



## Role of civil society in NAMAs

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# Overview

- Purpose of and opportunities for NAMAs
- Role of civil society involvement
- Civil society involvement in practice
- Challenges

# Purpose of NAMAs

**Bali Action Plan** in 2007: how to enhance national and international action on mitigation of climate change?



**Cancun Agreement** in 2010:

*“Developing country parties will take nationally appropriate mitigation actions in the context of sustainable development ... aimed at achieving a deviation in emissions relative to ‘business as usual’ emissions in 2020.”*



## **NAMA objectives:**

1. Contribute to national **sustainable development** = key driver for NAMAs
2. Represent developing countries net contribution to the global **mitigation** effort to stay below 2 °C of warming



# Opportunities for NAMAs

- **Moves away from the traditional offsetting** to developing countries' own contribution to mitigation
- Good opportunity for sector-wide and sub-sector policy based emission reductions
- address carbon emissions in a variety of sectors (transportation, agriculture and REDD)
- 'Development first approach' - NAMAs are typically driven by development objectives with GHG reductions as a co-benefit
- Provide lessons for Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs)
- 140 NAMAs under development/11 implementation (NAMA Database, Ecofys)



# Public participation– WHY?

Public participation ensures:

- Good governance
- No violation of human rights
- Transparency, integrity and sustainable development



Recognition of the importance of public participation in climate change activities

- Article 6 of the (UNFCCC): promotion of public awareness and obligation to promote public participation
- International agreements: Agenda 21, the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, and the Aarhus Convention...

# Importance of public participation for NAMAs

- to keep government actions in line with local needs and expectations
- to create a sense of ownership of a NAMA
- to ensures sustainable development and the identification of opportunities invisible from top-down perspective
- In many sectors, e.g. waste and agriculture, transformational impacts are strongly dependent on local knowledge.



# Role of civil society (CS) in NAMAs



- **Guidance for NAMA design** through a three-phase vision of the process (UNFCCC, UNEP, UNDP)

Concept phase	• identify probable stakeholders and ways of engaging them
Development phase	• engage with financial and other stakeholders
Implementation phase	• stakeholder engagement continues, informing about process
MRV	• Identification of key data and parameters in consultation with stakeholders

- No officially agreed rules or definitions of NAMAs and NAMA process, but some common practice can already be observed
- The stakeholder engagement strategy will differ from country to country and from sector to sector
- **How to conduct stakeholder consultations?**

# Opportunities for different levels of CS involvement

## Concept phase

- provide valuable input and understanding of the development needs on the ground
- identifying the areas where development and emission reductions are most wanted
- prioritizing action areas
- contribute to research and information gathering
- identifying envisaged co-benefits as an outcome of NAMA.

Ex.: Chile involves a number of civil society organizations (Ciudad Viva, Nación Pedal and Arriba' la Chancha y Macleta Furthermore) from early stages of the process which have the opportunity to influence the design process of their transport, forestry and energy NAMAs.

## Development phase

- identifying barriers to implementation





# Opportunities for different levels of CS involvement

## Implementation phase

- implementing activities on the ground

Ex: gender sensitive NAMA in Georgia, which foresees engagement of local communities with a coalition of NGOs in order to develop a NAMA for sustainable energy

Ex.: A pilot program of NAMA on Low Emissions Schools in Mexico is implemented by NGOs at the local level together with wider educational community



## MRV

- valuable source of information - can provide feedback to the data from the MRV process, to appraise the anticipated impacts against real ones
- external monitoring

Ex.: in NAMA in Georgia, women have been trained and are involved in monitoring of sustainable development benefits

# Challenges

- **No rules** and procedures on how to conduct stakeholder consultations
- **No guidelines** on how to involve civil society, what safeguards to apply to prevent negative impacts and enhance the contribution to sustainable development
- Difficult to assess the role of CS given **the lack of existing data**
- **Good opportunity to build on this**





# A BEGINNER'S GUIDE TO NAMAS



Civil Society Edition

