

# AD HOC WORKING GROUP ON LONG-TERM COOPERATIVE ACTION UNDER THE CONVENTION

Bangkok, 30 August – 5 September 2012

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## INFORMAL SUMMARY OF THE AWG-LCA WORKSHOP

**In-session workshop to further the understanding of the diversity of nationally appropriate mitigation actions by developing country Parties, underlying assumptions, and any support needed for the implementation of these actions**

**Summary by the Facilitator of the workshop on substantive issues raised by participants**

**Version of 4 September 2012 @ 15:30**

**Presentations were made by** Australia, European Union, Indonesia, Japan, Maldives, Mali, Mexico, Philippines, South Africa, and Uruguay.

**Panel 1: Underlying assumptions and methodologies, sectors and gases covered, GWPs values used and estimated mitigation outcomes**

- Assumptions:
  - NAMAs are nationally appropriate, diverse, developed in the context of national development objectives. They should contribute to national sustainable development and to global emission reductions;
  - Finance, technology and capacity building support should be available for the preparation and implementation of NAMAs, including for the setting up of national measurement, reporting and verification systems. Support could come from domestic or international and public or private sources;
  - Developing country Parties have committed to implementing actions and not to their outcomes. In this context, Parties may use a range of indicators of implementation and sustainable development. Nonetheless Parties may also report on estimated mitigation outcomes;
  - Crediting NAMAs would require a strong and stable market that generates demand.
- Methodological challenges
  - Lack of reliable data and easy access to it;
  - Development of national baseline scenarios as a basis for identifying mitigation actions. Some countries have set up national working groups to develop baselines.
  - Lack of resources and institutional and human capacity for the selection of mitigation actions, and their integration into broader national objectives and development plans.
  - Establishment of effective and efficient financial schemes;
  - Conduct of stakeholder consultations;
  - Definition of boundaries and addressing leakage;

- Understanding and eliminating barriers to implement NAMAs;
- High costs envisaged in setting up robust MRV systems;
- Understanding the accuracy of business as usual scenarios– This could be addressed through solid MRV systems;
- The CDM provides a source of methodologies and learning; however, its project-based focus limits its application. Parties therefore could initially focus on domestically developed methodologies, which are in line with broader internationally accepted guidelines.

**Panel 2: Support needs**

- Collaboration among countries through bilateral and multilateral channels is ongoing in support of the design and/or strengthening of national institutional frameworks for the identification, preparation and implementation of NAMAs;
- Countries are using domestic resources to design and implement NAMAs but international support is needed;
- The registry could facilitate matching of NAMAs seeking support with support available. Modalities for facilitation of support through the registry would need to be operationalized;
- Readiness activities and conducive investment frameworks will be crucial to enhance implementation;
- Public finance for investment is limited, however it has potential to leverage private sector funding to the scale needed;
- Absorptive capacity of countries should be considered when assessing financial needs for NAMAs.

○ **Next steps**

- Clarifying the diversity of NAMAs remains an important task. The biennial update reports and the international consultation and analysis could be channels to continue this process;
- The Subsidiary bodies could provide a technical space for further clarification of diversity of NAMAs before the biennial update reports and international consultations and analysis processes start;
- The SBSTA could discuss approaches for the information to be submitted for different types of NAMAs;
- The secretariat could compile all the information communicated on NAMAs, including submission by Parties and presentations made during workshops;
- Activities to build the capacity of countries could include the development of a handbook on preparation and implementation of NAMAs, and the organisation of regional capacity building workshops;
- The Registry has the potential to streamline the process of submission of information on NAMAs and support, and hence, Parties should actively engage in making it a success.