



# Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs)



**Climate Change Secretariat**  
**Ministry of Mahaweli Development and Environment**



# **Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs)**

## **Introduction...**

Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs) were introduced in the international climate negotiation in 2007. The Bali Action Plan stated that the enhanced action on climate mitigation is to include "Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Action" by developing country parties in the context of sustainable development, supported and enabled by technology, financing and capacity building in a measurable, reportable and verifiable manner.

Following the Bali Action Plan, complementing provisions reached in Copenhagen (COP15, 2009), Cancun (COP16, 2010), Durban (COP17, 2011), Doha (COP18, 2012), Warsaw (COP19, 2013) and Lima (COP20, 2014) molded the concept of NAMA into the mitigation instrument we know today.

## **Major Objectives of the NAMAs**

1. Contribute to national sustainable development
2. Reduce GHG emissions as a developing countries net contribution to the global mitigation effort to stay below 2 °C of warming

## Potential Sectors of NAMA...



ENERGY



TRANSPORT



WASTE



AGRICULTURE



INDUSTRY



FORESTRY

## The term ‘Nationally appropriate’ allows for different types of NAMAs

1. **Policy NAMAs:** Policy NAMAs include development of regulations, policies and strategies. Policy NAMAs use strategies such as feed-in tariffs for renewable energy, policy packages which incentivize a market for a new technology, emissions trading schemes, energy efficiency standards in building etc.
2. **Project NAMAs:** NAMAs can also be project based, where specific investments are directed at mitigation actions. As examples wind and thermal power plants, transport infrastructure, promotion of low emission technologies in agriculture, etc.
3. **Programme NAMAs:** short term programmes with a specific Purpose

## NAMAs Based on Nature of support

1. **Unilateral NAMAs/Domestic NAMAs:** Domestic NAMAs rely solely on national support to implement mitigation actions. In general they receive financial support from already existing flows of financing within the developing country (for example through the national budget).
2. **Supported NAMAs:** Supported NAMAs seek international support in the form of financing, technology transfer or capacity building. For example, developing countries submitted their nationally determined contributions (NDCs) by offering climate targets. Developing countries can achieve unconditional target with domestic finance, and conditional target can achieve with the availability of International support.

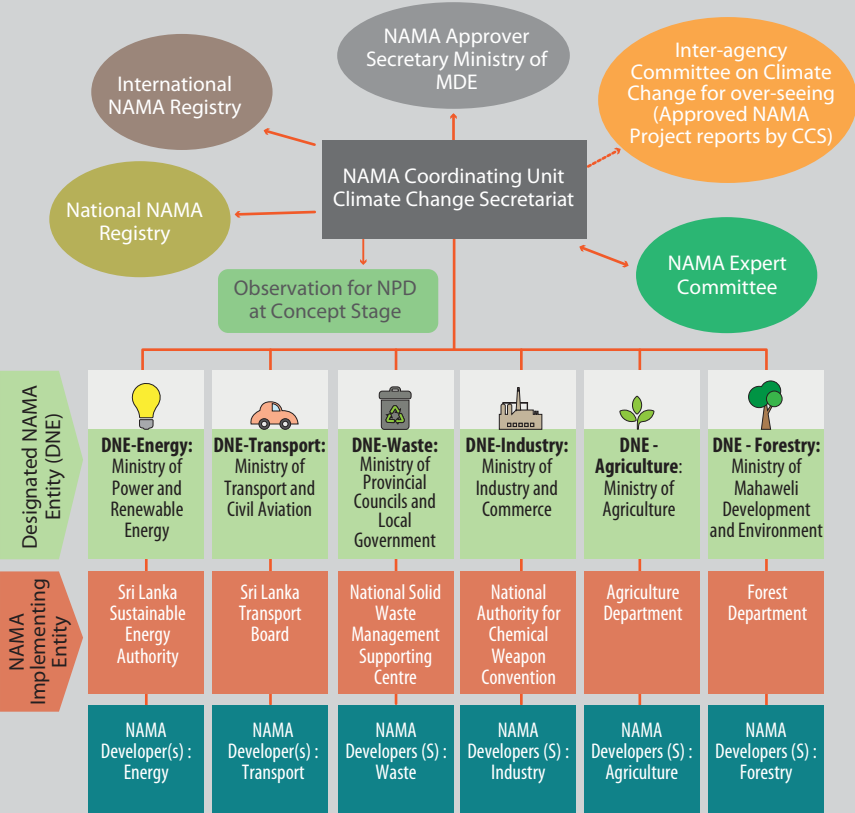
Credited NAMAs: This category is under negotiation

# NAMAs in Sri Lanka

Sri Lanka is implementing the first NAMA in the energy generation and end use sectors in Sri Lanka with the financial support from Global Environment Facility (GEF).

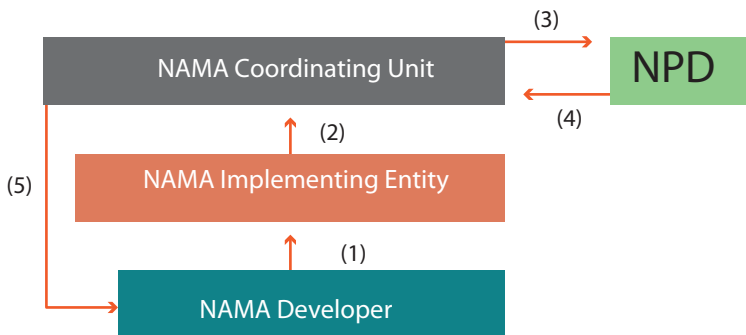
Identification and prioritization of mitigation options in the Energy sector using MACC & MCA analysis, Provincial GHG emission Inventory, MRV Framework for mitigations initiatives Implemented, A functional NAMA Implementation Mechanism for Sri Lanka, National NAMA Registry and Pilot demonstration of 1300 HEM/VFDs in Tea Factories, 1000 Bio-digester Units, 150 Domestic Solar PV net-metering systems with targeting 16,126 tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e Emission Reduction are the major outputs of this NAMA.

## NAMA Institutional set up of Sri Lanka...



# NAMA Approval Process...

## 1. Project Concept...

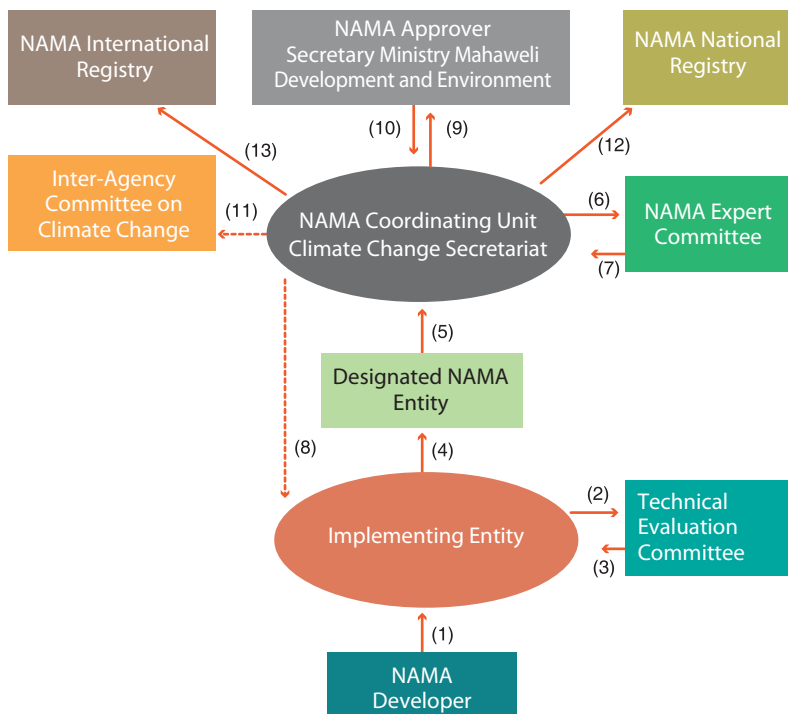


### Steps:

1. Submit NAMA Concept Note in given standard Format
2. Submit to the NAMA Coordinating Unit.
3. Submit to National Planning Department to check for duplication and national priority.
4. Made Recommendations.
5. In-principle approval/Rejection/Improvements.



## 2. Project Proposal



### Steps:

1. Submit the detailed project proposal in the given standard format.
2. Submit to the Technical Evaluation Committee for screening.
3. Made recommendations.
4. Submit the Designated NAMA Entity.
5. Submit to the NAMA Coordinating Unit.
6. Submit to the NAMA expert Committee for deep evaluation.
7. Made recommendations
8. Based on the recommendations, rejection or further improvements.
9. Submit to the NAMA approver.
10. Grant approvals
11. Report to Inter-agency Committee on Climate Change.
12. Registered approved NAMA in National Registry.
13. Registered approved NAMA in International Registry.

## Role of NAMAs for NDCs

- Countries can use of NAMAs as implementation tools to achieve NDCs goals/targets
- NAMAs are useful to inform the NDC process
- NAMAs can provide an MRV systems to facilitate transparent reporting on progress towards NDCs goals
- NAMAs can offer a channel to access finance
- NDCs may spur development and implementation of NAMAs
- NDCs can provide a more integrated approach by aligning LEDS, NAMAs, REDD+

## Opportunity for NAMAs

- Move away from the traditional offsetting and focus on developing countries' own contribution to mitigation
- Good opportunity for sector-wide and sub-sector policy based emission reductions
- address carbon emissions in a variety of sectors (transportation, agriculture and REDD)
- 'Development first approach' - NAMAs are typically driven by development objectives with GHG reductions as a co-benefit
- Provide lessons for Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)

## Funding Opportunities of NAMA

Several International funding sources available for NAMAs as follows;

### **The Green Climate Fund (GCF)**

Adopted as a financial mechanism of the UNFCCC at the end of 2010. While GCF covers mitigation, adaptation, technology transfer and capacity building across all developing countries, the focus is on "transformational" activities that lead to a "paradigm shift". This links to the intention of many NAMAs, which are also focused on larger-scale transformational impacts. The GCF also has a project preparation facility that can support detailed program design.

## **The NAMA Facility**

Launched by UK & Germany in 2012 to “support the implementation of transformative NAMAs and focuses on those parts of NAMA plans that are ambitious and aspirational and are pushing to do much more than business as usual to mitigate the impacts of climate change.”

## **The Transformative Carbon Asset Facility (TCAF)**

Announced in 2015 (funded by Germany, Norway, Sweden, and Switzerland, then Canada) to provide incentives for large scale mitigation action, such as sector-wide mitigation or policy-based crediting. These results-based payments may be tied to the transfer of credits under the Paris Agreement.

## **The Global Environmental Facility (GEF)**

This supports the implementation of multilateral environmental agreements, and serves as a financial mechanism for the UNFCCC as one of six focal areas. It is the longest standing dedicated public climate change fund. GEF is supported the current NAMA preparation process in Sri Lanka.

## **The Carbon Partnership Facility (CPF)**

World Bank-hosted fund supported by Spain, Norway, EU and Italy, purchasing emission reductions from investment programs and sector-based interventions (i.e. not project-based). The focus is on energy efficiency, urban development, gas flaring, and power sector. Sri Lanka is currently developing a CPF program to support large-scale renewable power development, which is likely to be the last new program for CPF.

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