





#### **NAMA** Fair

Side-event at COP-21 in Paris, 2 December 2015, 15 - 20 PM, Observer room 02

## Support to NAMAs

Technical and financial assistance to develop and implement NAMAs in developing countries











### Introduction

### **Objective:**

Identify and discuss how technical and financial support to NAMAs is complementary and can best contribute to successful NAMAs

### Structure:

### Two panels of experts will discuss:

- O The role of technical support for knowledge and capacity development to design and implement NAMAs
- How public and donor support can be structured to attract private sector financing





## Meet the support providers

### - overview of posters

Poster title	Presenter
Framework for measuring sustainable	UDP/IISD
development impacts of NAMAs	
Indicators of transformational change	UDP/WI
for MRV of NAMAs	
Adaptation Mitigation Readiness	UDP
(ADMIRE)	
Low Carbon Development (LCD)	UDP
programme support	
Status of NAMAs around the world	Ecofys/ECN
Summary of the NAMA status report	Ecofys/ECN
International Partnership for	GIZ
Mitigation and MRV	
NAMA Facility	GIZ





# Side Event UNEP / COP21 Technical support panel

The role of technical support for design and implementaion of NAMAs

December 2, 2015; 16:30-18pm

Abdelali DAKKINA, Ph.D.

**Director of Stratregy & Developement, ADEREE/ Morocco** 



### INTRODUCTION

Under the concept of a NAMA, donor governments and public or private sector entities are invited to provide financial support to actions which are considered to contribute to host country mitigation as well as deliver a range of other social and environmental benefits.

In order to ensure that the mitigation action is prolonged and that the receiving country continues to

benefit from and report the benefits of the mitigation actions in the national inventory, it may be necessary, amongst other things, to build a certain level of capacity in the relevant Government Departments.

The NAMA support mechanism can be used to provide support for crucial Government services which are considered essential to enable the NAMA to continue and possibly grow and or facilitate further investments in the sector.



### **UNDERLYING PRINCIPLES**

Good quality monitoring and reporting enables donors to pay for results on delivery;

The <u>measurement, reporting and verification</u> (MRV) of the mitigation benefits can be undertaken using of the <u>building blocks of the CDM</u>, in particular, elements of <u>ap proved</u>

<u>methodologies</u> such as baselines and technical procedures for accurately or conservatively assessing GHG emission reductions.

<u>Supported NAMAs should result in mitigation</u> which is reported, in more or less detail, in the operationalizing <u>country's national inventory</u>. Ideally, they should not result in the creation of units for transfer with reference to CDM.

Sector transformative programs - NAMAs have the potential to be truly transformative but shall always consist of concrete interventions to achieve the targets set in the national strategies.



### **PUTTING A NAMA INTO PRACTICE**

NAMA should be described in a <u>narrative way</u> for its development in a Country. The narrative will develop a <u>program's scenario</u>.

The narrative is developed in order to provide <u>guidance</u> as to how a NAMA <u>could be operationalized and is not meant t be definitive.</u>



## INDICATIVE FLOW CHART FOR THE CONCEPTUALIZATION, DESIGN, IMPLEMENTATION AND OPERATIONALIZATION OF A SUPPORTED NAMA

- 1. Public Sector (Govt) and potential Private Sector participants conceptualize the NAMA;
- 2. Identify concrete actions by NAMA Partners for example receiving Govt may be responsible for designing and operationalizing polices, measures, legislation, regulations, standards; building;
- 3. NAMA design document finalized. Parties agree:
  - Deliverables and MRV parameters covering mitigation and Nationally Appropriate Improvements (NAI);
  - Financial payments for delivery of verified outcomes including mitigation benefits; and/or actions which deliver mitigation benefits (where actual mitigation is hard to measure); NAI (co-benefits) etc.
  - How financial payments are split between Public and Private sector participants / implementing agencies;
  - How financial payments are made (e.g. directly to participants rather than through implementing Government)
  - Additional support for implementation to Govt for e.g. NAMA Secretariat and capacity building



### INDICATIVE FLOW CHART FOR THE CONCEPTUALIZATION, DESIGN, IMPLEMENTATION AND OPERATIONALIZATION OF A SUPPORTED NAMA

- 4. Partners creates Trustee Agreement and establishes Trust Fund / Supporting Govt sets up Trust Fund directly with Implementing Government. Funds placed in Trust Fund account and available for drawdown;
- 5. NAMA commences. Receiving Government implements NAMA to create enabling environment; draws down funds as agreed with Donor(s) NAMA Operationalizing Entity calls for applications from public / private sector entities to operationalize NAMA activities;
- 6. Private and /or Public sector participants / appointed entities operationalize activities on the ground and deliver verified results to Govt, including mitigation results and NAI;
- 7. Receiving Govt presents verified results to Donors, satisfying non-double counting provisions if required, in return for distribution of agreed funds directly to Govt Departments and operationalizing entities / NAMA Partners as agreed in design document;
- 8. Receiving Government takes steps to ensure long term mitigation benefits and NAI through, for example:
  - Operatinalizaing self funding mechanisms
  - Adsorbing NAMA running costs into annual budget
  - Ensuring that the NAMA becomes the baseline for the activities in question capacity and compiling inventory etc.;

Private sector may be responsible for operationalizing activities, deploying technology on the ground and undertaking MRV of agreed deliverables.



#### CONCLUSION

By its nature, the NAMA will support transformation of the concerned sector towards a low carbon emission path, through various transformational impacts:

- Capacity building for the institutions involved in implementation of the programme,
- Description of the detailed activities necessary for implementing the mitigation measures included in the NAMA
- Analysis of barriers (financial, legal, regulatory, institutional, capacity, technological, etc.) to achieving the objectives of the NAMA
- identification of available options for removing barriers and selection of key measures to be implemented under the NAMA
- Creation of a real sector for the manufacture and supply
- Strengthening of the public-private partnership to support low carbon development,
- Encouraging the integration of climate change into the planning process for development programmes in general

Support is crucial to help the decision makers to take the right paths for sustainable development



### THANK YOU FOR YOUR PATIENCE

www.aderee.ma





www.ctc-n.org ctcn@unep.org

COP21 CTCN Director Jukka Uosukainen











## Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN)

- Operative arm of the UNFCCC Technology Mechanism
- Working for National Designated Entities
- In partnership with:
  - UNEP, UNIDO, UNFCCC & affiliated networks
  - 11 independent, regional and global consortium partner organizations with expertise in climate change technologies
  - International network of 100+ academic, multilateral, NGO and private sector institutions
  - Strategic Partner DNV GL

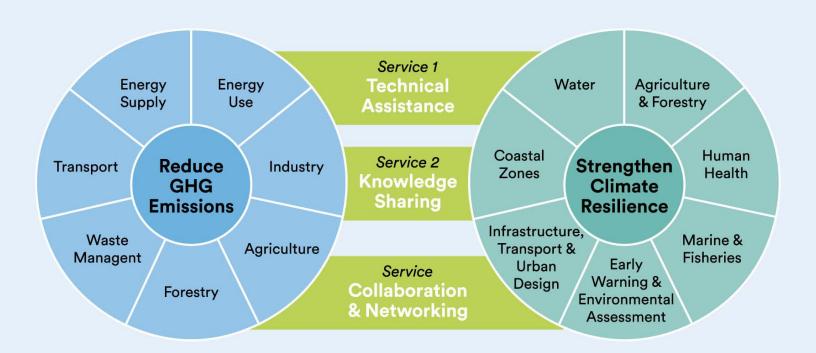








### **CTCN** service areas and core sectors



Mitigation

**Adaptation** 



### CTCN technical assistance

- Country-driven process matching needs with Network technology expertise
- Funded primarily by contributions from developed country parties
- Four step process:
- Local proponent works with NDE to submit TA request.
- 2. NDE conveys request to CTCN.
- 3. Team of CTCN experts collaborate with NDE to develop a tailored solution.
- 4. Response plan is implemented.





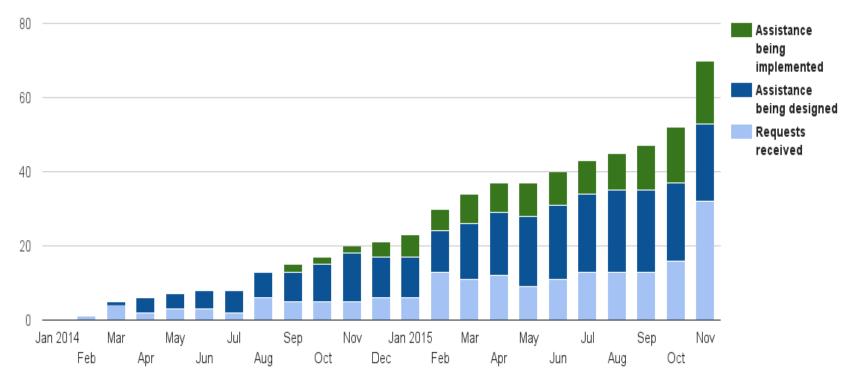






### Technical assistance requests over time

#### Progress of requests submitted to the CTCN

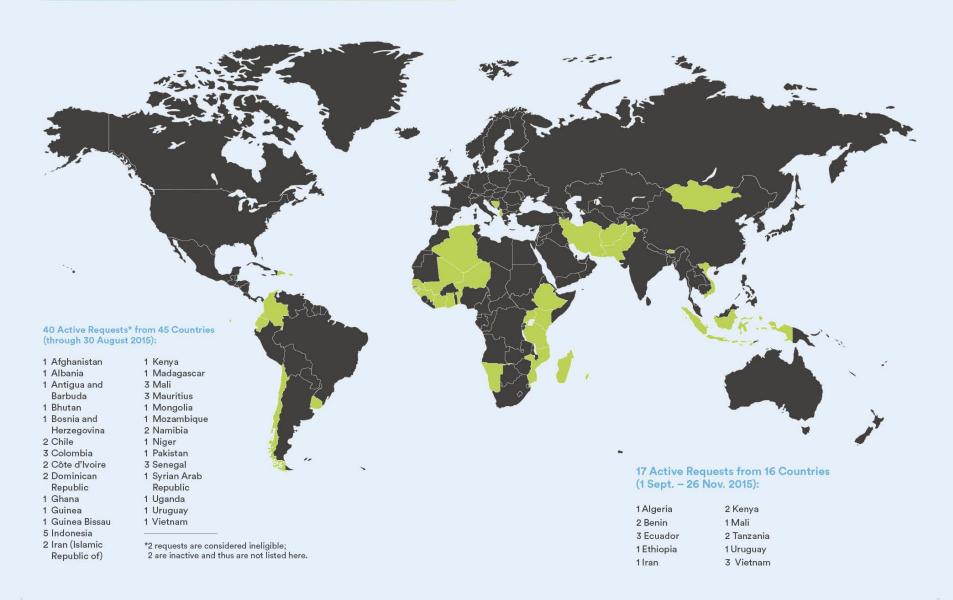








### **Technical Assistance Requests by Country**





### **CTCN** and **NAMAs**

- CTCN currently supporting activities in two countries leading to NAMAs formulation
- Partnering UNFCCC NAMA registry, to support countries in developing NAMAs.
- 8 countries have responded to the call to seek CTCN support in multiple focus areas.
- Main Sectors: Energy supply, Demand side management, Renewable energy and smart grids, Transport, Waste
- CTCN is in the process of Prioritization and combining some of these request







## Thank you





















Governments of Switzerland and Germany

www.ctc-n.org ctcn@unep.org

## Financial support











### TRANSFORMATION and FINANCE



Søren E. Lütken, Senior Climate Finance Adviser NAMA Facility

### **TRANSFORMATION**



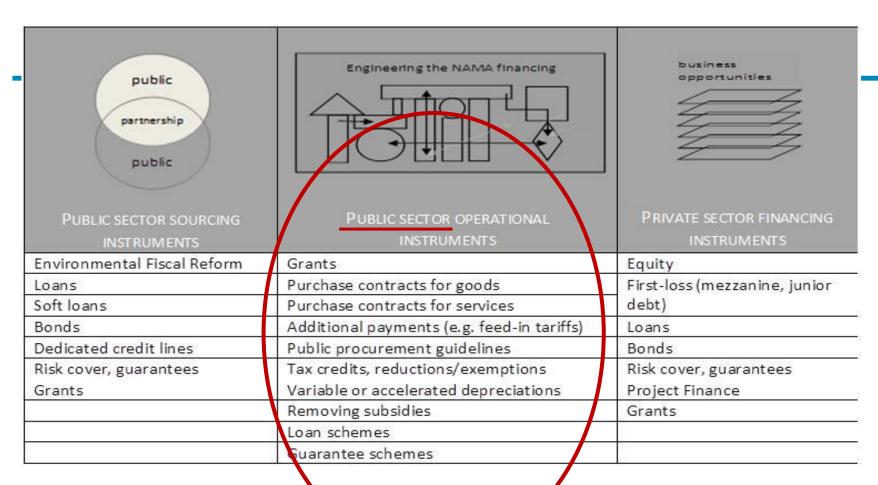
### **PERMANENCE**

**READINESS** 

**POTENTIAL** 

**CASH FLOW** 







Source:

S.E.Lütken: Financial Engineering of Climate Investment in Developing Countries











## Thank you for your attention!



Please visit us at

### **NAMA Facility Reception**

7 December 2015, 2.30-4 PM at the EU Pavilion, Hall B (Blue zone), Le Bourget, Room Luxembourg



- Further information on www.nama-facility.org
- or contact the Technical Support Unit at contact@nama-facility.org