



Briefing Paper for Developing Country NAMA workshop

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Climate Action Network International is the world's largest network of civil society organizations working together to promote government action to address the climate crisis, with more than 700 members in over 90 countries. www.climatenetwork.org

Although this paper concerns developing country NAMAs, CAN stresses, at the outset, the need for developed countries to do much more in terms of mitigation and support obligations.

CAN recognizes that developing countries are already taking actions as evidenced by the inputs in previous workshops. How these actions can be enhanced through international support needs to be addressed. At the same time, we need to look at ways in which we can address global environmental integrity through internationalizing these efforts and setting common rules for establishing baselines, dealing with underlying assumptions, and accountability, amongst others.

We strongly agree that enhanced actions are dependent on support (finance, technology, capacity-building) from developed countries, however, we also believe that early action on **low cost**, low hanging fruits have already proven possible and that those countries with more capability should act sooner and faster. A robust system of MRV and a Registry should be urgently operationalized to provide the enabling conditions for early action and recognition. A “learning by doing” approach is also critical for success.

In order to address the equitable contribution of developing countries in dealing with the ambition gap, CAN proposes that as a starting point, all developing countries, especially those with the respective capabilities, who have not submitted NAMAs as of yet, do so by Doha. Developed countries on the other hand, must fulfill their commitments to provide the means of implementation to support developing country actions with specific attention to the needs of LDCs, Africa, and SIDS. An important first step would be for countries to already start developing long-term Low Carbon Development Strategies that would align with the sustainable development goals of the country.

These long-term strategies would:

- Address the issue of equitable access to sustainable development and bring out win-win solutions
- Provide a long-term trajectory and vision and through this, enhance competitiveness and the ability to attract investment
- Determine a sequence of actions to avoid the lock-in of carbon-intensive infrastructure
- Involve various national agencies in new paradigm
- Identify types of NAMAs available

However, CAN reiterates our point that in order to achieve equity and fairness, **developed countries must do much more in terms of their mitigation obligations** (over 40%).

CAN therefore proposes that the following guiding principles underpin the development of NAMAs:

- Global Effort by all Parties
- Common But Differentiated Responsibilities and Respective Capabilities
- Equity
- Environmental Integrity
- Developed country leadership both in terms of emission reductions, as well as support
- Implementation of developing country actions in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication

We further propose the following as a framework in which NAMAs be developed:

- NAMAs should be building blocks within a broader context of long-term Low Carbon Development Strategies (2050)
- It should lay the basis for transitioning to low carbon, climate resilient economies
- The sum total of actions should add up to the country's overall ambition over a long-term trajectory, with short and mid-term milestones (2020, 2030), as well as the aggregate contribution by developing countries
- Both the Low Carbon Development Strategy and NAMAs should build on synergies between mitigation actions and sustainable development objectives (poverty eradication, jobs, equity, access to clean energy, etc.)
- Finance, Technology and Capacity Building support for preparation and implementation of LCDs and NAMAs are provided

The following steps are suggested for the implementation of NAMAs:

- Build national policy coherence: synergy, efficiency and relatedness of NAMAs to other basic aspects of effective low-carbon development (central planning, poverty elimination, forest and land-use management, food security, adaptation planning, social aspects, etc.)
- Fully identify sources and sinks
- Build inventories and develop a common reporting format for Biennial Update Reports
- Establish projections, scenarios, and baselines
- Assess technology needs and costs, taking into account the environmental soundness of proposed solutions
- Assess capacity building needs across the entire pipeline including planning, implementation, and reporting
- Establish realistic mitigation potential and costs through time
- Propose effective NAMAs
- Report and account for NAMA support to international fiduciary standards

Key Questions that CAN would like the NAMA Workshop to address:

1. What are the arrangements to ensure front-end capacity for NAMAs to be effectively supported in a clear, visible and scaled-up manner?
2. How can we link the process of Technology Needs Assessments and Technology Action Plans to the process of developing NAMAs?
3. What elements need to be built into the verification system for support to ensure that support has been delivered?
4. What are the elements of a common accounting framework needed for the robust MRV of NAMAs?
5. What experiences can we build upon to develop a robust system for tracking progress for NAMA implementation?