Climate Policy and Co-benefits: A framework for NAMAs

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Why co-benefits?

- Communication strategy
 - Acceptability and justification to local stakeholders
 - Negotiating positions

- Evaluation metric
 - Multiple concerns
 - Multiple options / solutions
 - Increasing participatory decision making



Communication: Labels in international discourse

SD-PAMs

- Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions
- Poverty Alleviating Mitigation Actions
- Low Emissions Development Strategies
- Low Carbon Industrial Strategies

Low Carbon Development Pathways



Case: Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions

Project:

Developing country participation in addressing climate change: Analyzing issues and options for implementing NAMAs

Objectives:

1. To identify constituent elements defining national appropriateness.

2. To facilitate making a choice of the most 'appropriate' mitigation action from a broad spectrum of options using a multi-criteria evaluation framework

Supported by:





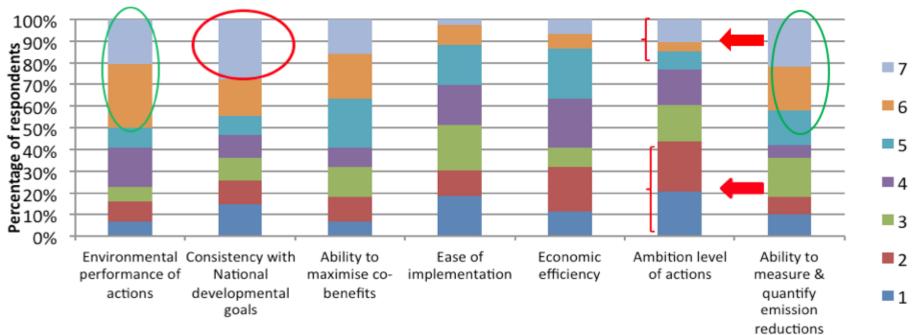
NAMA Evaluation Framework

We build upon: *Review, dialogues, questionnaire survey, discourse analysis, NAMA database...*

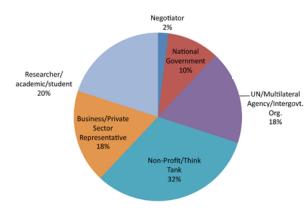
- ✓ A multi-criteria approach is unavoidable
 - Captures complexity and multiplicity of perspectives, central to environmental decision making
 - Provides comprehensive, participatory and qualitative assessment
- ✓ Flexibility to country context is imperative
- $\checkmark f$ Criteria must be measurable
- $\checkmark f$ Discursive and iterative application of criteria is preferred
- $\checkmark f$ Political sensitivity of negotiations must be captured
- $\checkmark f$ Utility and ease of application



Types of benefits: A survey



Consideration/Parameter



achieved

- 1. Development goals
- 2. Environmental performance
- 3. Measurable emission reductions
- ➔ TRANSFORMATIONAL

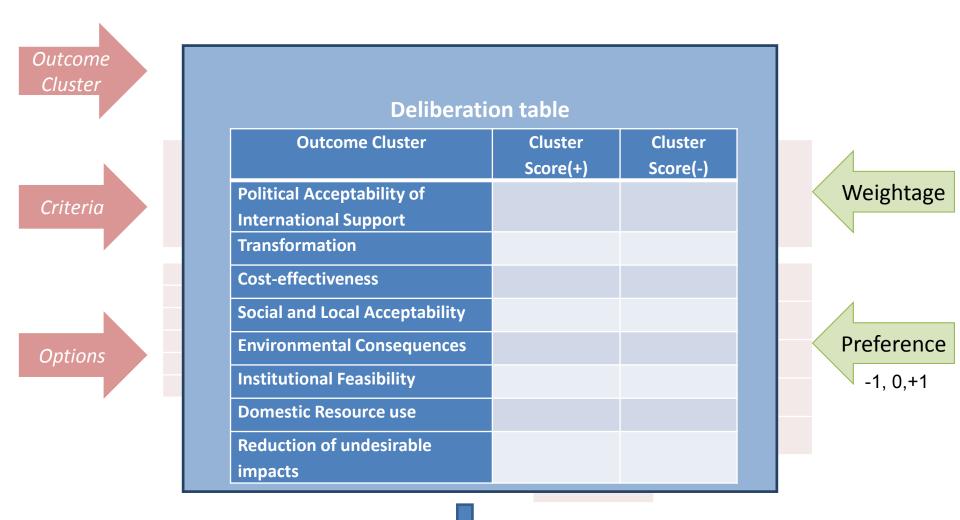


Types of benefits: Review

- Negotiation sensitive
- Transformation of Economy
- Cost-effectiveness
- Social & Local Acceptability
- Environmental Consequences
- Institutional Feasibility / Capability
- Domestic Resource Use
- Reduction in undesirable impacts



NAMA Evaluation Framework



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Illustration: Political Acceptability of International Support

					Guide for	Criteria	Criteria	G(+)	G(-)
				Project	Action	positive	negative		
Criteria [C]	WCi	Attitude	Options	Score	Score	score	score		
Type of	.2	0	Equity	0.6	% of total	0.12	-0.08		
Finance	.2	1	Concessional loan	0	investment	0.12	0.00		
Tindrice		-1	Commercial loan	0.4					
		0	ODA	0					
		0	Philanthropic	0					
		1	Concessional	0					
		-1	Commercial	1					
Nature of		1	IPR license	1					
Technology		1	Joint R&D	0					
Transfer	0.2	1	Knowledge	0	Yes (1) / No (0)	0.2	-0.2		
		1	Institution level	1					
Capacity		1	Systemic level	1					
Building	0.2	1	Individual level	1	Yes (1) / No (0)	0.6	0		
		1	Green climate fund/UNFCCC	0.6				1.24	-0.56
			Multilateral Financial						
		-1	Institutions/Outside UNFCCC	0					
Source of		-1	Bilateral funding/ODA	0					
finance (under/outside		-1	Private investors/FDI	0.4	—% of total				
FCCC)	0.2	0	Individual/philonthrophic	0	investement	0.12	-0.08		
			International MRV of all						
		-1	aspects of project	1					
			International MRV of only						
			supported component of						
MRV		1	Project	0					
implications		1	Only Domestic MRV	0					
(Ref. to BAP			Part Domestic, Part						
1bii; what,		1	International MRV	0					
who, how?	0.2	1	MRV of support	1	Yes (1) / No (0)	0.2	-0.2		



	Cluster	Cluster
Cluster [G]	Score(+)	Score(-)

Political Acceptability of International Support	1.24	-0.56
Transformation of Economy	1.2	-0.08
Social and local acceptability	0.2	-1.6
Environmental Consequences	1.0	-0.6
Cost effectiveness	1.0	-0.2
Institutional Feasibility	1.0	0
Domestic Resource use	1.0	0
Reduction in undesirable Impacts	0.6	-0.02



Political Acceptability of International Support

Type of finance	Nature of technology transfer	Capacity building needs	Source of finance	MRV implications

Transformation of economy

Technological	Private sector participation	Energy security	Impact on manufacturing capability	Lifestyle changes
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• Cost effectiveness

Cost of	Cost of	Cost to	Cost to	Cost recovery	Resource
action	compliance	government	beneficiaries	period	efficiency



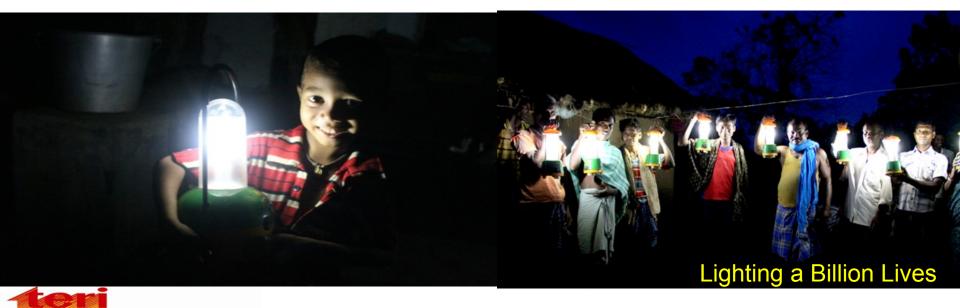
• Social and Local acceptability

			-	<i>.</i>				
Reducing income disparities	Job cre	b creation Impact of marginali sections society		alized ns of	Safeguards		Cultural acceptance	
Environmental Consequences								
GHG reduction potential	Impact on quality		Impact or biodiversit	y v	oact on vater ources	Impact o		Waste nanagement
Institutional feasibility								
Changes in institutional arrangements Compliance with existing laws and regulations								
Domestic	c resource	e use						
Human resource Natural		l resource	Financial capital		ital T	Technological capital		
Reduction of undesirable impaction								
	act on Div	version	Conditiona					U

intensity	domestic	of	lity of	losses	us waste	payments	emission
	manufacturers	resources	support				lock-in

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For more information <u>http://www.teriin.org/projects/nfa/cc2bwp1.php</u>



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