



Existing support schemes for NAMAs

Mauricio Zaballa Romero

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Some needs identified from developing countries

- Overall, there is broad agreement that the increase in NAMA related activities is policy tool for mitigation support.
- **Where progress is most needed**
 - Continued bottom-up exchange on developing and piloting NAMAs highlighting the importance of country driven, flexible approaches.
 - Learning from the long history of development activities especially when moving into the implementation of NAMAs.

Needs identified - Financing NAMAs

- Expectations on (financial) support for implementation of mitigation actions are high. In Copenhagen, developed countries pledged to provide US\$ 30 bln.
 - fast start finance by 2012, and mobilizing US\$ 100bln. in additional climate support annually by 2020
 - (from public and private sources, with a balance between mitigation and adaptation)
- Parties will need to find a balance between donor driven criteria and needs of developing countries.
- Furthermore, there are concerns over what balance between loans and grants will be available with some suggesting that substantial parts of NAMA finance should be on a grant basis.

Some needs identified from the developing countries

- It was often heard that NAMAs should be public sector interventions that use limited public funds to leverage larger private sector investments.
 - How to enable conditions for the private sector to start investing in the mitigation actions.
- It is important to capacity building and awareness raising with governments on how to create conditions for the private sector to start investing in mitigation actions, and ii) credible and clear signals to private sector investors to show why supported NAMAs could be an interesting investment opportunity,

Some needs identified

- Developing country governments require clarity on MRV guidelines and reporting requirements of NAMAs in order to develop credible proposals.
- To date it is not clear how NAMAs should be reported, for example in the Biennial Update Reports or elsewhere. MRV for NAMAs will need to reflect the range of impacts a NAMA can have: direct/indirect impacts, transformation potential, mitigation capacity, and possibly quantification of development benefits.
 - Concrete and clear examples of MRV of different types of NAMAs.
 - Sufficient attention for the MRV of support in order to build trust and ensure credibility of the NAMA concept.

Some needs identified

- Registry. The establishment of a UNFCCC registry is generally seen as a positive initiative and a step towards operationalizing NAMAs.
- It was suggested that national focal points in host countries could be established as a conduit to the registry, to ensure that only nationally approved information is submitted.
- Increased feedback and communication between NAMA practitioners and negotiators to ensure that practical experience is duly reflected in the policy process.

Existing Support Programmes

- Mitigation Action Implementation Network (MAIN)
 - It is a platform of discussion and CB (CCAP/WB)
- Partnership for Market Readiness (PMR)
 - 15 countries at the market based instruments .
- EInstitute. Climate Change specialized training for development practitioners (WB)
- Tools for Low Emission Development Planning (ESMAP/WB)

Existing Support Programmes

- Facilitating Implementation and Readiness for Mitigation (FIRM)
 - Support for Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions in Developing Countries. A project from UNEP, URC with Danida Funds. There are 9 participating countries
- Low Emission Capacity Building (LECB) Program
 - The LECB Program is a global UNDP initiative to support national climate change mitigation efforts. There are 25 participating countries.



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Thanks for your attention

mazr@dtu.dk

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