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Effective stakeholder engagement in NAMA development and implementation

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Measuring sustainable development in NAMAs

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Outline:

- Objectives of the research project 'Measuring SD in NAMAs'
- Results of literature review – overview of approaches
- Results of stakeholder interviews
- Elements of a framework for assessing SD in NAMAs

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‘Measuring SD in NAMAs’

- a NAMA Partnership WG SD collaboration between UNEP DTU, IISD, UNDP and UNFCCC

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Objective of the Research Project 'Measuring SD in NAMAs', Phase 1

Aim: To improve quantitative and qualitative measurement of the SD outcomes of NAMAs - enhancing understanding of how NAMAs can contribute to meeting national development goals.

Outcomes: Enhanced understanding of the expectations and needs of stakeholders in measuring SD in NAMAs; improved knowledge of early action and lessons learned on measurement of SD in NAMAs through an examination of tools, frameworks and indicators and of how these actions/tools meet the needs of various stakeholders.

Outputs: Literature review, interviews, criteria for NAMA SD Framework, final report

Results of literature review

Overview of approaches to measure SD co-benefits in CDM and NAMAs

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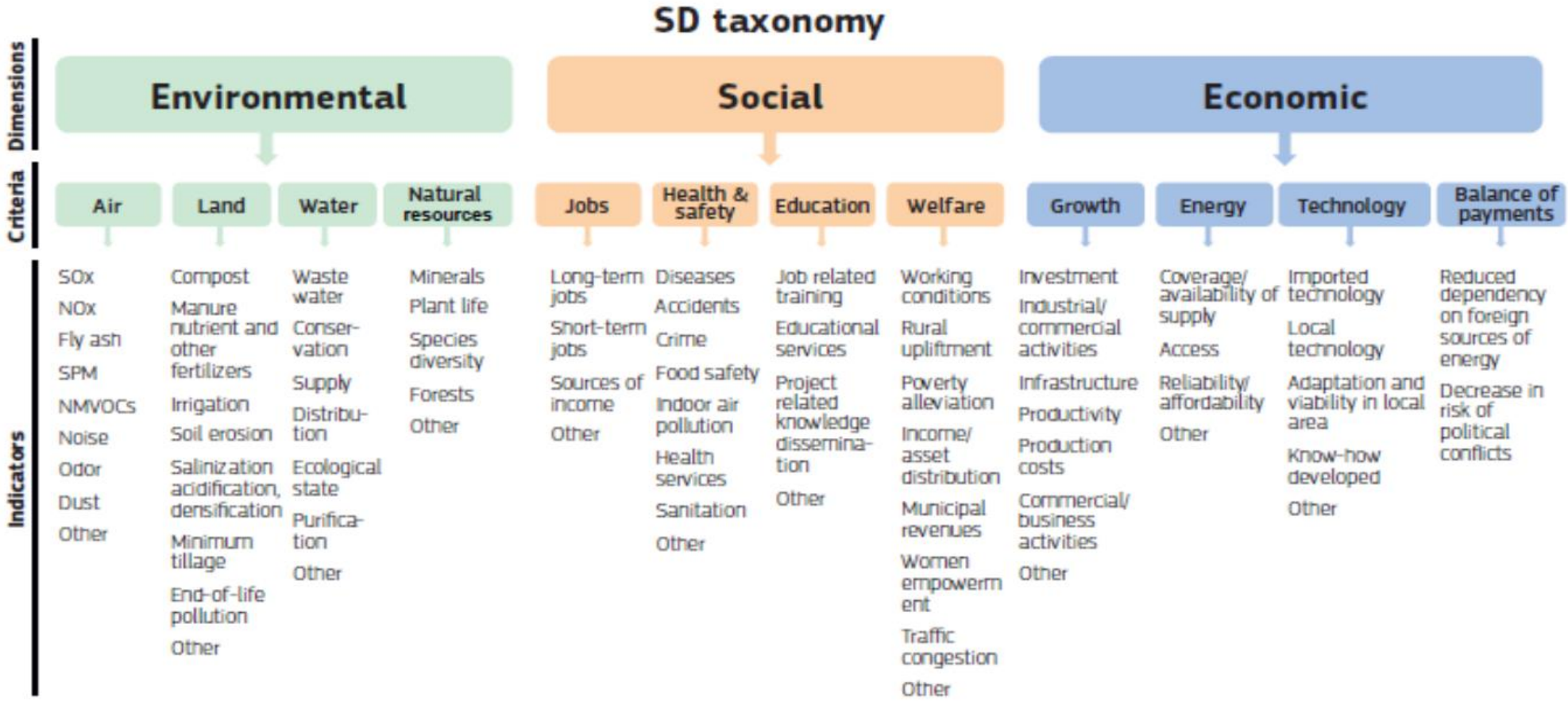
	CDM SD Tool	A co-benefits approach to NAMAs	DIA Visual	Gold Standard	South Pole
Data	CDM Project Design Document (PDD)	Technology options - Stakeholder prioritization	Technology options - Expert judgement and available data	Categories of CDM projects	Empirical data for waste projects
Method	SD indicators - qualitative description	Multi Criteria Analysis (MCA)	SD indicators - structured prioritization	Monetary valuation - transfer pricing	Valuation - willingness to pay
Key stakeholder	CDM Project developer	NAMA developer	LEDS/NAMA developer	Experts	Experts

CDM SD Tool



Source: Approved at CDM EB70: https://www.research.net/s/SD_tool_vers7

Example of SDC report: - air quality
Improved cook stoves programme in India

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		Slightly	Partly	Highly	N/A
Air	Reducing SOx	•			
	Reducing NOx	•			
	Reducing Fly ash			•	
	Reducing suspended particulate matter (SPM)			•	
	Reducing Non Methane Volatile Organic Compounds (NMVOCs)	•			
	Reducing Noise Pollution				•

	Indicator	Specification	Extent
	The CDM PoA improves air quality by reducing air pollutants as follows:		
Air	SOx	*Due to complete combustion of biomass less smoke is released into the atmosphere which reduces the Sox emissions.*	*Slight*
	NOx	*Less smoke results in reduction of NOx emissions.*	*Slight*
	Fly ash emissions	*The efficient combustion process in the improved cook stoves leads to lower the fly ash and its associated emissions into the atmosphere.*	*High*

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Example 1: CDM SD Tool applied to NAMAs

NAMA	Environmental	Social	Economical	Institutional	Transformational
Chile: Implementation of a National Forestry and Climate Change Strategy *(support for implementation)*	Forest management Biodiversity Afforestation Restoration of natural forests Generation of environmental assets	Gender equality	Economic alternative for owners of degraded land Access to participate in the forestry business and in carbon markets	Improvements in land titling processes Sub-national reference levels and MRV systems to include indicators related to adaptation Platform for the Generation and Trading of Forest Carbon Credits Social and environmental safeguards are fully considered	
Uruguay: First introduction of Photovoltaic Solar Energy in the national electrical grid *(support for implementation)*		Testing laboratories Training professionals	Strengthen the assembly and maintenance of the national solar network	Conditions for holding a competitive process for the incorporation of new plants by private companies Capacity building support in the regulator organism and the Public Electric Utility Technical regulatory framework for this resource	Goal to have at least 50% of the national energy supply mix based on renewable sources At least 90% of the electrical grid supported by renewable sources

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Results of stakeholder interviews

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Objective, methods & data

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Objective: To understand the different *stakeholder perspectives* of developing country governments, donors, private sector, civil society, investors and technical assistance providers to measure SD in NAMAs. Specifically, the aim is to understand stakeholder needs, learn about current practices, approaches and challenges based on early efforts and explore perspectives, priorities and preferences.

Methods: *Survey* to a broad group of NAMA stakeholders and *In-depth interviews* with key experts.

Data: The survey has been circulated to 2056 people in Oct. 2014. The response rate is 16,4 % with 338 answers to the survey. Eight in-depth interviews have been conducted with 2 developing country government perspectives, 2 NGO perspectives, 2 private sector perspective and 2 donor perspective.

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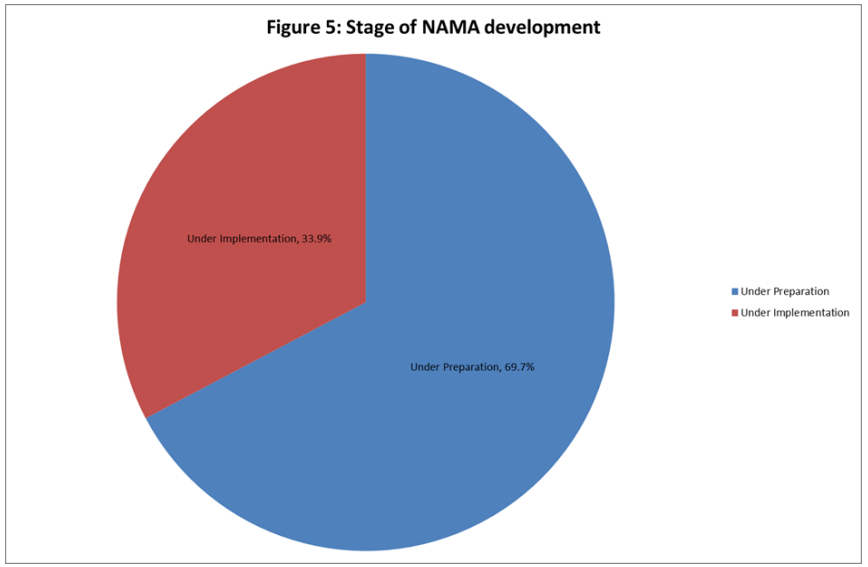
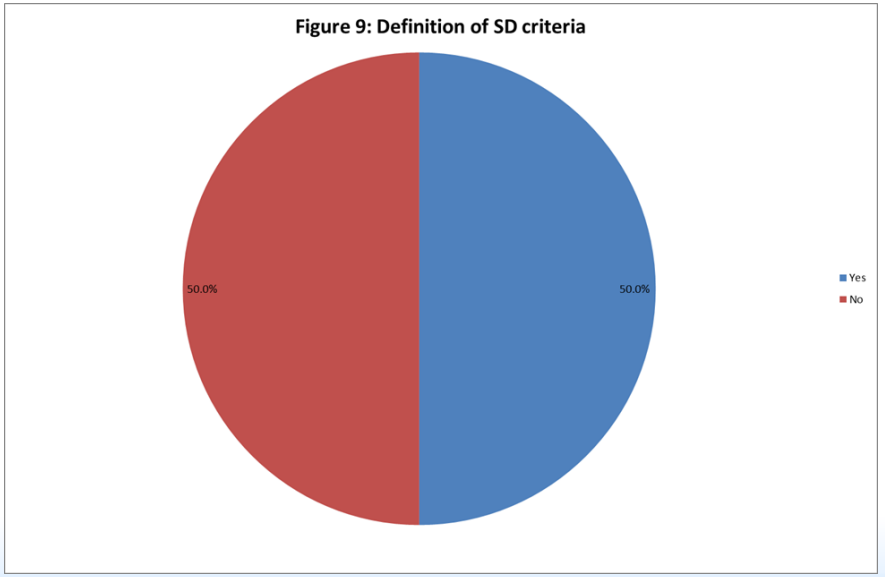
Survey results

- experience with NAMA development





Interview results – needs, priorities and challenges

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	SD goals	Needs for SD assessment	Approaches/MRV	Challenges
Public	*'Co-benefits'* shall reflect dev. goals for SD – nat. or sub-nat.- and incl. negative impacts	*Development first* - to align mitigation activities. *A national certification scheme* to ensure goals are reached	*Ex-ante assessment* most important. Ex-post also needed with independent review, e.g. a common registry. *Stakeholders involved* at all stages.	An *international NAMA SD Tool* - similar to the CDM SD tool - may be useful but more flexibility is needed. No obligations
Private	SD co-benefits are the *'social goods'* of investments. NAMAs are driven by the value of the social goods/co-benefits.	The monetary benefit of the social good - *unit based measurement* (X per unit) - is needed to identify the willingness to pay for mitigation actions	*A rigorous M&E process* is needed . Clear, measurable indicators –for planning and investment/funding. Accreditation useful.	The key challenge is to establish *government support* for quantification
Civil society	In NAMAs *GHG reduction is a co-benefit*. A need for coordination of SD goals between different levels and activities.	Also measure *negative impacts.* The key needs is *a safeguard system* - anything that does not harm is good. Standardized (UNFCCC) guidelines with flexibility to certify SD impacts.	*Public participation* is a key element of SD assessment and may be a goal in itself. Qualitative and quantitative assessments are both needed to prioritize and show a social returns.	Ensuring public participation is a major challenge. The key need is *a structured way to assess SD in NAMAs* – this is currently lacking
Internat. agency	Development benefits are the driver. Climate change abatement is the co-benefit.	SD assessment is important to governments to justify public spending. Certification of SD is a good idea for visibility.	M&E should not be a burden to countries.	There is no need for a tool that forces indicators on activities.

Elements of a framework

Guiding principles

- **Not prescriptive** – focus on *what* to do, not *how* to do it, e.g. definitions of sustainable vs. unsustainable are nationally determined
- **Transparent** – all assessments whether qualitative, quantitative or monetary shall be publicly available for review at any
- **Consistent** - indicator based to deliver comparable and structured information about SD co-benefits and negative impacts for all NAMAs across all sectors
- **Credible** – independent review shall ensure that methods are valid and results are reliable
- **Stakeholder participation** – is a right and facilitates good climate governance
- **Easy to use** - the framework should not require much extra effort than is currently practiced for M&E of development outcomes unless required for particular needs to sustainable development

Elements of SD assessment framework in NAMA Cycle

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SD assessment

Ex-ante Assessment

- SD criteria & indicators
- Transformational change
- Quantification & Monetization

Procedural Steps

- Alignment with SD goals
- Public Participation
- No-Harm Safeguards

Ex-post Assessment

- Monitoring & Reporting
- Independent review
- Certification

Process

- Design of NAMA & support programme
- National Coordination
- Means of support
  - Finance
  - CB
  - TT
- Registry
  - National
  - Int. Nat.
- Implementation of NAMA
- MRV

Actors

- National Stakeholders
- National Coordinating Body
- International Support Agencies
- National/UNFCCC Registry
- NAMA Developer & Partners
- National Entities

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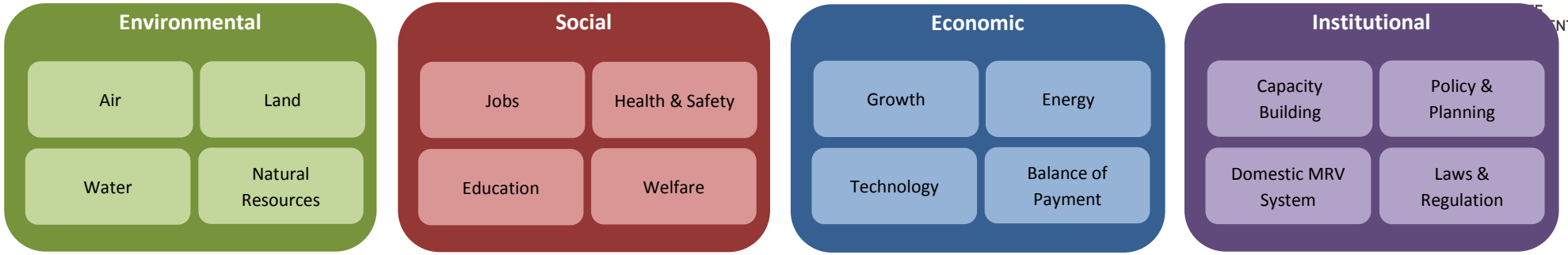
Steps	Element	Description
Ex-Ante Assessment	1. SD criteria & indicators	Identify and describe SD impacts – using the CDM SD taxonomy with one new dimension
	2. Transformational change	Indicators of the processes of change for a paradigm shift to low carbon and sustainable development
	3. Quantification & Monetization	Units of measurement to track SD impacts towards SD goals are identified and methods to estimate their monetary value are applied
Procedural steps	4. Alignment with SD goals	SD impact analysis and contribution to SD goals at global, national, and other relevant levels
	5. Stakeholder Participation	Guidelines for stakeholder involvement throughout NAMA design and implementation
	6. No-Harm Safeguards	Compliance with no-harm safeguards to avoid or mitigate negative impacts
Ex-post Assessment	7. Monitoring & Reporting	Develop a monitoring plan; How are indicators monitored, by whom, how often? Describe quality assurance procedures. Report the monitoring data to relevant stakeholders at regular intervals.
	8. Verification	Independent review of methods and data shall be provided when needed to ensure SD impacts are credible and transparent
	9. Certification	Public, private or civil society players may want to define standards for certification of units of GHG reductions with SD impacts

NAMA Sustainable Development Taxonomy



- **Air**
  - SOx, NOx, GHG
  - Odor, Dust, SPM, Fly ash
  - Noise
- **Land**
  - Compost
  - Manure nutrient and other fertilizer
  - Soil erosion, Salinization, Acidification
  - Minimum tillage
  - End of life pollution
  - Change access/lost access to land
  - Other
- **Water**
  - Waste water
  - Leaks & diesel dumping
  - Drinking water quality
  - Water extraction rate
  - Conservation
  - Supply, water access
  - Ecological state
  - Purification
  - Other
- **Natural Resources**
  - Minerals
  - Species diversity
  - Plant life
  - Land cover change
  - Other

- **Jobs**
  - Long term jobs
  - Short term jobs
  - Sources of income
  - Other
- **Health and Safety**
  - Accidents
  - Crime
  - Diseases
  - Number of hospital visits
  - Sanitation
  - Food safety
  - Indoor air pollution
  - No child labour
  - Other
- **Education**
  - Green development related training
  - Educational services for different groups
  - Project related knowledge circulation
  - Other
- **Welfare**
  - Traffic congestion
  - Commuting times
  - Income/asset distribution
  - Women empowerment
  - Municipal revenue
  - Rural upliftment
  - Energy security
  - Other

- **Growth**
  - Investment
  - Industrial/commercial activities
  - Economic growth/higher income
  - Quality of life
  - Increased tax base
  - Infrastructure
  - Production cost
  - Productivity
  - Other
- **Energy**
  - Coverage/availability of supply
  - Access
  - Reliability, affordability
  - Other
- **Technology**
  - Imported technology
  - Local technology
  - Adaptation and viability in local area
  - Other
- **Balance of payments**
  - Dependency on foreign sources of energy
  - Amount of energy produced from clean renewable sources
  - Decrease in risk of political conflicts
  - Economic savings for the government
  - Reduction in energy subsidies
  - Other

- **Capacity Building**
  - Land titling processes
  - Mapping of natural resources and renewable energy potential
  - Development of competitive procedures
  - Workshops and trainings
  - A technical help desk for project developers and other stakeholders
  - Other
- **Policy & Planning**
  - Policy Framework for Sustainable, Low-carbon Urban Transport
  - Comprehensive Urban Low carbon Mobility Plans
  - Other
- **Domestic MRV System**
  - Sub-national reference levels and MRV systems
  - Platform for the Generation and Trading of Forest Carbon Credits
  - Other
- **Laws & Regulation**
  - Tariff reform
  - Compliance with laws and regulation on
  - Promoting and regulating production, sale and use of biofuels and biomass
  - Decrees for tax benefits for renewable energy projects
  - Conditions for competitive process for incorporation of new plants
  - Other

Phase 2 activities and outcome

Activities:

- Develop a comprehensive framework for assessing sustainable development in NAMAs
- Pilot and apply the framework to NAMAs in various sectors and countries

Outcome:

- NAMA SD tool developed and applied across sectors. Lessons learned from practical application presented as guidance to countries.

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Thanks!

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