

NAMAs and how is civil society engagement important for their success

The case of the NAMAs in the waste sector in Costa Rica

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The opportunity

NAMAs can be a powerful policy tool to drive investment to climate mitigation policies.



Some Obstacles

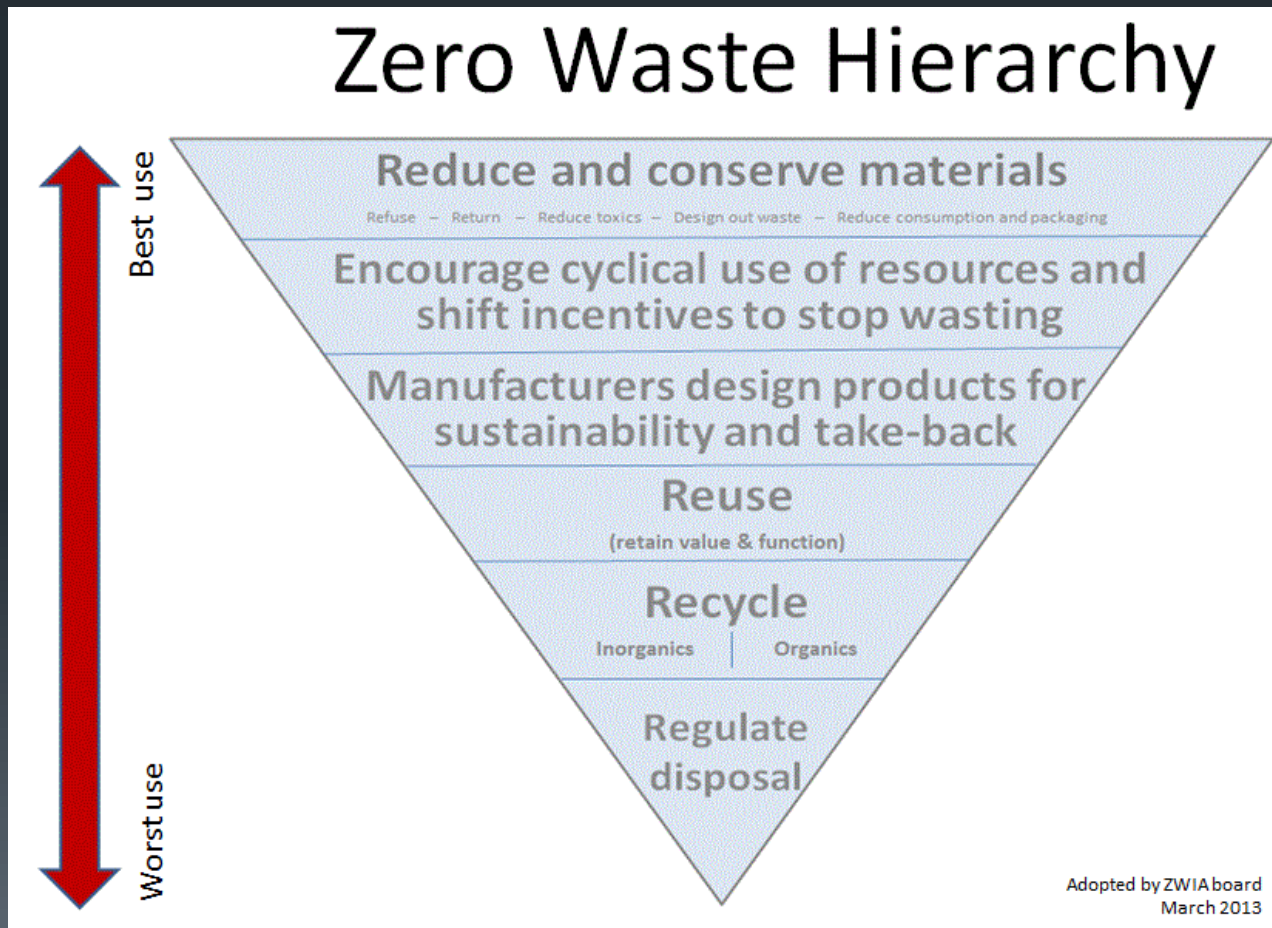
- NAMAs have no environmental integrity criteria and no accountability mechanisms.
- A deep lack of information about what NAMAs are, how they operate, where the information is and how the participation mechanisms work (no stakeholder involvement).



The case of Costa Rica

- The waste sector represents a major opportunity to mitigate climate change and with further co-benefits, air pollution reduction, jobs and empowerment of communities.
 - Plan to “rehearse” new productive practices that would cut emissions with the support of the NAMAs.
 - Still being drafted.

This should be the criteria for the waste sector





What did NAMAs propose?

- General Proposal* of actions to deal with solid waste management emissions where only the Industrial sector participated:
 - Methane capture in three major landfills
 - “Valorization” (recycling) of dry materials
 - Composting and biodigestion of organic waste

**Executive Summary written by CCAP with the support of GIZ.*



Cement Kilns enter the Scene?

...And line four

- “evaluation and implementation of advanced technologies for solid waste management and energy use”
 - using “promising technologies” like MBT (GIZ Costa Rica are vocal proponents of biological stabilisation of waste at MBT plants, *“followed by (eventual) use of the rejected fraction as fuel for cement kilns”*)



Waste to cement kilns: a bad idea that no one knows about!

- Environmental considerations to reject this proposal: Waste as Fuel for cement kilns: a growing problem in Central America.
 - Residual waste is converted into Refuse-Derived-Fuel
- Local communities impacted: Guatemala, México, El Salvador



How did we get there?

- No civil society participation
- Only participation from the Industry
- Complex governance of Municipalities considered a handicap for obtaining finance, and not planning to do anything about it.



Conclusions

- NAMAs have a great potential to finance good practices in the waste sector, far from false solutions.
- There is a need to empower stakeholders both to be consulted in the development of NAMAs and to access the resources needed to develop NAMAs that are people's centred.
- Let's not rely on misleading concepts. Biomass and waste cannot be the new coal because they are not clean energy, neither renewable.

By changing the way we deal with waste, we also change society.

