

Current NAMA developments and Kenya case study

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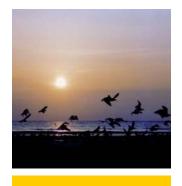
Introduction

- ECN at a glance
- NAMA Status Report 2012: mid-year update
- Framing NAMAs
- Case study: developing NAMAs in Kenya
- Discussion



ECN at a glance

- Dutch energy R&D institute with strong international connections:
 - 570 highly qualified employees
 - Annual turnover of 140 mln euro
 - On average 10 patents and 600 reports and research publications annually
- As a bridge between energy research and the market,
 ECN develops high-quality knowledge and technology for the transition to sustainable energy management.



Solar energy



Efficiency & Infrastructure



Biomass



Wind energy



Policy Studies



ECN at a glance

Policy Studies – Global Sustainability group

Experience on NAMAs:

- "On developing NAMAs" conceptual paper [link]
- NAMA Status Reports 2011/2012 update (with Ecofys Germany)
- Mitigation Momentum advancing NAMAs (with Ecofys Germany)
- Ghana: support NCCC on climate change [link] (with CDKN/DFID)
- Indonesia: support for NAMA framework document and TRANSfer
- Kenya: NAMAs and LEDS [link] (with IISD)

NAMA Status Report 2012: mid-year update



- Current state of play NAMA Status Report
 - First 'Annual Status Report on NAMAs' published for COP17 in Durban
 - Collaboration between ECN and Ecofys Germany, supported by BMU/ICI
- Submissions and activities on the ground
 - 50 countries submitted NAMAs to UNFCCC; wide variety of types and detail
 - NAMA Database contains 52 NAMA activities across 24 countries
 - 1/3 of countries that submitted NAMAs are engaged in NAMA activities



Supported by:

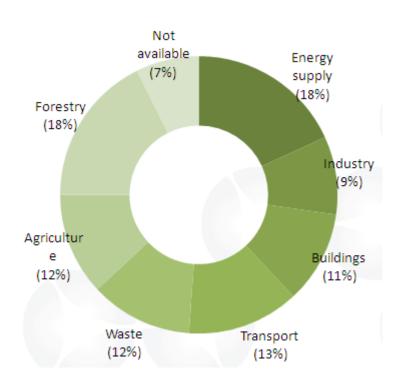


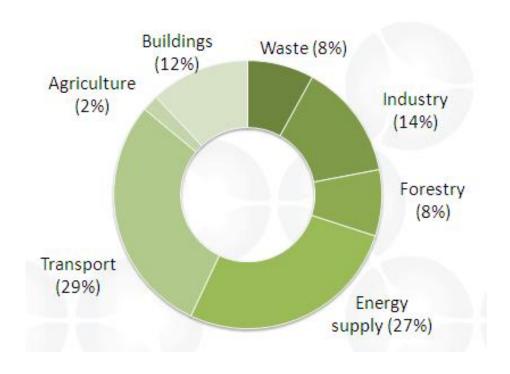
based on a decision of the Parliament of the Federal Republic of Germany



NAMA Status Report 2012: mid-year update







UNFCCC submissions

Source: official documents 2011/INF.1

Activities on the ground

Source: www.nama-database.org

NAMA Status Report 2012: mid-year update



Where progress is most needed

- Interviews across community of practice
- General feeling of optimism about NAMA activities picking up

Selected recommendations from practitioners:

- Continued bottom-up exchange on developing and piloting NAMAs
- Learning from the long history of development activities
- Clear and transparent criteria for fundable NAMA proposals
- Concrete and clear examples of MRV of different types of NAMAs
- Practical experience to demonstrate how the private sector can be involved in NAMA finance



- NAMAs in the negotiating text
 - Importance of development (co)benefits and sustainable development
 - Government interventions and approved actions
 - Measurement, reporting and verification



- National government perspective
 - Leveraging and/or mobilising private finance
 - Creating an enabling environment
 - Alignment with national development priorities
 - Multiple sources of finance NAMAs in the larger context
 - Questions of additionality and incremental costs



- Private sector perspective
 - Opportunities and risks
 - Different from carbon markets
 - Gaps and barriers dialogue necessary
 - Why do NAMAs matter for the private sector?



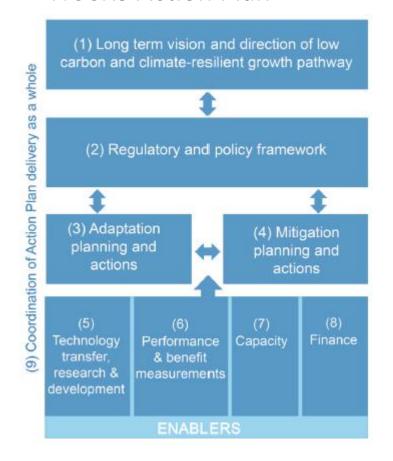
Public finance mechanisms (source Wuertenberger, forthcoming)

Barriers	Type of financing	Public Finance Mechanisms	Examples of support
Low (or no) return on investment	Contribution to	Up-front grant (e.g. subsidies, concessional loans)	GEF projects, bilateral support
	investment or operational costs	Funding during operation (e.g. feed-in tariffs, carbon markets)	CDM, ideas like GET FIT, Low Carbon Advance Market Commitments
High up-front costs / lacking access to capital	Facilitating	Provision of debt (e.g. loans, credit lines)	WB CTF, EBRD Energy Efficiency Finance Facilities, micro-finance credits
	to finance	Provision of equity	IFC Cleantech Venture Capital
		Incentivizing existing financing system	ESCO market development
High risk	Provision of risk coverage	Risk guarantees / insurance schemes	WB MIGA
Non-financial barriers (regulatory, lacking capacity etc.)	Technical assistance	Mostly as grants	GEF projects, bilateral support



Case study: developing NAMAs in Kenya

NCCRS Action Plan





REPUBLIC OF KENYA
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND
MINERAL RESOURCES











Case study: developing NAMAs in Kenya

Institutional setup and stakeholder engagement

- Climate Change Secretariat (MEMR)
- Task Force (cross-ministerial including private sector and civil society)
- Technical Working Groups
- Strong leadership from permanent secretary

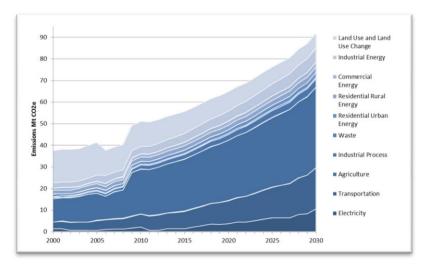
Institutional setup and stakeholder engagement

- Low-carbon scenario assessment of potential NAMAs and REDD+ actions across six sectors of UNECCC
- Identifies potential emissions abatement actions that can bend down emissions from the proposed reference case emissions
- Work builds on priorities and planning processes of the Government of Kenya
- Local validation meetings to engage Kenyan experts and stakeholders to ground-truth and validate assumptions



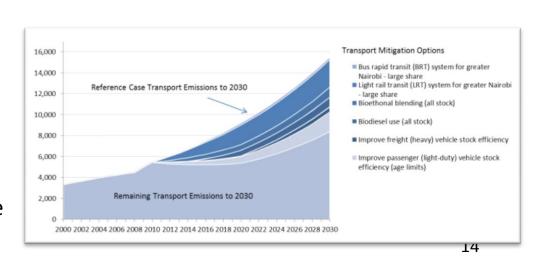
Case study: developing NAMAs in Kenya

NAMAs as part of an economy wide low-carbon analysis



- 3) Qualitative analysis of sustainable development impacts of low-carbon options
- 4) Concrete next steps for the Climate Change Action Plan

- 1) Emissions projection to 2030 (reference case / business as usual)
- 2) Wedge analysis: Demonstrates how low carbon options / potential NAMAs can bend down emissions





Discussion

NAMAs state of play:

- Many submissions and activities on the ground
- Almost all are in the preparatory phase
- Different types of NAMAs and different approaches to development

Framing NAMAs

- Negotiating text leaves room for 'nationally appropriate' interpretation
- Government interventions, supported public finance mechanisms
- Involve private sector to articulate opportunities, gaps and barriers

Case study Kenya

- NAMAs as part of a coordinated approach to climate change
- Preparatory analysis, combining detail and holistic view
- Concrete output for Action Plan



Discussion

Practical steps in a NAMA proposal

- Define the rational behind the action
- Clarify...
 - the role co-benefits and alignment with NDP
 - Incremental costs and additionality
 - International vs. national support
- Clarify the role of the private sector
- Engage with potential donors and investors
- Identify gaps and barriers and chose the appropriate public finance mechanism
- Develop a concrete financial proposal



Thank you!

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