

Institute for Global Environmental Strategies

Climate Change Group

Operationalizing the Cancun Agreements in Southeast Asia: NAMAs and Beyond

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Background and Objective

- Background
 - No clear definition of Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs)
 - Flexibility to define NAMAs according to developing countries' national circumstances
 - Developing countries are encouraged to submit NAMAs.
- Challenge
 - Many of ASEAN countries have not submitted NAMAs yet (Only Cambodia, Indonesia and Singapore have submitted.)
 - Those which submitted NAMAs are in process of making implementation plans
- Research objective
 - Identify challenges and opportunities for developing countries face in designing and formulating NAMAs in Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Thailand and Viet Nam
 - Provide policy recommendations to move forward

Essential Elements for NAMA Formulation: Three Dimensions

NAMAs should be formulated on national consensus, and linked to national development priorities.

- NAMAs need to be based on a good understanding of the current and future emissions trends and cost implications.

→ *Technical dimension*

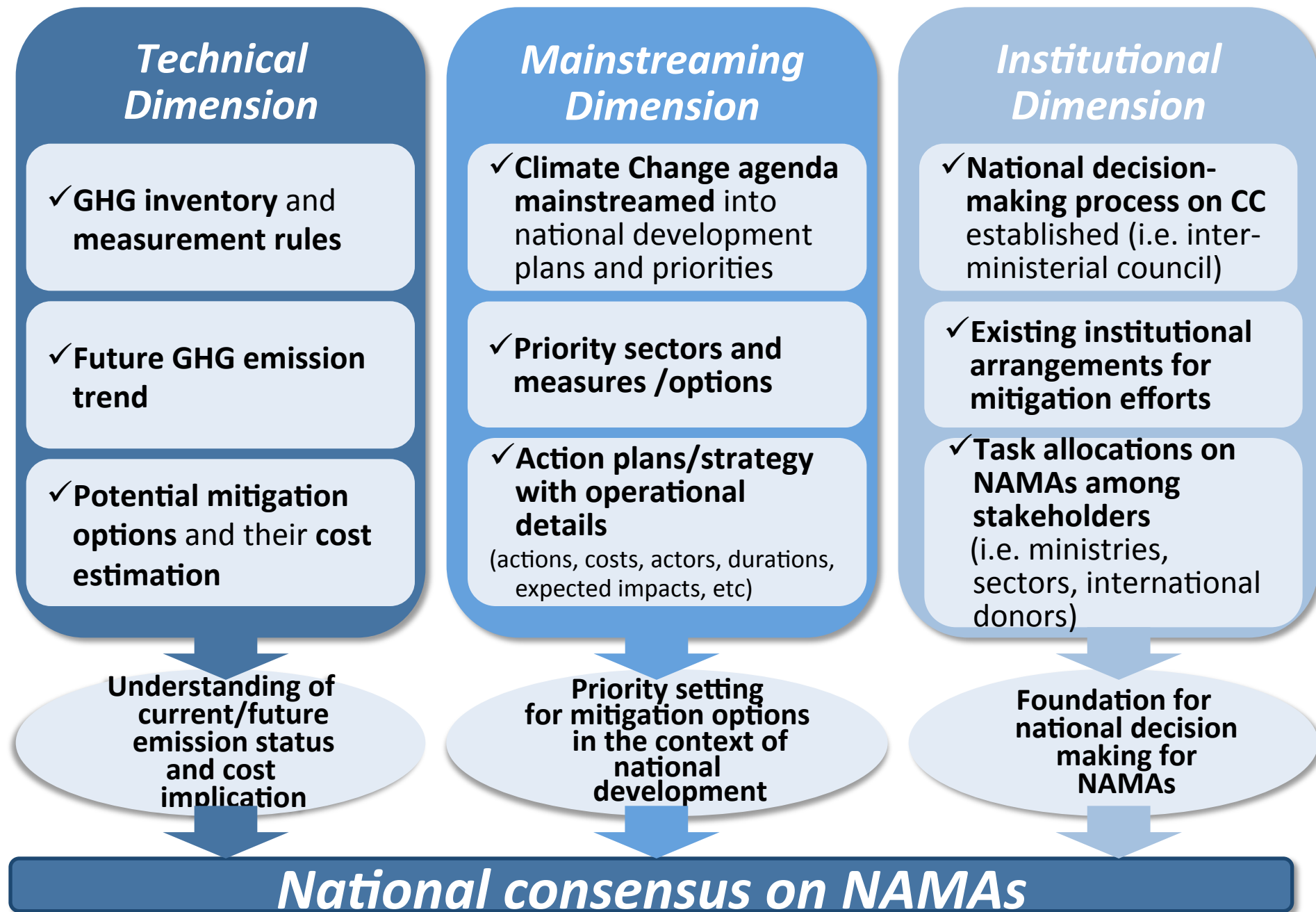
- NAMAs need to be embedded in national priorities.

→ *Mainstreaming dimension*

- NAMAs need to be formulated through a cross-ministerial decision-making process which can coordinate and reconcile diverse interests.

→ *Institutional dimension*

Essential Elements of Formulating a NAMA: Three Dimensions



Technical Dimension

	Cambodia	Lao PDR	Viet Nam	Indonesia	Thailand
GHG inventory, measurement rules	•First National Communication 2002 (INC)	•INC 2000	•INC 2003, Second National Commination (SNC) 2010	•INC 1999, SNC 2011/12 •Legal base for inventory	•FNC 2000, SNC 2011 •T-VER scheme (2013)
Future GHG emission projection	•2020 projection (INC)	•No reference in INC	•SNC	•Sector-based projection, 2020 BAU (SNC)	•No projection (SNC) •Sector-based projections
Potential mitigation options and their cost estimation	•Mitigation potential estimate in key sectors •No reference to cost	•No reference in INC	•28 mitigation options in three sectors and their cost estimates (SNC)	•Mitigation options in six sectors, some of which have cost estimation	•Renewable Energy Development Plan (REDP) •Energy Efficiency Plan

- While there is difference in capacity level, room for improving technical capacity to develop inventories and capture emission trends
- Data collection and sharing among different ministries is a challenge. Preparation for institutional arrangements for inventories in Viet Nam, legalization in Indonesia, T-VER in Thailand
- Room for improving capacity to analyze mitigation potentials and mitigation costs

Mainstreaming Dimension

	Cambodia	Lao PDR	Viet Nam	Indonesia	Thailand
Mainstreaming mitigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Development Strategies and Plans 2009-2013 (NDSP) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 7th National Socio-Economic Development Plan (NEDP7) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Schedule and leading agency (National Target Program to Respond to Climate Change: NTPRCC 2008) National Climate Change Strategy (NCCS 2010) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mid-term National Development Plan (RPJM 2010-2014) Indonesia Climate Change Sectoral Roadmap (ICCSR) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Master Plan for Climate Change (draft) National Economic and Social Development Plan (NESDP)
Identification of priority sectors and policies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Priority actions (NDSP) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Five sectors (National Strategy on Climate Change 2010) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Six sectors (NCCS) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Action Plan for GHG Emissions Reduction (RAN-GRK) ICCSR 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6 Strategies (National Climate Change Strategic Plan NCCSP)
Action plan / strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cambodian Climate Change Strategic Plan (draft) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Action Plan for Climate Change (draft) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Action Plans by line ministries, and local governments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RAN-GRK 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> REDP, Energy Conservation Plan

- Mainstreaming at the national level is on progress in all five countries.
→ But, further analysis is necessary to assess actual implementation.
- By using existing sectoral policies and programmes (energy efficiency, renewable energy, forestry, agriculture) as a starting point for considering NAMAs, most of the countries try to ensure NAMAs' contribution to SD.

Institutional Dimension

	Cambodia	Lao PDR	Viet Nam	Indonesia	Thailand
National decision-making process	• National Climate Change Committee	• National Steering Committee on Climate Change	• National Climate Change Committee		• National Climate Change Committee
Existing institutional arrangements for mitigation efforts	• REDD+ • Green growth strategy	—	• Various sectoral initiatives REDD + • Green growth strategy	• Various sectoral and local initiatives	• NCCSP • REDP • Energy Efficiency Plan • BKK's low carbon action plan
Task allocations on NAMAs formulation	• MOE seeks playing a coordination role	—	• MONRE taking a coordination role	• BAPENAS taking a coordination role	• Thai Greenhouse gas Organization playing a coordination role

- Establishment of cross-ministerial decision-making process in all five countries
→ But, further analysis is necessary to examine how it actually works
- Institutional congestion
 - Among NAMA-related initiatives
 - With similar but different initiatives (REDD+, green growth strategies)
- Limited capacity of coordinating bodies (esp. MOE/MONR); various sectoral support-led initiatives

Conclusions and Recommendations (1)

- Challenges in the three dimensions remain.

However,

- NAMAs can be a tipping point toward low carbon development
 - LDCs: Opportunity to take the late comer's advantage, thereby avoiding the carbon lock-in associated with conventional modernization and urbanization
 - Middle-income countries: Opportunity to escape from the “middle income trap” by transforming resource-intensive growth to more efficient and competitive one
- Developing countries governments need to regard NAMAs as an opportunity, rather than burdensome outcome of international negotiations.

Conclusions and Recommendations (2)

For policymakers and stakeholders in developing countries

- **Resource allocation for improving in-house human resources:**

For the sense of ownership to grow, engagement of in-house capable staff is critical. Resource allocations should be more prioritized to capacity building of human resources.

- **Incentives and awareness:** Key domestic actors should be given incentives (e.g. budget allocation) and their awareness on how NAMAs could benefit national development should be improved.

- **National institutional arrangements for NAMAs:** Coordinating capacity of a leading agency should be improved, especially in case of MOE.

Conclusions and Recommendations (3)

For international donors

- **More attention to human resources development:** More consideration should be given to how best domestic know-how can be accumulated in recipient countries
- **Facilitating mutual learning within the region:** Each country's effort to formulate NAMAs can provide good lessons from which neighboring countries could learn.
- **Ensuring coordination and complementary relationship among various NAMA-related support:** More effort to support coordination should be made. It is also important to consider how each NAMA-related support can fit into national grand design toward low carbon development