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MITIGACIÓN EN PAÍSES EN VÍAS DE DESARROLLO Y EL DESARROLLO DEL CONCEPTO DE NAMAS HASTA HOY

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An Australian Government Initiative

MITIGACIÓN DEL CAMBIO CLIMATICO



- El principal reto es reducir las emisiones de gases de efecto invernadero a un nivel que evite un calentamiento mayor a **2°C**.
- Esto requiere que las emisiones globales alcancen su máximo al 2020 con cerca de 44 GtCO₂e, disminuyendo de ahí en adelante.
- 67% del potencial de reducción de GEI se encuentra en países en desarrollo.

QUE ES UN NAMA?



Acciones de Mitigación Apropriadas al País (NAMAs) son un conjunto de actividades factibles definidas de manera soberana por un país y que conducen a reduccion de emisiones de una manera medible, reportable y verificable...

TIPOS DE NAMAS

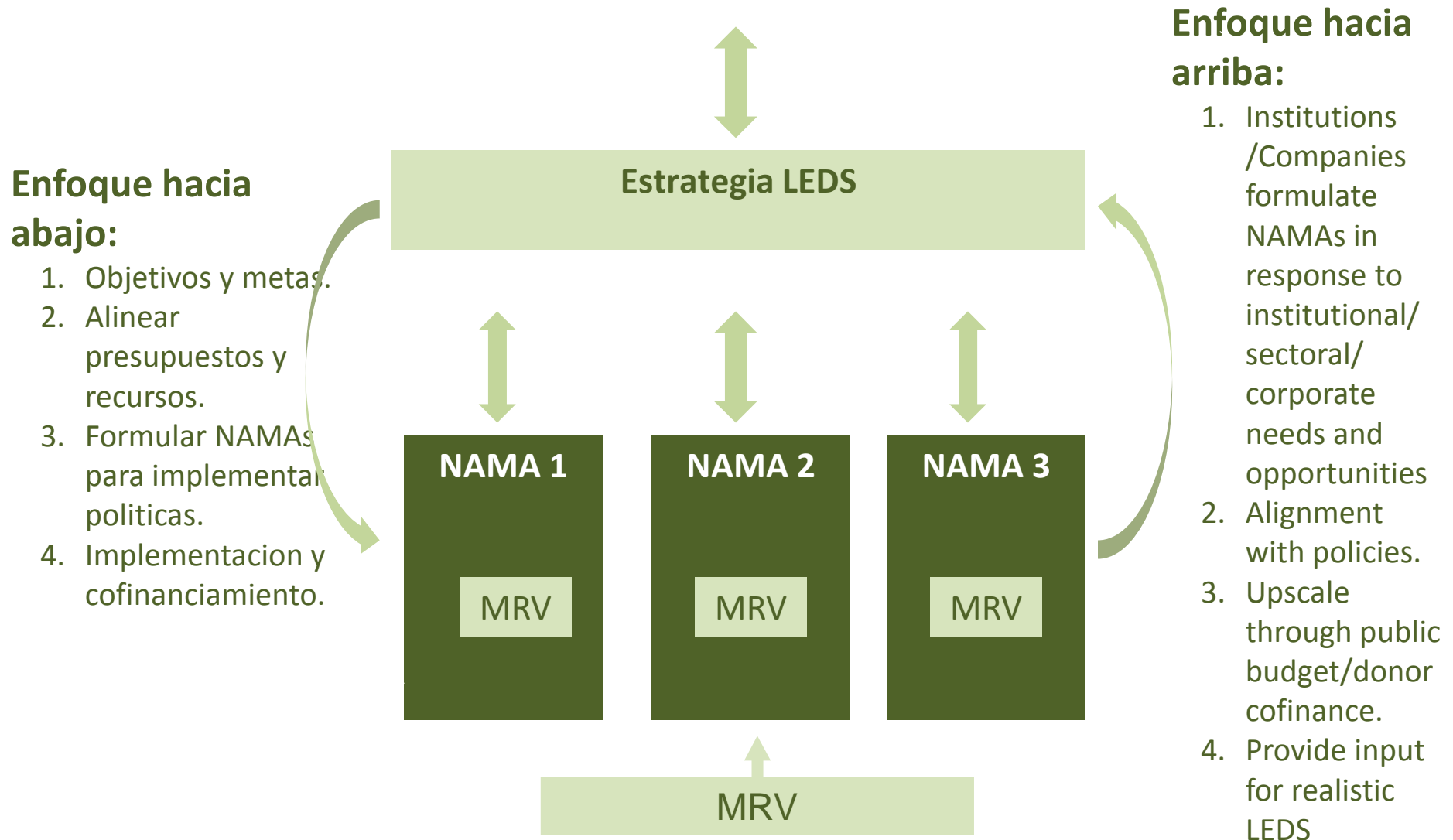


Los Acuerdos de Cancun (2010) reconocen dos tipos (no exclusivos) de NAMAs:

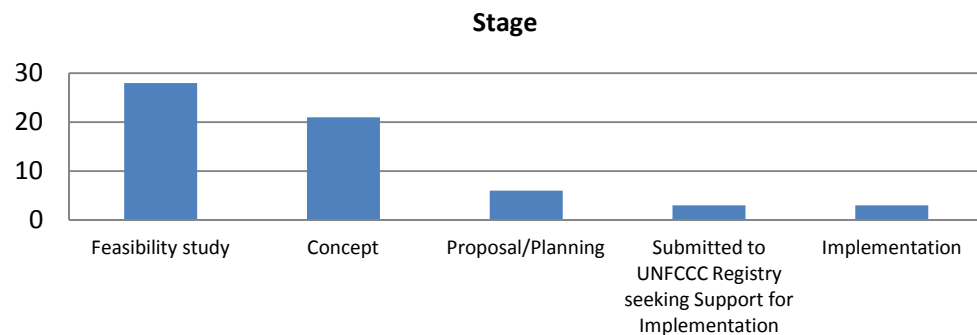
1. NAMAs que buscan reconocimiento internacional “unilateral NAMAs” y
2. NAMAs solicitando financiamiento internacional “supported NAMAs”.

ENFOQUES DE ARRIBA HACIA ABAJO VS DE ABAJO HACIA ARRIBA

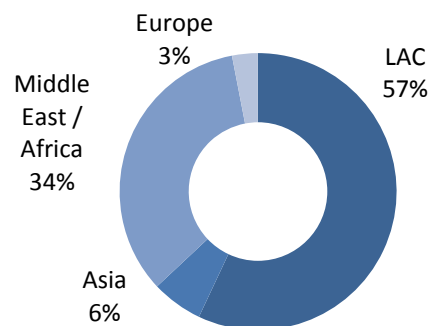
Vision de Desarrollo



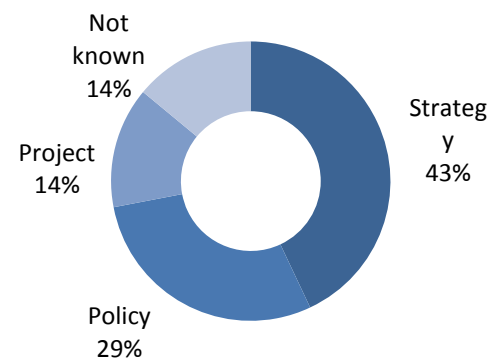
ESTADO DE NAMAs



Regional distribution of NAMAs



Type of action



MEDIDAS QUE PODRIAN COMPONER NAMAs PARA EL SECTOR CONSTRUCCION








Dimension Measure	GHG mitigation potential	Abatement cost	Monitoring, reporting & verification (MRV)	Financing need	Feasibility for financing support	Additionality (crediting)	Sustainable Development benefits	etc. ...
Building codes / Insulation enhancements	High - medium to long term	Neg. - low	Direct - Baseline indicators	Financing costs	Very likely	should go beyond the status-quo	SD criteria met?	
Substitution of lighting equipment/ACs	Medium to high - medium to long term	Neg.	Direct - Baseline indicators	Financing costs	Very likely	should go beyond the status-quo	SD criteria met?	
Financial incentives (e.g. soft loans)	Medium to high - medium to long term	Depends on measure	Direct / indirect - Performance indicators	Financing costs	Likely	should go beyond the status-quo	SD criteria met?	
Capacity and institution building	Medium - long term	Positive?	Indirect - Process indicators	Financing costs	Conditionally likely	Yes	SD criteria met?	
Labelling for building / applications	Medium - long term	Positive?	Indirect - Process indicator	Financing costs	Conditionally likely	should go beyond the status-quo	SD criteria met?	
Awareness raising and campaigns	Low to medium - long term	Positive?	Indirect - Process indicator	Financing costs	Conditionally likely	Likely	SD criteria met?	
(Pilot-)Projects etc. ...	Low to medium - short to medium term	High	Direct - Baseline indicators -	Financing costs	Conditionally likely	Likely	SD criteria met?	

MRV in NAMAs



- MRV for supported NAMAs should be undertaken domestically and following international MRV guidelines (so called International Consultation and Analysis – ICA) to be developed under the UNFCCC .
- For Unilateral NAMAs, each host country will enforce their own domestic MRV requirements.
- Any NAMA related MRV will be covered either by the ICA process , by specific conditions of the donors, by domestic requirements or a combination of these.

RETOS MRV

NAMA Type	Activities under the NAMA	Minimum Monitoring Parameters	Difficulty Level
Grid connected renewable energy power projects	Implementation of projects utilizing the various sources of renewable energy viz., wind, hydro, biomass, solar etc.,	Power generated and supplied to grid, transmission loss, nation's carbon emission factor for the power sector, biomass quantity	(low) 
Off-grid renewable energy power projects	Implementation of projects utilizing the various sources of renewable energy viz., wind, hydro, biomass, solar etc.,	Power generated and supplied to grid, transmission loss, nation's carbon emission factor for the power sector, fossil fuel consumption, biomass quantity	
Energy efficiency projects	Implementation of energy efficiency projects in industries, commercial establishments and in residential sector	Historical energy consumption (baseline), consumption of fossil fuel and or power (project activity), nation's carbon emission factor for the power sector, production levels (to ascertain real savings)	(medium) 
Waste to Energy projects	Implementation of landfill treatment projects namely composting, RDF as fuel, RDF combustion power, gas power, gas flaring etc.,	Waste quantity, characteristics of wastes,	(high) 
Transportation projects	Metro Rail projects, BRTS projects, Low emission vehicles etc.,	Distance travelled, baseline energy consumption, nation's carbon emission factor	

ASPECTOS DESEABLES DE UN NAMA

Governance

Good leadership by lead agency (national champion)

Evidence of strong partnerships

Coordination e.g. inter-ministerial committees

Role of private sector

Policy coherence

Building on existing sector policy, but strengthens ambition

Clearly linked with national climate developmental policies & priorities

Potential for scale up and replicability

Robust and pragmatic MRV

Availability of data or credible plan for sourcing

Solid baseline, credible statement of the counterfactual

Clear and measureable indicators/parameters

Full set of metrics GHG & co-benefits

“Bankable” proposals

How will funds be deployed, how much over what period

Leveraging impact of donor funds

Cost of financing

Performance based?

Overcoming financial barriers

Principios de Diseño

Los NAMAs no podran alcanzar implementacion exitosa a menos que sean:

- **Comparables.** Financing sources expect to compare apples to apples. Sharing a structure, performance indicators and co-benefit analysis benchmarks eases the assessments for prioritization.
- **Coherentes.** Coherence with policy trends and funding dynamics enable programmatic approaches instead of random initiatives.
- **Realistas de acuerdo a la capacidad disponible.** Compatibility and coherence will shorten the learning curve for up scaling NAMAs.

COMPONENTES CLAVE



Un enfoque coherente y programático (ejm: plantilla mínima) puede organizar los componentes básicos de un NAMA:

- Descripción de actividades propuestas: fronteras geográficas y sub-sectoriales, calendario, actores y roles. Supuestos y marco político.
- Línea base sectorial o sub-sectorial para las fronteras del NAMA.
- Estimación de emisiones GEI con y sin NAMA.
- Medición de impactos materiales: emisiones, co-beneficios, flujos de inversión, etc.
- Plan de Gestión del NAMA.
- Estructura financiera por fases.
- Plan de reporte .

PASOS EN CURSO



- En cooperación con los países que participan del programa LECB y agencias de desarrollo, finalizar la guía de diseño e implementación de NAMAs.
- Estimular la cooperación Sur - Sur intercambios para afianzar un enfoque programático a las NAMAs.
- Trabajar con las partes interesadas en el diseño NAMA en cada país para que tengan un sentido de propiedad que facilita la implementación.
- Asegurar la compatibilidad, comparabilidad, coherencia, así como la financiación por etapas se incorporarán en los procesos de NAMA para los países LECB.