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**Report on the Latin America and Caribbean regional
workshop on promoting international collaboration to
facilitate the preparation, submission and implementation of
nationally appropriate mitigation actions**

Mexico City, 10 to 13 December 2013

Summary

This report provides a summary of the Latin America and Caribbean regional workshop on promoting international collaboration to facilitate the preparation, submission and implementation of nationally appropriate mitigation actions (NAMAs), which took place in Mexico City, Mexico, from 10 to 13 December 2013. The workshop brought together experts from the region and representatives of international organizations and aimed to facilitate the sharing of experiences, lessons learned and best practices in the process of the preparation and implementation of NAMAs. To that end, the participants engaged in in-depth discussions on the context for NAMAs, including the concept of regional NAMA; the setting up or enhancing of institutional arrangements needed to coordinate the identification, prioritization, development and implementation of NAMAs at the national level; the financial engineering, including investment approaches for leveraging financing from different sources; and the measurement, reporting and verification of NAMAs. Bilateral and multilateral agencies present at the workshop provided participants with information on their NAMA support programmes. The last day of the workshop was devoted to a discussion on implementation aspects of the NAMA registry, including submission of information to the platform. Participants were provided with an opportunity to exchange ideas and share initial experiences on the national processes put into place to approve and submit NAMAs to the registry, and to discuss the potential roles of the person/entity that approves the NAMA at the national level (the NAMA approver).

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I. Summary of the proceedings

1. The Latin America and Caribbean regional workshop on promoting international collaboration to facilitate the preparation, submission and implementation of nationally appropriate mitigation actions (NAMAs), which took place in Mexico City, Mexico, from 10 to 13 December 2013.

A. Opening of the workshop

2. Ms. Beatriz Bugeda Bernal (Mexico) gave the welcome address. She thanked the secretariat for its efforts on bringing the workshop to Mexico and stated that Mexico, as one of the countries taking the lead in the process of preparation and implementation of nationally appropriate mitigation actions (NAMAs), is happy to host the workshop. She also welcomed the participants and wished for a successful workshop.

3. Ms. Verania Chao (United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)) gave the keynote speech on behalf of Ms. Marcia De Castro (UNDP). She thanked the UNFCCC secretariat, as well as Mexico's Secretariat of Environment and Natural Resources (SEMARNAT) for organizing the workshop and for inviting UNDP Mexico to participate. She spoke briefly about UNDP's Low Emission Capacity Building (LECB)¹ programme, a global initiative to support national mitigation efforts, development of low-emission development strategies and the setting up of measurement, reporting and verification (MRV) systems. Currently twenty-five countries, including Mexico, are benefiting from the support of this four-year programme launched in January 2011. The programme aims to strengthen capacities in participating countries on NAMAs and MRV and facilitate the design and adoption of mitigation actions by selected industries. In Mexico, the LECB Programme is working with mining and chemical sectors to that end. Ms. Chao stated that work on NAMAs in Mexico has generated a great deal of interest from different stakeholders and offered to provide support to other countries in the region.

4. Mr. Claudio Forner (secretariat) gave opening remarks and outlined the objectives of the workshop. He mentioned that while the first round of regional workshops in 2012 aimed to facilitate understanding of different aspects related to NAMAs on a conceptual level, this workshop would attempt to provide countries with concrete tools to build the necessary foundations needed to develop and implement NAMAs. He added that this workshop comes at a critically important point in the context of the international negotiations under the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhance Action (ADP), with countries beginning to work on identifying their national contributions for the 2015 agreement. He further added that, as has been the practice, the secretariat will continue to involve countries in the development of the agendas of future workshops through pre-workshop surveys in order to identify capacity-building needs of countries in the region and tailor the workshops to those needs. This workshop was no exception, and he requested all participants to respond to the survey.

B. Context for nationally appropriate mitigation actions²

5. This segment of the workshop provided the context for the discussion on the preparation and implementation of NAMAs. It consisted of a presentation by a representative of the secretariat on the status of negotiations on NAMAs. This was

¹ More information is available at <www.lowemissiondevelopment.org>.

² All presentations referenced are available at <<http://unfccc.int/focus/mitigation/items/7991.php>>.

followed by a moderated discussion on the implementation of NAMA-related decisions. The last part of this segment featured presentations by representatives of various countries on the status of implementation of NAMAs and a presentation by a representative of the World Bank on the regional framework for NAMAs in the Caribbean.

6. The first presentation by a representative of the secretariat highlighted the following points:

(a) There are two channels for developing countries to engage in the NAMA process: firstly, they can engage politically by responding to an open invitation of the Conference of the Parties (COP) to submit NAMAs and secondly, they can engage technically by submitting to the registry NAMAs for recognition or NAMAs seeking support for their preparation and/or implementation;

(b) All NAMAs submitted to the secretariat have now been compiled into one document containing submissions from 55 developing countries and a joint submission from the African States on NAMAs they intend to implement;³

(c) Thirty-five per cent of developing country Parties and 27 per cent of countries in the LAC region have engaged in the political process by communicating their intention to implement a diverse range of NAMAs;

(d) To facilitate the implementation of the work programme on NAMAs under the Subsidiary Body for Implementation, the secretariat organized an in-session workshop⁴ and technical briefings⁵ at the United Nations Climate Change Conference in Warsaw, Poland, to further the understanding of the diversity of NAMAs;

(e) To facilitate the participation of countries on a technical level, the registry prototype was released in April 2013 and the fully functional registry, open to the public, was made available in October 2013.⁶

(f) The UNEP *Emissions Gap Report 2013* states that even if countries meet their pledges for emission reductions, in 2020 there are likely to be from 8 to 12 gigatonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent over the level compatible with the 2 °C goal.

(g) At the Warsaw Conference, under ADP workstream 2, Parties resolved to enhance pre-2020 ambition and ensure the highest possible mitigation efforts by all Parties. To that end, Parties that have not submitted NAMAs are encouraged to submit NAMAs that are ambitious;

(h) Under ADP workstream 1, the COP, at COP 19, invited countries to initiate domestic preparation of their contributions for the post-2020 period. Countries that are yet to submit their pre-2020 NAMA pledges could use this domestic process to also identify their pre-2020 pledge and communicate it to the secretariat.

1. Plenary discussion: implementation of decisions on NAMAs

7. The following questions were used to moderate a discussion on the implementation of decisions on NAMAs:

(a) What challenges and advantages does the concept of NAMA provide for the national sustainable development process?

³ FCCC/SBI/2013/INF.12/Rev.2.

⁴ See document FCCC/SBI/2014/INF.1 for a report on the workshop.

⁵ Presentations made during the technical briefings can be found at <<https://unfccc.int/focus/mitigation/items/7934.php>>.

⁶ The public registry is available at <<http://www4.unfccc.int/sites/nama/SitePages/Home.aspx>>.

(b) What role do NAMAs play in the mitigation efforts of Latin America and Caribbean countries?

(c) What can the secretariat and the international community do to support developing countries that have not submitted NAMAs in their preparation for submission to the secretariat?

(d) How do countries plan to move the NAMA agenda forward in the pre-2020 period?

(e) How will experiences of countries with NAMAs influence their engagement related to the post-2020 agreement?

8. Highlights of the discussion are outlined below:

(a) In Mexico and Costa Rica, both public and private sector stakeholders have showed a tremendous interest in NAMAs and have actively engaged in initiating NAMA processes nationally;

(b) NAMAs are first and foremost a vehicle for promoting sustainable development. NAMAs provide an opportunity to implement actions that contribute to emission reductions and have co-benefits;

(c) It is critical that NAMAs are aligned to national processes for low-emission development. On the other hand, NAMAs can also act as a vehicle for spurring policy development on sectoral and intersectoral levels. Mexico's housing NAMA, for example, is being used as a template/policy for sustainable housing in Mexico;

(d) With only 27 per cent of countries in the region engaged in the process of submitting NAMAs, some participants asked whether countries in the region see NAMAs as simply an obligation or burden rather than an opportunity to accelerate sustainable development;

(e) NAMAs are flexible, nationally driven and provide opportunity to identify mitigation actions with the highest mitigation potential. Early starter countries will also benefit in the context of the post-2020 climate regime as they are the most likely to have already conducted studies to identify the mitigation potential of various actions and assess what contribution they can make to global efforts to address climate change;

(f) One of the challenges related to NAMAs concerns the availability of resources to implement them. The secretariat could play a more active role in defining financing mechanisms;

(g) It is important to involve all the players at the right time. Countries should contact potential donors from the outset. Considering the extensive effort it takes to develop and design NAMAs, the effort put into design phase is wasted if there is limited support available for implementation;

(h) Some countries, for example small Caribbean island countries, lack institutional capacity to coordinate a national effort to implement NAMAs. The secretariat could strengthen a regional institute for NAMA support;

(i) Lack of data to prepare fundable NAMAs is a significant challenge for a lot of countries. South-South collaboration and international cooperation are important for addressing this issue;

(j) Clear and ambitious political commitment can provide a positive signal for the private sector to make the necessary investment. For example Costa Rica's carbon neutrality goal helped to get businesses involved;

(k) The private sector doesn't have a clear understanding of and lacks guidance on how they can engage in the NAMA preparation and implementation process. The secretariat and national governments need to play a more active role in engaging the private sector in these processes;

(l) International donors are open to supporting a wide range of NAMAs but are keen to support innovative models and actions that are replicable and provide economies of scale. Given that donors often have a policy of co-financing, recipient countries need to be open to bringing multiple donors to the table at the right time and to making some national resources available if needed.

2. Status of implementation of NAMAs

9. The World Bank Institute (WBI) gave a presentation on a "Regional NAMA Framework for Solar PV in the Caribbean". The presentation introduced a regional framework for a NAMA for solar photovoltaics, which WBI intends to pilot in the Caribbean. The framework states the need for regional NAMAs, addresses the type of business models and incentives for various stakeholders for participating in such an initiative, and identifies the steps that need to be taken before the pilot can be implemented. Key issues highlighted in the presentation are as follows:

(a) The objective of regional NAMAs (RAMAs) is to explore how NAMAs can be scaled up regionally to achieve economies of scale and lower transaction costs. This provides an opportunity, even for small countries with limited mitigation potential, to benefit from engaging in the NAMA process and potentially avoids resorting to mechanisms such as the clean development mechanism (CDM), from which countries with a limited mitigation potential and capacity have failed to fully benefit. The pilot aims to source financial, technological, institutional and legislative support from international agencies. It also hopes to provide a platform for an exchange of experiences among participating entities;

(b) The pilot has a focus on the energy sector and is targeting the Caribbean, but RAMAs could be applicable to other sectors and could be replicated in other regions of the world. The focus on energy is relevant for the Caribbean, as those countries import most of their energy. The volatility of oil prices provides great opportunity to invest in renewable energy, and the cost of renewable energy has gone down dramatically in many regions. Moreover, the Caribbean Community and Common Market sustainable road map and strategy provides a policy framework for investing in renewable energy in the region;

(c) A number of business models could be used for implementing RAMAs. Financing could include funds being channelled through a regional project developer who acts as a wholesaler or direct retailer, through a regional financial institution which administers a soft loan facility, to be accessed by project developers through national financial institutions, or directly through national financial institutions. The bottom line is that incentive schemes need to be tailored to a country's context or needs;

(d) A regional coordinating entity with the following features would be needed to successfully take this idea forward:

- (i) A regional mandate;
- (ii) Capacity to oversee MRV;
- (iii) Experience in coordinating regional projects with national subcomponents;
- (iv) Capable of developing and maintaining regional databases/registries;
- (v) Experience in interacting with development partners and international agencies.

10. As a result of the discussion initiated during the workshop about the potential of registering RAMAs in the NAMA registry, the secretariat has developed a fact sheet covering how RAMAs can be treated under the current implementation of the NAMA registry.⁷

11. The questions and answers session that followed the presentation on RAMAs involved a discussion on the importance of a political buy-in from individual countries, a sound regulatory framework that is compatible with that of participating countries, the need to address the false perception of risks associated with investing in renewable energy, the need for instruments to reduce real risks, the need to address the fear utility companies have of decentralized power generation and its impact on the grid (one idea to address this could be to have a regulatory cap on variable generation), the need to engage indigenous banks in providing financing so that they can provide financing at more competitive rates than international lending institutions, and the role of CDM regional cooperation centres in supporting the implementation of pilot RAMAs. Participants also raised the question of whether a RAMA on tourism could be developed for the Caribbean.

12. Mexico's presentation on the status of implementation of its NAMA provided an update on NAMA and climate-related policy development. Highlights of the presentation are outlined below:

(a) A climate change law has been enacted in Mexico.⁸ The national strategy for climate change (acronym in Spanish: ENCC) focuses on the period after 2020 and outlines different goals for 10, 20 and 40-year time horizons. It is aligned with the national development plan and has the following objectives for mitigation:

- (i) Accelerate energy transition towards clean energy sources;
- (ii) Reduce energy intensity through energy efficiency schemes and responsible consumption plans;
- (iii) Shift to models of sustainable cities with mobility systems, integrated waste management and low-carbon footprint buildings;
- (iv) Promote best practices in agriculture and forestry in order to increase and preserve natural carbon sinks;
- (v) Reduce emissions of short-lived climate pollutants and promote co-benefits in health and well-being;

(b) NAMAs are required to be aligned with one or more activity pillars of ENCC. To implement ENCC, a six-year action plan (2013–2018) has been developed to facilitate achievement of a medium-term goal; it covers NAMAs and is linked to the budget to ensure their implementation. The Government is also keen to leverage actions from the private sector;

(c) A national emissions registry has been set up and will contain data on direct and indirect greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reported by sources emitting more than a certain amount of GHGs. The registry will also help with complying with international reporting requirements;

(d) A domestic NAMA registry has also been developed; it currently contains 10 registered NAMAs. An additional 14 NAMAs are undergoing the process of being registered. This registry will be publicly available on the SEMARNAT website in early 2014;

⁷ Available at <https://unfccc.int/cooperation_support/nama/items/7598.php>.

⁸ More information is available at <www.encc.gob.mx>.

(e) A carbon tax on the consumption of fossil fuel has been recently approved and will go into effect in 2014;

(f) Another unique NAMA the government would like to highlight is being developed in the education sector. This NAMA doesn't have a large mitigation benefit but will have a significant benefit in terms of creating awareness among students. It entails accounting for emission reductions resulting from activities of primary and secondary schools. Some of the results are school greening and a network of schools and students participating in this programme.

13. Costa Rica presented information on the status of implementation of its NAMAs, in particular a NAMA for the coffee sector. Some of the highlights of the presentation are outlined below:

(a) In order to meet its carbon neutrality target, Costa Rica has been putting in place a national framework to facilitate action and in 2013 started issuing carbon neutrality certificates to a broad range of organizations including breweries and banks. The process of enticing organizations to go neutral was planned and executed carefully and businesses of all sizes are now participating, demonstrating that it's not about size and that it's not only about traditional green sectors;

(b) Agriculture is the second largest source of emissions in Costa Rica. NAMAs on coffee and livestock have been developed and will soon be registered in the NAMA registry. In addition, more than twenty other NAMAs are in the process of being developed, including ones in urban planning and development;

(c) Credits generated from NAMAs are going to be issued only within the country, owing to the country's carbon neutrality goal;

(d) The NAMA for the coffee sector is one of the first agriculture NAMAs and is also an example of successful international cooperation. It was one of the four projects selected to be funded through the NAMA Facility in 2013. Costa Rica prepared the NAMA for the coffee sector because agriculture is one of largest sources of emissions and because that NAMA has the potential to be replicated in other Latin America and Caribbean States where coffee is a commodity. This NAMA is also important because it entails a mitigation project with adaptation co-benefits – it also considers climate change impacts on the sector. Its co-benefits are cost savings, access to new markets, reduction of environmental impacts, etc.;

(e) The objectives of the coffee sector NAMA include:

(i) Efficient use of nitrogen fertilizers;

(ii) Efficient use of water and reduced methane emissions;

(iii) Use of by-products to generate energy for the sector;

(iv) Use of agroforestry systems to plant trees in coffee plantations so as to increase carbon fixation.

14. In this segment, the Center for Clean Air Policy (CCAP) provided information on transformational NAMAs using the example of Colombia's transit-oriented development model. Key points raised in the presentation by CCAP are the following:

(a) The following could be considered elements of a transformational NAMA:

(i) It is host country-driven and incorporates both GHG-related mitigation and sustainable development goals;

(ii) It strives to be sector-wide and national in scope, with potential for local elements;

- (iii) Policies and financial instruments are targeted to address key barriers to mitigation activities;
- (iv) Support for NAMAs should mobilize additional climate and private finance;
- (b) It is important to leverage both private sector and public sector donor funds to make NAMAs transformational in their impact;
- (c) Colombia's transit-oriented NAMA is one of the first NAMAs to be funded through the NAMA Facility. It looks at urban development in a comprehensive manner that features social inclusion as a co-benefit and demonstrates how NAMA funding can be used to leverage significantly larger amounts of funding. This model can work in any country with big cities and transport and social issues. And, of course, the project will contribute to GHG emission reductions.

3. Questions and answers

15. The questions and answers session that followed the presentations on the status of implementation of NAMAs featured discussions on:

- (a) The impact of Mexico's carbon tax on small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), whether counter-incentives have been put in place to encourage them to consume cleaner energy, and how the funds raised through the tax would be utilized. Mexico's response was that the carbon tax rate will depend on emissions from each fuel type and that the tax has been capped at 3 per cent of the cost of the fuel. Since the tax is not high, no policy has been put in place to provide support to SMEs to comply with it. Moreover, not only SMEs will need to pay the tax but everyone, including individual consumers. Nonetheless, the Institute for Energy Efficiency has existing programmes for supporting SMEs. Unfortunately no counter-incentive was put in place to promote the consumption of less polluting fuels. It was added that this is a starting point and that the country will need to build on this. With regard to the use of funds raised through the tax, the tax was approved only less than two weeks ago, and the government is still working on defining the various rules;
- (b) Why the Mexican and Colombian NAMAs were not registered in the NAMA registry.

C. Institutional arrangements

16. The section on institutional arrangements consisted of presentations by representatives of international organizations (UNDP and Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)) and country representatives (Costa Rica and Belize) on their experiences with providing supporting for setting up or enhancing institutional arrangements related to NAMAs and with setting up required NAMA-related institutions, respectively.

17. A representative of UNDP gave a presentation on UNDP's experience with supporting the setting up of institutional arrangements, with a focus on UNDP's LECB programme and lessons learned from the implementation of the programme on supporting the building of institutions. Since 2011, the LECB programme has provided assistance to twenty-five countries with establishing low-carbon trajectories for the development and implementation of sustainable mitigation measures. It is a pilot programme and can expand to support additional countries if funding is available.

18. The key messages were as follows:

- (a) It is important to align NAMAs with broader national development planning, ideally NAMAs should emerge from this and other national processes. Examples of Chile,

Colombia, Lebanon and Peru were showcased to demonstrate different approaches used in aligning NAMAs with domestic processes;

(b) The biggest barriers to setting up an institutional framework in developing countries are the following:

- (i) Lack of institutional capacity for developing NAMAs;
- (ii) No clear mandate/roles for institutions to lead on NAMAs;
- (iii) Low political and stakeholder engagement and lack of awareness;
- (iv) Lack of incentive for institutional coordination;
- (v) Inadequate regulatory/policy framework for developing NAMAs;

(c) Proposed solutions for overcoming the barriers listed above are the following:

- (i) Raising awareness about NAMAs as a vehicle for achieving sustainable development goals (often, adaptation has been seen as the highest priority);
- (ii) Integrating NAMAs into the national action plan on climate change and national/sectoral development plans;
- (iii) Creating national/provincial/sectoral institutional frameworks for NAMAs and identifying coordination mechanisms;
- (iv) Enhancing institutional capacities related to NAMAs and MRV design;
- (v) Learning from CDM experiences: what worked, what did not and what can be scaled up;

(d) In setting up an institutional framework for developing NAMAs, the tasks of the NAMA office or lead institutions could be the following (examples of Mexico, Colombia and Indonesia were used to show the set-up of NAMA-related institutions):

- (i) Taking the overall responsibility for developing NAMAs and for engaging all the relevant stakeholders in that process;
- (ii) Being accountable for support flowing into the country for NAMA design and implementation;
- (iii) Ensuring alignment of NAMAs with national development priorities;
- (iv) Providing technical guidance to NAMA developers and assembling the data needed for policymaking, such as data for baseline development, and centralizing key documentation;
- (v) Administering the NAMA registry.

19. As has been the practice, UNDP conducted a survey prior to the workshop to understand the status of the institution-building process with regard to the coordination of NAMA-related activities in countries in the region.⁹

20. A representative of IDB gave a presentation on its work related to supporting climate-related activities under the Multilateral Investment Fund (MIF). She mentioned that MIF is keen to test innovative initiatives even if they entail a certain degree of risk. It is planning on developing a financial instrument that would allow countries in the Caribbean to have access to renewable energy technologies. It is also one of the donors

⁹ Please refer to the UNDP presentation on the UNFCCC website for the results of the survey at: <http://unfccc.int/focus/mitigation/items/7991.php>.

involved in assisting Costa Rica's coffee sector NAMA. She added that MIF also has a good track record in leveraging money through its investments and that is also a leader in providing microfinance. The speaker also shared information on their key knowledge product called Climatescope,¹⁰ which is an annual report and index that assesses the investment climate for climate-related investment in Latin America and the Caribbean. It profiles twenty-six countries in the region and evaluates their ability to attract capital for low-carbon development.

1. Country presentations

21. A representative of Costa Rica spoke about institutional arrangements put in place to implement Costa Rica's coffee NAMA. The key points raised were the following:

- (a) An institution that represents 50,000 coffee growers was set up in 1961;
- (b) Costa Rica has taken a building block approach to developing NAMA-related institutions. On the macro side, it involves a financial mechanism, MRV and a market mechanism, and on the micro side there is a focus on research and technology and aspects such as productivity;
- (c) MRV is an important issue and the World Resources Institute and the NAMA Facility are supporting Costa Rica on this area;
- (d) Lessons learned from setting up institutional arrangements include:
 - (i) Benefits from aligning NAMAs with the country's carbon neutrality goal;
 - (ii) High-level support from the Ministry of Agriculture for the NAMA;
 - (iii) It pays to be proactive, as the coffee sector in Costa Rica has been in finding solutions, and can now export the world's first carbon-neutral coffee;
 - (iv) Low-carbon development and economic competitiveness can go hand in hand;
 - (v) Strong collaboration between the coffee sector, research centres and academia has contributed to success of the NAMA.

22. A representative of Belize gave a presentation on the potential of utilizing existing CDM-related institutional arrangements for the coordination of NAMA-related activities nationally, using Belize's example. Highlights of the presentation are outlined below:

- (a) Belize was one of the late starters in CDM, which explains its plans to initiate the NAMA process early so as to benefit from its opportunities. Doing so requires certain institutional arrangements; however setting up completely new institutions may not be necessary, as existing institutions can be enhanced so they can coordinate NAMA-related activities;
- (b) The National Climate Change Office was established to coordinate and manage climate change-related activities and consists of three committees: on adaptation, mitigation and MRV. The mitigation subcommittee provides guidance on the implementation of the CDM and will also be responsible for NAMAs. The committee faces capacity constraints; its capacity-building needs include:
 - (i) Enhancing the subcommittee to coordinate NAMA-related activities;
 - (ii) Building capacity to conduct baseline assessment and design a robust MRV system;

¹⁰ More information is available at <<http://www5.iadb.org/mif/climatescope/2013>>.

- (iii) Enhancing capacity of NAMA developers to prepare project proposals;
- (iv) Enhancing capacity of financial institutions to leverage climate finance;
- (c) Steps needed to move forward to initiate NAMA-related activities include:
 - (i) Policy integration/alignment – existing institutions need to ensure strong policy integration/mainstreaming that will facilitate transformational change;
 - (ii) Creating the right incentives to successfully implement and manage NAMAs;
 - (iii) Assessing governance structure of the National Climate Change Office to determine whether Belize’s institutional capacity is sufficient to implement policies and regulations needed for NAMAs.

D. Financing and support

23. The segment titled “Financing and Support for NAMAs” consisted of presentations by international donors (IDB, NAMA Facility and CAF) and non-governmental/educational organizations (Overseas Development Institute and ETH Zurich) and a panel discussion in which donor and international organizations spoke about their NAMA-related support programmes. Participants also took part in a hands-on training exercise on derisking investment in renewable energy, conducted by the representative of a university based in Zurich (ETH Zurich).

24. The first presentation was given by IDB on climate finance initiatives and instruments for financing NAMAs. The presentation also used examples of Mexico’s housing NAMA and Ecuador’s Efficient Cooking Programme to showcase potential models for financial engineering for NAMAs. Highlights of this presentations are outlined below:

(a) Different sources of finance from national development banks, bilateral and multilateral finance and private sources are available for NAMAs. Financing instruments must be tailored to the needs of different countries and can include a combination of project financing, promotional loans, development loans, grants, equity instruments, guarantees, etc.;

- (b) Prerequisites for attracting sustainable finance include:
 - (i) The ability to attract private investment for transformational change;
 - (ii) A reliable regulatory and policy framework and the ability of the host country to co-finance;
 - (iii) The alignment of NAMAs with national and sectoral development strategies;
 - (iv) Institutional capacities to coordinate the NAMA process;
 - (v) An early involvement of relevant stakeholders (banks, private sector, etc.);
 - (vi) Concessional instruments to reduce risks in development of new technologies (reduce barriers) and improve return on private investments;

25. The **Overseas Development Institute** gave a presentation titled “Designing public and private sector interventions to mobilize climate-compatible investment”. Key points raised during the presentation are outlined below:

(a) There are a lot of climate finance-related resources both at national and international levels;¹¹

(b) With the end of the fast-start finance period, the world is now in the mid-term finance period. No specific target has been set for this period; however, 100 billion will need to be mobilized annually by 2020;

(c) The diversity of funds and modalities makes it difficult to know what finance is available under what modality;

(d) Technology costs have become less of a barrier but the investment and the environmental, policy, regulatory and legal frameworks pose barriers to investment in many countries. Transformational changes will be needed to align public policy, public finance and private finance. IDB's Climatescope is also referred to in this context – it ranks investment climate in Latin America and Caribbean countries and evaluates their ability to attract capital for low-carbon energy sources while building a greener economy;¹²

(e) Public sector interventions can be designed so as to mobilize private sector participation in low-emission development. Different public sector instruments are used in different parts of the world to engage the private sector. The public sector needs a strategy to viably involve the private sector. It could incorporate the following tools:

(i) Regulatory instruments (e.g. product standards, planning laws, import/export restrictions, licenses, quotas, property/land rights, etc.);

(ii) Economic instruments (e.g. taxes, levies, royalties, tradable permits, direct spending/payments, public procurement, price support or controls, etc.);

(iii) Information instruments (e.g. research and development, informational centres, awareness campaigns, training/education, certification/labelling, etc.).

26. Representatives of the **United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and of Germany** gave a joint presentation on the NAMA Facility. Highlights of the presentations are outlined below:

(a) The NAMA Facility is a fund set up by the Governments of the United Kingdom and of Germany to fund the implementation of NAMAs with transformational impact. The Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) is used as a vehicle for technical cooperation while the Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (KfW) serves as a vehicle to channel the finance. The facility is open to other donors joining the fund;

(b) In the first round, EUR 70 million has been committed to funding 4 out of 47 proposals submitted (in Chile, Costa Rica, Colombia and Indonesia), including a pilot – Mexico's housing NAMA. The second round was announced at the Warsaw Conference: EUR 50 million will be available for disbursement;

(c) Criteria for choosing NAMAs will include ambition criteria (transformational change, co-benefits, financial ambition and mitigation potential);

(d) NAMAs will be assessed not only on emission reductions but also on sustainable development co-benefits;

(e) There could be some capacity-building elements if needed for financial cooperation.

¹¹ Refer to the Climate Funds Update website (<www.climatefundsupdate.org>) to access information on the growing number of international climate finance initiatives with data provided on climate finance by country, sector, region and area of intervention (mitigation, adaptation, and forestry).

¹² As in footnote 10 above.

27. A representative of **CAF** talked about its role in NAMA design and finance. The following were the key messages:

(a) Through its Latin America Climate Change Programme, CAF contributes to financing NAMAs and low-emission development in the region;

(b) CAF is convinced that NAMAs provide a significant opportunity for sustainable development to countries. It has set up a NAMA technical assistance fund of USD 1 million for 2014 and is currently working with four countries (Panama – renewable energy, Peru and Uruguay – sustainable housing and Ecuador – waste management) on developing NAMAs. Eligibility criteria for funding the development of NAMAs include:

(i) Consistency with national policy and contribution to sustainable development;

(ii) Co-financing from recipient country or other donors;

(iii) Technical, financial and institutional feasibility;

(iv) Mitigation potential and robust MRV components.

1. Questions and Answers

28. The questions and answers session featured discussion on the role of public sector financing and on the effort the public sector will have to make to mobilize the private sector.

29. The discussion related to the NAMA Facility underlined importance of the need to provide technical support so that NAMAs can meet the eligibility criteria of the Facility. IDB provides training for national focal points to package an activity as a NAMA in order to allow NAMAs to be registered in the NAMA registry, but this approach could also be used to meet the requirements of international donors like the NAMA Facility.

30. A discussion took place on importance of co-financing, co-financing being one of the criteria for funding from CAF for NAMA development.

31. A discussion also took place on whether CAF funding is open to all Caribbean countries, to which it was said that all CAF member States, which includes the Dominican Republic, Trinidad and Tobago and Jamaica, are eligible for funding.

32. Caribbean countries also showed interest in advancing the dialogue on sustainable development in the tourism sector and developing a NAMA on it. The Dominican Republic mentioned that they have a NAMA in this sector and that other countries could develop tourism-related NAMAs and use the NAMA registry to potentially obtain financing.

33. A representative of **ETH Zurich**, Switzerland, gave a detailed presentation titled “Attracting private investment through NAMAs” in two parts. The first part focused on why and how private investment matters, while the second part went deeper into understanding investment logic. The presentations were based on a UNDP publication titled “Derisking Renewable Energy Investment”. Highlights of the presentation are outlined below:

(a) Private funds represent by far the largest source of climate/NAMA finance. It is important to use the scarcer public funds to leverage private funds. One of the challenges is to identify ways to leverage private funds using public funds and carbon markets;

(b) Policymakers need to create an environment favourable to investment. The policy mix should address both risk and return aspects, as private investors’ decisions are mainly guided by the risk–return profile of an investment opportunity. NAMAs and LEDS

should provide a policy mix that provides attractive returns and reduces risks. In order to design an appropriate combination of policy and financial instruments, UNDP proposes following these four interrelated steps:

- (i) Identify priority mitigation technology options;
 - (ii) Assess key barriers to technology diffusion;
 - (iii) Determine the appropriate policy mix;
 - (iv) Select financing options to create an enabling policy environment;
- (c) Bringing down the risks can strongly reduce the cost of capital. If no derisking is undertaken, the entire incremental cost will have to be paid. However, adding a policy-driven derisking instrument can almost halve the cost of a NAMA and increase leverage;
- (d) The second presentation aimed at providing an understanding of how investors think in order to facilitate communication with investors. It provided a rundown of basic financial terminology and concepts that private investors use to assess investment opportunities, namely cash flow, payback time, cost of capital, net present value (NPV), internal rate of return, capital structure, weighted average capital cost (WACC), the role of risk for WACC and the role of risk for NPV.

2. Questions and Answers

34. The questions and answers session after the presentation by ETH Zurich included a discussion about underlying structural risks. Participants were asked not to expect policy choices to remove all structural risks and not to expect NAMAs to solve underlying problems in a country. The need for all projects funded by the Global Environment Fund to go through the risk reduction exercise was raised. It was added that a large number of investments in wind energy are taking place globally and that the UNDP derisking tool can be applied to other areas. Participants also took part in a hands-on exercise.

3. Panel discussion on finance

35. The international organizations and donors present at the workshop spoke about their support programmes for NAMAs and LEDS, as outlined below.

a) Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)

36. As IDB had already outlined their support programme for NAMAs and LEDS in its presentation, it now shared information on NAMA-related initiatives currently being supported in the region, by country.¹³

b) Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit Mexico

37. Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ Mexico) is advising the Government of Mexico and Mexico's SMEs on the development of a number of NAMAs, including one related to housing (Eco Casa) and one to the transport sector.

38. It provides technical support for the NAMA Facility-funded housing NAMA.

39. It provides training to the private sector at the national level. For example it provides the necessary technical support to the 2,000 developers involved in the implementation of

¹³ Please refer to the presentation by IDB at <unfccc.int/focus/mitigation/items/7991.php> for a list of NAMA-related initiatives being supported by IDB in the region.

the housing NAMA. Through this support to the private sector, GIZ aims to implement new technologies at a pilot level.

40. Looking ahead, GIZ will also be involved in awareness-creating initiatives.

c) Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (KfW)

41. KfW has developed and channelled different instruments to support climate-related activities. It has also generated a funding tool to support NAMAs.

42. Its funding comes from two sources:

(a) A large part of the funding allocated for climate change does not come from NAMA financing but from Germany's bilateral funds. The advantage of this approach is that funding is provided to country-driven initiatives, which has the potential to be presented as public policy.

(b) KfW works with IDB on the Clean Technology Fund.

d) European Union

43. The European Union's Latin American Investment Fund and Caribbean Investment Fund have been operational since 2009 and provide funding for infrastructure development.

44. They are part of a financing mechanism that aims at mixing grants (non-refundable financial contributions from the European Commission and other donors) with loans from European multilateral or bilateral development finance institutions and regional Latin American banks. Most of the support has so far been provided in the form of grants or technical assistance, or a combination of the two.

45. One of its strategic objectives is to improve interconnectivity among and within Latin American countries, in particular by fostering energy efficiency, renewable energy systems, sustainability of transport and communication networks.

46. Since 2009, the Latin American Investment Fund has provided EUR 160 million in financing, which were used to leverage EUR 3.6 billion from other sources.

47. The Caribbean Investment Fund has EUR 40 million for technical, legal and financial assistance to countries. A geothermal project in Dominica has been approved for funding through this fund.

e) UNEP Risoe Centre

48. The UNEP Risoe Centre provides support in a number of areas. Its current programmes include:

(a) The Low Carbon Development Programme (policy analysis and capacity development);

(b) Cleaner Energy Development Programme;

(c) Climate Resilient Development Programme;

(d) SE4All Energy Efficiency Hub;

(e) Climate Technology Centres and Networks (CTCN) Operating partner.

49. Climate Action Development Finance Programme will be launched soon. It aims to identify and apply nationally appropriate models for engaging the private sector in the design and implementation of concrete NAMAs and national adaptation plans.

50. Knowledge generation and sharing is another key area of the Risoe Centre's work; it has been making available a large volume of publications to support mitigation efforts by countries, including technology guidebooks, methodological guidelines and publications related to NAMAs, among others.¹⁴

51. It organizes events that promote climate mitigation. For example Carbon Forums.

52. The NAMAcademy¹⁵ organized its first summer course on the conceptualization and development of NAMAs in the summer of 2013. The second round of the course will start in February 2014. Sixty-five per cent of participants in the first round were from Latin America and the Caribbean.

f) United Nations Environment Programme

53. UNEP spoke about the Regional Gateway for Technology Transfer and Climate Change Action in Latin America and the Caribbean (REGATTA).¹⁶

54. REGATTA's main objective is to strengthen capacity and promote sharing of knowledge on climate change technologies and experiences in Latin America and the Caribbean. It facilitates technical assistance, access to financing and the exchange of information for the development and implementation of NAMAs, among other things. It has been supporting initiatives in a number of countries.

55. REGATTA's three main components are:

- (a) Acting as an online knowledge platform;
- (b) Serving as the key institution and regional centre of knowledge and technology and provide specific assistance in mitigation and adaptation actions on the ground.

g) World Bank Institute

56. The representative of WBI spoke about the World Bank's efforts in addressing climate change.

57. The World Bank funds country-driven climate initiatives developed in consultation with recipients governments.

58. Its mitigation portfolio is not limited to NAMAs; it also provides technical assistance.

59. It has established the Partnership for Market Readiness programme,¹⁷ which is working with six countries in Latin America and the Caribbean. It provides support for market instruments such as emission trading schemes and carbon taxes.

60. The World Bank has also developed an online e-learning platform¹⁸ that has benefitted some 3,000 participants in 2013.

61. The BioCarbon Fund initiative¹⁹ has existed for a while but has now been replenished to support the implementation of activities in the agroforestry sector.

¹⁴ See <www.uneprisoe.org/publications>.

¹⁵ See <www.namacademy.org>.

¹⁶ See <www.unep.org/energy/Activities/REGATTA/tabid/79490/Default.aspx>.

¹⁷ See <www.thepmr.org>.

¹⁸ See <einstitute.worldbank.org/ei>.

¹⁹ See <www.wbcarbonfinance.org>

4. Questions and Answers

62. The questions and answers session that followed the panel discussion featured questions on support available to countries for developing bankable NAMAs and on ways to engage the private sector in this process, as well as on the mismatch in expectations of donors and recipients (recipient countries are raising concerns about resource constraints and donors about the lack of fundable or bankable NAMAs).

63. It was also stated that different countries are in different stages of development of their NAMAs, mostly owing to differences in their capacity, and that international organizations need to provide capacity-building support to countries so that all countries can benefit from the opportunities the NAMA process provides.

64. The importance of events like carbon forums for providing a platform for interaction between donors and recipients and their potential for matching financing offers with demand was highlighted.

E. Measurement, reporting and verification

65. The segment on MRV consisted of expert and country presentations and a group exercise. Presentations were given by representatives of the secretariat, the UNEP Risoe Centre, Mexico, Uruguay, Dominica, as well as GIZ, who also conducted a hands-on exercise using the GIZ MRV tool.

66. **The secretariat's presentation** on the MRV framework for Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention (non-Annex I Parties) touched on the evolution of a developing country MRV framework under the Convention, the scope and guidelines for the preparation of national communications (annex to decision 17/CP.8) and biennial update reports (annex III to decision 2/CP.17), the reporting of GHG inventories and mitigation actions under biennial update reports, and the guidelines for international consultations and analysis and domestic MRV.

67. In their biennial update reports, countries are expected to report on the following:

- (a) National circumstances and institutional arrangements;
- (b) National GHG inventory;
- (c) Mitigation actions and their effects (methodologies and assumptions);
- (d) Constraints and gaps and related financial, technical and capacity needs – support needed and received;
- (e) Level of support received for biennial update report preparation and submission;
- (f) Domestic MRV;
- (g) Any other relevant information.

68. The **UNEP Risoe Centre** gave a presentation on setting up national MRV systems. Key points highlighted in the presentation are outlined below:

- (a) National drivers of an MRV system include:
 - (i) Facilitating decision-making by serving as a tool for national planning, and identifying national priorities;

- (ii) Supporting implementation of NAMAs by generating feedback for policymakers on the effectiveness of adopted policies and measures, and capturing lessons for future action;
 - (iii) Assessing own progress with respect to national climate change policy and programmes;
 - (iv) Understanding cost effectiveness of NAMAs;
 - (v) International recognition of national performance;
 - (b) International drivers of a national MRV system include:
 - (i) Contributing towards meeting national obligations of reporting to the secretariat;
 - (ii) Improving trust among Parties through transparent information;
 - (iii) Demonstrating to donors the impacts of NAMAs;
 - (iv) Demonstrating the importance of data quality assurance for accessing climate finance and participating in market mechanisms;
 - (v) Contributing towards a better understanding of global aggregate emission reductions.
 - (c) The national MRV system is where institutional, regulatory, technical and sectoral bodies at multiple levels of government interact to assess the effectiveness of mitigation actions and of support received, as well as the quality of emission monitoring.
 - (d) The potential roles of a MRV management unit/body are the following:
 - (i) Establish necessary guidelines and procedures for the operation of MRV of NAMAs;
 - (ii) Establish systems and procedure for verification of reported impacts of NAMAs;
 - (iii) Develop guidelines for quality control and quality assurance of collected data;
 - (iv) Work with relevant ministries, institutions and organizations on collecting data that help track progress in implementing NAMAs and climate change policies and developing the national GHG inventory.
69. **Mexico** gave a presentation on building national capacity for conducting MRV of NAMAs. Key points highlighted in the presentation are outlined below:
- (a) MRV of a NAMA is a clarification and trust-building process;
 - (b) Mexico's 24 NAMAs are in different stages of development and implementation, with strong participation of the private sector. In order to understand the impact of these NAMAs on emission reduction, an MRV system that encompasses MRV at the NAMA level and MRV at the national level would be essential for the accounting of emission reductions;
 - (c) How and when to conduct MRV and by whom and of what;
 - (d) National capacities need to be built in the technical, financial, institutional and legal areas to ensure a robust MRV system.

2. Questions and Answers

70. During the questions and answers segment, discussions took place on the need to ensure the cost effectiveness of an MRV system and maintain a balance between the robustness of the system and its cost effectiveness. It was indicated that setting up national MRV systems is not only complex, but can also be expensive. One way to address this would be to set up a system that is adequate and practical but not oversized or overly complex.

71. The discussion also addressed technical and financial support available from a number of international organizations, including the Consultative Group of Experts on National Communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention, on setting up national MRV systems. It was pointed out that secretariat's Regional Cooperation Centres are also a source of technical support for countries in the region.

72. There was also a discussion on the relevance of CDM methodologies for conducting MRV of NAMAs and on the benefit from applying experiences gained in the CDM verification process. Some participants raised concern about the stringency of the CDM verification processes and urged caution against using CDM processes for NAMAs.

3. Country presentations

73. Uruguay and Dominica gave presentations on their efforts in setting up national MRV systems.

74. Uruguay's presentation used the example of MRV conducted for its solar thermal energy NAMA. It was mentioned that a committee (MIEM-MVOTMA-UTE) is being created for the continuous monitoring and analysis of the NAMA with participation of the national solar board.²⁰

75. Dominica's presentation provided information on its national NAMA planning process. It is a consultative process in which all stakeholders have an opportunity to participate, including private sector entities.

4. Hands-on exercise

76. A representative of GIZ gave a presentation on the GIZ MRV tool.²¹ This tool provides a step-by-step guide to setting up national MRV systems and aims to build national capacity for setting up these systems.

77. The tool also shows ways of evaluating the co-benefits of NAMAs. This is important as most of the time, drivers of NAMAs are the co-benefits rather than emission reductions. Being able to demonstrate, for example, potential health benefits of a transport NAMA will make it much easier to obtain political buy-in. GIZ provides two-day training at the country level to demonstrate the use of the tool and ways to standardize MRV procedures at the national level. During the hands-on exercise participants worked on case studies in groups, discussing what needs to undergo MRV and identifying co-benefits that would result from the implementation of those particular case studies.

²⁰ See <www.mesasolar.org.uy>.

²¹ See <<http://www.mitigationpartnership.net/mrv-tool-how-set-national-mrv-systems>>.

F. The approvers forum

1. Overview of the registry

78. A fully functional registry prototype was deployed in April 2013 and feedback was gathered until the start of the June 2013 subsidiary body sessions. The first version of the web-based registry was deployed in October 2013 and included improvements suggested by Parties. All content is now accessible by the public.

79. A significant number of entities are registered and able to create entries in the registry. The number of entries is greater for proposed NAMAs than for support available to NAMAs.

80. The secretariat will work to improve the functionality of the registry, as resources allow. Minor updates to the registry are anticipated on an annual basis. The secretariat will also report to the COP every year on registry content and usage and will continue to provide support to NAMA approvers and other users.

81. Registry entries belong to the Party or the entity that creates them. They are not edited by the secretariat. The secretariat will try to help Parties by identifying obvious errors in registry submissions and developing guidance material.

82. Matching NAMAs with support is only one potential benefit of the registry. More importantly, it can help identify best practices (e.g. NAMAs that have been successfully implemented) and serve as a knowledge platform for mitigation in general (e.g. what actions are being done where and by whom).

83. It is critical for the success of the registry that Parties and providers of support submit information to the registry and keep it updated.

84. In the discussion that followed the presentation, participants made the following points:

(a) It is important for those seeking support to do more than just create a registry entry and wait. Support needs to be actively solicited. The registry is a source of information on potential sources of support;

(b) An important criterion for selecting a NAMA is its alignment with the national development plan. Some Parties are using criteria similar to those used for deciding whether to host a CDM project;

(c) The registry can be used to convey information to the private sector about NAMAs;

(d) Information in the registry about NAMAs seeking support is a starting point for a conversation. This information can always be updated at a later time;

(e) A periodic summary report on the registry by the secretariat would be useful; it could show what kinds of NAMAs have received support. The secretariat has plans to improve how the information held in the registry is displayed and add a feature for exporting information so as to assist the development of summary analyses;

(f) Part of the value of the registry is in providing a standardized approach to the presentation of information on NAMAs;

(g) A feature allowing providers of support to add feedback on NAMAs would be useful;

(h) There needs to be some kind of linkage between the Green Climate Fund and the registry;

(i) Having a centralized record of what NAMAs are provided support overtime would be useful;

(j) Being able to access all the information in the registry is valuable to multilateral financial institutions. They could use this to provide information to investors on areas requiring funding and channel support;

(k) A translation of the registry into Spanish would be useful. Translating the platform into Spanish would be straightforward, but translating entries would not be. It creates a risk of the secretariat changing information owned by Parties;

(l) The language barriers between NAMA proponents and providers of support are an important institutional problem. For example, many countries have solid technical personnel, but the lack of English language skills prevents them from producing quality information about their NAMAs.

2. Role of the NAMA registry in facilitating mitigation actions and national level arrangements

85. Representatives of Uruguay and of the Dominican Republic presented on how the NAMA registry was being included in their national arrangements for NAMAs.

86. The discussion that followed these presentations highlighted the importance of ensuring quality registry content. There are difficulties in encouraging the private sector to submit NAMAs of suitable quality, particularly because of a lack of resources at the domestic level to control and raise quality.

87. Some Parties have created or are in the process of creating domestic NAMA registries (for example Mexico and Uruguay) to facilitate the process of NAMA development and implementation.

88. It would be helpful if the NAMA registry measured and displayed the level of interest in each NAMA entry. For example a feature like “the most visited NAMA” would be useful. It would also be interesting to know how long a NAMA has been in the registry without receiving support.

89. Close working relationships between government departments involved in climate change has facilitated the early submission of entries to the registry.

3. Group exercise: creating NAMA entries using registry templates

90. The secretariat facilitated a group exercise that gave participants an opportunity to experience creating a NAMA and making decisions on whether to approve a NAMA for entry in the registry. This exercise involved scrutinizing two registry entries that have been published in the registry.

91. Following this exercise, participants provided the following comments about the requirements for registry entries:

(a) Entries in the registry should provide context in order to help readers understand why the initiative is not ‘business as usual’;

(b) Methodologies for calculating emission reductions should be well explained and sufficiently sophisticated for the given stage of the NAMA;

(c) It would be useful to attach to the template a monitoring plan for the MRV component of the NAMA. It would also be useful to include a chart of indicators;

(d) The impacts of the NAMA need to be described. It is not enough to state what will be implemented; stating what effect the implementation will have is also important;

(e) NAMA entries in the registry should reflect the commitment or consent of the host country's government to the NAMA;

(f) NAMA templates should be completed from the perspective of a donor.

4. Registry roles and access rights

92. The secretariat presented on the roles within the NAMA registry and the arrangements for seeking access rights.

93. Gaining access rights to the registry is straightforward and only requires an email to the secretariat. Almost 50 per cent of non-Annex I Parties have registered to create NAMA entries in the registry, but a much smaller fraction (10 per cent or less by region) have created entries.

94. The four categories of registry users have the following levels of access:

(a) The public can access all published information;

(b) NAMA approvers can create NAMAs and approve any NAMAs entered for their country;

(c) NAMA developers receive access rights from NAMA approvers and create NAMA entries;

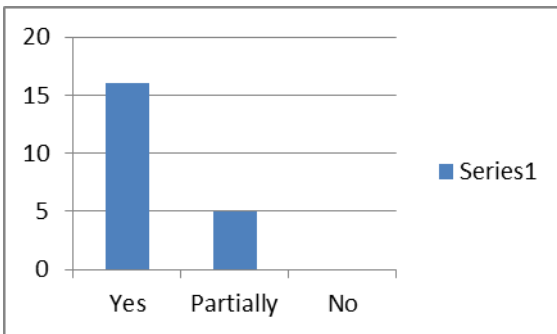
(d) Support editors can create entries on support available to NAMAs.

95. The key responsibility of NAMA approvers is to ensure the quality of registry content for their country. The main quality issues that NAMA approvers should be looking for are the completeness of the submitted templates, financial support being sought matching the scale and stage of the NAMA, and incremental cost calculations reflecting only the costs beyond business as usual.

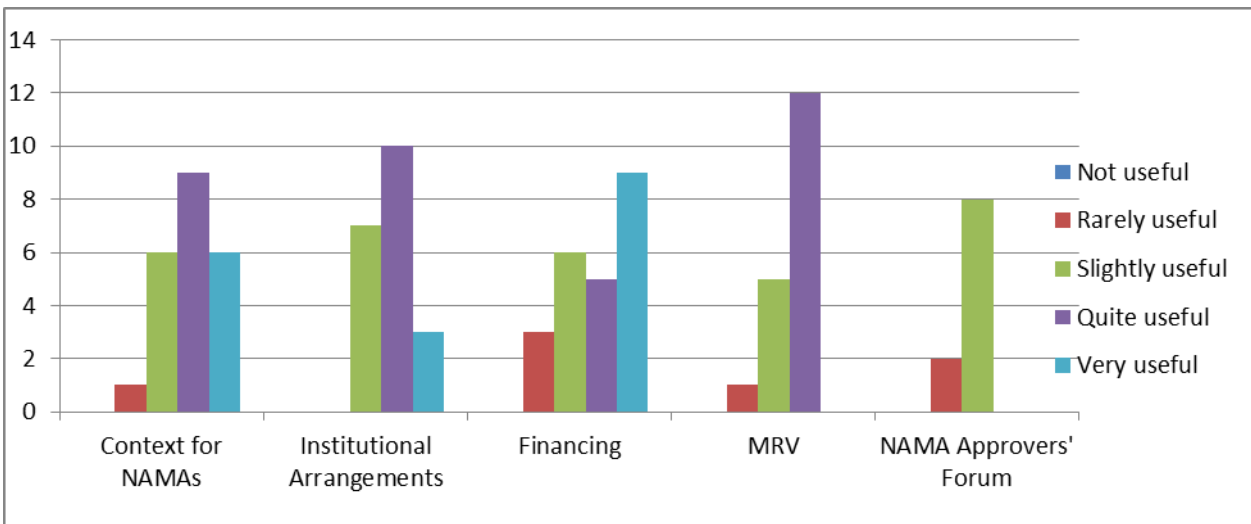
96. When deciding on domestic roles and responsibilities for the registry, Parties should remember that the registry is an information tool and that the process of creating a NAMA registry entry is not the same as the process of developing and authorizing the NAMA itself.

Annex: Workshop evaluation results

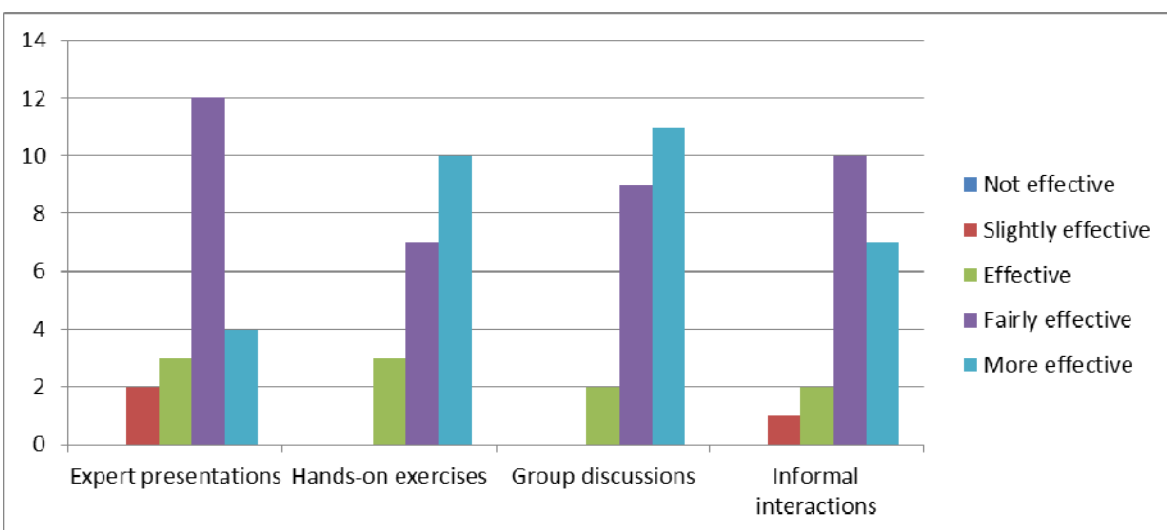
Question 1: Did the workshop meet its objectives and your expectations?



Q2: What part(s) of the workshop did you find most useful?



Q3: Which activities were most effective?



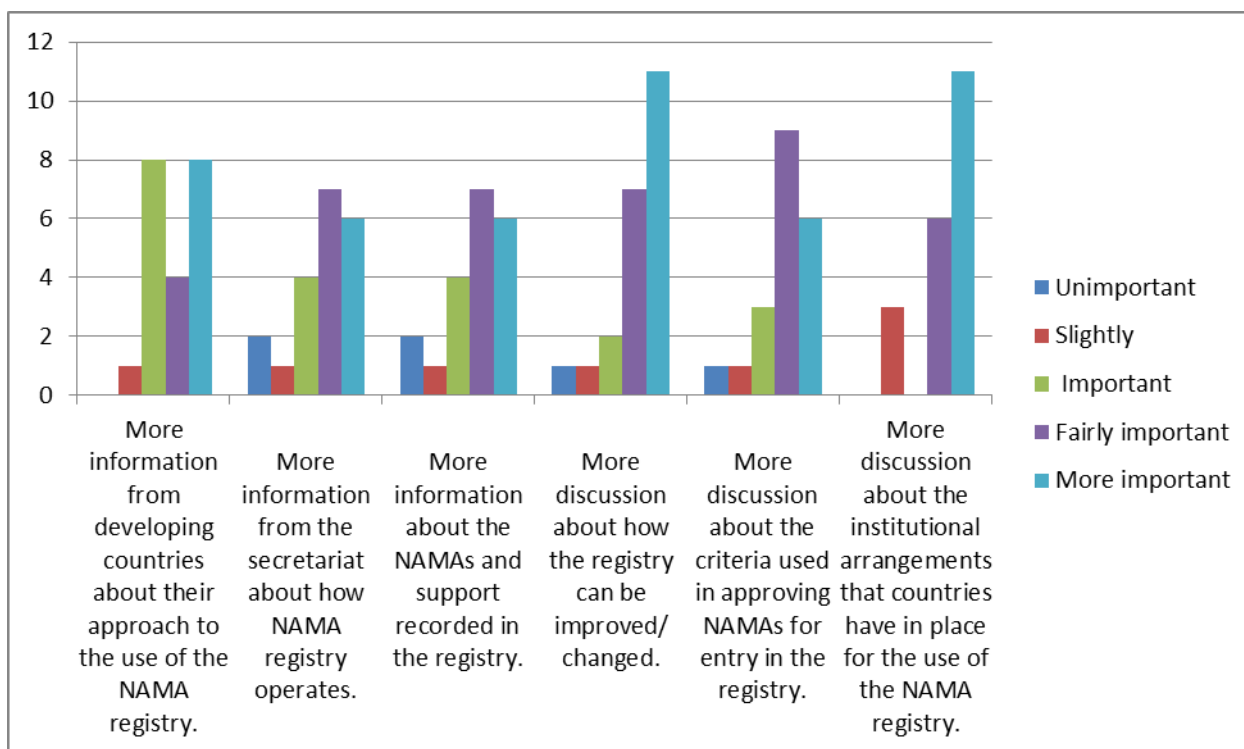
Q4: Please list the topics you are interested in for the future workshops:

- * Linkages to other organizations among the UNFCCC, like Green Climate Fund of Technology Committee.
- * MRV tools training course
- * Different methodologies to calculate GHG reductions in various sectors.
- * Structured feedback and knowledge sharing amongst Parties at the technical level.
- * Sectorial break-down.
- * Seeking finance.
- * Presentations of the countries to know more about progress.
- * MRV and institutional arrangements.
- * Links between GCF and NAMAs;
- * Links between support and NAMAs in the registry.
- * More country presentations, for participants to know the different realities.
- * Institutional arrangements and building institutional capacity to do NAMAs.
- * More information about how I can do a NAMA's and the MRV.
- * MRV – NAMA. Approval (Regional).
- * Development of NAMAs.
- * More in-depth information on Finance;
- * Cost of MRV.
- * Future users of NAMAs;
- * End users of NAMAs.
- * Co-benefits.

Q 5: What further information or activities related to the NAMA registry would be useful in the future?

- * How they will be collectively used in mobilizing development financing.
- * Development of MRV.
- * Linkage between finance and GCF
- * Linkage between support.
- * Activities/work programme on attracting support for NAMA development and implementation.
- * Exercises or more practices in groups.
- * Discuss more on establishing national criteria for registering NAMAs.
- * Advantages and disadvantages of decentralization.
- * Training on MRV registration.
- * More clarity about how registry works.
- * Link it with finance.
- * Analysis (perhaps carried out as a group of the existing NAMAs to extract best practices etc...)
- * Successful experiences and examples of matching.

Q6. What aspects of the NAMA registry are most important to cover in the next NAMA workshop?



Q7. Are there any other comments, ideas or suggestions you would like to share with us?

- * Very good and timely workshop
- * Very useful workshop.
- * Evaluation of performance. How effective has the NAMA registry been in attaining support for NAMAs.
- * Intensify the topics about discussing institutional arrangements for countries.
- * The hands on exercises are very useful because we gain better insight on how things work and we can retain better the information we learn because of the practical component.
- * Examples of MRV.
- * Process to support countries to elaborate their NAMA.
- * I have attended quite a few of these sort of activities a and this by far one of the best.
- * I suggest that presentations are faster and move fluent.