

Multi-Stakeholder Decision Making for NAMAs & LEDS

Rebecca Carman, UNDP

UNFCCC Regional Workshop on NAMAs
16-19 April 2013, Maseru, Lesotho

UNDP supports preparation of green, low-emission climate-resilient development strategies



Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.

Figure 1. Green LECRDS 5-step process

STEP 1

Develop multi-level, multi-sector, multi-stakeholder governance framework and participatory planning process

STEP 2

Prepare climate change profiles and vulnerability scenarios

STEP 3

Identify strategic mitigation and adaptation options leading to low-emission, climate-resilient development trajectories

STEP 4

Prioritize strategic options through technological, social, and financial feasibility and cost-benefit analysis

STEP 5

Finalize low-emission and climate-resilient development road map for legal ratification and implementation

Building a multi-level, multi-sector, multi-stakeholder governance framework is fundamental to success

Comprehensive range of supporting guidance for this process (some in French, Spanish, & Russian)



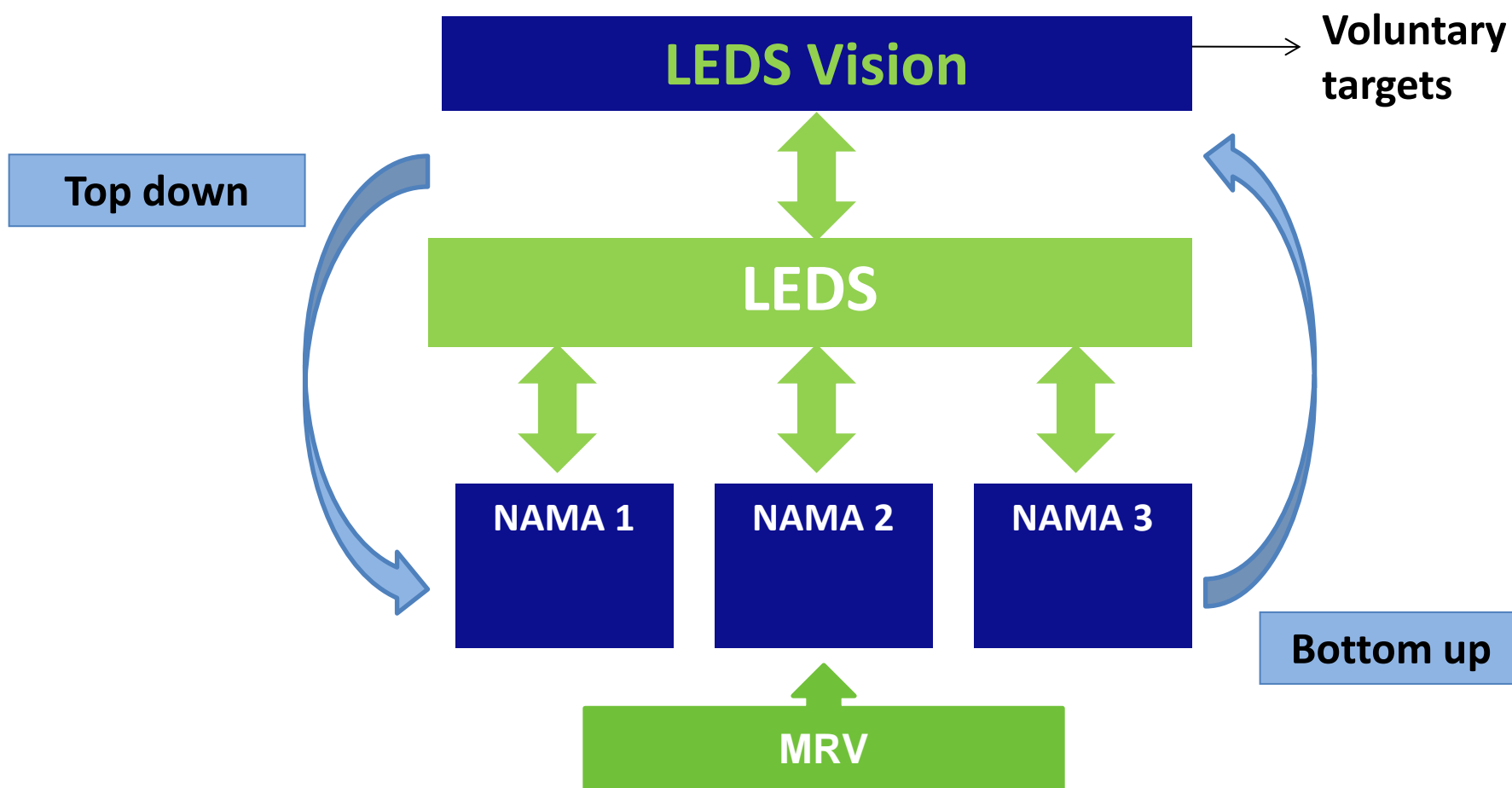
Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.



http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/ourwork/environmentandenergy/focus_areas/climate_strategies/green_lecrds_guidancemanualsandtoolkits/

Relationship between LEDS & NAMAs

Medium to Long-Term Development Vision



The key success factors for NAMA development all include aspects of stakeholder engagement



Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.

- NAMAs should be aligned with long-term national development vision, nationally owned, and, ideally, embedded within LEDS framework
- Potential investors should be engaged early to ensure proposed NAMAs will attract finance
- High-level political commitment and inter-ministerial collaboration and coordination is needed throughout
- Broad stakeholder engagement can draw out barriers to implementation and ensure co-benefits are properly assessed

But who should be engaged? When? And how?

Stakeholders are actors that can take **different roles and responsibilities** throughout the NAMA development process

**Provide
technical
expertise &
data**

**Identify
barriers**

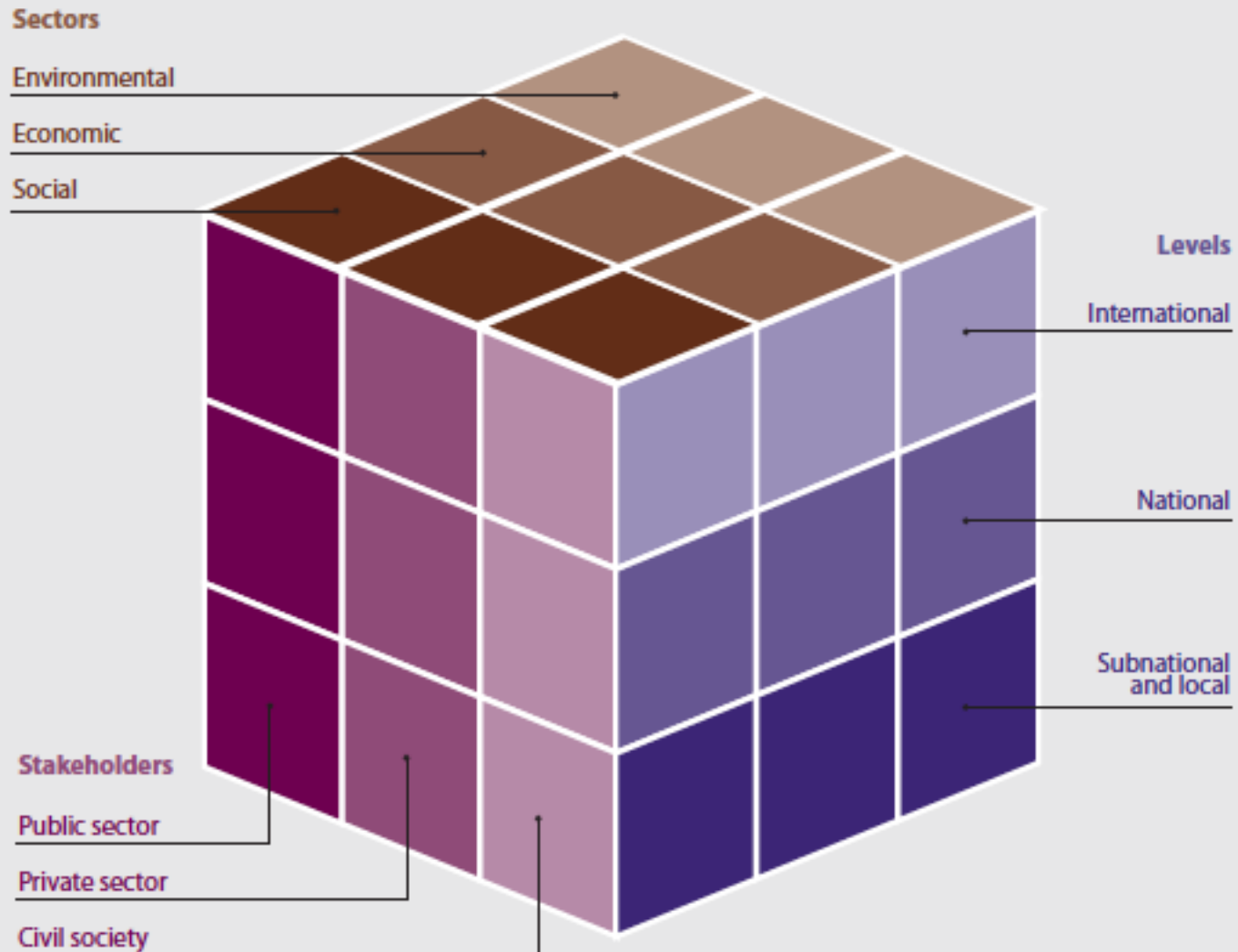
**Help
prioritise &
validate
NAMAs**

**Participate
in NAMA
taskforce**

**Disseminate
information**

Multi-level, multi-sector, multi-stakeholder governance framework

Figure 2. Depiction of an integrated Green LECRDS governance framework



Multi-level approach creates a holistic strategy that integrates climate change & development planning



Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.

- **International level:** Funding and informing projects, UNFCCC
 - **International partners:** multilateral and bilateral organizations, international NGOs, foundations and research institutions
- **National level:** Engage high-level officials to support process
 - **National partners:** key elected government officials and legislators, private sector groups, civil society organizations, and academia
 - **Broad stakeholder consultations:** identify priority issues, contribute to information gathering, influence policymaking, ratify strategy
- **Sub-national level** Local policy making and implementation
 - **Sub-national partners:** government authorities, elected officials, legislators at local level; citizens and communities

Identification of key sectors and stakeholders



Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.

1. Conduct preliminary **mapping of climate economy** to identify key sectors and linkages across sectors where actions could have significant impact
2. **Conduct policy, regulatory, legal, financial, and governance scans across sectors** to understand what policies, regulations, finance and governance systems are already in place, improve coordination going forward, and increase efficiency of funding and resources
3. **Prepare stakeholder analysis matrix** to identify relevant stakeholders & roles in dialogues, taskforces, working groups and consultations

Objective of climate mapping is to highlight intersecting sectors



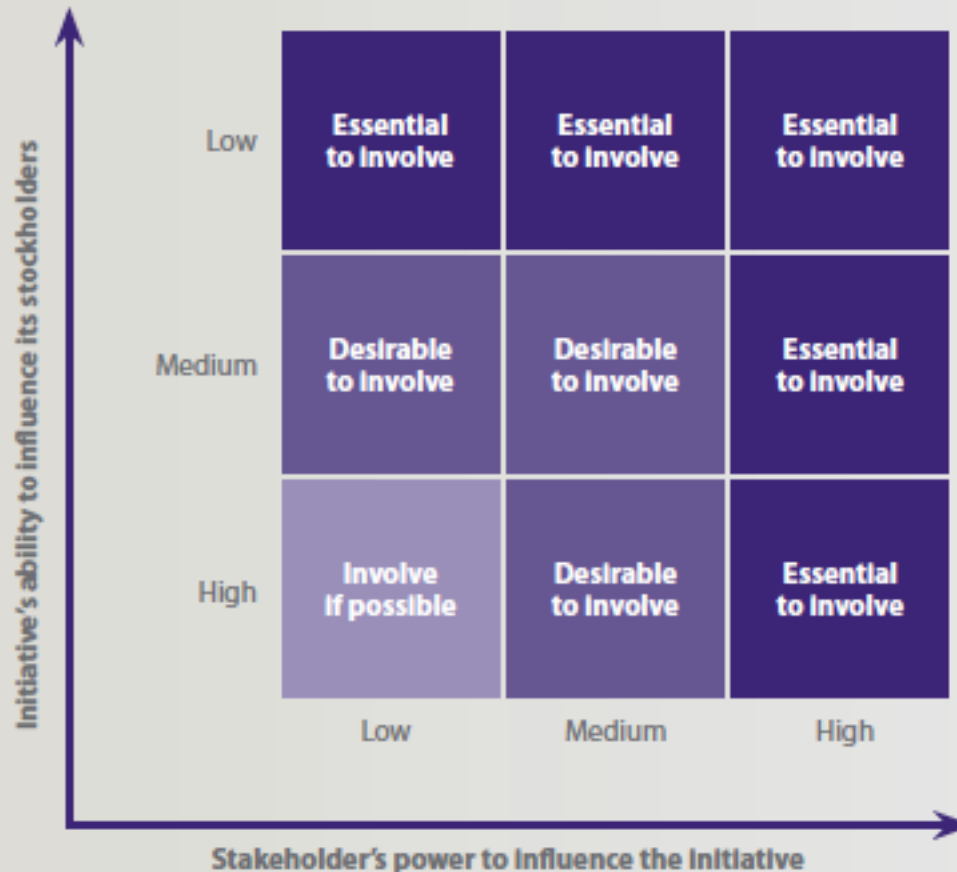
Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.

Table 1. An example of mapping a climate economy for Green LECRDS

Building a Low-Emission Economy*	Building a Climate-Resilient Economy
<p>Low-emission energy system Renewable energy (e.g. wind, solar, biomass, mini-hydro, geothermal, ocean-based energy generation) Energy efficiency and management (e.g. housing and industrial energy efficiency, smart grids)</p>	<p>Infrastructure Hazard and climate-proofing construction (e.g. building design, water management, transport, energy, biodiversity corridor, commuting minimization, etc.)</p>
<p>Low-emission urban and transport systems Low/zero emission vehicles, multi-modal mass transit, urban planning, 3rd generation bio-fuels, etc.</p>	<p>Water Early warning systems for flood and drought management, water storage, supply and sanitation, industrial usage, irrigation efficiency, watershed management, recreation patterns/tourism, etc.</p>
<p>Low-emission manufacturing of products and chemicals, and waste management Clean production of domestic, commercial and industrial equipment/appliances and manufactured goods (e.g. refrigeration and AC/appliances), waste avoidance and segregation, 3R, recycling and treatment, clean production, ODS banks collection and disposal, etc.</p>	<p>Health Heat waves, new disease vectors, air quality, food security and nutrition, etc.</p>
<p>Agriculture, forestry and ecosystems Low-emission agriculture, peatlands restoration, grazing land management, afforestation, forest management, coastal ecosystem management (e.g. 'blue carbon'), etc</p>	<p>Agriculture, natural resource, biodiversity and ecosystems management Landscape planning for climate resilience and maintaining ecosystem production (e.g. diverse matrixed landscapes with protected areas for biodiversity, coastal protection, incentives for on-farm diversity, climate resilient cultivars), risk and hazard insurance, etc.</p>

Stakeholder analysis matrix is useful tool to identify key influencers

Figure 6. Stakeholder analysis matrix



Case study: MAPS Chile



Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.

- Government-led project, with a signed ministerial mandate from six Ministers
- Multi-stakeholder, participative process
- Based on nationally-led analysis and modeling by an expert research team
- Generating scenarios of economic development to 2020, 2030 and 2050 characterized by low GHG emissions
- Part of international initiative being undertaken in Brazil, Colombia, Peru, Argentina and Chile → South Africa and other donors provide technical assistance



<http://www.mapsprogramme.org/>



MAPSChile

How



Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.

- A permanent group of stakeholders chosen based on a specific criteria
- Supported and “fed” information by a permanent research team plus several research teams at universities and consultancy companies
- Facilitated and mediated by a full time professional facilitator

How: Scope



*Commercial,
public and
residential
consumptions*



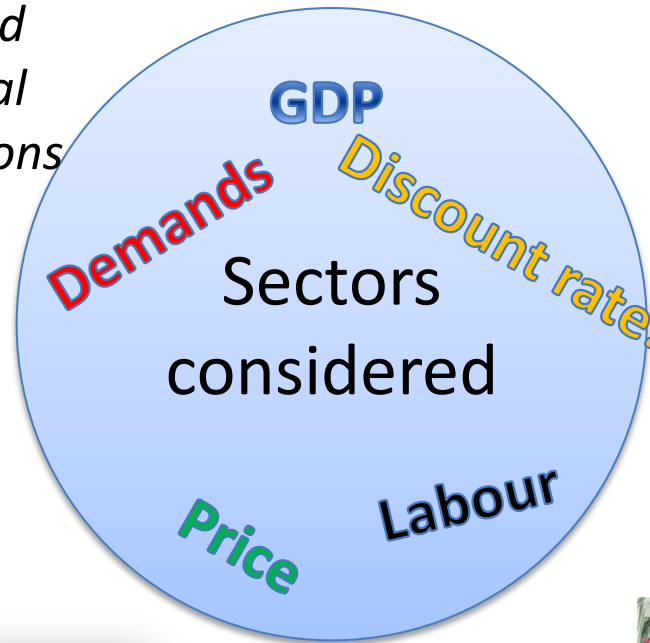
*Forestry and land
use change*



*Agriculture, livestock
and land use change*



*Transport and
urbanism*



*Mining and other
industrial processes*



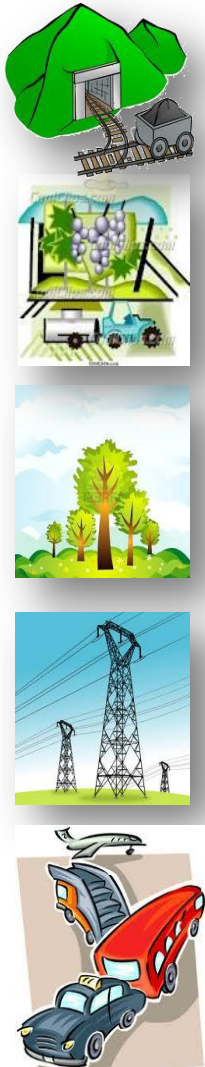
Generation and transport of electricity



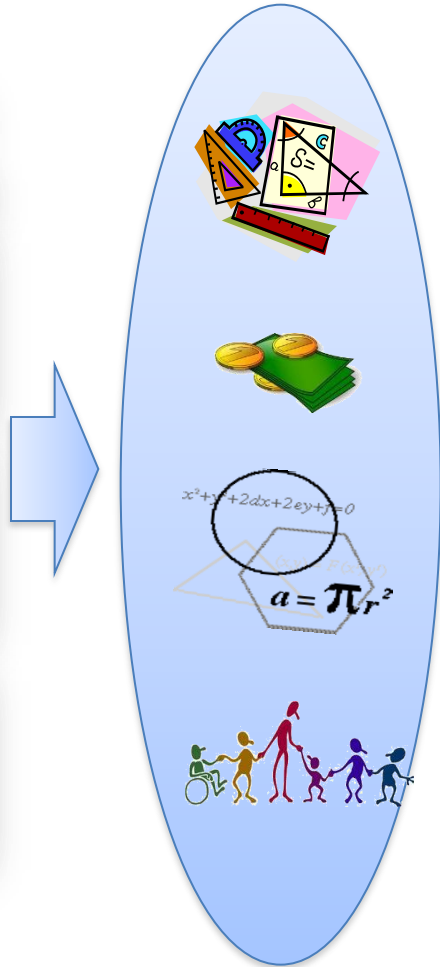
Waste

How: Methodological approach

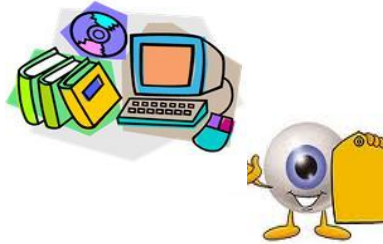
Sectors



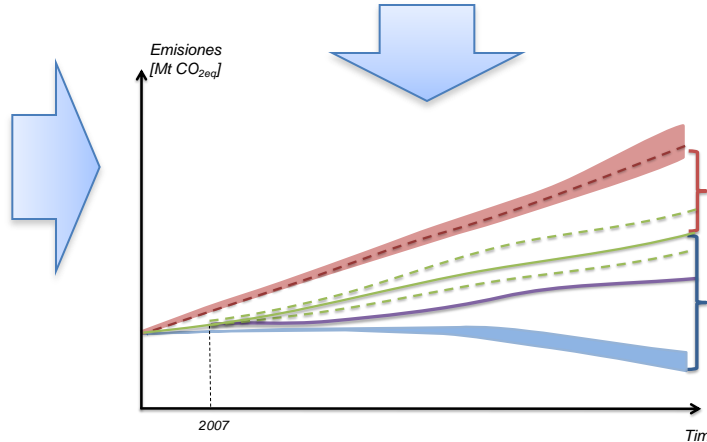
Sectors modeling plus economic aspects



Mitigation action library



Scenarios



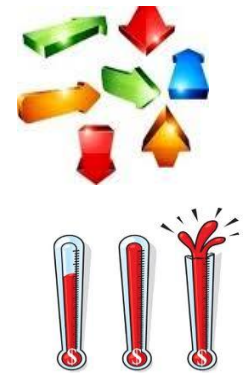
Simulation of development pathways:

- Growth without constraints
- Required by science
- Mitigation scenarios

Uncertainties



Strategic assessment Indicators



Results/Indicators:

- Emissions Mt CO_{2eq}
- Costs, prices
- Labor, etc.

Who

**POLITICAL
GUIDANCE**

Strategic Committee

Ministerial Steering Committee

(Environment, Agriculture, Energy, Finance, Foreign Affairs, Transport and Mining)

**PROJECT
LEADERSHIP**

Executive Committee

(Process leader, research leader plus research core team, UNDP coordinator, general secretary)

**WORK
TEAM**

**Scenario Building Team +
Technical Working Groups**

Public Sector

Private Sector

Academia

NGO

Research Team

**Core team led by research leader
(7 experts)**

**Ministry Research
Representatives**

Research Consultants
Universities, individuals,
consulting firms

When



Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.

Two-year process (2012-2013)

- Stakeholders involved from the beginning
- Monthly meetings of Ministerial Steering Committee
- Six meetings over two years of the ~ 70 person Scenario Building Team
 - **Year 1:** construction of the national baseline
 - **Year 2:** construction, analysis and discussion of mitigation scenarios
- **Final stage:** focuses on high level outreach

- **Stakeholder engagement is key success factor in NAMA development & implementation:** A sound NAMA will impact positively upon stakeholders, providing the political and social capital to fast-track NAMAs
- **Different stakeholders will need to be engaged at different times of the NAMA development phase:** Need to clearly define their roles, expected inputs and outputs, needs
- **Divergent voices should be encouraged:** Barriers to implementation might not be identified otherwise (having a neutral facilitator/mediator may help the process)
- **Country-driven process** provides a more solid starting point for developing ownership

- NAMAs that address the **incentives/motivation of private sector** gain business engagement (i.e., returns on investment, lower risk)
 - *Levers include: market mechanisms, project aggregation, guarantees, cheap debt, subsidies, risk guarantees, etc*
- **Business associations or leading industries/facilities** can be effective entry point for initiating discussions with private sector
- NAMAs can be instrumental in reducing long-term policy risks/creating stability and thus create **investor confidence**
- MRV systems can be instrumental for **improving corporate and public governance** (clear definition of roles, good coordination, consistency and transparency are key criteria for investors)