

A photograph of several white wind turbines against a blue sky with scattered white clouds. The turbines are positioned on the left side of the slide, with one in the foreground and others receding into the distance.

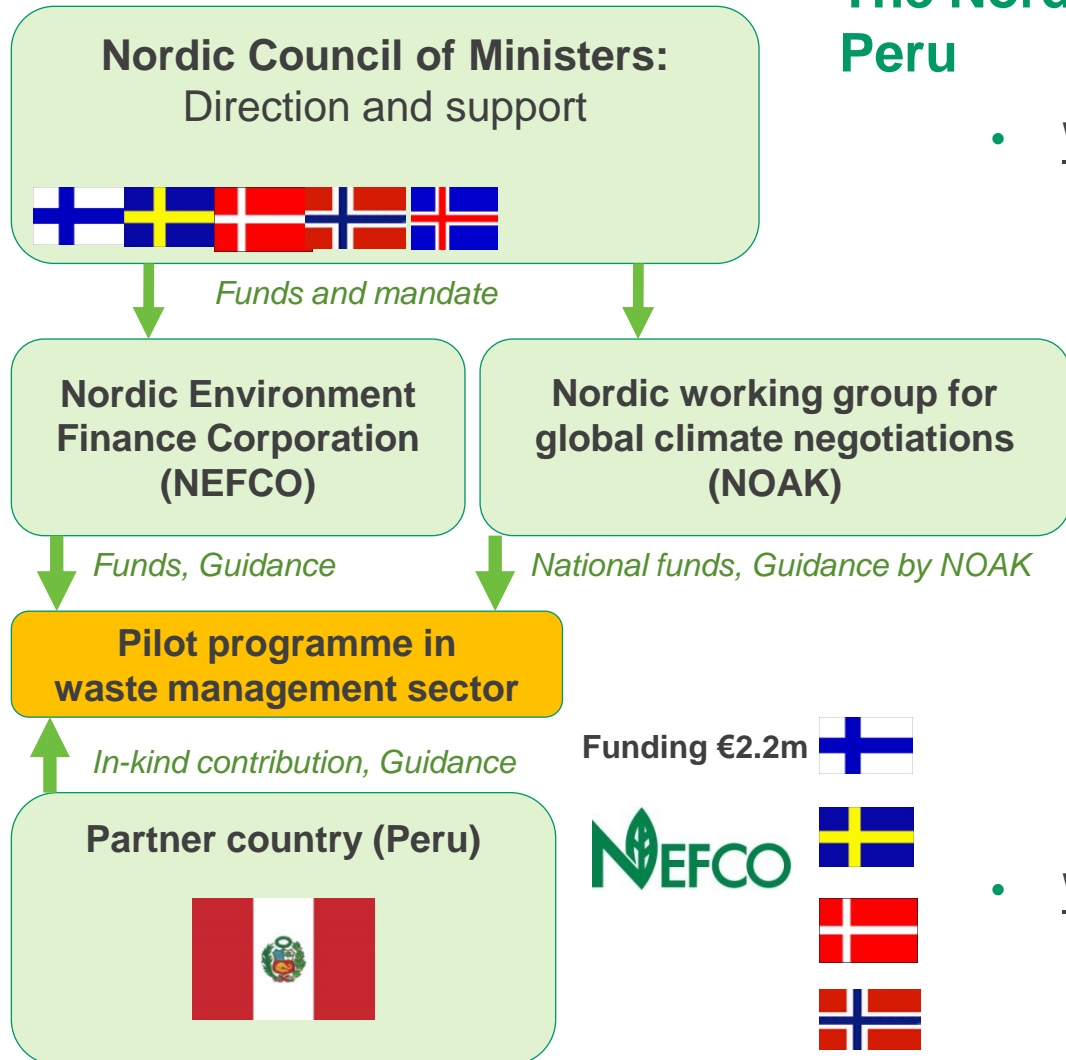
# PoAs and National Action Plans for Developing Countries

IETA Side Event, 8th December 2011  
Durban, South Africa

## PoAs and NAMAs

- Some benefits of NAMAs :
  - enable at scale emission reductions in developing countries
  - outside the scope of KP discussions
  - can overcome the geographic, technology and sectoral constraints of the CDM, e.g. Africa, transport, agriculture
  - however best suited for the largest emitters, advanced in terms of policies and measures e.g Chinese ETS, Indian PAT etc
- We are still at an early stage of the development of NAMAs, and hence we need as much "learning by doing" as possible
  - PoAs can help with issues relating to operational design elements, baseline setting and MRV
  - lessons learnt feed back into operational rules for NAMAs

## The Nordic Partnership Initiative in Peru



- We aim at:
  - **learning in practice** how broad and up-scaled support can effectively be matched with comprehensive host country mitigation plans
  - **piloting NAMAs** in selected broad sectors of the economy with a subcomponent of **testing design of new market-based mechanisms**
  - providing **useful input to UNFCCC negotiations**
  - **encouraging others** to take similar actions
- We do *not* aim at:
  - developing or replacing CDM projects
  - purchasing credits

- Options to scale up PoAs as outlined by South Pole/BMU in renewable energy, energy efficiency
- New NAMA designs taking the best of the PoA and CDM design elements as "building blocks"
- Much may be academic unless PoA is fully functioning and there are credits flowing – considered "risky" by many investors
- Key to have correct political and regulatory conditions in host country
- Risks
  - successful implementation will require institutional capacity to introduce domestic policy measures, may focus on advanced emerging markets
  - No obvious ways of harnessing private sector capacity and financial resources (green bonds, managed funds)
  - Private sector role needs to be defined by the host countries

# Contact

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