



Linking mitigation actions in developing countries with mitigation support: a conceptual framework

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Bali Action Plan 1(b)ii

- Is there a link between NAMAs and support?
- Is progress in NAMAs dependent on that in support and vice versa?
- What is subject to MRV?
 - ◆ Either or both of NAMAs and support?
 - ◆ The link itself?

Definitions

- NAMAs
 - ◆ Both climate-specific and climate-relevant actions
- Domestic implementation requirements
 - ◆ Changes in various inputs (institutions, productive capital and technology) to turn mitigation potentials and support policy options into actions
- Support
 - ◆ Financing, capacity building and technology support from the public and private sector – focus on support between “contributor”(or donor) and recipient countries

Key questions arising in the linking process

- How to ensure that NAMAs deliver cost-effective, measurable and additional GHG mitigation?
- How much will the implementation of NAMAs cost?
- What support does Country A need to implement the NAMAs? for which actions? How to evaluate such needs?

Key questions arising in the linking process (2)

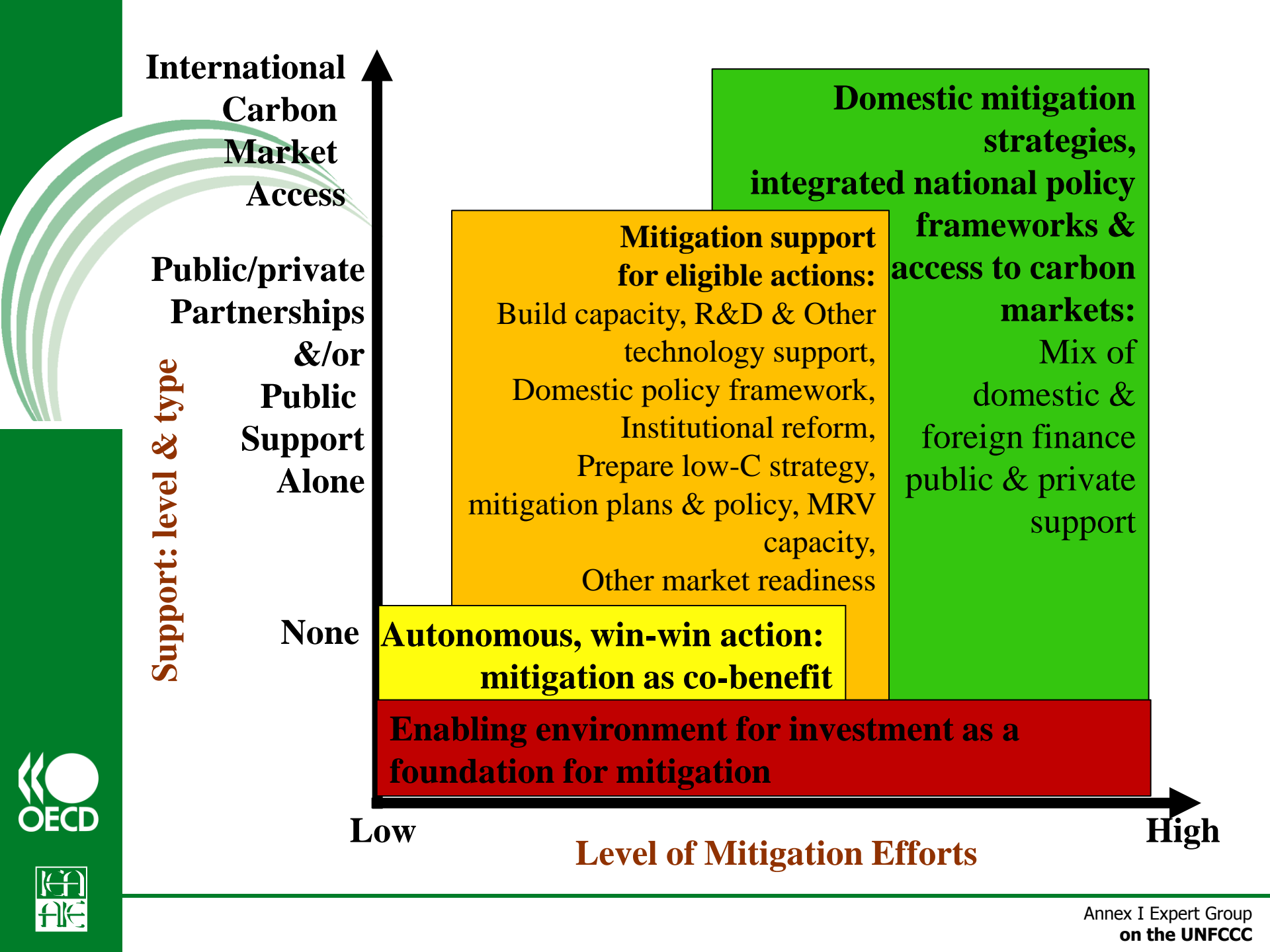
- How can available public resources for mitigation support be best directed to maximise mitigation results?
- What other considerations than cost-effectiveness should influence decision-making about how to direct mitigation support?
- What eligibility criteria and priorities for spending should guide decisions on where to direct mitigation support?

Eligibility and spending criteria : examples

- OECD DAC guidance;
 - ◆ strategic environmental assessment
 - ◆ forthcoming guidance on climate change adaptation
- GEF, the Climate Technology Fund eligibility and guidance for prioritization of spending

Minimum eligibility criteria

- Existence of a national GHG mitigation strategy
- Internationally harmonised national GHG inventory data/documentation of past emission trends
- Demonstration of potential of the mitigation project/strategy
- Consistency of the mitigation strategy with relevant national development plans
- Ability to leverage finance toward GHG friendly investments



International Carbon Market Access

Public/private Partnerships &/or Public Support Alone

Support: level & type

None

Autonomous, win-win action: mitigation as co-benefit

Mitigation support for eligible actions:
 Build capacity, R&D & Other technology support,
 Domestic policy framework, Institutional reform,
 Prepare low-C strategy, mitigation plans & policy, MRV capacity,
 Other market readiness

Domestic mitigation strategies, integrated national policy frameworks & access to carbon markets:
 Mix of domestic & foreign finance public & private support

Enabling environment for investment as a foundation for mitigation

Low

Level of Mitigation Efforts

High



Concluding remarks

- Agreement on the broad lines of a linking framework (goals, rules for participation, operational guidance)
- Importance of advancing MRV framework of both actions and support by COP-15



Thank you !

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