

NS-293 - Efficient use of fuelwood and alternative fuels in indigenous and rural communities in Guatemala

Guatemala

NAMA Seeking Support for Implementation

A Overview		
A.1 Party	Guatemala	
A.2 Title of Mitigation Action	Efficient use of fuelwood and alternative fuels in indigenous and rural communities in Guatemala	
A.3 Description of mitigation action	The total annual demand for firewood is currently estimated to 16 million tons of dry basis fuelwood generating 8.7 million tCO₂e/year (INAB, 20 consumption levels range from 2 (in Alta Verapaz) to 4.6 (in Huehuetenango) m³/year/capita. Quiché, Huehuetenango, San Marcos are the depart largest firewood deficit. About 62% of the national population[1] and 98.4% of rural households in the five target departments[2] cook over "open inefficient cooking technique: it is estimated that of every 100 units of heat generated, 92 units are lost. Hereinafter, the term "open fire" refers to an in-house fire that is not contained by a fireplace or stove- generally in Guatemala, the open fire is only three stones that support the comal (traditional round metallic stove) and pots. The open fire is associated with poorly controlled combustion emissions that are inhaled by users. With the NSP intervention, through the promotion of ICS, it is expected to reduce by i) minimum 40% the use controlled laboratory conditions, and 35% in real households conditions with a, improved cookstoves, and enable the GEI mitigation of about 2. improved firewood stove[4], equivalent to accumulated 1.3 M tCO₂e by the end of the project (225,000 ICS in 5 years); and 7.1 M tCO₂e accumulated	
A.4 Sector	☒ Energy supply ☐ Transport and its Infrastructure ☐ Residential and Commercial buildings ☐ Industry ☐ Agriculture ☐ Forestry ☐ Waste management ☐ Other	
A.5 Technology	☐ Bioenergy ☐ Cleaner Fuels ☐ Energy Efficiency ☐ Geothermal energy ☐ Hydropower ☐ Solar energy ☐ Wind energy ☐ Ocean energy ☐ Carbon Capture and Storage ☐ Low till / No till ☐ Land fill gas collection ☐ Other	
A.6 Type of action	☒ National/ Sectoral goal ☐ Project: Investment in machinery ☐ Strategy ☐ Project: Investment in infrastructure ☐ National/Sectoral policy or program ☐ Project: Other ☐ Other	
A.7 Greenhouse gases covered by the action	☒ CO ₂ ☐ CH ₄ ☐ N ₂ O ☐ HFCs ☐ PFCs ☐ SF ₆ ☐ Other	
B National Implementing Entity		
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B.1.12 Email

B.1.13 Comments

[Add Additional Entity](#)

C Expected timeframe for the implementation of the mitigation action

C.1 Number of years for completion

C.2 Expected start year of implementation

D Currency

D.1 Used Currency
Conversion to USD: 1

E Cost

E.1.1 Estimated full cost of implementation
Conversion to USD: 14,230,272

E.1.2 Comments on full cost of implementation FC Component 7 140 000 TC Component 3 860 000

E.2.1 Estimated incremental cost of implementation
Conversion to USD: 21

E.2.2 Comments on estimated incremental cost of implementation **Financial ambition:**

- Leverage at least EUR (€) 16.4 million from the private sector for credits and micro credits for the production and purchase of ICS through corporations financial institutions and loans to manufacturers and distributors.
- Leverage of at least EUR (€) 1.3 million as in-kind contributions that will be provided across all proposed actions (experts, services, logistics, other exp

F Support required for the implementation the mitigation action

F.1.1 Amount of Financial support
Conversion to USD: 14,230,272

F.1.2 Type of required Financial support

☒ Grant ☐ Guarantee

☐ Loan (sovereign) ☐ Equity

☐ Loan (Private) ☐ Carbon finance

☐ Concessional loan

☐ Other

F.1.3 Comments on Financial support Not Refundable grant

F.2.1 Amount of Technological support

F.2.2 Comments on Technological support

F.3.1 Amount of capacity building support
Conversion to USD: 0

F.3.2 Type of required capacity building support

☐ Individual level

☐ Institutional level

☐ Systemic level

☐ Other

F.3.3 Comments on Capacity Building support

G Estimated emission reductions

G.1 Amount

G.2 Unit

G.3 Additional information (e.g. if available, information on the methodological approach followed) and 7.1 M tCO2e accumulated by year 10.

H Other indicators

H.1 Other indicators of implementation

the project will benefit to 1.1 million people mostly indigenous women and children in rural areas and indigenous communities, living in poor and extremely poor. They will be direct beneficiaries of capacity development activities and increased access to funding, while also receiving indirect economic and health benefits from the adoption of ICS.

The project is also expected to directly benefit to 5,000 additional people (public officers, extension agents and technical staff from partner organizations, support agents) as recipients of capacity development activities implemented as part of the TC. Some 40 ICS manufacturers and distributors will also directly benefit from increased access to tailored funding under the FC and capacity development activities. 3,750 jobs will be created in the value-chain.

[1] The National Institute of Statistics of Guatemala (INE from its Spanish acronym: Instituto Nacional de Estadística Guatemala) defines people living in extreme poverty as those to cover their food needs, and population living in poverty, those who can cover their foods needs, but not the additional minimum cost for others basic goods and services. Its poverty line is set at Q4,3 earning per day.

I Other relevant information

I.1

Other relevant information including co-benefits for local sustainable development

J Relevant National Policies strategies, plans and programmes and/or other mitigation action

J.1 Relevant National Policies

■ At the legal level, the “Ley Marco para Regular la Reducción de la Vulnerabilidad, la Adaptación Obligatoria ante los efectos del Cambio. Climático y la Mitigación de Gases de Efe Invernadero” (Framework Law to Regulate the Reduction of Vulnerability, Compulsory Adaptation to the Effects of Climate Change and the Mitigation of Greenhouse Gases) adopted through Decree 7-2013[1], defines a set of instruments for mitigation and adaption to climate change, in particular Article 11 that mandates the formulation of a Plan de Acción Naci Cambio Climático- PANCC (National Climate Change Action Plan) which was adopted in 2016[2]; and Article 18 that mandates the formulation of a Plan Nacional de Energía (Natic Plan) which was adopted in 2017 . Its Decree 9 also establishes the National Information System on Climate Change (SNICC) and underscores the need for all public and private c provide information on their emissions and about reduction activities. The SNICC includes three subsystems that are: Climate Science, Vulnerability and Adaptation as well as Emis removals of Greenhouse Gases. Within the latter appear the “mitiga[3]ion strategies” and within it the CDM and also the NAMAs and the NDCs.

■ At the strategic level, the Política Nacional de Cambio Climático (National Climate Change Policy) approved in 2009[4] and Decree 7-2013 defines the areas of incidence as follow: strengthening national capacities, ii) reducing vulnerability, iii) risk management, iv) climate change adaptation and mitigation; iv) Inter-institutional coordination, especially through i Council on Climate Change, v) Public awareness and participation, and vi) Financial resources, through the creation of the National Fund for Climate Change.

■ Guatemala presented its National Action Plan of Climate Change during the Conference of Parties -COP-and ratified by the Paris Agreement in 2016. In its Nationally Determined C (NDC), Guatemala commits to an unconditional 11.2% emissions cut in 2030, relative to business as usual projections, or a conditional 22.6% reduction . These targets imply that th emissions of 53.85 million tons of CO2 equivalent (CO2e) for the year 2030, based on business as usual projections, will be reduced to 47.81 million tons of CO2e in 2030 under th unconditional scenario; and to 41.66 million tons of CO2e under the conditional scenario. One of the prioritized sectors to achieve the NDC is the efficient use of firewood.

■ The Política Nacional de Desarrollo- Katún Nuestra Guatemala 2032 (National Development -Katún, Our Guatemala 2032) adopted in 2014[5] defines as a target that by 2032, CC be stabilized at 2.5 tons per capita. In addition, it states that policies, plans and budgets will be oriented towards results management, sectoral policies will be territorialized and put will be monitored and recorded with transparency, including the National Policy of Change Climate Change and the National Plans of Action for the Adaptation and Mitigation of Clir

■ Currently, MARN, with the support of the United States Agency for International Development -USAID- is formulating the National Low Emission Development Strategy for the follo change in land use and forestry, energy, industrial processes, transport and waste[6].

J.2 Link to other NAMAs

(none)

K Attachments

K Attachments

Title	Description
<u>NSP proposal template 3rd Call GUA v3 (2).pdf</u>	

K.1 Attachment description

K.2 File

Choose File

No file chosen

L Support received

L.1 Outside the Registry

L.2 Within the Registry

Support provided	SupportType	Amount	Comment	Date
No records to display.				

https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/PublicNAMA/_layouts/un/fccc/nama/NamaSeekingSupportForImplementation.aspx?ID=201&viewOnly=1

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