

Balkan Regional Seminar on Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions"
4. and 5. February 2013

**"Presentation of NAMAs from the Region Countries"
Experiences from Bosnia and Herzegovina**

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Introduction

Bosnia and Herzegovina became a party to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change on December 6, 2000, and ratified the Kyoto protocol on April 16, 2007.

The work on preparation of the INC started in 2008, and has been finalized in October 2009, while the preparatory work on Second national communication (SNC) started in 2010, and the draft document is finalized.

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Introduction

Relying on its own capacities, the country made significant efforts to initiate and continue its work on preparation of national communications, since 2004 when it became eligible for GEF financial support.

The GEF then approved funding through UNDP to finance preparation of the document: "Self assessment for preparation of a Project Proposal for Preparation of Initial National communication of BIH to the UNFCCC".

This project has supported establishment of the ad-hoc technical bodies : BIH Climate Change Committee (32 experts) the Sub-committee for climate change, (10 members from the competent ministries), and the Technical Secretariat (5 members), that jointly with the ESC and a UNFCCC FP for BIH have prepared Project proposal for the INC to which GEF has approved financing in 2007 (405.000 USD)

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Introduction

Project proposal for the SNC was prepared by the local expert team, and approved in 2010 (USD 500.000)

For providing additional strategic documents (LEDS and NAS), additional financial support of cca. USD 150.000 were approved from UNDP and country contributions

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Key Outcomes

In parallel with developing SNC, BiH has drafted joint low-carbon development (LEDS) and adaptation (NAS) strategy, with financial support from GEF/administered by UNDP.

By joining strategic frameworks for mitigation and adaptation with the SNC, the country made certain steps ahead in meeting mitigation as well as biannual reporting obligations of Non Annex I parties, as proposed by Ball action Plan and Copenhagen agreement

It is expected that both **Planned outputs and activities for delivering the Adaptation Strategy as well as proposed NAMAs** resulting from the emission reduction strategy jointly with the appropriate system of Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV), will allow access to the fast-start financing as well as long-term financing of climate change activities

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Key Challenges

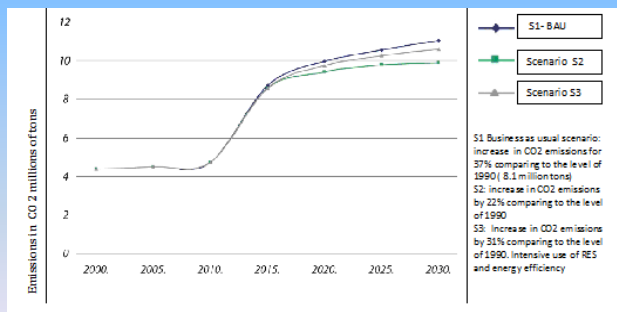
Key challenges encountered in the NC, regarding mobilizing financial resources through the NC may be summarized as following:

- institutional/capacity related challenges:** Insufficient coordination between competent institutions, need for establishment of better connections between governments and researchers, non-existence of the government institutions capable of fiduciary functions (procurement etc.)
- GHG data and projections:** poor GHG data availability because of lack of monitoring and annual emission data collection. Due to traditional coal based power production, emissions will increase (fig.1)
- a roadmap to EU:** two major areas of uncertainty: pace of public administration reform and approximation of the legislation with the EU *acquis communautaire*.

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Key Challenges

The amount of lignite based power generation increases nearly constantly. In case that all planned thermal power plants are built, the current installed capacity of 1.765 MW will be replaced by 3.200 MW, increasing the total emissions by 4,85 Mt CO₂ annually even with an improvement of efficiency from 30 to 40 %.



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Recommendations or approach used to address identified challenges

A) Capacity building

- technical capacity building will have to continue in order to achieve GHG emission reduction measures.
- implementation framework for the future NC's and implementation of LEDS strategy, may be directed to (i) providing the necessary capacity building and coordination of institutions or (ii) developing NAMAs as much as possible in such a way that they will not critically depend on the government institutions.

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Recommendations or approach used to address identified challenges

B) Mitigation measures

due to uncertainty related to the GHG availability, it is difficult to set out clear mitigation objective in terms of quantitative emission reductions compared to the base year 1990.

In accordance with the SNC, areas with the largest potential for qualitative mitigation actions are electricity production, energy efficiency in buildings, heating and transport, and to the certain extent waste management, forestry and agriculture, taking into consideration the following criteria:

- a) Ensuring Co – benefits (poverty alleviation, meeting EU standards),
- b) Ensuring Cost effectiveness
- c) Availability of private capital or international funding for investment, and
- d) Absence of institutional and/or administrative barriers

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NAMAs

According to their characteristics they should be divided into:

- Unilateral NAMAs – policies and actions that BiH will implement on its own and do not require international assistance
- Donor assisted NAMAs – measures and projects for which BiH will seek support of other UNFCCC parties and will be subject to MRV
- Creditable NAMAs – not yet formally agreed for the period 2012 – 2020, these would be projects that generate emission reduction credits that can be traded in the international carbon market (e. g. CDM), attracting private investment or investment under flexible mechanisms.

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Challenges and coping mechanisms

Key identified Challenges	Coping mechanisms/Solutions
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Institutional and capacity limitations 2. GHG availability 3. EU accession roadmap 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Setting up operational structure that allows effective work on NC preparation and designing project proposals to address key weaknesses. It is important to continue capacity building activities and maintain country ownership of NCs 2. Improve projection technologies, improve data collection on transport and building heating systems, work on technical capacity improvement 3. Setting up achievable and realistic timeframe for taking up low-carbon activities, with improved attraction of investments in energy efficiency in buildings, sustainable transport, new generation of thermal power plants and renewable energy sources for both heating and electricity production.

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Overview of proposed NAMAs

Specific objective	Action	Est. emission reduction (Mt CO ₂ eq/a)
Capacity building		
Build the institutional and professional capacity for implementation, monitoring, reporting, and verification of the strategy, the mitigation actions and for managing the process of EU accession and change of status under UNFCCC (to Annex I) by 2025.	Capacity building for country and entity level authorities responsible for various aspects of climate change mitigation policy, including establishing annual emission statistics.	Enabling activity
Transpose and implement the EU <i>Acquis Communautaire</i> in the fields of climate change, energy efficiency and environment by 2020.	Capacity building in EU climate, energy efficiency and environmental policy at all levels. Establishing the country framework for EU ETS.	Enabling activity Enabling activity
Implement at least 10 supported and/or credited NAMAs by 2025.	Designating, strengthening and operation of designated country authorities for the management of NAMAs.	Enabling activity

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Overview of proposed NAMAs

Specific objective	Action	Est. emission reduction (Mt CO ₂ eq/a)
Electricity generation		
Improve the efficiency of energy generation in all coal-fired power plants to at least 40% by 2025.	Replacement of existing coal-fired power plants with new more efficient ones.	6.5
	Installation of equipment for methane combustion and energy co-generation in underground coal mines.	0.15
Install 150 MW new capacity for electricity generation using hydropower and wind.	Use of renewable energy potential for electricity generation.	> 0.26

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Overview of proposed NAMAs

Specific objective	Action	Est. emission reduction (Mt CO ₂ eq/a)
Buildings		
Reduce average heating demand of housing from over 200 kWh/m²a to 100 kWh/m²a by 2025.	Transposition and implementation of the 2010 EU Directive on energy performance of buildings and training of professionals in the construction sector for the application of new legislation and the principles of designing energy-efficient and 'green' buildings.	0.21
	'Green' public procurement in buildings.	0.21
	New act on management and maintenance of multi-residential buildings. Support to completing unfinished housing (initially refugees and internally displaced persons).	

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Overview of proposed NAMAs

Specific objective	Action	Est. emission reduction (Mt CO ₂ eq/a)
District heating		
Phase out fuel oil and coal for home and district heating and replace them with energy efficiency gains, biomass, thermo solar, geothermal and electricity by 2020.	Law on production, distribution and supply of thermal energy.	6.5
	Use of biomass (wood waste) in distributed co-generation plants (including Livno, Gradiška and Prijedor).	0.15
Introduce individual metering for heat consumption in all district heating systems by 2020.	Installation of individual heat metres in multi-residential buildings and creation of the conditions for payment based on actual consumption of heat.	> 0.26
Transport		
Reduce transport emissions by 10% in relation to the 'take no action' scenario by 2025.	Railroad transportation: Improvement and promotion (RATIP).	
	Public transport: Introduction and improvement (PUTII).	
	Promotion of Car-sharing (PRO-CASH)	
	Urban planning in terms of transportation (UPIIT).	

Lessons Learned

- There are number of specific mitigation objectives, that have been identified in the INC and SNC, and their implementation should continue.
- Certain level of future growth of emissions is inevitable, but it is more socially and economically desirable to move towards to more sustainable patterns of production, consumption and lifestyle rather than just copying the already obsolete patterns of the EU of the past decades
- Non-annex I status of the country requires clear strategy goals and concrete actions in setting reduction targets by the time of EU membership

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Lessons Learned

Through implementation of LEDS and NAS strategies, the country will take steps in mobilising different forms of international investment in energy efficiency in:
buildings, sustainable transport, new generation of thermal power plants and renewable energy sources for both heating and electricity production.

Those strategies will include well defined action plans for implementation, in accordance with the implementation circumstances and the formerly established framework CCAP.

It is very important to continue mobilizing financial resources through NCs process

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Next steps

Establishing a working system of monitoring emissions and mitigation actions, as well as of evaluating and adjusting mitigation measures, is one of the first priorities of the Low carbon development Strategy, aimed to attract any funding for the NAMAs

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Next steps

In addition to NAMAs, UNFCCC Focal point jointly with other relevant institutions for UNFCCC, needs to initiate preparation of the following projects, for which financial sources should be mobilized:

- Creation of the national inventory system and estimations of changes of the GHG emission at the level of the enterprises, entities and the whole country;
- Initiation of the national Programme and projects for capacity building under the Programme of the World Meteorological Organization, in the fields of climate monitoring and climate extreme detection, early warning and forecasting, as well as climate data construction and management, using advanced methods and technologies
- Initiation of the projects with financial support of the GEF in the climate change focal area, regarding the energy efficiency and energy conservation, promoting the adoption of renewable energy, and promoting environmentally sustainable transport

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Thank you for attention!!!

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