

NAMA Facility

On behalf of



Federal Ministry
for the Environment, Nature Conservation
and Nuclear Safety



Department for
Business, Energy
& Industrial Strategy



Danish Ministry of Climate,
Energy and Utilities



CIFF CHILDREN'S
INVESTMENT FUND
FOUNDATION

NSP Outline Development: Case Studies and Examples

NAMA Facility Webinar

24 March 2021

Welcome to this webinar

- Thank you for your interest in the Ambition Initiative Call of the NAMA Facility!

- **Goals for today:**



Highlight useful resources available from the NAMA Facility



Present the eligibility criteria for an enhanced NDC



Present a fictional innovative technology



Point to lessons learned from previous Calls

Structure of the webinar

1. Technical overview
2. Highlighted resources from the NAMA Facility website
3. Presentation of the eligibility criteria for an enhanced NDC
4. Presentation of a fictional mitigation technology
5. Overall recommendations for an NSP Outline
6. Lessons learnt from different sectors
7. Q&A

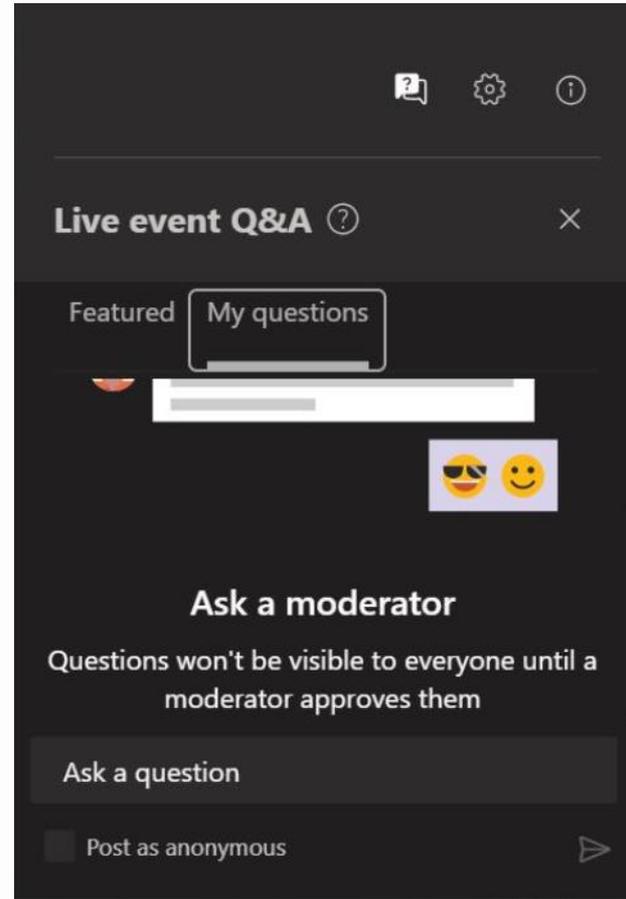
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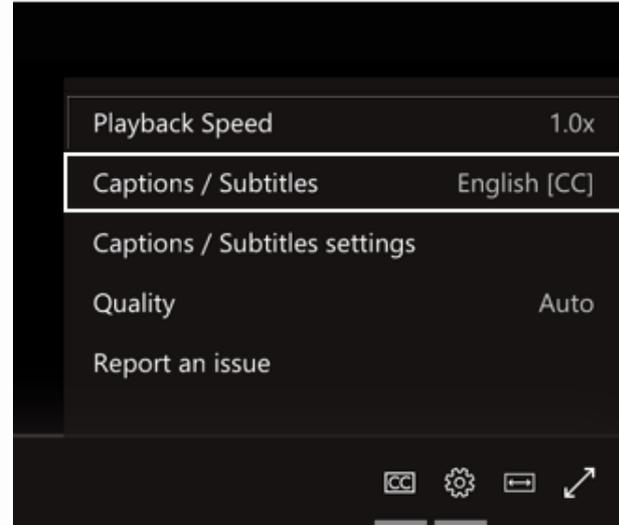
Technical overview

- Welcome to Microsoft Teams Live Events
- Control panel in the top right corner of your screen:
 1. You are muted automatically
 2. Submit your questions to the moderator



Technical overview

- Turn on live subtitles in other languages (Spanish, French):
 1. Select settings > Captions/Subtitles
 2. Choose the language of your preference



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Highlighted resources from the NAMA Facility website

Central Documents



[Application documents & Ambition Initiative Call General Information Document](#)



[M&E framework](#)

Webinars & Podcasts



[7th Call NSP Outline Development](#)



[NAMA Facility Podcast: Introduction to Annex 6 – GHG Mitigation Potential](#)



[Financial Mechanisms and the NAMA Support Project](#)



[NAMA Facility Podcast: An Introduction to Annex 5a – the Financial Mechanism](#)

Further Information



[Ambition Initiative Call clarifications and FAQ](#)



[Transformational change working definition](#)



[Sustainable development co-benefits in the NAMA Facility](#)



[10 things about the NAMA Facility you always wanted to know – but never dared to ask!](#)

Clarifications and FAQ series

- TSU collects written questions and publishes clarification notes every month on the NAMA Facility's website: www.nama-facility.org
- Submit your questions to: contact@nama-facility.org
- **Clarification notes** will be published on:
 - [14 January](#), [10 February](#), [10 March](#), 07 April, 28 April and 19 May 2021
- Join our **next webinar**:
 - Webinar III: Ambition Initiative Call Clarifications and FAQs, **21 April 2021**
- Keep yourself updated on the latest news from the NAMA Facility by following our **new twitter account**: [@NAMAFacility](https://twitter.com/NAMAFacility) 

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Fictional enhanced and ambitious NDC - NAMA Facility definition - "Enhanced"

"Enhanced" NDCs are characterized by **at least one** of the following:

- (1) Strengthening mitigation targets and actions over time;
- (2) Strengthening emissions reduction goals (including the addition of sector-specific targets); or by
- (3) Broadening the scope to include a wider coverage of sectors or gases.
- (4) Countries may additionally enhance their NDCs by moving from conditional to unconditional targets, shortening timelines and/or adding policies and measures.

Fictional enhanced and ambitious NDC - NAMA Facility definition - "Ambitious"

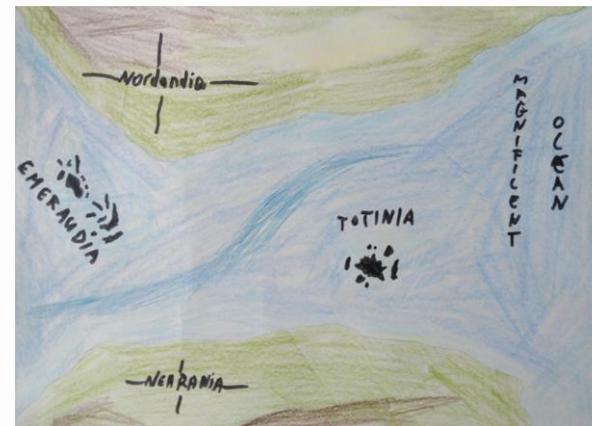
"Ambitious" NDCs meet **several (at least two) or all** the following:

- Compatibility with the globally agreed temperature limit under the Paris Agreement;
- Mitigation target that:
 - Implies a significant reduction of economy-wide GHG emissions below business-as-usual emissions trajectories; and/or
 - Includes a rapid reduction of GHG in key emitting sectors with a view to achieving decarbonization; and/or
 - Implies an early peaking of GHG emissions and rapid decarbonization thereafter; and/or
 - Is aligned with an existing net-zero target.

Fictional enhanced and ambitious NDC - Fictional Example

Fictional Outline “Towards Carbon-Neutral Totinia Now!”

- Submitted by the Sustainable Republic of Totinia
- **NSP summary:** Covers RE sector and aims to support the transformation of Totinia’s electricity sector by replacing fossil-based power generation capacities with wind, solar and hydro power, thereby decoupling the country from the use of fossil fuels.
- **Totinia’s 1st NDC**
 - iNDC was ratified in 2017
 - Primary focus lies on adaptation, but mitigation was addressed too
 - 75 % of Totinia’s CO₂ emissions stem from the power sector, 10% from land-based transport
 - Committed to a reduction of xc % on its BAU GHG levels by 2030, which translates to GHG emissions reductions of r.t Mt CO₂ eq per annum in 2030



More information on Totinia can be found here: [Totinia Outline](#)

Fictional enhanced and ambitious NDC - “Enhanced” criteria

- For an NDC to be considered as “enhanced” according to the NAMA Facility’s definition, the NDC should meet **at least ONE** or all of the following criteria:

Criteria	Totinia’s first NDC (2017)	Totinia’s first updated NDC (2021)
<p>1. Strengthening mitigation targets and actions over time</p>	<p>Totinia had committed to a reduction of xc % on its BAU GHG levels by 2030, which translates to GHG emissions reductions of r.t Mt CO2 eq per annum in 2030.</p>	<p>The mitigation target has been strengthened:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduction of xc % on its BAU GHG levels that was to be achieved by 2030 will now already be achieved in 2026. Commitment of GHG emissions further reduction by additional yz %. Inclusion of a 2025 economy-wide emission peak.

Fictional enhanced and ambitious NDC - “Enhanced” criteria

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Criteria	Totinia’s first NDC (2017)	Totinia’s first updated NDC (2021)
2. Strengthening emissions reduction goals (including the addition of sector-specific targets)	Included only an overall GHG emission reduction target. No sector-specific targets had been formulated.	Formulation of sector-specific targets for two high-impact sectors: 1) the power sector and 2) land-based transport.

Fictional enhanced and ambitious NDC - “Enhanced” criteria

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Criteria	Totinia’s first NDC (2017)	Totinia’s first updated NDC (2021)
3. Broadening the scope to include a wider coverage of sectors or gases	Only focused on CO ₂ .	No changes from 1 st to first updated NDC.

Fictional enhanced and ambitious NDC - “Enhanced” criteria

- For an NDC to be considered as “enhanced” according to the NAMA Facility’s definition, the NDC should meet **at least ONE** or all of the following criteria:

Criteria	Totinia’s first NDC (2017)	Totinia’s first updated NDC (2021)
4. Countries may additionally enhance their NDCs by moving from conditional to unconditional targets, shortening timelines and/or adding policies and measures.	Conditional target of ij % fully dependent on international support and unconditional xc % reduction.	GHG target became exclusively unconditional, increasing from xc% to yz% by 2030.

Fictional enhanced and ambitious NDC - “Ambition” criteria

- For an NDC to be considered as “ambitious” according to the NAMA Facility’s definition, the NDC should meet **several (that means at least two)** or all of the following criteria:

Criteria	Totinia’s first updated NDC (2021)
1. Compatibility with the globally agreed temperature limit under the Paris Agreement	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Totinia's mitigation target is now aligned with the Paris Agreement, because the unconditional target was increased from xc% to yz% by 2030.This is mainly a result of the commitment to increase the RE share to 100% in the country’s energy mix by 2028.

Fictional enhanced and ambitious NDC - “Ambition” criteria

- For an NDC to be considered as “ambitious” according to the NAMA Facility’s definition, the NDC should meet **several (that means at least two)** or all of the following criteria:

Criteria	Totinia’s first updated NDC (2021)
2. Mitigation target that implies a significant reduction of economy-wide GHG emissions below business-as-usual emissions trajectories	Totinia’s mitigation target was set as an economy wide unconditional emission target of XZY mtCO ₂ e in 2030.

Fictional enhanced and ambitious NDC - “Ambition” criteria

- For an NDC to be considered as “ambitious” according to the NAMA Facility’s definition, the NDC should meet **several (that means at least two)** or all of the following criteria:

Criteria	Totinia’s first updated NDC (2021)
3. Mitigation target that includes a rapid reduction of GHG in key emitting sectors with a view to achieving decarbonization	Totinia increased the mitigation target of the energy and transport sector below XY% BAU by 2030 by increasing the share of RE and by introducing e-mobility and energy efficient transport solutions.

Fictional enhanced and ambitious NDC - “Ambition” criteria

- For an NDC to be considered as “ambitious” according to the NAMA Facility’s definition, the NDC should meet **several (that means at least two)** or all of the following criteria:

Criteria	Totinia’s first updated NDC (2021)
4. Mitigation target that implies an early peaking of GHG emissions and rapid decarbonization thereafter	Totinia included an economy-wide emission peak in 2025.

Fictional enhanced and ambitious NDC - “Ambition” criteria

- For an NDC to be considered as “ambitious” according to the NAMA Facility’s definition, the NDC should meet **several (that means at least two)** or all of the following criteria:

Criteria	Totinia’s first updated NDC (2021)
5. Mitigation target that is aligned with an existing net-zero target	Totinia has established its net zero emissions target by 2050.

Fictional enhanced and ambitious NDC

- Eligible NDCs need to meet **one** of the aspects covered under enhancement and **two** covered under ambition.
- **Example is fictional and for illustration purposes only (!!)**
- To get more information on a country's NDC status (non-exhaustive):
 - **UNFCCC's website**
 - Climate action tracker
 - Climate watch data
 - NDC Partnership
 - UNDP Climate Promise
 - ...

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NSP Sustainable Refrigeration in Totinia

– a Foreword

- Upon repeated request by numerous potential applicants and out of interest from the TSU:
 - **Fictional** innovative technology **developed** by the TSU
 - Presented from the perspective of an applicant
 - Choice of a RE project in a SIDS context is rather coincidental and allows a short presentation
 - Specific figures were intentionally left out to concentrate on explanations and trains of thoughts
- **Objective**
 - Showcase how a promising NSP Outline might present a technology to pilot
 - Display complexities involved

- **Disclaimer**

The story, all names and features portrayed in this novel technology presented are purely fictitious. No identification with real circumstances is intended or should be inferred.

NSP Sustainable Refrigeration in Totinia

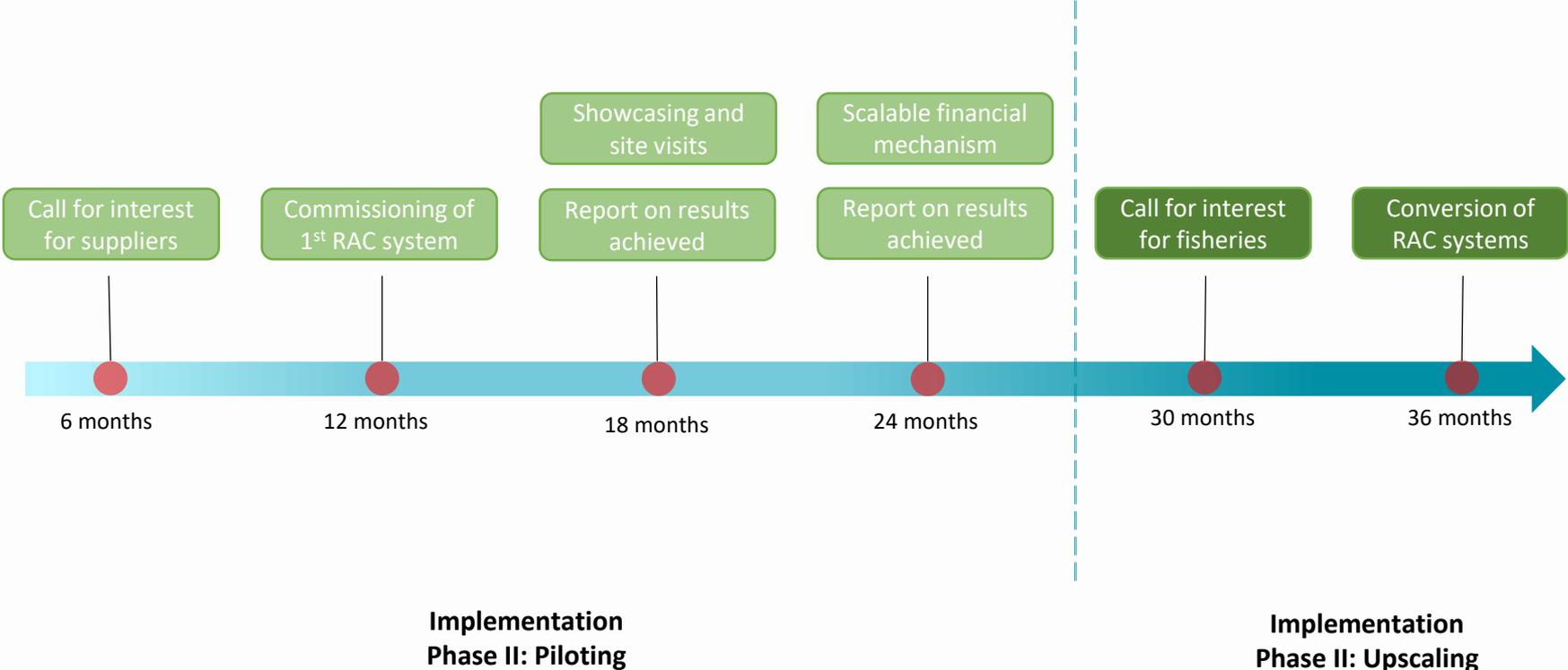
- **Background:** Refrigeration and Air Conditioning constitute a significant share of the demand for electricity in the country.
 - The fishery sector has one of the highest demands for refrigeration in Totinia
- A feasibility study revealed a **new technology** that could **use seawater as coolant** in industrial applications like fisheries. The Government of Totinia decided to support the development of this novel technology.
 - Piloting is required to prove its technical and economic viability
 - Novel technology, located directly in the 6 fish processing plants in Totinia

NSP Sustainable Refrigeration in Totinia

- **Implementation Phase I**
 - **Set-up:** 12 months
 - Signature of contracts and agreements

- **Implementation Phase II**
 - **Pilot project:** 24 months
 - **Upscaling:** 48 months

NSP Sustainable Refrigeration in Totinia - Timeline and milestones



NSP Sustainable Refrigeration in Totinia

- **Budget NSP:** EUR 15m
 - FC: 10m, TC: 5m
 - Implementation Phase I: EUR 1.2m (including FC and TC)
 - Implementation Phase II: EUR 13.8m (including FC and TC)
 - Pilot project: EUR 1.8m
 - Upscaling: EUR 12m

 - NAMA Facility funding: EUR 15m
 - National budget: EUR 5m
 - Private sector: EUR 60m
 - Other Donors: EUR 1m

- NSP has significant contributions from the public and private sector as well as from other donors

NSP Sustainable Refrigeration in Totinia

- **Additional considerations**

- Introduction and upscaling of the technology to be supported by new legislation and incentives (building codes - energy efficiency, reduction of tariffs, etc.)
- The NSP will prove the economic and technical feasibility of seawater for industrial uses and it could be replicated into production of fresh water, vegetable cultivation, aquaculture, etc.
- A significant reduction of COPEX for fisheries would be a co-benefit

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Overall recommendations for an NSP Outline - 1

Conduct market studies and stakeholder interviews as part of developing the NSP Concept. This will allow you to better understand conditions onsite and tailor your support to the real needs of the target group(s) of your NSP.

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- **NSP Outline template**
Section 2.1 Barrier Analysis
- **Annex 5a and 5b**

Overall recommendations for an NSP Outline - 2

When describing barriers, make sure to not only **consider financial and/or political barriers, but also social and behavioral** ones.

Do **“dig deeper”** and try to reach out to the very root of the problem.

- *Instead of stating “lacking access to commercial financing”, find out the reasons, why this access is lacking.*

Overall recommendations for an NSP Outline - 2

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- *Instead of stating “lacking access to commercial financing”, find out the reasons, why this access is lacking.*



- **NSP Outline template**
Section 2.1 Barrier Analysis

Overall recommendations for an NSP Outline - 3

Every solution – every mitigation technology and practice – will have **supply and demand sides**. Take into account barriers, needs, vested interests, behaviours, economic conditions and choices of both sides when conceptualizing the NSP.

- *Even if your NSP will focus only on supply or on demand, remember that on the ground you will inevitably need to deal with both.*

Overall recommendations for an NSP Outline - 3

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- *Even if your NSP will focus only on supply or on demand, remember that on the ground you will inevitably need to deal with both.*



- **NSP Outline template**
Section 2.1 Barrier Analysis
Section 2.3 Project Concept

Overall recommendations for an NSP Outline - 4

Consider the **entire lifecycle of a mitigation technology or practice** that the NSP is promoting.

- Try to answer a question whether the mitigation technology may create adverse environmental and/or social impacts in post-use phase, or whether the mitigation technology or practice will create additional environmental and/or social burden when substituting a BAU technology or practice.

What the NSP can do to mitigate the negative impact?

Overall recommendations for an NSP Outline - 4

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What the NSP can do to mitigate the negative impact?



- **NSP Outline template**
Section 2.3 Project Concept

Overall recommendations for an NSP Outline - 5

Consider the NSP's contribution to achieving **gender equality**.

- *If possible and necessary based on the barrier analysis and all underlying studies you conduct when designing the NSP, include activities on gender mainstreaming and women empowerment in your NSP.*

Overall recommendations for an NSP Outline - 5

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- **NSP Outline template**
Section 2.3 Project Concept

Overall recommendations for an NSP Outline - 6

A **cost-effective and significant mitigation of GHG emissions** is a key starting point in developing the NSP concept.

- The NSP should be designed with the aim of maximising GHG emission reductions. To demonstrate that, thoroughly consider and describe alternative mitigation technologies that could have been applied and explain why the chosen approach is the most appropriate.
- Apply the same approach to financial instruments – thoroughly consider and describe alternatives as well as explain why they proved to be less efficient and were rejected by the NSP.

Overall recommendations for an NSP Outline - 6

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- **NSP Outline template**
Section 2.3 Project Concept
- **Annex 5a** (question on alternative financial mechanisms)

Overall recommendations for an NSP Outline - 7

Describe **specific lessons learnt** from other projects or activities in the sector/sub-sector that your NSP intervenes in.

- *Consideration of the lessons learnt will help you to design the NSP better and take into account the pitfalls that other projects or activities have come across in practice.*

Overall recommendations for an NSP Outline - 7

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- *Consideration of the lessons learnt will help you to design the NSP better and take into account the pitfalls that other projects or activities have come across in practice.*



- **NSP Outline template**
Section 2.4 Embedding

Overall recommendations for an NSP Outline - 8

Apply realistic assumptions to changing policy frameworks

- Changes to policy frameworks may require a lot of time and procedures. In some countries key laws are only reviewed every few years – be realistic in terms of the NSP timeline!

Take into account the culture of non-payment

- Fees and taxes may not be collected in a manner that the NSP expects to. Consider how that would affect the business model and be realistic in your expectations.

DPP & bureaucratic hurdles

- When proposing a DPP concept and timeline, take into account that the NSP may experience delays due to bureaucratic procedures in place

Overall recommendations for an NSP Outline - 8

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- **NSP Outline template**
Section 2.2 Project Rationale
Section 2.3 Project Concept



- **NSP Outline template**
Section 2.3 Project Concept
- **Annex 5a and 5b**



- **Annex 4a**

Overall recommendations for an NSP Outline - 9

Feasible mitigation scenario

- Remember that NSP will firstly need to set up procedures and agreements with partners (Implementation Phase 1 of up to 18 months), so emission reductions starting straight from the first year of implementation are unlikely

Realistic and justifiable technology lifetimes

Consideration of rebound and leakage effects

- Even if the NSP cannot quantify the rebound and leakage effects, it would be important to list them to showcase that the problem is not overlooked by the NSP

Overall recommendations for an NSP Outline - 9

Feasible mitigation scenario

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Realistic and justifiable technology lifetimes

Consideration of rebound and leakage effects

- Even if the NSP cannot quantify the rebound and leakage effects, it would be important to list them to showcase that the problem is not overlooked by the NSP



- **NSP Outline template**
Section 3.3 Mitigation
Ambition
- **Annex 6**

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Sector lessons learnt – Energy Efficiency



Appliances

- **Transformational change:** simple replacement schemes are insufficient
- One-time replacement schemes often have no sustainable effect
- NSP should be embedded in a **sector strategy**
- It is discouraged to rely heavily on grant financing, **financial leverage should be key**
- **Don't forget about leakage effects:** scrappage schemes must remove old devices from the market to lock-in mitigation effects,
 - Describe schemes in detail and remember country context and capacities
 - Identify potential market distortions
 - If already on the market, target incremental costs – not the complete investment cost

Sector lessons learnt – Energy Efficiency



Housing

- Holistic **“whole building approach”** instead of just low-hanging fruit
 - Consider and describe: quality, safety and performance of equipment
 - E.g.: consider flammability of housing insulation, building resilience in earthquake areas, etc.
- Ensure that new housing developments **won’t induce rebound effects**, e.g. the construction of large road systems and the addition of more vehicles to the area
- If the focus is on low-income housing projects, focus on ability to use low-cost construction materials and **potential cost savings** associated with **energy efficiency projects**



Sector lessons learnt – AFOLU

- Environmental (e.g. biodiversity), social **safeguards** (e.g. land rights) warrant **specific consideration**
- Ensure that **mitigation** is in the focus of the outline
- Address the **farmers' incentives** to participate in the **envisaged transformational change**
- Consider the **legal framework** and the status quo of law **enforcement** within the **forestry sector**
- **Forestry:** important to address **leakage** in any forestry project or component. REDD+ mechanism could be used if the NSP design is in line with the national and regional REDD+ strategy
- **Labeling and certification** – provide rationale, consider timing and ensure realistic assumptions

Sector lessons learnt – Transport



- Electric mobility continues to be on the rise
- Select the mode or **technology** and clearly describe **justification** for it – **too many approaches could dampen project feasibility**
- Importance of **private sector**
- Transport projects often long-lasting – bulk of the mitigation potential can lie beyond NSP implementation
 - Important to highlight what the **mitigation potential** is **within the NSP lifetime** (not only technology)
 - Long-term projects require long-term gestation periods – plan accordingly, including also an **appropriate phase-out plan** of NAMA Facility funding
 - Complex webs of stakeholders require **planning** and **stakeholder buy-in** (for electric mobility, it is essential to bring in e.g. the Ministry of Energy)
 - **Don't forget about disposal issues** (full life cycle of technology), displacement and the informal economy!

Sector lessons learnt – Waste



- **“Circular economy”** is **not** just a **buzzword** – don’t label without substantiation
 - Waste hierarchy is the guiding principle (consider **waste prevention** and **waste segregation**)
 - Capture **opportunities** for a **circular economy** such as sustainable material at product design, re-use/repair markets, collection architecture, secondary material market models, quality of recyclates, upcycling options, etc
 - If your NSP includes components on recycling, provide an overview of the collection system for recyclables
- Identify **financial barriers**, especially market barriers to private sector participation
 - **Sustainability** of financing model to ensure cost coverage is critical
 - **Social aspects** of workers / inclusion of informal waste pickers should be **considered**
 - Clearly explain **governance structures** (e.g. level of centralisation of waste management system, distribution of responsibilities between public and private sectors, legal framework of by-products of waste treatment)

Sector lessons learnt – Renewable Energies



- Pure mini-grid project concepts tend to have rather low mitigation potential
- Demonstrate **transformational effect**, i.e. how the NSP triggers a sectoral change instead of simply financing a few projects
- Analyze **effect** of fossil fuel subsidies and other **relevant regulations**, such as national energy tariffs etc.
- When designing, **focus** on **renewable energy development** – not simply electricity access
- **Energy** is an **important sector** for all countries' **NDCs**, and NSPs generally reflect this embeddedness
- Many outlines base their business models ranging from supporting or leveraging participation from independent power producers (IPPs) and ESCOs, to setting up centres of competence and special purpose vehicles. More **detailed** and **fact-based** information is often missing.

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Q&A

What's next?

Upcoming webinar:

21 April: “Clarification and FAQs”

Upcoming clarifications:

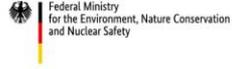
07 April
28 April
19 May

- NAMA Facility website: [dedicated page for the Ambition Initiative Call](#)
- Contact the Technical Support Unit at contact@nama-facility.org
- Follow us on Twitter: [@NAMAFacility](#)

Please remember that the deadline for submitting NSP Outlines under the Ambition Initiative Call is 31 May 2021, 3pm (CEST)

NAMA Facility

On behalf of



Thank you!