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 of 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)
- 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
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 mobilisation 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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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

- 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

- 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