

# Current Status of the NAMAs

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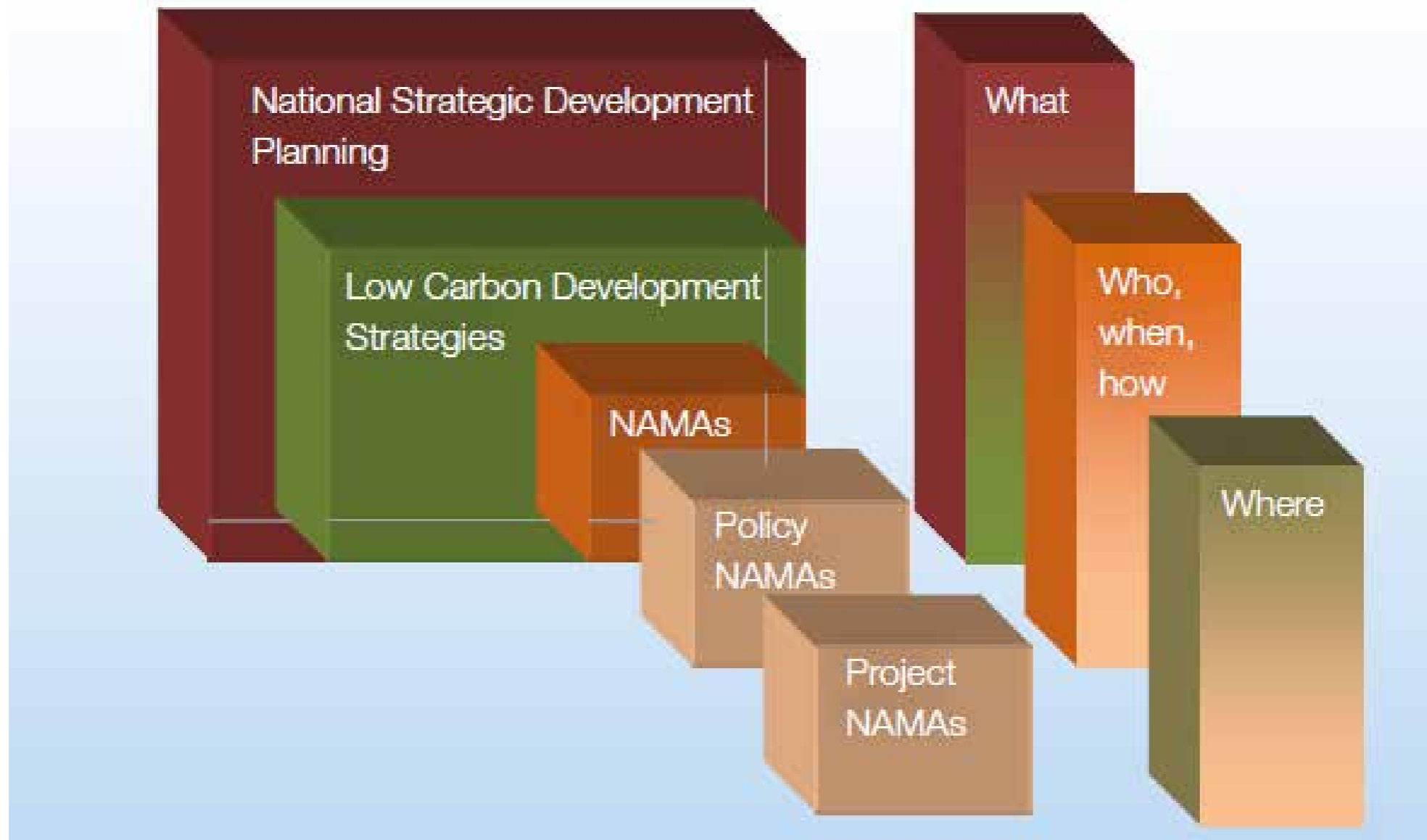
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# 1. LCDS and NAMAs - development planning



- National development planning includes goal-setting and definition of strategies to attain those goals, identifying strategic areas of focus, nation-wide policies and budgeting, sectoral plans and specific initiatives to address social issues, health, transport, energy, education and many other pressing development aspects.

## LCDS and NAMAs - development planning

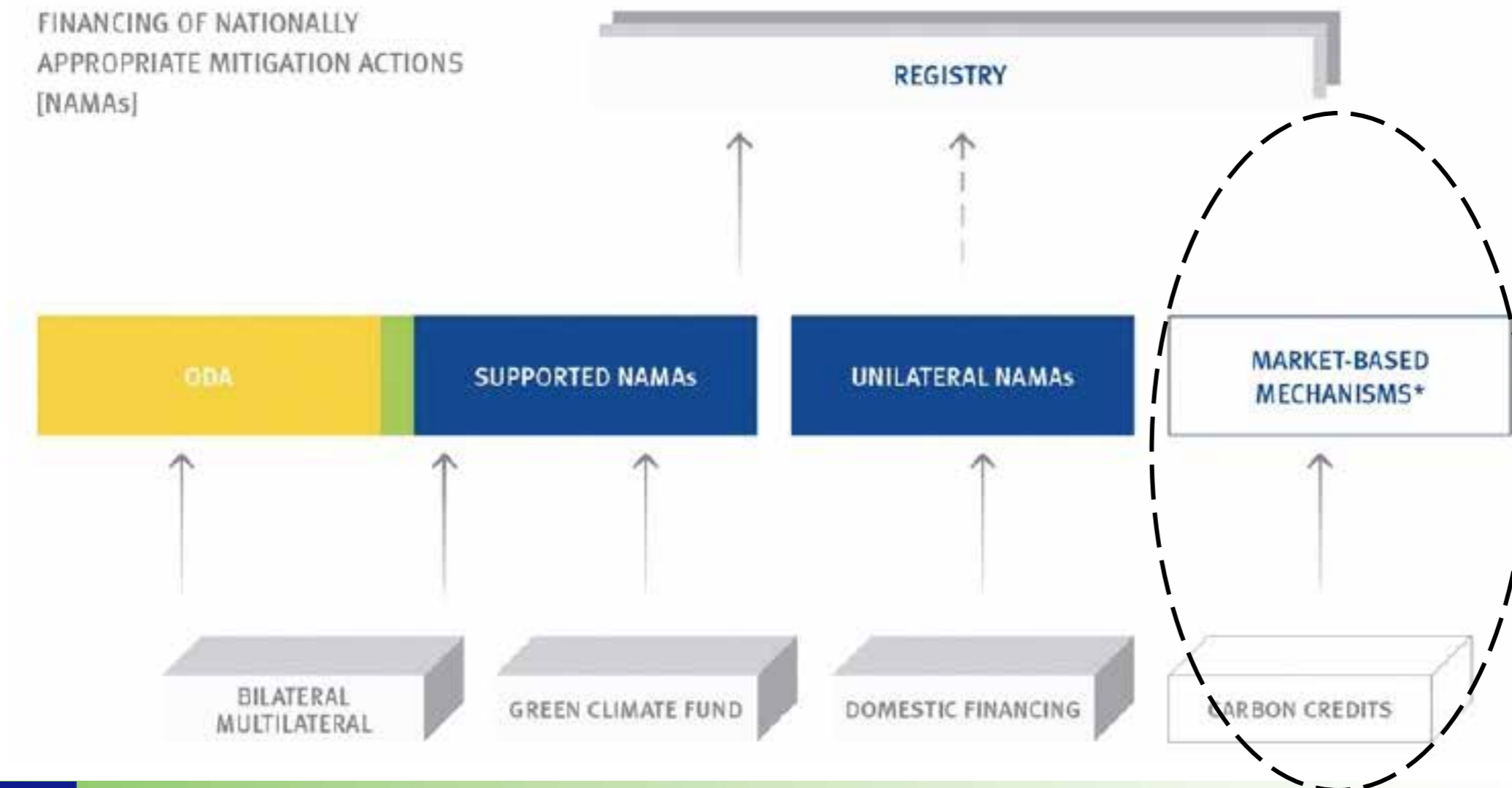
- The development of a low carbon strategy requires a balanced focus on the *process of government coordination*, stakeholder involvement and the *result in the form of a strategy document* that is not separate from the general national development strategy.
  - national options and prioritized actions for low carbon development in the mid- and long term
  - sector-specific options and prioritized actions for reductions of GHGs
  - a roadmap on how to implement the priority options nationally and sector specifically
- The process will be based on coordinated government leadership and involve:
  - a multi-stakeholder process engaging government,
  - at sub-national levels and private and civil society
  - players from the beginning of the process
- mainstreaming of low carbon strategy elements into national development planning processes
- a low carbon development strategy, roadmap or other relevant national framework

## LCDS and NAMAs - development planning

- Some common elements in the LCDS preparation process are likely to be:
  - description of the socio-economic, demographic and geographical context for low carbon development
  - assessment of existing GHG emissions by sector and expected emissions in the mid- and long term
  - assessment of technology options in priority sectors
  - analysis of implementation opportunities for options for low carbon development in relevant sectors
- A number of countries have existing institutional structures to coordinate climate change activities. Such structures should logically be the starting point for LCDS and NAMA activities but it is important that the ministries responsible for national development planning are closely integrated to ensure that LCDS activities are rooted in the regular national processes and not running as a parallel “climate exercise” .

# NAMAs Typology

- The NAMAs are the vehicle to implement the strategy
- According to its typology they could be characterized as:
  - Own supported, supported and NAMAs crediting.



## 2. Main outcomes for NAMAs after Durban

- The Conference of Parties (COP) appreciates the submission of ideas for NAMAs by developing countries, and continues to invite Parties to submit more. The discussion on what defines a NAMA continues in an open inclusive process, respecting that the current submissions display a wide variety of actions. Moreover, the COP requests the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) to develop general guidelines on domestic MRV for unilateral NAMAs
- The COP asks the Secretariat to make a prototype of a registry, primarily aimed at match making between donors and recipients of NAMA support. It should be operated by the Secretariat and should be flexible so as not to impose any restrictions on NAMAs – again respecting the wide variety found in submissions.
- There could be a link between the registry and the new multilateral climate finance architecture.
- In the new biennial update reports, the COP asks Parties to report basic information on NAMAs, and on their approach to domestic MRV.

## NAMAs submitted to the UNFCCC

- By the end of 2011 47 countries had been submitted their NAMAs to the UNFCCC.
- The NAMAs diversity submitted by the countries is very broad, however the majority of them are "statement of intentions". Nevertheless, those varies from:
  - Mitigation goals
  - Strategies
  - Policies and projects
- After the COP in Durban the Secretariat requested to the Parties new submissions on NAMAs, which should emphasizes on the type of NAMAs and the type of support required for its development and implementation.
- By April 2012, Egypt, Malawi and Swaziland had responded to the (Durban) invitation by submitting NAMAs to the UNFCCC. By August, Israel has submitted its submission



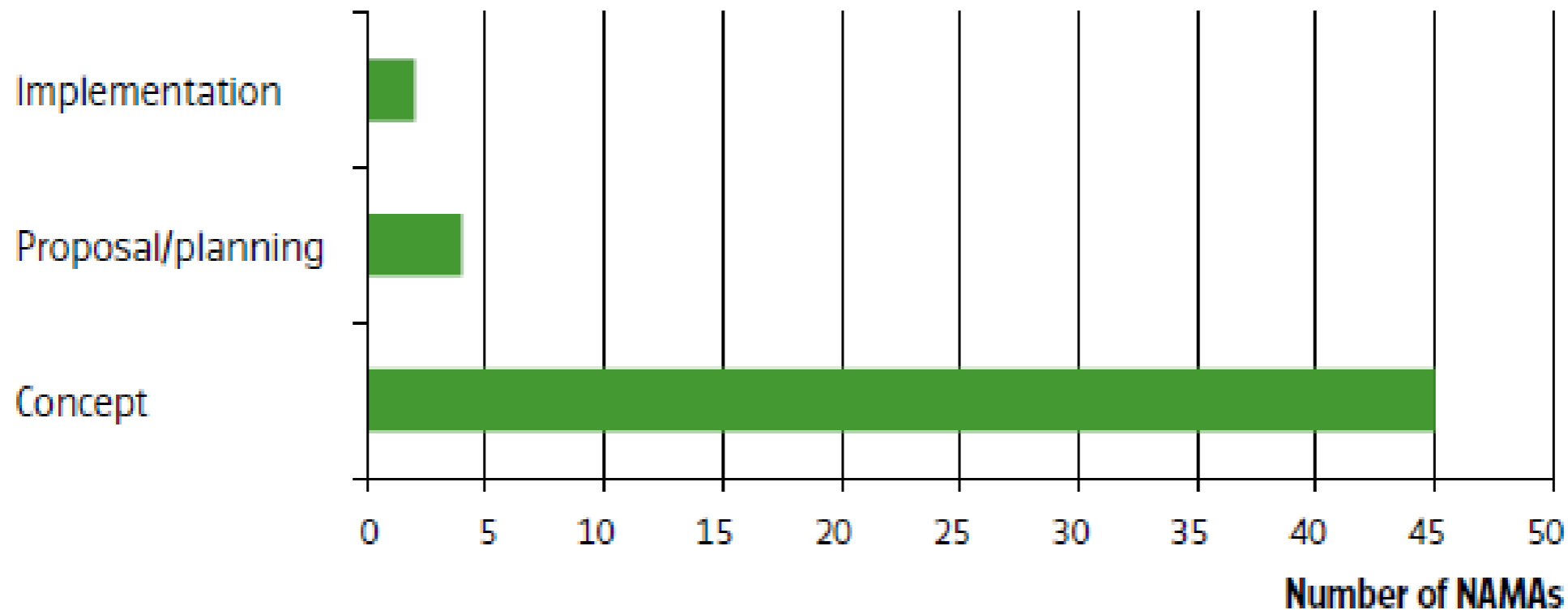


# Overview of NAMA submissions to the UNFCCC

Type	Unilateral NAMAs	Supported NAMAs	Not available
Emission Targets	<b>Climate neutrality</b> Maldives	Bhutan, <b>Costa Rica</b> , Papua New Guinea	
	<b>Below business as usual</b> Indonesia, Israel, Korea, Singapore	<b>Brazil, Chile, Mexico</b> , Papua New Guinea, South Africa	
	<b>Below base year</b> Republic of Moldova	<b>Antigua and Barbuda</b> , Marshall Islands	
	<b>Emissions per GDP</b> China, India		
Strategies and Plans		Afghanistan, Georgia, Madagascar, Maldives, Mauritius, <b>Mexico</b> , Sierra Leone	Algeria, Ivory Coast, Eritrea, Israel, Sierra Leone, Togo
Policies and programmes	<b>Argentina</b> , Botswana, <b>Colombia</b> , Ghana	<b>Argentina</b> , Botswana, <b>Brazil</b> , Central African Republic, Chad, <b>Chile, Colombia</b> , Ghana, Jordan, Madagascar, Sierra Leone, Tunisia, <b>Mexico, Peru</b> , South Africa	Armenia, Benin, Cameroon, Congo, Ivory Coast, Eritrea, Gabon, Indonesia, Macedonia, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, <b>Peru</b> , San Marino, Sierra Leone, Tajikistan, Togo
Projects	Ghana, Ethiopia	Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Ethiopia, Ghana, Jordan, Madagascar, Sierra Leone, Tunisia, <b>Mexico, Peru</b>	Benin, Cambodia, Cameroon, Congo, Gabon, Macedonia, Mongolia, Morocco, Sierra Leone

# Which is the state of NAMAs development?

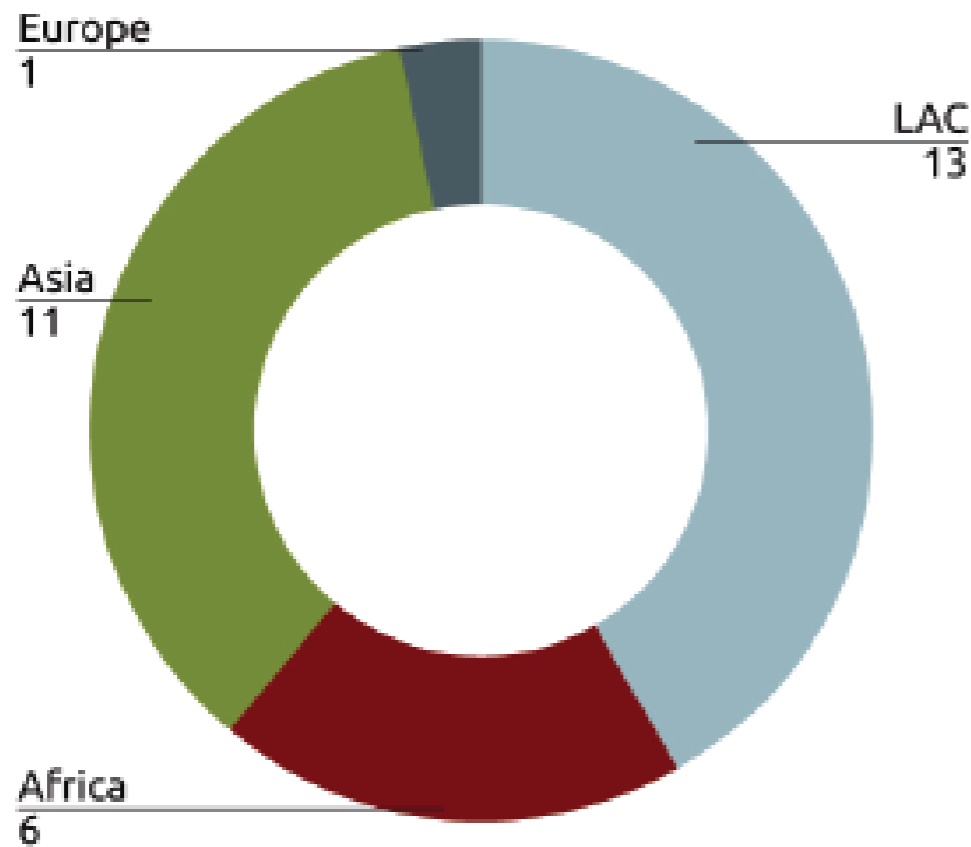
## Stage



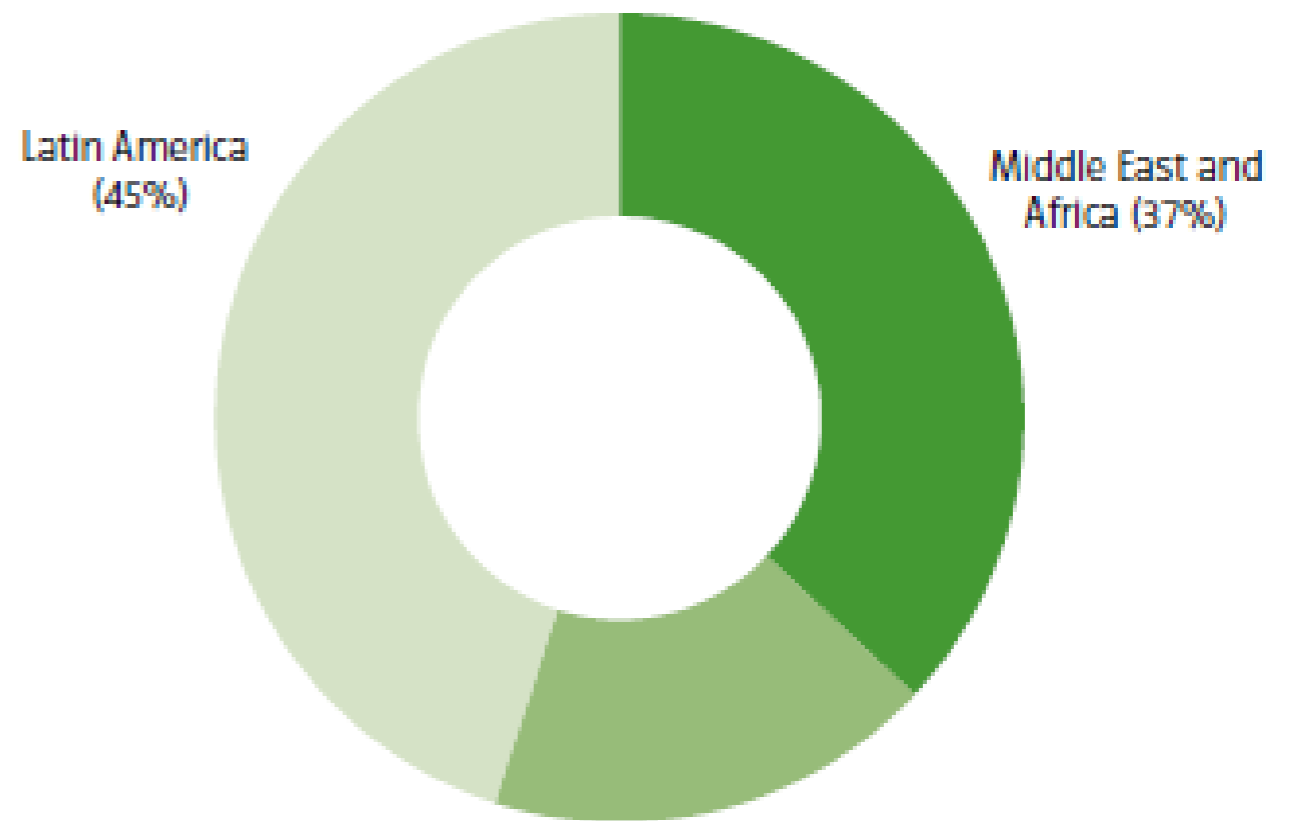
- According to the classification of the yearly NAMA database report, which is elaborated by Ecofys:
  - There are 2 initiatives in implementation phase. One in the Housing sector of Mexico and the other one is on Renewable Energy in South Africa (energy supply).
- The majority of the available funding is allocated to “NAMA Readiness activities”.

# Regional NAMA distribution

- The increase of the NAMA development in the LAC region from 2010 to nowadays has been significant.
- The LAC region has the leadership in the development of NAMA with its 22 NAMA proposals.



2011



2012

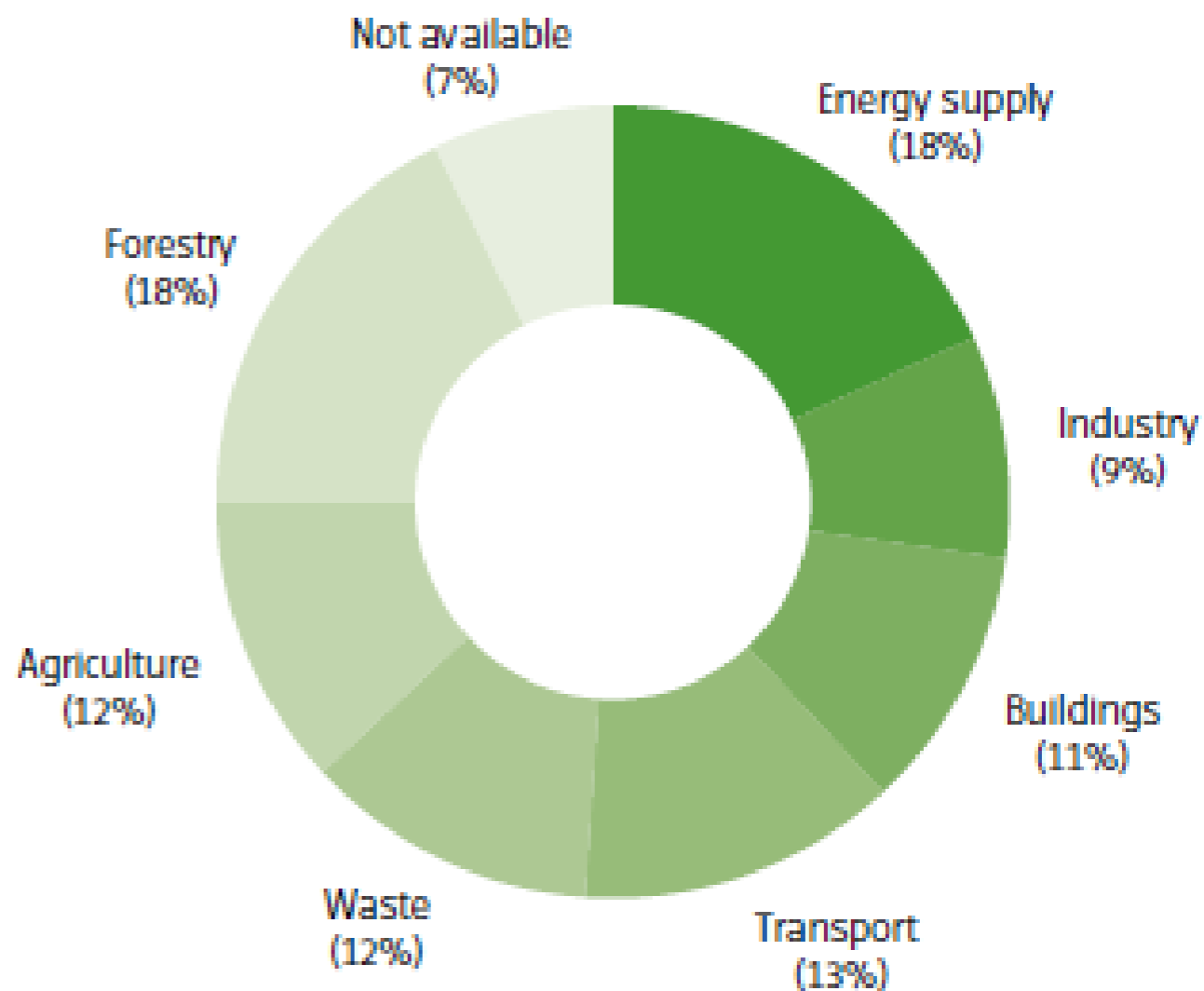
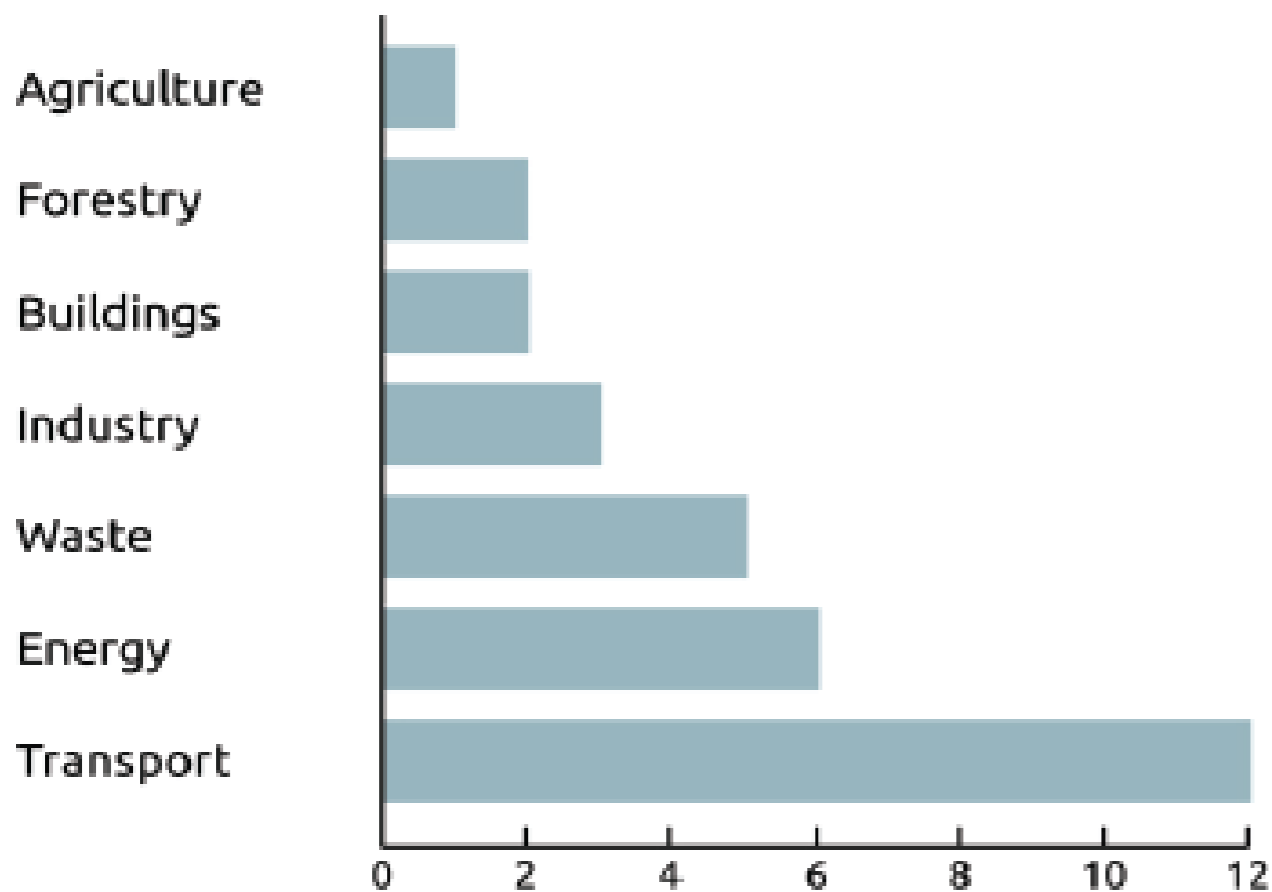
Asia (18%)

## Type of NAMAs proposed in the LAC and the Caribbean regions

Description		Description	
NAMA title	Country Name	Sector	Sub-sector/focus area
Comprehensive mobility plan for Belo Horizonte	Brazil	Transport	Public transport, Non-moto
Developing a solid waste inventory and identifying NAMA options	Peru	Waste	Solid waste management, M
E-mobility readiness plan	Chile	Transport	Passenger vehicles
Efficient lighting: a NAMA proposal	Peru	Buildings, Indust	Energy efficiency, Energy ef
Electric vehicles NAMA	Colombia	Transport	Public transport, Passenger
Enhancing vehicle renovation in Mexico	Mexico	Transport	Road cargo
Improving the efficiency of electric motors used in industry and mining	Chile	Industry	Energy efficiency
Incentivize electricity generation with geothermal energy	Chile	Energy supply	Renewable energy (geothe
Incentivize energy efficiency in copper mining	Chile	Industry	Energy efficiency
Integrated improvement of transit management	Chile	Transport	Urban planning and Transit
Modernization of freight train infrastructure	Argentina	Transport	Rail cargo
NAMA based on the Federal Mass Transit Programme	Mexico	Transport	Public transport, Urban plan
NAMA for sustainable housing in Mexico	Mexico	Buildings	Energy efficiency(residenti
NAMA in renewable energy and energy efficiency	Barbados	Energy supply	Renewable energy (unspec
NAMAs in the Costa Rican coffee sector	Costa Rica	Agriculture	Crops (incl. NO2 from fertil
National plan for freight transport: NAMA pilot study	Colombia	Transport	Road cargo
Optimization of the conventional bus system in Mexico City	Mexico	Transport	Public transport
Process improvement in the cement industry	Chile	Industry	Process emissions
Programme for afforestation	Chile	Forestry	
Programme for energy efficiency in the transport sector in Chile	Chile	Transport	Road cargo
Programme to support a sustainable modal shift in transport	Chile	Transport	Non-motorized transport
Renewable energy programme	Chile	Energy supply	Renewable energy (unspec
Sustainable management of forests and recovery of native forests	Chile	Forestry	Afforestation, Forest manag

# NAMAs – Sectoral Analysis

- The majority of the NAMAs proposed are for the energy supply and forestry, followed by the Transport, Waste and Agriculture sectors. Nevertheless there is an important growth in the Forestry, Housing and energy supply sectors.
- There are 54 initiatives identified in the NAMA database. 24 were increased since 2011!



2011

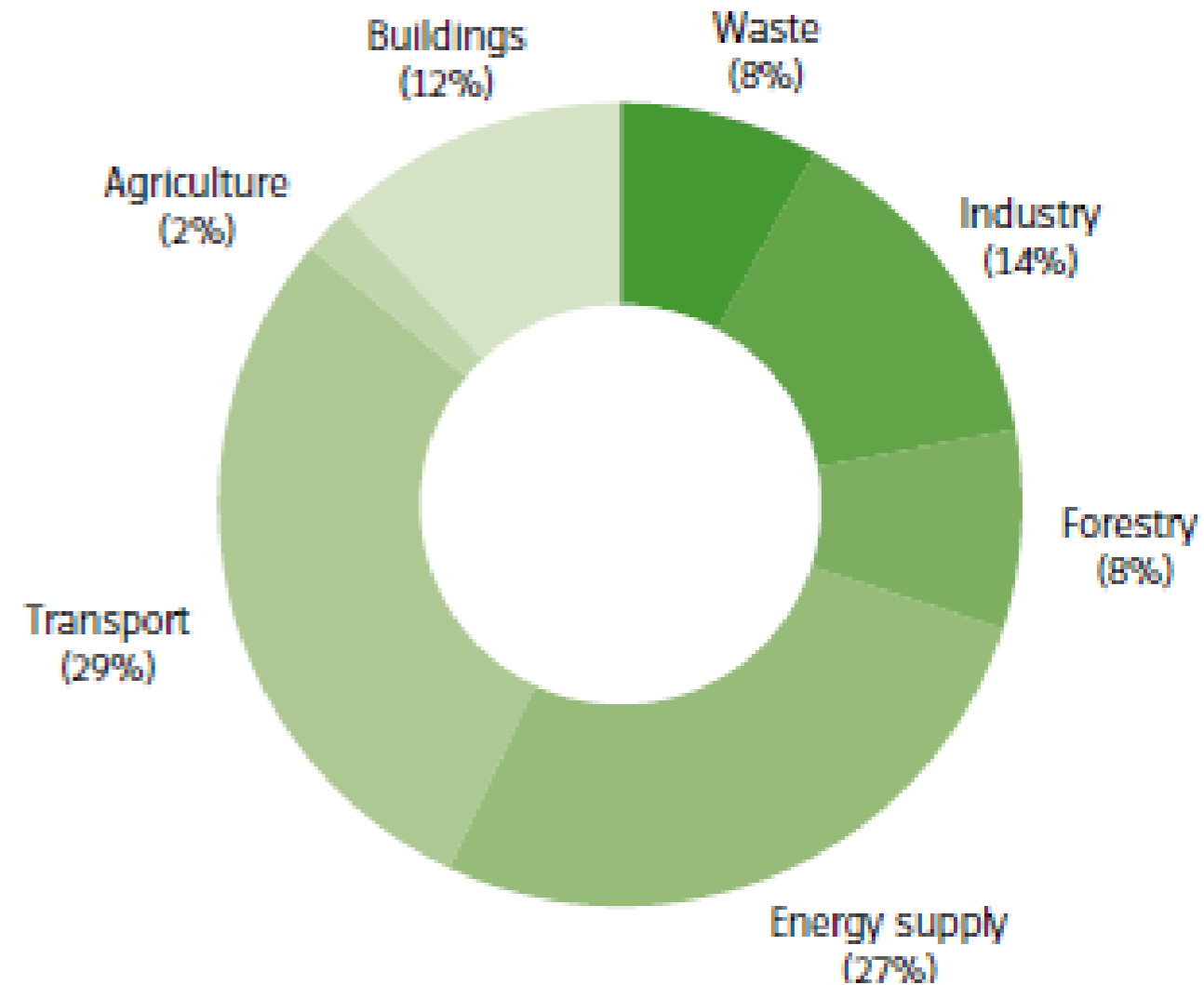
2012

# Type of NAMAs proposed in the LAC region

Country	Sector	Objective	Stage of NAMA development
Barbados	Energy supply	To promote renewable energy and energy efficiency in Barbados, thus reducing the country's dependency from imported fossil fuels.	Proposal
Peru	Building	Reduction of energy consumption through the implementation of more <b>efficient lighting</b> technologies in the residential, industrial and public services sectors.	Concept
Mexico	Transport	Provision of complementary support to the federal mass transit programme.	Proposal
Peru	Waste	Development of a concept to support energy and <b>energy efficiency measures</b> in residential housing.	Proposal
Chile	Transport	Development and implementation of an e-mobility readiness plan.	Concept
Colombia	Transport	Building of planning and implementation capacity to develop NAMAs in the transport sector.	Proposal
Costa Rica	Agriculture	Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Action in the Coffee Sector. Reduction of GHG emissions of the agricultural sector by up to 15% through the implementation of GHG mitigation technologies in	Proposal

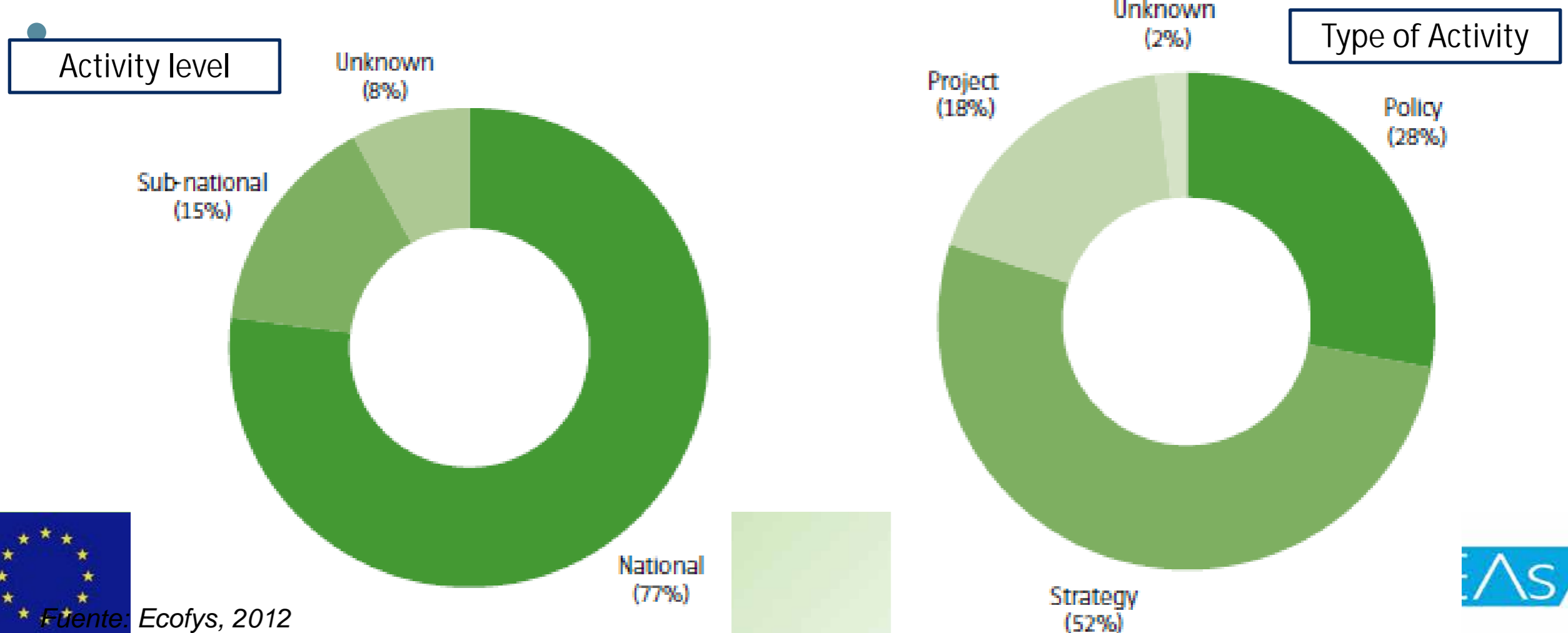
# NAMA Sectoral distribution

- **Transport** represents the 30% of the NAMAs.
- Supply energy represents the 27%, especially the wind and solar energy. Followed by the Building sector which represents the 12% of the NAMA database.
- It is important to highlight the number of activities proposed as EE, which is splitted in the Building and Industrial sector.
- There are few NAMAs in development in the Forestry and Agriculture sectors. Although many countries have included in their submissions.
- The analysis of the NAMA database clearly indicates that only 1/3 of the submissions submitted by the countries is in the development phase.



# Type of NAMA scope

- The majority of the NAMAs submitted have a **national scope**. This clearly demonstrates the participation level of the governments.
- Very few NAMAs have a sub-national scope. However, there are several NAMAs which are implemented at local level (public massive transport)
- Policies and strategies account as the 80% of the NAMAs included in the NAMA database. Moreover, the majority of the NAMAs emphasizes the transformative action in the long run.





# Thanks for your attention

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<http://namapipeline.org/>

[www.uneprisoe.org](http://www.uneprisoe.org)