

## Mitigation in Developing Countries NAMAs, MRV and other important acronyms

Harro van Asselt

Institute for Environmental Studies

Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam

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- Mitigation in developing countries in the current climate regime
- Mitigation in developing countries beyond 2012
- Conclusions

- Article 3 UNFCCC

“Parties should protect the climate system (...) on the basis of equity and ***in accordance with their common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities***. Accordingly, the ***developed country Parties should take the lead*** in combating climate change and the adverse effects thereof”

- Differentiated commitments
- Financial assistance and technology transfer obligations
- Implementation of non-Annex I countries conditional on effective implementation of Annex I countries

# Kyoto: the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM)

- No developing country commitments, but involvement through a market-based mechanism
- CDM's two main goals:
  - To assist non-Annex I Parties in achieving sustainable development and in contributing to the objective of UNFCCC
  - To assist Annex I Parties in achieving compliance with their Kyoto targets

# Criticisms of the CDM

- Not a global emissions reduction mechanism
- Low contribution to sustainable development
- Questionable additionality
- Barriers for small-scale projects
- Skewed geographical distribution

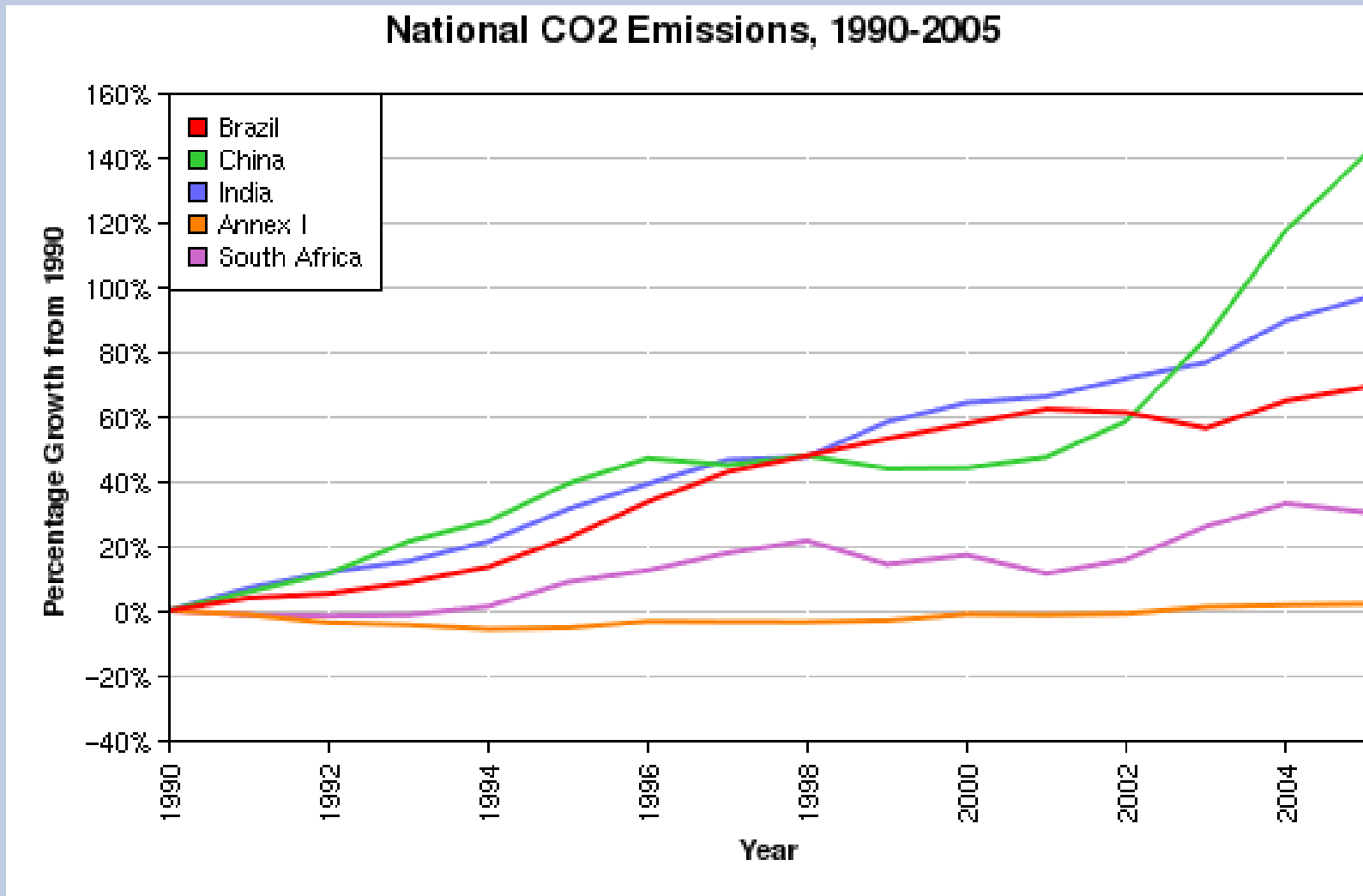


# It's not all bad news...

- Advantages of the CDM:
  - Accelerate transfer of climate-friendly technologies
  - Spread awareness of the climate change implications of investment decisions
  - Gain experience and build capacity in implementing climate-friendly projects
  - Significant source of revenues for developing countries

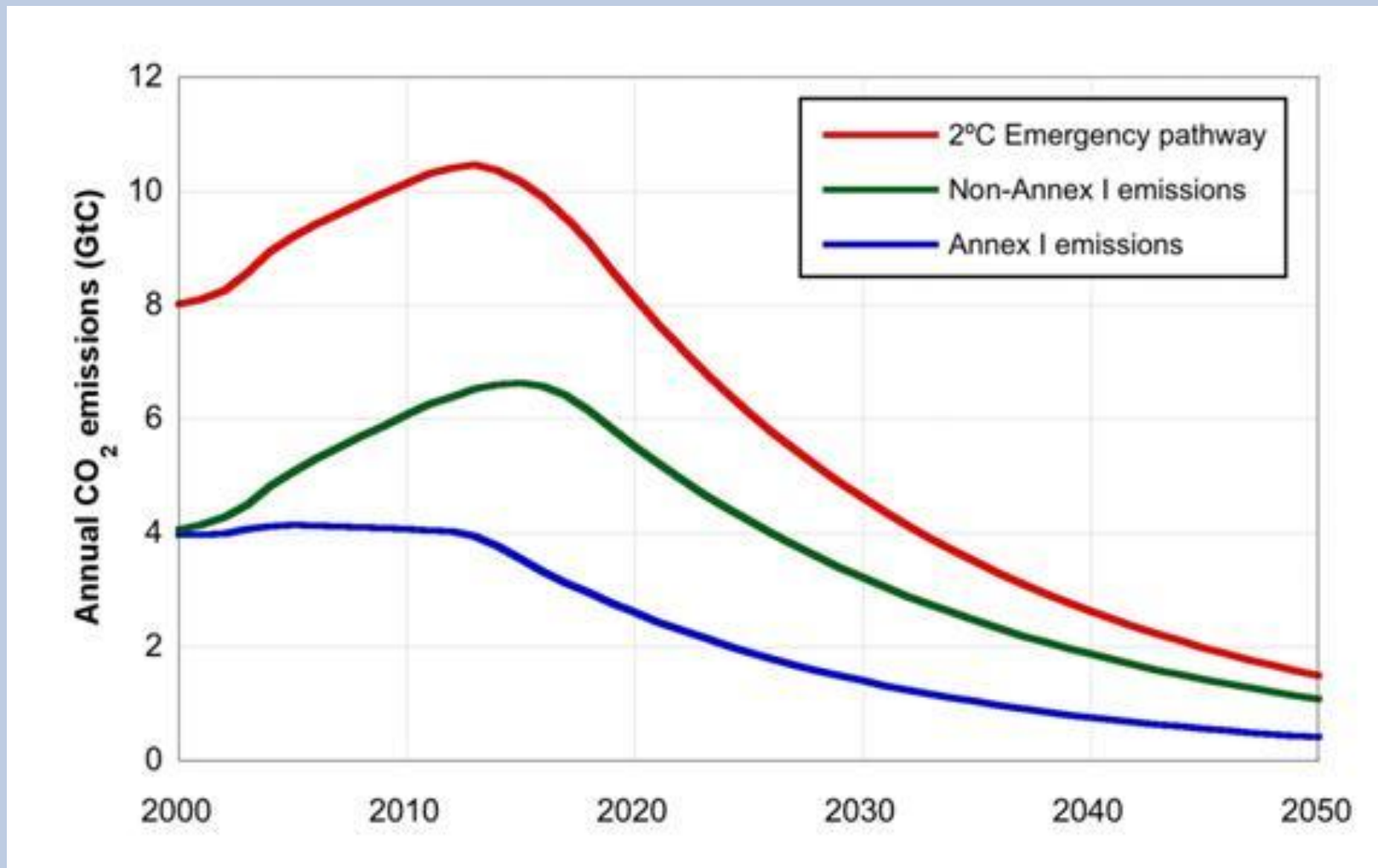
Still: calls for developing country mitigation action beyond the CDM

# Enhanced mitigation in developing countries (1)



Source: World Resources Institute

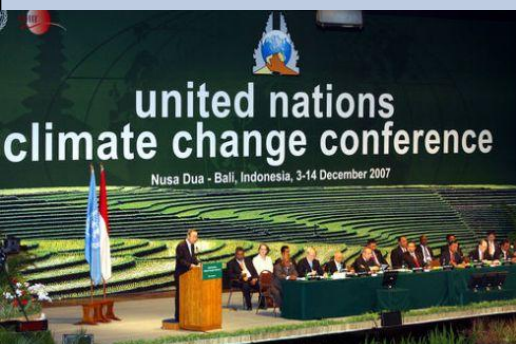
# Enhanced mitigation in developing countries (2)



Source: EcoEquity

- Para. 1(b)(ii) Bali Action Plan:

***“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***”



One  
paragraph...

# Nationally appropriate mitigation actions (NAMAs)

## Issues in the negotiations:

- NAMAs vs NAMC/As
- Binding or non-binding
- Unilateral, supported and credited NAMAs
- Registering NAMAs
- Low-carbon development strategies

...Many  
questions

# MRV of actions

- **Measurement:**
  - More frequent and improved GHG inventories
  - Quantitative and non-quantitative (actions and/or outcomes)
- **Reporting:**
  - More frequent National Communications
  - Registry
- **Verification:**
  - National or international level
  - Robust verification required for credited NAMAs

Note: MRV of support equally important  
for building trust

# Conclusions

- Enhanced developing country mitigation action needed to avoid long-term dangerous impacts of climate change
- Crunch issues in NAMAs negotiations:
  - Common mitigation frameworks
  - Crediting NAMAs
  - Formalising MRV
- Possible outcome:
  - Framework agreement on possible policy actions by developing countries
  - Basic agreement on what is meant with M,R,V
  - Details t.b.d. after Copenhagen

# THANK YOU!

Internet: [www.vu.nl/ivm](http://www.vu.nl/ivm)

E-mail: [harro.van.asselt@ivm.vu.nl](mailto:harro.van.asselt@ivm.vu.nl)



The range of difference between emissions in 1990 and emission allowances in 2020/2050 for various GHG concentration levels for Annex I and non-Annex I countries as a group

Scenario category	Region	2020	2050
A-450 ppm CO <sub>2</sub> -eq	Annex I	-25% to -40%	-80% to -95%
	Non-Annex I	Substantial deviation from baseline in Latin America, Middle East, East Asia, and Centrally-Planned Asia	Substantial deviation from baseline in all regions
B-550 ppm CO <sub>2</sub> -eq	Annex I	-10% to -30%	-40% to -90%
	Non-Annex I	Deviation from baseline in Latin America, Middle East, and East Asia	Deviation from baseline in most regions, especially Latin America and Middle East
C-650 ppm CO <sub>2</sub> -eq	Annex I	0% to -25%	-30% to -80%
	Non-Annex I	Baseline	Deviation from baseline in Latin America, Middle East, and East Asia

Source: IPCC.