



Nationally appropriate mitigation actions (NAMAs)

Current status

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Content

- What is a 'nationally appropriate mitigation action'?
- Three major issues
 - Organising local commitment
 - Deciding which NAMAs receive support
 - Monitoring the climate change value of NAMAs
- Conclusions

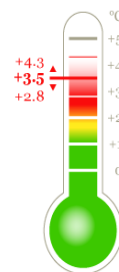
Origin

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."

Current developing countries' proposed target NAMAs under Copenhagen Accord

NAMA target category	Unilateral	Conditional to support
Climate neutrality	Maldives	Bhutan, Costa Rica, Papua New Guinea
Target below BAU	Indonesia, Israel, Mexico, South Korea, Singapore	Brazil, Chile, Mexico, Papua New Guinea, South Africa
Target below base year	Moldova	Antigua and Barbuda, Marshall Islands
Intensity target	China, India	



See also www.climateactiontracker.org

Current developing countries' proposed policy NAMAs under Copenhagen Accord

NAMA category	Unilateral	Conditional to support	Unclear
Strategy development		Afghanistan, Congo, Madagascar, Sierra Leone	Ivory Coast, Eritrea, Sierra Leone, Togo
Policies and measures	Colombia	Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Ghana, Madagascar, Peru, Sierra Leone, Tunisia, Mexico, Peru, South Africa	Armenia, Benin, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Ivory Coast, Eritrea, Gabon, Jordan, Macedonia, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, San Marino, Sierra Leone, Togo
Specific action or project		Congo, Ghana, Madagascar, Sierra Leone, Tunisia, Mexico, Peru	

Development of supported NAMAs

Country	NAMA	Who
Feasibility studies		
Thailand	Waste and wastewater management	Japan feasibility study program
Lao PDR	Urban Transport	Japan feasibility study program
Indonesia	Sustainable peatland management	Japan feasibility study program
Serbia	Energy efficiency	Japan International Cooperation Agency
Mexico	Buildings, transport	Netherlands/Denmark/IDB with Ecofys
South Africa	Several case studies	South Africa with Cape Town University
Detailed funding proposals		
Mexico	Building sector Cement/ iron&steel sector Transport sector	Germany with Perspectives Mexico with CCAP Netherlands with Ecofys
Tunisia	Solar plan with 40 measures	Germany with Ecofys
South Africa	Renewables Initiative	South Africa
NAMA selection processes		
Indonesia	NAMA development office	Indonesia
Peru	5 NAMAs in new NC	Peru
Chile	NAMA selection process	Germany with Ecofys
Turkey	NAMA selection process	UNDP
Kazakhstan	NAMA selection process	UNDP
...		

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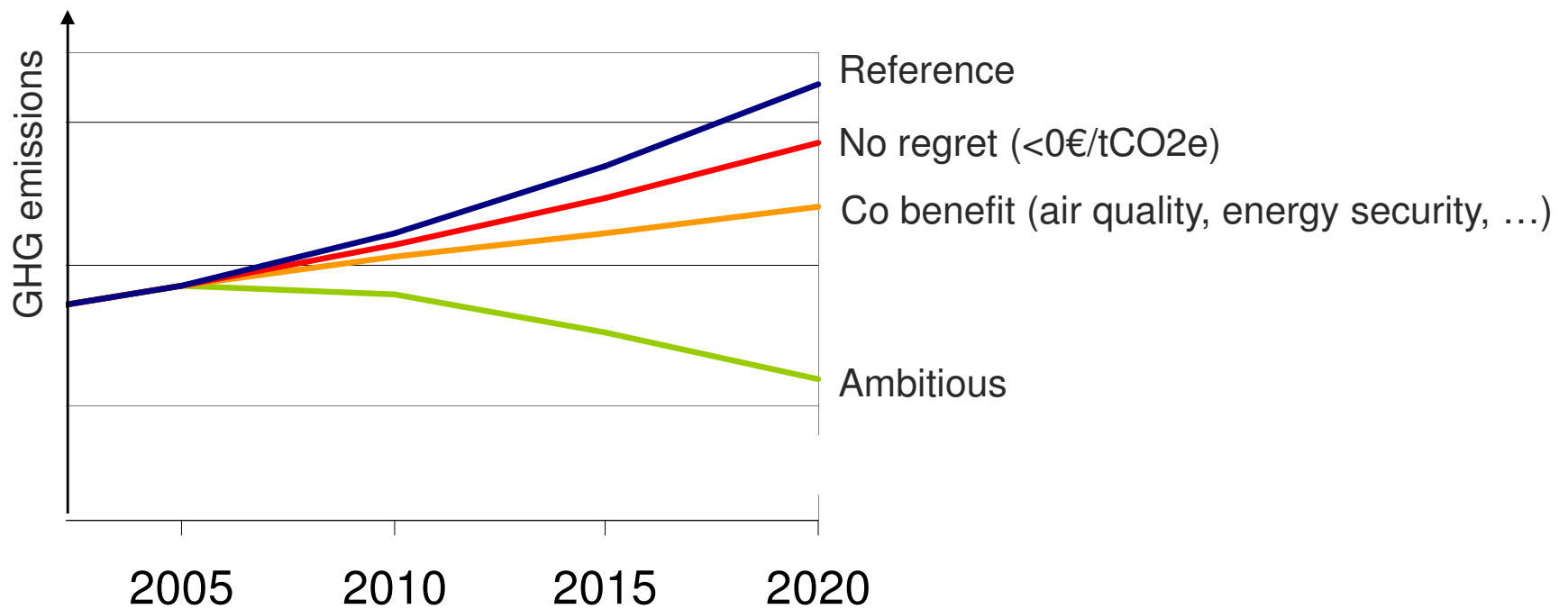
1. Organising local commitment

- Responsibilities and motivations of different ministries potentially unclear or opposing, financial values attractive to many
- Arranging the local ownership of pilot NAMAs takes up to one year
- Potential solutions:
 - Commitment at highest government level
 - National NAMA development office, e.g. in Indonesia

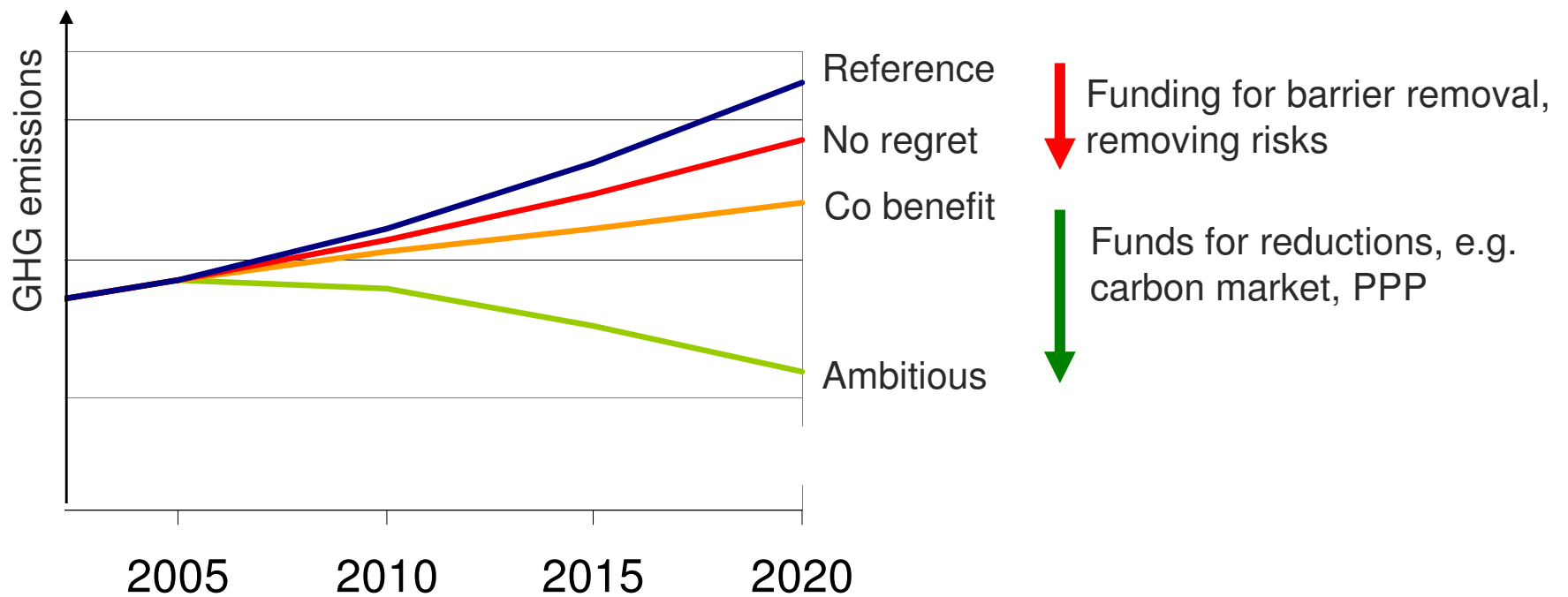
2. Deciding which NAMAs receive support

- No strict additionality needed
- Possible ways to split
 - All measures beyond “no regret” and/or “co-benefit” are supported ??
 - All action after 2010 is supported ??
 - “First of a kind” – “NAMA toprunner”: Supported if no other country with similar circumstances has done it before??
 - All NAMAs in a particular country are supported??

Emissions under different scenarios



International financing



2. Deciding which NAMAs receive support

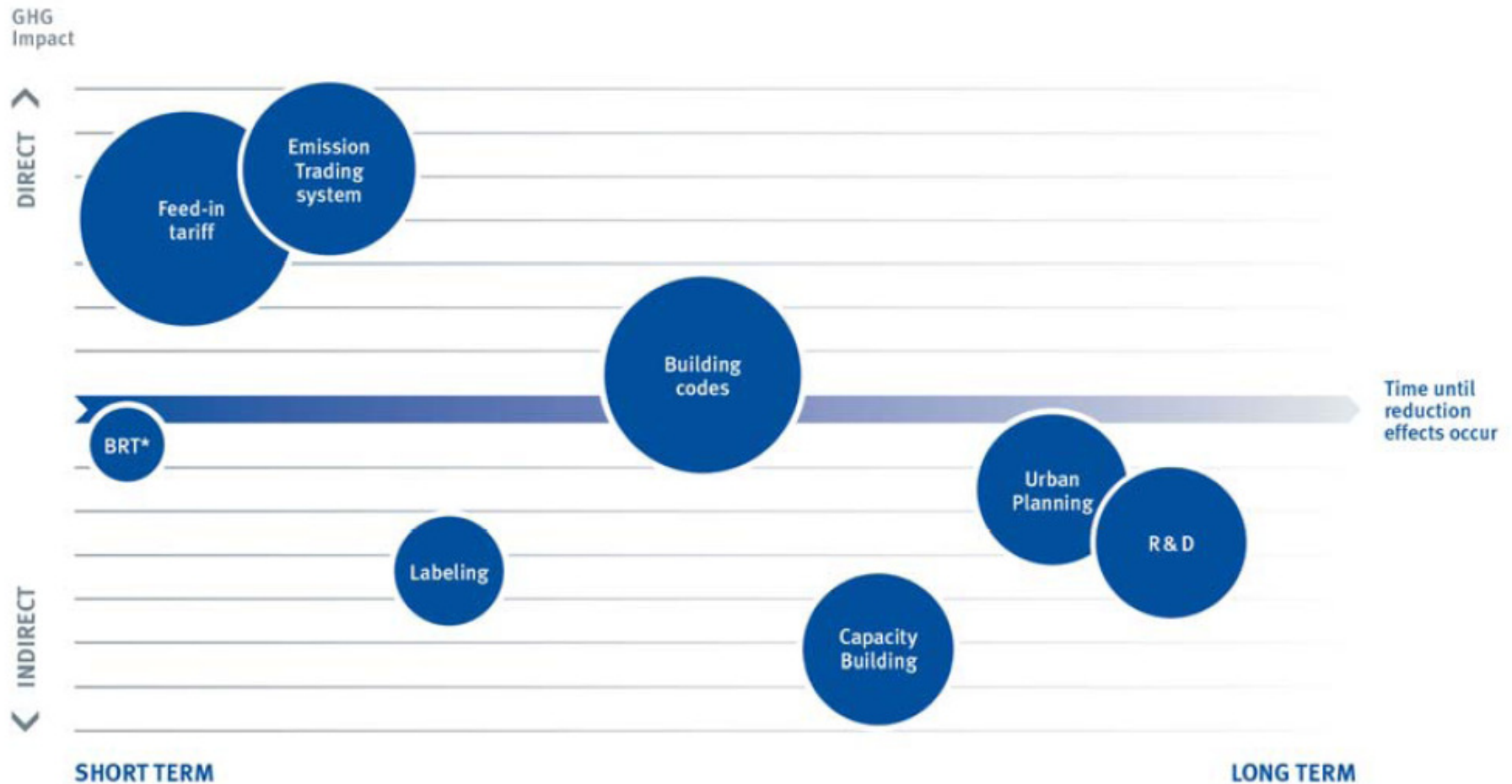
Pragmatic solution (for now):

- Let host and donor institutions decide to learn and refine criteria
- Collect information on all NAMAs in a registry to allow adjustment of priorities

3. Monitoring the climate change value of NAMAs

- Direct effects on emissions
 - Modeling (ex-ante)
 - Measurements (ex-post)
 - Activity data and emission factors
- Indirect effects on emissions
 - Focus on activities and outcomes: build units, number of vehicles, funds granted
- Consider broader sustainable development benefits
 - Reduction of other pollutants, job creation or other social and economic effects

GHG effects of actions over time



Jung et al (2010): "Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions – insights from example development" Env. Liability 3, available at www.ecofys.com

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Conclusions

- NAMAs allow strategic, long-term, transformational measures and comprehensive packages
- A “good” NAMA funding proposal is
 - Developed from within the country in a participatory process
 - Proves on an individual basis that funding is required
 - Can demonstrate direct and/or indirect GHG reductions in short or long term and high sustainable development benefits
- Potentially large new financial flows generated fast growing NAMA development, yet few concrete NAMA funding proposals ready

Support the international negotiations:

- Initiate fast track bilateral pilots of new types of actions, support, measurement, reporting and verification
- Collect overview information and learn from the pilots

Please contact us for more information

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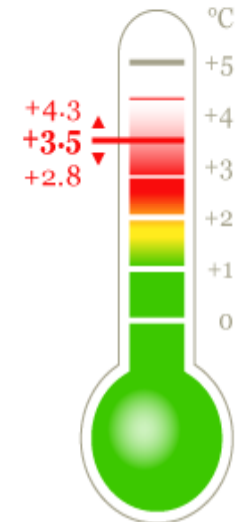
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Backup slides

CLIMATE ACTION TRACKER

DETAILED INFORMATION ON INDIVIDUAL COUNTRY PLEDGES FOR GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSION REDUCTIONS
DEVELOPED BY ECOFYS AND CLIMATE ANALYTICS / SUPPORTED BY THE EUROPEAN CLIMATE FOUNDATION



www.climateactiontracker.org

Bill Hare, Claudine Chen, Katja Eisbrenner, Niklas Höhne, Michiel Schaeffer, Kirsten Macey

Paper on developing country actions

Jung et al (2010):
“Nationally Appropriate
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