

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 Chair of the workshop

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Presentations were made by Alliance of Small Island States, Bangladesh, Brazil, Chile, China, Gambia, Georgia, Malawi, Mexico, Republic of Korea, European Union and the Climate Action Network, International.

Substantive points raised included:

- Presentation on a wide range of nationally appropriate mitigation actions (NAMAs), including the following:
 - Goals at the national level, programmes in one or more sectors and specific projects including those at the community level;
 - NAMAs covering different greenhouse gases, carbon dioxide being the most common;
 - NAMAs at different stages of development, some in the initial stages of planning; some in the final stage of development and ready to seek support for their implementation; and others already being implemented;
 - Some NAMAs seeking international support for implementation while others being implemented with domestic resources.
- NAMAs being implemented by developing country Parties are already contributing significantly in decreasing their emissions from business as usual scenarios;
- NAMAs are being prepared and implemented in the context of wider national action plans and development strategies and multi-stakeholder, participative process-based approaches used in developing action plans;
- Institutional arrangements and other instruments, including funds have been put in place to facilitate the implementation of NAMAs;
- Different approaches to measurement, reporting and verification (MRV) of NAMAs used are as follows:
 - A robust MRV system to assess the implementation of an emissions trading scheme;
 - A system to assess the achievement of a national goal on an annual basis in order to determine whether new policies and measures are needed to achieve that goal.

- Use of methodologies developed for the clean development mechanism (CDM) in the absence of guidelines for MRV of NAMAs;
- Co-benefits such as poverty alleviation, increased food security, reduced social conflict, improved air quality, conservation and enhancement of biodiversity, job creation, etc. that would result from implementation of NAMAs;
- Benefit of applying common accounting rules in facilitating transparency and the provision of support;
- Need to support and encourage developing country Parties yet to submit their NAMAs to do so;
- Opportunity for regional south–south cooperation in reducing emissions in certain sectors, such as forestry;
- Proposal to extend the mandate of the Consultative Group of Experts on National Communications from Parties not included in Annex (CGE) to provide support to developing country Parties for the preparation and presentation of NAMAs;
- The following assumptions related to NAMAs were presented:
 - NAMAs by developing country Parties are voluntary in nature, and are exempt from any legally binding obligations by developed countries;
 - They are to be implemented in accordance with the principles and provision of the Convention, particularly Article 4, paragraphs 1 and 7, Article 10, paragraph 2(a), and Article 12, paragraphs 1(b) and 4;
 - The use of the CDM is not excluded;
 - They are based on national circumstances, national strategies of sustainable development and development priorities;
 - Their implementation is contingent on the effective provision of finance, technology and capacity-building support provided by developed country Parties;
 - Detailed assumptions regarding methods and tools used;
 - Presenters also referred to methodological aspects, such as models used to estimate mitigation potential, guidelines used to estimate and report mitigation outcomes, and approaches used to develop baselines, among others.
- The following views were expressed in relation to support needs:
 - Technical, financial and institutional capacity-building support are needed to estimate mitigation outcomes; determine the reference year or level; analyse the incremental costs of investments; project greenhouse gas emissions; and develop low emission development strategies, among others;
 - Collaboration between Parties and bilateral agencies are already taking place in the development and implementation of NAMAs in developing countries;
 - Barriers to implementation such as long payback periods, a lack of local capital for long-term investments, dependence on foreign companies for the maintenance of technologies, lack of investment from the local banking sector in capital intensive projects, etc.

Suggestions for next steps include the following:

- A technical paper by the secretariat containing information on the diversity of NAMAs and the support needed for their implementation should be compiled;

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- Additional workshops to discuss the diversity of NAMAs in a structured manner, state of their implementation and development of low emission development strategies.
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