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## **Report on the Asia Pacific and Eastern Europe regional workshop on nationally appropriate mitigation actions**

**Vientiane, 22–25 April 2014**

### *Summary*

This report provides a summary of the Asia Pacific and Eastern Europe regional workshop on nationally appropriate mitigation actions (NAMAs), which took place in Vientiane, Laos, from 22 to 25 April, 2014. 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 related to the preparation and implementation of NAMAs. To that end, the participants engaged in an in-depth discussion on the context for developing and implementing NAMAs; setting up of or enhancing existing institutions to coordinate the implementation of NAMAs at the national level; on the financial engineering, including investment approaches to leveraging financing from different sources; and on the measurement, reporting and verification of NAMAs. Bilateral and multilateral agencies represented at the workshop shared information on their NAMA support programmes. The last day of the workshop was devoted to a discussion on the implementation aspects of the NAMA registry, including the submission of information to the platform. The workshop also piloted a concept of “NAMA marketplace”, which provided countries with an opportunity to present their NAMAs to donors with the aim of initiating the dialogue on funding.

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## I. Summary of the proceedings

1. The Asia Pacific and Eastern Europe regional workshop on nationally appropriate mitigation actions (NAMAs), took place in Vientiane, Laos, from 22 to 25 April 2014.

### A. Opening of the workshop

2. Mr. Phouvong Luangxaysana, Director General, Department of Disaster Management and Climate Change, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE), Laos, welcomed the participants to Vientiane and to the workshop. He thanked the secretariat for collaborating with MONRE to organize the workshop in Laos.

3. Mr. Minh Pham, United Nations Resident Coordinator and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Resident Representative gave the keynote address. He thanked MONRE and the secretariat for inviting UNDP to the workshop. He stated that in the 1990s, with rich forest coverage, Laos was a net sequester of carbon dioxide. However, illegal wood harvesting and the clearing of forest to create agricultural land, coupled with mining and infrastructure development, has contributed to Laos becoming a net emitter by 2000. He praised the Government of Laos for hosting a mitigation workshop despite adaptation being a priority for the country, and added that this is evidence of the Government's commitment to addressing climate change in a comprehensive manner.

4. A representative of the secretariat gave opening remarks. He stated that the fact that Laos, as a least developed country, is hosting a workshop with a focus on mitigation clearly demonstrates that countries that are least capable are ready to take action and lead by example. He welcomed the participants and thanked the donors and international organizations for their continuous support and collaboration with the secretariat on ensuring the success of the regional workshops on NAMAs.

5. A representative of the secretariat outlined the objectives of the workshop. She stated that while the first round of regional workshops in 2012 aimed to facilitate the understanding of different aspects related to NAMAs on a conceptual level, the second round of workshops attempted to provide countries with concrete tools to build the foundations necessary for developing and implementing NAMAs. The third round of workshops in 2014 aims to propel countries into the NAMA implementation phase and will be tailored to meet related capacity-building needs. She also added that this workshop comes at a critical point of the international negotiations under the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action, in which countries are beginning to work on identifying their national contributions for the 2015 agreement.

6. The following objectives of the workshop were outlined:

(a) To facilitate implementation of decisions made on NAMAs under the Convention by promoting universal participation of developing countries in the implementation of NAMAs;

(b) To facilitate provision of technical support to developing countries in the identification, preparation and implementation of NAMAs;

(c) To promote the sharing of good practices and lessons learned in the preparation and implementation of NAMAs by providing a platform for showcasing NAMAs and innovative financing options;

(d) To provide a platform for networking by bringing together national experts and representatives of a wide range of international organizations;

(e) To provide partners from international organizations with opportunity to better understand capacity-building needs of the countries in the region, so as to allow them to tailor their technical support to the needs of the countries in the region.

## **B. Nationally appropriate mitigation action preparation and implementation process<sup>1</sup>**

7. The first part of the workshop provided context for the discussion on the preparation and implementation of NAMAs. It consisted of presentations by representatives of the secretariat, the Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI), the German Development Agency (GIZ) and the Energy and Resource Institute of India (TERI).

8. The secretariat presentation on the status of negotiations on NAMAs provided a brief overview of NAMA-related decisions adopted under the Convention. It 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 to submit NAMAs and, secondly, they can engage technically by submitting to the registry NAMAs for recognition or NAMAs seeking support for 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;<sup>2</sup>

(c) Thirty-five per cent of developing country and 35 per cent of the countries in the region have engaged in the process by communicating their intention to implement a diverse range of NAMAs;

(d) To facilitate the participation of countries on a technical level, a web-based registry, accessible by the public, was made available in October 2013.<sup>3</sup>

(e) To facilitate the implementation of the work programme on NAMAs under the Subsidiary Body for Implementation, the secretariat organized an in-session workshop<sup>4</sup> and technical briefings<sup>5</sup> at the United Nations Climate Change Conference held in Warsaw, Poland, to further the understanding of the diversity of NAMAs.

(f) The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) *Emissions Gap Report 2013*<sup>6</sup> states that even if countries meet their pledges for emission reductions, in 2020 emissions are likely to be from 8 to 12 gigatonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent over the level compatible with the goal of keeping the global temperature rise under 2 °C. Therefore, countries that are yet to submit NAMAs were encouraged to do so as soon as possible. It was highlighted that NAMAs provide countries with a unique opportunity to meet their development objectives while contributing to global efforts to address climate change. Therefore it doesn't make sense for countries not to engage in this process.

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<sup>1</sup> All presentations referenced are available at <<http://unfccc.int/focus/mitigation/items/7991.php>>.

<sup>2</sup> FCCC/SBI/2013/INF.12/Rev.2.

<sup>3</sup> The public registry is available at <<http://www4.unfccc.int/sites/nama/SitePages/Home.aspx>>.

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

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

<sup>6</sup> Available at <<http://www.unep.org/pdf/UNEPemissionsGapReport2013.pdf>>.

9. A representative of GGGI gave a presentation titled “Conceptualizing NAMAs within green growth strategies”. The presentation introduced the work of GGGI,<sup>7</sup> its approach, mission, workstreams and portfolio in East Asia and the Pacific.

10. Key issues highlighted in the presentation are as follows:

(a) Conventional development pathways have had a major impact on the environment. A green growth approach provides an alternative to the business-as-usual development pattern by contributing to an equitable and sustainable growth trajectory that leapfrogs traditional modes of high-cost, resource-intensive growth;

(b) The benefit of this concept is that existing national development objectives and existing national plans can be the starting point for identifying opportunities and developing investment plans that lead to green growth;

(c) GGGI is in the early stages of developing its NAMA support programme and considers it vital to include NAMAs in its instruments of implementation of national green growth plans. Potential technical support GGGI could provide may include:

(i) Technical capacity;

(ii) Mainstreaming low-carbon growth opportunities;

(iii) Providing advice on institutional frameworks;

(iv) Support in developing framework to identify investment opportunities;

(v) Facilitating private sector participation by ensuring that NAMAs are attractive to private investors.

(d) Identifying co-benefits;

(e) Sectoral emission reduction mechanism.

11. The following issues were discussed after the two presentations mentioned above:

(a) Whether groups of countries can collectively submit NAMAs that they intend to implement to the secretariat? Participants were informed that groups of countries can submit to the secretariat a joint submission of NAMAs that they intend to implement, as the African States have done;

(b) It was mentioned that the definition of green growth depends on the country. For example, Cambodia has put forward conservation of its culture as one of the key component of its green growth aspirations.

(c) With regards to the high upfront cost of implementing green growth strategies, it was mentioned that it is critical that countries understand the total cost associated with the implementation of the strategy, and that they are aware of its co-benefits, including the risk reduction benefits of acting early on mitigation;

(d) With regard to the difference between mainstreaming climate change and mainstreaming green growth into national development plans, it was mentioned that mainstreaming green growth into national development initiatives is much broader than mainstreaming climate change, as it covers environmental and social issues more broadly.

12. After the discussion, a representative of GIZ introduced the GIZ NAMA tool,<sup>8</sup> spoke briefly about the International Partnership on Mitigation and MRV,<sup>9</sup> which developed this

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<sup>7</sup> More information is available at <<http://gggi.org/>>.

<sup>8</sup> More information is available at <<http://mitigationpartnership.net/nama-tool-steps-moving-nama-idea-towards-implementation>>.

tool, and also about support GIZ provides to countries in using the tool and in designing NAMAs. Key points raised in the presentation are as follows:

(a) The International Partnership on Mitigation and MRV was launched by Germany, the Republic of Korea and South Africa in 2010 and encourages countries to step up mitigation ambition and take actions that have transformational impact. To that end it supports the design and effective implementation of:

- (i) Low-emission development strategies;
- (ii) NAMAs;
- (iii) Measurement, reporting and verification (MRV) systems.

13. The NAMA tool provides a step-by-step guide to developing NAMAs. GIZ conducts two-day in-country training on using the tool to develop NAMAs. Many countries in the region have benefited from this in-country training. Countries were encouraged to have a deeper look at the tool and contact GIZ for advice and for in-country training, if appropriate.

14. The presentation by GIZ was followed by a presentation by TERI titled “An evaluation framework to facilitate NAMA prioritization”. It outlined the need for a systematic evaluation framework for NAMAs and proposed an associated methodological approach and steps in the framework. Highlights of the presentations are listed below:

(a) NAMAs link national efforts and international communication, that is, national implementation of country’s mitigation actions and communication of this national effort at the international level to the secretariat;

(b) It is important to consider then national context when identifying potential NAMAs. Since NAMAs are actions that are expected to have a transformational impact, they are expected to be large-scale efforts, which makes it critical to ensure that the process for developing them is inclusive and that it is embodied in the country’s broader framework for achieving low-carbon development. This is why it is important have a systematic approach to identifying potential NAMAs;

(c) The following eight criteria could be used to identify a NAMA for design and implementation:

- (i) Political acceptability of international dimensions;
- (ii) Transformation of economy;
- (iii) Cost effectiveness;
- (iv) Social and local acceptability;
- (v) Environmental impacts;
- (vi) Institutional feasibility;
- (vii) Domestic resource usage;
- (viii) Reduction of undesirable impacts.

#### **Status of preparation and implementation of NAMAs**

15. In this segment, the following four presentations were delivered on NAMAs being planned or implemented in the region and in other parts of world:

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<sup>9</sup> More information is available at <<http://www.mitigationpartnership.net/>>.

(a) The host country gave a presentation on a feasibility study conducted for a potential NAMA in the transport sector;

(b) An expert from Papua New Guinea spoke about his country's policy framework for reducing emission from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries (REDD);

(c) A representative of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) spoke about NAMAs in agriculture sector;

(d) A representative of the Center for Clean Air Policy (CCAP) spoke about Colombia's Transit Oriented Development NAMA.

16. The feasibility study to develop a NAMA in the transport sector in Laos is an effort supported by Government of Japan. The study took a comprehensive look at improving transport facilities in Vientiane. The starting points for the study were the existing national strategy and action plan and the Vientiane Urban Master Plan. The study proposes the following:

(a) Setting up institutional arrangements for implementing NAMAs;

(b) A list of mitigation options in the transport sector, namely promoting the use of electric vehicles, the introduction of biofuels and the improvement and expansion of public bus service using a new, efficient fleet of buses;

(c) A list of technologies that would be needed to implement the proposed options;

(d) A model for calculating emission reductions that would be based on the proposed options.

17. The presentation by the representative of Papua New Guinea outlined the country's institutional and policy framework for NAMAs, the current status of mitigation actions in the country and a way forward for NAMA development and implementation. Key points highlighted in the presentation are outlined below:

(a) NAMAs are fairly new to Papua New Guinea, as adaptation has been a priority for the country. The country's plan titled "Vision 2050: National Strategic Plan" provides a framework for NAMAs. Most of country's emissions come from the forestry sector, making REDD the main target of its mitigation efforts. Despite adaptation being a priority for the country, Papua New Guinea has aims to become carbon-neutral by 2050, as set out in its vision for 2050;

(b) With regard to development of mitigation actions, a REDD-plus<sup>10</sup> readiness road map has been developed, technical working groups on REDD-plus and low-carbon growth has been put in place and REDD-plus pilot activities have been identified. In addition to activities in the forestry sector, Papua New Guinea is also exploring opportunities in areas of renewable energy and energy efficiency, which would propel the country towards its ultimate goal of achieving carbon neutrality. It is also looking at opportunities in the forestry and agriculture sectors;

(c) As the Government of Papua New Guinea expands its mitigation efforts, it plans to engage a broader range of stakeholders, including the private sector, civil society and local communities, in advancing its mitigation agenda. It also plans to develop a

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<sup>10</sup> Policy approaches and positive incentives on issues relating to reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries; and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries.

NAMA-specific strategy, with dedicated human and financial resources, for ensuring the achievement of its ambitious plan to become carbon-neutral by 2050.

18. After the above-mentioned presentations, the representative of Papua New Guinea was asked whether the country plans to package its mitigation activities as its nationally determined contribution and submit to the secretariat in the context of the 2015 agreement. The answer was that the country is currently preparing its second national communication; which will cover the presented mitigation actions.

19. Laos was questioned whether it has planned REDD-plus activities in addition to those in the transport sector. It was mentioned REDD-plus readiness activities are ongoing in Laos and that an inter-ministerial task force was set up to undertake those activities.

20. Both Papua New Guinea and Laos were questioned about their countries' capacities to design full-fledged NAMA proposals and to implement NAMAs. Both countries spoke about support they continue to receive from a number of international donors/organizations for building the requisite capacities. It was mentioned that only a handful of developing countries have the requisite capacity to undertake mitigation actions without the support of international organizations.

21. A representative of FAO gave a presentation on NAMAs in the agriculture sector. Highlights of the presentation are outlined below:

(a) Agriculture is an important sector for a number of developing countries as it is responsible for a significant share of the gross domestic product. It is also a top emitter of greenhouse gas emissions, surpassed only by the energy sector.

(b) Agriculture provides an opportunity to capitalize on synergy between mitigation and adaptation. Integration of mitigation, adaptation and resilience, including food security goals, could help to leverage funding, as the sector presents a potential opportunity to integrate NAMAs and national adaptation plans.

(c) Despite the importance of the sector and of related opportunities, not very many countries are considering NAMAs in the agriculture sector. Some of the barriers to developing agriculture NAMAs identified by FAO are:

(i) Most barriers are not specific to greenhouse gas mitigation; they also hinder other agriculture development objectives;

(ii) Mitigation in this sector has not been a priority for international donors. Therefore, only a small proportion of climate finance has gone to this sector;

(iii) Lack of data availability;

(iv) Lack of or weak inter-institutional coordination.

(d) To move forward on agriculture NAMAs, countries need sound greenhouse gas inventories that allow for the identification of mitigation hotspots and the design of necessary mitigation actions. The FAOSTAT emission database<sup>11</sup> contributes to this objective by providing data on agriculture, forestry and land-use emissions at global, regional and national levels. FAO also assists its member countries with agriculture data collection so they can prepare biennial update reports and NAMAs, and conducts regional workshops to provide a platform for exchanging experiences.

22. 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:

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<sup>11</sup> <<http://faostat3.fao.org/faostat-gateway/go/to/home/E>>.

- (a) The following could be considered elements of a transformational NAMA:
  - (i) It is host country driven and incorporates both emissions reduction and sustainable development goals;
  - (ii) It strives to be sector-wide and national in scope;
  - (iii) Policies and financial instruments target 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<sup>12</sup>. It takes a comprehensive approach to urban development, with social inclusion as a co-benefit, and demonstrates how NAMA funding can be used to leverage significant 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.

23. In the question and answer session that followed the presentations, the FAO representative was asked about whether its support to member States for NAMAs is focused only on the agriculture sector. The FAO representative answered that although agriculture and food security is the organization's primary mandate, it is able to support countries in the preparation of NAMAs in other related sectors, for example in projects for generating energy using agroforestry waste.

### C. Institutional arrangements

24. The section on institutional arrangements consisted of presentations by the UNEP Risoe Centre and representatives of the Republic of Moldova, the Philippines, Fiji, Indonesia and China on their experience with setting up or enhancing institutional arrangements related to NAMAs.

25. The UNEP Risoe Centre presentation titled "Institutional aspects of climate change and NAMAs" highlighted the need for a comprehensive approach to building/enhancing institutional arrangements at the national level in order to effectively contribute to the 2 °C goal in a nationally appropriate manner while satisfying international requirements. To this end, linkage between the implementation of national development plans, low-emission development strategies, NAMAs and MRV is critical.

26. Other points highlighted in this presentation are outlined below:

- (a) National institutions for addressing climate change exist in most countries; most countries also have a designated national authority for the clean development mechanism (CDM). Therefore, in most cases, it is not about creating new institutions but rather identifying gaps in existing institutions and addressing them.

- (b) While setting up or enhancing existing institutional arrangements, it is critical to empower staff with capacities and skills for conducting consultative dialogues, effective coordination, the submission of reporting requirements to the secretariat, accessing international finance and conducting MRV. This can be done by identifying clear roles and responsibilities within existing structures and entities and training staff in relevant areas where they lack capacity;

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<sup>12</sup> < [www.nama-facility.org](http://www.nama-facility.org) >

(c) Since climate change is a cross-cutting issue, effective coordination among different ministries and stakeholders is critical. Since multiple actors are involved, there is also a need for an institution that would be responsible for assessing the effectiveness of implementation of climate change policy. Institutional arrangements could focus on the following four key coordinating bodies:

- (i) Climate change policy coordination;
- (ii) NAMA coordinating authority;
- (iii) MRV and international reporting coordinating unit;
- (iv) Climate finance coordination;

(d) The national NAMA coordination authority could be placed within any ministry or could be an individual who could be tasked with setting up common guidelines and common procedures. This entity could also be the contact point for the coordination of work for international communication, including work related to the NAMA registry.

27. During the question and answer session that followed the UNEP Risoe presentation, questions were raised about the difference between the CDM and NAMAs. Participants reiterated the need to avoid reinventing the wheel and underlined the importance of utilizing existing institutions. With regard to the difference between the CDM and NAMAs, it was mentioned that the CDM and NAMAs both reduce emissions but differ in their approaches. The primary difference is that while the CDM provides additional ways for developed countries to meet their emission reduction commitment under the Kyoto Protocol through the purchase of project-based emission reductions in developing countries, NAMAs are primarily conceived as a means for developing countries to reduce domestic emissions in the context of sustainable development. CDM programmes of activities (PoAs) resemble NAMAs in terms of scale, since PoAs cover policy and measures rather than individual projects. However, unlike NAMAs, PoAs generate credits. Since CDM generated credits are sold in the market, it is a private sector driven initiative, whereas NAMAs are national government driven initiatives that involves a wide range of stakeholders, including the private sector.

28. A question was also raised about the placement of the NAMA coordinating body within existing national institutions. It was mentioned that it depends on the country context and on the sector developing NAMAs. For example in Indonesia the NAMA coordinating body is located within the planning ministry and not the environment ministry.

29. Five countries in the region, namely the Republic of Moldova, the Philippines, Fiji, China and Indonesia presented different approaches taken by their governments to putting in place institutional arrangements for facilitating NAMA implementation (see table 1).

**Table 1:** Institutional arrangements for climate change in different countries

	<b>Moldova</b>	<b>Philippines</b>	<b>China</b>	<b>Indonesia</b>	<b>Fiji</b>
<b>Institutional Structure</b>	“National Commission” (NC) Chaired by the Minister of Environment, consists of 15 members from the Parliament, State Chancellery, Central Public Authorities and Administration, Institutes of the Academy of Sciences, Technical University and from the Private sector.	Climate change commission (CCC)	National Development and Reform Commission is the national lead organization on Coordinating climate change activities.	- Working Groups under Climate Change National Coordination Team (CCNCT); i) Bappenas, the Ministry of National Development Planning is an Indonesian central government institution which is responsible for formulating national development planning and budgeting; ii) Ministry of Finance; iii) Ministry of Environment iv) REDD+ Agency; v) Indonesia Climate Change Trust Fund (ICCTF)	Climate Change Division (CCD)
<b>Main task of national coordinating body</b>	- NC is the national body responsible for implementation the UNFCCC and Kyoto Protocol. - It is mandated to elaborate and promote implementation of climate change related strategies and policies. - Provides general Guidance to the NAMA development process;	- Coordinates climate related activities in the country - Engages stakeholders in implementation of plans and activities of the CCC; - Assesses the degree of progress in implementation of activities partnership	- Setting 2020 targets; - Setting and implementing Five-year Plan targets for emissions trading, EE and Renewable energy; - Allocating national targets to provinces; - Setting and	- To support efforts to reduce GHG emissions, move the country towards a low-carbon economy, and adapt to the negative impacts of climate change; - Mainstreaming CC issues into national, provincial and local development planning -	- Developed national climate change policy (NCCP) to guide efforts in following an effective and integrated approach to addressing climate change issues; -The Policy also identifies implementing agencies that will work in

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	<b>Moldova</b>	<b>Philippines</b>	<b>China</b>	<b>Indonesia</b>	<b>Fiji</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Administers NAMA Registry;</li> <li>- Reflection on progress and adjustment to new circumstances;</li> <li>- Collects and aggregates information on mitigation actions; (MRV System Design and Implementation);</li> <li>- Facilitates mainstreaming of mitigation into the sectoral policies;</li> <li>- Ensures the alignment of NAMAs with national development priorities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>with the private sector and civil society;</li> <li>- Evaluates the milestones relative to the intended outcomes;</li> <li>- Undertake the necessary measures to fast track activities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>implementing targets for industries and sectors;</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Implementing GHG emissions mitigation and adaptation initiatives;</li> <li>- Implementation of the RAN-GRK ( the national framework for sectoral and regional GHG mitigation policies that are in accordance with the national mitigation target)</li> <li>- Support to implementation of NAMAs</li> <li>- Strategic and innovative pilot projects funding for further replication;</li> <li>- Endorsement to be National Implementing Entity for direct access (Adaptation Fund, Green Climate Fund).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>collaboration with the lead agency in implementing the strategies under each objective;</li> <li>- Responsible for delivering the National Climate Change Policy and coordinating climate change programmes and projects;</li> <li>- Provides direction and guidance to the Climate Change Unit on Climate Change related matters;</li> <li>- Capacity building of Government, private sector and other relevant institutions to undertake GHG inventories and other MRV related tasks;</li> <li>- Capacity building of DNA to accelerate uptake of carbon trade through CDM, REDD+ and voluntary carbon trading schemes.</li> </ul>

## D. Financing and support

30. The segment titled “Financing and Support for NAMAs” consisted of presentations by international organizations (UNDP, the UNEP Risoe Centre, the secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification and the NAMA Facility), presentations by Bangladesh, Malaysia and Maldives about innovative financing options, a panel discussion in which donor and international organizations spoke about their NAMA-related support programmes, and featured a NAMA marketplace in which Kyrgyzstan and Viet Nam presented their NAMAs to donor and international organizations. Participants also took part in a hands-on training exercise on de-risking investment in renewable energy, conducted by the representative of a university based in Zurich (ETH Zurich).

31. The representative of UNDP spoke about sources of technical and financial support for NAMAs. The presentation focused on key barriers to investment, international support available for NAMAs with focus on support available from the Global Environment Facility (GEF), and also briefly touched on the UNDP Low Emission Capacity Building Programme.<sup>13</sup> Highlights of this presentation are outlined below:

- (a) Key barriers to NAMA investment are:
  - (i) Financial barriers (higher financing costs, lower return on investment, transaction cost, higher risk management, subsidies for conventional fuels);
  - (ii) Technological barriers (lack of expertise with new and unproven technologies, intellectual property rights, etc.);
  - (iii) Institutional barriers (delays in administrative processing, limited capacity to formulate policies and strategies, weak policy implementation and enforcement);
  - (iv) Information and behavioural barriers;
  - (v) Regulatory and political framework (discriminatory policies);
  - (vi) Size of the market, externalities and public goods;
- (b) Barriers can be addressed through the appropriate coupling of government policies with financial instruments and by creating balance between investment risk and reward so as to attract investors;
- (c) Most NAMAs are expected to have financing with different international actors providing support in different stages of NAMA development and implementation;
- (d) GEF is a financial mechanism that provides new and additional grant and concessional funding to meet the incremental cost of mitigation measures. GEF emphasizes a robust MRV framework as an integral element of its projects, including those on NAMA support, in order to ensure transparency, accountability and allow for continuous learning. Though GEF has been funding mitigation measures, one of the first GEF-funded projects with explicit NAMA support is the “UNDP-GEF Peru NAMA in Energy Generation and End-use Sectors”, with 10 additional NAMAs in the pipeline for GEF funding;
- (e) Lessons learned through the UNDP Low Emission Capacity Building Programme, which aims to build capacity of recipient countries for NAMA development and implementation, among others:
  - (i) Private sector involvement is critical for financing the implementation of NAMAs. Governments are responsible for attracting private investment through policy incentives;

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<sup>13</sup> More information is available at <<http://www.lowemissiondevelopment.org>>.

- (ii) NAMAs can be instrumental in reducing long-term policy risk and other barriers and creating opportunities for investors;
- (iii) MRV systems are instrumental in improving corporate and public governance;
- (iv) Creation of concrete synergies with ongoing domestic initiatives, which allows for the scaling up of emission reductions, benefits from high-level political endorsement;
- (v) Capital for NAMA development and implementation support can be catalysed by combining and sequencing multiple sources of finance.

32. A representative of the German Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety (BMU) gave a presentation on the NAMA Facility.<sup>14</sup> This fund was established by the Governments of Germany and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to fund the implementation of NAMAs with transformational impact. It disbursed EUR 70 million in 2013 to support the implementation of four NAMAs. Out of 47 applicants, the following four NAMAs were funded in the first round:

- (a) Chile – self-supply renewable energy;
- (b) Colombia – transit-oriented development;
- (c) Costa Rica – low-carbon coffee;
- (d) Indonesia – sustainable urban transport programme.

33. Lessons learned from the first round of NAMA Facility support include:

- (a) The high level of international attention demonstrates the demand for mitigation finance;
- (b) The availability of support and the definition of criteria has encouraged the development of a significant project pipeline across different sectors and regions;
- (c) Sectors like transport and agriculture, which were not good candidates for the by CDM or joint implementation (JI), are now effectively addressed through NAMAs;
- (d) NAMA preparation should increasingly focus on:
  - (i) Elaborating a solid project structure;
  - (ii) Setting up financial mechanisms designed to overcome specific barriers to investment and to leverage additional public and private finance.

34. The second call for proposals was made in April 2014 and is open until 15 July 2014. The facility will disburse EUR 50 million to support the implementation of NAMAs in this round.

35. After presentations by UNDP and BMU, a discussion took place about sharing NAMA Facility's experience with the Green Climate Fund (GCF). Representative of NAMA Facility mentioned that the NAMA Facility will approach the GCF through the Fund's German Co-Chair to share lessons learned and suggest a possible aligning of application processes. However, she also mentioned that once the GCF starts disbursing funds, the NAMA Facility will cease to exist, as it was primarily established to fill in the gap in financing for NAMAs.

36. The amounts of co-financing expected from countries receiving funds from the NAMA Facility vary. In the case of Mexico's eco-casa NAMA pilot, the Mexican

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<sup>14</sup> More information is available at <<http://nama-facility.org/news.html>>.

Government contributed significant amounts of funds for ensuring energy-efficient buildings.

37. It is possible for smaller countries to make a joint regional or subregional NAMA submission for NAMA Facility funding.

38. Concerns with lengthy project cycle of the GEF: Representative of UNDP mentioned that UNDP is working with the GEF secretariat on streamlining GEF processes and that it has managed to simplify the initial stages of the process of applying for GEF funding.

39. After the two presentations on financing for NAMAs, the two presentations by the UNEP Risoe Centre and BMU focused on the provision of technical support to developing countries for the preparation and implementation of NAMAs through various international partnerships.

40. The UNEP Risoe Centre representative gave a presentation on the International NAMA Partnership<sup>15</sup> and the Low Emission Development Strategies (LEDS) Global Partnership.<sup>16</sup> Key messages contained in this presentation are listed below:

(a) The NAMA Partnership aims to accelerate support to developing countries in the preparation and implementation of NAMAs. It also aims to enhance collaboration and complementarity of efforts of multilateral, bilateral and other international organizations in their support for NAMAs;

(b) The NAMA Partnership has three working groups, one on sustainable development, one on finance, and one on MRV. It works as a knowledge-sharing platform and encourages members to develop knowledge products in areas of NAMA preparation and implementation where there may be a gap in knowledge. It also encourages members to develop knowledge products on the best practices and lessons learned in the preparation and implementation of NAMAs. The Partnership organizes webinars and side events on the sidelines of UNFCCC negotiations to share its knowledge products with national practitioners;

(c) The LEDS Global Partnership serves as a platform for exchanging information and for cooperation among international programmes that support the development of LEDS and country institutions that are developing LEDS.

41. A representative of BMU spoke about the International Partnership on Mitigation and MRV.

42. The partnership aims to bridge the gap between climate negotiations and actions on the ground by facilitating the exchange of good practices on mitigation and MRV-related issues among climate negotiators, policymakers and practitioners from more than 50 developed and developing countries.

43. These presentations on financing and technical support were followed by presentations from representatives of Bangladesh, Maldives and Malaysia on national climate change funds set-up by these countries to mobilize financing for climate-related activities. See the table below for a summary of their efforts.

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<sup>15</sup> More information is available at <<http://www.namapartnership.org>>.

<sup>16</sup> <http://en.openei.org/wiki/LEDSGP/home>

**Table 2:** Innovative financing methods used by countries in the region

	<b>Bangladesh</b>	<b>Maldives</b>	<b>Malaysia</b>
<b>Financing Methods</b>	Bangladesh Climate Change Resilience Fund and Bangladesh Climate Change Trust Fund	Climate Change Trust Fund (CCTF)	Green Technology Financing Scheme (GTFS)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Established at 2009-10 FY by a Legal Framework</li> <li>- Total allocation of 385.7 million USD;</li> <li>- Aligned with the 6 pillars of Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan;</li> <li>- Readiness to access international climate fund;</li> <li>- Different financial packages have been analyzed for the different projects;</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- CCTF fund was initiated in December 2009 and is due to close in March 2015;</li> <li>- CCTF donor grant contributions to date are US\$9.5million by European Union and Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID). - The World Bank is the managing trustee;</li> <li>- It is implemented by the Ministry of Environment and Energy (MEE), through a Project Management Unit. The Ministry of Finance and Treasury are the recipient Agency of CCTF;</li> <li>- The Project Management Unit comprises a Project Director (Permanent Secretary, MEE), Project Manager, Technical Coordinators, Environment and Social Safe Guards Coordinator, Procurement and Financial Management Officers and Assistants;</li> <li><u>CCTF supports:</u></li> <li>- The development and implementation of climate change strategy and action plan;</li> <li>- Strengthening knowledge and leadership to deal with CC issues domestically and internationally;</li> <li>- Improving capacity, regulatory and governance frameworks to integrate climate risk management into sector strategies and plans;</li> <li>- Building adaptive capacity and climate resilience in key sectors through tangible pilot projects;</li> <li>- Increasing energy access through renewable energy generation, distribution and efficiency in the public and private sectors through low carbon renewable energy options.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A special financing scheme to support development of green technology, and to contribute to climate change mitigation;</li> <li>- Introduced in 2010 budget with a total financing amount of USD 470 million;</li> <li>- An effort to improve supply and utilization of green technology;</li> <li>- Targets: local companies who are producers and users of green technology;</li> <li>- Financing will be provided by national banks and Development Finance Institutions</li> </ul>

## 1. Panel discussion on finance

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

### **Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit**

45. GIZ is moving from towards supporting the implementation of NAMAs owing to the availability of financing. However, in order to do so, bankable projects are needed. GIZ currently has a number of NAMAs ready for implementation in Latin America and not many in other developing country regions. GIZ looks forward to working with countries in the Asia-Pacific region to support implementation of their NAMAs.

### **BMU**

46. The NAMA Facility is just one part of the German Government's international climate finance portfolio. In 2013, through its various climate finance programmes, Germany allocated EUR 309 million of financing for climate-related activities. In 2014, it plans to provide EUR 1.8 billion for such activities. Countries can consult their German Embassies to initiate dialogue about receiving support from Germany for the implementation of their mitigation and adaptation measures.

47. Through its international climate initiative (ICI),<sup>17</sup> Government of Germany has supported a large number of efforts in many countries to develop NAMAs. Support for NAMA development is provided through GIZ, UNDP, CCAP, etc. ICI funds can also be accessed for NAMA implementation, but the funds for implementation available through ICI is smaller in comparison to those available from the NAMA Facility.

### **European Union**

48. The European Union (EU) has been the world's leading provider of climate finance through its official development assistance.<sup>18</sup> Since 2007, the EU and its member States has established a number of EU blending facilities that combine grant funding with loans and cover different developing country regions. EUR 480 million in public grants has been committed under blending facilities, since 2007, to support more than 200 climate-related initiatives. These include investments in infrastructure projects, as well as support for the private sector, particularly small- and medium-sized enterprises. The grants have leveraged EUR 6 billion in loans from European public finance institutions and regional development banks. This corresponds to total project financing of more than EUR 14 billion, benefiting both low- and middle-income countries.

49. In addition, the European Investment Bank (EIB)<sup>19</sup> provides climate finance in the form of loans. The EIB is among the world's biggest lenders for climate action, with at least 25 per cent of its yearly lending devoted to addressing climate change. Between 2008 and 2012, the EIB invested almost EUR 80 billion in climate change mitigation and adaptation projects in Europe and in emerging and developing countries. Support for climate projects outside Europe has expanded considerably, particularly since 2010. Demand for investment in energy efficiency, renewable energy, resource management and adaptation increased in 2013 in all regions outside the EU.

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<sup>17</sup> <http://www.international-climate-initiative.com/en/>.

<sup>18</sup> [http://ec.europa.eu/clima/policies/finance/international/other/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/clima/policies/finance/international/other/index_en.htm).

<sup>19</sup> <http://www.eib.org/>.

### **Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations**

50. FAO has started conducting regional capacity-building in view of requirements related to biennial update reports and NAMAs. These workshops aim to create awareness on potential of NAMAs in agriculture sector and support countries in gathering relevant data. It is currently developing a training manual on agriculture NAMAs based on its work in Africa.

### **UNDP**

51. The support of UNDP for NAMAs is provided in the context of the country's low-emission development aspirations. Through its portfolio on energy and climate change, it has supported 130 countries, including in development of NAMAs. During the sixth replenishment cycle of the GEF, it is expected that more countries will make use of their STAR allocation for the implementation of NAMAs.

52. Its Low Emission Capacity Building Programme is benefiting seven countries in the region. Support is provided to these countries to build their capacities to design and implement low-emission development strategies through national mitigation actions.

53. Its MDG Carbon programme<sup>20</sup> has been supporting countries in capitalizing on their experiences from CDM to design and implement NAMAs. It has the dual purpose of broadening access to carbon finance by enabling a wide range of developing countries to participate, and promoting emission reduction projects that contribute to the United Nations Millennium Development Goals by yielding additional sustainable development and poverty reduction benefits. The programme offers prospective emission reduction projects a comprehensive package of project development services. It operates under the CDM and JI, as well as the voluntary carbon markets.

### **UNEP Risoe Centre**

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

- (a) 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 Centre and Network (CTCN) (operating partner).

55. 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.<sup>21</sup>

56. It organizes events that promote climate mitigation such as carbon forums.

57. The NAMA Academy<sup>22</sup> 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.

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<sup>20</sup> [www.mdgcarbonfacility.org](http://www.mdgcarbonfacility.org).

<sup>21</sup> [www.uneprisoe.org/publications](http://www.uneprisoe.org/publications).

<sup>22</sup> [www.namacademy.org](http://www.namacademy.org).

### UNEP Risoe Centre on behalf of Climate Technology Centre and Network

58. The CTCN<sup>23</sup> provides technical expertise and guidance on technologies that help industries, governments, and other institutions generate cleaner energy and become more resilient to changing climates. Through its 11 regional partners and network of climate change and technology experts, the CTCN provides customized technology solutions and capacity-building and connects stakeholders with the information, service providers, and funding sources they need.

### Global Green Growth Institute

59. As its mandate is to achieve transformational green growth in its partner countries, GGGI could assist with the design and implementation of NAMAs in a number of ways. GGGI is at an early stage in terms of NAMA support. Future assistance could include:

- (a) Building technical capacity;
- (b) Mainstreaming low carbon growth opportunities in national and sectoral plans and strategies;
- (c) Providing advice on institutional frameworks to facilitate GHG emission reductions;
- (d) Identifying a pipeline of investment opportunities;
- (e) Facilitating private sector partnerships.

## 2. Group Exercise – Financing and Technical support

60. A representative of ETH Zurich 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*<sup>24</sup> 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, 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;

<sup>23</sup> [www.unep.org/climatechange/CTCN](http://www.unep.org/climatechange/CTCN).

<sup>24</sup> Available at [http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/librarypage/environment-energy/low\\_emission\\_climateresilientdevelopment/derisking-renewable-energy-investment/](http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/librarypage/environment-energy/low_emission_climateresilientdevelopment/derisking-renewable-energy-investment/)

(c) Reducing the risks can strongly reduce the cost of capital. If no de-risking is undertaken, the entire incremental cost will have to be paid. Adding a policy-driven de-risking instrument can almost halve the cost of a NAMA and increase leverage;

61. 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, internal rate of return, capital structure, weighted average capital cost, the role of risk for weighted average capital cost and the role of risk for net present value.

62. The following discussion took place after the above-mentioned presentations:

(a) A discussion took place on lack of investment in clean energy despite the fact that such investments make sense, and on the fact that investors are keen to invest in large-scale opportunities, something smaller countries like the small island developing States (SIDS) cannot provide. With regard to economies of scale, it was mentioned that regional NAMAs could be the solution. SIDS could jointly prepare a proposal and align their policies and licensing processes to attract foreign investors;

(b) It was mentioned that a lack of investment in clean energy technologies could be attributed to a lack of knowledge about technology, leading national private entities to prefer to invest in other, more familiar options. De-risking instruments, coupled with training on technology and visits to demonstration sites, can be used to boost investor confidence.

## **E. Measurement, reporting and verification**

63. The segment on MRV consisted of presentations by representatives of the secretariat, TERI, the Danish Energy Agency, UNEP Risoe Centre, Overseas Environmental Cooperation Centre Japan and GIZ.

64. The secretariat's presentation on the MRV framework for Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention 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.

65. 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.

66. TERI gave a presentation titled “Options and methodologies for developing baselines for different categories of NAMAs”. The presentation looked at the need for baselines, at why there are no official guidelines and at different approaches that could be used to develop baselines for different types of NAMAs.

67. Key points highlighted in the presentation can be found below:

(a) Baselines are critical for countries to understand their own emissions (present and future) and prepare development plans that take into account ways to manage the emissions. Baselines can also be useful for developing countries in securing international support for the implementation of activities, in their development plans, that contribute to reducing emissions, and for aggregating emission reductions and thus increasing certainty in global emissions estimates;

(b) However, there are no official guidelines to develop baselines because:

(i) NAMAs are diverse and therefore not well-suited to a one-size-fits-all approach;

(ii) Direct attribution of emissions reductions to specific mitigation actions can be challenging;

(iii) Not all NAMAs lead to absolute emissions reductions and/or have quantifiable GHG impacts;

(c) The following approaches or a combination thereof can be used to develop baselines<sup>25</sup>.

(i) “CDM Plus” approach;

(ii) Baseline metrics approach;

(iii) GHG inventory approach;

(iv) Reference case approach.

68. The Danish Energy Agency gave a presentation on their publication titled *National Greenhouse Gas Emissions Baselines Scenarios: Learning from Experiences in Developing Countries*<sup>26</sup> prepared jointly with the UNEP Risoe Centre and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. The publication provides an overview of current practices and of the differences and commonalities in countries’ approaches to baseline setting, highlights good examples and lessons learned and identifies capacity gaps in the countries’ development of baselines.

69. During the question and answer segment, a discussion took place on whether domestic MRV systems exist in developed countries and whether national GHG inventories prepared in the context of national communications can be used to assess the impact of NAMAs. With regard to the existence of domestic MRV systems in developed countries, the UNEP Risoe Centre representative said that the Centre is in the process of compiling best practices of domestic MRV systems and that it will include examples from developed countries. Regarding the use of national GHG inventory to assess the impacts of NAMAs, it was mentioned that existing inventories are critical for MRV of NAMAs. However, it would depend on the scope of NAMAs. If it is a sectoral NAMA and the GHG inventory has been prepared using IPCC tier 2 or tier 3 methodologies, then it would be possible.

<sup>25</sup> Please see the presentation for further details at: <http://unfccc.int/focus/mitigation/items/8094.php>

<sup>26</sup> <http://www.uneprisoe.org/Newsbase/2013/04/New-Publication-Launched--National-Greenhouse-Gas-Emissions-Baseline-Scenarios>

However, if it is a NAMA for which there is no system of collecting GHG inventory data, then data additional to the data contained in the GHG inventory would be required.

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

71. The UNEP Risoe Centre gave a presentation on the MRV of NAMAs and national MRV systems. It covered elements that need to be measured when estimating the GHG impact of NAMAs, methodologies that can be used to do so and the development of a NAMA MRV plan. Key points highlighted in the presentation are outlined below:

- (a) Key elements of MRV of NAMA:
  - (i) Parameters to assess progress of implementation;
  - (ii) Parameters/indicators to measure the impact, including examples of progress indicators.
- (b) National sustainable development benefits;
- (c) GHG emissions impacts;
- (d) Measurement and reporting plan;
- (e) Description of the verification process;
- (f) 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 the cost effectiveness of NAMAs;
- (g) 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.

72. A representative of the Overseas Environmental Cooperation Center in Japan gave a presentation about the Center's work on supporting developing countries in the Asia-Pacific region in developing NAMAs. He also spoke about the joint crediting mechanism (JCM), a bilateral offset scheme Japan has engaged in with a number of developing countries to offset its emissions. The JCM aims to:

- (a) Facilitate the diffusion of low-carbon technologies and the implementation of mitigation actions, and contribute to sustainable development in participating countries;
- (b) Appropriately evaluate the contribution of the scheme to Japan's GHG emission reductions and use them to achieve Japan's emission reduction target;
- (c) Contribute to the ultimate objective of the Convention by facilitating global mitigation actions.

73. Japan has signed bilateral agreements with Mongolia, Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Kenya, Maldives, Viet Nam, Laos, Indonesia, Costa Rica and Palau on implementing mitigation actions in these countries through the JCM.

74. The presentation from Japan was followed by two presentations by GIZ about their work on transport NAMAs and on NAMAs and REDD-plus.

75. GIZ is providing support to a number of developing countries for the development of NAMAs in the transport sector. That work has entailed:

- (a) Supporting decision makers in identifying mitigation potential and in developing mitigation measures;
- (b) Ensuring sound inter-ministerial coordination in all stages of NAMA design;
- (c) Allowing for active participation of the private sector and civil society through multi-stakeholder consultation workshops;
- (d) Supporting the establishment of MRV procedures;
- (e) Building local capacity for effective implementation of NAMAs and for future design and implementation of NAMAs in the transport sector;
- (f) Disseminating lessons learned.

76. The GIZ presentation on NAMAs and REDD-plus contained information about a comparative analysis by GIZ<sup>27</sup> of NAMAs and REDD-plus from 2013. Using Indonesia, Laos, Viet Nam, the Philippines and Thailand as case studies, this study outlined approaches to integrating NAMAs and REDD+. It outlines three scenarios of how NAMAs and REDD-plus could be aligned to capitalize on strengths and minimize on drawbacks. It was mentioned that the structure countries may wish to use to coordinate their land-use NAMAs and REDD-plus activities will depend on the individual needs, capacity and situation of each country.

## F. NAMA registry

### 1. Overview of the registry: update on the status of participation in the registry

77. A representative of secretariat gave a presentation on the NAMA registry. In addition to offering background information, the presentation provided an update about the operation of the registry, including the participation of countries in the region in the registry, and the challenges and opportunities ahead.

78. Some of the statistics shared were as follows:

- (a) A majority of the NAMA entries are seeking support; more are seeking support for the implementation than for the preparation of a NAMA;
- (b) Most of the NAMAs submitted to the registry fall under the energy supply sector;
- (c) Energy efficiency is an imperative relevant to most NAMA entries;
- (d) Grant funding is the most commonly sought type of financial support;

79. The following challenges and opportunities were also shared during the workshop:

- (a) Participation to date is limited: the registry needs to contain a critical mass of information to be effective;

<sup>27</sup> <http://tinyurl.com/CF-NAMAs-REDD-SE-Asia>.

(b) Improving information accuracy and completeness: registry content needs to be reliable and complete for the registry to meet its objectives;

80. The following recommendations for how the registry can meet its full potential were provided:

(a) Countries that are planning to implement NAMAs should make active use of the registry to seek support for implementation or to simply record NAMAs for international support;

(b) Countries should take steps to ensure that their NAMA entries are accurate, complete and up-to-date;

(c) Countries should provide the secretariat with suggestions for improving the functionality of the registry.

81. Participants were also briefed about efforts made by the secretariat to support the use of registry through regional workshops, by providing direct technical support to users and its outreach work to ensure successful use of registry.

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

(a) Countries may hesitate to register NAMAs in the registry for fear of not receiving funding, but still expect to implement the NAMA. A representative of the secretariat attempted to allay this fear by saying that the registry is not a legally binding tool and that therefore such fears should not prevent Parties from using it;

(b) International donors can use the registry to obtain recognition for the support they have provided to NAMAs, as the registry allows for retroactive recording of information;

(c) The need to align the registry, NAMA Facility and GCF information requirements was highlighted.

## 2. Group exercise

83. Workshop participants discussed the following questions in groups:

(a) How would you assess the level of participation of countries from the region in the registry?

(b) What are the main barriers to a broader use of the registry?

(c) What would you propose as solutions to address the barriers?

84. The following points emerged during the discussion on the above-listed questions:

(a) There could be many reasons for the low level of participation of countries in the region in the registry. One is a lack of awareness and a lack of national coordination and of communication between relevant stakeholders. It was mentioned that regional development institutions/development partnerships could engage their member States to use the registry;

(b) Another reason could be the issue of direct access to bilateral organizations for technical and financial support for NAMA-related activities. Most countries have a presence of bilateral donors whom they can contact, and receive an immediate response. This is not the case with registry. Interested donors may or may not contact a NAMA candidate;

(c) Yet another reason for the low engagement could be that adaptation, not mitigation, is the priority of a large number of countries in the region;

(d) It was suggested that the registry request international donors to align/unify their requirements;

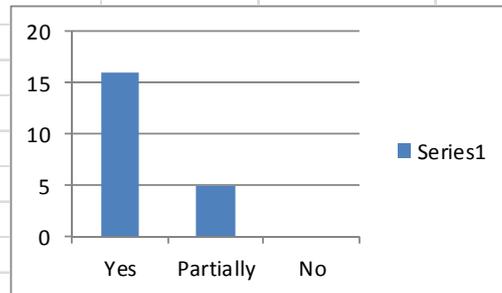
(e) There is a need to create awareness among national focal points on various aspects of registry access rights. For example, a NAMA approver can provide access to a number of NAMA developers, including those outside the government (private sector and civil society) for developing NAMAs.

## Annex: workshop evaluation results

### Q1. Did the workshop meet its objectives and your expectations?

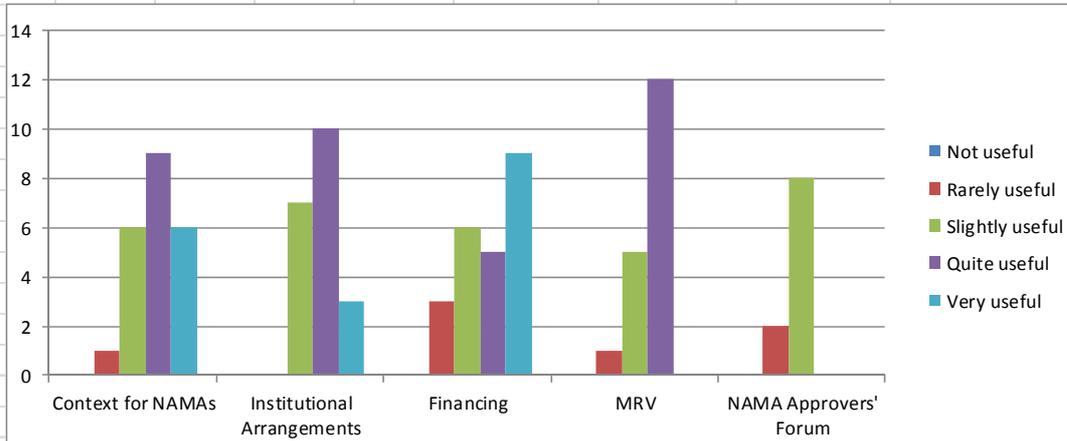
16 Yes     
 5 Partially     
 0 No

Yes	16
Partially	5
No	0



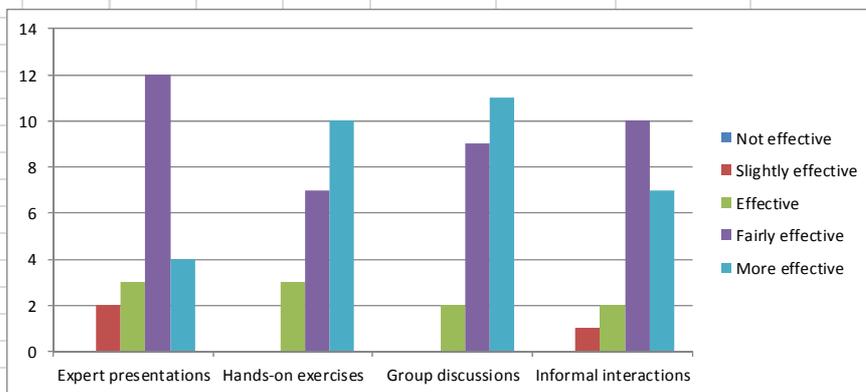
### Q2. What part(s) of the workshop did you find most useful?

	Not useful	Rarely useful	Slightly useful	Quite useful	Very useful
Context for NAMAs	0	1	6	9	6
Institutional Arrangements	0	0	7	10	3
Financing	0	3	6	5	9
MRV	0	1	5	12	0
NAMA Approvers' Forum	0	2	8	0	0



**Q3. Which activities were most effective?**

	Not effective	Slightly effect	Effective	Fairly effective	More effective
Expert presentations	0	2	3	12	4
Hands-on exercises	0	0	3	7	10
Group discussions	0	0	2	9	11
Informal interactions	0	1	2	10	7



**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.

**Q5. 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?**

	Unimportant	Slightly	Important	Fairly important	More important
More information from developing countries about their approach to the use of the NAMA registry.	0	1	8	4	8
More information from the secretariat about how NAMA registry operates.	2	1	4	7	6
More information about the NAMAs and support recorded in the registry.	1	1	2	7	11
More discussion about how the registry can be improved/changed.	1	1	3	9	6
More discussion about the criteria used in approving NAMAs for entry in the registry.	0	3	0	6	11
More discussion about the institutional arrangements that countries have in place for the use of the NAMA registry.	0	3	5	3	10

