

# **NAMAs as NDC implementation tool**

Steps for moving a  
NAMA from idea towards implementation

**African Regional Group Workshop**

**2 to 4 May 2016, Ethiopia**

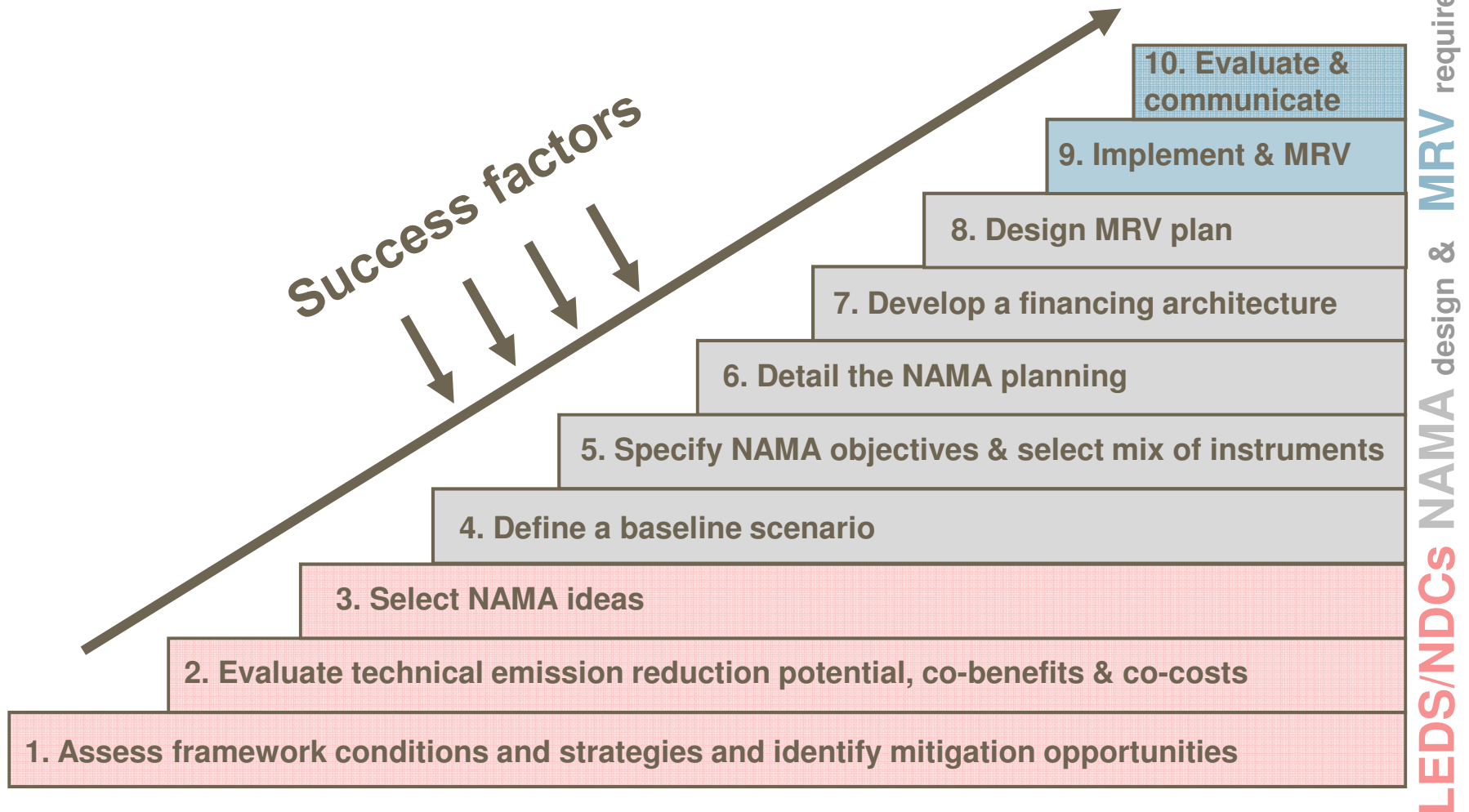
**Ms. Annelie Janz, Mr. Sven Egbers**





## GIZ NAMA-Tool and NAMA-Training

- The **NAMA Tool** provides developers and implementers of NAMAs with brief instructions on how to develop a NAMA.
- The tool supplies users with more data and accessible instruments for certain aspects of the NAMA development.  
**Important:** Steps don't have to be followed in this order step by step.
- Navigation tool, guiding practitioners through the process of developing a NAMA. It is **not an instrument for the implementation of NAMAs**.
- GIZ developed a **NAMA Training** based on the NAMA Tool, which supports countries in preparing NAMAs

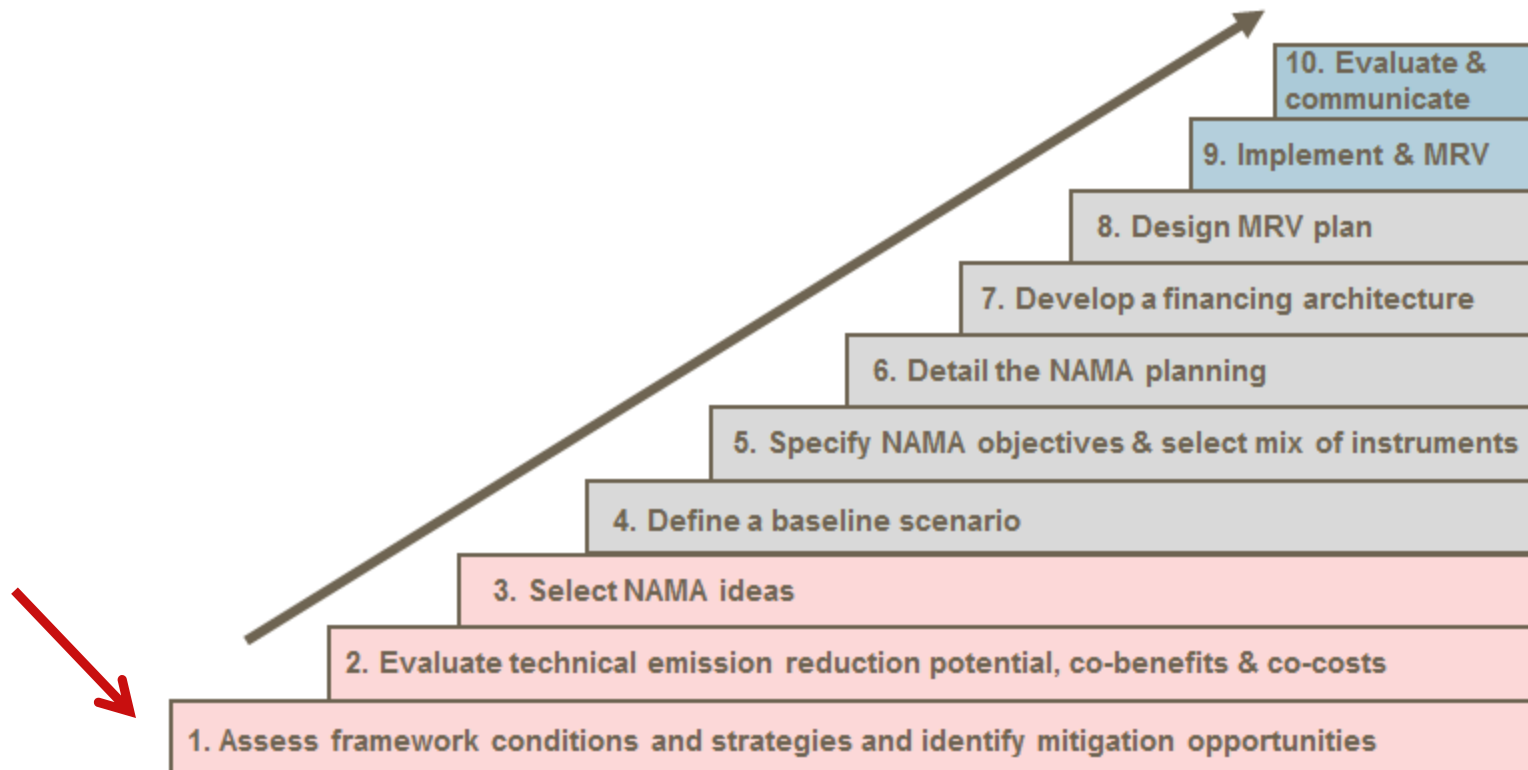


**The tool is available here:**

[http://mitigationpartnership.net/sites/default/files/u1585/nama\\_tool\\_9.0.pdf](http://mitigationpartnership.net/sites/default/files/u1585/nama_tool_9.0.pdf)



## Step 1: Assess framework conditions and strategies and identify mitigation opportunities





## Step 1: Key Messages

### **Align NAMAs with national strategies!**

NAMAs should be embedded into a long-term vision in line with national strategies (for example: **(I)NDCs**, LEDS, sectorial level strategies)

- (I)NDCs can guide NAMA development
- NAMAs can benefit from INDCs



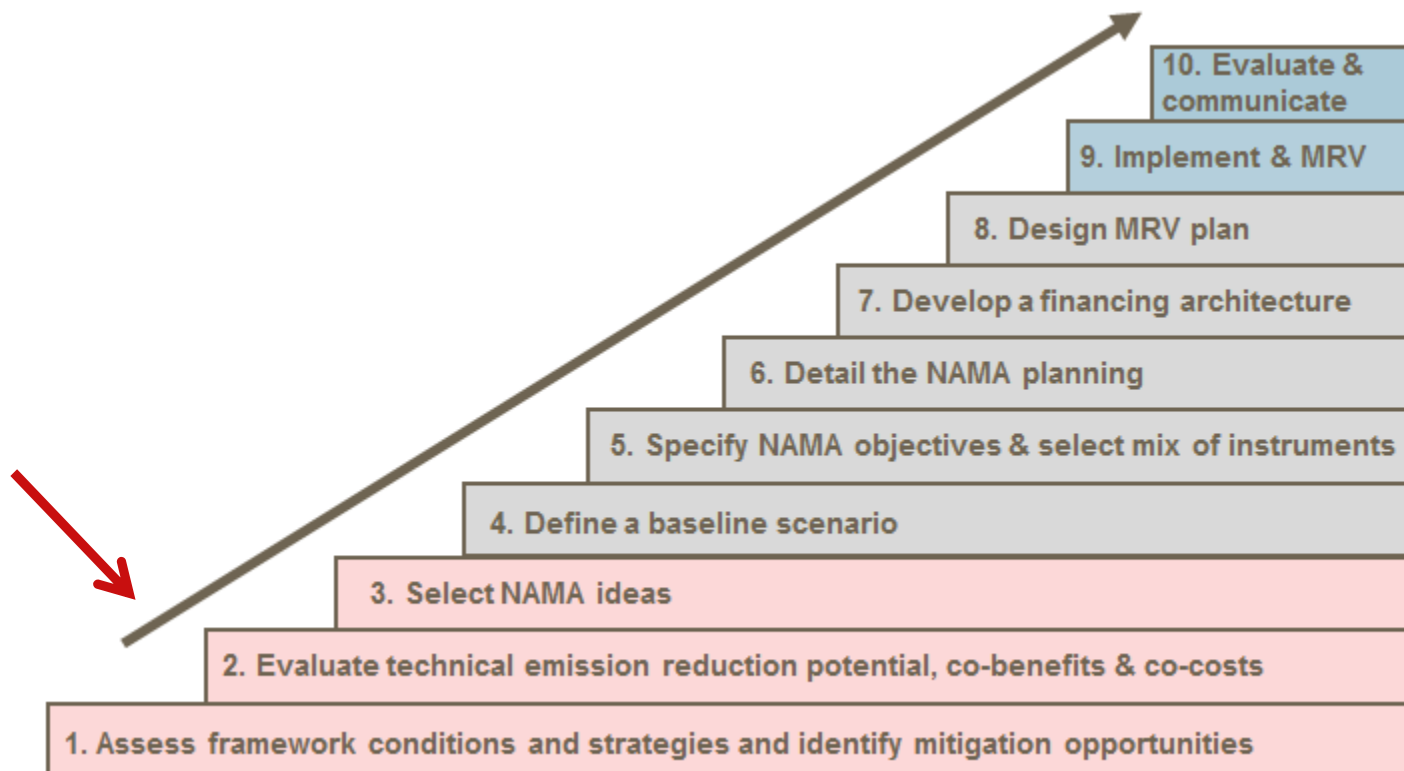
## Step 1: Key Messages

### Involve all relevant stakeholders!

- involve all relevant stakeholders right from the beginning
- High-level political commitment together with collaboration and coordination between ministries are important
- Ensuring sustainability by involving all local stakeholders as well as ministries is key in all NAMA phases from development to implementation and monitoring.



## Step 2: Evaluate technical emission reduction potential, co-benefits & costs





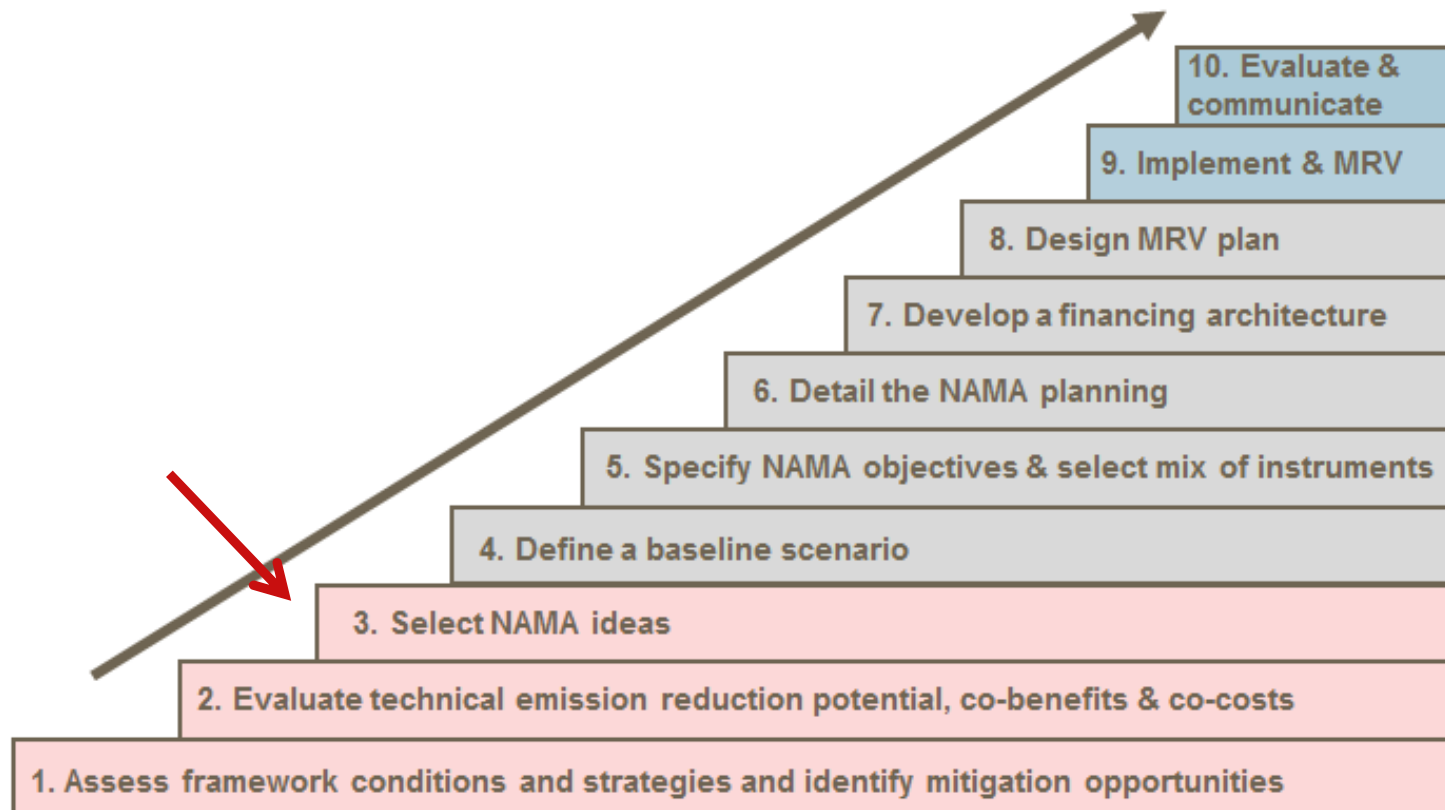
## Step 2: Key messages

- An analysis of technical potential of GHG reduction can be (at this level) **quite « simple »** (rough estimation) and not a detailed
- The assessment of technical potential, costs and co-benefits is used to **pre-assess the “value”** of a NAMA or to prioritize between different NAMA ideas.
- **Important!** The motivation/driver to the development of a NAMA does not have to be the mitigation potential in the first place
  - In other sectors the GHG reduction potential is the co-benefit





## Step 3: Select NAMA ideas





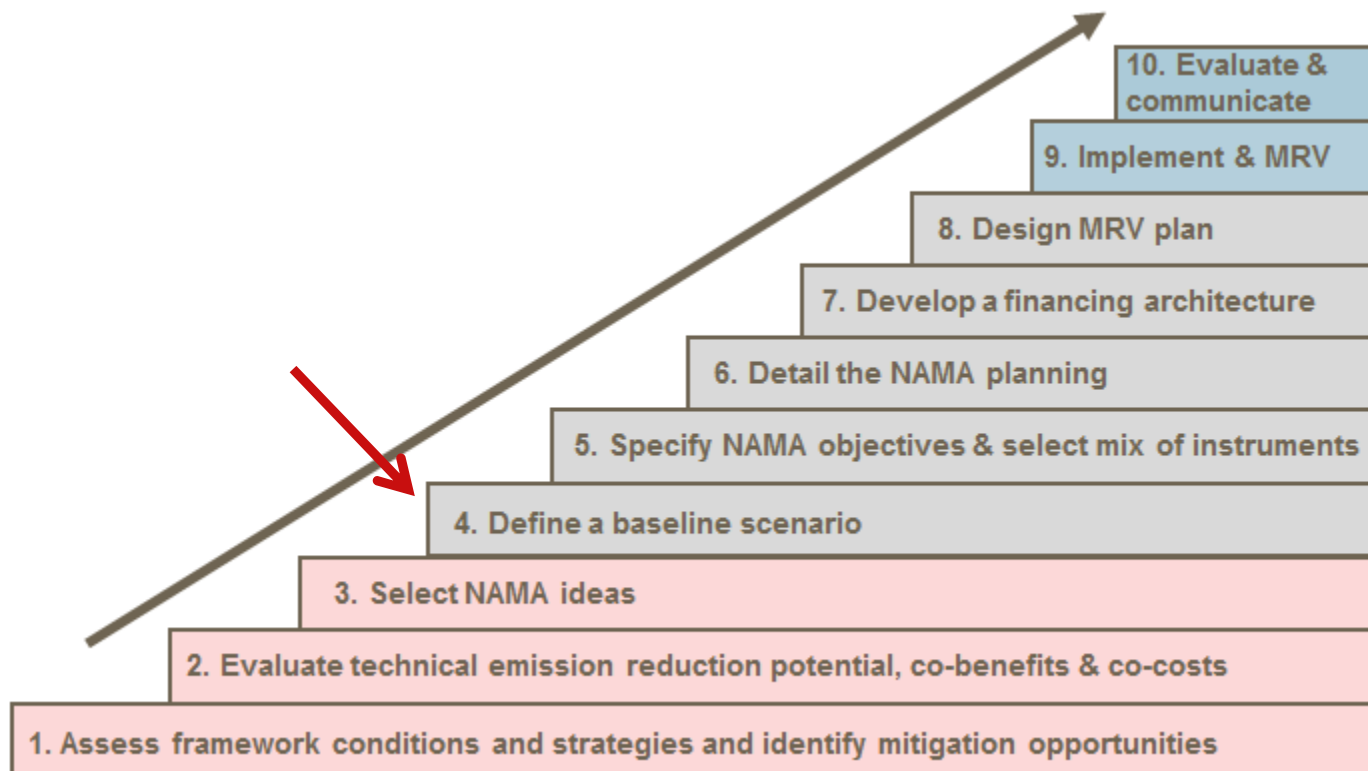
## Step 3: Select NAMA ideas

### Key messages

- Do not take too many technical details into account during the prioritization process
- Involve potential (national and international) investors since the beginning to ensure availability of resources and to take NAMAs' quality criteria into account
- Strengthening existing programs instead of starting projects from scratch



## Step 4: Define a baseline scenario





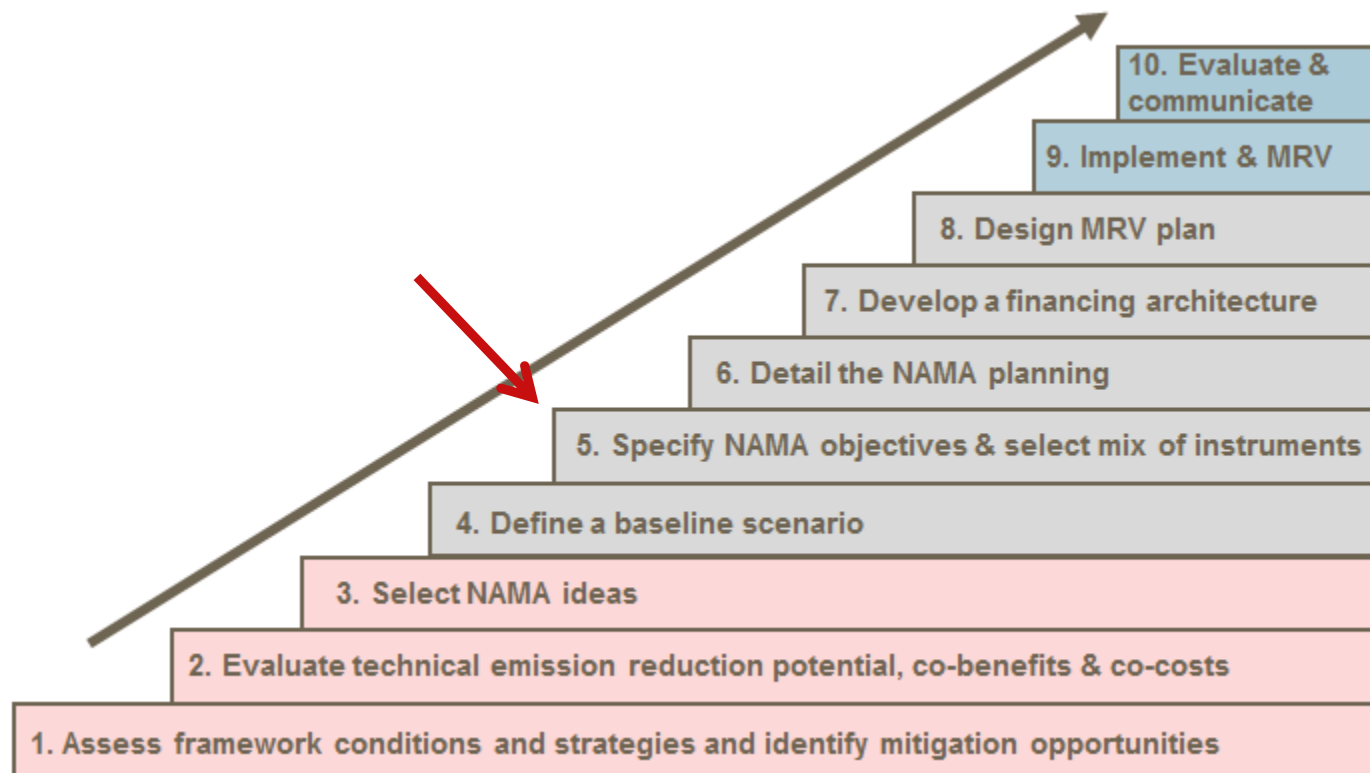
## Step 4: Key messages

### Key messages

- Making an ex-ante estimation is much more difficult than an ex-post analysis! Using or basing oneself on **existing official estimations** helps to:
  - Spare efforts regarding the development of the business as usual scenario
  - Be in accordance with already existing works (for ex. taking into account emission factors of the existing GHG inventory, using the population forecast of the Ministry of Economic Development)
  - **Make use of existing data, don't make it too complicated** to get the process started

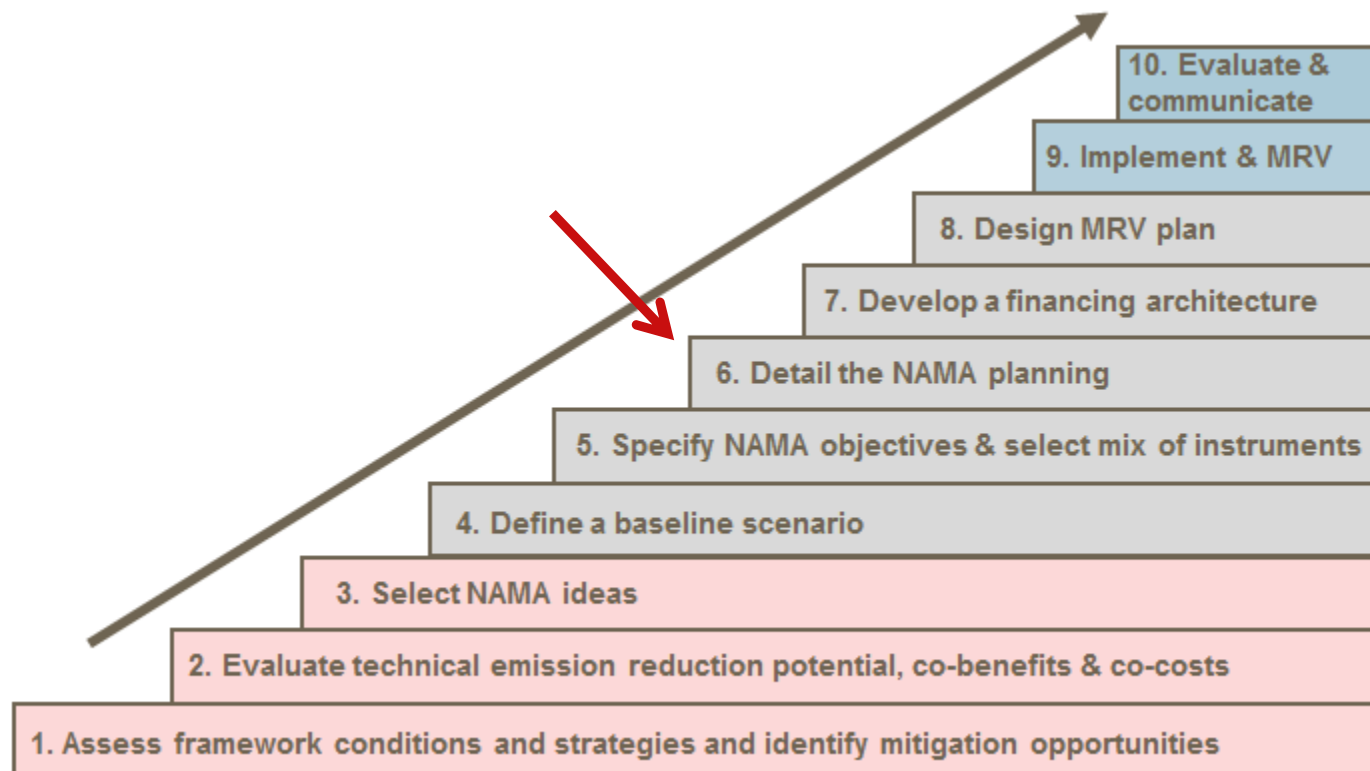


## Step 5: Specify NAMA objectives & select mix of instruments





## Step 6: Detail the NAMA planning



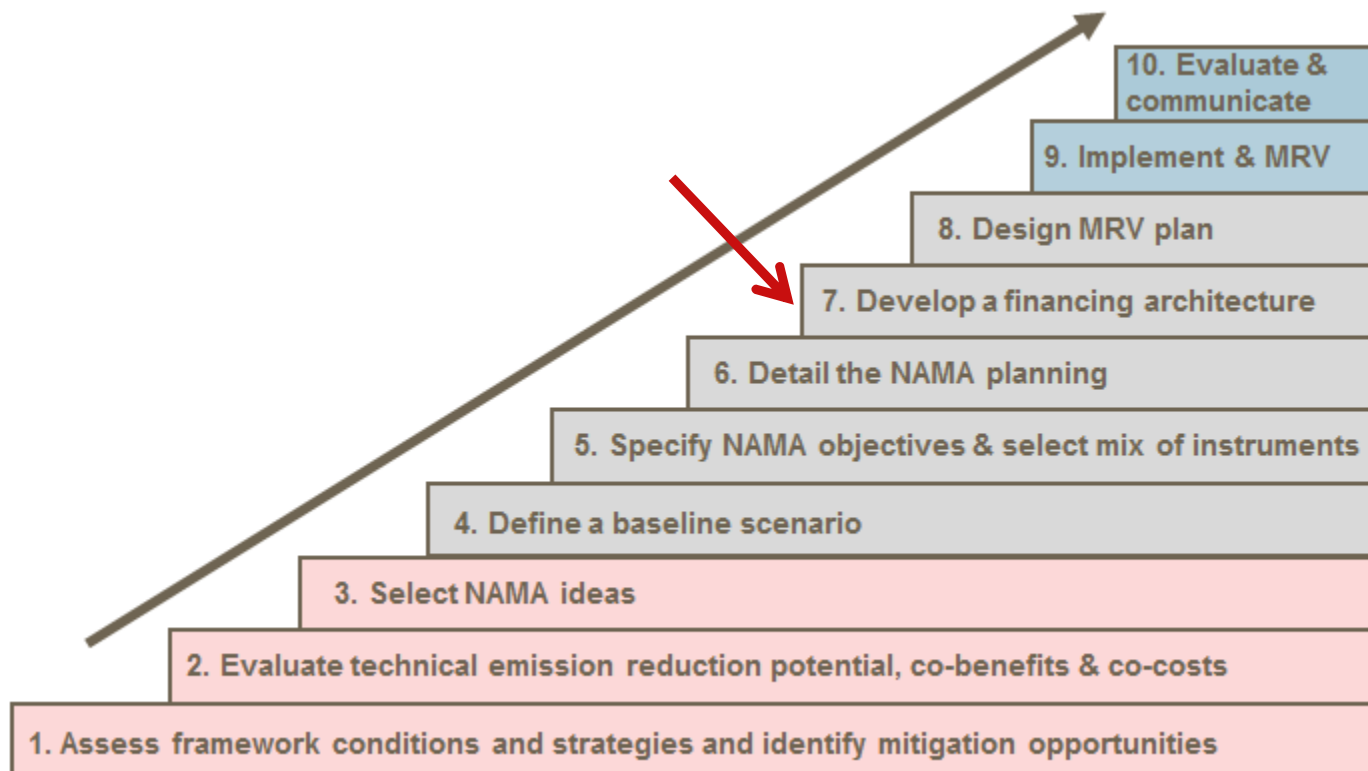


## Step 5 and 6: Key messages

- Implementation plan should be based on a realistic analysis of:
  - Existing procedures
  - Institutional structures, available capacities and instruments
  - Conflicts and potential oppositions
  - Define realistic calendar



## Step 7: Develop a financing architecture





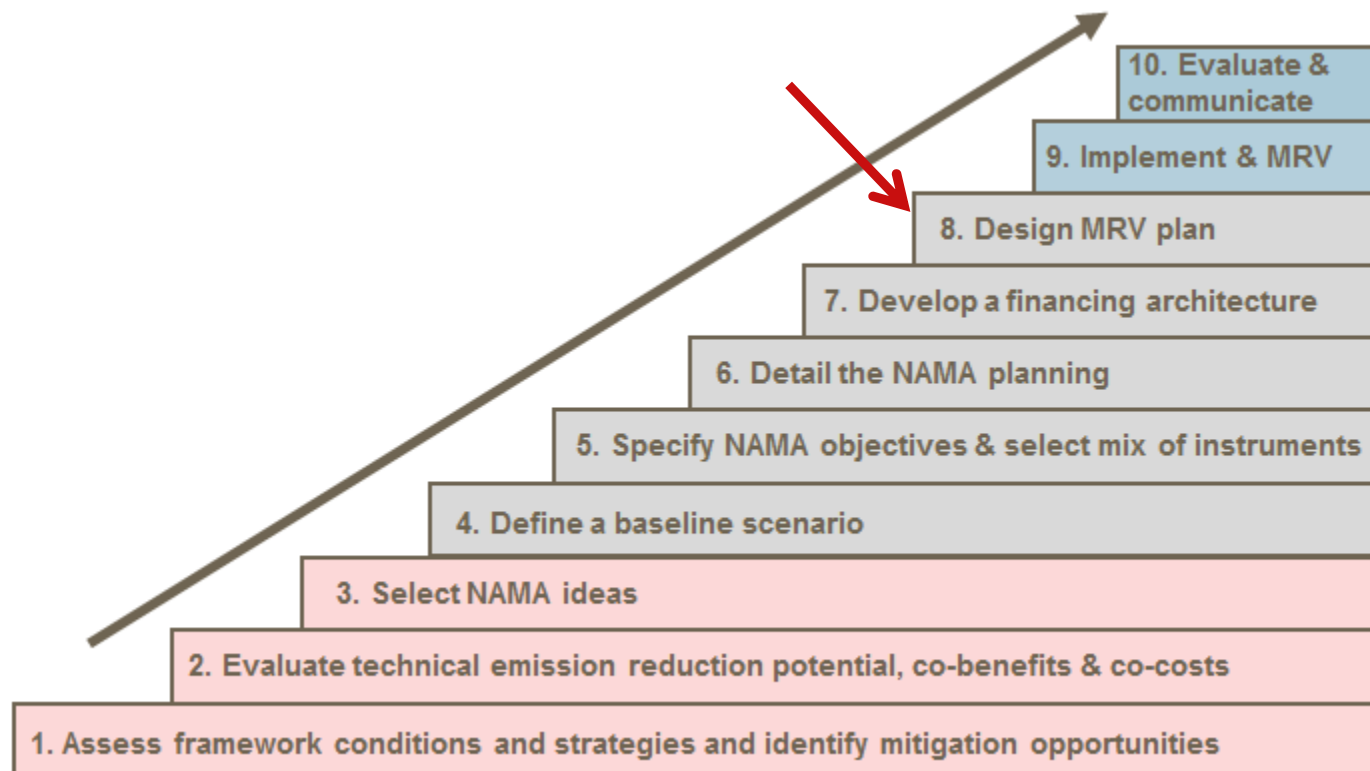


## Step 7: Key Messages

- Financing is a complex topic, as it has to be approached differently in the various phases of a NAMA lifespan (preparation phase, implementation phase)
- Depending on cost structure and revenue streams, the major portion of NAMA financing has to come from **domestic sources** through the creation of economic incentives, e.g. putting a price on carbon
- International climate finance can be used to catalyze investments
- Engaging the local private finance sector early is important to secure NAMA financing in the long run (and is a source of expertise and experience); real demands and requirements of the financial sector have to be taken into account
- Role of governments: create an enabling environment for positive investment decisions
- Use existing financial instruments and amend them (fit to purpose, e.g. include GHG emission mitigation criteria to set of criterias)



## Step 8: Design a MRV plan



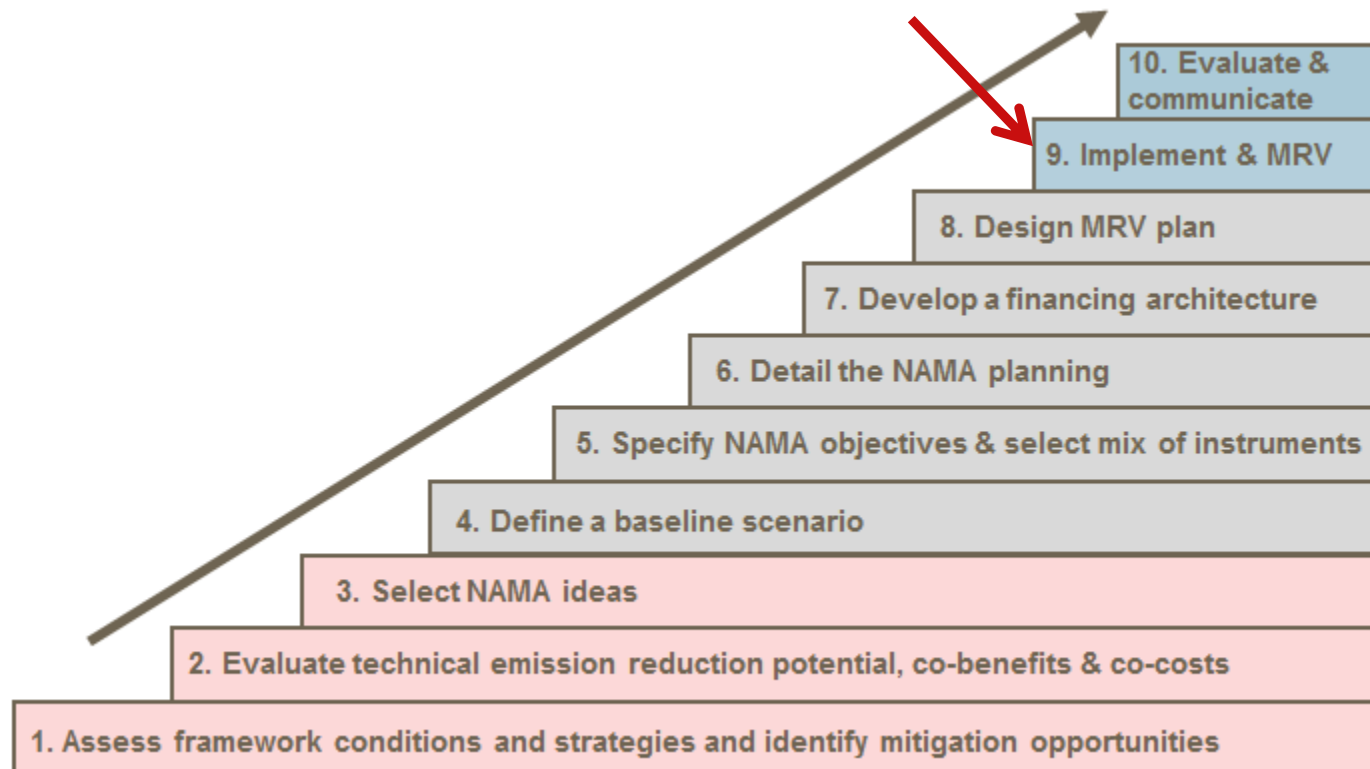


## Step 8: Key Messages

- The person or institution responsible for MRV of the NAMA need to be identified during the design phase
- Answers to the questions on what to measure, how to measure, when to measure and who should measure build the basis for a robust MRV system and could be used to develop an implementation plan for the NAMA
- Not over-complicate MRV; most of the necessary data might already be available (map out data collectors and flows), identify relevant stakeholders and gather data in simple excel spreadsheets to start with
- UNFCCC guidelines are in place for regular reporting (e.g. BUR), further information can be obtained e.g. from the “Politics and Action Norm” guide of the World Resources Institute: [www.ghgprotocol.org](http://www.ghgprotocol.org)



## Step 9: Implement NAMAs and MRV



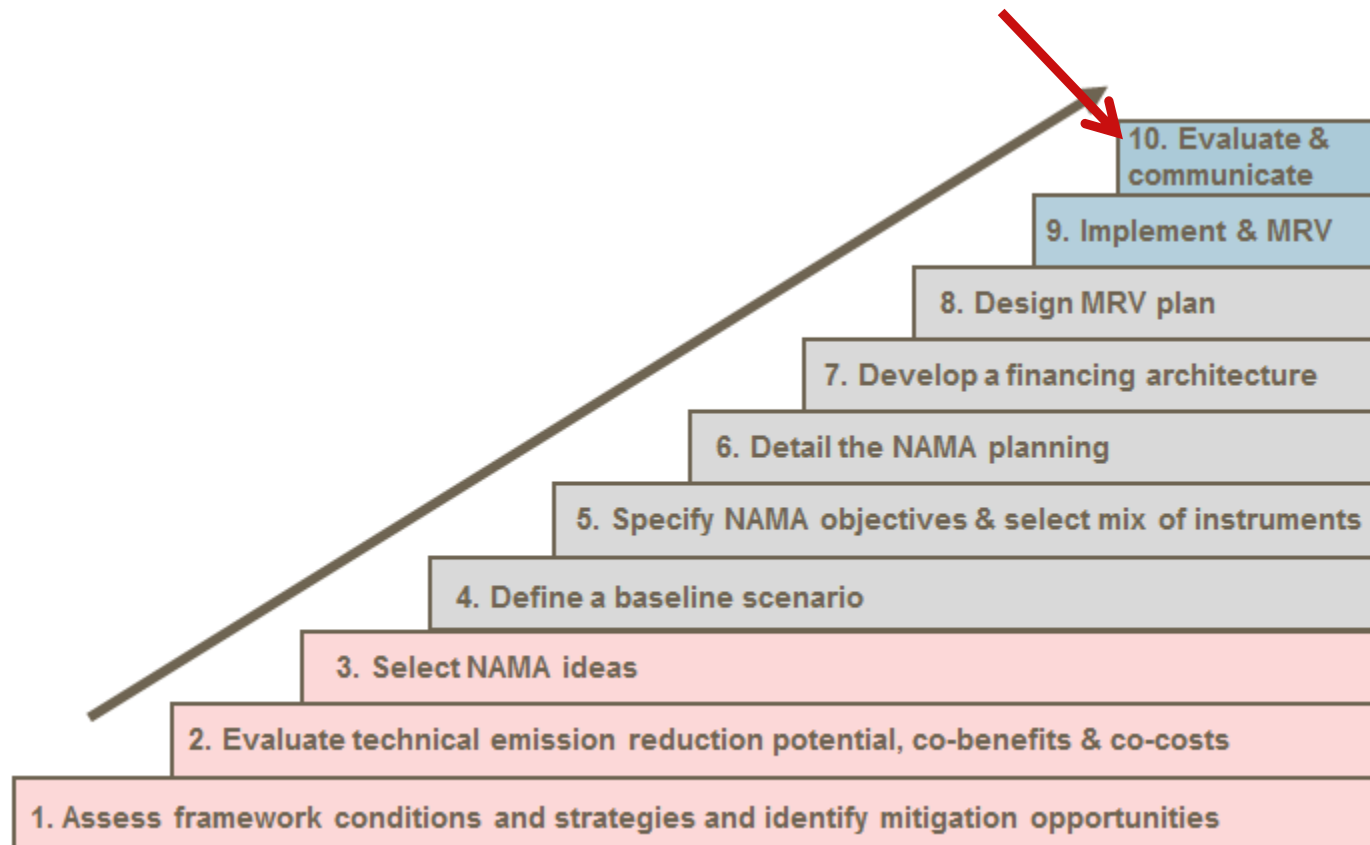


## Step 9: Key Messages

- The implementer of the NAMA should ensure that the timelines for planned interventions are followed, milestones help to maintain momentum in long-running projects; a strong project lead is necessary
- Additionally, the organizational and financial management has to be carried out and monitored
- In regular meetings with relevant stakeholders (government, private sector, and if applicable civil society) the implementer should report back on the progress of the NAMA implementation
- The MRV system has to be operationalized to measure, report and verify ex-post emission reductions and co-benefits



## Step 10: Evaluate and communicate





## Step 10: Key Messages

Country	Title	Date Submitted	Country	Title	Date Submitted
Sierra Leone	Support to Sierra Leone Preparation of National Adaptation Mitigation Action	14/01/2014	Australia, European Union, Germany	UNEP Low Emission Cleanly Building Programme (LECB Programme)	09/22/2015
Laos People's Democratic Republic	APMA for Rural Development in Lao PDR	09/22/2014		Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN) Technical Assistance	09/14/2015
Peru	Transport - Sustainable Urban Transport NAMA	02/16/2014	Denmark, European Union, Germany, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	NAMA Facility	01/22/2015
Georgia	Energy Efficient Renovation of the Georgian Public Building Sector	02/15/2014			
Vanuatu	Rural Electrification in Vanuatu	02/25/2014			

**Initiate a learning process:** Identify the best practices and share them with peers as well as during negotiations. Identify lessons learnt over the process and continuously enhance procedures.

The **UNFCCC NAMA Registry** aims to enhance transparency by monitoring mitigation actions and enabling to meet the needs of countries hosting NAMAs with the support of developed countries. Since submission to the registry is voluntary, a country can decide to use the registry as a means to attract international support or to highlight at the international level the NAMAs which can be implemented.



**United Nations**  
Framework Convention on  
Climate Change