Development of
Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions
(NAMAs)

GIZ Proklima

Bangkok, 31st July 2012
Agenda

- Historical Development of NAMAs
- Importance of NAMAs
- Registry
- NAMA Intervention and Goals
# Agenda

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Historical Development of NAMAs</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Importance of NAMAs</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Registry</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NAMA Intervention and Goals</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
UNFCCC Framework Principles

Art 2
- To achieve ... stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system...

Art 4
- All Parties submit to the COP national GHG inventories (Art. 4.1(a)); Formulate adaptation and mitigation measures; Promote technology transfer

ANNEX I/II
- Industrialised countries & Economies in Transition (EITs)
  - Expected to take the lead... in modifying long-term trends in GHG emissions
  - Provide financial resources
  - Promote Technology Transfer

NON-ANNEX I
- Developing Countries
  - Specific needs and circumstances
  - No quantitative obligations
Historical Development of NAMAs

COP 13
BAP
Bali Action Plan

COP 15
Copenhagen Accord

COP 16
Cancun Agreements

COP 17
Durban Platform

Origin
Mitigation Action by Non-Annex I

2°C target
Request for Submission of Mitigation Action

Institutional Framework/
Registry/
Reporting/
MRV/
ICA

Details on NAMA/
Biennial Reports
Registry to match action + support
Paragraph 1 (b) (ii) of the Bali Action Plan of 2007:

‘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.”
RAC NAMA

COP16/ Cancun Agreement – NAMA relevance

- Global goal of keeping temperature increase under 2 degrees, as well as a review of that goal on the basis of best available science
- Comprehensive institutional framework to support implementation of action on mitigation, adaptation and related financial, technological and capacity building support
- Launched implementation steps on various elements of the Bali Action Plan
- Institutional architecture 1/CP.16: Registry of NAMAs (para. 53)
Cancun: 2 types of NAMAs

Unilateral

domestically funded and unilaterally implemented

Supported

implemented with financial, technological and/or capacity building support from developed countries
COP17 Durban Platform - with relevance for NAMAs

- Invites developing country Parties…to submit…more information on NAMAs
  - underlying assumptions and methodologies
  - sectors and gases covered
  - global warming potential values used
  - support needs for implementation of nationally appropriate mitigation actions
  - and estimated mitigation outcomes

- Prototype registry by UNFCCC secretariat

- As part of the registry…to submit, ..to the secretariat …. 
  - description of the mitigation action and the national implementing entity
  - expected timeframe for implementation
  - Cost of the preparation and/ or incremental cost of the implementation
  - Support on financial, technological and capacity building
  - The estimated emission reductions;
  - Indicators of implementation;
  - Co-benefits

- Biennial update reports: basic information on NAMAs and domestic MRV
Agenda

- Historical Development of NAMAs
- Importance of NAMAs
- Registry
- NAMA Intervention and Goals
Status Quo: Importance of NAMAs

**Strategy**
- Comprehensive plan of measures
- Market and regulatory strategy
- Removal of barriers

**Policy**
- Government led programme
- Intended to be included in legislation

**Action**
- Policies, programmes and projects leading to direct emission reductions
- Target 2020 against Baseline and/or Business as Usual
- Evidence of reductions through MRV

**Type**
- Government led programme
- Intended to be included in legislation
Status Quo: Importance and significance

- 50 countries have submitted NAMAs to UNFCCC
- 52 NAMAs from 24 countries are under development
- Nearly all NAMAs with focus on „preparation“: concept, proposal/ planning

Sectoral distribution of NAMAs

- Energy supply (27%)
- Transport (29%)
- Agriculture (2%)
- Buildings (12%)
- Waste (8%)
- Industry (14%)
- Forestry (8%)

Co-benefits of NAMAs

Not only GHG emission reductions, but contribution to sustainable development:

- benefits to the economy (e.g. increase in number of jobs)
- technology development (e.g. penetration rates, supply, infrastructure)
- socioeconomic development (transport system, income and living situation)
- policy impacts (country level and international level)
- environment (e.g. reduction in water consumption and waste)
Agenda

- Historical Development of NAMAs
- Importance of NAMAs
- Registry
- NAMA Intervention and Goals
Functions of the registry

**General**
- Provide support (Supported NAMAs)
- Recognition (Unilateral NAMAs)

**Access to Finance**
- Match making between donors and recipients
- Possible link with the new UNFCCC multi-lateral climate finance architecture

**Provide (Financial) Support**
- Preparation
- Capacity building (policy and programmes)
- Individual projects (incremental costs)
Prototype Registry: for Unilateral and supported NAMAs

**Unilateral**
- Seeking recognition
- Domestic financing

**Supported**
- Seeking financial support
- Bilateral/Multilateral Financing Institutes
  - Green climate Fund
RAC NAMA

Matching Function of the Registry

Annex I Country (Bilateral)
Multilateral Fund (GCF)

Support for planning and
technological assistance

Technologies,
products and systems

Funding of
incremental costs

NAMA supporting
financing
• ODA
• Concessional Loans
• Other public funds
• Private sector funds

Developing Country

NAMA
• Establishing Inventories
  (direct and indirect
  emissions including HFCs)
• Legal framework and
  enforcement
• Implementing
  alternative technologies

MRV and GHG emission
reduction

Registry
Agenda

- Historical Development of NAMAs
- Importance of NAMAs
- Registry
- NAMA Intervention and Goals
## NAMA Intervention levels

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAMA category</th>
<th>Goal</th>
<th>Effect on emissions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Strategy development</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Policies and measures</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Establish the policy (EE standard)</td>
<td>Enabling environment</td>
<td>Indirect / long-term</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support reductions (subsidise feed in tariff/ban of high GWP refrigerants)</td>
<td>Support immediate reductions</td>
<td>Direct / short-term</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specific action or project</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
RAC NAMA

NAMA emission reductions under different scenarios

- Reference
- No regret (<0€/tCO2e)
- Co benefit (air quality, energy security, …)
- Ambitious

GHG emissions

- 2005
- 2010
- 2015
- 2020
RAC NAMA

Reductions below baseline to qualify for international financial support

- Reference
- No regret
- Co benefit
- Ambitious

Funding for barrier removal, removing risks
Funds for reductions, e.g. carbon market, PPP, Green Climate Fund
### Examples for NAMAS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAMA target category</th>
<th>Unilateral</th>
<th>Conditional to support</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Climate neutrality</td>
<td>Maldives</td>
<td>Bhutan, Costa Rica, Papua New Guinea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target below base year</td>
<td>Moldova</td>
<td>Antigua and Barbuda, Marshall Islands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target below BAU</td>
<td>Indonesia, Israel, Mexico, South Korea, Singapore</td>
<td>Brazil, Chile, Mexico, Papua New Guinea, South Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intensity target</td>
<td>China, India</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
GHG reduction targets on submitted NAMAs (with common format and base year)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Country name</th>
<th>GHG reductions in 2020 (MtCO2e/yr)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Incentivize energy efficiency in copper mining</td>
<td>Chile</td>
<td>4,7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morocco solar plan</td>
<td>Morocco</td>
<td>3,7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supporting up-scaled mitigation in the cement sector</td>
<td>Vietnam</td>
<td>3,5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incentivize electricity generation with geothermal energy</td>
<td>Chile</td>
<td>3,0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financing upgraded energy specifications of new low-income housing</td>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td>3,0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Renewable energy programme</td>
<td>Chile</td>
<td>2,0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improving the efficiency of electric motors used in industry and mining</td>
<td>Chile</td>
<td>1,2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electric vehicles NAMA</td>
<td>Colombia</td>
<td>0,9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City wide mitigation programme of Greater Amman Municipality</td>
<td>Jordan</td>
<td>0,6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAMAs in the Costa Rican coffee sector</td>
<td>Costa Rica</td>
<td>0,5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Process improvement in the cement industry</td>
<td>Chile</td>
<td>0,2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-mobility readiness plan</td>
<td>Chile</td>
<td>0,2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Demand-side energy efficiency programme for water pumping stations</td>
<td>Jordan</td>
<td>0,1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Figure 7: Potential GHG impacts of selected NAMAs*
Thank you for your kind attention!