

## MOZAMBIQUE - IN COUNTRY TRAINING ON NAMAs

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# UNFCCC Decisions and the Evolution of NAMA Concept

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# Evolving mitigation decisions

- Addressing mitigation under UNFCCC has evolved over time, both for developed and developing countries.

Timeline	1992 - 1997	1997 - 2010	2010 - 2020	Post 2020
Annex I	Limit GHG Emissions	Economy-Wide Reduction Targets		INDCs
Non-Annex I	Take Measures to Mitigate Emissions		NAMAs	INDCs

# NAMAs introduction

- The Conference of the Parties Nr. 13 (COP 13) in Bali (2007) set an important step for developing countries to implement voluntarily mitigations actions.
- The concept of "**National Appropriate Mitigation Action**" (NAMA) is introduced as a mechanism for developing countries to reduce their GHG emissions, while contributing to the achievement of their national sustainable development goals.
- The Bali action plan (BAP) emphasises that NAMAs should be in accordance with their **capabilities, economic and social conditions; recognising the importance of poverty eradication, social and economic development.**
- The plan also declares that NAMAs should be **supported and enabled by technology, financing and capacity-building, in a measurable, reportable and verifiable manner...**".

# Evolving mitigation decisions

- From Bali to Cancún (COP 16)
- “..recognizes that deep cuts in global greenhouse gas emissions are required according to science, ...so as to hold the increase in global average temperature below 2 °C above preindustrial levels, and that Parties should take urgent action to meet this long-term goal, consistent with science and on the basis of equity;
- “Realizes that addressing climate change requires a paradigm shift towards building a low-carbon society that offers substantial opportunities and ensures continued high growth and sustainable development”

# Evolving mitigation decisions

- Development First!

*“We should cooperate in achieving the peaking of global and national emissions as soon as possible, recognizing that the time frame for peaking will be longer in developing countries and bearing in mind that **social and economic development and poverty eradication are the first and overriding priorities of developing countries and that a low-emission development strategy is indispensable to sustainable development**”*  
(Source: 2/CP.15, paragraph 2)

# NAMAs - definitions

- UNFCCC definition of NAMAs

- Concept first introduced in Bali

"... **any action that reduces GHG emissions** in developing countries and prepared **in the context of a government initiative**. NAMAs can be policies allowing **transformacional changes in a sector** or transectoral accions with a national scope... NAMAs are supported and facilitated by technology, finance and capacity building and aims to achieve emission reductions.

- The broad definition allows a **bottom up process** that supports:

- the development first approach - emission being reduction direct benefit
- NAMAs should lead to transformational changes towards sustainable development

# UNFCCC decisions

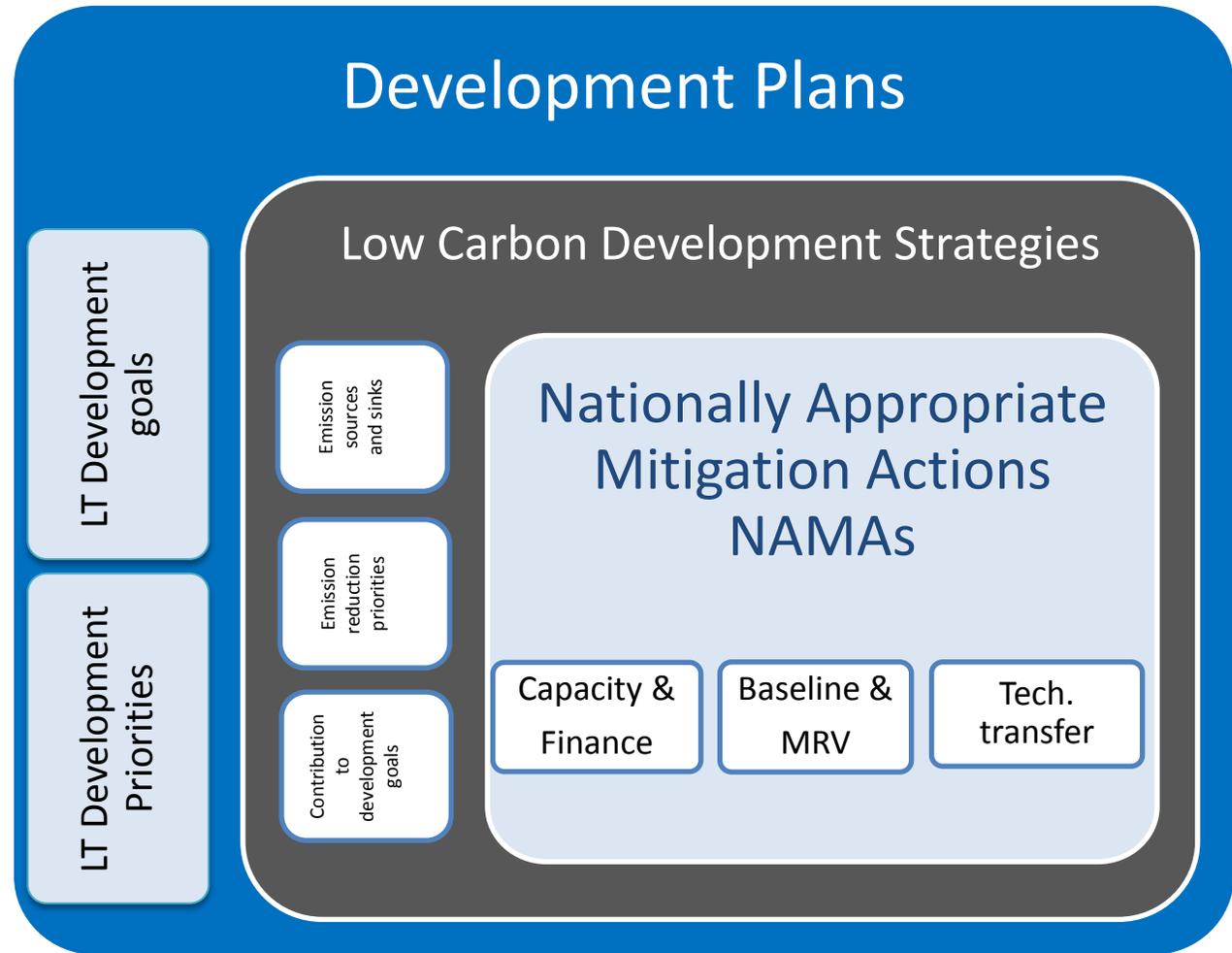
- All NAMAs, domestically and internationally supported, will be **measured, reported and verified (MRV)** domestically.
- The outcomes and impacts of NAMAs will be reported in the **Biennial Update Reports (BURs)**, which need to be submitted from 2014 onwards.
- **Internationally supported NAMAs will also be subject to international MRV**, in accordance with guidelines developed for international consultation and analysis (ICA), where a composition of international expert teams will perform the assessment of the information provided by the developing countries.
- In addition, MRV of internationally supported NAMAs is likely to be shaped by the requirements of the entity providing support.
- Information included in **BURs is subject to ICA**.

# NAMAs Today - challenges

- Knowledge and capacities growing in countries, in most, lack of country definition of NAMAs and lack of clarity on leadership/ownership and an adequate institutional set up is still an issue.
- Considerable efforts in supporting readiness and development of NAMAs in developing countries – assistance from many bi-multilateral agencies
- Technical assistance includes topics such as:
  - Identification of linkages between national sustainable development priorities and emission reduction potentials
  - Identification of policies and measures; prioritizing carbon intensive sectors; facilitating organizational consultations, coordination,
  - Development of NAMA documents
- The processes have been in most cases bottom up – in many cases building on the CDM
- There are many NAMA ideas, few 'bankable' formulations
- Lack of funding for implementation

# LCDS and NAMAs

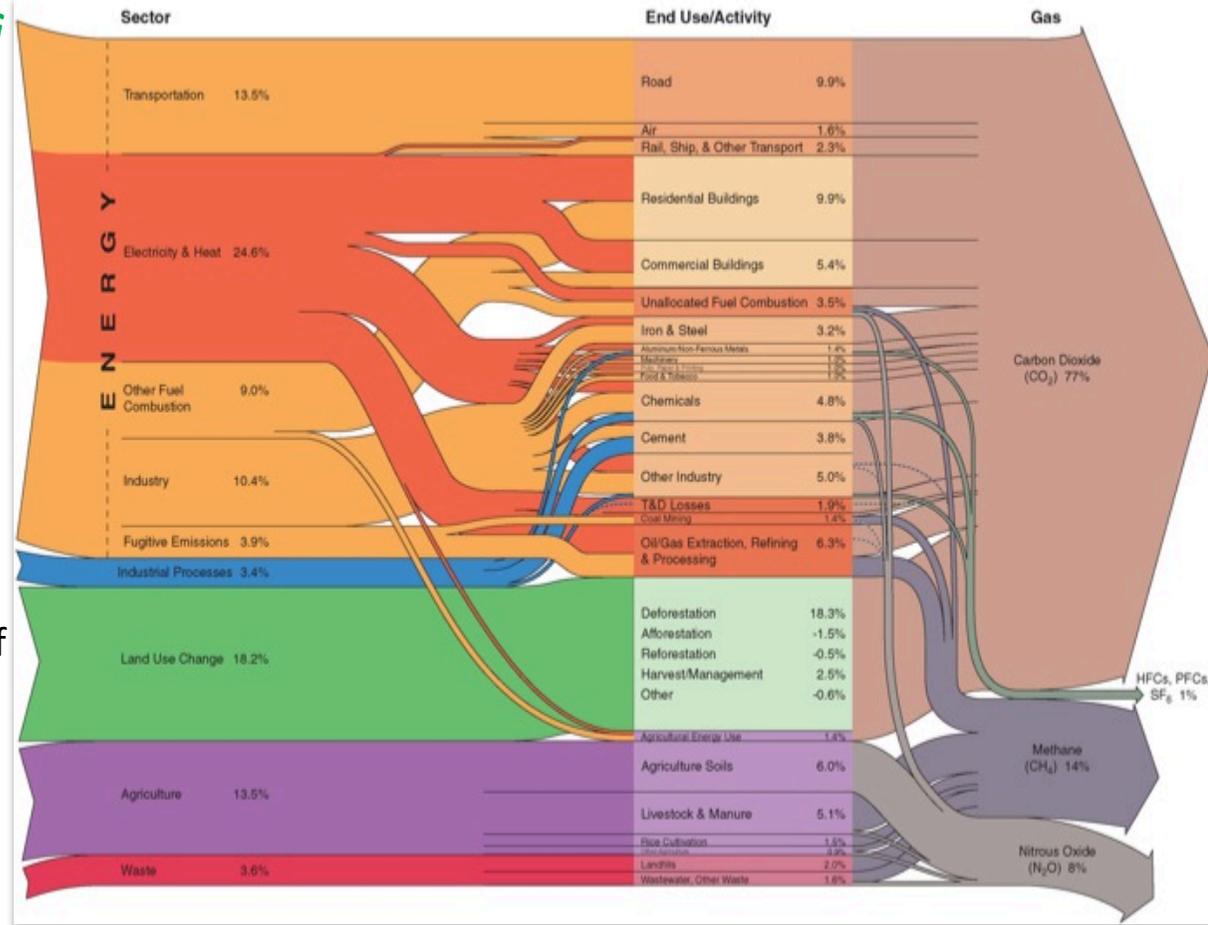
- LCDS & NAMAs contribute to the mainstreaming of CC into sectoral and national development planning for a transformation to sustainable development
- The ultimate aim of an LCDS is to catalyse concrete actions that support development, but with less emissions than without intervention.
- Compared to other international climate instruments, an LCDS can provide a coherent framework for NAMA priorities and for measurement reporting a verification (MRV) needs



Sustainable Development

# Low Carbon Development Strategies

- *LCDS - Economy-wide, development-driven, analytically robust strategies to reduce GHG emissions and achieve near and long term transformation.*
- Multiple emission sources vs. Multiple solutions
- Know mitigation potentials of the economies
- Require holistic and bottom-up approaches
  - Inter-sectoral
  - Multidisciplinary
- Developing countries can take advantage of international financing options
- Potentialize national economic sectors competitiveness faced to a global economy influenced by carbon intensity standards



# Towards SD through LCDS and NAMAs

Political Ownership  
Integrated with development decision making

LT National  
Development  
Strategy

- **ASSESS EXISTING**
  - Medium and long term development strategies
  - National and sector planning
  - Energy Plans, electrification plans, agricultural development plans, PRSPs

Identify  
mitigation  
opportunities

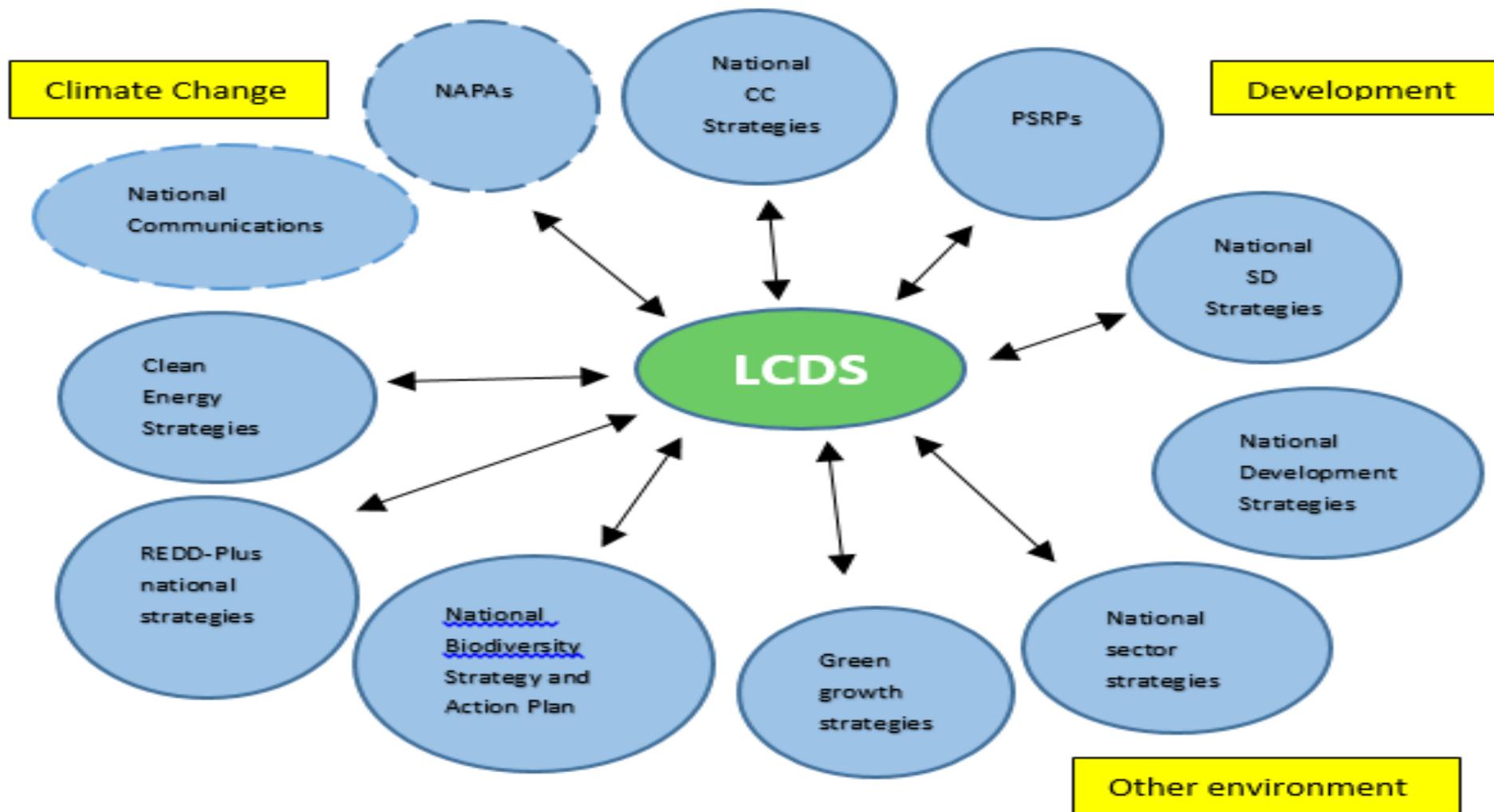
- BAU GHG emission scenario and sources
- List nationally appropriate low carbon development opportunities
- Inputs from existing mitigation studies, TNAs
- Evaluate the opportunities for their impacts on GHGs and development goals

Elaborate  
LCDS Strategy

- Prioritize mitigation opportunities based on feasibilities, inter-linkages, etc.
- Elaborate strategies and actions to implement prioritized mitigation opportunities

Stakeholder Participation

# Integrating mitigation into national planning processes



# Successful NAMAs - institutional aspects

- Empowered inter-ministerial body is critical to effectively coordinate cross-sectoral efforts, ensure ministry buy-in, and serve as a central focal point for donors.
- A consistent, comprehensive institutional structure for Climate Change, including NAMAs
- Allows participation of relevant existing institutions that could be assigned with specific roles
- Allows coordination and ensures inclusiveness of relevant stakeholders
- Facilitates information management and reporting
- Facilitates MRV and M&E; data collection and management

# Successful NAMAs - institutional aspects

- Institutionalizing NAMA coordination to ensure flow of information to all stakeholders is important and a National Registry is a helpful tool.
- NAMAs is responsibility of the government but doesn't imply that NAMAs have to be developed only by government,
- Government bodies should oversee identification, development and implementation.
- Generally a line Ministry or an inter-ministerial body should be responsible for overseeing function, as this enables integration of NAMAs with development implementation.
- Important to involve finance ministry and ministry responsible for GHG inventories and data collection.

# Successful NAMAs - institutional aspects

- International and domestic legislation is establishing the institutional frameworks and policies to measure, report, verify, and manage GHG emissions.
- Institutions are responsible for the implementation and enforcement of legislation; including policies, regulation, acts and agreements.
- Legislation is a fundamental pre-requisite to an effective international deal.
- legislators, create strong national policy that moves us to a low-carbon world and bring strong contributions to the international process
- So corresponding institutional frameworks are decisive on achieving SD

# The role of institutions for transformational change to LCD

- The GCF has a mandate to facilitate transformational change for LCD
- Working definition of transformational change:  
*“Transforming production processes and consumption patterns, **enhancing institutional capabilities and adopting planning processes to enable low-emission (mitigation) and climate resilient development** (adaptation) pathways”* (Source: Workshop on the role of the Green Climate Fund in fostering transformational change and engaging the private sector and civil society, 11 September 2011, Geneva, Switzerland)
- Key elements driving transformational change:
  1. *Policy Frameworks* – paradigm shift to LCD and SD at national level
  2. *Economy, Technology and Infrastructure* – new growth models & TT
  3. *Behavioural change* – institutional, PPP, transparency and accountability

# International institutions and tools supporting national implementation of COP decisions

Institution	Objectives	National requirements
CTCN	Promote technology development and transfer to support mitigation and adaptation	Set up a National Designated Entity (NDE) to coordinate requests to CTCN for support
GCF	The financial mechanism to transfer money from A1 to NA1 to assist with adaptation and mitigation in developing countries	Countries will have to access the GCF through a Nationally Designated Authority (NDA)
Registry	Matching of finance, technology and capacity building support with Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs)	Nominate a NAMA Focal Point to submit/upload NAMA proposals for support or recognition
CDM -EB	Cost-effective reduction of GHG emissions and sustainable development	Set up a Designated National Authority (DNA) to approve that CDM projects contribute to national SD requirements

National Planning (Department, Council...)

Climate Change Policy Coordination

Mitigation Management: LCDS & NAMAs

Adaptation NAPs

NAMAs Coordination Authority (NCA)

Technology Management Unit: DNE

Finance Management Unit: GCF Focal Point

National Registry

MRV & Int. Reporting

NCs  
BURs

MRV for  
NAMAs

Relevant  
Ministries

Sector X  
Sector X  
Sector X  
Sector X  
Sector X  
Sector X

Sector Specific Data Sources

National Statistics Data Sources

Intl. Registry

UNFCCC

ICA

International Reporting

Means of Implementation: CD; Finance; TT.



# Successful NAMAs - Financial aspects

- Clearly show the economics of the NAMA:
  - cash flows;
  - financing structure;
  - Business plan
- Implementation Plan:
  - Comprehensive institutional structure
  - Partner with a credible Delivery Organisation – Credible means they have handled projects of similar budget in the past.
  - For the GCF, the DO has to be on the list of accredited entities. As the budget is several million USD, this basically restricts your choice to the very large organisations:
    - Bilateral Development organisations such as GIZ or SNV

# Existing Support for NAMAs

Country	Title	Date Created
<a href="#">Austria</a>	<a href="#">Austrian NAMA Initiative</a>	03/13/2014
<a href="#">European Union</a>	<a href="#">Latin American Investment Facility</a>	11/06/2013
<a href="#">European Union</a>	<a href="#">Neighbourhood Investment Facility</a>	11/06/2013
<a href="#">Austria, Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</a>	<a href="#">EU-Africa Infrastructure Trust Fund</a>	11/05/2013
<a href="#">Germany</a>	<a href="#">Climate-related ODA funding</a>	10/14/2013
<a href="#">Germany</a> , UK	<a href="#">NAMA Facility</a>	2013

# Successful NAMAs - MRV component

- **Describe a consistent and clear MRV for the NAMA**
- MRV is a standard management tool to enable management, check progress against goals/objectives and identify measures/actions for course correction, if needed.
- “Measure”- collect relevant information to enable monitor progress and impact of any action.
- “Report”- detail the measured information in a transparent and standardized manner to relevant authorities.
- “Verify” – process to assess the completeness, consistency, and reliability of the reported information by an independent entity.
- Monitoring and Measurement – the difference
  - Measurement is measuring data/parameters to monitor the situation. So measurement is an operation function and monitoring is a management function

# Challenges for MRVs

- Most countries are having difficulties on establishing MRV systems – main problems:
  - data availability
  - organizational and institutional weaknesses in most countries
  - lack of clarity on leadership...
  - lack of resources and capacities

# Key Elements of MRV

## - Cancun and Durban outcomes

- All NAMAs, domestically supported and internationally supported, will be measured, reported and verified domestically.
- The domestic MRV of domestically supported NAMAs will be in accordance with general guidelines to be developed and approved by the COP (under development).
- Internationally supported NAMAs will also be subject to international MRV.
- Though not explicitly stated, the outcomes and impacts of domestic NAMAs will also be reported in the BURs.

# Key Elements of MRV

## - Cancun and Durban outcomes

- International MRV is in accordance with
  - With guidelines developed for ICA adopted at COP17.
  - Requirements of the entity providing support.
- Biennial Update Reports (BUR) and National Communications (NC) will be the main channel for *reporting* (R) all the mitigation efforts, domestically and internationally supported NAMAs, made by developing countries to the UNFCCC.
- Information included in BURs will be subject to international consultation and analysis under the ICA.
- The ICA process is aimed at increasing transparency and trust among Parties to the UNFCCC.

# MRV of Developing country mitigation efforts

- **MRV of emissions** (estimation of emissions for national inventories)
- **MRV of actions** (MRV of the impacts of mitigation actions/policies)
- **MRV of support** (MRV of financial flows/ technology transfer/capacity building)

# Concluding remarks

- Flexible definitions can be positive as they allow countries to adapt instruments to country specific needs and circumstances.
- However, flexible definitions also create ambiguity in relation to connection points making possible links varied and vast.
- LCDS - Strategies
- NAMAs - Actions
- INDC - a country's commitment to address climate change
- All these should be aligned with national processes; considering development priorities and climate change issues
- Strong leadership from the highest government instances are one of the success factors for implementation- presidential involvement is key
- Top-down actions are advisable
- Revisiting and reformulating legislation for all climate change related actions
- Ensuring inter-sectoral and inter-institutional coordination and engaging relevant stakeholders in participatory processes.
- To support large-scale and long term action, ideally, NAMAs and INDCs will be fully integrated building blocks of an overarching, cross-sectoral, development-focused, and inter-ministerial LCD process.

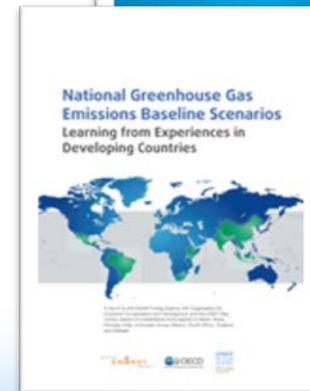
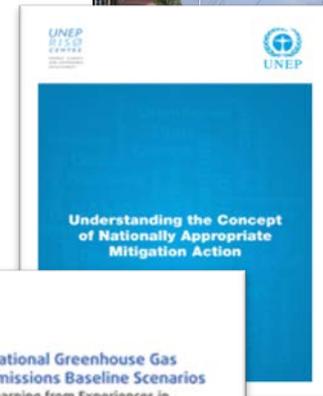
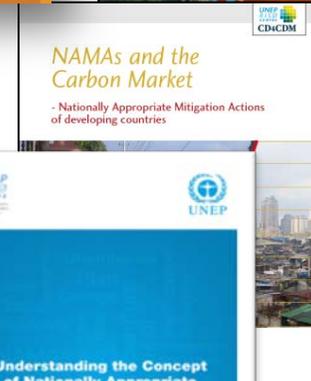
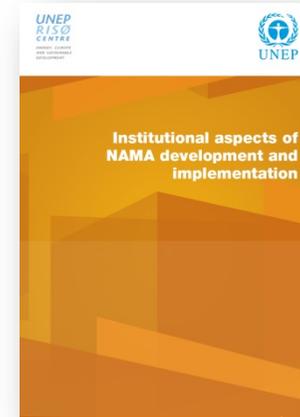
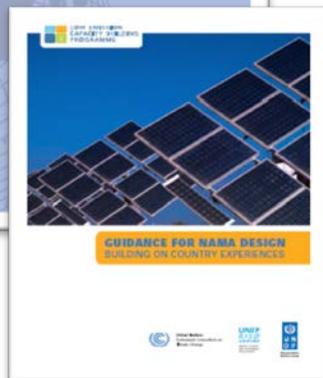
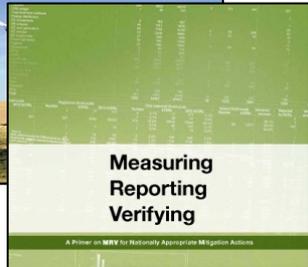
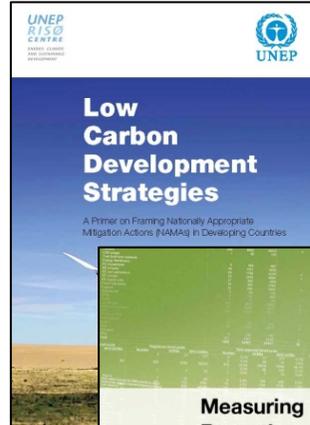
# Thank you!!

For more information at

<http://uneprisoe.org>  
<http://uneprisoe.org/publications>  
<http://namacademy.org>  
<http://namapipeline.org>

<http://cdmpipeline.org>  
<http://acp-cd4cdm.org>  
<http://cdm-meth.org>  
<http://cdmbazaar.net>

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# From LCDS to NAMAs



# LCDS, INDC, and NAMAs and Key Linkage Points

**LCDS** – Integrated development and mitigation (and resilience) long-term transformation plan, usually economy-wide

**INDCs** – Countries commitment to address climate change through mitigation in line with national circumstances and capabilities

**NAMAs**– Projects or programs to reduce GHG emissions with MRV linked to development goals and often with sector and shorter-term focus

## Timeframes

LCDS can provide a longer term (e.g., to 2050) plan, while INDCs and NAMAs can support shorter term goals (e.g., to 2025). All catalyze near term action.

## High Level Framing & Process

LCDS connect to development planning and establish stakeholder and inter-ministerial coordination. INDC's establish official commitment. NAMAs advance specific programs and projects.

## Sector & Subnational Focus

LCDS and INDCs can provide an overarching economy-wide framework for action, while NAMAs may have a sectoral or subnational focus.

## Analytical Focus

LCDS, INDCs and NAMAs can integrate and/or leverage common analysis to improve overall robustness and the broader evidence base.