



Introduction to NAMAs and the role of public participation

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Overview

- Purpose of NAMAs
- Role of civil society engagement in NAMA process
- Good practices
- Challenges and recommendations

Purpose of NAMAs

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

➔ Developing country Parties will take **Nationally appropriate mitigation actions** in the context of sustainable development

NAMA objectives:

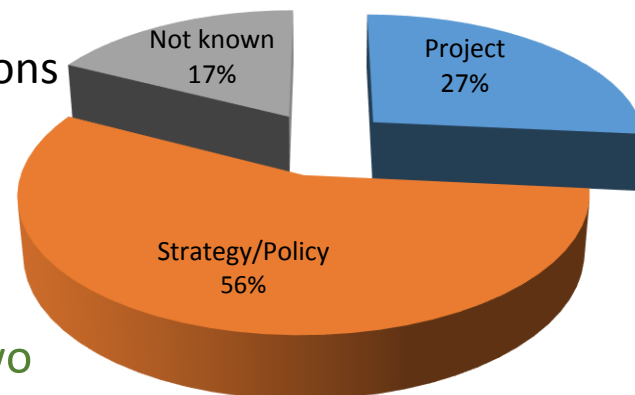
1. Contribute to national **sustainable development**
2. **Reduce GHG emissions** below business as usual by 2020



NAMAs in all shapes and sizes

The term 'Nationally appropriate' allows for different types of NAMAs:

1. **Policy NAMAs:** development of regulations, policies and strategies
2. **Project NAMAs:** specific investments in mitigation actions (CSL, wind and thermal power plants)
3. **Programme NAMAs:** short term programmes with a specific purpose



Based on nature of support, NAMAs are divided into two broad categories:

1. **Unilateral NAMAs:** domestic finance
2. **Supported NAMAs:** bilateral, multilateral, private sector finance, GCF

Future role for NAMAs?

INDCs

- countries can use of NAMAs to implement/inform INDCs goals/targets

INDCs (Intended Nationally Determined Contributions)	NAMAs
all Parties are to communicate domestic steps, including a mitigation goal, towards addressing climate change for the post 2020 period	Voluntary actions proposed by developing countries aimed at reducing emissions below 'business-as-usual' in 2020

SDGs

- NAMAs can be a way to implement SDGs at the national level



Public participation– WHY?



- to keep government actions in line with local needs and expectations
- to create a sense of ownership of a NAMA
- to ensure 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

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...

Role of civil society 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

- continuing to engage financial and other stakeholders

Implementation phase

- stakeholder engagement continues

MRV

- Identification of key data and parameters in consultation with relevant stakeholders

- **No rules and procedures on how to conduct stakeholder consultations.**
- Engagement with stakeholders is thus left at the discretion of national government strategy and will differ from country to country and from sector to sector.



Role of civil society in NAMAs

1. Concept phase

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

2. Development phase

- identifying barriers to implementation



3. Implementation phase

- Implementing activities on the ground



4. MRV

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

Good practices of civil society engagement

Gender sensitive NAMA in Georgia for installation of energy efficient stoves and solar hot water collectors

- engagement of local communities with a coalition of NGOs in development and implementation
- substantial to benefits for the local population and empowerment of women



Low emissions school NAMA in Mexico

- implemented by NGOs at the local level together with wider educational community
- Empowerment of young generation and strong community commitment



Bad practices?

Challenges and recommendations

- ❑ No official rules, decisions or guidelines under the UNFCCC that would guide **stakeholder consultation** in the NAMA development process, or provide safeguards against negative impacts.
- ❑ No criteria, regulations and incentives to oversee the **sustainable development** impacts of NAMA actions.
- Adopt **universal safeguards** building on international good practice.
- Provide a **harmonized system of sustainable development assessment across mechanisms**. (including SD indicators, requirements for SD monitoring, and stakeholder involvement).



The missing ingredients for successful NAMAs

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