African Carbon Forum
Abidjan, 3-5 July 2013

Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions by Developing Country Parties

Status and progress in UNFCCC process
UNFCCC negotiations overview

**UNFCCC Negotiations**

- Kyoto protocol / CMP
- Convention / COP

**SBSTA**

- Revision of CDM M&P
- Revision of JI guidelines
- International emissions trading
- KP ambition
- Eligibility
- Second commitment period

**ADP**

- Science
- Mitigation
- Financing
- Technology transfer
- Capacity building
- Adaptation
- NAMA
- Reporting
- Nairobi work programme
- LULUCF
- New mechanisms

2015 agreement

- Agreement Design
- Pre-2020 ambition
Where it all started

**Bali Action Plan:**
A comprehensive process to enable the full, effective and sustained implementation of the Convention through long-term cooperative action

**NAMAs in the context of sustainable development**, supported and enabled by technology, financing and capacity-building, in a measurable, reportable and verifiable manner

**Copenhagen Accord**
Supported NAMAs to be listed in registry and subject to international measurement, reporting, and verification

**Cancun agreement**
Achieving deviation from 2020 BaU
Work programme to clarify operational issues, such as registry design and MRV rules
Overview of the agreed outcome

Main components for mitigation actions by developing countries are:

- Reporting
- NAMAs
- Financing/Support

Agreed Outcome consists of the following decisions:

- 1/CP.16,
- 2/CP.17,
- 1/CP.18, and
- 24/CP.18
Overview of the agreed outcome: Reporting (I)

• Biennial update reports (BUR)
  ➢ First round of BUR to be submitted developing countries by December 2014, with flexibility for SIDS and LDCs

• International Consultations and Analysis
  ➢ Non-intrusive, non-punitive and respectful of national sovereignty
  ➢ To increase the transparency of mitigation actions and effects
  ➢ To be conducted as workshops for facilitative exchange of views under the SBI, open to all Parties
  ➢ First rounds of ICA will be conducted commencing within 6 months of the submission of first round of BURs – June 2015
Overview of the agreed outcome: Reporting (II)

Follow up work still to be conducted under the Subsidiary bodies

- Guidelines for domestic MRV is being developed by the SBSTA
- Composition, modalities and procedures of the team of technical experts (to undertake the analysis of the BURs from developing countries) is being developed by the SBI
- Work programme to further the understanding of the diversity of nationally appropriate mitigation actions under SBI.
Overview of the agreed outcome: NAMAs

- Two avenues for work on NAMAs by developing countries:
  
a) *Decision 1/CP.16, para. 50 (open invitation):*
    - Compilation of NAMAs (FCCC/SBI/2013/INF.12/Rev.2)
  
b) *Registry (individual NAMAs)*
    - Recording of individual NAMAs seeking international support
    - Recording of individual NAMAs for recognition
    - Recording support available/provided
    - Facilitate matching of the actions with support
    - Prototype of the registry was deployed in April 2013
    - Full web-based registry to be deployed to October 2013
• 57 Parties and the African Group have submitted NAMAs, corresponding to approximately 37.5% of all developing countries. The global break down in absolute numbers and in percent by region is:
• Characteristics of NAMAs:
  ➢ National goals and strategies: 35.1%
  ➢ Sectoral policies and/or programmes: 17.5%
  ➢ Lists of projects: 38.6%
  ➢ Other: 8.7%
Financial flows for NAMAs

• Fast-start finance provided (2011-2012) US$ 45 Bn

• To be recorded in registry – (too) early days yet?

• Focus on green climate fund:
  “The Fund will provide resources for readiness and preparatory activities and technical assistance, such as the preparation or strengthening of low-emission development strategies or plans, NAMAs, NAPs, NAPAs and for in-country institutional strengthening, including the strengthening of capacities for country coordination and to meet fiduciary principles and standards and environmental and social safeguards, in order to enable countries to directly access the Fund.” (Paragraph 40, GCF Governing Instrument)
Challenges for financing on NAMAs

- “Just do it” “approach is a new experience in UNFCCC.

- NAMAs “up the game” as compared to traditional ODA. Very concrete output required.

- Negotiations are just that!

- Climate finance is more than about providing funds for results. Need for innovative and catalytic use of public resources
  → redirect some parts of existing financial flows
Thank You!

For more information and access to reports, please refer to:

www.UNFCCC.int