created as a result of identifying the good practice?  PROJECT DOCUMENT:   * [CHINA-GHANA SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION ON RENEWABLE ENERGY TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER](https://www.cn.undp.org/content/china/en/home/projects/china-ghana-south-south-cooperation-on-renewable-energy-technolo.html) * [CHINA-ZAMBIA SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION ON RENEWABLE ENERGY TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER](https://www.cn.undp.org/content/china/en/home/projects/china-zambia-south-south-cooperation-on-renewable-energy-technol.html)   GHANA:   * [RENEWABLE ENERGY POLICY REVIEW, IDENTIFICATION OF GAPS AND SOLUTIONS IN GHANA](https://www.gh.undp.org/content/dam/ghana/docs/Doc/Susdev/UNDP_GH_SUSDEV_C-G_RENEWABLE%20ENERGY%20POLICY%20REVIEW%20REPORT.pdf) * [GHANA RENEWABLE ENERGY MASTER PLAN](https://www.gh.undp.org/content/dam/ghana/docs/Reports/UNDP_GH_SUS_DEV_REN_MASTER_PLAN_2019.pdf) * [CHINA-GHANA SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION ON RENEWABLE ENERGY TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER](https://www.gh.undp.org/content/dam/ghana/docs/Doc/Susdev/UNDP_GH_SUSDEV_C-G_Identification%20of%20barriers%20to%20renewable%20energy%20technology%20transfer.pdf) * [RENEWABLE ENERGY POLICY REVIEW, IDENTIFICATION OF GAPS AND SOLUTIONS IN GHANA](https://www.gh.undp.org/content/dam/ghana/docs/Doc/Susdev/UNDP_GH_SUSDEV_C-G_RENEWABLE%20ENERGY%20POLICY%20REVIEW%20REPORT.pdf)   ZAMBIA:   * SOLAR ENERGY CENTER OF EXCELLENCE BRINGS NEW HOPE   CHINA:   * [SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION CENTER FOR RENEWABLE ENERGY TECHNOLOGY EXCHANGE](http://www.acca21.org.cn/trs/gjhz/jszynhzzx/) * [GHANAIAN DELEGATION VISITS CHINA TO STRENGTHEN COOPERATION ON CHINA-GHANA RENEWABLE ENERGY TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER](https://www.cn.undp.org/content/china/en/home/presscenter/articles/2017/04/14/ghana-delegation-visit-to-china-on-china-ghana-renewable-energy-technology-transfer-south-south-cooperation-project.html) * [CALL FOR RENEWABLE ENERGY TECHNOLOGY COOPERATION WITH AFRICA](https://www.undp.org/content/dam/china/docs/UNDP-CH-SSC-tech%20selection%20notice.pdf) |