

# A SHARED VISION OF NATIONAL APPROPRIATE MITIGATION ACTIONS (NAMAS) AS PART OF A *2015 INTERNATIONAL CLIMATE AGREEMENT*

CCAP submission to  
European  
Commission  
stakeholder  
consultation

June 2013

*Dialogue. Insight. Solutions.*

# SHARED VISION ON NAMAS

## Key elements of shared vision

### Trans- formational

- Broader policy actions beyond individual projects
- Overcome existing barriers to transform sectors
- Challenge to demonstrate tangible short-term progress AND long-term transformational change

### Mitigation Ambition

- A NAMA should seek to make substantial reductions in the GHG emissions of a sector or economy

### Policy Action + Financial Mechanism

- Policy actions push new technologies and remove barriers; financial mechanisms catalyzes significant private sector investment
- Leads to policy sustainability (exit strategy for donors), replication & transformational change

## SHARED VISION ON NAMAS (CONT'D)

### Co-benefits

- Seek to achieve sustainable development, poverty reduction, health, mobility, other benefits
- Advance national priorities and build public/political support

### Broader MRV Approach

- Address both GHG and other benefits
- Opportunity to improve policy performance (vs. burden)
- Should avoid the complexity and cost of CDM-like MRV

### Stakeholder Support

- Need strong national champions, evidence of national buy-in
  - Design should involve wide range of stakeholders to improve design, funding and implementation to ensure sustainability
-

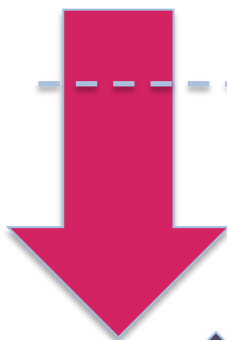
# TRANSITIONING TOWARDS A 2015 AGREEMENT

- Developing countries will play a critical role in mitigating climate change
- NAMAs demonstrate to developing countries their potential to achieve significant GHG reductions
  - Reduce emissions (from BAU) while advancing development goals
  - NAMAs allow developing countries to achieve GHG reductions that stay within their own borders, in contrast with offset mechanisms
  - Address sectors overlooked by the CDM (eg, transport)
- Aggregated sectoral actions show what is possible at national level, give countries a better sense of national pledges they can realistically achieve
  - Build from bottom up sectoral actions to national pledges
- Shape a potentially ambitious collective contribution from developing countries to a 2015 agreement

# CONCEPTUAL IDEA ON ROLE OF NAMAS IN A 2015 AGREEMENT

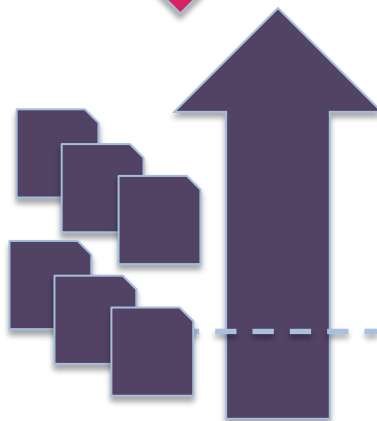
## Top Down

*Over-all Aspirational* mitigation target for middle-/low-income developing countries (non-binding)



*Aspirational targets built up from NAMAs show full range of estimated reductions related to level of financial support provided*

List of NAMAs planned to be implemented by developing country



*NAMAs themselves can have different ranges of reduction goals depending on levels of financial support)*

## Bottom Up



Scheduled reviews of NAMAs, NAMA implementation & targets

# CONCEPTUAL THINKING ON ROLE OF NAMAS IN 2015 AGREEMENT

## Nationally *Appropriate* Mitigation Actions

- Domestic sustainable development goal will be the key driver
- Will produce greater host country political buy-in and greater likelihood of successful implementation and replication of NAMAs
- Important for all investors (public, private & financial sector)



***Therefore***

- Selection of NAMAs for contributing country and multilateral financial support should be based on sustainable development and other benefits as well as GHG reductions
- Developing countries should be allowed to rely on non-GHG metrics (e.g. employment, reduction of other pollutants, health protection ... in development, implementation and MRV of NAMAs
- These other metrics need to be taken into account when financing decisions are made and/or in the design of financing mechanisms

For more information,  
please visit us at

[www.ccap.org](http://www.ccap.org).