Lessons Learned from CCAP’s MAIN Initiative on NAMAs

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**Goals:**

1. Create regional networks of policymakers involved in NAMAs (LAC, Asia)
2. Catalyze the design and development of financeable NAMAs through capacity building
3. Facilitate financing for implementation of early NAMAs
4. Impact the design of GCF, bilateral finance, UNFCCC policies

**Components:**

1. Regional dialogues of policymakers, experts, potential funders
2. Video conferences, MAIN Portal
3. “Harvesting” of best practices, case studies, policy analysis, policy papers
4. On-the-ground NAMA support
5. Global dialogues, “policy lunches” for negotiators

MAIN-LAC Meeting in Bogota
## Promising NAMAs Are Taking Shape

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Renewable Energy</th>
<th>Waste</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Chile</strong></td>
<td><strong>Colombia</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Price Stabilization Fund (PSF):</strong></td>
<td><strong>Solid Waste NAMA:</strong></td>
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<td>• Revolving fund to insure RE projects against spot market price fluctuation</td>
<td>• Canada has funded workshops and studies to define a waste sector NAMA</td>
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<td>• Conduit for private-sector project-finance investment in renewable energy</td>
<td>• Pilot city will be chosen for a study to consider an integrated solid waste NAMA</td>
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<td>• Could help Chile surpass its current RE target of 10% by 2024</td>
<td>• Could include policies to divert organic waste away from landfills and into composting or bio-digestors; extended producer responsibility; increased recycling; and/or improved management of construction and demolition waste</td>
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<th>Energy Efficiency</th>
<th>Transport</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Peru</strong></td>
<td><strong>Chile</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Energy-Efficient Housing:</strong></td>
<td><strong>Santiago Green Zone:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>• Demonstration project of energy-efficient housing in distinct climate zones</td>
<td>• Zero- and low-emissions busses and taxis in part of Santiago (charging stations, incentives)</td>
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<td>• Development of EE standards for buildings</td>
<td>• Transit management and redesign (pedestrians, bicycles, etc)</td>
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<td>• EE training programs, capacity building</td>
<td>• Goal of expanding to all of Santiago (4mn tCO2 in 10 yrs)</td>
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Lessons Learned in MAIN

To date: 3 regional dialogues in LAC, 1 in Asia, 2 multilateral VCs, bilateral work, research

1) MAIN countries are making significant NAMA progress in various sectors

2) Ambitious NAMAs must be met with ambitious funding for implementation
   – Bilateral implementation funding has started to flow (Canada, Germany, Nwy, UK)
   – Public money for NAMAs should leverage private-sector investment (TOD, RE)

3) Countries are recognizing declining demand for CDM offsets and see NAMAs as promising climate finance source
   – Need to avoid double counting if NAMAs are developed in a CDM sector

4) “Co-benefits” catalyze NAMAs more than GHG reductions (pledges)
   – Countries should begin with policies that address health, mobility, sustainable-growth and get political support
5) **Countries interested in MRV metrics that do not enshrine GHG reductions (build domestic support)**
   - Action metrics, progress metrics, sustainable-development metrics
   - NAMAs have potential to result in indirect emissions reductions that surpass CDM (but harder to measure)

6) **NAMA design should involve wide range of stakeholders**
   - Need political support and input/buy-in from sectors/ministries
   - Private sector must be involved from early stages (to help design financeable NAMAs and understand investment opportunities)

7) **NAMAs must be designed in a way that incorporates appropriate financial engineering or mechanisms (tailored to local conditions/barriers)**
   - Several mechanisms can be combined into a single NAMA (grants, equity, risk coverage)

8) **Early NAMAs can help shape GCF (MRV, funding criteria) and UNFCCC policies**
   - Countries have opportunity to shape these according to domestic circumstances
Needs Going Forward to Accelerate NAMA Development

- **Tools & Best Practices**
  - Sector-specific policy prioritization tools and NAMA design process
  - Successful examples of actions to replicate

- **Capacity in Developing-Country Governments**
  - Full-time staff dedicated to NAMA development (sectoral expertise)

- **Data**
  - Baselines, studies to determine estimated emissions reductions

- **MRV Metrics**
  - Broader range of sector-specific MRV metrics that address co-benefits (action, progress, sustainable development – beyond GHGs)

- **Finance & Financial Education**
  - Financing for NAMA implementation
  - Agreement on initial funding criteria that balance needs
  - NAMA designers/implementers need to be educated in financing mechanism options that can address barriers in NAMA proposals

- **Private-Sector Involvement**
  - Strategies to integrate private sector early, leverage investments in actions, build strong business cases, public-private partnerships
MAIN Work Going Forward

• **Research & Policy Analysis:**
  - Continued work on MRV indicators
  - Development of sector tools with GIZ
  - Research on sectoral best practices
  - Policy papers, case studies

• **Regional Work:**
  - Upcoming dialogues (more focus on finance, MRV)
  - Multilateral video conferences
  - MAIN Portal

• **Bilateral NAMA Support:**
  - Work with ministries to advance design of specific NAMAs (country visits, technical capacity building)
  - CCAP and outside finance experts to help in financial engineering of NAMAs, capacity for approaching banks/private sector from early stages

• **Dialogues with UNFCCC Negotiators (Global Dialogues, Policy Lunches):**
  - Relay lessons from MAIN to UNFCCC negotiators
  - Encourage financing for early NAMA implementation
Quote from Panamanian participant in MAIN Bogota Dialogue:

“Events like these help to strengthen the understanding of NAMAs themes, which will be the mechanisms utilized in mitigation processes, clarifying doubts (or lack of information) for our political, financial, and technical decision-makers.”

Thank you

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