

Summary of NAMAs and current State of Play

Deep dive session - Designing NAMAs
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Introduction

- What are NAMAs
- NAMAs, LEDS, and green growth
- Concrete examples of NAMAs
- What is the current state of play
- What makes a good NAMA?
- The future of NAMAs
- Summary and resources

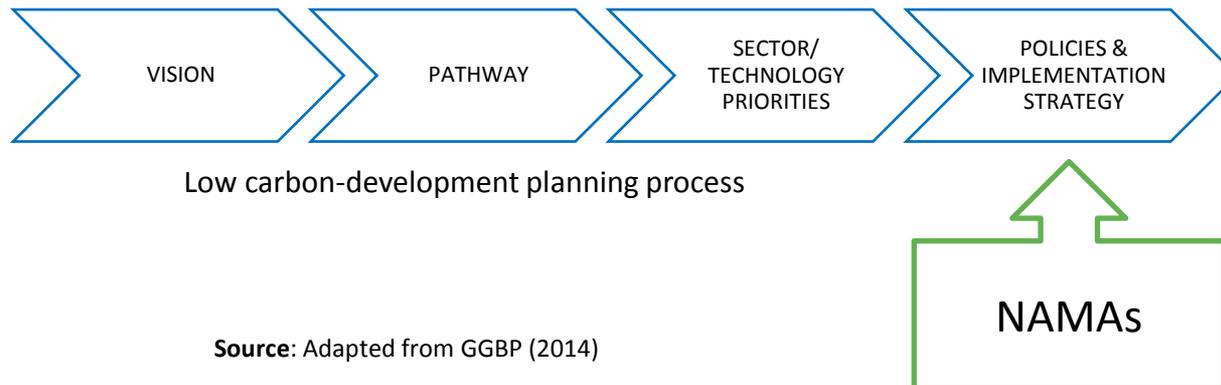
What are NAMAs?

Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions

- Originate from the Bali Action Plan
 - Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions
 - In the context of sustainable development
 - Supported and enabled by technology, finance, and capacity building
 - In a measurable, reportable, and verifiable manner
 - Aimed at achieving a deviation in emissions relative to BAU in 2020 (added in Cancun)
- Sharma (2013) describes NAMAs as “any mitigation action tailored to the national context, characteristics, and capabilities, and embedded in national sustainable development priorities” [[link](#)]
- Johnson (2013) describes NAMAs as “national actions that include significant developing country action (regulation, legislation, improved enforcement of existing laws, etc.) combined with a financial mechanism that provides incentives to the private sector to invest”.
- Domestic NAMAs and supported NAMAs – where the latter often includes a domestic effort or component

NAMAs, LEDS, and green growth

- Governments have undertaken mitigation actions for years – many of these would be considered NAMAs
- Alignment with national (and sectoral) development priorities is a considered key feature of a ‘good’ NAMA
- LEDS and green growth strategies are *not* a prerequisite for NAMAs
- If a LEDS or green growth planning process exists, NAMAs can be thought of as building blocks for its implementation



Source: Adapted from GGBP (2014)

Concrete examples of NAMAs



Mexico: New Housing NAMA

- promotes cost-effective, energy-efficient building concepts across the housing sector with a particular focus on low-income housing
- Funding volume: 14 mln euro (NAMA Facility)
- Timeline: 2013-2019
- Ministries: SEMARNAT, SEDATU
- Delivery organisations: GIZ, KfW, CONAVI, SHF,
- Status: under implementation



Chile: Self-supply renewable energy (SSRE)

- Foster RE in SMEs by removing barriers and incentivising the incorporation of decentralised RE in private and public infrastructure
- Funding volume: 15 mln euro (NAMA Facility)
- Timeline: 2013-2018
- Ministries: Ministry of Energy
- Delivery organisations: GIZ, KfW
- Status: selected for in-depth appraisal

Concrete examples of NAMAs



Colombia: Transit-oriented development

- transformation of urban development by demonstrating how transit-oriented urban development can reduce the growth in car traffic and improve air quality.
- Funding volume: 14.9 mln euro (NAMA Facility)
- Timeline: 2014-2016
- Ministries: Transport, Environment, and Housing
- Delivery organisations: FINDETER, CCAP
- Status: selected for in-depth appraisal

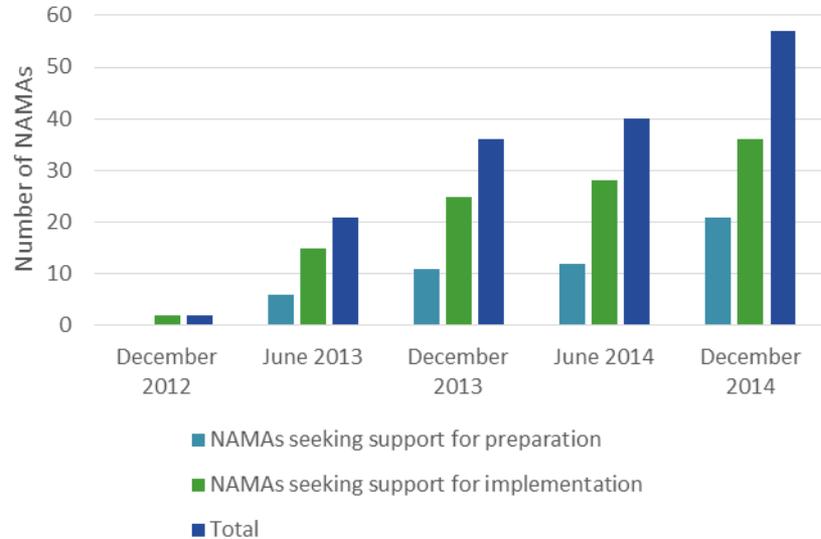


Kenya: Accelerated geothermal electricity development

- Accelerate geothermal resource development by catalysing private sector investments through the up-scaling of an insurance scheme and building capacity
- Funding volume: 14 mln euro
- Timeline: 2015-2019
- Ministries: Energy; Environment, Water and Natural resources
- Delivery organisations: GIZ, AfDB, GDC, KenGen
- Status: submitted to the NAMA Facility

NAMAs - Current state of play

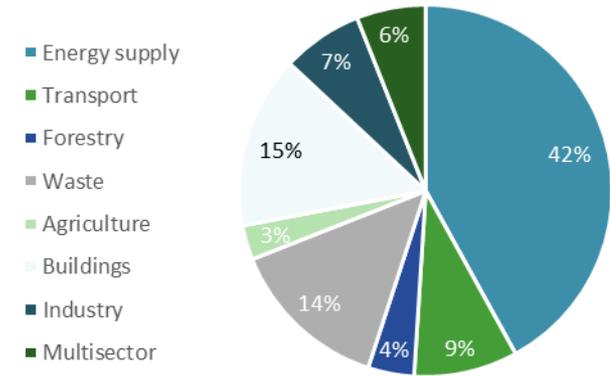
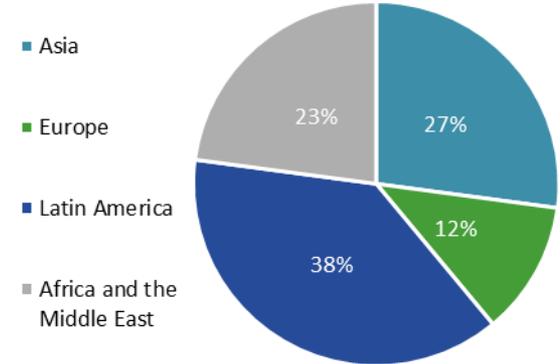
- Since COP15 in 2009, the UNFCCC has been keeping track of Parties' intentions on NAMAs:
 - Document **FCCC/SBI/2013/INF.12/Rev.2**
 - Online **NAMA Registry**
- Submission to the Registry is voluntary, and NAMAs are always submitted by countries
- Reasons for submission to the Registry could be to seek support or international recognition
- Currently 58 NAMAs are registered
 - 21 Seeking implementation support
 - 37 Seeking preparation support



Source: NAMA Status Report 2014 / UNFCCC Registry

NAMAs - Current state of play

- NAMAs registered with UNFCCC constitute only a fraction of the total activity on NAMAs
- The NAMA Database tracks all NAMAs for which material is publicly available; currently lists 118 NAMAs (compared to 57 in the registry)
- Safe to assume that many more are under preparation



Source: NAMA Status Report 2014 / Ecofys NAMA Database

NAMAs - Current state of play

- Who is working on NAMAs,?
 - Governments: ministry of environment; sectoral ministries;
 - UN organisations (UNEP, UNDP, FAO);
 - Development partners (GIZ)
 - Think tanks and research organisations; Consultants
 - Financial institutions
- Chile; Peru; Mexico; Colombia; Kenya; Indonesia
- LECB programme (UNDP)
Works across many countries, explicitly links NAMAs and LEDS
- International Partnership on Mitigation and MRV (GIZ)
Platform for information sharing; organise studies, webinars, and summer schools
- MAIN Dialogues (CCAP)
Series of regional dialogues on Mitigation in Latin America and Asia
- MitigationMomentum (ECN/Ecofys)
NAMA Status Report series; develop concrete NAMA proposals in 7 countries
- NAMA Facility
Dedicated fund for NAMAs; First call 7 NAMAs; second call in progress



Working on NAMAs: MAIN dialogue Manila 2013



Working on NAMAs: Focus Group Discussion Jakarta, Indonesia

What makes a good NAMA?

This question cannot be answered in general terms; and the evidence base is currently limited

Features of good NAMAs:

- Embedded in existing policies and based on sound analysis
- Secured political ownership, typically through a process of stakeholder engagement
- Ambitious in terms of emissions reduction and development benefits
- Fit into (or aligns to) long-term national or sectoral strategy or vision
- Clear case for government intervention, and need for support
- Clearly identified finance needs; limited public funds are typically used to mobilise maximum private finance
- Pragmatic but robust system for MRV

Further reading: Insights on NAMA development (van Tilburg and Roeser, 2014)

The future of NAMAs

NAMAs are a success

- Stimulated a lot of strategic thinking and activity
- Continue to be a dynamic and evolving mechanism.
- Present an important paradigm shift by providing a way for developing countries to commit to and deliver mitigation action.
- The only support mechanism available fully dedicated to climate mitigation beyond the existing ODA channels which typically serve other primary purposes.

NAMAs in a Post-2020 world

- Fit well into the current policy thinking and emerging post-2015/2020 framework.
- Naturally link into strategic frameworks such as LEDS and green growth strategies
- Can support the generation of a pipeline of fundable schemes for GCF
- May be used to shape national mitigation frameworks conducive to private sector investment

Summary and resources

NAMAs are here to stay!

- NAMAs are mitigation actions tailored to the national context and priorities
- Provide a powerful mechanism for private sector investment for LEDS and green growth implementation
- Stimulate strategic thinking and activity and present an important paradigm shift for commitment to action
- NAMAs can provide suitable building blocks for a post-2015/2020 climate regime

Further resources:

- [\[link\]](#) UNFCCC website (UNFCCC)
- [\[link\]](#) NAMA Facility (BMUB/DECC)
- [\[link\]](#) NAMA Status Report (ECN/Ecofys)
- [\[link\]](#) NAMA Database (Ecofys)
- [\[link\]](#) NAMA Pipeline (DTU/Risoe)
- [\[link\]](#) International Partnership on Mitigation and MRV (GIZ)
- [\[link\]](#) LECB Programme (UNDP)
- [\[link\]](#) Insights on NAMA development (van Tilburg and Roeser, 2014)

Thank you

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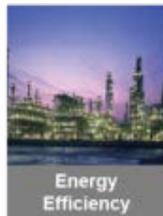
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ECN and NAMAs

ECN Policy Studies

Energy research Centre of the Netherlands since 1955

- Research NGO – not for profit
- Over 500 staff in seven research areas
- 60 staff in Policy Studies unit
- Main think tank for Dutch government on energy and climate.



Global Sustainability group

Within ECN Policy Studies 15 staff work on issues of ‘global sustainability’ with the mission to help *mobilizing public and private investment through low carbon energy policies and measures.*

Our focus is on four key themes:

Policy and strategy development

Increased policy effectiveness

Scoping and prioritisation

Renewable energy deployment

Clients include: European Commission, UNFCCC, UNEP, UNDP, CDKN, DFID, GIZ, BMUB, World Bank and the IPCC

Experience working in: a diverse group of countries including Indonesia, Kenya, Thailand, Ghana, South Africa, Argentina, Brazil, Mexico, Kuwait, etc.

ECN and NAMAs

ECN experience on NAMAs

- In-country experience in developing concrete NAMA proposals
 - Assistance for attracting implementation funding.
 - Convene stakeholders on NAMA prioritisation and design
 - Robust analyses on costs and benefits, mitigation potentials, feasibility, financial risks, and business models
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- NAMA trainings for various audiences
 - Thought leadership on the concept of NAMAs, bringing insights to international dialogues, reviews, and workshops
 - Conceptual studies on the role of NAMAs
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- Half-yearly NAMA Status Reports
 - Comparative case studies, country profiles, and policy briefs
 - Publications on issues such as development impacts, sectoral priorities, finance, and ODA

Highlighted project: **MitigationMomentum**

Encourage learning on NAMA development, and assist selected countries with developing a NAMA proposal ready for finance

www.mitigationmomentum.org

funded by IKI/BMUB

