

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. African context

Low Emission Capacity Building Programme: overview



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- **Timeframe:** 2011-16
- **Size:** 25 countries; €32 M (EC, BMU, Australia)
- **Objective:** Build capacities to design and implement Low Emission Development Strategies and national mitigation actions in the public and/or industry sectors
- **Five main work areas:** National GHG inventory systems, NAMAs, LEDS, MRV, private sector /industry mitigation



Federal Ministry for the
Environment, Nature Conservation
and Nuclear Safety



An Australian Government Initiative

Countries benefit from global exchange of experiences & lessons

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 & Tob.		
		Malaysia			
		Thailand			
		Vietnam			
Total #	6	7	8	3	1

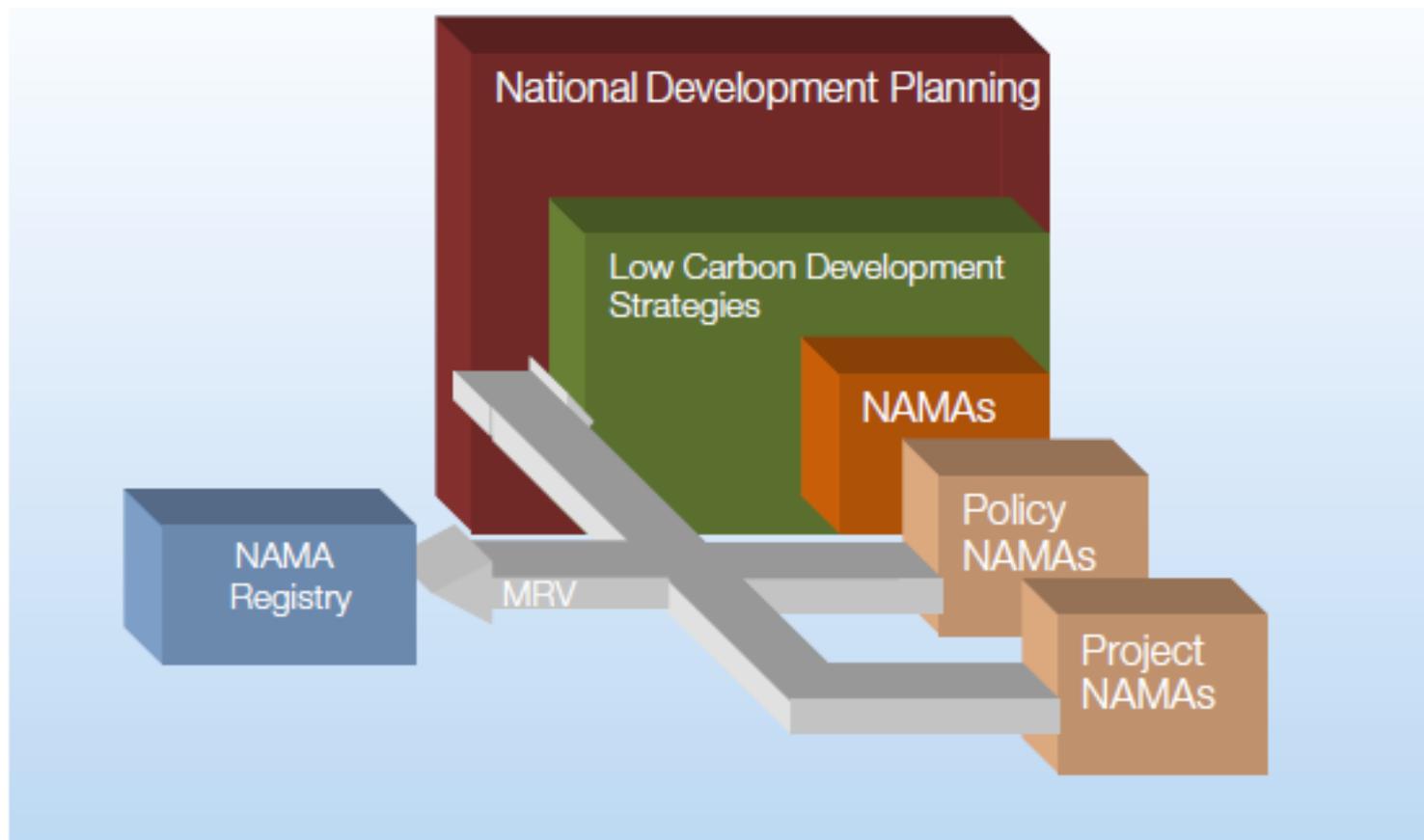
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1. UNDP's Low Emission Capacity Building Programme
2. **Key considerations for institutional arrangements**
3. African context

NAMAs: Should emerge from/align with broader national development planning



Source: UNEP, 2011

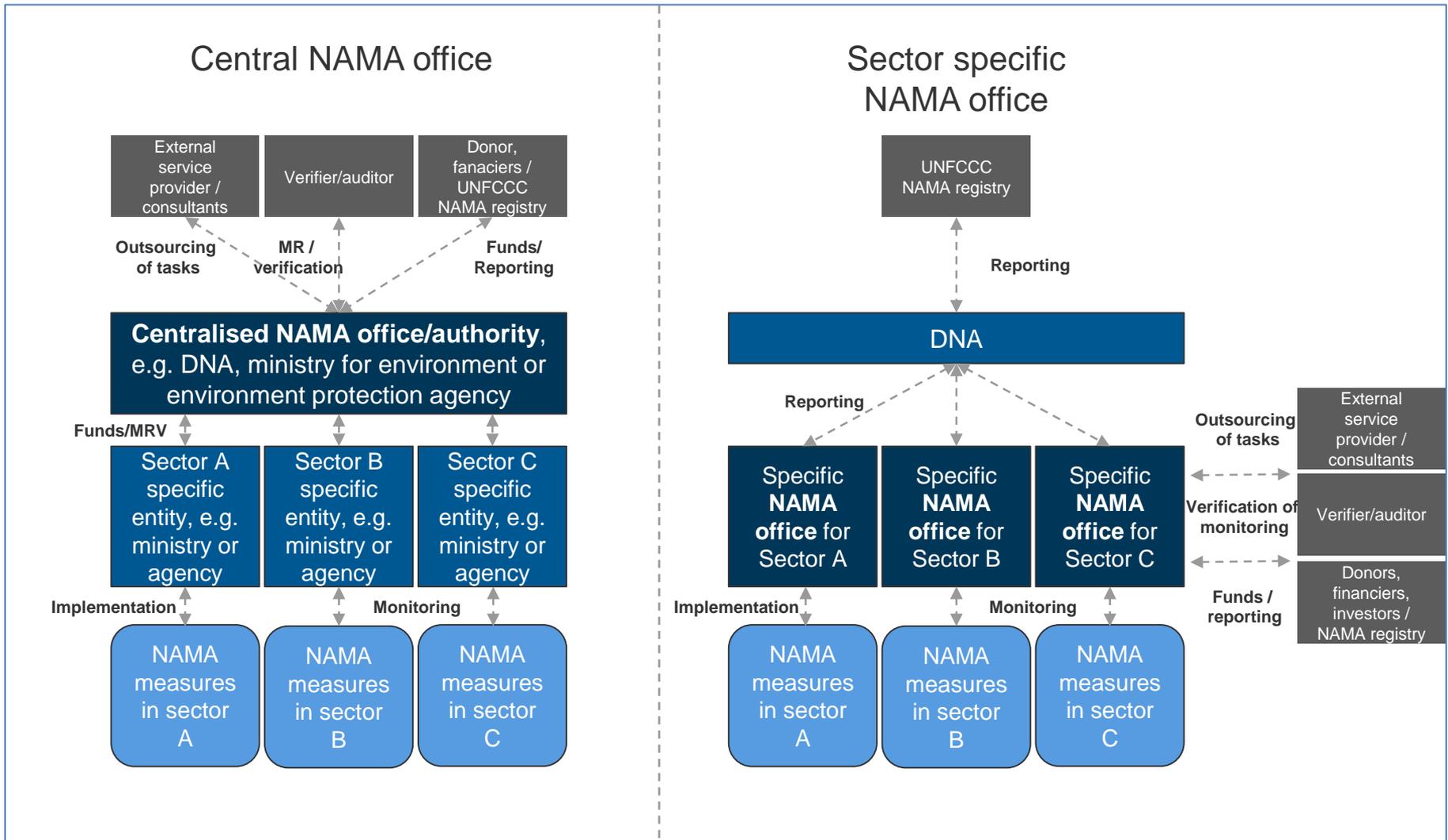
Aligning NAMAs with domestic processes: LECB country perspectives



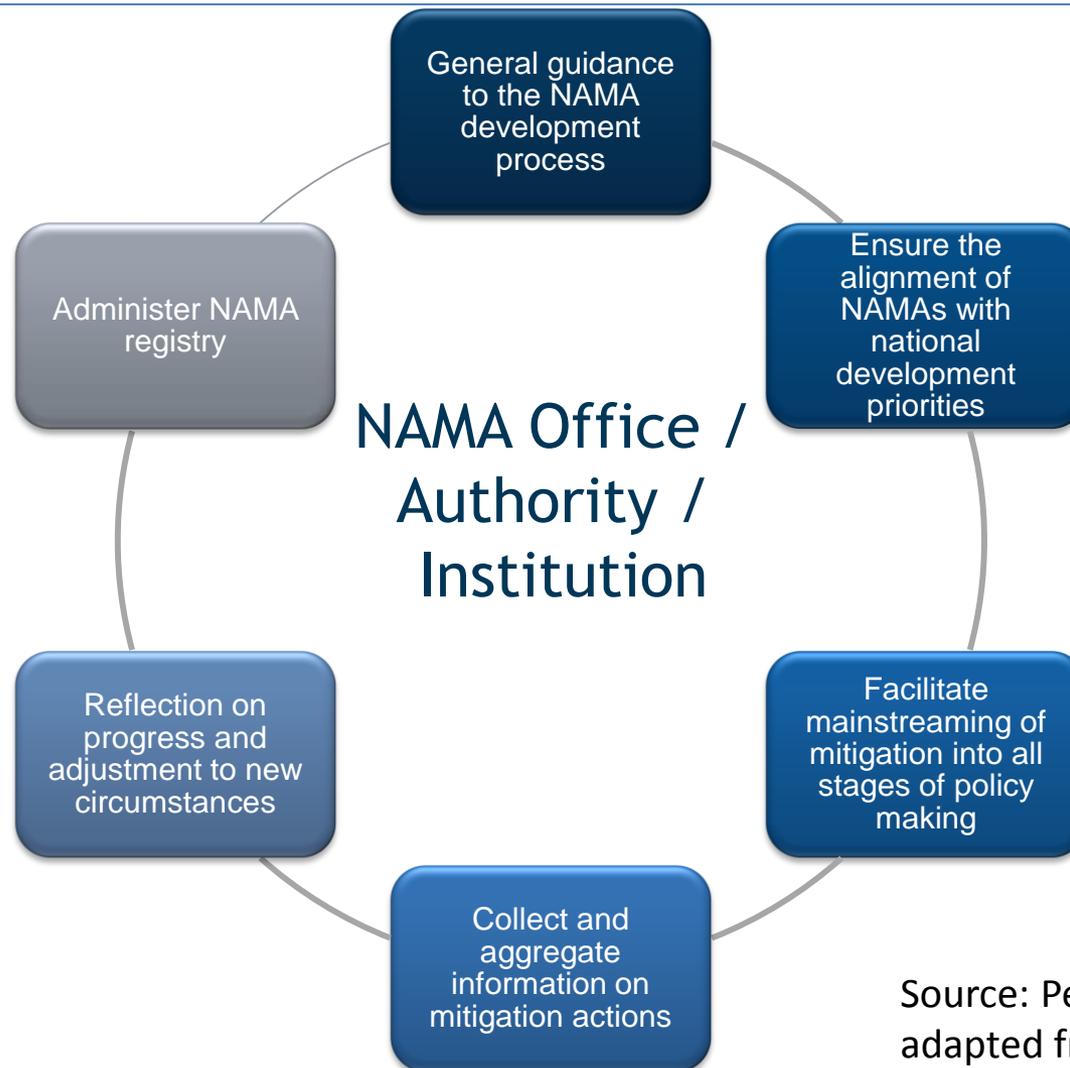
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- **Chile:** To engage policy makers on NAMAs, focus must be economic & sustainable development and co-benefits, rather than the GHG emission reductions
- **Colombia:** Important to secure participation of sectoral representatives at all levels from outset
- **Lebanon:** National actors that will take lead on NAMAs must be trained; information must be publically available to ensure transparency for potential beneficiaries and investors
- **Peru:** Need to maintain cadre of public officers so that institutional capacities are not lost

NAMA governance can be centralised or sector-specific



General tasks of a NAMA office/lead institution



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

Example: Mexico



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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 National
Housing Commission
(CONAVI) – sets policies,
MRV coordinator

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

Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (SEMARNAT) serves as central steering entity for all NAMA activities in Mexico, coordinating activities and promoting development of future NAMAs (GIZ, 2011)

Example: Indonesia NAMA framework

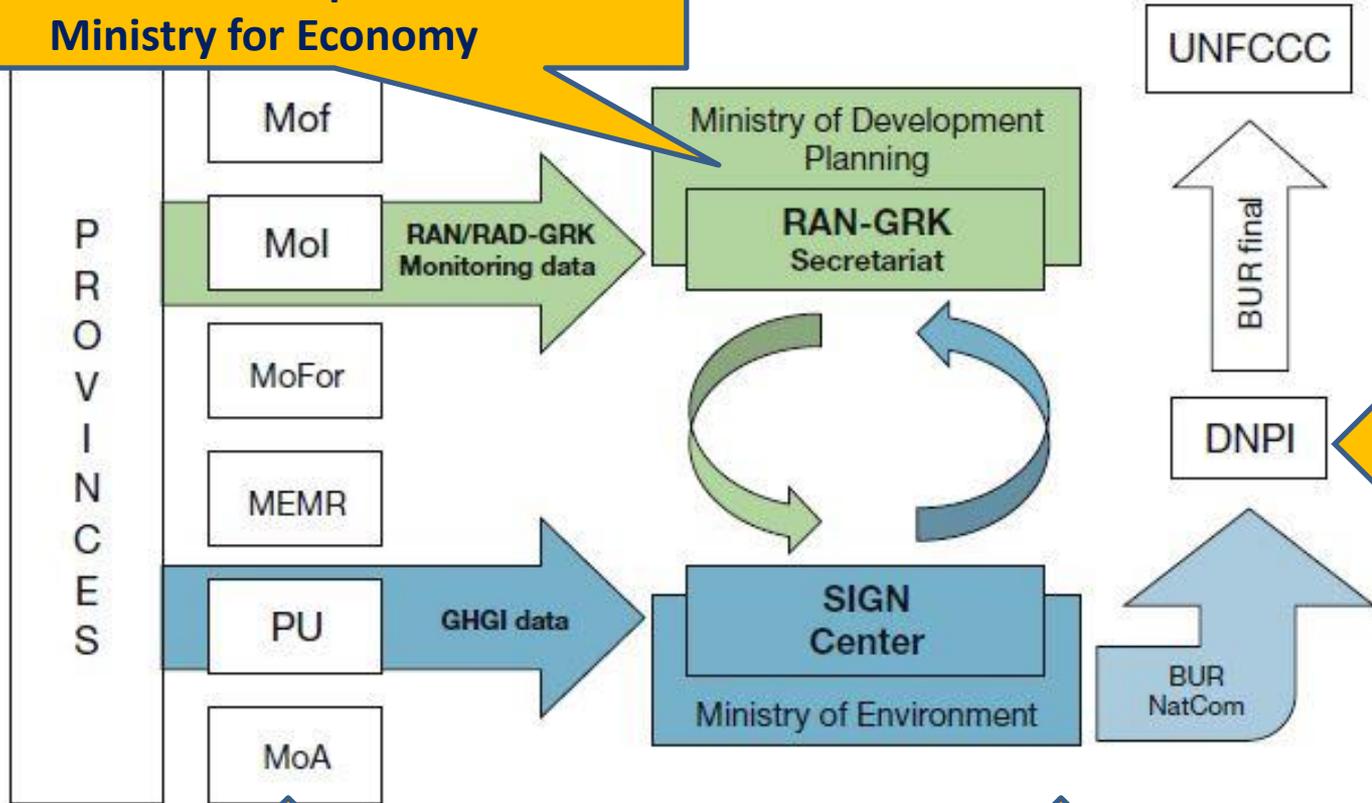


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- Voluntary commitment to reduce GHG emissions by 26% using domestic resources and up to 41% with international support against BAU by 2020
⇒ **National Action Plan on Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reduction (RAN-GRK)**
- 33 provinces elaborating **Local Action Plans for Reducing Greenhouse Gas Emissions (RAD-GRK)** to identify priority mitigation actions
- **National Planning Ministry (BAPPENAS)** has mandate to lead & coordinate NAMA development process to deliver RAN-GRK targets – also ensures CC policies & measures are aligned with national development planning

Example: Indonesia NAMA framework (2)

BAPPENAS coordinates implementation of line Ministries & reports results to Ministry for Economy



Source: GIZ PAKLIM (2015)

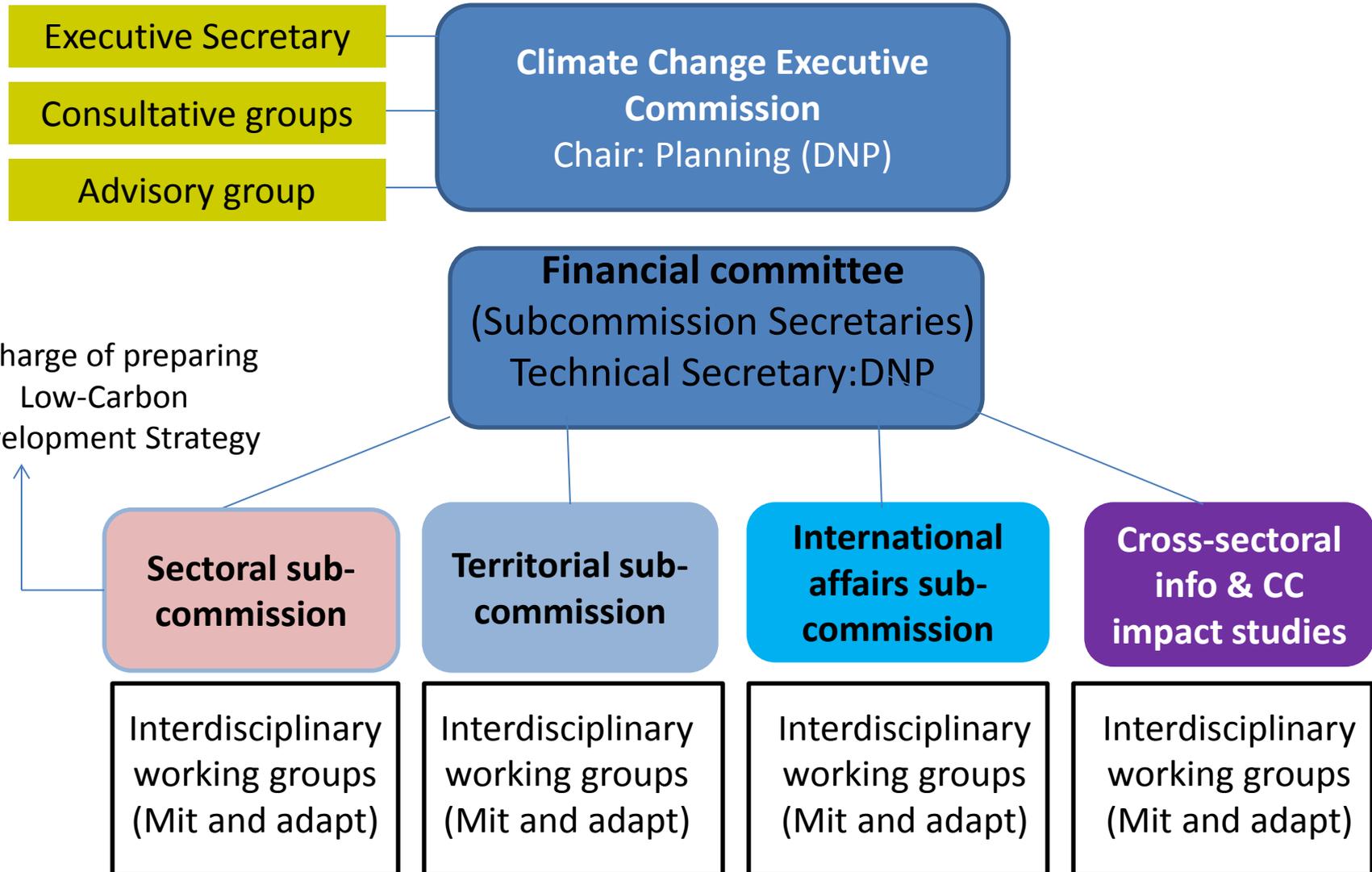
Sectoral ministries review Provincial Action Plans; provide GHG data to Ministry of Env.

Ministry of Environment coordinates national MRV of GHG emissions

Example: Colombian institutional framework for CC & Low Carbon Development Strategy



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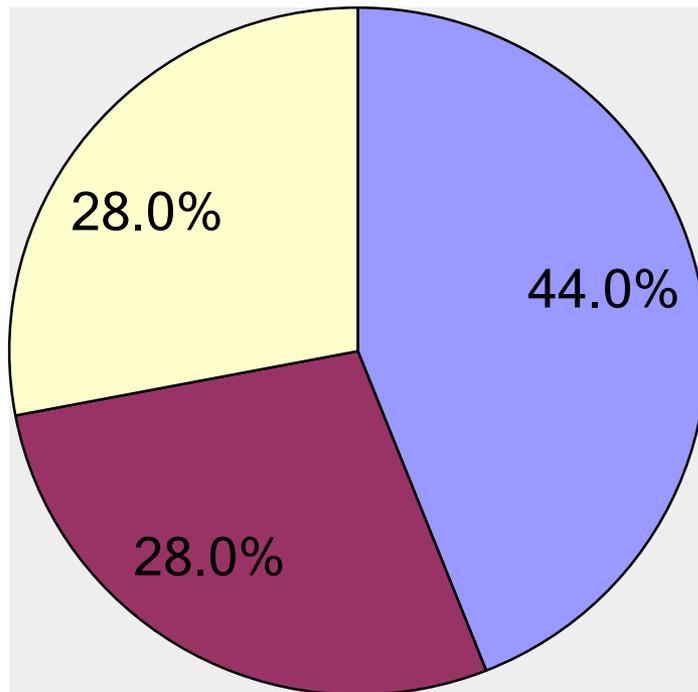
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1. UNDP's Low Emission Capacity Building Programme
2. Key considerations for institutional arrangements
3. **African context (UNDP survey of participants)**

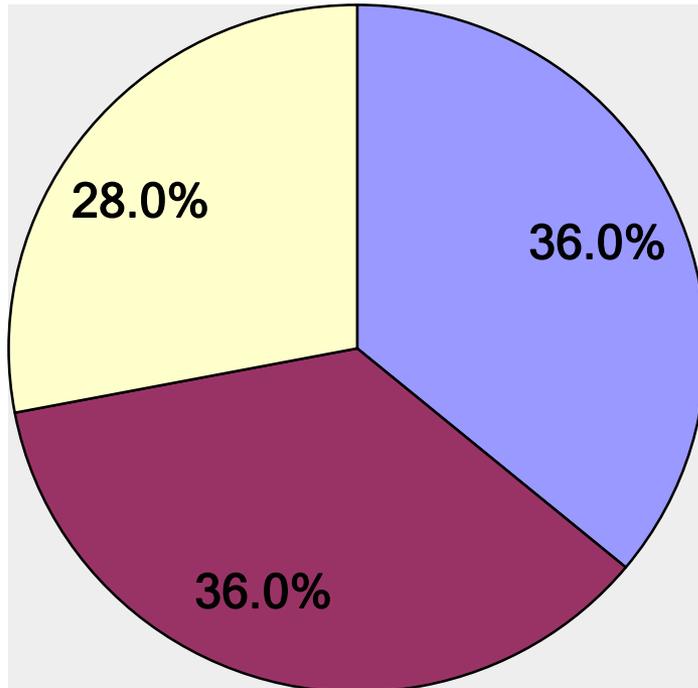
Have countries in Africa identified a NAMA focal point? (n = 25)



■ Yes ■ No ■ In process of identifying

Ministry of Environment
is the NAMA focal point
identified in all cases

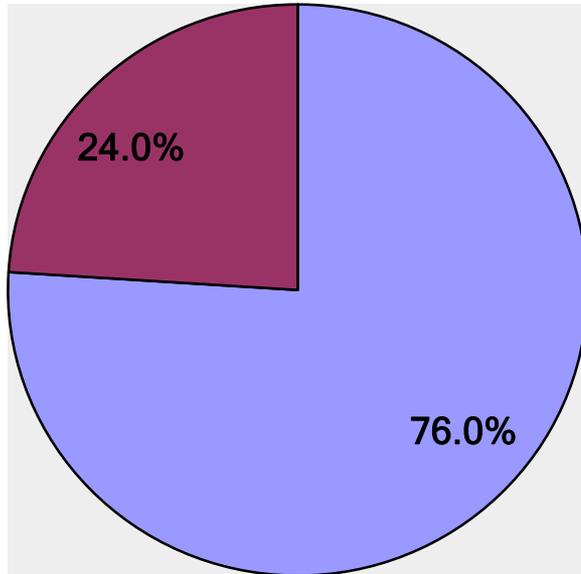
Have countries in Africa established a national NAMA committee? (n = 25)



■ Yes ■ No ■ In process of identifying

Typically, is National Inter-Ministerial Committee on Climate Change

Is there a successful institutional structure for implementing CDM?

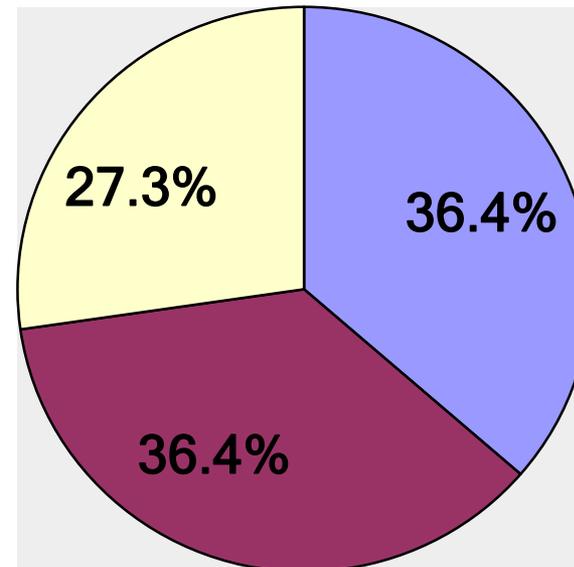


■ Yes ■ No

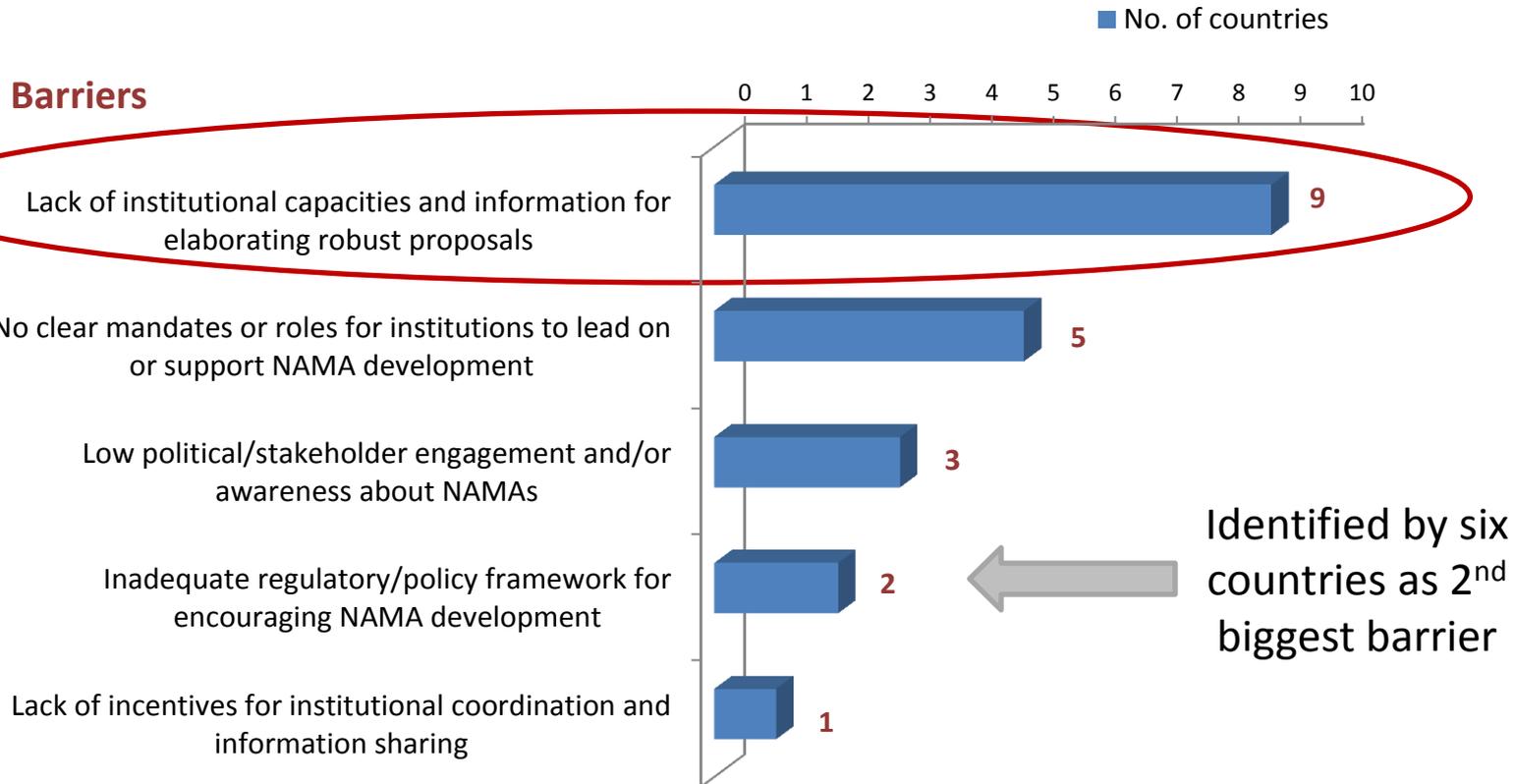
(n = 25)

Can CDM structure be applied to NAMAs?

■ Very relevant ■ Relevant ■ Not relevant



What is biggest barrier for establishing a strong institutional framework for NAMAs?



(n = 20)

Proposed solutions for overcoming barriers



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- Raise awareness of NAMAs as **vehicle for achieving sustainable development goals** and priorities
- **Enact climate change legislation/policy** to create enabling environment at national and local levels
- Create national/sectoral **institutional framework** for NAMAs: identify NAMA focal point and coordination mechanisms
- **Enhance institutional capacities for NAMA and MRV design:** try to minimise staff turnover (guidelines needed)
- **Effectively engage private sector:** improve awareness of investment opportunities emerging from NAMAs
- **Learn from CDM experiences:** what worked, what didn't work, what can be scaled up
- **Identify incentives** for follow up and pro-active engagement by range of national stakeholders