

## **Enhancing the role of renewable energy programmatic approaches in the implementation of NAMAs**

Side-Event at the 18th Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC, Doha

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Date:	November 29 <sup>th</sup> 2012
Location:	Room Lefkosia, EU-Pavilion
Time:	10:30 – 12:30 (GMT+3)

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Over the past five years, increasing attention has focused upon a promising new instrument to reduce carbon emissions in developing countries - one which does not attempt to impose a one-size fits all solution, but which takes advantage of national-led initiatives tailored to each country's specific needs.

This instrument is called 'Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions', or NAMAs, and is driven by the conviction that appropriate government policies and activities can mobilise public and private investment in low-carbon development. NAMAs vary considerably in scope – ranging from large-scale initiatives costing tens of millions of dollars, to single pilot projects. They might be financed domestically, or internationally. But they all share the same objective: overcoming barriers to a significant and measurable reduction in CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, country by country, with global impact.

NAMAs have raised some important questions, which still need to be addressed. Is their voluntary, diverse nature sufficient to tackle a global problem like climate change? Can they be translated into practical initiatives that operate at scale? Despite these concerns, NAMAs continue to gain momentum, and by mid-2012, more than 50 countries have proposed activities under the UNFCCC.

IRENA has published a report, "IRENA Handbook on Renewable Energy Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs) for Project Developers and Policy Makers", that demonstrates how NAMAs can promote renewable energy in developing countries by facilitating the removal of barriers that typically prevent the introduction of renewable energy technologies. Three case studies included in the Handbook illustrate the potential role of RE NAMAs in countries of varying condition; namely Peru, Kenya and Grenada. The analysis assesses the RE-specific barriers for each country and the role of NAMAs in helping to overcome them.

The objective of this side event is to increase awareness on the programmatic approach for scaling up renewables and how to address this when drafting the NAMAs.

Time	Title	Speaker
10:30-10:40	Welcome Remarks	<b>Ana Fornells</b> , Coordinator for International Affairs, Spanish Office of Climate Change IRENA representative
10:40-10:55	Programmatic Approach for Scaling up Renewables	<b>Hugo Lucas</b> , Director of Policy Advisory Services and Capacity Building, IRENA
10:55-11:15	IRENA Handbook on RE NAMAs	<b>Rabia Ferroukhi</b> , Senior Programme Officer, Policy Advice, IRENA <b>Axel Michaelowa</b> , Senior Founding Partner, Perspectives
11:15-11:30	Progress on NAMAs at UNFCCC	<b>William Kojo Agyemang-Bonsu</b> , Manager, Non-Annex I (NAI) Support; Mitigation, Data and Analysis (MDA), UNFCCC
11:30-11:45	Wedging the Gap	<b>Niklas Höhne</b> , Director, Energy and Climate Change, Ecofys Germany
11:45-12:25	Panel discussion on the role of NAMAs in promoting RE projects, policies and programmes	<b>Eduardo Durand López Hurtado</b> , Director General for Climate Change, Desertification and Water Resources, Ministry of Environment, <b>Peru</b>
		<b>Hugh Sealy</b> , Associate Professor, St. George's University, <b>Grenada</b>
		<b>John Christensen</b> , Head of UNEP Risø Centre, Technical University of Denmark
		Moderator: <b>Hugo Lucas</b> Director of Policy Advisory Services and Capacity Building, IRENA
12:25-12:30	Closing remarks	IRENA representative