

# Institutional Arrangements for NAMAs

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# Presentation Overview



*Empowered lives.  
Resilient nations.*

- 1. UNDP's Low Emission Capacity Building Programme**
- 2. Key Considerations for Institutional Arrangements**
- 3. Latin America and Caribbean Context**

# Low Emission Capacity Building (LECB) Programme: Overview



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- **Objective:** Help establish low-carbon trajectories for development & implement sustainable mitigation actions
- **Timeframe:** 2011-16
- **Size:** 25 countries, **Funding:** €32M (EC, BMU, Australia)
- Identify policy and financing options, PPP, implement'n
- **5 main work areas:** National GHG inventory systems, NAMAs, LEDS, MRV, Private sector / industry mitigation
- Capacity building, technical backstopping, stakeholder liaison, ensure cross-sectional policy integration on CC



# Countries Benefit from Global Exchange of Experiences and Lessons



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Phase	Africa	Asia	LAC	Arab States	Europe/CIS
Phase 1	DRC	Philippines	Argentina	Egypt	
	Kenya	China	Chile	Morocco	
	Uganda		Colombia		
	Zambia		Ecuador		
			Mexico		
			Peru		
Phase 2	Ghana	Bhutan	Costa Rica	Lebanon	Moldova
	Tanzania	Indonesia	Trinidad & Tobago		
		Malaysia			
		Thailand			
		Vietnam			
Total #	6	7	8	3	1

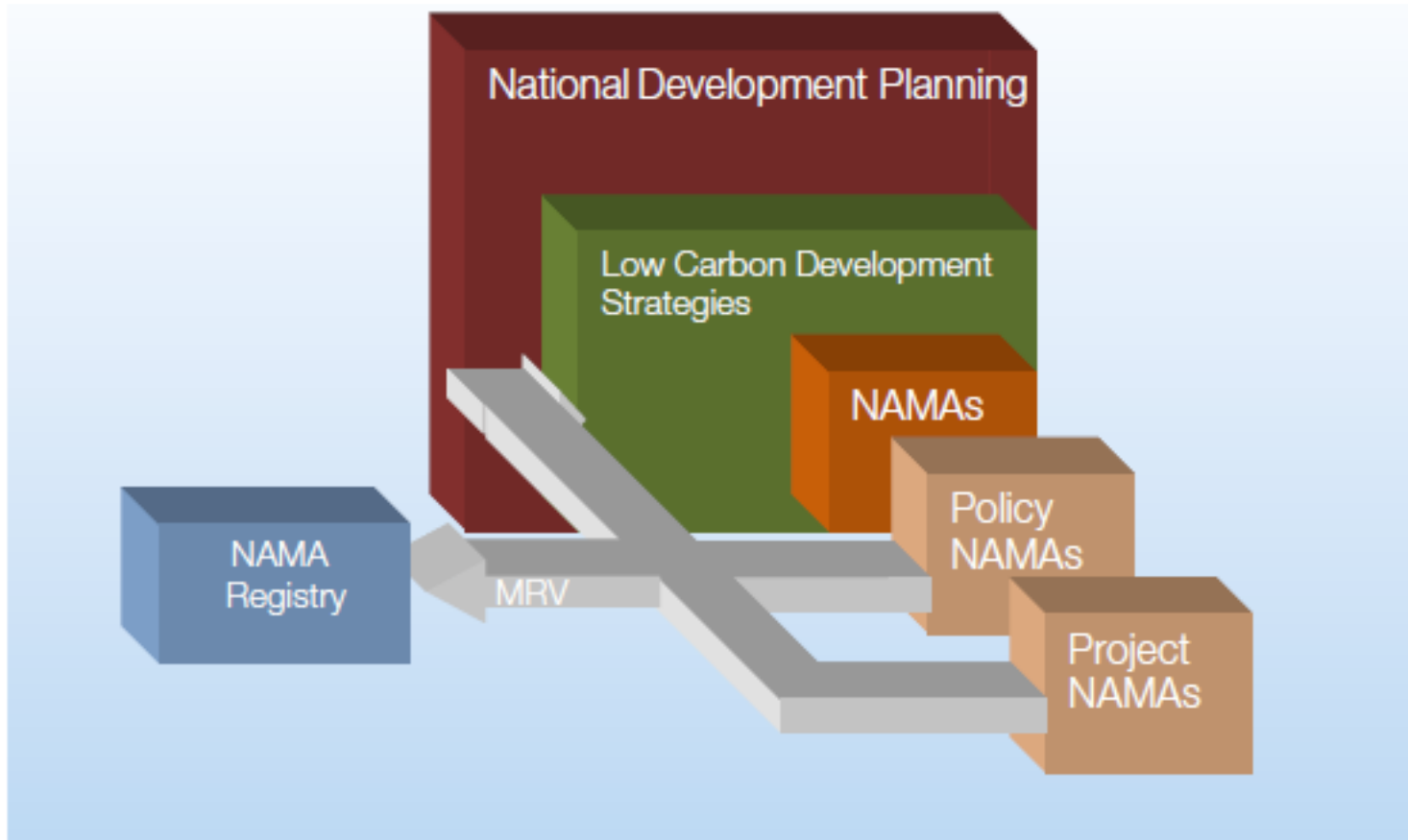
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1. UNDP's Low Emission Capacity Building Programme
2. **Key Considerations for Institutional Arrangements**
3. Latin America and Caribbean Context

# NAMAs: Should Emerge from/Align with Broader National Development Planning



Source: UNEP, 2011

# Aligning NAMAs with domestic processes: LECB Country Perspectives



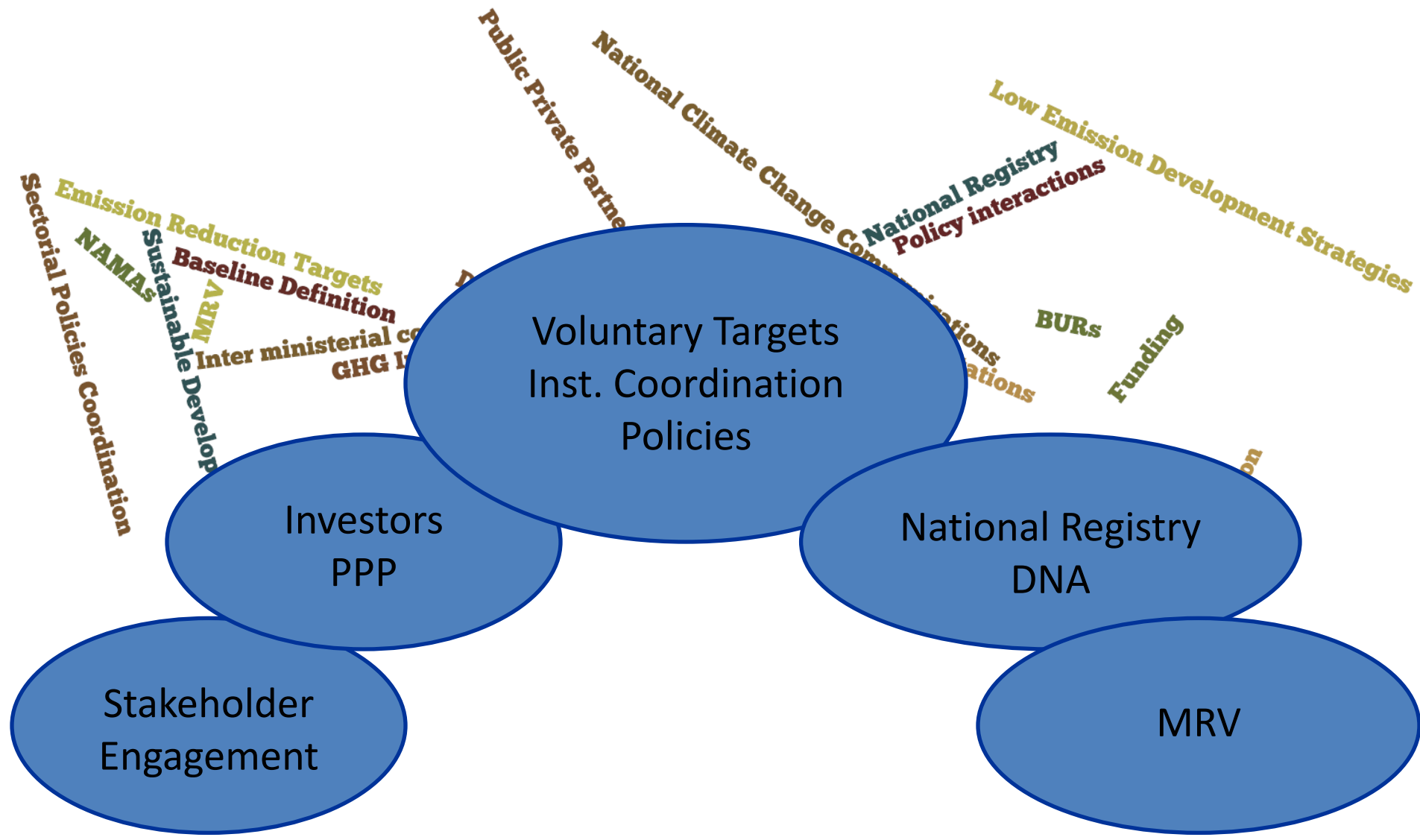
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- **Chile:** (i) Actively engage policy-makers, (ii) Focus on economic & sustainable development and co-benefits, (iii) GHG emission reductions lower priority
- **Colombia:** Secure sectoral participation at all levels from the outset
- **Lebanon:** (i) Training is needed for national actors that will take lead on NAMAs, (ii) Make information publically available / transparent for investors & beneficiaries
- **Peru:** Maintain a cadre of public officers so institutional capacity losses are minimal (human capital flight)

# ... Other Pieces to the Puzzle to Consider when Designing NAMAs

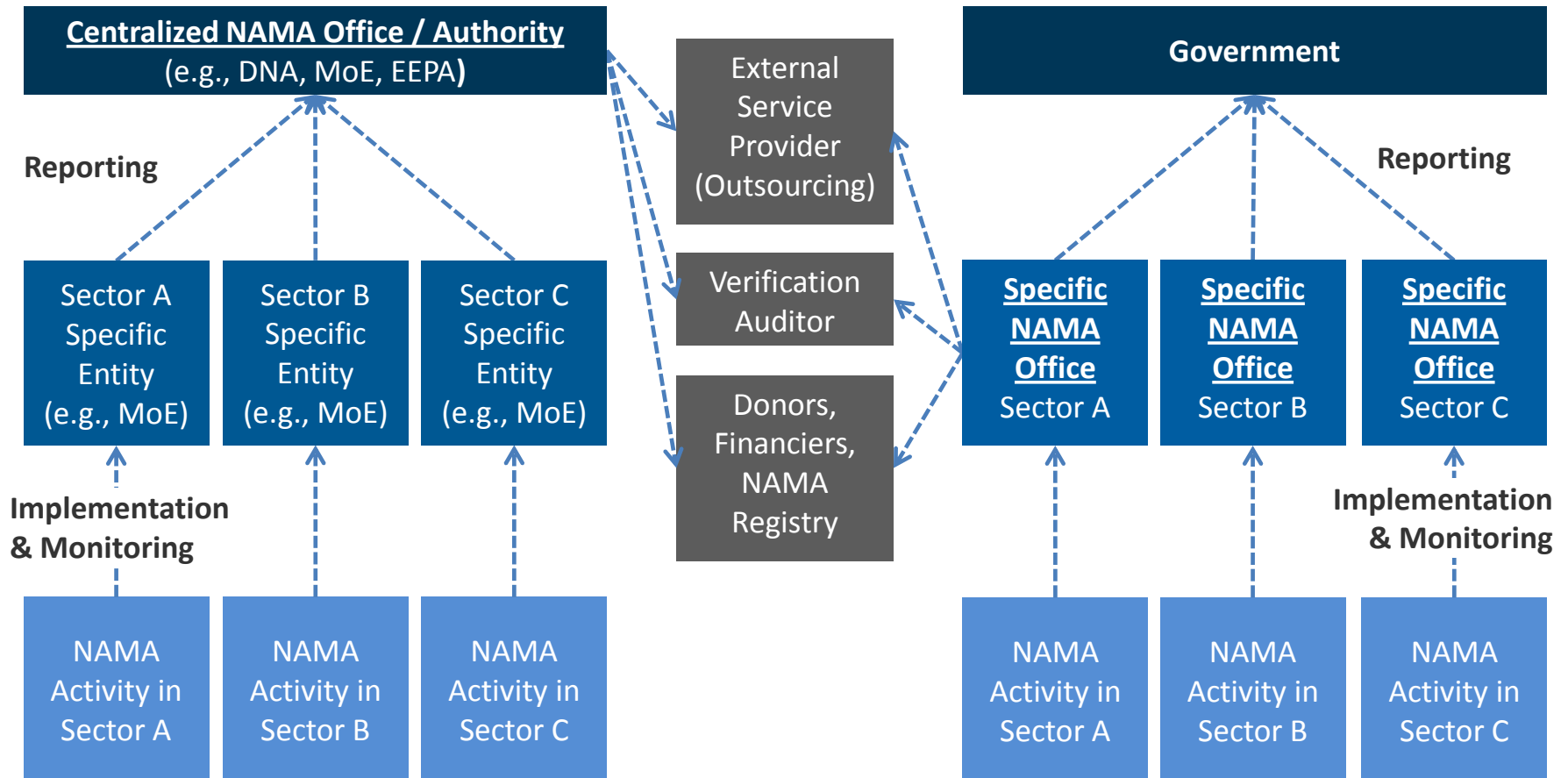


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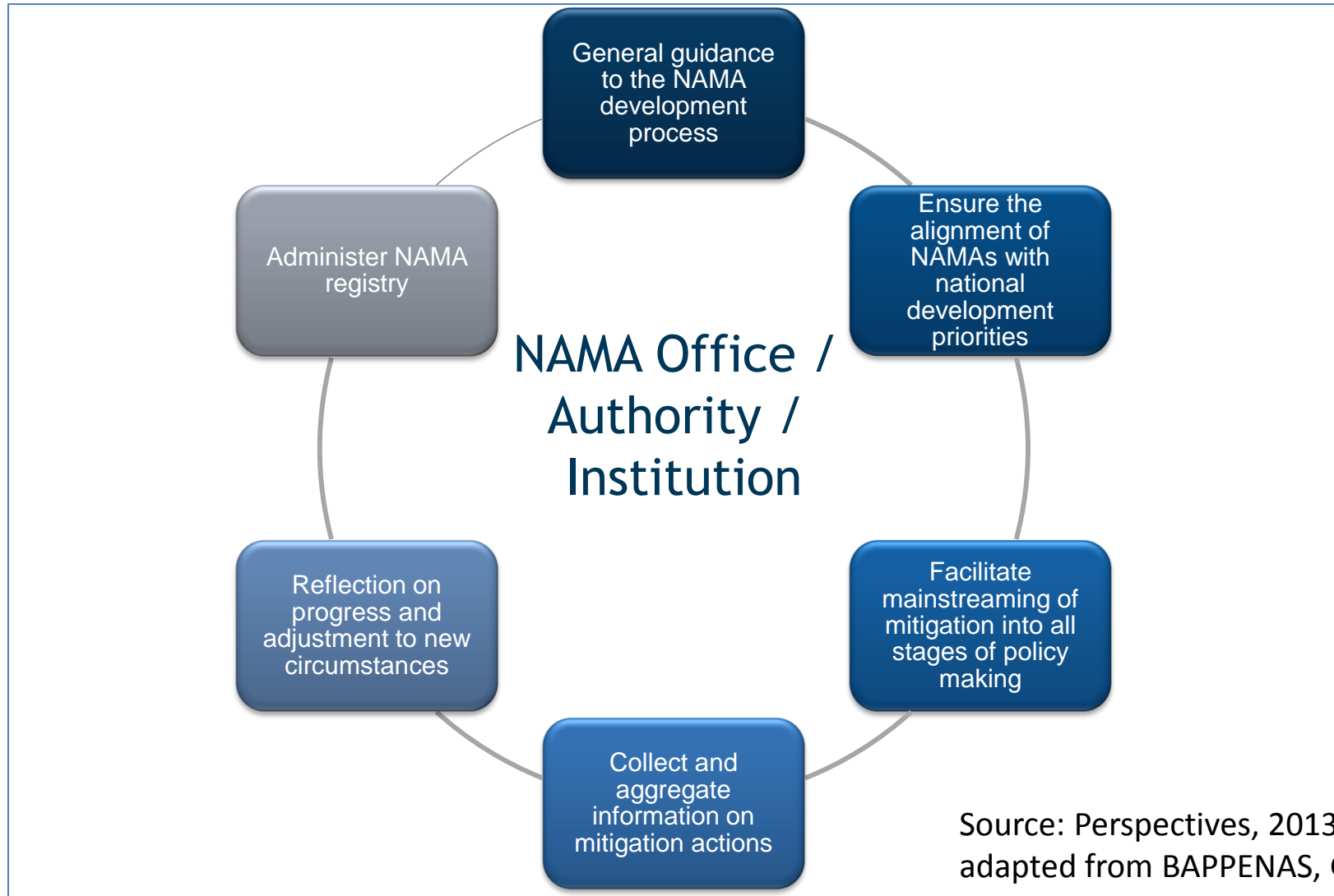




# NAMA Governance can be Centralized or Sector-Specific



# General Tasks of a NAMA Office



Source: Perspectives, 2013  
adapted from BAPPENAS, GIZ (2012)

# Example: Mexico

**Objective:** Mexican NAMAs for residential buildings (new and existing), SMEs and road freight transport are prepared for large scale implementation and international co-financing, are partially implemented and a coordinating Mexican NAMA-Office is established.

New residential  
buildings (CONAVI)

Existing residential  
buildings (CONAVI)

Energy Efficiency  
in S (R)

Sustainable Housing  
NAMA led by CONAVI,  
which: (i) sets policies &  
(ii) coordinates MRV

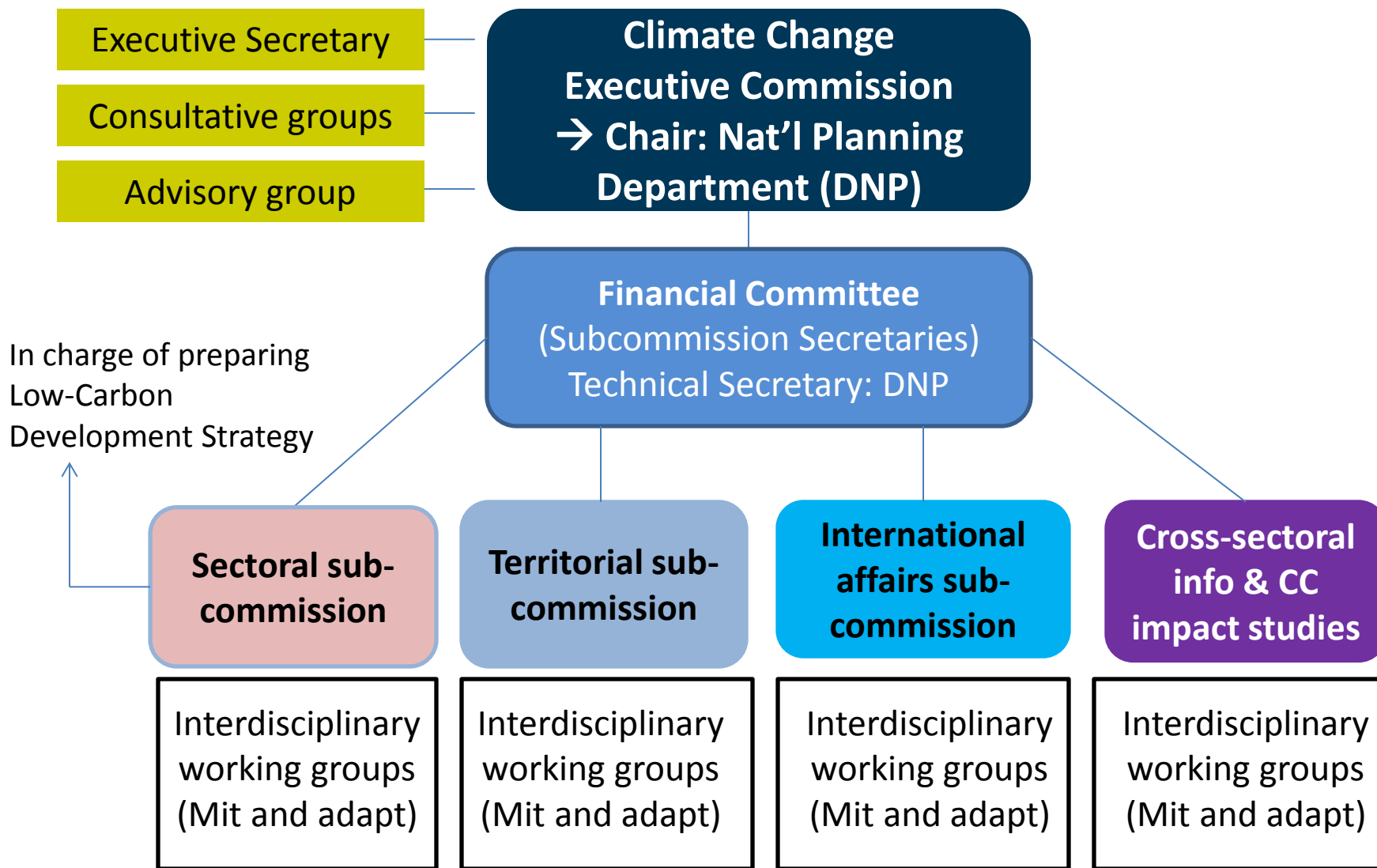
cross-cutting:  
**Establishment of a Mexican NAMA-Office (SEMARNAT)**

Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (SEMARNAT):  
(i) serves as the central steering entity for all NAMA activities  
(ii) coordinates activities & promotes development of future NAMAs

# Example: Colombia Institutional Framework for CC and Low Carbon Development



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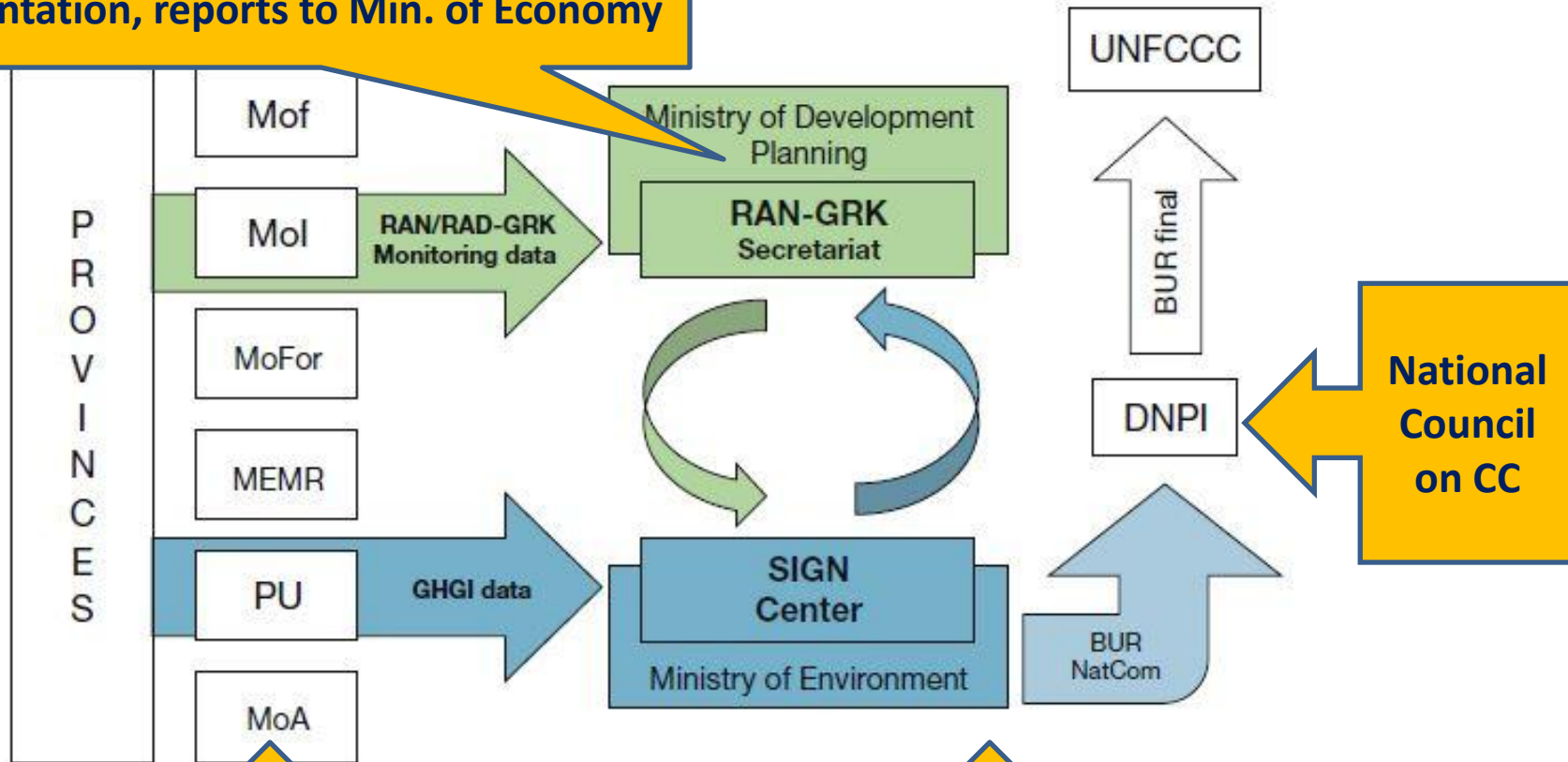


# Example: Indonesia NAMA Framework

- **National Action Plan on Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reduction (RAN-GRK)** ⇒ Voluntary commitment to reduce GHG emissions 26% unilaterally against BAU by 2020 (41% with international support)
- 33 provinces elaborating **Local Action Plans for Reducing Greenhouse Gas Emissions (RAD-GRK)** to identify priority mitigation actions
- **Ministry of Development Planning (BAPPENAS)** has mandate to: (i) lead & coordinate NAMA development to deliver RAN-GRK targets, (ii) ensure CC policies and measures aligned with national development planning

# Example: Indonesia NAMA Framework (2)

**BAPPENAS coordinates line Ministry implementation, reports to Min. of Economy**



Source: GIZ PAKLIM (2014)

**Sectoral Ministries review  
Local Action Plans →  
GHG data to Min. of Environment**

**Min. of Environment coordinates  
national MRV of GHG inventory**



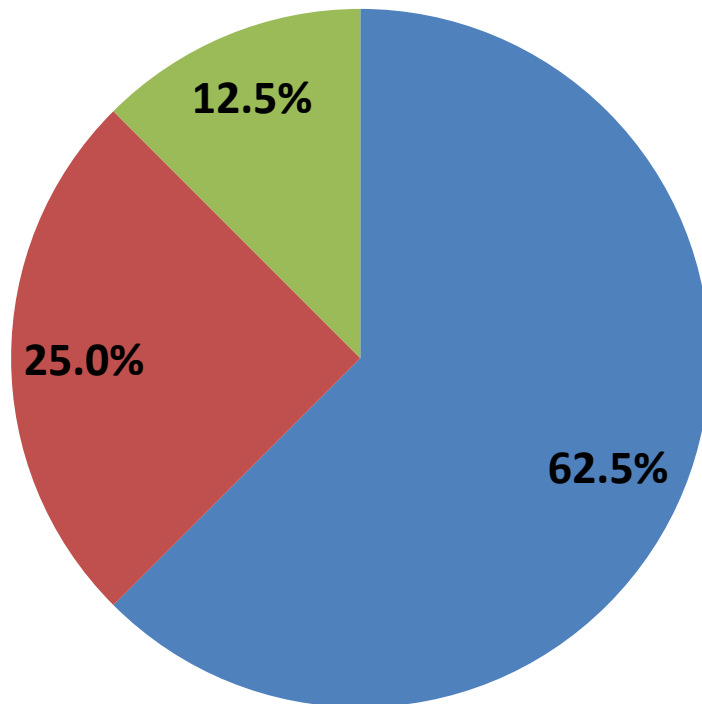
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# Presentation Overview

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3. **LAC Region Context (LECB survey)**
  - **17 responses (52% response rate)**
  - **6 Caribbean, 11 Latin American**

# Have Countries in LAC Identified a NAMA Focal Point? (n = 16)

- Yes
- No
- In process of identifying

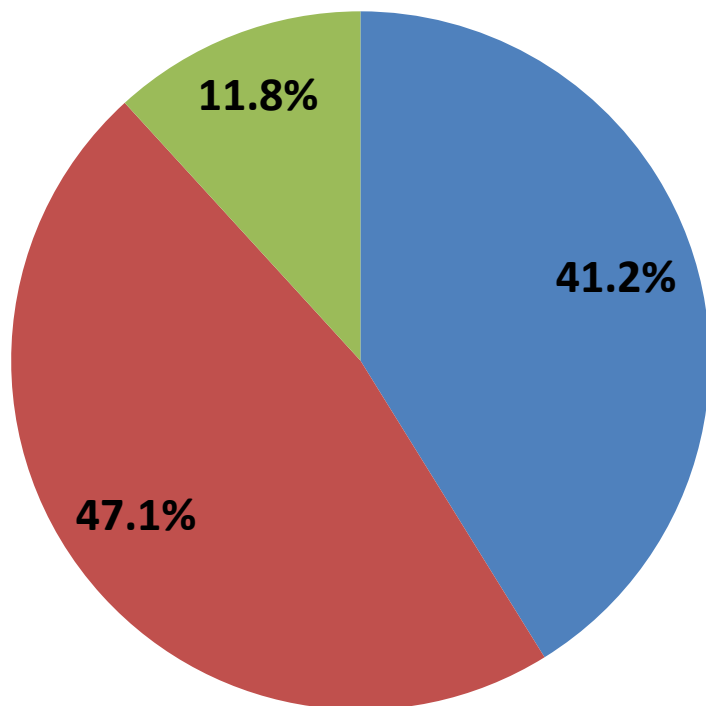


Ministry of Environment  
(or equivalent) hosts the  
NAMA focal point in  
majority of cases



# Have Countries Established a National NAMA Committee? (n = 17)

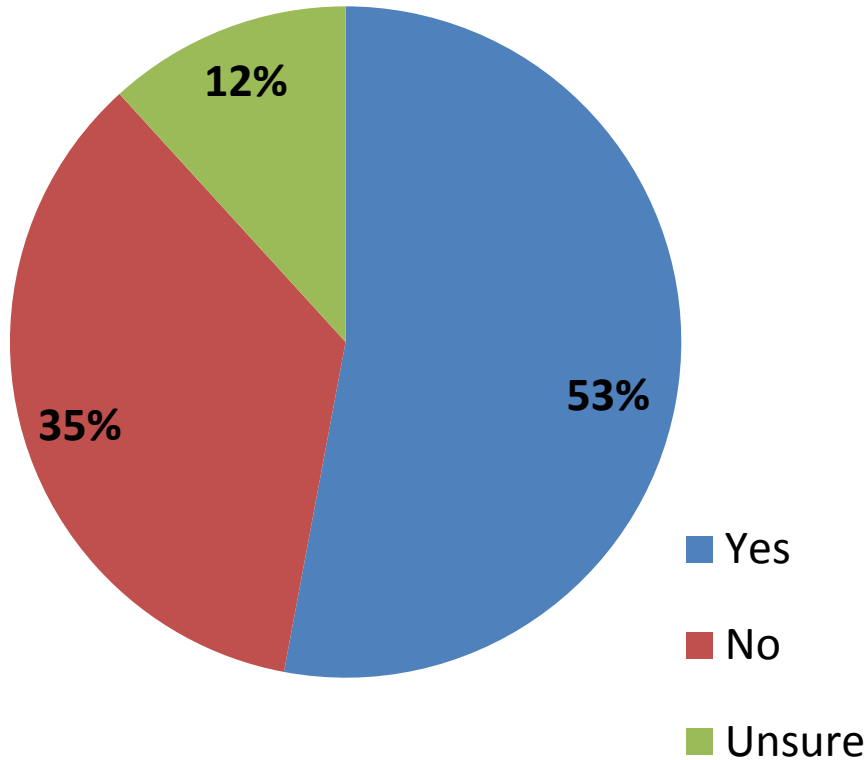
- Yes
- No
- In process of identifying



In majority of cases, countries are using existing national inter-ministerial committees on climate change (or mitigation).

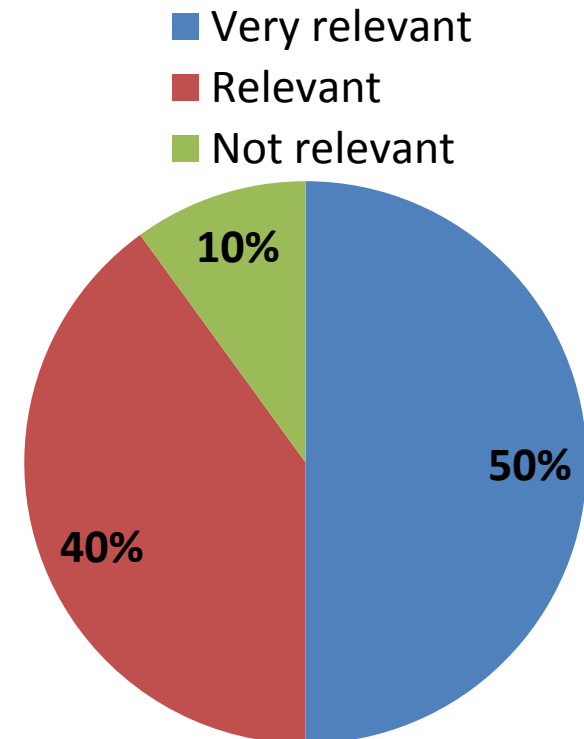
In some cases, private sector, academia, NGOs, and local government included in these committees

# Is there a Successful Institutional Structure for Implementing CDM?



(n = 17)

# Can CDM structure be applied to NAMAs?



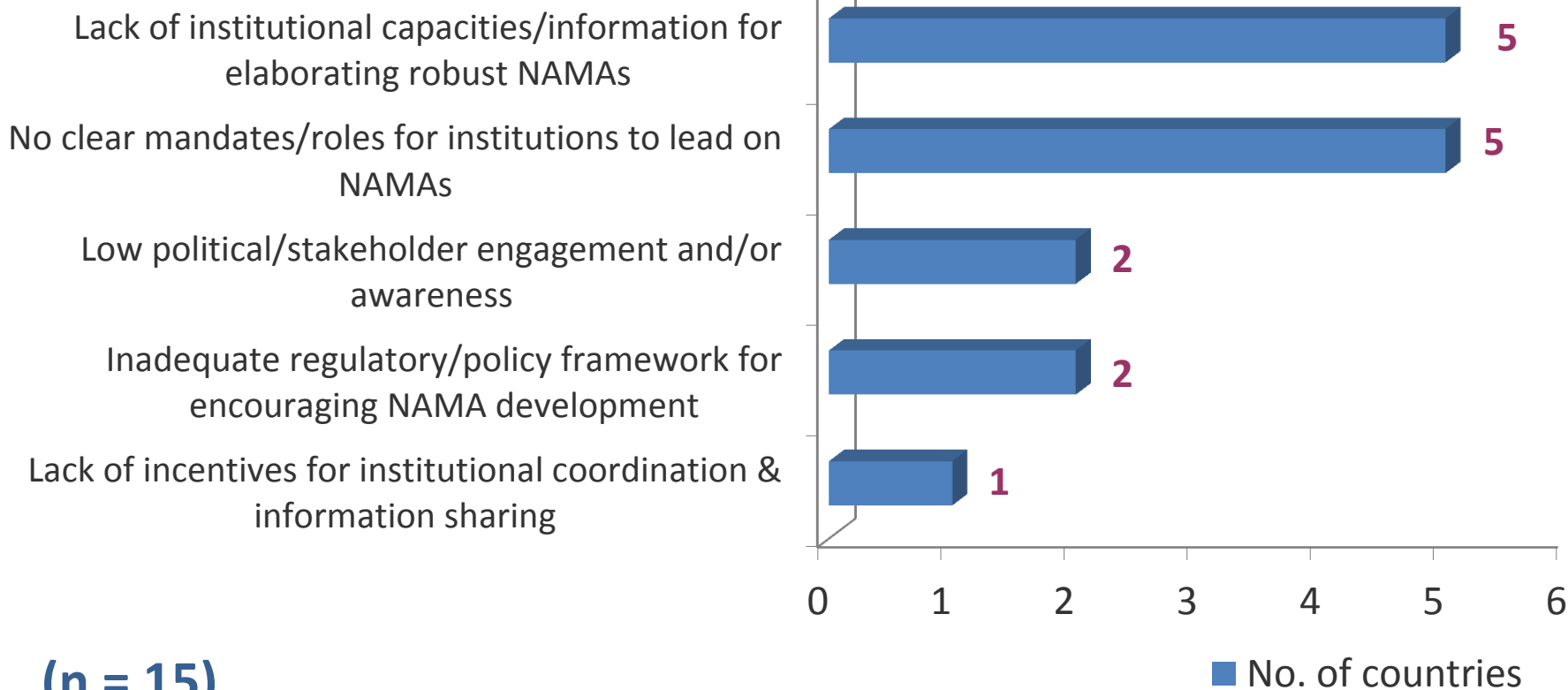
(n = 10)

# What is the Biggest Barrier for Establishing a Strong Institutional Framework for NAMAs?



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## Institutional barriers



# Conclusions: Proposed Solutions for Overcoming Barriers to NAMA Development



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- Enhance institutional capacities for NAMA and MRV design and create a clear mandate
- Raise awareness that NAMAs are vehicles for achieving sustainable development goals, delivering benefits
- Integrate NAMAs into National Action Plans on Climate Change and national/sectoral development plans
- Clearly identify the coordination mechanisms for an institutional framework to support NAMAs
- Learn from CDM (what worked, what didn't work, what can be scaled up) and share **success stories** from other countries



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# Thank you!

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