



Building Capacity for NAMAs

Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs) are voluntary measures by developing countries and emerging economies to reduce Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions in the form of projects, programmes, or policies, ideally aiming at transforming whole sectors. They should be embedded in Low Carbon Development Strategies (LCDS), which have been developed in most countries, and are considered important building blocks of the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) to the Paris Agreement by many countries. An MRV (Measurement, Reporting and Verification) system is necessary to determine the actions' effectiveness, i.e. whether the planned GHG emission reductions were achieved. Unilateral NAMAs are financed nationally and hence require only national MRV. Supported NAMAs, however, seek additional international funding to complement the national efforts, usually including capacity development, policy advice, or technology cooperation, and thus international MRV is mandatory.

In addition to their high mitigation potential, NAMAs have important co-benefits for sustainable development. The intended change of the framework conditions of entire (sub-) sectors should be ambitious, transformational and nationally appropriate. A core element of every NAMA is a financial mechanism to mobilise additional funding, ideally including the private sector. Another element is an MRV system for the NAMA itself as well as one at the national level to include the NAMAs into the national reporting on emission reductions to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

To enhance NAMA finance, the NAMA Facility (NF) was established in 2012 by the Federal Ministry for the

Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety (BMUB) and the UK's Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS), joined by the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA), and the European Commission in 2015. The NF is currently funding 14 NAMA Support Projects and seven more are in a so-called Detailed Preparation Phase.

PROJECT EXAMPLES

Mexican-German NAMA Programme (ProNAMA)

In 2011, the governments of Mexico and Germany decided to jointly design four energy efficiency-driven NAMAs in the key sectors residential buildings construction/retrofit, small and medium-sized enterprises (SME) and road freight transport, financed by BMUB and supported by



Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH in cooperation with four Mexican ministries: Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (SEMARNAT), Ministry of Energy (SENER), Ministry of Communication and Transport (SCT), and Ministry for Agricultural, Territorial and Urban Development (SEDATU).

ProNAMA created robust NAMA concepts with MRV systems and developed implementation capacities. Most important results are:

- Housing: Integration of the “wholehouse” performance approach into the national housing policy and advisory services for piloting the construction of 75 new houses and retrofitting of eight housing units.
- SME: Introduction of MRV criteria, training for energy efficiency advisors, and sectoral benchmarking studies.
- Transport: Finance acquisition for efficient technology packages, NAMA calculation tools, and updating of Mexican emission standards for heavy vehicles.
- National NAMA coordination: Improvement of the national NAMA management system, (criteria, guidelines, and national NAMA Registry) and studies on domestic NAMA financing.

A virtual library comprises studies developed and a final product on key activities, challenges, and success factors. The first NAMA to receive implementation funding by the NAMA Facility, the Sustainable Housing NAMA, is a result of ProNAMA.

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Mitigation Momentum Project

Since 2012, the Mitigation Momentum project, jointly implemented by Ecofys and the Energy research Centre of the Netherlands (ECN) in cooperation with government partners in each country, has developed transformational NAMAs in eight countries (Chile, Ethiopia, Georgia, Indonesia, Kenya, Peru, Thailand, and Tunisia – Support for NAMA Development) in two project phases. Sectors included energy efficiency in buildings and industries, (off-grid) renewable energy electrification, waste-to-energy, geothermal development, and development of Energy Service Companies (ESCO) markets.

As one of the first global NAMA projects, Mitigation Momentum has helped to put NAMAs into practice and to set standards for ambitious NAMAs. It also fostered cooperation and dialogue among international NAMA practitioners and knowledge sharing through research and dissemination of best practices and lessons learned. The project team publishes NAMA Annual Status Reports (2016) and mid-year updates (2017) and policy papers (see publications). Attracting climate finance is very important to enable the implementation of NAMAs, and Mitigation Momentum has played a key role in assisting two countries in preparing NAMA proposals that were selected by the NAMA Facility. The first one was Chile’s Self-Supply Renewable Energy (SSRE) in Chile NAMA and the second one Scaling-up Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency in the Tunisian Building Sector. As the NAMAs were developed along with country governments, they are aligned with national development and climate strategies.

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