



## UNFCCC Side event: Effective stakeholder engagement in NAMA development and implementation – Event Report

10 June 2015, Bonn, Germany

During the Bonn Climate Change Conference in June 2015, Carbon Market Watch held a side event on Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs). The event was titled “**Effective stakeholder engagement in NAMA development and implementation**” and its aim was to bring together experts from the civil society, research and advisory institution to discuss the role of civil society in development and implementation of NAMAs and share experiences and best practices.

The speakers at the event presented the current state of NAMAs in the pipeline and the challenges that need tackling in order to move more NAMAs into implementation stage. They strongly highlighted the need for public participation in all stages of the NAMA process and presented the tools under development to improve quantitative and qualitative measurement of the sustainable development outcomes of NAMAs. Further discussion focused on the opportunities and challenges of developing NAMAs in the waste sector and on the case of a gender sensitive NAMA in Georgia that presents a good practice in public engagement.

[Urska Trunk from Carbon Market Watch](#) spoke of the role of public participation in NAMA development and implementation. She highlighted the great potential of NAMAs as a mitigation instrument that moves away from the traditional offsetting and focuses only on developing countries' own contribution to mitigation and sustainable development. Urska highlighted the need for engaging civil society in NAMA process in order to ensure credibility of actions. Respectively, she identified many opportunities and benefits for civil society involvement in all stages. She pointed out that accountability of NAMAs can be challenged by the lack of rules, procedures or guidelines on stakeholder participation and the limited information and transparency on the practices on the ground. Finally, Urska presented the launch of A Beginner's Guide to NAMAs as a tool to help create awareness among civil society on what NAMAs are to help civil society to get involved in relevant NAMA processes.



[Karen Holm Olsen from UNEP DTU](#) presented the preliminary studies of the research project on measuring sustainable development (SD) in NAMAs. The study undertaken in collaboration with several organizations aims improve quantitative and qualitative measurement of the SD outcomes of NAMAs. She explained that quantifying benefits is gaining much more focus in NAMAs than in the CDM. The research took the taxonomy from the CDM SD tool and tried to apply it to NAMAs, in order to design a relevant SD tool. Their finding indicates that as NAMAs move from projects to policies and actions, they make other kinds of contributions to SD, especially around institutional impacts. They also observed that due to upscale mitigation action they see higher potential for genuine transformational change; within a sector or a country. The next phase of the study will be to apply the NAMA SD tool developed and applied to pilots of NAMAs across countries and sectors.

[Mariel Viella from Zero Waste Europe](#) discussed about what is happening in NAMAs in the waste sector. She started by indicating that waste is a reflection of what is wrong with overconsumption in society which is one of the root causes of climate change. She highlighted that while contribution of waste to climate change seems small due to accounting systems the waste sector has an enormous potential for transformational change and great opportunities to deliver co-benefits much needed in the developing world. Mariel raised concern over the lack of data on environmental criteria for sectors in NAMAs. She warned that there are bad NAMAs in the pipeline, which utilize incorrect practices resulting in much residual waste and pollution or have little data on stakeholder participation and accountability. She emphasized the need for accountability mechanisms and greater stakeholder involvement, because without them NAMAs can be used to legitimise practices that are not delivering the wanted SD benefits.



[Nino Gamisonia from Rural Community Development Agency in Georgia](#) shared her experience from developing a gender sensitive NAMA to address energy poverty in Georgia. She spoke of the 7 year pilot phase led by a strong coalition of NGOs and community. The project of installing energy efficiency stoves aimed to provide gender equality and women empowerment. Nino explained that women benefit most from the project as it reduces burden on their work and benefits their health. Both, local men and women are trained and involved in actual implementation on the ground. Women are mostly involved in monitoring and maintenance of sustainable development benefits. As a result, 40 % of women which



participated in training became monitoring and maintenance experts in 5 regions. Nino explained that project resulted in comprehensive co-benefits, including jobs for women (50%) and men (50%).

**Katja Eisbrenner** from **Ecofys** presented the current status of NAMAs based on the Ecofys mid-year status report. She explained that still regionally most NAMA s are developed in Latin America (40%), and sectorally in energy and transport. She highlighted that NAMAs gave opportunities to sectors that have not been widely promoted under the CDM. Katja pointed out that while NAMA activity is steadily increasing, the financing is still going slowly. With regards to that she emphasized the need to engage with financial institutions early-on in NAMA process in order to facilitate the progress of NAMA implementation stage. She explained that there are several barriers of accessing finance, such as the mismatch of NAMA proposal with the policy or portfolio of the financing institution. Katja concluded that NAMAs have opportunity to support INDC implementation, but there is still a lot of work to be done.

