

NAMAs as building blocks to drive NDC Implementation

– Reflections from the NAMA Facility

Faciliative Dialogue on Enhancing Ambition and Support
COP22, Marrakech, Morocco
11 November 2016



Introduction - the NAMA Facility

Aim

Support developing countries and emerging economies in implementing ambitious actions to mitigate greenhouse gas emissions (Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions, NAMAs).

Facts about the NAMA Facility

- Multi-donor fund established by Germany (BMUB) & UK (BEIS) in 2013
- Denmark (EFKM, MFA) and the European Commission joined in 2015 as additional donors
- Total funding made available through the NAMA Facility since its inception: ~ EUR 262 m.
- In 3 Calls, 14 projects have been selected so far for funding



Introduction - the NAMA Facility (2)

What the NAMA Facility does

- Implement NAMA Support Projects (NSP) as the most ambitious part of the NAMA
- Provide funding for a combination of financial and technical measures
- selects NSPs in annual bidding round (Calls)

Key requirements for project selection

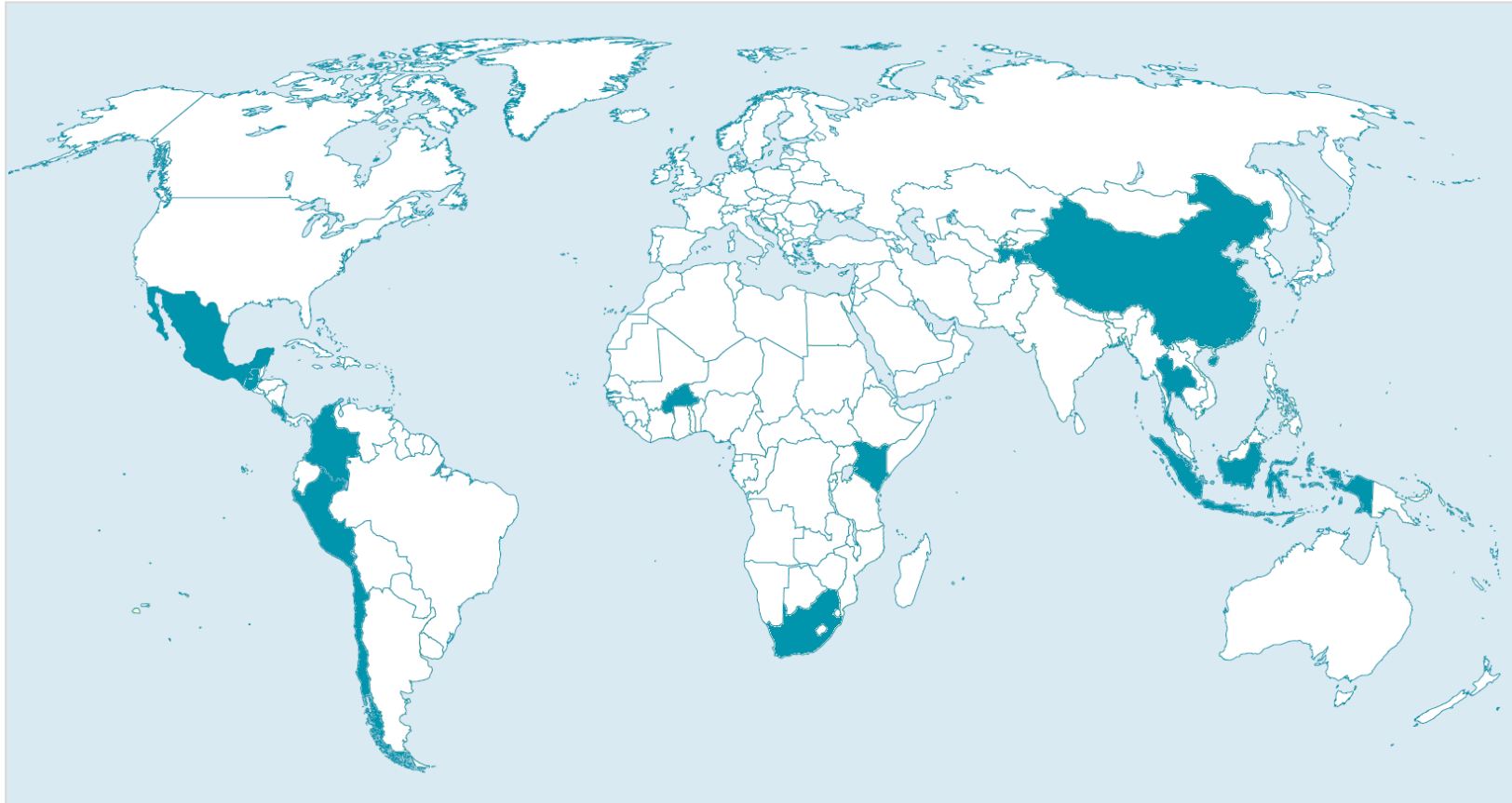
- Implementation readiness
- Mitigation potential
- Transformational change

Overarching sector-wide NAMA

NAMA Support Project (NSP)



NAMA Facility portfolio (1)



Africa: Burkina Faso, Kenya, South Africa

LATAM: Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Mexico, Peru

Asia: China, Indonesia, Tajikistan, Thailand



NAMA Facility portfolio (2)

Sector	Country	NAMA Support Project (<i>implementing entities</i>)	Funding volume (Mio €)
Energy efficiency	Mexico	sustainable housing	14
	Thailand	refrigeration and air conditioning	15
	Colombia	domestic refrigeration	9
	Guatemala	efficient use of fuel in households and rural communities	11
	South Africa	energy efficiency in public buildings	19
Agriculture	Costa Rica	low-carbon coffee production	7
Transport	Indonesia	sustainable urban transport	14
	Colombia	transit oriented development NAMA	15
	Peru	sustainable urban transport	9
	Kenya	mass rapid transport system for Nairobi	20
Renewable energy	Chile	self-supply with renewable energy	15
	Burkina Faso	biomass energy	14
Forestry	Tajikistan	sustainable forestry	13
Waste	China	integrated waste management	8



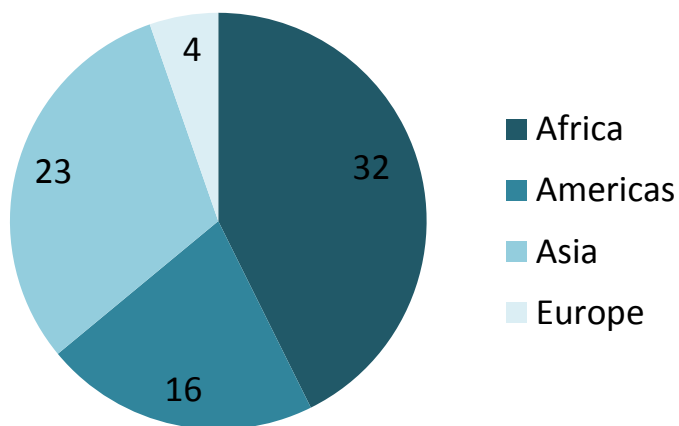
First results – 4th Call of the NAMA Facility (1)

- Impressive outcome on 4th Call: A total of 75 NAMA Support Projects were proposed to the NAMA Facility.
- The number of submissions indicates a high interest of countries in NAMA implementation and reflect the impetus deriving from the Paris Agreement.
- Many national governments directly refer to the Paris Agreement or their Nationally Determined Contributions in their endorsement letters.
- 16 Least Developed Countries (LDCs) submitted a NAMA Support Project Outline.

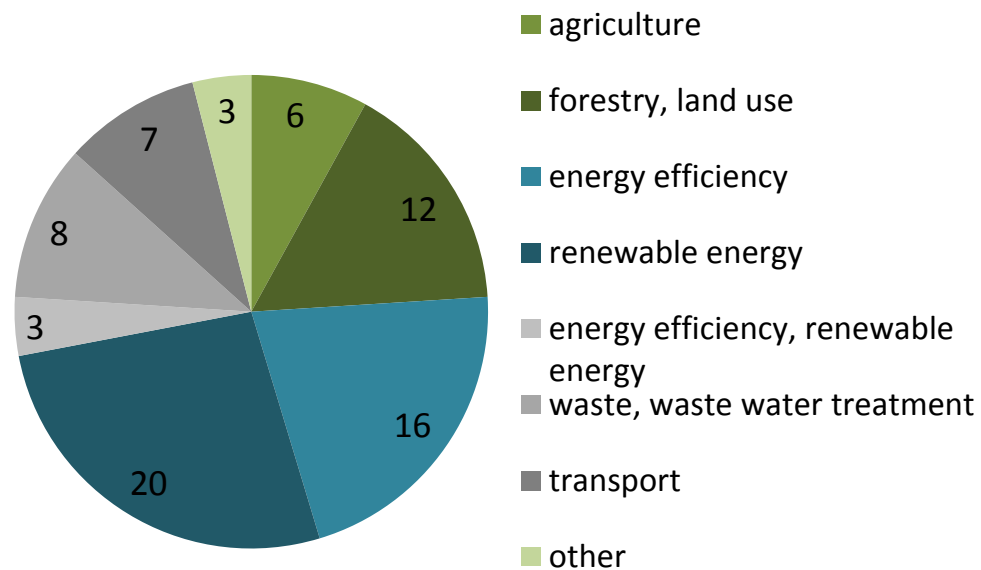


First results – 4th Call of the NAMA Facility (2)

Regional distribution



Sectoral distribution*



*preliminary data



First results – 4th Call of the NAMA Facility (3)

- All NAMA Support Project Outlines are currently being evaluated against a comprehensive set of criteria.
- The decision on the selection of Outlines to receive funding for a Detailed Preparation Phase (DPP) is expected to be taken in **spring 2017**.
- The decision on a **potential 5th Call** will be prepared shortly once results and lessons learned from the 4th Call have been discussed by the Donors of the NAMA Facility.



Communication

Website -Relaunch

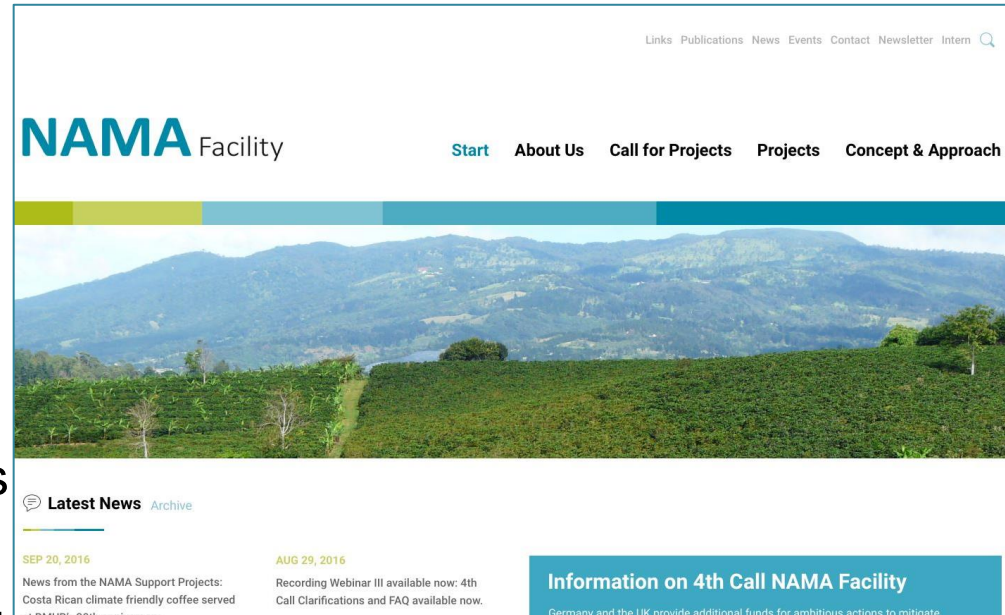
Easier access to information will be provided.

Regular updates

We publish news on the 4th Call & achievements on NAMA implementation, statistics and lessons learned.

Join the NAMA Facility community!

- Subscribe to our mailing list and receive important news.
- Follow our webinar series.



NAMA Facility website: www.nama-facility.org



Experiences and Lessons learnt

- NAMAs are an important building block for implementing NDCs, themselves the building blocks of the Paris Agreement
- Successful NAMAs need to incorporate a combination of
 - policy reform and improved institutional frameworks,
 - appropriate financial instruments to lower risks and improve returns and
 - develop a pipeline of investments projectsso as to make low carbon investment the preferred development path
- Other key issues in NAMA design include
 - engagement of private sector capital, technology and expertise
 - transformative aspect of NAMAs i.e. how can large scale, irreversible change occur
 - how countries see the opportunities to mainstream climate change into sectoral strategies



Lessons learned during competitive call process

GHG mitigation potential

often not substantiated, or overestimated

Barrier analysis

often incomplete: not analysing the targeted sector or country context but only the specific NSP

Technical and economic viability

Rationale for technology missing, business model lacking

Financial mechanism

institutional set-up not defined, rationale for the specific mechanism missing, insufficient phase-out concept

[i NAMA Facility factsheet on lessons learned](#)

[i NAMA Facility Webinar on Transformational Change and Financing Mechanisms](#)



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