

NS-313 - Securing Energy Efficiency in the Ecuadorian Residential and Public Sectors.

Ecuador

NAMA Seeking Support for Implementation

A Overview		
A.1 Party	Ecuador	
A.2 Title of Mitigation Action	Securing Energy Efficiency in the Ecuadorian Residential and Public Sectors.	
A.3 Description of mitigation action	Proposes a set of mesures developed to achieve the following goals: * To improve the capacities of all parties involved at the national level in relation to the concept, nature, and potential of energy efficiency in the residential and p * Strengthening of the value chain of the process of verification of the conformity through a demand for services and mandatory requirements. * To promote the partipation of key actors and dissemination of activities for the implementation of the new legislation on energy efficiency. * Market Transformation of electrical appliances through the substitution and labellig. * To implement Project Management, monitoring, and evaluation. Strengthening of the value chain of the process of verification of the conformity through a demand for services and mandatory requirements, training and dissen activities of implementation of the new legislation on energy efficiency, support for the substitution and labelling.	
A.4 Sector	☐ Energy supply ☒ Residential and Commercial buildings ☐ Agriculture ☐ Waste management ☐ Other ☐ Transport and its Infrastructure ☐ Industry ☐ Forestry	
A.5 Technology	☐ Bioenergy ☒ Energy Efficiency ☐ Hydropower ☐ Wind energy ☐ Carbon Capture and Storage ☐ Land fill gas collection ☐ Other ☐ Cleaner Fuels ☐ Geothermal energy ☐ Solar energy ☐ Ocean energy ☐ Low till / No till	
A.6 Type of action	☐ National/ Sectoral goal ☐ Strategy ☒ National/Sectoral policy or program ☐ Other ☐ Project: Investment in machinery ☐ Project: Investment in infrastructure ☐ Project: Other	
A.7 Greenhouse gases covered by the action	☒ CO2 ☒ N2O ☐ PFCs ☐ Other ☒ CH4 ☐ HFCs ☐ SF6	
B National Implementing Entity		
B.1.0	Name	Ministry of Electricity and Renewable Energy
B.1.1	Contact Person 1	Carlos Dávila
B.1.2	Address	José Tamayo 1025 y Lizardo García, Quito-Ecuador.
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B.1.4	Email	carlos.davila@meer.gob.ec
B.1.5	Contact Person 2	Alex Posso
B.1.6	Address	José Tamayo 1025 y Lizardo García, Quito-Ecuador
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B.1.9	Contact Person 3	
B.1.10	Address	
B.1.11	Phone	

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	5
C.2	Expected start year of implementation	2018
D Currency		
D.1	Used Currency	USD v
Conversion to USD: 1		
E Cost		
E.1.1	Estimated full cost of implementation	10,500,000 Conversion to USD: 10,500,000
E.1.2	Comments on full cost of implementation	* Improve the capacities of all parties involved at the national level in relation to the concept, nature, and potential of energy efficiency in the residential and pu USD 2.5 million. * Strengthening of the value chain of the process of verification of the conformity through a demand for services and mandatory requirements: USD 1 million. * Formation of actors and dissemination of activities for the implementation of the new legislation on energy efficiency: USD 1.5 million. * Market Transformation of electrical appliances through the substitution and labelling: USD 4.5 million. * Project Management, monitoring and evaluation: USD 1 million.
E.2.1	Estimated incremental cost of implementation	 Conversion to USD: 0
E.2.2	Comments on estimated incremental cost of implementation	
F Support required for the implementation the mitigation action		
F.1.1	Amount of Financial support	8,000,000 Conversion to USD: 8,000,000
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	The government through State investment and direct financial cooperation, in terms of soft loans or a combination of financial inst depending on the partner institution, the Communication Plan, and tariff incentives. This value represents around 80% of the total for the new technology can be introduced. The main components will be the tariff incentives, the plan of communication and inforr the internal facilities. The co-financing partner is US\$ 2'500,000 (in kind) and consists in the support to staff and facilities, implementation of the policy of development and promotio efficiency in government and public enterprises and the general public. Be able to assess the obtaining of funds (concessional loans or grants) on the part of the major funding for climate change (Green Climate Fund, the Global Ei Facility, etc.) when the evaluation criteria and the plan of action of the Namas have been clearly defined and can establish a line of financing that is sufficiently precise. It is planned to an amount of around 8 million dollars for this source of funding. As part of the possible international cooperation, are also funds the NAMA Facility that can reach up to \$20 million and that could various activities such as the implementation of the MRV system.
F.2.1	Amount of Technological support	4.5 millions
F.2.2	Comments on Technological support	Technology will be implemented, will depend on the efficiency standards for electrical appliances that have been formulated at the government level. These standards must be verified and detailed in order to disseminate the information available in this regard.
F.3.1	Amount of capacity building support	2,500,000 Conversion to USD: 2,500,000
F.3.2	Type of required capacity building support	☐ Individual level ☒ Institutional level ☐ Systemic level ☐ Other
F.3.3	Comments on Capacity Building support	To establish of an institutional framework wich conducive to the development of efficiency standards related to the end use of energy, labeling, and certification reduce national carbon emissions by adopting more efficient appliances in public and residential sectors. In the public sector may include technical indicators by applying tests and measurements to the luminaires and lighting installatio to evaluate and improve the efficiency in this sector. In the residential sector will strengthen the legal framework regarding replace programs and labeling of household appliances.
G Estimated emission reductions		

G.1 Amount	1.362.777,16
G.2 Unit	MtCO2e
G.3 Additional information (e.g. if available, information on the methodological approach followed)	Quantification of the GHG reductions that will be obtained with the implementation of the project is the Gold Standard Methodology "Technologies and Practices to Displace Decentralized Thermal Energy Consumption" (2015).

H Other indicators

H.1 Other indicators of implementation	GHG emissions on the population growth; Per capita emissions are reduced absolutely in 104 kg of CO2eq per year per inhabitant, until the end of the NAMA the absolute reduction per capita and year in 113 kg of CO2eq, which translates to a relative value of 33 %. After 15 years of the implementation of the NAMA, it is expected an absolute reduction of 132 kg of CO2eq per inhabitant per year. This means a relative reduction compared to the BAU scenario. GHG emissions vs GDP growth; GHG emissions compared to the generation of GDP of US \$ 1000 will be reduced by 52% over time. From approximately 83 kg of CO2eq per year for every \$ 1000 of GDP in 2016 to 38 kg for \$ 1000 of GDP in the year 2031
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I Other relevant information

I.1 Other relevant information including co-benefits for local sustainable development	This NAMA is one of the actions that will contribute to the achievement of the country's goal of reducing up to 25% of GHG emissions until 2030. After the program closed, will continue to encourage the replacement of refrigerators but through orientation to the consumer about the more efficient product. It is also expected that a series of energy efficiency projects contribute to the reduction of emissions of approximately 400 thousand tons of CO2eq by replacing incandescent lighting through efficient lighting. Co-benefits: Economic; Conservation of energy sources through a demand for energy efficient. Social; Direct or indirect increase in the availability of financial resources of the local population due to the reduction in energy bills, improvement the conditions of health and safety standards contribution to gender equality. Environment; Air quality: reducing local air pollution, to the extent that disconnects the thermoelectric power generation, better conservation of natural resources. waste: Proper management of solid waste. Qualified national manpower in the new labeling and standards of energy efficiency.
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J Relevant National Policies strategies, plans and programmes and/or other mitigation action

J.1 Relevant National Policies	The development of NAMAs in Ecuador is aligned to the policies of the National Government, which are geared mainly to the change of the energy matrix and the incorporation of projects efficiency programs. These programs are in addition to the need on the part of the Government to find sources of stable and sustainable financing. So far, the Ecuador has developed three programs related to the sector of energy efficiency: (i) cooking program; (ii) efficient optimization of Power Generation and Energy Efficiency (OGE&EE); (iii) Future Development Hydroelectric (FDEH). Ecuador has a Plan of Action for Sustainable Energy (PAES in Spanish) whose objective is to provide a follow-up to the Plan of energy savings through the introduction of new methods of new priorities in terms of investment, achieving the 90% total electricity production through clean energy by 2017. Also Country has a National Development Plan 2013-2017 with emphasis on the "Good Living", which allows to integrate climate change policies and energy efficiency strategies in public policy. The objectives of the climate change are concentrated primarily in the change of the energy matrixes and production arrays within a framework of environmental, social and economic sustainability. Under article 15 of the Constitution of 2008, "The State shall promote, in the public and private sectors, the use of environmentally clean technologies and alternative energies". Government actively seeks the adoption of technologies of low energy consumption on the part of the residential, public, commercial and industrial sectors, through the monitoring of lines of action as: (i) measures, including laws and decrees for the removal of obsolete technologies in the public sector; (ii) the development of energy standards and minimum performance requirements for products sold on the domestic market; (iii) voluntary programs of replacement of electrical appliances such as is the case of efficient public lighting program; and (iv) technical assistance programs and campaigns focused on creating awareness. The Government is promoting an ambitious program to design and adopt standards of energy efficiency for a wide range of electrical appliances, in accordance with international standards.
J.2 Link to other NAMAs	(none)

K Attachments

K Attachments	<table><tr><th>Title</th><th>Description</th></tr><tr><td colspan="2">No records to display.</td></tr></table>	Title	Description	No records to display.	
Title	Description				
No records to display.					
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.						