A Framework to Facilitate Evaluation of NAMAs at the National Level

UNFCCC Regional workshop on promoting international collaboration to facilitate preparation, submission and implementation of NAMAs

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Overview of the Presentation

1. Need for an evaluation framework
2. Our approach
3. NAMA evaluation framework

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Introduction: Need for an Evaluation Framework

- Environmental problems are complex: high level of uncertainty; political in nature
  - Same extends to climate change problem, especially mitigation
  - Selection of appropriate mitigation options is a complex problem

- Different ways of constructing the problem and different paths to solving it
  - Mitigation actions can range from purely technological to purely behavioural or as combinations
  - Availability of different mitigation options/choices. But, what is the best ? And the most appropriate, in a given temporal and spatial scale with limited resources?
  - How do we make it more inclusive & participatory ?

- Instrument that works well in one country may not work well in another country with different social norms and institutions (IPCC, 2007)

- Policy makers would have to make an informed choice from the different mitigation options available/possible

- NAMA governance can be centralised or decentralized (Perspectives, 2013)
- Relevance of CDM experience

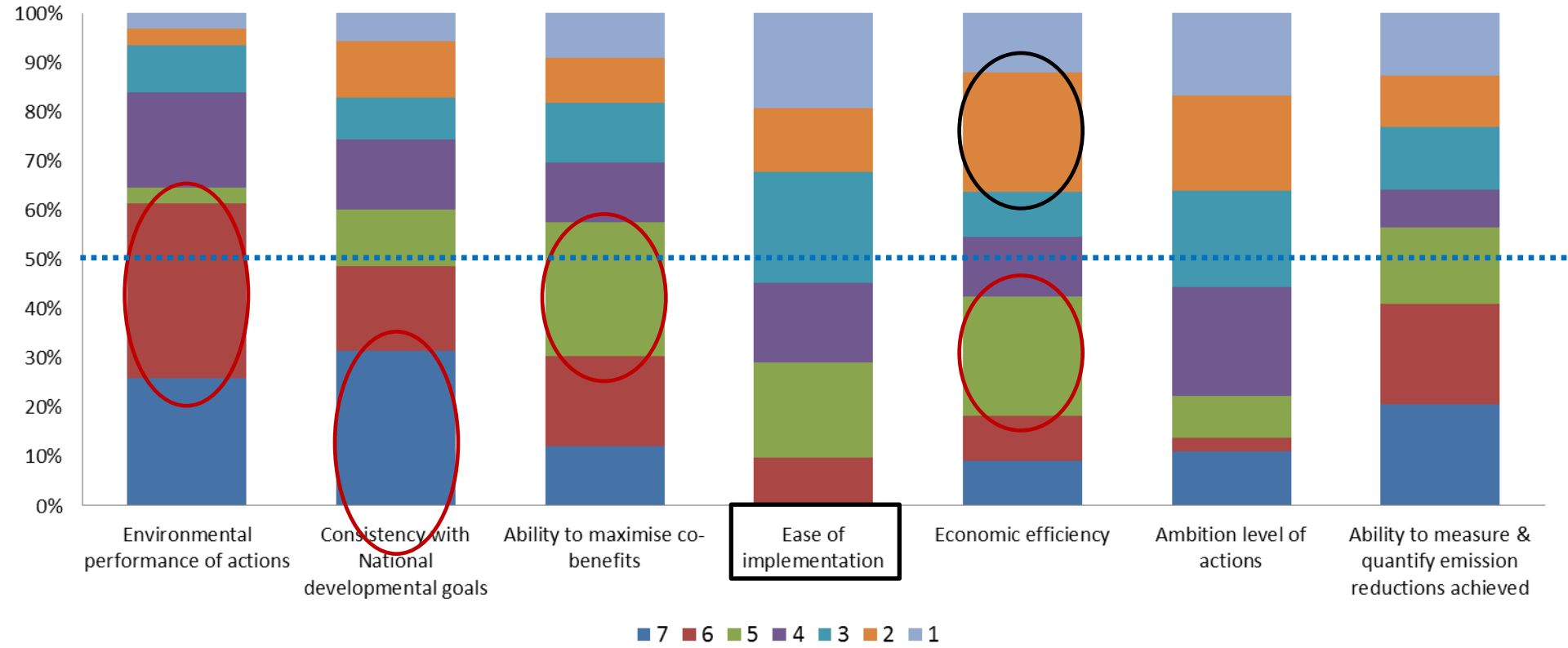
Assessment of a mitigation action as being 'nationally appropriate' , at any level of decision making, would require an evaluation framework.

Our approach for the study

We build upon: ***Review, dialogues, questionnaire survey, discourse analysis…***

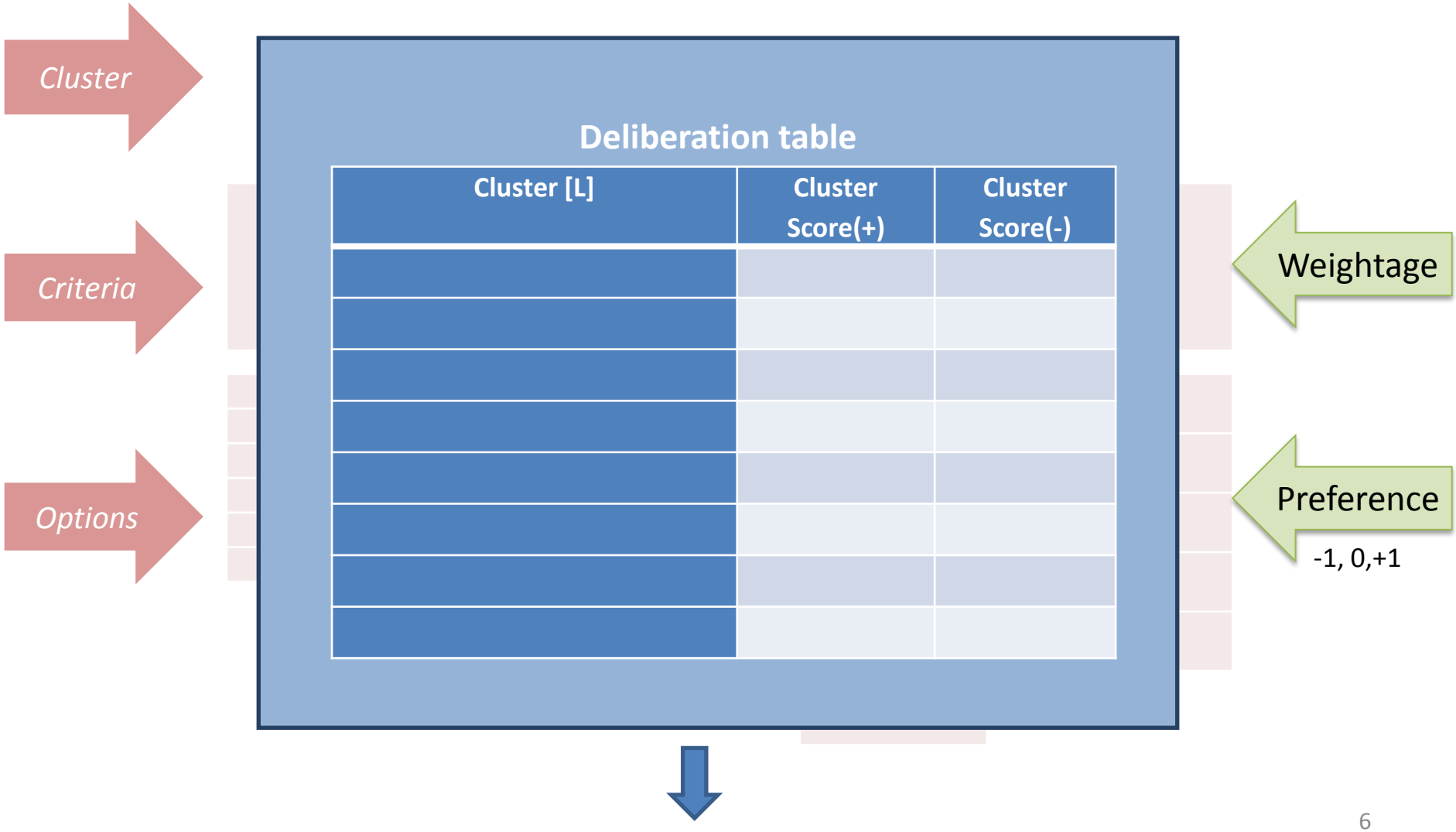
- ✓ A multi-criteria approach is unavoidable
  - Captures **complexity and multiplicity of perspectives**, central to environmental decision making
  - Provides **comprehensive, participatory and qualitative** assessment
- ✓Measurability of criteria
- ✓Room for deliberations
- ✓Simplicity and flexibility key
- ✓International context important component of evaluation
- ✓*A tool to assist in structured decision-making*

Considerations that are important while designing NAMAs



- ✓ Consistency with national development goals regarded as most important consideration
- ✓ Followed by environmental performance of actions
- ✓ Followed by ability to maximize co-benefits and economic efficiency
- ✓ Economic efficiency, however has an equal lower ranking
- ✓ Ease of implementation least ranked consideration
- ✓ **High Rankings**: **environmental performance, national development goals, co-benefits, ability to measure and quantify emissions reductions**

NAMA Evaluation Framework



NAMA Evaluation Framework: An illustration

Cluster → **Political Acceptability of International Support**

Criteria	Type of finance	Nature of technology transfer	Capacity building needs	Source of finance	MRV implications
Options	Grant	Concessional	Institution level	Green climate fund/UNFCCC	International MRV (all aspects of project)
	Equity	Commercial	Systemic level	MFIs/ Outside UNFCCC	International MRV (only supported component of Project)
	Concessional loan	IPR license	Individual level	Bilateral funding/ODA	Only Domestic MRV
	Commercial loan	Joint R&D		Private investors/FDI	Part Domestic, Part International MRV
	ODA	Knowledge		Individual/ Philanthropic	MRV of support
	Philanthropic				

Weightage

Preference

-1, 0,+1

Criteria Clusters

8 Criteria Clusters

- Political Acceptability of International Support
- Transformation of economy
- Social and Local Acceptability
- Cost-effectiveness
- Environmental Impacts
- Institutional Feasibility
- Domestic Resource Component
- Potential Negative Impacts

Criteria Clusters

- ***Political Acceptability of international support***

Type of finance	Nature of technology transfer	Capacity building needs	Source of finance	MRV implications

- ***Transformation of economy***

Technological	Private sector participation	Energy security	Impact on manufacturing capability	Lifestyle changes

- ***Social and Local acceptability***

Reducing income disparities	Job creation	Impact on marginalized sections of society	Safeguards	Cultural acceptance

- ***Cost effectiveness***

Cost of action	Cost of compliance	Cost to beneficiaries	Cost to government	Cost recovery period	Resource efficiency

- ***Environmental Impacts***

GHG reduction potential	Impact on air quality	Impact on biodiversity	Impact on water resources	Impact on Soil	Waste management

- ***Institutional feasibility***

Changes in institutional arrangements	Compliance with existing laws and regulations

- ***Domestic resources***

Human resource	Natural resource	Financial capital	Technological capital	High emission lock-in

- ***Potential negative impacts***

Import intensity	Impact on domestic manufacturers	Diversion of resources	Conditionality of support	Livelihood losses	Pollution	Hazardous waste	Balance of payments	High emission lock-in

Thank you!

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Further details can be accessed at:
http://www.teriin.org/projects/nfa/cc2bwp1.php