



# Status of negotiations on NAMAs

**UNFCCC African Regional Workshop NAMAs**

**1-3 October, 2014, Windhoek, Namibia**



# Background

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## *Nationally appropriate mitigation actions (NAMAs)*

### *Sub-paragraph 1 (b) (ii) of the Bali Action Plan*

- *Developing country Parties will undertake nationally appropriate mitigation actions in the context of “sustainable development” enabled by finance, technology and capacity building support, in a measurable, reportable and verifiable manner*



# Background

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- **Two channels to engage on NAMAs at the international level:**
  - Politically through submission of NAMAs pledges
  - Technically through NAMA registry
- COP 15 requested developing countries to submit to the secretariat information on NAMAs they intend to implement
- To date 57 countries have submitted their NAMAs. In addition African Group has also made a joint submission of NAMA in agriculture sector
- All NAMAs compiled into a single document: **FCCC/SBI/2013/INF.12/Rev.2**
- All NAMA submissions in the original form can be found at: <http://unfccc.int/focus/mitigation/items/7172.php>



## African countries that have submitted NAMAs

SI	Country	SI	Country
1	Algeria	15	Ghana
2	Benin	16	Guinea
3	Botswana	17	Madagascar
4	Burkina Faso	18	Malawi
5	Cameroon	19	Mauritius
6	Central African Republic	20	Mauritania
7	Chad	21	Morocco
8	Congo	22	Sierra Leone
9	Cote d'Ivoire	23	South Africa
10	Egypt	24	Swaziland
11	Ethiopia	25	Togo
12	Eritrea	26	Tunisia
13	Gabon	27	African Group
14	Gambia		



# Early movers



Early Movers

Country	NAMAs
Chile	20% reduction below BAU in 2020, as projected in 2007
Colombia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <u>Unilateral</u>: at least 77% of energy to be generated from renewables by 2020;</li><li>• <u>With international support</u>: Reduce deforestation in Colombian Amazon rainforest to zero by 2020;</li><li>• In addition various other measures to be supported through <u>carbon markets</u></li></ul>
Costa Rica	Implement long-term economy wide transformational effort to enable carbon-neutrality, which will mean significant deviation from BAU emission till 2021 and beyond.
Mexico	30% reduction in comparison to BAU by 2020



# Early movers

Country	NAMAs
Peru	<p>Between 2010-2021:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Reduce net emissions from LULUCF through conservation of 208,500 sq. miles of primary forest;</li><li>• Renewables form 40% of total energy mix;</li><li>• Waste management – capture and use methane by building 31 landfills</li></ul>



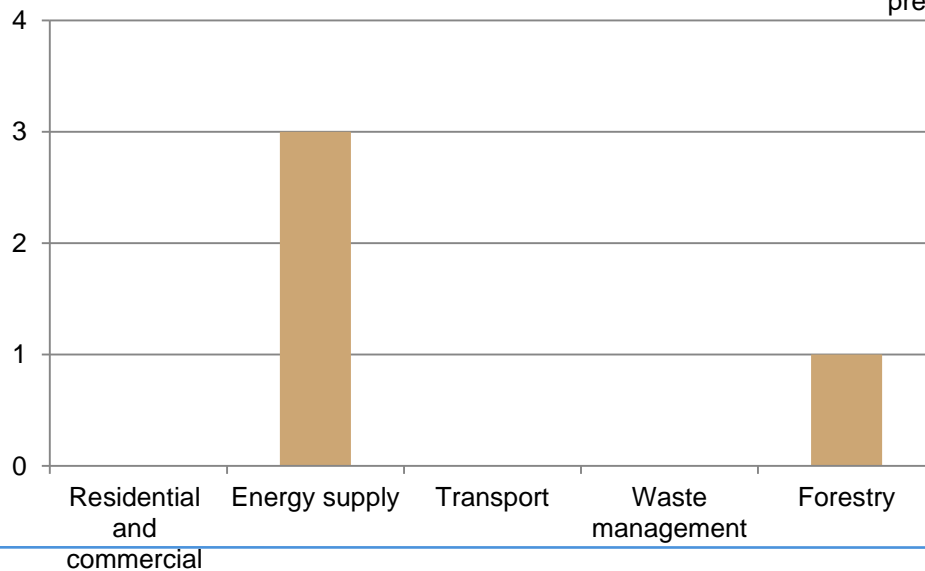
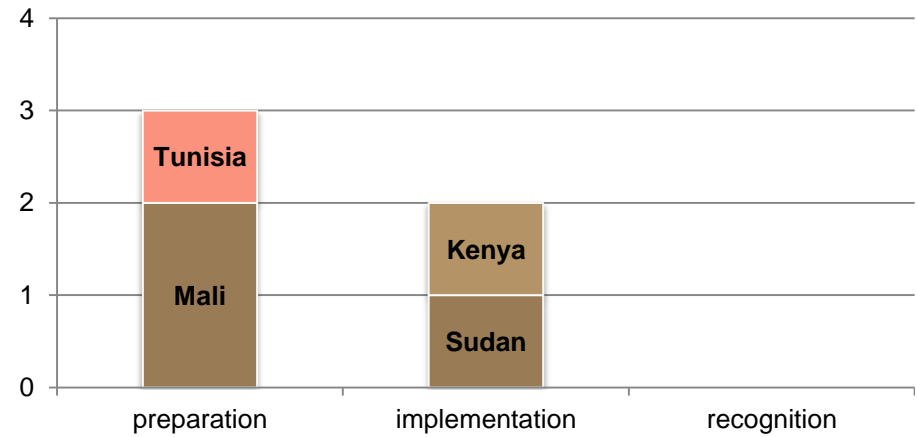
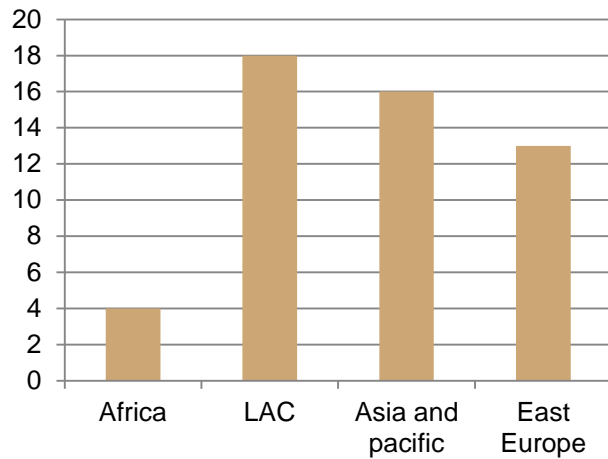
# Diversity of NAMAs

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- NAMAs submitted to UNFCCC secretariat are diverse in nature:
  - National goals or strategies
  - Sectoral policies or programmes
  - Projects/actions
  - Other
- Most of the NAMAs were submitted immediately after COP 15;
- Since COP 16 large number of developing countries have been engaged in design of NAMAs, some of which are now being implemented;
- The definition has since evolved to actions that have transformational impact.



# Engagement of African countries in NAMA registry





# Information on support a recorded in NAMA registry

Support entry	Institution/party
Climate-related ODA funding	Germany
International Climate Initiative (IKI)	Germany
NAMA Facility	Germany/United Kingdom
Global Environment Facility (GEF) Trust Fund	The GEF
Latin American Investment Facility	European Union
EU-Africa Infrastructure Trust Fund	European Union
Neighborhood Investment Facility	European Union
Austrian NAMA initiative	Austria
Support for Activities related to sustainable Management of Forests	Austria
ODA for Climate Change Measures	Japan



# Recorded matching in NAMA registry

Source of support	Institution/country	NAMA project	Country
Global Environment Facility (GEF) Trust Fund	GEF	Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions for low-carbon end-use sectors in Azerbaijan	Azerbaijan
Support for Activities related to sustainable Management of Forests	Austria	Adaptive Sustainable Forest Management in Borjomi-Bakuriani Forest District	Georgia



# NAMA related COP Decisions

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## 1. SBI Work Programme

- COP at Doha established a work programme to further the understanding of the diversity of NAMAs submitted to UNFCCC.
- An in-session workshop and technical briefings were organized in Warsaw and in Bonn in June 2014  
(<http://unfccc.int/focus/mitigation/items/7728.php>)
- This is the continuation of the process of clarification of pledges that the COP established in Cancun.
- Under this process four in-session workshops were organized to facilitate clarification of pledges. All information related to the workshops can be found at:  
<http://unfccc.int/focus/mitigation/items/7172.php>



# NAMA related COP Decisions

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## 2. Registry

- Develop a registry as a web-based platform to record mitigation actions and information on support;
- Facilitate matching of finance, technology and capacity building support with mitigation actions and provide recognition to domestically supported actions;



## 3. Biennial update reports

- Developing country Parties to prepare biennial update reports containing:
  - Update of national GHG inventory
    - Information on mitigation actions
    - Support needs and received



# NAMA related COP Decisions

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## 3. Biennial update reports

➤ Guidelines for preparation of BUR were adopted in Durban (Annex III to decision 2/CP.17)

(<http://unfccc.int/documentation/deisions/items/3597.php#beg>)

➤ The Global Environmental Facility has put in place support for preparation of BURs and countries have initiated the process to access funds for its preparation.

## 4. Multi-lateral assessment process – ICA



# MA – International consultations and analysis

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- Conduct international consultations and analysis of BURs under the SBI:
  - Technical analysis of the BURs by a team of technical experts:
  - Facilitative sharing of views under the SBI.
- Modalities and guidelines for conducting ICA were adopted in Durban (Annex IV to decision 2/CP.17).



# Implementation of Decisions

## Implementation of decisions – two avenues for engaging

- Open invitation to Parties to submit NAMAs
- NAMA Registry

## NAMAs submitted to date

- 35% of developing countries



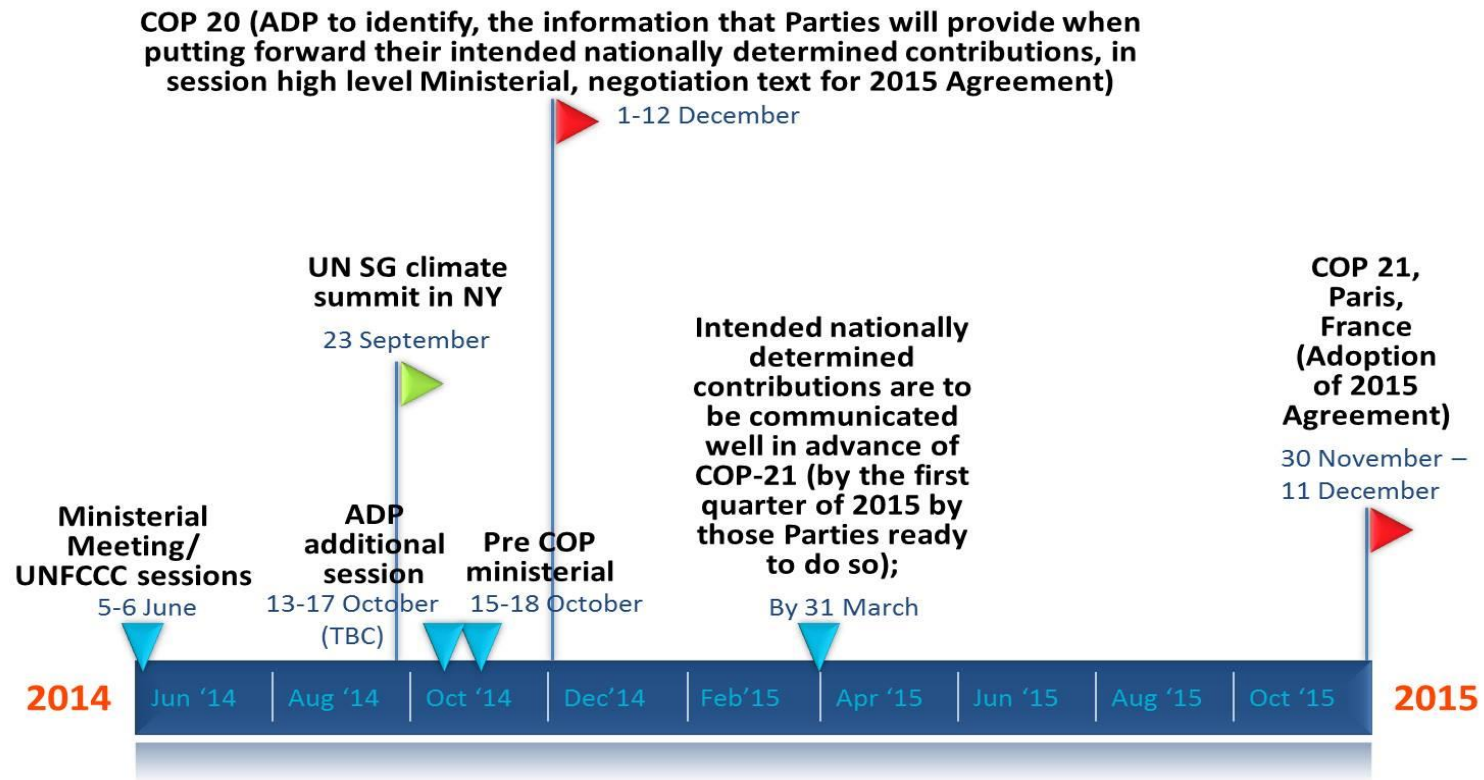
## Ad-hoc Working Group on Durban Platform – pre-2020 ambition gap

- UNEP Emissions Gap report: 8-12 gigatonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> eq. in 2020
- Under ADP WS2 Parties have resolved to enhance pre-2020 ambition
- Parties urged to submit new and ambitious NAMAs



# Intended nationally determined contributions

- COP requested Parties to initiate or intensify preparations for their intended nationally determined contributions and submit them well in advance of COP 21, i.e. first quarter of 2015





# INDCs

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- Countries at different stages:
  - a) Some have presented pre-2020 pledges others not
  - b) Some have CC policies, others not
  
- Packaging CC relevant action into an international contribution:
  - a) Understand own GHGs and mitigation potential
  - b) Undertake consultations
  - c) Decide what is possible under which means
  
- International cooperation critical to build capacity to identify and implement INDCs



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# Thank you

Tshering Dolma Sherpa, Programme Officer  
NAMA & Registry Unit  
UNFCCC secretariat  
[tsherpa@unfccc.int](mailto:tsherpa@unfccc.int)





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Climate Change Secretariat

# Lessons learned from the Technology Needs Assessments. Interlinkages with other processes under the Convention

**Vladimir Hecl**

Technology sub-programme, UNFCCC



## Interlinkages TNAs with NAMAs, NAPs and LEDs

- To identify specific needs and actions that could **assist Parties in implementing the results of their TNAs**, particularly actions that will **facilitate and realise actual transfer of technology** to the priority needs of developing countries.
- To share experiences gained and lessons learned from the TNA process and to take these into account **in the preparation of their NAMAs, NAPs, LCDs and technology road maps or action plans**.
- TNA process **should be integrated with other related processes under the Convention, incl. NAMA, NAP and LEDs processes**.



## Interlinkages TNAs with NAMAs, NAPs and LEDS

### TNA -> NAMA, NAP and LEDS

- Technology information (benefits, costs, scale)
- Identify actions for technology acceleration within a country
- TNA outputs possible inputs for NAMA, NAP and LEDS

### NAMA, NAP and LEDS -> TNA

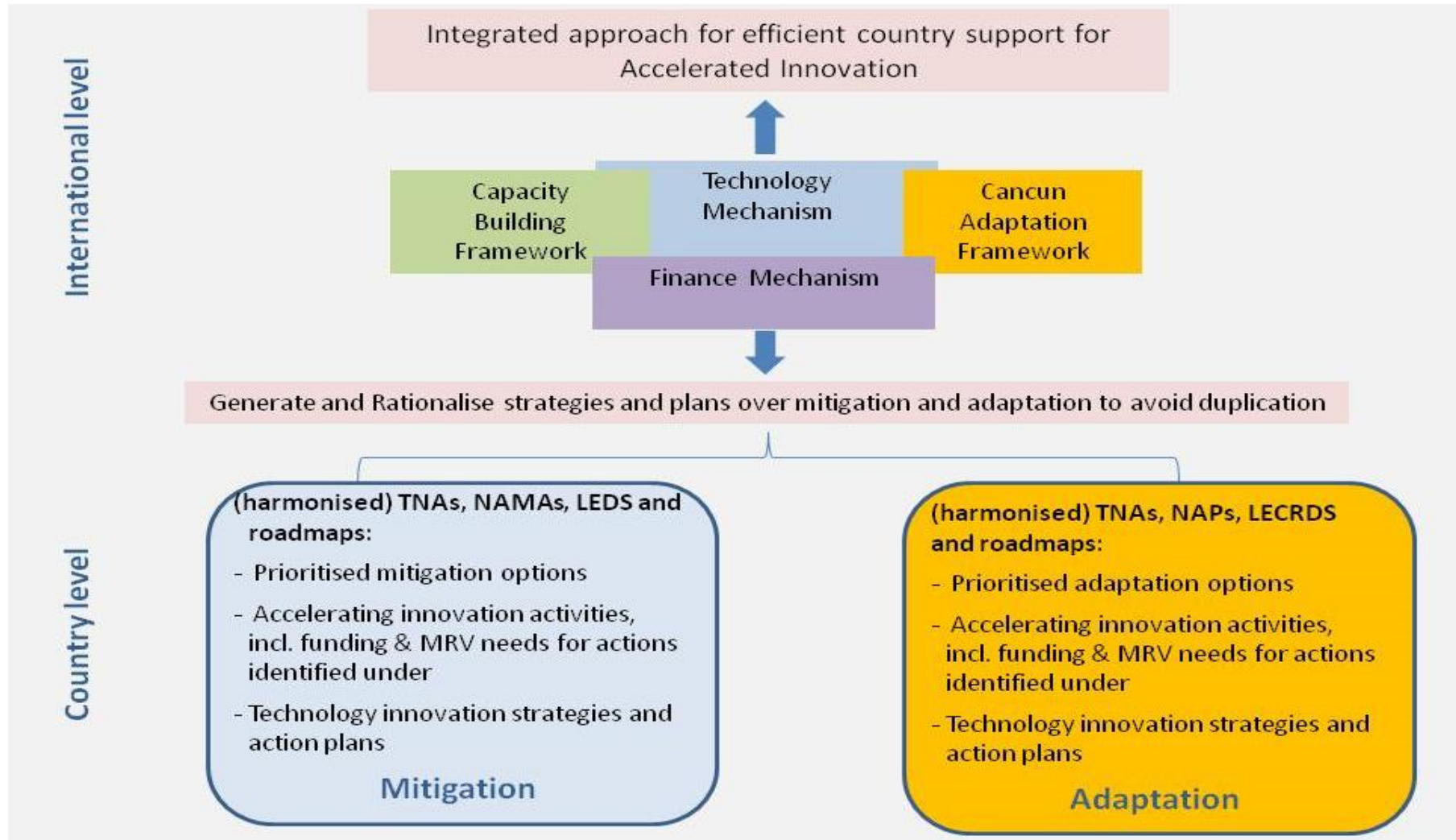
- Increased high-level attention and recognition
- Exchange of data and knowledge
- Finance and implementation support TNA results

### TNA -> NAMA, NAP and LEDS

- Rationalise across processes -> avoid duplications



# Rationalizing action, Role of the Technology Mechanism.





## Interlinkages TNAs with NAMAs, NAPs and LEDS

- **TNA can be a rich source of information** for NAMA, NAPs and LEDS
- Harmonizing TNAs with other processes under the Convention could:
  - **Streamline and rationalise across processes**
- TNAs could support national /international processes:
  - **Mainstreaming of climate technologies in countries' priorities**
  - **Technology familiarisation and harmonization in all the processes**
  - **Transfer of results into action with milestones and timelines**



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**Thank you for your attention.**  
[vhecl@unfccc.int](mailto:vhecl@unfccc.int)