



The UNFCCC NAMA Registry

Fact sheet # 3

June 2015

Background

Nationally appropriate mitigation actions (NAMAs) refer to any government-led action that reduces emissions in developing countries and is prepared in the context of sustainable development. NAMAs may take various forms, ranging from smaller individual projects to national/sectoral policies, programmes or strategies, to national/sectoral goals. Many developing countries have demonstrated leadership and rapid progress in designing and implementing NAMAs, with some NAMAs already receiving international support for their design and implementation. NAMAs, which are voluntary actions taken by developing countries and do not represent any legal obligations under the UNFCCC, can be broadly defined in two contexts:

1. NAMAs at the national level – The UN Climate Change Conference in Cancun in 2010 invited developing countries to voluntarily inform the Conference of Parties (COP) of their intention to implement NAMAs aimed at achieving deviation from business-as-usual emissions by 2020. In response to this invitation, 57 countries, as well as the African Group, have communicated their NAMAs.

2. Individual NAMAs that feed into national-level NAMAs – These NAMAs refer to detailed actions or groups of actions, ranging from projects to sectoral programmes or policies, designed to help a country meet its mitigation objectives within the context of its national development goals. As for example, NAMAs that have been recorded in the NAMA Registry belong to this category.

The UNFCCC NAMA Registry

The [UNFCCC NAMA Registry](#) is a public online platform, developed by the UNFCCC Secretariat in 2013, which aims to expedite implementation of actions to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in developing countries. It was established to meet three basic objectives: to provide a platform for recognizing domestically supported NAMAs; to record NAMAs seeking international support and the support available for them; and to facilitate the matching of NAMAs with support.

Important dates and decisions related to NAMAs and the Registry

2007: COP 13: NAMA concept is introduced as: “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.”

2010: COP 16: Decision to set up a registry to: record NAMAs seeking international support; facilitate the matching of finance, technology and capacity-building support with these actions; and recognize other NAMAs. In addition, Parties agreed that developing countries may undertake NAMAs to reduce their GHG emissions compared to a reference scenario (“business as usual” – BAU) by 2020.

2011: COP 17: Agreement on the establishment of an official NAMA Registry as a dynamic platform managed by the UNFCCC Secretariat where countries are invited to: voluntarily submit information on NAMAs seeking international support; facilitate the matching of financial, technological and capacity-building support for these actions; and track and recognize any further NAMAs conducted at the national and/or regional levels.

2012: COP 18: Establishment of a two-year work programme to further the understanding of the diversity of NAMAs. This programme considered: a) assumptions and methodologies; b) needs for financial, technology and capacity-building support, as well as support available and provided, access modalities and related experience gained; and c) the extent of matching mitigation actions with support under the Registry.

August 2012: Creation of an interim website to enable Parties to submit information on NAMAs and support for them.

April 2013: Fully functional prototype of the Registry made available to Parties for use.

October 2013: Web-based Registry made public for use.

The Registry's workflow

Although any user interested in the Registry may browse it for information, countries and entities can submit information on their NAMAs and support to the Registry after obtaining required access to create entries. To facilitate effective use of the Registry, the UNFCCC Secretariat has identified, categorized and provided three types of access rights as presented in Figure 1.

All non-Annex I developing country Parties are invited and eligible to receive one set of **NAMA approver** access rights to the Registry. The NAMA approver then has full control over the NAMAs his/her country wants to add to the Registry. This role could be granted, for example, to the UNFCCC focal point, the designated national authority, the lead climate change agency or others, as decided by the Party.

NAMA developer access rights are granted by a respective national NAMA approver via the Registry. No limit exists regarding how many NAMA developer access rights can be generated for a given country. Domestically, NAMA developer access rights can be devolved to subordinated entities, such as project developers, representatives of government agencies, private companies or others, as decided by the Party.

Support editor access rights to create a Registry entry are granted to any organization (public or private) that has a programme to support NAMAs. This may include representatives from ministries,

bilateral cooperation agencies, multilateral organizations, multilateral and regional development banks, private and public banks and funds, and foundations, to name a few.

In order to collect all available information, the Registry provides templates for both *NAMA concepts* (NAMAs seeking support for preparation) and *NAMA proposals* (NAMAs seeking support for implementation). These templates should be filled with as much information as possible, including NAMA descriptions, cost estimates, required support and estimated GHG reductions. The more information submitted for a NAMA and the more detailed the early planning is, the higher the chance for a successful match. Consequently, a template for *NAMA support* is made available for interested entities and Parties to specify the scale and scope of support, selection criteria and individual funding policies.

After an entry has been submitted, the Registry works mainly as a repository for NAMAs seeking support and available support. Once a support entity has identified a fitting NAMA proposal, both Parties must negotiate the type and amount of support. A successful match should then be recorded in the Registry (see Figure 2).

Figure 2 illustrates an ideal workflow with a successful matching. For a more detailed overview of the user's role and more specific details on the Registry's workflow, see the official [FAQ](#) and the [User's Manual](#) available on the [UNFCCC website](#).

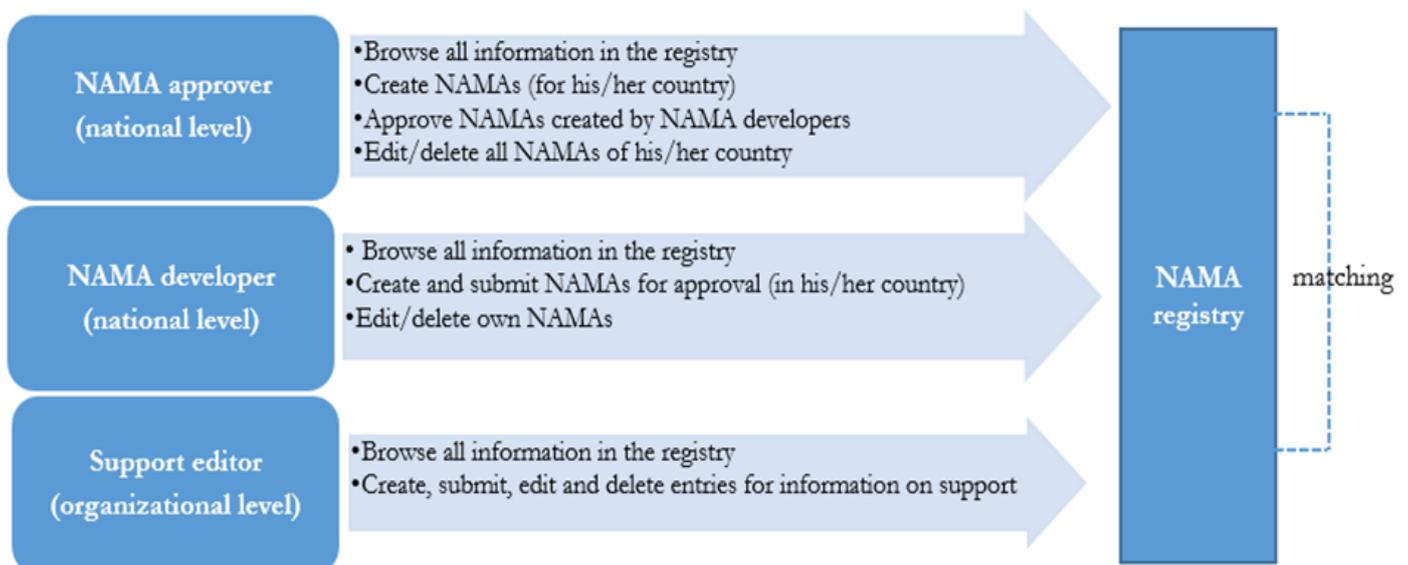


Figure 1: NAMA Registry user's role

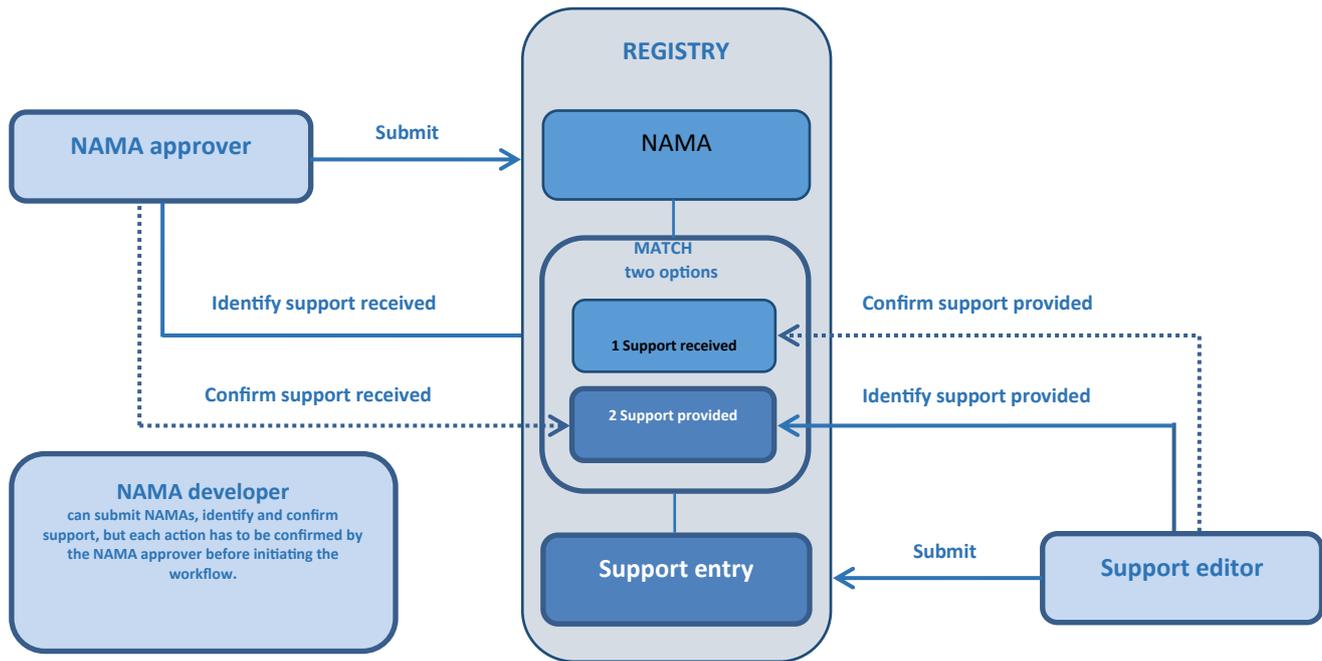


Figure 2: NAMA Registry's workflow

The Registry in numbers

Since its launch, the Registry's number of users and entries has continuously grown. As of May 2015, a total of 115 access rights had been distributed, compared with 87 in 2013 (Figure 3). Eighty-eight NAMAs were recorded, representing a 120% increase against the year 2013 (40 NAMA entries). On the other side, 15 support entities recorded potential support for NAMAs, compared with four entities in 2013. The Registry also recorded nine entries on the matching of NAMAs with sources of support, compared with no entries in the year 2013. Table 1 provides a summary of support available and/or provided to the NAMAs.

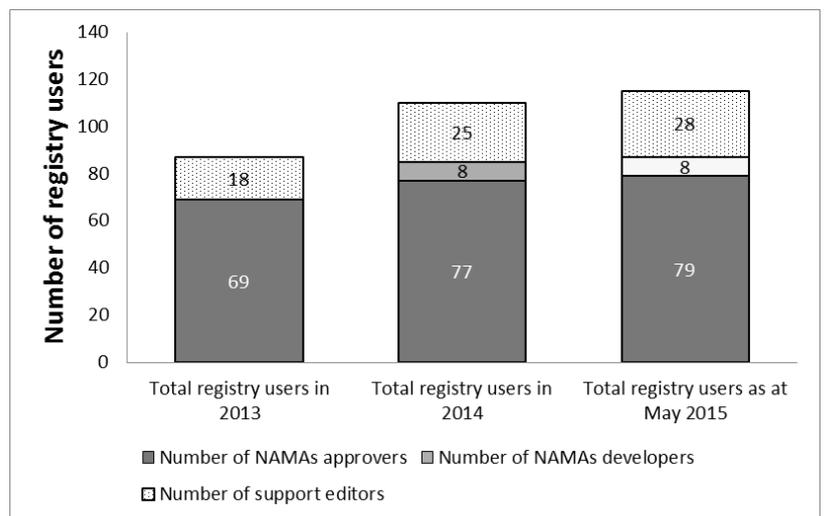


Figure 3 : NAMA Registry users

Benefits of participating in the Registry

Despite the voluntary nature of the Registry, Parties and entities have realized its potential and usefulness for:

- Sharing best practices, technical tools and knowledge for designing and implementing NAMAs;
- Acquiring official and authentic information, data and knowledge on NAMAs, and support available for them;
- Gaining visibility and recognition as global climate leaders for taking climate actions on the ground and providing support for such actions;
- Enhancing transparency of mitigation actions and international support for them; and
- Identifying mitigation potential, constraints and gaps, and required support in developing countries.

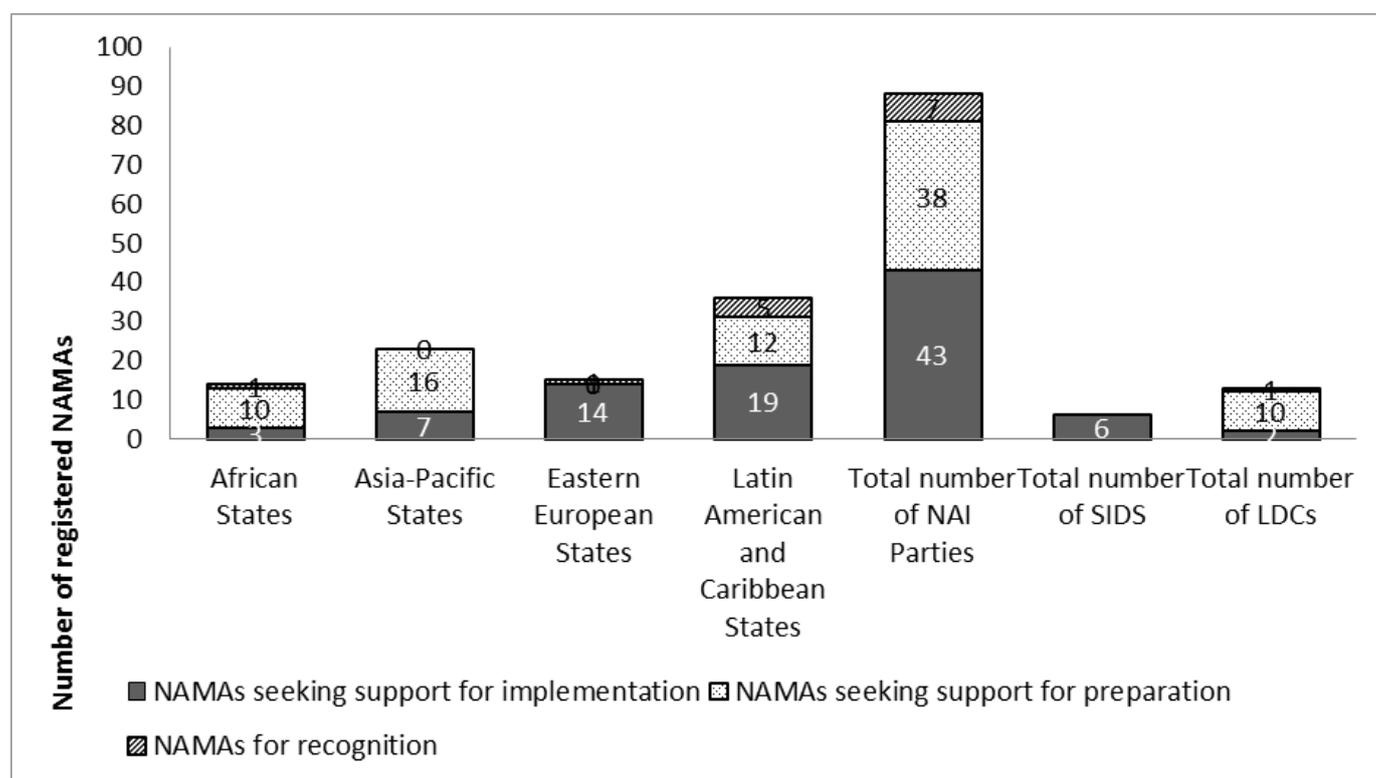


Figure 3 : Distribution of NAMAs categories by UNFCCC regional group

Table 1: Support sources in the registry and successful matches

Sources of support	Origin	Support available and/or provided
Climate-related ODA funding	Germany	Grants and concessional loans for the preparation of NAMAs in all countries
International Climate Initiative	Germany	Grants and loans for the preparation of NAMAs in all countries
NAMA Facility	Germany/ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Grants and concessional loans for the implementation of NAMAs in all countries Support provided to: Colombia TOD NAMA (NS-127)
Global Environment Facility Trust Fund	International	Grants for the preparation and implementation of NAMAs in all countries Support provided to: NAMAs for low-carbon, end-use sectors in Azerbaijan (NS-95); and NAMAs for low-carbon urban development in Kazakhstan (NS-124)
EU-Africa Infrastructure Trust Fund	12 EU countries	Grants, guarantees and equity for the preparation of NAMAs in Eastern European, Middle Eastern and North African countries
Neighbourhood Investment Facility	EU	Grants, guarantees and equity for the preparation of NAMAs in Eastern European and North African countries

Table 1: Support sources in the Registry and successful matches (contd.)

Sources of support	Origin	Support available and/or provided
Latin American Investment Facility	EU	Grants and loans for the implementation of NAMAs in Latin American and Caribbean countries
Austrian NAMA Initiative	Austria	Grants and carbon finance for the preparation of NAMAs in African States, least developed countries (LDCs) and small island developing States (SIDS)
Support for activities related to the sustainable management of forests	Austria	Grants for the implementation of NAMAs in the Caucasus region Support provided to: Adaptive Sustainable Forest Management in the Boijomi-Bakuriani Forest District, Georgia (NS-85)
ODA for climate change measures	Japan	Grants, concessional loans and technical assistance for the preparation of NAMAs in all countries Support provided for the: expansion of an existing heating network in Valjevo, Serbia (NS-31); introduction of a metering system in Serbia and billing on the basis of measured consumption in district heating systems (NS-32); and use of solar energy for domestic hot water production in the “Cerak” heat plant in Belgrade (NS-33).
Inter-American Development Bank support for the design, development and implementation of NAMAs in the Latin America and the Caribbean	Regional	Grants, loans and guarantees for the preparation of NAMAs in Latin American and Caribbean countries and SIDS Support provided to: Low Carbon Coffee NAMA in Costa Rica (NS 72)
Spanish NAMA Platform	Spain	Loans, guarantees, equity and carbon finance for the preparation of NAMAs in all countries Support provided to: High Integration Program of Wind Energy in Uruguay (NS-4)
FAOSTAT Emissions Database	Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN	Capacity-building and technical support for the preparation of NAMAs in all countries in the agriculture and forestry sectors
NEFCO Carbon Finance and Funds	Nordic Environment Finance Corporation	Grants and carbon finance for the preparation of NAMAs in Asia and the Pacific, and in Latin America and the Caribbean
UNDP MDG Carbon	AusAid	Grants for countries in Africa and the Asia-Pacific region, especially LDCs and SIDS

The way forward

The UNFCCC Secretariat will continue to raise awareness about the NAMA Registry in order to: increase its use; encourage and support users to ensure that their entries are accurate, complete and up to date; and reach out to potential providers of support. The promising NAMAs recorded in the Registry will be promoted through various communication channels, including NAMA news, NAMA profiles and social media to increase the probability for receiving international support.

The Secretariat will also continue to organize NAMA Marketplace sessions at various events to provide countries with a platform to present their NAMAs to a panel of public and private sector representatives with the intention of receiving feedback and establishing collaborations with potential support agencies.

The Secretariat will ensure that the Registry is operating in accordance with the best technical standards and that users receive the support they need to record and access information in the Registry. The experience gained and user feedback received during the Registry's operation will be used to further improve the Registry to make it even more user friendly. The Secretariat, therefore, encourages users to continue providing their suggestions and feedback in this regard. The Secretariat will also capitalize on all available forums and avenues to: gather feedback and suggestions from Parties and entities in a continuous manner; improve the Registry; and diversify its role in the long run.

The Registry should definitely remain a key platform for sharing information on NAMAs and support avail-

able for them, and for matching NAMAs with support. In addition to this, the Registry, in the long run, can take on the following roles:

- Record necessary data and information with a view to improving emissions statistics and projections for countries;
- Provide a pool of best practices on designing and implementing mitigation actions for sharing among countries, and for illustrating what works in terms of investment and support;
- Provide a “one-stop shop” for accessing tools, methodologies, data and knowledge relevant to designing and implementing NAMAs;
- Act as a reporting tool to highlight the implementation status of various NAMAs and their associated ex-post impacts, ranging from emission reductions to sustainable development benefits;
- Can be used by the financial mechanism under the UNFCCC, as well as by national and international support agencies, as their official submission portal for NAMAs seeking support from them, as well as a platform to showcase their available support;
- Provide a platform for official tracking concrete climate actions on the ground (GHG emission reduction targets/achievements) and associated support needs for developing country Parties under the new 2015 climate agreement; and
- Showcase and track international support committed and/or offered for mitigation actions in developing countries under the new 2015 climate agreement.

This factsheet is produced by the NAMA and Registry Unit of the Non-Annex I Support Sub-Programme of the Mitigation, Data and Analysis Programme (MDA) of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Secretariat. This factsheet provides an overview of the NAMA Registry, its functionality and achievements thus far. For any queries or assistance related to the NAMA Registry, please contact: NAMA-registry@unfccc.int or NAMA-support@unfccc.int

To read more stories about how developing countries, often with international support, are lowering global emissions, creating jobs, improving living conditions and preparing for a low-emissions world, please visit:

<http://www4.unfccc.int/sites/nama/SitePages/Home.aspx>

<http://namanews.org/news/>

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