



# Key Elements for the Elaboration and Design of NAMAs

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Kingston, 26 of September 2012

# Outline

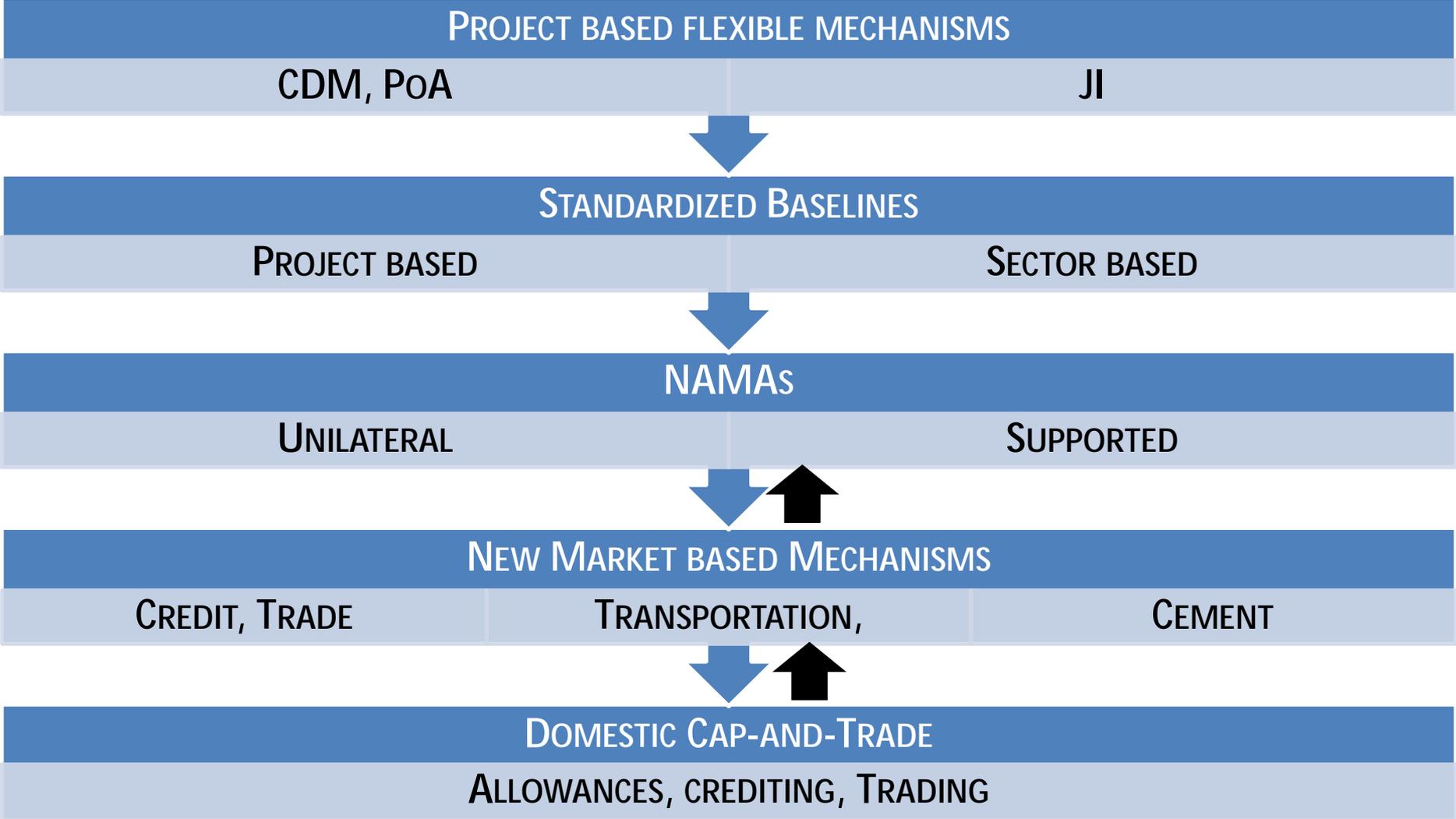
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- NAMA Concept
- Status of NAMAs
- Identification of NAMAs
- NAMA Design Elements
- Reporting Mechanisms
- Some Considerations...
- Example: Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions in the Energy Generation and End-Use Sectors in Peru

# From CDM to Scaled Up Mitigation



# NAMA Concept

- The Concept of Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions was introduced in the Bali Action Plan in 2007 (Decision 1 CP/13)
  - “Enhanced national/international action on mitigation of climate change” including “Nationally appropriate mitigation actions by developing country Parties in the context of sustainable development, supported and enabled by technology, financing and capacity-building, in a measurable, reportable and verifiable manner”

- Cancun Agreements reached on December 11 2010
  - Parties further agreed that “developing country Parties will take nationally appropriate mitigation actions in the context of sustainable development, supported and enabled by technology, financing and capacity-building, aimed at achieving a deviation in emissions relative to ‘business as usual’ emissions in 2020.” (Paragraph 48)
  - Differentiation between NAMAs domestically supported (unilateral NAMAs) and internationally supported (supported NAMAs) both are subject to be domestically MRV but the latter, will be subject to international MRV.
- Third concept not officially recognized but highly discussed “Credited NAMAs”
- “NMM” “to enhance the cost-effectiveness of, and to promote, mitigation actions”.

# Status of NAMAs

- 50 developing countries have submitted NAMAs to the UNFCCC
- Most NAMAs submitted request international support
- 8 NAMAs in LAC: Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Mexico, Peru
- Antigua and Barbuda:

*“On the basis of financial and technical support from the international community [...] voluntarily undertake nationally appropriate, measurable and verifiable actions aimed at reducing further its already minuscule ghg emissions by 25% below 1990 levels by 2020.”*

# Different types of targets

- Economy-wide quantified emission reduction targets in absolute amounts;
- Carbon intensity targets;
- Deviation from the 'business as usual' (BAU) emission level, including renewable energy and energy efficiency goals, sustainable forest management and enhancing forest carbon sinks;
- Individual mitigation measures involving a variety of sectors, reflecting Parties' individual circumstances.

# Different scopes

In terms of scope, the NAMAs presented covered the following issues:

- (a) National-level goals, including emission reductions below 'business as usual' emissions, emission reductions below the base year and a carbon intensity target;
- (b) Sectoral programmatic NAMAs such as renewable energy and energy efficiency targets;
- (c) Individual projects, including at the community level.
- *"S-NAMA" – "CW-AMA"*

# Diverse range of sectors

- agriculture,
- land use, land-use change and forestry,
- energy, transport, residential and commercial buildings
- waste
- industry

# Diverse policies and measures

Policy instruments and tools presented included:

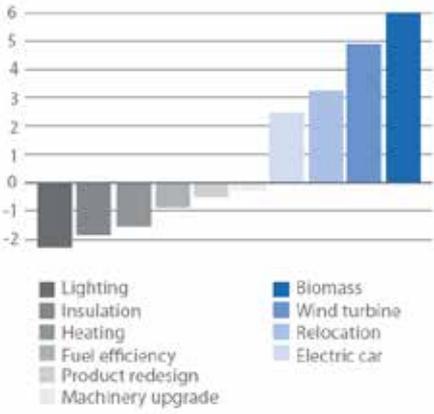
- pilot programmes;
- energy efficiency standards in the building and transport sectors;
- appliance labelling and provision of subsidies;
- 'green mortgages' for low-income housing;
- phasing out small inefficient power plants, inefficient cement and steel plants and replacement of incandescent light bulbs with compact fluorescent ones;
- removing fuel subsidies;
- appropriate taxation policies

# Identification of NAMAs

Top Down *versus* Bottom up Approach

# Top Down

## STEP 1: Identify Priority Mitigation and Adaptation Technology Options



## STEP 2: Assess Key Barriers to Technology Diffusion

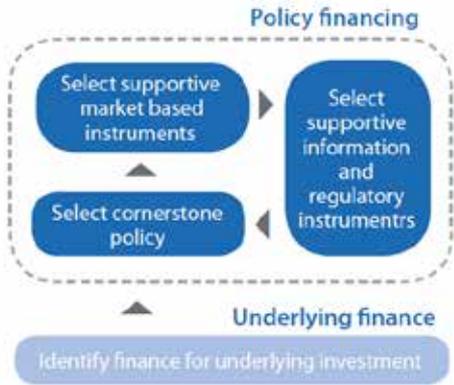
Barriers to technology diffusion	
Behavioural barriers	X
Institutional barriers	X
Regulatory barriers	X
Financial barriers	X
Technical barriers	X

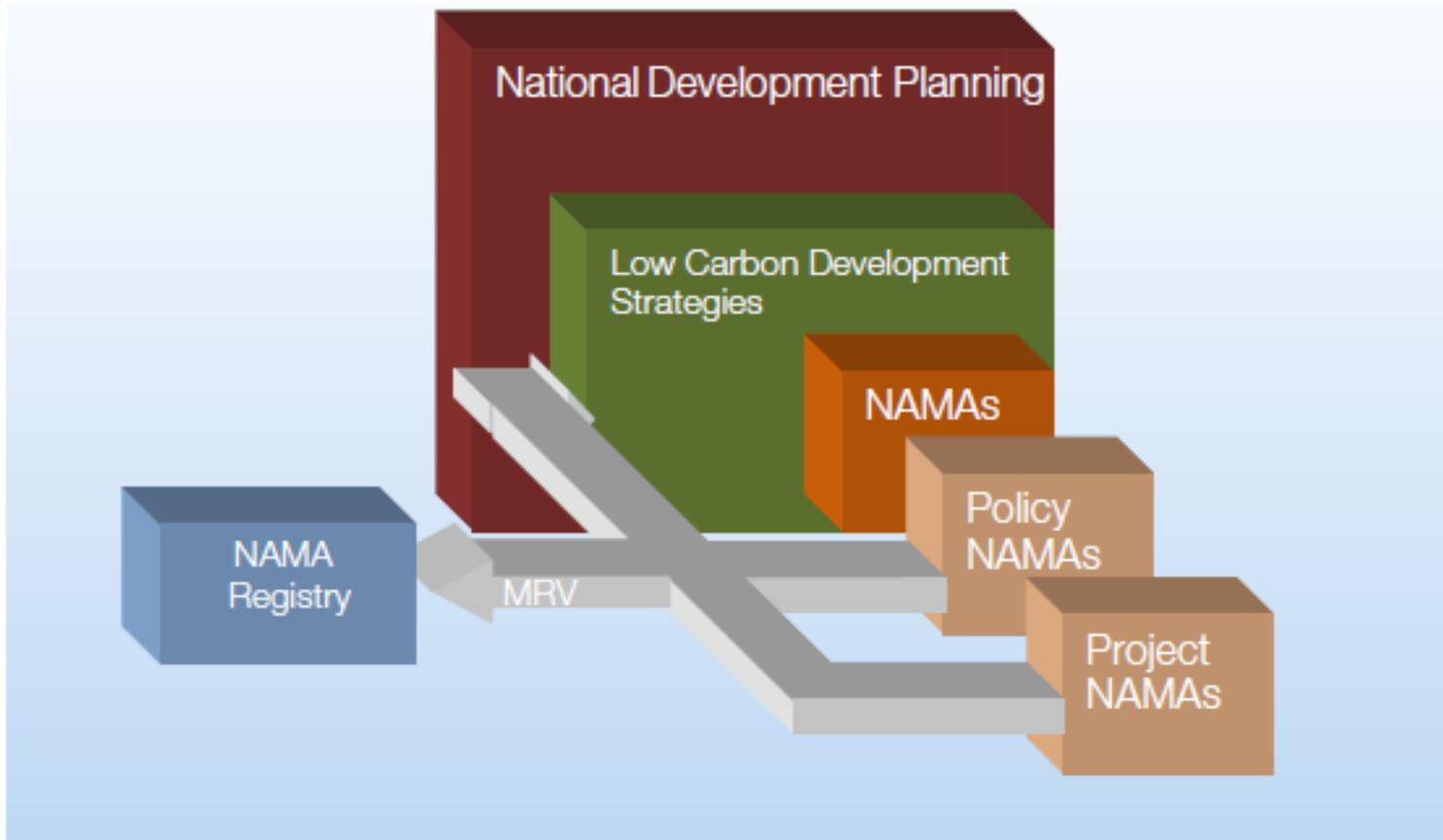
## STEP 4: Select Financing Options to Create an Enabling Policy Environment

This will result in a blend of different public and private funds

Barriers to technology diffusion	
Public funds	X
Environmental market finance	X
Private funds	X

## STEP 3: Determine Appropriate Policy Mix





Source: URC, UNDP 2012

# Bottom up

- NAMAs identified by the sector
- Existing Programs with climate change mitigation benefits
- Energy Programs
- Identified PoAs?
- ....

# Design Elements

- Selection of the mitigation actions
- stakeholder consultations
- establishment of the baseline
- definition of the boundary (geographic and sector or sub-sector)
- evaluation of emission reductions potential
- establishment of the timeframe to achieve the projected emission reductions
- definition of the MRV system
- selection of the appropriate instruments for its implementation

# Principal Reporting Mechanisms

- Biennial update reports (BURs) (agreed in Durban)
  - First BURs due by December 2014
    - Update of national GHG inventories
    - National inventory report
    - Information on mitigation actions, needs and support received
  - The GEF will provide funding for the first BURs
  - International Consultation and Analysis (ICA)
  - LDCs and SIDS may submit BURs at their discretion
- NAMA registry
  - [NAMAs seeking support for preparation](#)

# Example

## Peru Energy Target

Modify the national energy matrix so that non-conventional renewable energy and hydro energy represent at least 40% of the total energy consumed in the country - This is to be achieved through the combination of the use of renewable energy (solar, wind, biomass, tidal and geothermal) and increased energy efficiency to reduce the use of fossil fuels. This will represent an emission reduction in this sector of approximately 28% in relation to the year 2000, potentially avoiding the emission of 7 M TCo<sub>2e</sub>.

# UNDP-GEF

## Programme to support the preparation and implementation of Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions in the Energy Generation and End-Use Sectors in Peru

Project Component	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs
1. Business-as-usual GHG emission baseline	Established national and sub-national GHG emission BAU reference baseline for the energy generation and end – use sectors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Established sub-national (at the Regional level) and sub-sectoral GHG inventories for the energy generation and end-use sectors</li><li>- Established and operational national and sub-national energy GHG inventory system</li><li>- Defined and established national and sub national reference baseline for the energy generation and end-use sector and sub sectors</li></ul>

Project Component	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs
<p>2. Mitigation options for the energy generation and end-use sectors</p>	<p>Prioritized feasible NAMAs are funded and implemented</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Developed and published detailed marginal abatement cost curves for the energy generation and end-use sector</li> <li>- Completed comprehensive barrier analysis for mitigation options in the energy generation and end-use sector</li> <li>- Identified and analyzed national appropriate mitigation actions               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Prioritized feasible NAMAs</li> <li>- Established and validated national voluntary emission reduction targets in the energy generation and end-use sector and sub-sectors</li> </ul> </li> <li>- Fully capable and qualified private and public sector entities in the implementation of climate change mitigation programmes</li> <li>- Fully capable and qualified private and public sector entities in the design of mitigation programmes, and in the identification and sourcing of funding for such programmes.</li> <li>- Completed Factsheets of potential NAMAs in the energy generation and end-use sector</li> <li>- Four designed programs or projects for the implementation of selected prioritized feasible NAMAs in the energy generation and end-use sub-sectors</li> </ul>

Project Component	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs
<p>3. Design and implementation of NAMAs in the energy generation and end-use sectors</p>	<p>Entities in the various energy generation and end-use sectors are implementing identified feasible NAMAs and contributing to the achievement of Peru's voluntary mitigation target</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Developed and enforced national strategy for the implementation of mitigation actions in the selected energy generation and end-use sub- sectors.</li> <li>- Established and operational multi-sectoral policy dialogues on potential instruments for the implementation of NAMAs in the energy end-use sectors</li> <li>- Defined and approved policy and financial tools to support the implementation of the mitigation actions programme in the energy generation and end-use sector, including fiscal incentives, feed in tariffs, concessional credits, guarantee facility and other options.</li> <li>- Established and operational coordination mechanism between energy generation and end-use sub sector stakeholders</li> <li>- Established public/private partnerships for the implementation of NAMAs</li> <li>- Analyzed, published and disseminated lessons learned from the implementation of the pilot NAMAs</li> <li>- Established and operational mechanisms for the implementation of four NAMAs in the energy generation and end-use sector, with at least one NAMA utilizing carbon market mechanisms.</li> <li>- Four implemented NAMAs in the energy generation and end-use sector, with at least one NAMA utilizing carbon market mechanisms.</li> </ul>

Project Component	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs
<p>4. MRV system and national registry for mitigation actions in the energy generation and end-use sectors</p>	<p>Accurate measurement and accounting of actual GHG emission reductions from mitigation actions in the energy end-use sectors</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Established and operational national registry mechanism for mitigation actions in the energy end-use sector</li> <li>- Established and operational coordination mechanism between the MINEM and the MINAM for emission reduction accounting in the energy generation and end-use sector</li> <li>- Key parameters (quantitative and qualitative) to be monitored defined for the selected NAMAs.</li> <li>- MRV Committee established for the selected NAMAs</li> <li>- Monitoring plan designed and implemented for the selected NAMAs</li> <li>- Developed National MRV guideline and standard methodologies for the selected subsectors</li> <li>- Designed and implemented MRV system for the selected NAMAs.</li> <li>- Fully capable and qualified local technical professionals in the conduct of MRVs</li> </ul>

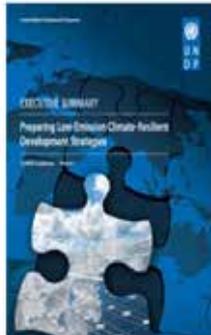
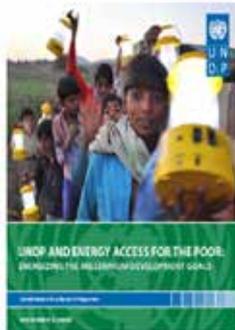
# Some Considerations...

- Measuring co-benefits
- Stakeholder participation (cross-cutting nature of CC and NAMAs – inter ministerial participation – private sector, civil society, academia, etc.)
- Importance and difficulties of establishing baseline scenarios.
- National planning
- Robustness of the MRV system?
- From CDM to NAMA
- The BURs
- Conducive environment for private sector participation
- Combining and sequencing different source of funding
- Guidelines on preparation and implementation of NAMAs?

# UNDP TOOLS

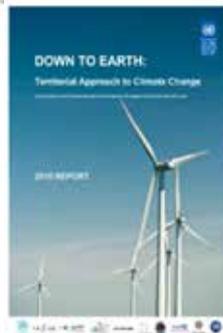
## Document Summary

Access to modern energy services for the poor is about energizing human development. It is a priority for the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and necessary to ending poverty, empowering women and generating opportunities. UNDP aims to reach the poor with modern energy services that boost productive and income-generating activities and protect human health and the environment.



## Document Summary

This report serves as the Executive Summary to a series of manuals and guidebooks that UNDP is offering in support of Low-Emission and Climate-Resilient Development Strategies (LECRDS). It provides a brief outline of the approach and methodologies



## Document Summary

TACC is part of a partnership between the United Nations and sub-national governments for fostering climate friendly development at the sub-national level. This partnership is a collaborative effort involving UNDP, UNEP and eight associations of regions.

## Document Summary

Integrated climate change planning - a how-to guide for local and regional policy-makers on planning a low-carbon future. This document focuses on the importance of full engagement of sub-national authorities to comprehensively address climate change and suggests that taking the necessary action to tackle climate change will be more effective if it helps address local development issues.

[http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/librarypage/environment-energy/low\\_emission\\_climateresilientdevelopment.html](http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/librarypage/environment-energy/low_emission_climateresilientdevelopment.html)

## Document Summary

This brochure succinctly outlines the structure, objectives and support mechanisms established for the LECB Programme – A global initiative to support Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMA), Low Emission Development Strategies (LEDS), and Measuring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) as part of the UNDP's larger Green, Low-Emission and Climate-Resilient Development Strategies.



## Blending Climate Finance through National Climate Funds

This guidebook focuses on the design and establishment of National Climate Funds to support countries to collect, blend, coordinate, and account for climate finance.



## Catalyzing Climate Finance

This guidebook is offered as a primer to countries to enable them to better assess the level and nature of assistance they will require to catalyze climate capital based on their unique set of national, regional and local circumstances.



## Adapting to Climate Change

The report highlights emerging achievements of UNDP-GEF initiatives around the world and explores the future of low-emission climate-resilient development.



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- Develop greenhouse gas (GHG) inventory management systems
- Identify opportunities for nationally appropriate mitigation actions (NAMA)
- Design low emission development strategies (LEDS) in the context of national priorities
- Design systems for measuring, reporting, and verification of proposed actions and means to reduce GHG emissions
- Facilitate the design and adoption of mitigation actions by selected industries in some countries



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# THANK YOU!

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