

NAMA Facility

Knowledge Creation Strategy

1 Introduction

Founded in 2012, the NAMA Facility provides support to developing countries and emerging economies for the implementation of transformational, country-led NAMA Support Projects (NSPs). NAMAs (Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions) can be considered building blocks for the implementation of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs).

NAMA support projects contribute to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions by providing demonstration examples for the implementation of NAMAs. Successful NSPs are expected to (1) encourage countries to prepare and implement further NAMAs, and to (2) mobilise additional finance for the implementation of climate change mitigation action.

As of late 2018, a total of more than 340 million EUR in funding had been made available by four NAMA Facility Donors.¹ Since 2013 the NAMA Facility has held five Calls that have resulted in support for more than 20 NSPs.

2 The need for a knowledge creation strategy

2.1 History

Until mid-2017, the NAMA Facility did not have an explicit knowledge creation strategy. However, the Technical Support Unit (TSU) of the NAMA Facility carried out a number of knowledge creation activities in the past:

- Feedback calls to outline submitters
- Webinars concerning NSP-related questions
- Presentation of the NAMA Facility in international meetings and conferences
- Publication of a number of documents

These activities were often developed in light of specific requests and information needs of donors, NSPs, potential outline submitters and the broader climate finance community. This approach made it difficult to systematically, efficiently and effectively learn from and share findings.

The NAMA Facility also received feedback on knowledge creation from the external mid-term evaluation, donors and stakeholders. This included:

- Recommendations to “maintain a strong learning component ... it is important that the NAMA Facility learns from the experience. A systematic process that documents learning and demonstrates how this learning feeds into practice should be prepared and used by the TSU” (mid-term evaluation 2016);
- Improving outreach and external communications, considering different target groups and their specific information needs;
- Recording of and responding to feedback from NSPs and from NSP Outline submitters; and
- Considering information from monitoring and from mid-term and final evaluations of NSPs.

¹ The NAMA Facility is jointly funded by the German Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conversation and Nuclear Safety (BMU), the British Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS) (formerly DECC), the Danish Ministry of Energy, Utilities and Climate Change (EFKM) and the European Commission (EC).

3 The NAMA Facility’s knowledge creation objectives

The overarching objective is to enable a more strategic and targeted approach to collecting and disseminating experiences and lessons learned in the future, with a focus on the NSP level (“what works and what doesn’t”).

Specifically, with its knowledge creation the NAMA Facility will:

- a. Contribute to building the capacity of potential future applicants and the quality of the pipeline
- b. Contribute to improving NAMA’s internal processes and procedures
- c. Inspire others to raise ambition and replicate NSPs
- d. Contribute to establishing sectoral best practices and to international debates on climate finance and transformational change through informed and evidence-based positions.

Objective	Success indicators
Contribute to building the capacity of potential future applicants and the quality of the pipeline	NAMA Facility logframe, output indicator 3.2: “Number of events organised / funded to share lessons learned about developing, funding, and implementing transformative NAMAs”
Contribute to improving the NAMA Facility’s internal processes and procedures	NAMA Facility logframe, output indicator 1.3: “% of NSPs approved within 18 months of initial concept approval”
Inspire others to raise ambition and replicate NSPs	NAMA Facility logframe: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impact indicator 2: “Increased country-level actions to implement successful low-carbon projects that reduce emissions in line with a 1.5-2°C target” • Impact indicator 2: “Number of countries with NSPs that specify their NDCs with regard to mitigation in the supported sector or increase respective mitigation targets in the sector” • Mandatory core indicator M3: “Degree to which supported projects are likely to catalyse impacts beyond NAMA Supported Projects (e.g., potential for scaling up, replication and transformation)”
Contribute to establishing sectoral best practices and to international debates on climate finance and transformational change through informed and evidence-based positions	NAMA Facility logframe, output 3: “The NAMA Facility shares good practices and lessons learned from NSPs to the global community”; indicators: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop knowledge and lessons-learned strategy and review annually; • Number of events organised / funded to share lessons learned about developing, funding, and implementing transformative NAMAs • Number of good-practice examples or reports on innovative and transformative NAMAs published

3.1 How the knowledge creation strategy will be used

The knowledge creation strategy aims to support the NAMA Facility and its donors in applying knowledge creation activities strategically to inform and influence ambitions of developing countries and emerging economies to mitigate GHG and achieve transformational change.

Specifically, this knowledge creation strategy shall:

- Allow a more strategic approach to generating and sharing knowledge;
- Guide the NAMA Facility’s learning activities and its annual action plans;
- Help to identify where greater support may be needed to improve performance and overcome common obstacles.

4 Main audiences

Information and knowledge generated by the NAMA Facility and its NSP portfolio is useful and of interest for different purposes and for different target groups.

Governments of developing countries and emerging economies, as well as line ministries, might benefit from useful information about NAMA implementation and on how to use NAMAs as building blocks for NDC implementation. NSPs can serve as examples for policies and strategies triggering transformational change towards carbon-neutral development. Experiences of the linking with and integration of NAMAs into national and sector strategies, and their usefulness for the implementation of NDCs, could be of great value. NSP-specific knowledge may help demonstrate positive effects of NAMAs and may thus convince stakeholders of the potential of NAMAs to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and to trigger transformational change.

NSPs financed by the NAMA Facility are both an audience and a contributor in the NAMA Facility’s knowledge creation. Sharing experiences on conceptual, methodological and sectoral questions could – among other things – help increase NSPs’ effectiveness, efficiency and impact. Successful models, approaches and techniques might be replicated, and innovation can be fostered.

Donors of the NAMA Facility (represented in the Board), together with the TSU, manage the implementation of the NAMA Facility. They are interested in analysing what works and what doesn’t. In addition, knowledge creation will generate insights useful for managing the TSU, such as information about feasibility and context dependence of individual approaches, information on good practices related to NSP implementation and information about integration of NAMAs into NDCs.

NAMA developers may benefit from knowledge shared about the outline and proposal processes, successful designs, replicable approaches, and innovative financial mechanisms. This might lead to a further improved project pipeline – not only for NSPs, but also for other climate finance mechanisms.

The climate finance community is also part of the audience of the NAMA Facility’s knowledge creation. Knowledge exchange and learning related to the NAMA Facility’s portfolio may contribute to effectiveness, efficiency and impact of NAMAs. This concerns the portfolio as a whole, but also specific aspects such as monitoring and evaluation, risk assessment, and general management of NSPs.

The broader public will also be addressed, and taxpayers shall be informed and provided with analyses and information about the NAMA Facility in general, but also about individual aspects of NSP implementation.

5 Implementation and reporting

To implement this knowledge creation strategy, the NAMA Facility will develop:

- A high-level 3 year work programme

- A detailed annual work programme defining proposed activities to be undertaken (based on best practices), breakdown of responsibilities between TSU and other contributors and resource requirements in detail
- At the same time, the NAMA Facility acknowledges the strong relationship with the NAMA Facility's communication plan, M&E framework, transformation workstream and responsibilities the NAMA Facility places on the NSPs. In order to ensure coherence, they will be reviewed to identify necessary adjustments to ensure alignment.

Reporting:

- The strategy is to be reviewed every three years by the NAMA Facility Board.
- Progress on the work programme is to be presented as part of the annual reporting.