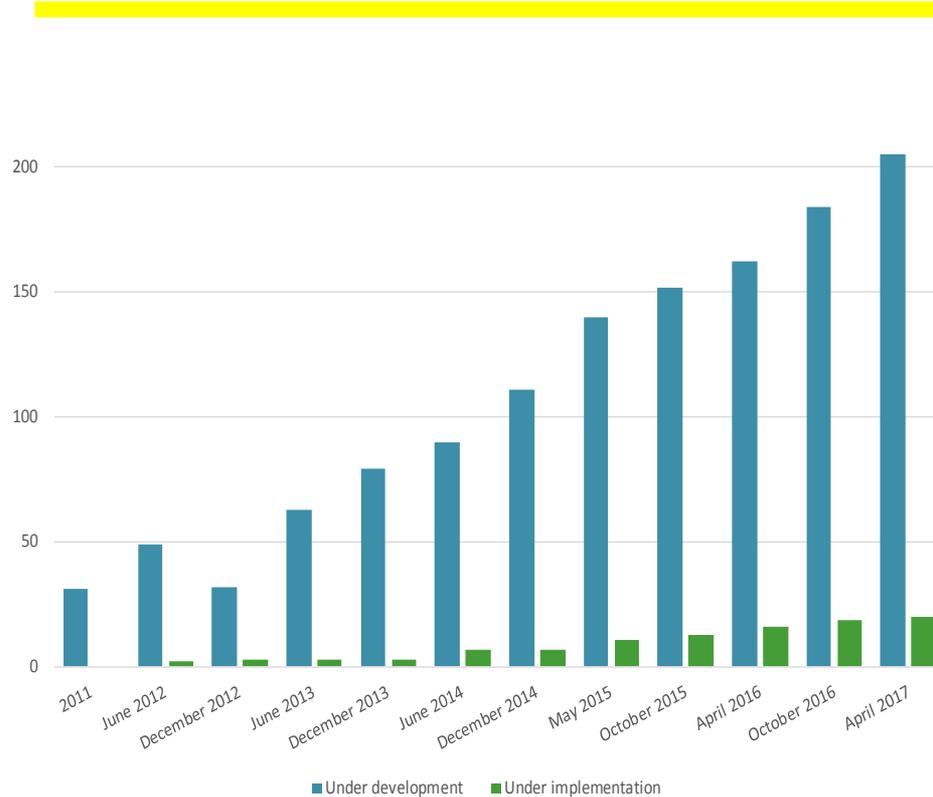


# **NAMAs as a Means of Supporting NDC Implementation**

Climate Finance in Action  
Reflections from the NAMA Facility

Xander van Tilburg  
Bonn, May 2017

# NAMAs by numbers



Source: NAMA Status Report – May 2017

## Update of NAMAs Development and support

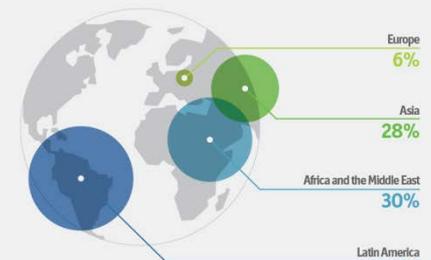
# 2017

### TOTAL NUMBER OF NAMAs



### REGIONAL OVERVIEW

Latin America (and the Caribbean) continues to be the region hosting the highest number of NAMAs, around 36% of the total. Although the share of Africa (and Middle East) NAMAs has slightly decreased, from 32% in October 2016 to 30% in April 2017. Africa remains the second most represented region. There is a growing share of NAMAs in Asia, from 25% in October 2016 to 28% in April 2017.



### SECTORAL OVERVIEW

NAMAs continue to be developed across all sectors, with 40% of these being in the Energy sector which has a large mitigation potential. The Agriculture, Industry, and Forestry sectors continue to lag behind in terms of numbers of NAMAs being developed.



# What we talk about when we talk about NAMAs

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- Originated from **SDPAMs** in the early 2000s: development first
- Introduced in **Bali Action Plan** 2007: deliberately vague
- **Copenhagen Accord** 2009: real push for bottom-up approach
- Technical and financial **support** 2010-2012: tangible proposals
- **Not mentioned** in Paris Agreement: last text mention ended 2013

Currently:

- 46 countries reference NAMAs in their INDCs;
- 31 countries have NAMAs in the Database but make no explicit reference in their (I)NDC.
- Panama, Indonesia, and Mexico are among the countries that have established NAMAs as an integral part of their national coordinated approach to mitigation.

# What we talk about when we talk about NAMAs

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NAMAs have taken on specific characteristics not intrinsic to nationally appropriate mitigation actions

- Government owned but with international support
- Policy packages rather than projects; 'transformational'
- Alignment with development priorities and plans
- Clever use of limited public resources
- Participative processes (most of the times)
- Focus on (co)benefits

The name NAMA is unfortunate ... but NDCs implementation requires actions with NAMA-like features.



# Are we still talking about NAMAs?

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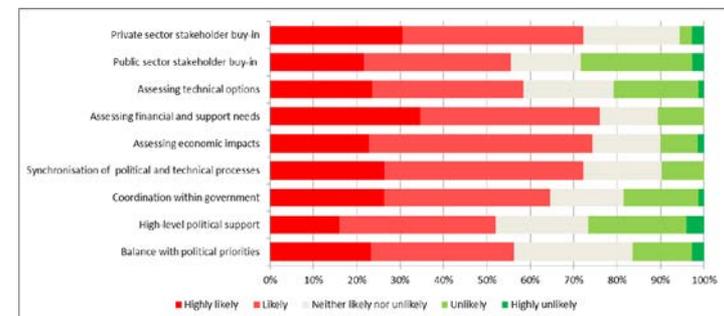
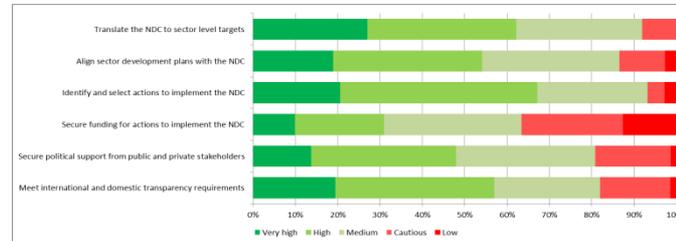
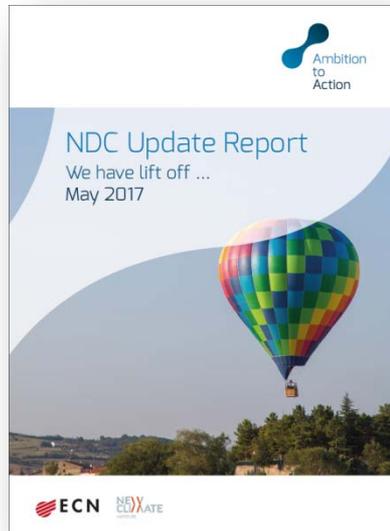
YES. The name may be awkward, but do embrace the voluntary bottom-up concept ...

- as **Building block** for NDC implementation
  - sectoral, development benefits,
  - suitable size for support
  - transparent by design
- as **Template** for development and communication of mitigation actions with co-benefits; established process
- To indicate **specific features**: driven by government, using public resources, transformational, with specific piloting/learning goals,
- for **Learning**: topic and forum for North-South and South-South exchange with clear and useful outcomes.



# NDC Survey 2017

- Survey among 80 NDC experts: **Optimism, confidence, and initiative** (but **challenges** persist!)
- Expert interviews: **NAMAs are very suitable** as addition to the range of instruments needed for NDC implementation → for moving from national ambition to sectoral action.



# NDC implementation

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## Insights from NAMAs to build on:

- Use NAMAs to improve attractiveness of NDC-compatible investments
  - Don't use 'financing NAMAs' but rather 'unlocking investment opportunities'
  - NSPs are like kick-starters, but government-owned sectoral policies are the “real deal”
- Investors need project pipelines and credible long term signals
  - NAMAs are not the projects, they are the signals!
  - Focus on domestic and sectoral **benefits** to ensure policy longevity: energy security, employment, local content, air quality
  - Governments must integrate NDCs into development plans and national budgets

## But... some observations:

- State and non-state actors: complementary but not interchangeable
- Policy design and is not a neat and linear process –not an engineering project!
- Private sector involvement? Differentiate according to roles and functions

# Thank you

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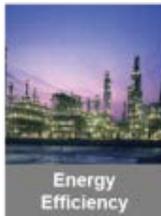
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# ECN at a glance

Energy research Centre of the Netherlands since 1955

- Research NGO – not for profit
- Over 500 staff in seven research areas
- 60 staff in Policy Studies unit
- Main think tank for Dutch government on energy and climate.



## ECN Policy Studies

### What we do:

We help governments to design low-carbon development strategies and integrate climate analyses into existing development planning processes. We translate vision and ambition into concrete action plans, policies, and support requirements.

### Who we support:

Indonesia, Pakistan, Thailand, Kenya, South Africa, Mongolia, Ghana, Kuwait, Argentina, Brazil, Mexico, Colombia, etc.

### We work with:

UNFCCC, IPCC, BMUB, CDKN, DFAT, GIZ, DFID, GGGI, UNEP, UNDP, World Bank (and many more)