



# Introduction to NAMAs

Webinar

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# Overview

- What are NAMAs
- Types of NAMAs
- NAMAs vs CDM
- NAMAs and INDCs
- Opportunities for NAMAs
- Role of civil society
- Challenges

# Purpose of NAMAs

**Bali Action Plan** in 2007: a process to *inter alia* address enhanced national and international action on mitigation of climate change

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



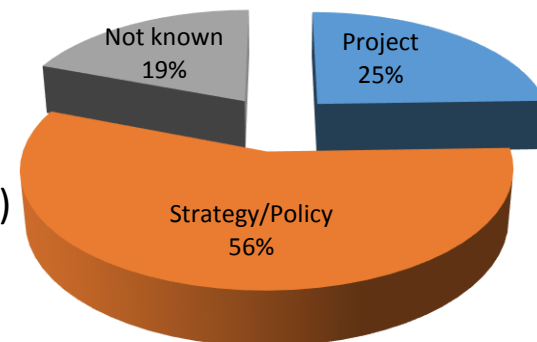
## NAMA objectives:

1. **Contribute to national sustainable development**
2. **Reduce GHG emissions** as a developing countries net contribution to the global mitigation effort to stay below 2 °C of warming

# 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 (e.g. feed-in tariffs, market incentives for a new technology, emissions trading schemes, energy efficiency standards)
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

# CDM

vs

# NAMAs



'Mitigation first' objective	'Development first' objective
Project activities, PoA (Programme of Activities)	Policies, projects, programs (large variety of sectors)
Market based mechanism	Non-market based mechanism (possibility of credited NAMAs)
Certificates (CERs) to be traded on carbon markets (ex-post)	Financial and technical support by developed country Parties (ex-ante)
Financing linked to GHG reductions on a one-to-one basis: strict baseline and accounting methodologies	Priority to contribute to national development goals: estimating baseline lower importance

## Role of NAMAs for INDCs

### INDCs (Intended Nationally Determined Contributions)

all Parties are to communicate domestic steps, including a mitigation goal, towards addressing climate change for the **post 2020 period**

### NAMAs

Voluntary actions proposed by developing countries aimed at reducing emissions below 'business-as-usual' **in 2020**

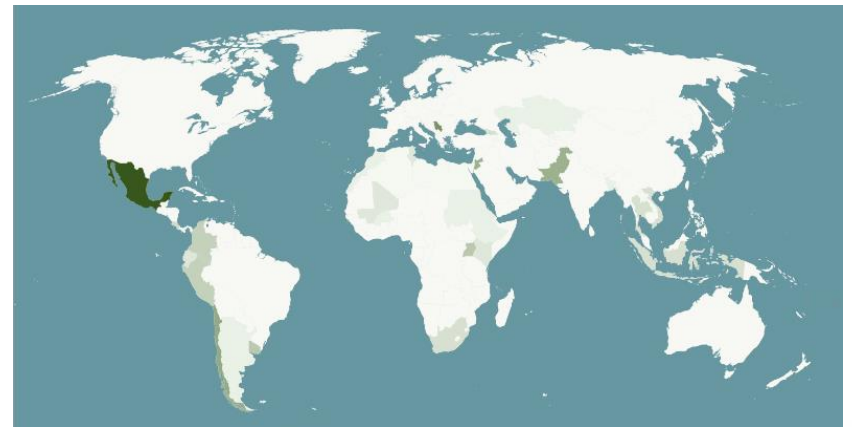
### NAMAs ~ INDCs

- countries can use of NAMAs as implementation tools to achieve INDCs goals/targets
- NAMAs are useful to inform the INDC process
- NAMAs can provide an MRV systems to facilitate transparent reporting on progress towards INDCs goals
- NAMAs can offer a channel to access finance
- INDCs may spur development and implementation of NAMAs
- INDCs can provide a more integrated approach by aligning LEDS, NAMAs, REDD+



# Opportunity for NAMAs

- Move away from the traditional offsetting and focus on 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)
- 162 NAMAs and 29 feasibility studies in 45 countries to explore (Ecofys)



# 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

- 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.





# Levels of CS involvement

## 1. 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.
- identifying envisaged co-benefits as an outcome of NAMA.

## 2. Development phase

- identifying barriers to implementation.



## 3. Implementation phase

- Implementing activities on the ground

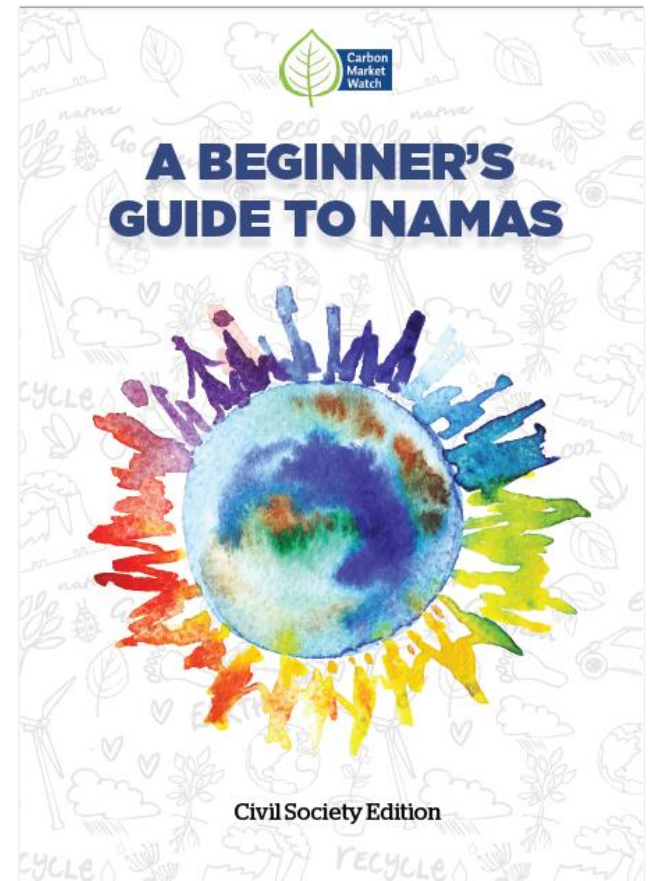


## 4. MRV

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

# 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 for NAMAs
- **Low understanding among civil society on NAMAs**  
➔ **Need for raising awareness**
- **Good opportunity to build on this**



<http://carbonmarketwatch.org/a-beginners-guide-to-namas/>