

Making the best use of the NAMA Registry

Side event at COP-21 in Paris, Observer room 04, Wednesday 2 December 2015, 13.15 – 14.45 PM

NAMA Partnership support to development of technical materials

*- Sustainable development and transformational change impact
assessment of climate policies and actions*

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UNEP DTU Partnership



The NAMA partnership

Objective:

To enhance collaboration and complementarity of the activities of multilateral, bilateral and other organizations to accelerate support to developing countries in preparation and implementation of their NAMAs.



Empowered lives.
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CENTER FOR CLEAN AIR POLICY



unitar

United Nations Institute for Training and Research

Website: www.namapartnership.org

Two research projects

Measuring SD in NAMAs

Aim: The sustainable development (SD) framework for Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs) aims to evaluate the SD impacts of mitigation policies and actions at any stage of NAMA implementation (ex-ante and/or ex-post).

Method: The framework is based on a literature review, a stakeholder survey, interviews and consultations with NAMA practitioners. The usefulness of SD and climate change tools and approaches are analysed in meeting the needs and expectations of NAMA practitioners to inform the design of the NAMA SD Framework.

 iisd International Institute for Sustainable Development Institut international du développement durable

 UNEP DTU PARTNERSHIP



 NAMA PARTNERSHIP



United Nations
Framework Convention on
Climate Change



Empowerment First.
Resilient nations.

Assessing TC in NAMAs

Objective:

To improve the understanding of transformational change (TC) and how to Monitor, Report and Verify (MRV) Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs) that may facilitate TC for low emission and sustainable development to achieve the 2°C target

Phases and outputs:

Phase 1: Understanding transformational change

Output 1: Conceptual paper

Output 2: Case studies

Phase 2: Methodological framework

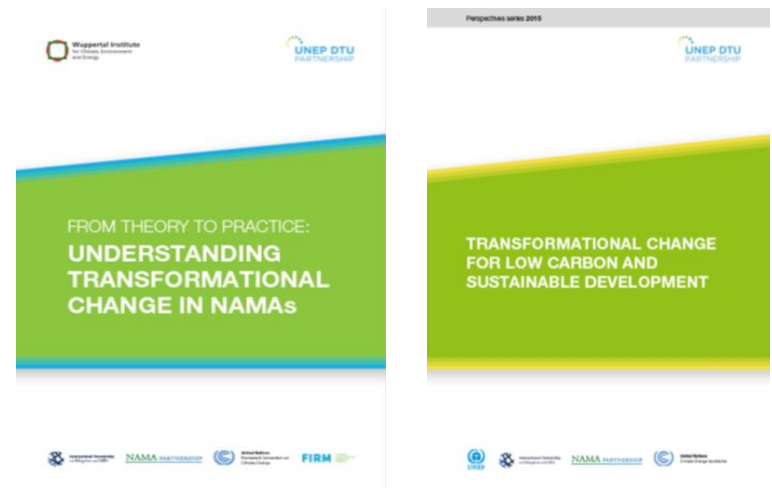
Output 3: NAMA TC taxonomy

Output 4: Test of tool to 93 NAMAs submitted to UNFCCC Registry by 1 June 2015

Phase 3: Guidance on how to MRV TC potential and impacts (contingent on funding)

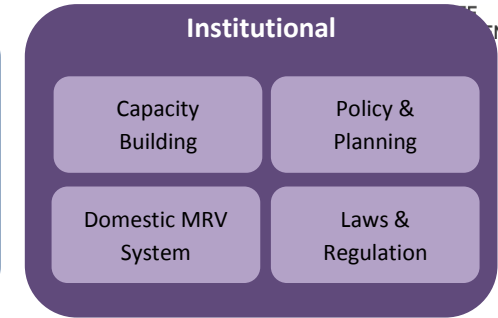
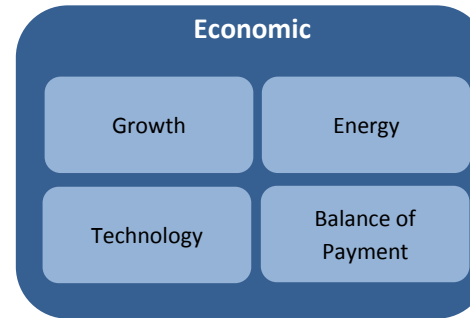
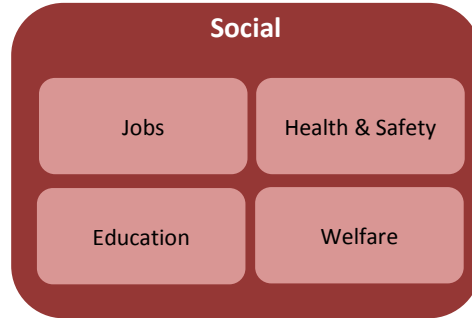
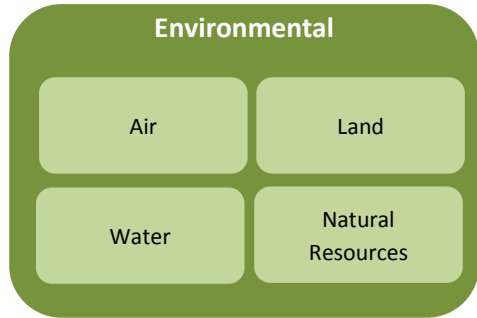
Output 5: Refined indicators & scoring applied to two NAMAs under implementation

Output 6: Guidance developed for application of the TC taxonomy to MRV of NAMAs



NAMA SD framework

NAMA Sustainable Development Taxonomy



Air

- SO_x, NO_x, GHG
- Odor, Dust, SPM, Fly ash
- Noise

Land

- Compost
- Manure nutrient and other fertilizer
- Soil erosion, Salinization, Acidification
- Minimum tillage
- End of life pollution
- Change access/lost access to land
- Other

Water

- Waste water
- Leaks & diesel dumping
- Drinking water quality
- Water extraction rate
- Conservation
- Supply, water access
- Ecological state
- Purification
- Other

Natural Resources

- Minerals
- Species diversity
- Plant life
- Land cover change
- Other

Jobs

- Long term jobs
- Short term jobs
- Sources of income
- Other

Health and Safety

- Accidents
- Crime
- Diseases
- Number of hospital visits
- Sanitation
- Food safety
- Indoor air pollution
- No child labour
- Other

Education

- Green development related training
- Educational services for different groups
- Project related knowledge circulation
- Other

Welfare

- Traffic congestion
- Commuting times
- Income/asset distribution
- Women empowerment
- Municipal revenue
- Rural upliftment
- Energy security
- Other

Growth

- Investment
- Industrial/commercial activities
- Economic growth/higher income
- Quality of life
- Increased tax base
- Infrastructure
- Production cost
- Productivity
- Other

Energy

- Coverage/availability of supply
- Access
- Reliability, affordability
- Other

Technology

- Imported technology
- Local technology
- Adaptation and viability in local area
- Other

Balance of payments

- Dependency on foreign sources of energy
- Amount of energy produced from clean renewable sources
- Decrease in risk of political conflicts
- Economic savings for the government
- Reduction in energy subsidies
- Other

Capacity Building

- Land titling processes
- Mapping of natural resources and renewable energy potential
- Development of competitive procedures
- Workshops and trainings
- A technical help desk for project developers and other stakeholders
- Other

Policy & Planning

- Policy Framework for Sustainable, Low-carbon Urban Transport
- Comprehensive Urban Low carbon Mobility Plans
- Other

Domestic MRV System

- Sub-national reference levels and MRV systems
- Platform for the Generation and Trading of Forest Carbon Credits
- Other

Laws & Regulation

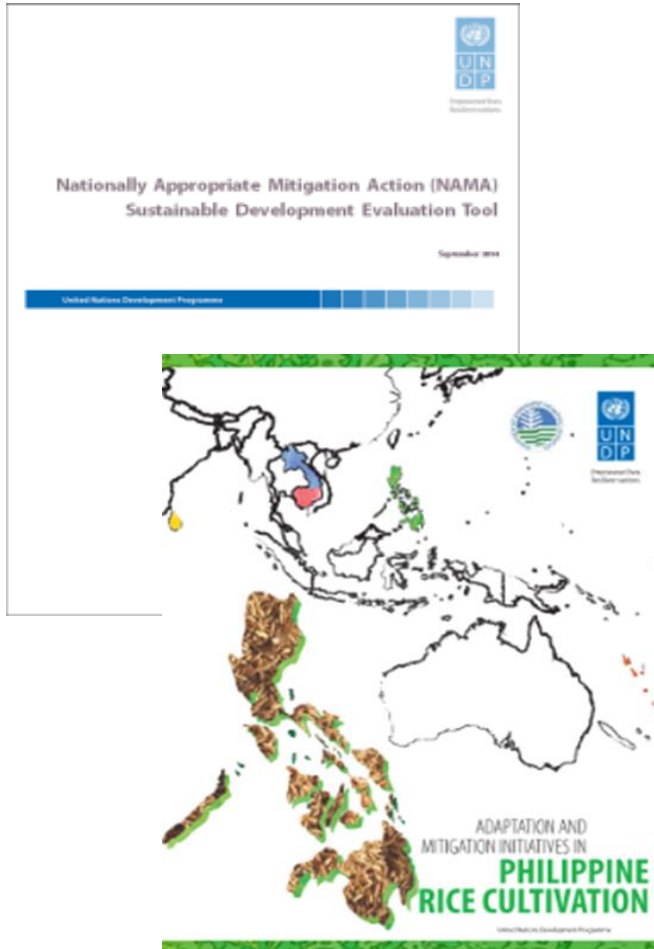
- Tariff reform
- Compliance with laws and regulation on
- Promoting and regulating production, sale and use of biofuels and biomass
- Decreases for tax benefits for renewable energy projects
- Conditions for competitive process for incorporation of new plants
- Other

The NAMA SD Framework

Steps	Element	Description
A: Ex-Ante Assessment	1. SD criteria & indicators	Identify and describe SD impacts - using the CDM SD taxonomy with one new dimension
	2. Transformational change	Indicators of the processes of change for a paradigm shift to low carbon and sustainable development
	3. Quantification & Monetization	Units of measurement to track SD impacts towards SD goals are identified and methods to estimate their monetary value are applied
B: Procedural steps	4. Alignment with SD goals	SD impact analysis and contribution to SD goals at global, national, and other relevant levels
	5. Stakeholder Participation	Guidelines for stakeholder involvement throughout NAMA design
	6. No-Harm Safeguards	Compliance with no-harm safeguards to avoid or mitigate negative impacts
C: Ex-post Assessment	7. Monitoring & Reporting	Develop a monitoring plan; How are indicators monitored, by whom, how often? Describe quality assurance procedures. Report the monitoring data to relevant stakeholders at regular intervals.
	8. Verification	Independent review of methods and data shall be provided when needed to ensure SD impacts are credible and transparent
	9. Certification	Public, private or civil society players may want to define standards for certification of units of GHG reductions with SD impacts

Example: NAMA SD Tool

NAMA Sustainable Development (SD) Tool



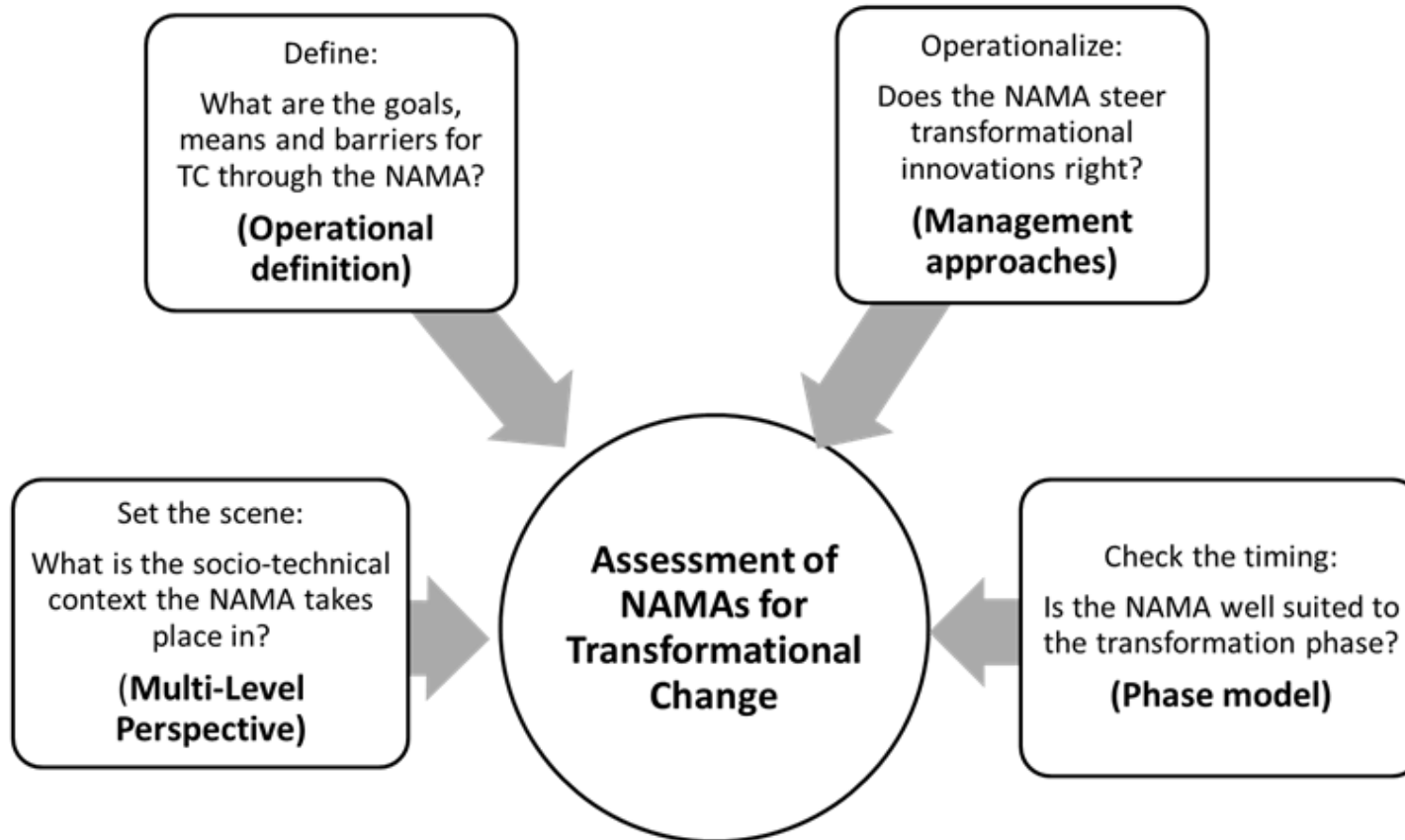
- The SD tool has been designed to evaluate the SD performance indicators for NAMAs and to evaluate the SD results achieved over the lifetime of the NAMA;
- Nationally Appropriate Improvements (NAIs) determine the ambition and success of the NAMA;
- NAIs are calculated for each intervention, the mean value is determined for each domain, and the overall ambition and success of the NAMA calculated as the mean value over all domains;
- The SD tool is currently applied in 7 NAMAs and is available here: www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/librarypage/environment-energy/mdg-carbon/NAMA-sustainable-development-evaluation-tool.html

NAMA SD Tool – Domain Environment & Social

Domain	Indicator	Relevance to SDGs and Targets	Selected (Yes/No)	Identified Impacts	Explanation of Chosen Indicator	Effect on Indicator	Monitoring done (Yes/No)
Environment	Air pollution/quality	Goal 11, Target 11.6				Positive	Yes
	Water pollution/quality	Goal 6, Target 6.6 Goal 11, Target 11.6 Goal 12, Target 12.4	Yes	Increased water savings	AWD leads to significant water savings as a result of improved irrigation	Positive	No
	Soil pollution/quality	Goal 2, Target 2.4 Goal 11, Target 11.6 Goal 12, Target 12.4	Yes	Improved soil quality	AWD involves periodic aeration of the soil which results in higher zinc availability, as well as increased plant root anchorage and lodging resistance.	Positive	No
	Others (Noise/visibility)	Goal 11, Target 11.6					
	Biodiversity and ecosystem balance	Goal 14, All Targets Goal 15, All Targets					
Social	Health	Goal 3, All Targets					
	Livelihood of poor, poverty alleviation, peace	Goal 1, All Targets Goal 2, Target 2.1 Goal 16, Target 16.1	Yes	Provide livelihood for poor/poverty alleviation. Decrease conflicts among farmers	Water savings from the implementation of AWD results in increased total irrigated land area. As a result, more farmers and farm helpers are required, providing additional livelihood for the poor farming communities; Because of the availability of more irrigation water for downstream farmers due to AWD, irrigation conflicts between upstream-downstream farming communities are decreased.	Positive	No
	Affordability of electricity	Goal 7, Targets 7.1					
	Access to sanitation and clean drinking water	Goal 6, Targets 6.1, 6.2, 6.4, 6.5					
	Food security (Access to land and sustainable agriculture)	Goal 2, All Targets Goal 12, Target 12.3	Yes	Increase in rice production. Increase in irrigated land	Water savings from the implementation of AWD results in increased total irrigated land area. Proportionately, increase in total number of rice fields results in the increase in rice yield.	Positive	Yes
	Quality of employment	Goal 8, Targets 8.2, 8.3, 8.5, 8.6, 8.7, 8.8					
	Time savings/time availability due to project	Goal 1					
	No child labour	Goal 8, Target 8.6					
Provides vulnerable groups access to local resources and services	Goal 6, Targets 6.4, 6.5, 6.6, 6.a, 6.b	Yes	Increase access to water resources	AWD is a water management practice in rice cultivation promoting the efficient use of water resources. This provides vulnerable groups access to water resources and services which were not previously available to them, resulting in increased total irrigated land area.	Positive	Yes	

Understanding TC in NAMAs

Analytical framework

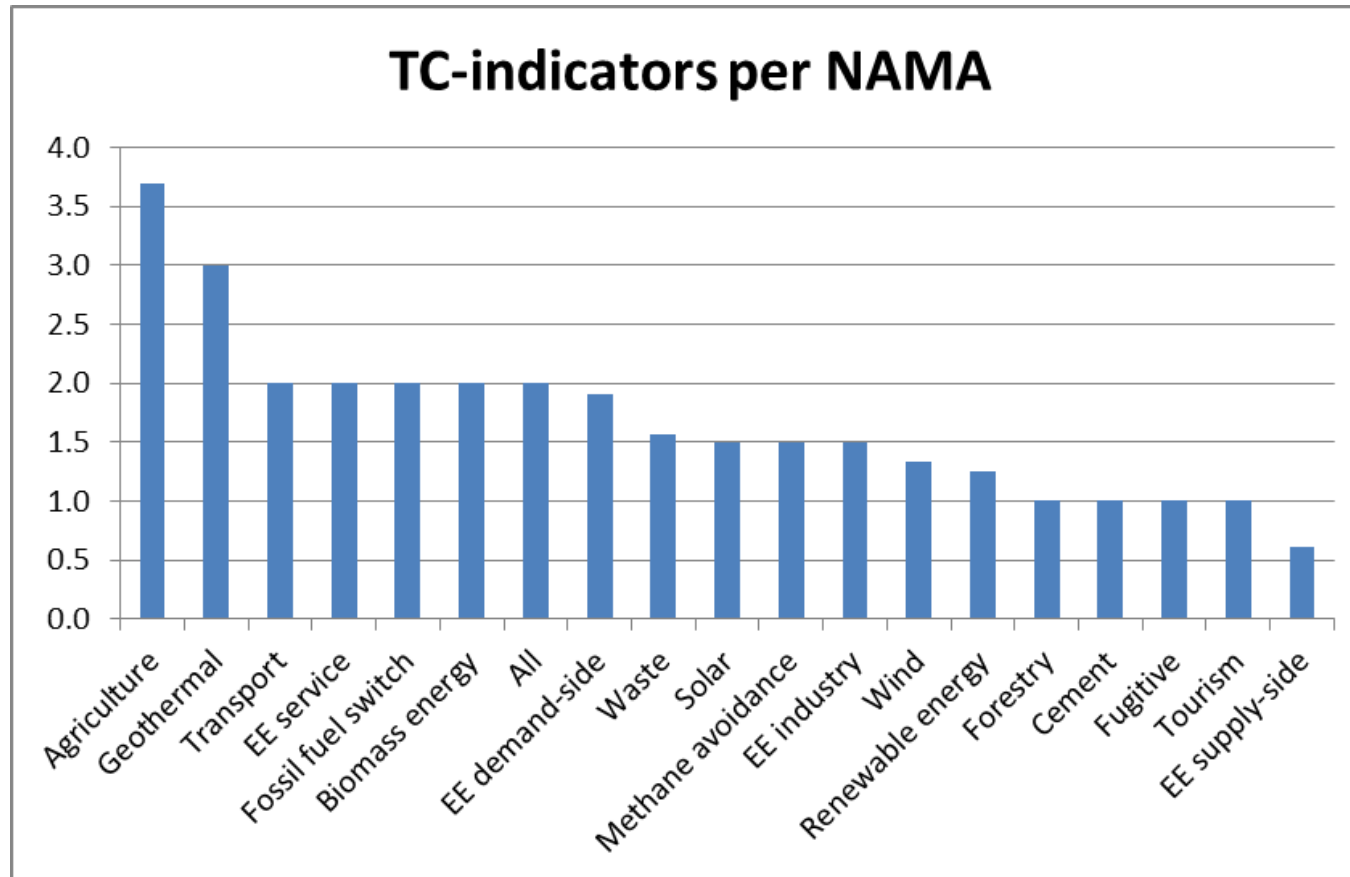


TC Taxonomy

1. Dimensions	2. Factors	3. Indicators
1. Definition of TC	Goal dimension	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☐ Goal for a rapid large scale GHG reduction ☐ Sustainable development goals incentivize the transition ☐ Milestones/Key Performance Indicators ☐ Sectoral, system or sub-system changes
	Process of change dimension	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☐ Political vision and leadership ☐ Political and/or civil society interventions/innovations ☐ Actors connect innovation to day-to-day practice ☐ Actors influence multi-level system to adopt innovation
	Low-carbon lock-in dimension	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☐ High-carbon barriers are overcome ☐ Other
2. Multilevel context	Landscape level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☐ Growth of international concern about Climate Change had an impact ☐ Political pressure generated by organized civil society important
	Regime level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☐ National government incentives to change/disincentives to no change ☐ Improvement of regulation ☐ Existing infrastructure allow new sustainable actors/activities
	Niche level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☐ New technologies owned by citizens & firms ☐ Financial participation of citizens in local energy generation plants gives local ownership ☐ High local involvement in the project
	Interaction across levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☐ Multilevel interaction ☐ Actors convince other actors with network building ☐ Other
3. Phases of transformation	Pre-development phase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☐ Increased funding for technological R&D&D ☐ Experimentation and innovation in the policy/project ☐ New testing facilities for technologies ☐ First of its kind project
	Take-off phase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☐ Increased public awareness on new technologies ☐ The project will be replicated, model for similar projects in other areas of the country ☐ Enhanced capabilities of actors
	Acceleration phase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☐ Change of status symbols and aspiration ☐ Extended high-voltage grid ☐ The project is so large that it will transform a sector ☐ Impact beyond the project, or even beyond borders
	Stabilisation phase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☐ Barriers to relapse to high-carbon practice ☐ Government policies and laws sustain the transformation ☐ Other
4. Management of Transition	Strategic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☐ The Parliament support the transition ☐ Increased awareness on Climate Change in governmental/municipal institutions ☐ New institutions created or changed ☐ Information campaign performed
	Tactical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☐ Government have made a long term vision with targets, that are enforced ☐ Strengthen enforcement of existing laws ☐ Risk minimization instrument introduced ☐ Tax reduction or price support for renewables and energy efficiency ☐ Financial support for renewables and energy efficiency ☐ Introduction or increase of carbon tax ☐ Negative incentives that discourage the continuation of business as usual ☐ Prohibits import of inefficient technologies
	Operational	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☐ Introduction of technology standards/performance standards ☐ Reduction of subsidies for fossil energy ☐ Feed-in Tariffs with a purchase obligation, stable tariff over a long period of time ☐ Introduction of mandatory labeling or metering ☐ Introduction of write-off policy for outdated technologies ☐ Introduction of carbon market ☐ Introduction of fuel tax, traffic congestion tax, import/export tax etc.
	Reflexive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☐ Learning from ongoing policies and actions ☐ MRV frameworks informs transition management ☐ Others

Results of analysis of 93 NAMAs

TC-indicators by type of NAMA



Next steps for development of tools, guidance and support to countries

- Nationally appropriate SD Tools developed and applied in countries informed by the NAMA SD Framework
 - Develop standardized methods for quantification and monetization of SD impacts
- Guidance developed for use of TC-indicators and scoring of TC potential
- Capacity building for MRV of GHG, SD and TC impacts of NAMAs integrated in one framework for policies and actions