

Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions

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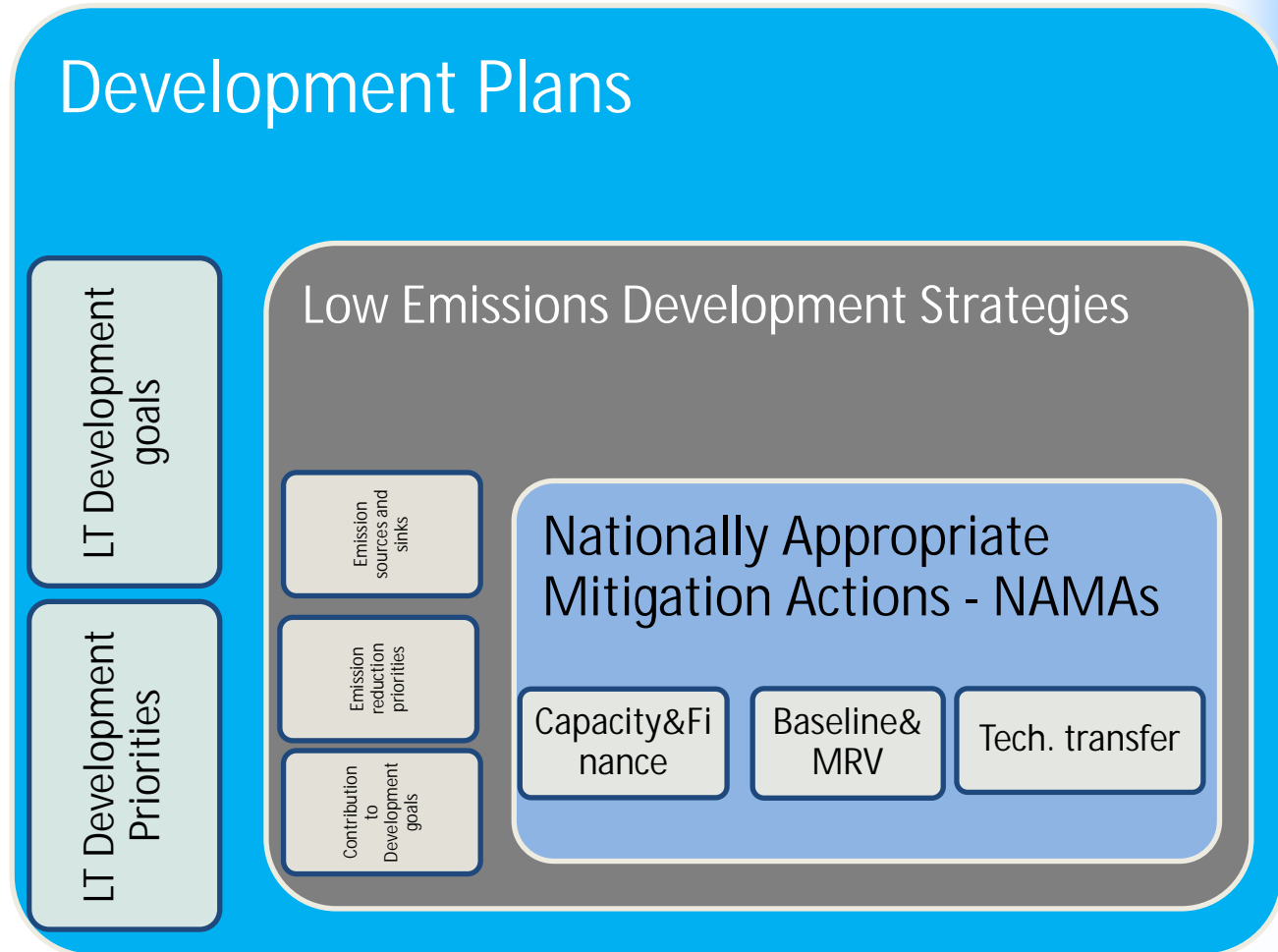
LCDS & NAMAs

- “Policies and measures to protect the climate system against human-induced change should be appropriate for the specific conditions of each Party and should be integrated with national development programmes, taking into account that economic development is essential for adopting measures to address climate change.”

(UNFCCC, Art. 3.4, 1992)

INTEGRATING LOW CARBON STRATEGIES IN SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

- Defining a strategy in context of medium to long term sustainable development plans:
 - Decouple** economic growth from GHG emission growth
 - Reduce the carbon intensity** of the economy
 - Leapfrog the high-carbon development** path of today's business-as-usual trajectory



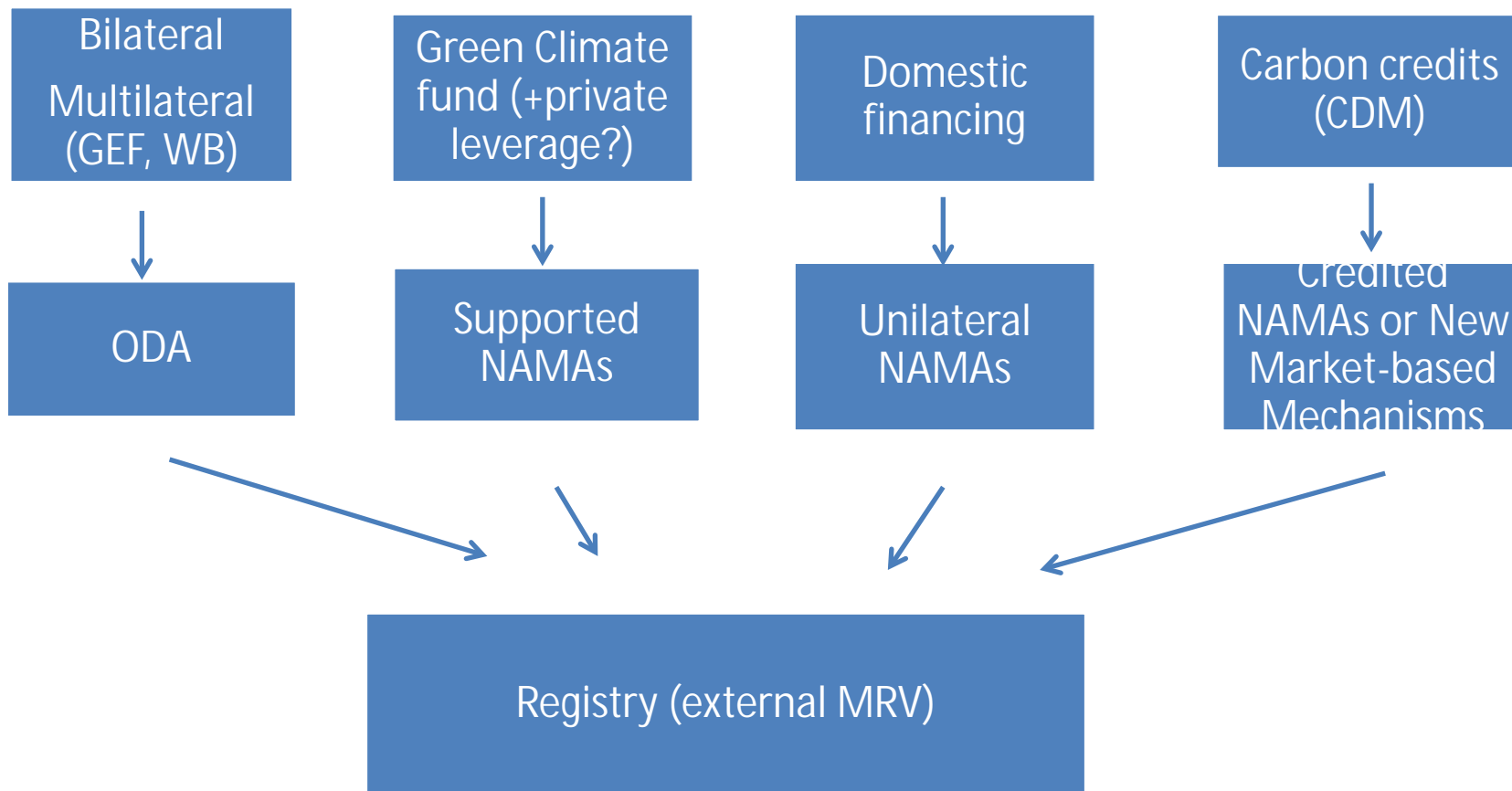
LCS integrated in.

Sustainable Development

Limited progress...

- The definition of what a NAMA is or may be is a prerogative of the country.
- There are currently no formal channels in place for presenting information on proposed NAMAs or available finance, technology and capacity building support;
- Systems and processes for the monitoring of implemented NAMAs and NAMA support remain unclear.

Sources of financing determines NAMA typology



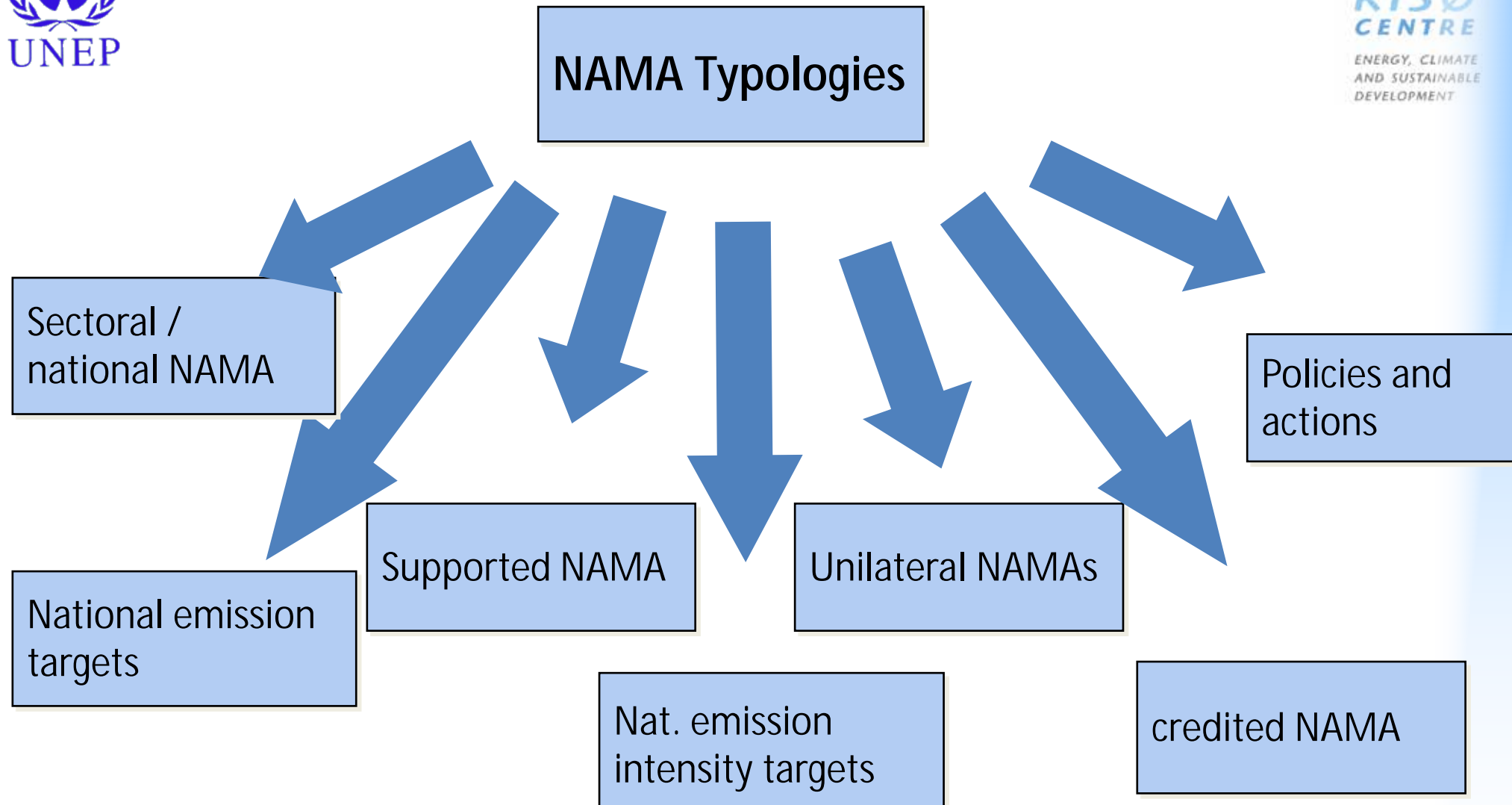
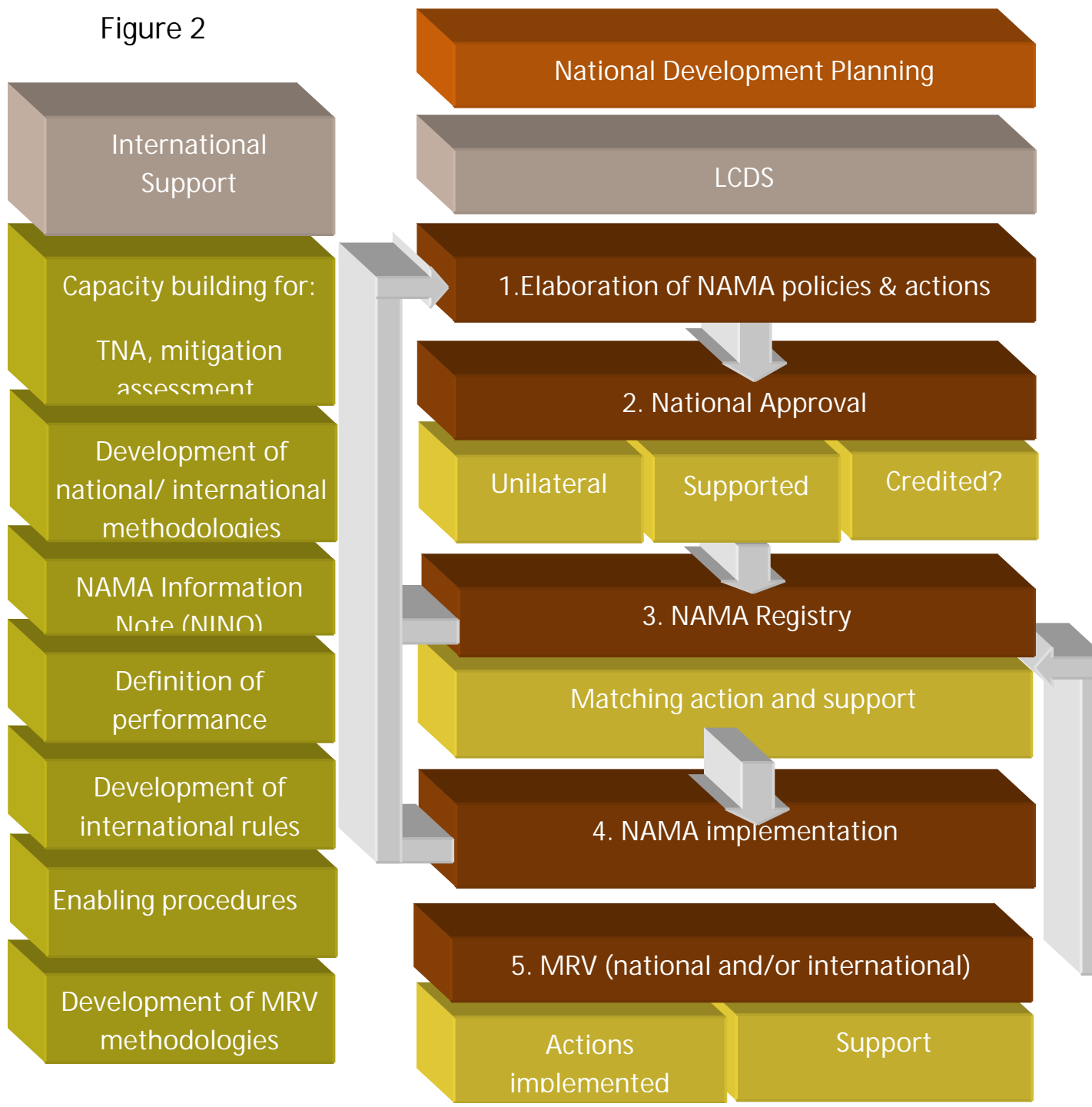


Figure 2



Examples of NAMAs

Policy NAMAs that <i>represent</i> action	Policy NAMAs that <i>require</i> action
Grants	Energy efficiency target
Direct payment	GHG emission target
Fixed payment	Renewable energy target
Additional payment (e.g. feed-in tariffs)	Other quantitative targets/obligations
Public procurement guidelines	GHG emission below BAU level
Tax credit	GHG mitigation target
Tax reduction/exemption	R&D
Variable or accelerated depreciations	Enhancing forest carbon sinks
Building sector standards	Quota obligations
Labelling requirements for low GHG products	
Removing subsidies to non-RE	
Loan schemes	
Guarantee schemes	

Institutions...

For national NAMA oversight, it will probably be necessary to establish a Central Coordinating Unit (CCU) which can handle the following:

- incorporate reporting from all line ministries and their regulatory bodies and keep an updated registry of relevant policies and projects
- report financial flows to policy schemes from both national and international sources (e.g. the Green Climate Fund), including actual disbursements
- collaborate with the line ministries and record the effects of regulatory initiatives compared to baseline scenarios (e.g. policy NAMAs that are actions in themselves)
- oversee the application of relevant methodologies for assessments of emissions reduction from concrete project activities
- support national and international verification teams
- devise principles to avoid double counting of emission reduction for related NAMAs
- build a national emissions inventory system to facilitate biannual update reporting (BUR) to the UNFCCC Secretariat

Formulating a NAMA

- define mitigation actions
 - projects or actions that directly reduce GHG emissions
- determine support actions
 - actions or initiatives towards:
 - overcoming potential barriers to implement MA
 - generate co-benefits: economic, social and environmental

Steps to formulate a NAMA

- Step 1. determination of national and international frame of the NAMA
 - national development and mitigation objectives
- Step 2. Define objectives, identify barriers and prioritize needs
- Step 3. Establish actions based on objectives and barriers
- Step 4. Estimate total emission reductions (CO₂ eq)
 - summarize co-benefits: economic, social and environmental
- Step 5. estimate baseline and define MRV
 - indicators based on objectives of the proposed actions

Step 1. Determination of national and international frameworks for the NAMA

- what is the objective?
- which policy or national program are the proposed actions in line with?
- which sector
- which sources of emissions?
- what mitigation opportunities?

Step 2. Define objectives, identify barriers and prioritize needs

- Establish specific objectives in line with mitigation actions to be implemented
- determine the main difficulties that may hinder or delay the effective and efficient implementation of the MA
- prioritize needs to be satisfied before proposing and designing actions

Step 3. Establish actions based on objectives and barriers

- **Type of action:** mitigation or support?
- **short description:** what and for what
- **objective:** in line with national and international mitigation frameworks
- **quantifiable objective:** amount, quantity, level or intended change to be achieved through the action
- **indicators:** relating to the quantifiable objective
- **co-benefits:** environmental, social or economic
- **roles and responsibilities:** institution responsible for the NAMA and other entities and stakeholders relevant to implement the NAMA
- **timeframe of implementation:**
- **indicative budget and financing:** estimate budget lines to develop each specific actions, including core budget and financing sources

Step 4. Estimate total emission reductions (CO₂ eq)

- add up all GHG emission reductions by each action
- Summarize co-benefits of all actions
 - environmental
 - social
 - economic

Step 5. estimate baseline and define MRV

- establish methodology to estimate baseline according to indentified or defined indicators
- summarize the quantifiable objectives and indicators to measure, report and verify the progress of the actions

Title of the NINO: _____

Country: _____

NAMA Proposal				
Name of Activity				
Proposing Entity/Organization				
Fill in Annex 1.				
Activity information				
Scope of the activity	National Scope	Sectoral Scope	Project/ Programme	
Objective of the activity				
Set of measures to obtain the objective				
Development status of the activity	(<input type="checkbox"/>) planned (<input type="checkbox"/>) in process (<input type="checkbox"/>) nationally approved	(<input type="checkbox"/>) awaiting finance (<input type="checkbox"/>) under implementation (<input type="checkbox"/>) implemented		
Expected start of operation <i>(Month / Year)</i>		Expected duration <i>(Months / Years)</i>		

NAMApipeline.org

Country	Instrument	Sector	Type	Source of financing	Emission reduction goal
Antigua and Barbuda	GHG mitigation target	n.a.	n.a.	External support	GHG emission reduction of 25% below 1990 levels by 2020
Bhutan	GHG mitigation target	All	n.a.	External support	Efforts to remain GHG neutral
Brazil	GHG emission below BAU level	Agriculture and Forests+Renewable energy	Forests+Fuels production+Hydro	Domestic	GHG reduction of 36.1 % - 38.9 % below its BAU emissions in 2020
Chile	GHG emission below BAU level	Agriculture and Forests +Renewable energy +Energy consumption	n.a.	External support	GHG reduction of 20% below its BAU emissions in 2020
China	GHG intensity target+Enhancing forest carbon sinks	Agriculture and Forests +Renewable and Conventional power production	n.a.	Domestic	Reduce CO2 emissions per unit of GDP by 40–45% by 2020 compared to 2005
Colombia	Renewable energy target	Agriculture and Forests+Transport+Waste+Renewable energy+Industrial Production Processes	n.a.	Domestic & external	77% of total electric capacity installed will be from renewable sources and 20 % of fuel consumption from biofuels by 2020.
India	GHG intensity target	n.a.	n.a.	External support	Reduce CO2 emissions (except agriculture) per unit of GDP by 20–25% by 2020 compared to 2005
Indonesia	GHG mitigation target	Agriculture and forests+Renewable energy+Waste+Transpo	Forests+Solid waste+Liquid waste	Domestic	GHG emissions reduction by 26 % by 2020

Israel	GHG emission below BAU level	Renewable energy+Energy consumption	n.a.	Domestic	GHG reduction of 20% below its BAU emissions in 2020
Maldives	GHG intensity target	n.a.	n.a.	External support	Long-term transformational effort to achieve carbon neutrality as a country by 2020
Marshall Islands	GHG mitigation target	n.a.	n.a.	External support	GHG reduction of 40% below 2009 level
Mexico	GHG emission below BAU level	n.a.	n.a.	External support	GHG reduction of 30% below its BAU emissions in 2020
Peru	Renewable energy target+Sustainable forest management (REDD)	Agriculture and forests+Renewable energy+Waste	n.a.	External support	Renewable energy represents at least 33% of total energy used and zero net deforestation by 2020
South Korea	GHG emission below BAU level	n.a.	n.a.		GHG emissions reduction by 30 % below BAU by 2020
Moldova	GHG mitigation target	n.a.	n.a.		GHG emissions reduction by 35 % compared with the base year 1990, by 2020
Singapore	GHG emission below BAU level	n.a.	n.a.		GHG emissions reduction by 16 % below BAU by 2020
South Africa	GHG emission below BAU level	n.a.	n.a.	External support	GHG emissions reduction by 34 % below BAU by 2020

Thanks

More information:

<http://www.uneprisoe.org/>

<http://www.uneprisoe.org/PUBLICATIONS.aspx>

- [A Primer on Framing Nationally Appropriate](#)
- [Mitigation Actions \(NAMAs\) in Developing Countries](#)
- [MRV for NAMAs](#)

<http://namapipeline.org/>

[Early submission of Information to the NAMA Registry](#)
[Prototype](#)