



# NAMAs and the PACIFIC NAMA GUIDELINES

Presentation by Murray Ward at the  
PACIFIC CLIMATE CHANGE ROUNDTABLE

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## NAMAs – A NEW KID ON THE BLOCK

- Cancun Agreements (UNFCCC December 2010):
  - Developing country Parties will take **nationally appropriate mitigation actions** (NAMAs), in context of sustainable development, supported and enabled by technology, financing and capacity building
  - Developing countries invited to submit information on NAMAs they intend to implement and, as well, information on those actions for which they are seeking support, along with estimated costs and emissions reductions, and the anticipated time frame for implementation
  - A **NAMA registry** to be set up to record NAMAs seeking international support and to facilitate matching of **finance, technology and capacity-building** for these actions
- This registry will serve to help introduce countries and potential support partners, so lead to bilateral financing discussions

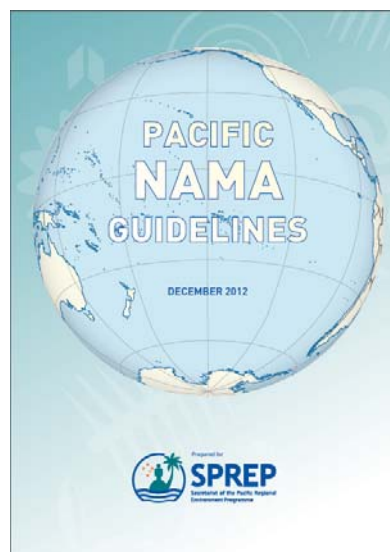


## KEY MESSAGE !!

- **NAMAs** is a new international climate finance approach to fund mitigation in developing countries
  - Broader reach and larger scale than the CDM
  - Greater involvement of public funds (but with a view to leverage private finance)
- Also covers capacity building and technology transfer



## PACIFIC NAMA GUIDELINES



## THE GUIDELINES CONTAIN

- NAMA basics – What are NAMAs and why are they important to PICs?
- Key issues to be addressed in Guidelines for NAMA Proposals by PICs
- Draft Guidelines – A template for preparing and proposing NAMAs



## WHAT DEFINES A NAMA

- There is no prescription or constraints to date
  - But, seen to be more about mitigation **programmes** than mitigation projects
  - Will become clearer as proposals are presented to the UNFCCC NAMA Registry and other on-line databases



## **NAMA REGISTRY**

- **Prototype being developed by the UNFCCC Secretariat**
  - On-line version will be launched later in 2013
  - In the meantime a website managed by the Secretariat where countries' NAMAs (provided in a prescribed summary template format) can be downloaded
  - Facilitates “matchmaking” – of countries and support partners
    - More akin to an introduction dating service
    - No active participation or guarantees of outcomes



## **IN-COUNTRY INSTITUTIONAL REQUIREMENTS**

- **UNFCCC Focal Point needs to advise the UNFCCC the national agency (and contact) that has the initial access rights to upload and approve NAMAs**
- **Support partners will be looking for clear and accountable institutional processes to ensure that the objectives of the NAMA are being achieved**



## **“MRV” IMPORTANT**

- **However**, the level of MRV effort is something that can be decided mutually between the country and the support partners
- **NAMAs don't create offsets, so the atmosphere not put at risk, as with the CDM**



## **NAMAs, PICS, MDGs and SD**

- **MDGs and Sustainable Development**
  - Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency
  - Sustainable land management
  - Water and waste management
- **NAMAs need to take these broader contexts and synergies into account, and not be framed narrowly or in a way that runs contrary to MDG and SD programme delivery**
- **Support partner players likely to be same (plus) as for SD programmes; also private sector**



## **SUPPORT PARTNERS LOOKING FOR:**

- **“Good stories” and successful SD outcomes**
- **Successful disbursement – effective and efficient use of funds**
- **Good working relationships – “low maintenance” process**
- **MRV of use of funds and outcomes achieved**
- **Co-benefits a crucial element of “good stories” – so also need to be measurable and reportable**



## **NAMAs AND CDM**

- **Both about mitigation**
- **But NAMAs at a different level, mostly:**
  - **Programmes not projects**
  - **Public finance not private (except as leveraged)**
  - **Key role for in-country public institutions**
- **And not about “offsets”**
  - **So very different MRV focus**



## FIRST USER OF GUIDELINES: COOK ISLANDS

- **Support of the Cook Islands investment programme to achieve its objective to have *100% Renewable Electricity by 2020***
- **Request for:**
  - **Grants for smaller outer island PV and battery systems**
  - **Technical assistance funding support to develop the needed regulatory and policy framework for independent power production by private sector players**



## ILLUSTRATIVE FRAMING OF A MITIGATION PROGRAMME

**NAMA PROGRAMME**  
TO SUPPORT SAMOA ACHIEVE ITS GOAL OF A  
CARBON NEUTRAL ENERGY SECTOR BY 2020

**NAMA Element 1**  
Reduced direct energy emissions including sequestration by energy crops.  
Investments in:

- Bioenergy
- Biofuels
- Other RE
- Energy Efficiency

**NAMA Element 2**  
Reduced emissions in other sectors provide 'offset' in energy sector.  
Investments in:

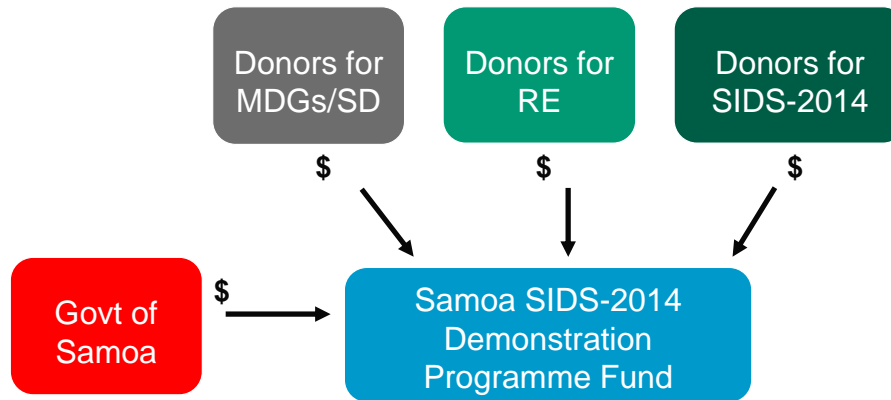
- Solid waste sector
- Wastewater sector (sanitation)
- Agriculture sector (livestock, soils)

**NAMA Element 3**  
Reduced emissions and enhanced removals in the land use, land use change and forestry sector provide 'offset' in energy sector.  
Investments in:

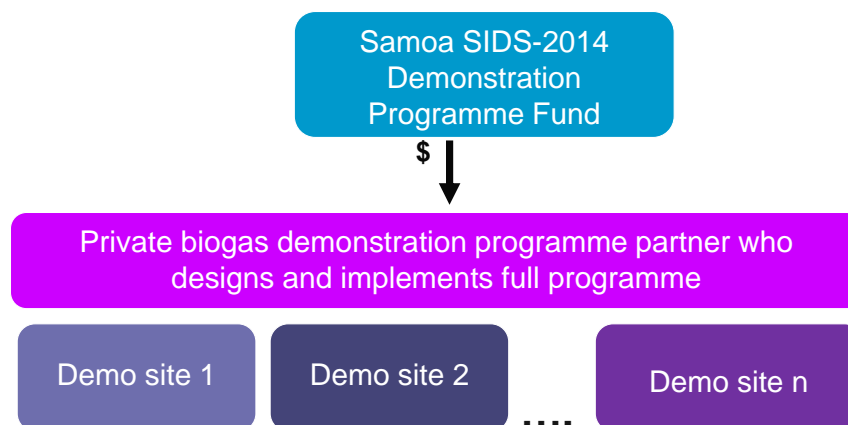
- REDD
- Afforestation and reforestation



## INNOVATIVE FINANCE DISBURSEMENT MODALITIES



## INNOVATIVE FINANCE DISBURSEMENT MODALITIES...2





### INNOVATIVE FINANCE DISBURSEMENT MODALITIES....3

Potentially a flow back to any donors who provided concessional loan finance

