

March 2018



MitigationMomentum

What happened to all the NAMAs?

An analysis of initiatives that have not (yet) secured funding

Discussion paper

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Abstract

The latest statistics on NAMAs show that only 22 out of 259 have been able to secure funding for implementation, mainly from the NAMA Facility. Most existing analysis focuses on NAMAs that *have* managed to secure funding, which is less than 10% of all recorded NAMA initiatives in the NAMA database. The progress and status of the other initiatives still ‘under development’ remains opaque, and the main objective of this discussion paper is to get a sense of what is happening with these NAMAs. The paper also explores the link between NAMAs and NDCs through interviews with organisations that are active in both NAMA development and NDC implementation.

We looked at a sample of 93 NAMA initiatives that have thus far not managed to secure funding, through a combination of interviews with NAMA developers and a survey. There are three key findings. First, that more than two-thirds of NAMA initiatives from the sample are being actively considered and many have been catalysts for positive initiatives on mitigation. Second, that many NAMA initiatives that have not yet received international funding are in fact close to or even already under implementation. According to respondents, the bottlenecks to shifting more of the NAMA pipeline to implementation include the need for genuine, high level domestic political buy-in, funding for implementation at a much larger scale, and serious financial expertise to improve the quality of NAMA proposals. Third and finally, we find that more than half of the NAMA initiatives from the sample have either a ‘strong’ or ‘very strong’ link to the country’s NDC. NDCs provide a framework for NAMAs, which can in turn be building blocks to support NDC implementation.

These findings are important for consideration by governments and practitioners who are still developing and implementing NAMAs, potential financiers who wish to disperse funds to help implement mitigation actions, and governments and supporting experts who are working on NDC implementation.

Acknowledgements

The authors would like to thank the following people who have provided valuable support and feedback: Annefleur Siebinga, Jonna Luijten, James Rawlins (ECN Energy Transition Studies); Søren Lütken (UNEP-DTU); Syamsidar Thamrin (BAPPENAS); Heiner von Luepke (DIW); and over 25 people who have provided us with their insights through interviews and email exchanges.

Supported by:



Federal Ministry
for the Environment, Nature Conservation
and Nuclear Safety

based on a decision of the German Bundestag

This discussion paper is prepared and published as part of the Mitigation Momentum project.

The contents of this publication do not reflect the views of the German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU)

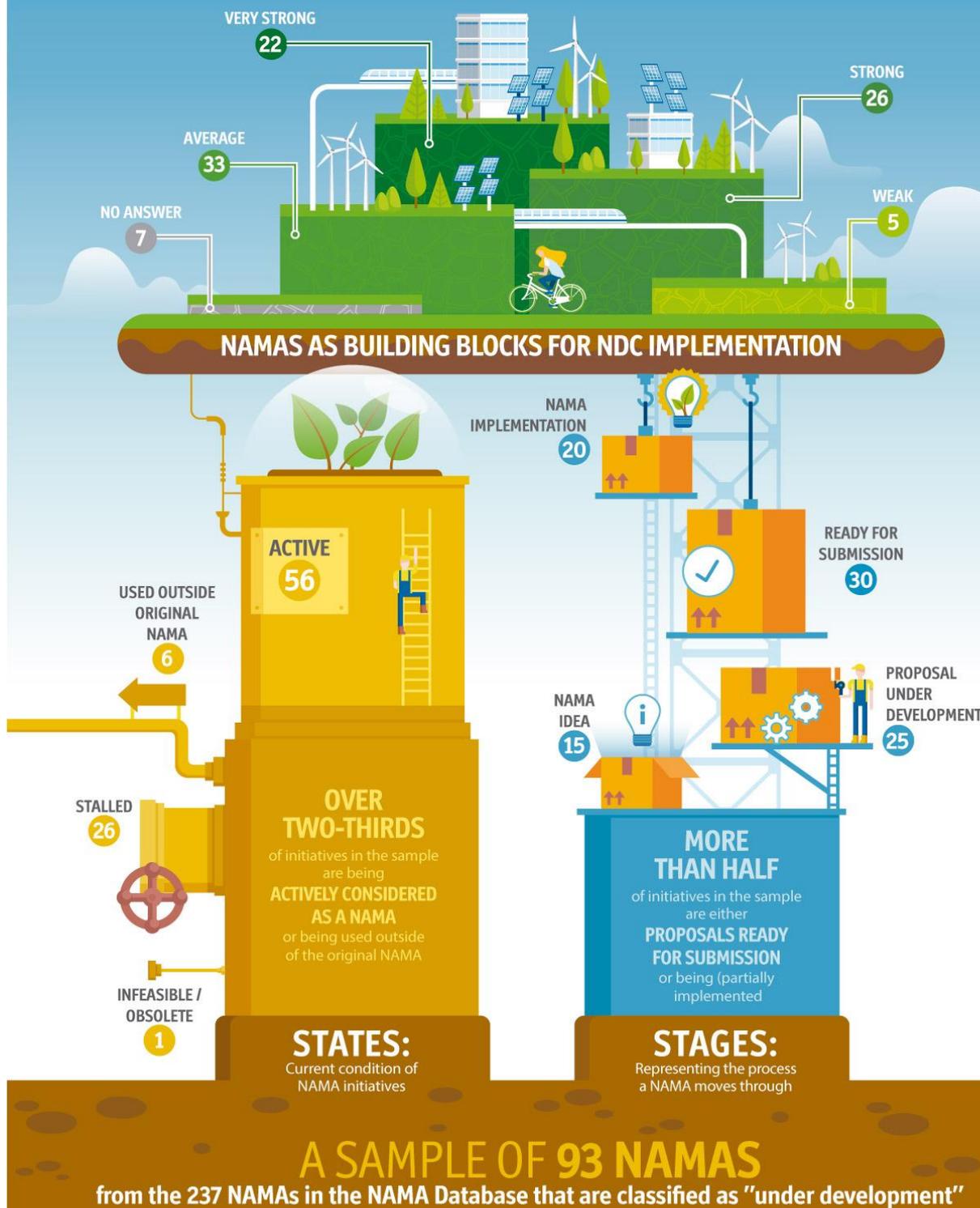


Contents	
Introduction	1
Results	3
What is the current status of NAMAs in the NAMA pipeline?	3
How close are NAMAs to implementation?	5
What are the links between NAMAs and NDCs?	5
Lessons and experiences	6
Conclusions	11
References	12



Inside the NAMA Pipeline

An analysis of initiatives that have not secured funding



Introduction

Most existing analysis about Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs) focuses on those NAMAs that have managed to secure funding for implementation from the NAMA Facility, representing less than 10% of all NAMAs recorded in the NAMA Database¹. The current status of more than 90% of NAMA initiatives remains opaque. In this paper we look beyond this 90% statistic to begin to unveil the current condition of these NAMAs. We also explore the link between NAMAs and NDCs, and the role that NAMAs might play in NDC implementation. What we have observed so far is that there is diversity in the NAMA pipeline: many initiatives are under ‘active’ consideration – for example being redesigned for resubmission to the NAMA Facility or re-engineered to target alternative funding sources – and some are close to, or even already under implementation after securing finance from sources outside of the NAMA Facility. Perhaps inevitably, some have stalled and are not currently being actively pursued.

The NAMA concept, or rather using the ‘NAMA’ label for government driven mitigation actions, is directly linked to the international climate negotiations. The 2007 Bali Action Plan, in the context of long-term cooperative action on mitigation for a post-2012 climate agreement, calls for:

“nationally appropriate mitigation actions 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” (1/CP.13:1.b.ii)

Despite the fact that NAMAs are not referenced explicitly in the Paris Agreement, many countries do implicitly or explicitly mention NAMAs in their (I)NDCs: 46 countries reference NAMAs in their INDC, and a further 31 countries have ongoing NAMA efforts recorded in the NAMA Database but make no explicit reference to them in their INDC. Although there is no dedicated funding source for NAMAs beyond the NAMA Facility, we expect NAMAs to play an important role in NDC implementation, and argue that there is a clear role for interventions with NAMA-like features in NDC implementation (Rawlins and van Tilburg, 2016). Now that the spotlight is on NDCs, we believe it to be an opportune time to take a closer look at the NAMA ‘pipeline’ of mitigation actions under development, in particular to learn how the initiatives might be able to support countries with NDC implementation, and to see what lessons have been learnt about developing NAMAs so far.

¹ The NAMA Database contains information on Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs) happening around the world, collected from publicly available information on NAMA related activities. The database can be accessed via http://www.nama-database.org/index.php/Main_Page. NAMAs are categorised in the Database either as being ‘under development or ‘under implementation’. For a description of these categories see page 12 of the 2017 Annual Status Report on NAMAs: <http://mitigationmomentum.org/downloads/Mitigation-Momentum-Status-Report-NOV2017.pdf>.



We know that more than 90% of NAMAs have not secured implementation funding from the NAMA Facility, and we want to look behind this statistic to find out three things. First, what is the current condition of NAMAs in the pipeline? Second, how close are NAMAs to implementation and what will it take to move them to implementation? And finally, what are the links between NAMAs and NDCs?

Since COP 15 in Copenhagen, a community of practitioners and substantial body of work on NAMAs has emerged. Moreover, significant public funds and political capital have been invested in developing NAMA proposals. Only showcasing the relatively small number that have secured funding might suggest that even though there could be a small (one in ten) chance that a proposal receives funding, that all or many others could be ignored. Learning from past and present experiences on NAMA development – and not only those showcased as successful – could help countries become more effective and efficient in designing policy packages to implement their NDC commitments.

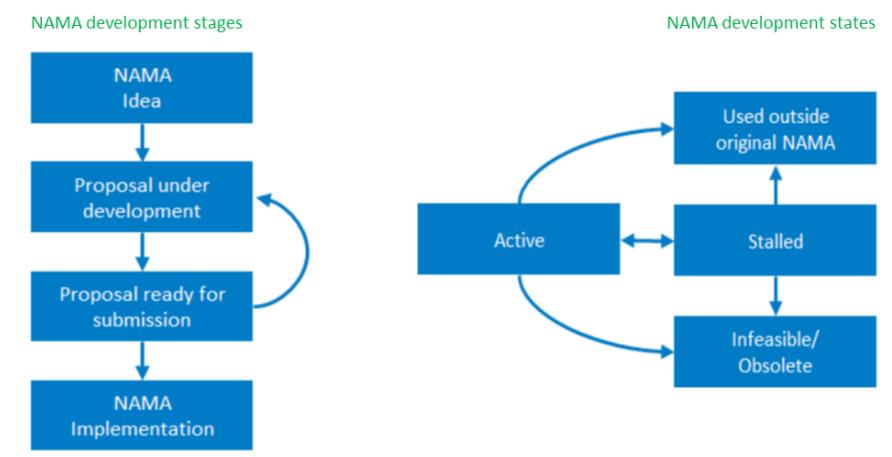


Figure 1: NAMA development 'stages' and 'states' (Source: van Tilburg, 'A closer look at NAMA development', in the 2016 Annual Status Report on NAMAs)

The starting point for our analysis is the framework shown in Figure 1, which presents “a simplified and stylised view of the different *stages* and *states* a NAMA concept can be in” (van Tilburg, 2016). One could add intermediate stages, but from what we have observed working on NAMAs and from talking to experts on the topic, these four stages are broadly representative of the process a NAMA moves through. The four different states are used to describe the progress a NAMA is making: a ‘NAMA’ that is ‘active’ means it is either still undergoing development as a NAMA or is being implemented; those classified as ‘used outside original NAMA’ have all or part of the initial NAMA being further developed or implemented without the NAMA label – for example as part of a GCF Concept Note, GCF Funding Proposal, or a technical assistance programme. We classify initiatives as ‘stalled’ when they could still be moved towards implementation, but currently no one is taking steps to do so. Finally, we label as ‘infeasible/obsolete’ those NAMA concepts that are no longer valid or feasible.



In the next section we present the findings from a combination of interviews with NAMA developers and a short survey sent out to NAMA country focal points to investigate the current status of NAMAs that have not (yet) secured funding for implementation, according to the NAMA Database. Here we make use of the framework in Figure 1 to classify 93 NAMAs into their *state* and *stage* of development and show how close these NAMAs are to implementation, as well as links between NAMAs and NDCs.

Results

We have conducted interviews with experts who have been, or are still, involved in the development of 28 NAMAs. We have received responses to a survey providing information for a further 65 distinct NAMAs. In November 2017, the total number of NAMAs recorded in the NAMA database was 259, with 22 NAMAs being categorised as under implementation and 237 as under development. Our sample of 93 therefore covers 43% of NAMAs classified as ‘under development’ in the NAMA database.

What is the current status of NAMAs in the NAMA pipeline?

The results show diversity in the state of NAMA initiatives across the sample. Some NAMAs are currently being prepared for submission or resubmission to the NAMA Facility, some have been re-engineered in order to try to meet the requirements of an alternative funder (such as the GCF), and others appear not be making any progress.

Over two-thirds of NAMA initiatives in our sample are considered to be either *active* or are reported as being *used outside of the original NAMA*. Respondents consider a further 26 NAMA initiatives to be *stalled*, and only one is reported as *infeasible/obsolete* (Figure 2).

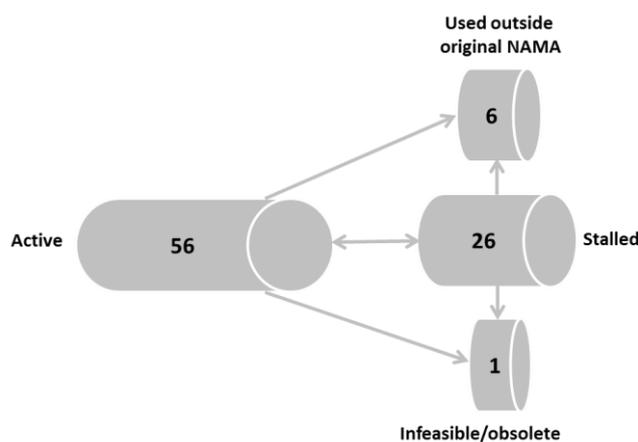


Figure 2: The *state* of NAMAs in the sample²

² Sample size is 93; the figure shows 89 observations; 4 responses to related questions were missing



Over half of NAMA initiatives in our sample are reportedly *ready for submission* or already *under implementation*. A further 40 NAMA initiatives remain at earlier stages of development: 15 are at the *NAMA idea* stage, and 25 are at the stage of *proposal under development* (see Figure 3).



Figure 3: The *stage* of NAMA proposals in the sample³

Revisiting the most recent statistics on NAMAs presented in the November 2017 Status Report on NAMAs, we see that 22 NAMAs were classified as under implementation, which is a share of only 8.5% of the total number of NAMAs that are recorded in the NAMA database. We find from our sample that a further 20 NAMAs are reported to be either fully or partially under implementation. This suggests that in fact at least 42 out of 259 NAMAs are (partially) under implementation⁴.

Box 1: States and stages by geographical region and sector

States

There is some divergence in the state of NAMAs across the four geographical regions⁵. In Africa and the Middle East, and in Asia, a large proportion of the NAMAs are active, 74% and 76% of the total in each region respectively. The numbers do not show such a positive situation in Latin America, where 57% of the NAMAs are in an active state, but 39% are stalled. In Europe only 20% are active, with the remaining 80% stalled⁶. The state of NAMAs also varies across the different sectors. In the energy sector 28 out of 40 NAMAs (70%) are active, and all 6 NAMAs in the industry sector are active. The agriculture sector is the only sector in which less than half of the NAMAs are considered to be active (33%; 4 out of 12); and a further 6 NAMAs (50%) are stalled.

Stages

Across all four regions a high proportion of NAMAs are at the stage of *proposal under development* or a *proposal ready for submission*. 14 out of 44 (32%) NAMAs in Latin America are at the stage of *NAMA idea*, but there is only 1 NAMA across all the three other regions that is at this first stage of NAMA development. Across the different sectors, between 50% and 80% of NAMAs are at the middle two stages of *proposal under development* and *proposal ready for submission*.

³ Sample size is 93; the figure shows 90 observations; 3 responses to related questions were missing

⁴ Having secured funding from at least one source for either partial or full implementation of the NAMA. Some of these finance flows may not have been publicly announced in a way that gets captured in the NAMA DB.

⁵ The regional division in the results is the same as the regional division in the NAMA database: Africa and the Middle East; Asia; Europe; and Latin America.

⁶ The sample size for Europe is 5. Only 1 NAMA in the sample is in an active state.



How close are NAMAs to implementation?

One-third of NAMA initiatives in our sample are reported to be either ‘close’ or ‘very close’ to implementation. A further 25% (23 NAMAs) are reported to be ‘work in progress’ (meaning that the NAMA concept or funding proposal is still under development and is not yet ready to be submitted to a potential funder), and 33 NAMA initiatives (35%) are ‘not close’ to implementation (Figure 4).



Figure 4: How close NAMAs under development are to implementation⁷

There appears to be some inconsistency here with the results from the previous section, which show that 50 out of 93 NAMA initiatives are at the stage of a proposal ready for submission or under implementation. A key reason given by some respondents for this inconsistency was that even if the NAMA is at the stage of a *proposal ready for submission*, it is still possible that a long time period may elapse before implementation activities can start due to delays in finding a viable funding source for the NAMA, the process of applying to secure financing, and once financing has been secured, the requirement for other project preparation activities to be undertaken, such as additional appraisal periods set by the funder and redesign of the submitted project proposal.

Respondents stated that 30 NAMA initiatives from the sample have been submitted to the NAMA Facility, 22 NAMAs have not been submitted, and for the remaining 39 NAMAs it is unknown from our research whether they were submitted to the Facility or not.⁸

What are the links between NAMAs and NDCs?

Almost 80% of NAMA initiatives in our sample are included in the host country’s NDC; these are either explicitly mentioned or implicitly included as part of the mitigation actions outlined in the NDC. In more than half of the NAMA initiatives the link between the NAMA and the country’s NDC is rated as either *strong* or *very strong* (Figure 5). One interviewee suggested that

⁷ Sample size is 93; the figure shows 90 observations; 3 responses were blank

⁸ In the first four calls for proposals by the NAMA Facility, the total number of submitted proposals was 189, and there are 259 NAMA initiatives recorded in the NAMA database. These figures do not include the 5th call from the NAMA Facility, which closes in March 2018. The number of NAMA proposals submitted for the 1st NAMA Facility call was 47; 37 new proposals were submitted for the 2nd call (49 less 12 resubmitted NAMAs from the 1st call); 30 new proposals were submitted for the 3rd call (42 less 12 resubmitted NAMAs from the 2nd call); and 75 NAMA proposals were submitted for the 4th call (the number of resubmitted NAMAs is unknown at the time of writing).



NAMAs were “the foundation of the country’s NDC”. The perhaps worrying implication is that for almost half of the cases, only an average or weak link is reported.



Figure 5: The strength of the link between NAMAs and NDCs⁹

We find that the group of NAMA initiatives that are ‘under development’ is more alive than one may think: two-thirds are either *active* or being *used outside of the original NAMA* to secure funding from alternative sources. Some have been able to secure (partial) funding outside the NAMA Facility, for example through GEF funded country programmes or the GCF. The next section presents a broader discussion focussing on what it might take to shift more of the NAMA pipeline towards implementation, as well as some high level thoughts on the links between NAMAs and NDCs.

Lessons and experiences

We interviewed a number of experts and asked them to reflect on their experiences and lessons learned from developing NAMAs, and how these can be useful for NDC implementation. This section presents some of the insights from these interviews on what it might take to move NAMAs to implementation and the links between NAMAs and NDCs.

What will it take to move NAMAs to implementation?

NAMAs that are underpinned by rigorous analysis and have a certain degree of design flexibility can be tailored to meet the requirements of alternative funders beyond the NAMA Facility. Funders of mitigation actions, for example the GCF, are open to receiving proposals for NAMAs, but have different, and often more stringent requirements for submissions than the NAMA Facility. For example, the GCF requires a detailed feasibility study, a summary of the consultations with stakeholders, and an Environmental and Social Action Plan to be submitted as supporting documentation to a proposal (GCF, 2017). Furthermore, most other funders do not require submitters to use the NAMA label in proposals. There are examples of initiatives that started out being framed as a NAMA, because they targeted the NAMA Facility for funding, but have since dropped the label ‘NAMA’ because the initiative is seeking finance from alternative sources to the NAMA Facility. A NAMA proposal should be designed to be flexible,

⁹ Sample size is 93; the figure shows 86 observations; 7 responses to related questions were missing



with adequate background analysis and supporting evidence, so that it can be effectively and efficiently tailored to meet the requirements of alternative funders.

Particularly in cases where the financial mechanism of a NAMA is complex and plays an important part, specialist financial and technical expertise needs to be dedicated to the *design phase of the NAMA*. Often NAMAs have been developed without adequate financial resources and technical or financial expertise, and in some cases there is no more funding available for expert support to further develop the NAMA concept. The development of NAMAs has largely been driven by small think-tanks and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) with very small amounts of financial resources (Cameron, et al., 2015). Designing quality concepts and proposals for mitigation actions that can have a transformational impact is a complicated, time-consuming process that requires the application of specialist knowledge (technical and financial); therefore sufficient resources need to be dedicated to the design phase of NAMA development.

Increase the scale and diversity of funding available for NAMA implementation. The NAMA Facility has been supporting the early stages of NAMA implementation by providing mainly grant funding through their portfolio of NAMA Support Projects (NSP)¹⁰. Each NSP receives approximately €10-15 million of funding, which acts as a catalyst for NAMA implementation. The NAMA Facility has played a key role in supporting NAMA implementation, and can continue to do so in the future, but it cannot provide the scale of finance that is needed on its own. Public sector, and in particular private sector, financing is needed at a much larger scale to be able to carry out activities that can achieve the ambitions and transformative change that characterise a successful NAMA.

Since its inception, the GCF has attracted a large amount of attention from developing country governments seeking international climate finance for the implementation of mitigation and adaptation projects, and from practitioners supporting these countries in trying to access this finance, including for NAMAs. The GCF is seen by some as a logical progression for those seeking finance for NAMA implementation, but is the GCF really a viable and sustainable source of funding for NAMAs? Box 2 looks at the role NAMAs might play in the GCF by presenting observations from an interview with a representative of the GCF and discussions with NAMA developers who are involved in both NAMA development and GCF project preparation.

¹⁰ The NAMA Facility provides tailor-made climate finance by funding the implementation of NAMA Support Projects, which are a combination of technical and financial measures covering the most ambitious parts of NAMAs. There are 21 NAMA Support Projects in total. The full list can be seen on the website of the NAMA Facility: <http://www.nama-facility.org/projects/>



Box 2: NAMAs and the GCF

One of the priorities of the strategic plan of the GCF is “ensuring that the GCF is responsive to developing countries’ needs and priorities, including by enhancing country-led programming”. The GCF has been working together with country focal points to develop country programmes which “present a country’s policy framework and plans including, for example, the NDC, national adaptation plans (NAPs), and NAMAs, and summarize the country’s climate action agendas”. The programme also includes a pipeline of projects or programmes that the country would like to undertake with the GCF (GCF, 2017). There have been examples where countries have included NAMAs in their proposed project pipelines, but countries have thus far mostly prioritised adaptation projects. This could change in the future as countries strive to enhance their engagement with the GCF, for example by using financial and/or technical support from the Readiness Programme¹¹ to help expand their project pipelines.

One expert on NAMA development commented that there is a ‘treasure chest’ of existing ideas for mitigation projects and programmes that have been created under the NAMA label which could be drawn upon in GCF project preparation. NAMAs, as a source of GCF projects, do not seem to feature prominently in GCF documentation, in deliberations at GCF board meetings, or during events at global and regional conferences held by GCF. Much will depend on the strategic decisions of the GCF, and the extent to which countries include NAMAs in their GCF country programmes, as to whether the opportunity to leverage previous work on NAMAs is taken.

From discussions with NAMA experts about the potential for the GCF to fund NAMAs, and upon closer inspection of the GCF’s portfolio of projects and programmes¹², it appears that the Fund’s approach until now has been to finance mainly turn-key projects. Unless this approach changes, developing countries might need to consider alternative funding sources for NAMA implementation, such as domestic climate finance budgets. Allocating national government budget could be a more sustainable financing strategy for NAMAs than project-based financing, as NAMAs aim for long-term transformational change that is stimulated by nationally-driven policy.

Organisations with substantial financial resources and convening power need to be engaged in NAMA development, and from an early stage. Small think-tanks and NGOs, who supply only technical assistance for NAMA development and not financial resources for implementation, do not have the convening power to provide real impetus to NAMA development efforts. Instead this is more effectively done by larger organisations that are able to either supply the financial resources themselves or have the power to attract other financiers to fund NAMA implementation. There is a missing scale and commitment behind NAMAs, without which it is difficult to change the status quo, which is often needed for NAMAs to move to implementation.

¹¹ For more on the GCF’s Readiness Programme see <https://www.greenclimate.fund/how-we-work/empowering-countries>

¹² For an overview of the GCF’s project and programme portfolio see the Portfolio Dashboard on the GCF website <https://www.greenclimate.fund/what-we-do/portfolio-dashboard>



Strong government ownership and commitment towards NAMAs is needed to attract funding for NAMA implementation. Governments can attract financiers by providing clear signals that the NAMA has their full support, for example by providing co-funding for NAMA implementation from the domestic fiscal budget, letters of support for the NAMA from relevant ministries, capacity to undertake NAMA activities, and strengthening the institutional framework needed to implement the NAMA.

What are the links between NAMAs and NDCs?

At the time of writing, 169 countries have submitted their first NDC, which are in many cases identical to their earlier submitted INDC. Cameron *et al.* (2015) describe NAMAs and INDCs as “closely linked and have much to offer each other”. If we understand NAMAs as bottom-up, government-led mitigation actions; they could be the building blocks that help countries to achieve economy-wide emissions reduction targets in their NDCs. They can make achieving NDC targets more tangible and provide a clear approach to NDC implementation. NAMAs might also be used as a tool to achieve sector mitigation targets that have been passed down from the national level (Cameron *et al.*, 2015).

Our current analysis seems to support the suggestion that in a post-2020 climate regime, NAMAs could still play an important role. One NAMA expert commented that “the recent focus on NDCs may have led some countries to revisit NAMA development as a mechanism to achieve the mitigation targets they have pledged.” The case study on NAMA development in Indonesia, which is presented in Box 3, shows how NAMAs are closely connected to government action plans on GHG mitigation and to the country’s NDC, and as such are expected to stay relevant in an NDC-world.



Box 3: Case study - Indonesia¹³**NAMAs in Indonesia (past and present)**

All NAMAs in Indonesia are connected to the National Action Plan for the Reduction of GHG Emissions (RAN-GRK) and geared towards achievement of the current mitigation target of -26 / -41 % until 2020 as measured against the business as usual scenario. Indonesia, as the host country of the 2007 COP 13, has a special reference to NAMAs, as the Bali Action Plan resulted in NAMAs as the main vehicle for developing countries to join a global agreement. It comes as no surprise that Indonesia was one of the very first countries to work out a detailed concept for NAMAs, which later informed the national climate policy architecture. Since then, a lot of NAMAs have been developed in all of the 6 RAN GRK sectors, some of which have moved into implementation such as the Sustainable Urban Transport Initiative (SUTRI NAMA), but many did not advance further than preparatory stages. Collectively, the non-implemented NAMAs represent an abatement potential of an estimated 500 Mt. CO₂-eq.

What has happened to the NAMAs in Indonesia that have not secured funding?

A tracing exercise into the fate of Indonesian NAMAs that did not make it to the funding and implementation stages reveals a variety of insights about their status and the challenges they faced. For example, the *Smart Rice NAMA* targets farmer communities at a local level by developing techniques to enhance rice yields as well as lowering emissions. While the NAMA targets the dual benefits of development and mitigation, the proposal did not yet advance beyond the preparation stage even though stakeholders are still engaged with enthusiasm. What can be learned is that locally developed NAMAs require a certain amount of time, in particular when working with small farmers. Another example from a very different sector tells another story. The Indonesian *Cement NAMA* has the ambition to lower GHG emissions by switching fuel in cement kilns from coal to industrial waste. The proposal is fully developed and the main stakeholders from industry and government are still active. Proponents of the NAMA decided to look for domestic funding coupled with bilateral cooperation, and work in subsequent stages on a more detailed funding strategy, also involving multilateral funds.

An overview on the stage and state of the Indonesian NAMAs reveals that the majority of NAMAs have developed solid concepts and strategies and many of them are still active. Within this bigger picture, taking a closer look shows that most of them need to be more detailed to meet international funding requirements, some are funded outside of regular NAMA funding, some have stalled, while others have faced regulatory barriers and are therefore on hold.

Will NAMAs stay relevant in the NDC-world?

Virtually all of the Indonesian NAMAs fit tightly to the sectoral scope of the country's NDC. In that way, their GHG emission reduction actions and most importantly their readiness activities would directly contribute to the achievement of the NDC targets. This confirms principally the nature of the ratcheting – up mechanism for NDCs: NAMAs can act as building blocks and important primers for mitigation actions in the sectors upon which the NDC can build. Naturally, NAMAs are relevant in the NDC-world, as the impressive portfolio of NAMAs constitute the pre-2020 actions, which cannot be swept under the carpet by switching attention solely to NDCs. Lessons already learned from developing NAMAs need to be heeded, and support should be targeted specifically to address these in order to enhance the chances for the success of NDCs.

¹³ Case study provided by Syamsidar Thamin and Heiner von Luepke.



Conclusions

Behind the headline statistic that less than 10% of NAMAs have received funding from the NAMA Facility to start implementation, hides a story of progress.

More than two-thirds of NAMA initiatives from the sample are under active consideration and many have already been catalysts for positive initiatives on mitigation, by providing conceptual ideas, background research and analysis, and bankable funding proposals. There are even a number of initiatives, additional to those that have previously been reported as being 'under implementation', that have (partially) secured funding for implementation. NAMAs are growing out of small, technical assistance projects into a wider field of climate finance, such as the GCF. There is a pipeline of over 200 NAMAs containing many ideas and concepts that are at different stages of maturity, many of which, with the right technical and financial backing, have the potential to evolve into or become part of other mitigation initiatives.

Many NAMA initiatives are reported to be ready for, or close to implementation. Bottlenecks reported by respondents to shifting more of the NAMA pipeline into implementation include the need for genuine, high level domestic political buy-in, funding for implementation at scale, and serious financial expertise to improve the quality of NAMA proposals. Addressing these bottlenecks could shift more of the existing pipeline closer to implementation as well as creating additional building blocks for NDCs.

More than half of the NAMA initiatives from the sample have a strong or very strong link to the country's NDC. What we should take from NAMA development to an NDC-world is experience, expertise and concrete initiatives that can help support countries to achieve the mitigation ambitions they have committed to in their NDCs. Indonesia is an example of a country where NAMAs are strongly connected to existing climate plans and the sectoral scope of the country's NDC, and are relevant for achieving the GHG targets and in ratcheting up NDC ambition. It seems likely that NAMAs will play an important role in NDC implementation.

There is much more to learn about the development of NAMAs; experiences, expertise, and concrete initiatives to build on than the headline statistic of less than 10% of NAMAs under implementation suggests. Taking a closer look at the NAMA pipeline, and not only focusing on those that have already secured funding for implementation, has led to some interesting observations. We are not underestimating the work that needs to be done, but there is much to reflect on and build upon from work that has already been undertaken on NAMAs.

We feel there are several questions on NAMA development which merit further analysis: where can the momentum behind NAMAs be supported and by whom? How can the scale and diversity of funding for NAMA implementation be increased? What can be the role of NAMAs in helping countries to 'ratchet up' their NDC ambition? We feel it is important to continue to monitor and analyse the evolution of the NAMA pipeline in order to try to answer some of these important questions. We are convinced that there is much to gain by maximising the lessons learned from NAMA development. Given the suggested links between NAMAs and NDCs, these lessons can also be useful for NDC implementation.



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Online resources and websites

- GCF Project Preparation Facility Guidelines: https://www.greenclimate.fund/documents/20182/574766/Guidelines_-_Project_Preparation_Facility_Guidelines.pdf/f8b62701-a9ca-4b1e-9e23-e67f1b88abd4
- NAMA Database: http://nama-database.org/index.php/Main_Page
- NAMA Facility: www.nama-facility.org
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