Framework Convention on Climate Change

12 November 2014

Report on the African regional workshop on nationally appropriate mitigation actions

Windhoek, 1-3 October 2014

Summary

This report provides a summary of the African regional workshop on nationally appropriate mitigation actions (NAMAs), which took place in Windhoek, Namibia, from 1 to 3 October, 2014. The workshop brought together experts from the region and representatives of international organizations and aimed to facilitate the sharing of experiences, lessons learned in the preparation and implementation of NAMAs. To that end, the participants engaged in 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.

Contents

I. Summary of the proceedings

1. The African regional workshop on nationally appropriate mitigation actions (NAMAs), which took place in Windhoek, Namibia, from 1 to 3 October, 2014.

A. Opening of the workshop

2. Mr. Petrus Muteyauli, Deputy Director, Department of Environmental Affairs, Ministry of Environment and Tourism of Namibia opened the workshop. In his opening statement, he mentioned that climate change provides Africa with an excellent opportunity to move its economies on low-emission development trajectory. He stated that Namibia, which received 300 days a year of sun has unbounded potential for generating renewable energy to supply the whole of Africa with clean energy. He added that the Government of Namibia is working closely with United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to realize some of its potential in generating renewable energy and is working with the international organization to better understand and investment and financial flows needed to implement the NAMA.

3. Mr. Neil Boyer, Deputy Resident Representative of UNDP, Namibia delivered a keynote address that highlighted following activities that UNDP is supporting in Namibia assist the country in achieving its low emission development aspiration:

(a) Development of Rural Electrification NAMA currently going through the final phase of design and approval. This NAMA is important for Namibia's sustainable development, as despite having the potential to generate renewable energy not only to meet its own needs but also to export, only 20% of the population has access to energy and 60% of that is imported. The final NAMA proposal is expected to be ready in April 2015.

(b) Namibia Energy Efficiency Programme in Buildings: This is a 3-year programme funded by GEF/UNDP and aims to reduce Namibia's energy related greenhouse gas emissions through promotion of energy efficient technologies and practise in commercial and residential buildings. The programme is working with the Green building council of Namibia develop improved regulations (standards and labelling of building appliances) and adoption of building codes for energy savings.

4. A representative of the secretariat gave opening remarks and outlined the objectives of the workshop:

(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 implementation process[1]

5. This first part of the workshop provided context for the discussion on implementation of NAMAs. It consisted of a scene setting presentation by representative of UNFCCC secretariat on the status of negotiations on NAMAs and the UN's Food and Agriculture Office (FAO) on its activities related to supporting NAMAs in agriculture sector. The presentations were followed by moderated discussion on "implementation of decisions on NAMAs" and presentations by Rwanda and Seychelles on national efforts in implementing NAMAs and moving their economies on low emission development pathways.

6. The secretariat presentation on the status of negotiations on NAMAs provided a brief overview of NAMA-related decisions adopted under the Convention and status of their implementation. It highlighted the following points:

(a) NAMAs provide countries with a unique opportunity to meet their development objectives while contributing to global efforts to address climate change.

(b) 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 to the UNFCCC and, secondly, they can engage at the technical level by submitting to the registry NAMAs for recognition or NAMAs seeking support for preparation and/or implementation;

(c) To date 57 developing countries have submitted to the secretariat NAMAs that they intend to implement. In addition secretariat has also received a joint submission from the African Group on NAMAs they intend to implement in agriculture sector.[2] This comprises thirty-five per cent of developing country and 46 per cent of the countries in the region engaged in the political process by communicating their intention to implement a diverse range of NAMAs. It was stressed that though 57 developing countries have officially submitted NAMAs, on the ground many more are taking action and that if all countries taking action communicated information on their efforts to UNFCCC then this would allow the international community to better understand the global efforts in addressing climate change and also provide the countries making official communication international recognition for their efforts.

(d) The NAMA registry is a web-based platform set up to facilitate implementation of NAMAs. It allows developing countries to engage on NAMAs at the technical level by recording NAMAs for which they are seeking support or recognition for NAMAs they are implementing with domestic resources. The UNFCCC secretariat developed the registry, which became operational in October 2013.[3] Since many developing countries and international organizations have been using the registry make information on their NAMA and sources of support public. International organizations have also used the registry to find NAMAs they are keen to support and this has resulted in a number of matching of NAMAs with support, which are recorded in the registry.

(e) The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) *Emissions Gap Report 2013*[4] states that even if countries meet their emissions reduction pledges, in 2020 emissions are likely to be 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 initiate NAMAs were encouraged to do so as soon as possible.

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

[2] FCCC/SBI/2013/INF.12/Rev.2.

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

[4] Available at <http://www.unep.org/pdf/UNEPEmissionsGapReport2013.pdf>.

7. A representative of FAO gave a presentation on the organization's activities on supporting NAMAs in agriculture sector. Agriculture is an important sector for Africa, which is clearly demonstrated by a joint submission by the group on NAMA in this sector to the UNFCCC. Therefore, it was decided to have this presentation.

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

(a) Agriculture is one of the sectors with significant emissions reduction potential. It is also a key economic sector, especially in many developing countries. Therefore, in order to achieve low-emission development pathways agriculture sector needs to be considered in sustainable development strategies.

(b) Mitigation in agriculture sector cannot be considered in isolation. Mitigation strategies in this sector needs to be consistent with food security, resilience and rural development objectives. Therefore, it is also one of few sectors where countries can develop and implement NAMAs that address mitigation, adaptation and food security. Addressing synergies in a coherent package could also help leverage funding.

(c) FAO provides a supports it member states in following 3 key ways:

(i) Global data: FAO's FAOSTAT Emissions database[5] provides time-series emissions data relating to agriculture, forestry and other land use (AFOLU) sector. This can facilitate regional comparisons and trend analysis for AFOLU sector, and support preparation of national GHG inventory by providing a reference data framework for analysis of AFOLU GHG trends for all countries, including reference emissions to 2030 by country and subsector. This can enable development of baselines and measurement, reporting and verification (MRV) of NAMAs.

(ii) Knowledge generation: Through its Mitigation of Climate Change in Agriculture (MICCA) Programme[6] FAO has been generating knowledge material to contribute towards making agriculture more climate smart. Products of this programme have included manuals to support preparation and submission of national GHG inventory, manual to support development of NAMAs in agriculture sector, support policy and decision making and supporting pilot projects to facilitate putting climate-smart agriculture into practice.

(iii) Capacity building: FAO conducts national and regional capacity building workshops to assist its members states in following areas:

- Regional workshops to support preparation of biennial update reports (BURs) and NAMAs. To this end supports its member states in agriculture data collection;
- National workshops on climate smart agriculture to facilitate sharing of evidence and experience on climate smart agriculture.

9. The Q&A that followed the above two presentations focused on:

(a) Level and extent of FAO's support in preparation and implementation of NAMAs. FAO can provide both technical and financial support to its members states in preparation and implementation of NAMAs. It can provide technical support both at the national and regional levels. With regards to financial support, FAO country offices have in their disposal small budget which can be mobilized in one or two year cycles, and can be utilized in conducting feasibility studies and development of NAMAs. And as one of the implementing agencies of the Global Environment Facility (GEF), FAO can also assist countries explore potential sources of funding for preparation and implementation of NAMAs through the GEF.

[5] http://faostat3.fao.org/home/E

[6] http://www.fao.org/climatechange/micca/en/

(b) A participant requested FAO to plan support to West African countries as AFOLU is an important sector for this sub-region. FAO is currently collaborating with UNFCCC secretariat on providing support to countries in preparation of BURs. This support could possibly be broadened to support NAMA work in West Africa.

10. The two scene setting presentations were followed by a moderated discussion on implementation of decisions on NAMAs. Following questions were posed to facilitate the discussion:

(a) How is your country utilizing the opportunities that NAMAs provide for moving your country on low carbon development pathways and how do you plan to move forward the NAMA agenda in the period up to 2020?

(b) What have been the challenges and advantages of the concept of NAMA for the national sustainable development process?

(c) How will experiences with NAMAs so far prepare countries in their engagement in the post 2020 agreement?

11. Most of the participants taking the floor to address the above questions focused on the first question and spoke about activities they are currently engaged in to facilitate preparation and implementation of NAMAs in their respective countries. See the table below for information shared on those activities:

Table 1: NAMA related activities of some African countries

Country	Activities
Rwanda	➢ Sees opportunity to use NAMAs to implements its green growth strategy ➢ Put in place energy security and sustainable agriculture strategies ➢ Developing NAMAs transport, forestry, buildings, waste, energy and agriculture sectors
Burkina Faso	➢ Cross ministerial efforts on rural electrification using solar power ➢ Has put in place target of 50% renewable energy in total energy mix by 2020
Togo	➢ In March 2014, put in place a designated national coordinator for NAMAs ➢ Identified energy, agriculture and land-use (forestry) sectors as priority sectors for implementation of NAMAs ➢ In July 2014, two NAMAs, one on agriculture and forestry and the other on energy efficiency were submitted to NAMA Facility for funding
Tanzania	➢ Has constructed 100 biogas plants supported by Dutch bilateral agency SNV. Plans to construct 500 additional plants. Biogas is being supplied to households as cooking fuel, which will replace firewood being used by previously. ➢ Replace charcoal with natural gas, as cooking fuel, in urban areas by 2020.
Comoros	➢ At initial stage of developing NAMAs. National process to do so has been put in place ➢ Agriculture, forestry and waste management have been prioritized as areas for NAMA implementation ➢ Pilot studies on waste management has been conducted, supported by UNDP and EU
Country	**Activities**
Egypt	➢ Aims to implement a number of renewable energy measures by 2020

	➢ Has identified a number of potential NAMAs and is working with a number of international organizations to develop and implement them.
Guinea	➢ NAMA Framework developed to identify strategies and policies for NAMAs ➢ Forestry has been identified as a priority sector. ➢ Plans to set up biogas plants to supply rural areas with cooking fuel
Mali	➢ National policy for climate change in place, includes action plans ➢ In the process of developing strategy for NAMAs. In meantime has submitted two NAMAs concepts to the NAMA Registry and as a result has received funding from Austria to design NAMA in forestry sector ➢ Forestry, agriculture and energy are key priority sector
Mozambique	➢ Have put in place green growth strategy and working to build capacity of national institutions ➢ Waste, energy, agriculture and transport are priority areas for NAMAs

12. With regards to challenges faced in the preparation and implementation of NAMAs, some participants raised followed issues:

(a) Constant challenges national institutions face with regards to meeting requirements of myriad of international requirements. Amending existing institutions or setting up new ones to meet increasing international requirements is a grave concern for many countries in Africa with lack of capacity and resources;

(b) Lack of sufficient international resources allocated for implementation of NAMAs and complexity of obtaining bilateral funding;

(c) Lack of capacity in quantifying potential emissions reduction that can be expected from implementation of NAMAs, among others.

13. Lastly, to end the session on NAMA implementation process Rwanda and Seychelles made presentations on status of the preparation and implementation NAMAs in their countries.

14. Rwanda's presentation outlined strategic approach it is taking in facilitating preparation and implementation of NAMAs. It also provided an overview of institutional arrangement and governance of NAMA preparation process. Further plans the country has looking ahead beyond 2015 with regards to accelerating implementation of NAMAs was also shared. Further details are listed below:

(a) NAMAs that Rwanda is developing are closely aligned with its national policies, plans and strategies. They reduce direct and indirect GHG emissions and are expected to contribute towards sustainable development. Rwanda aims to develop comprehensive but practical and realistic MRV plans for its NAMAs. Through its NAMAs, Rwanda also aims to promote gender equality.

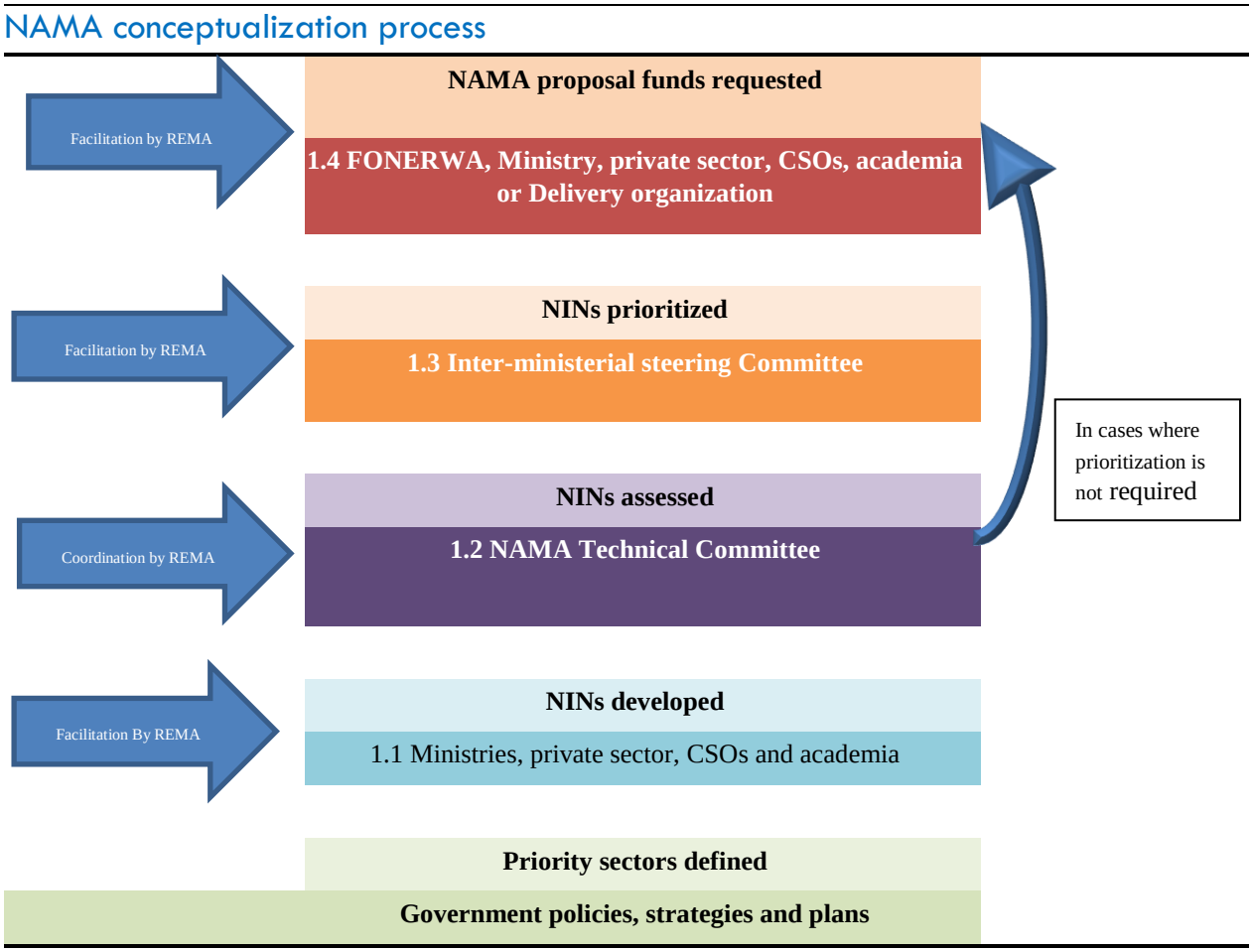
(b) Rwanda is using 3-tier process to develop its NAMAs. They are outlined below:

(i) Step 1: development of NAMA concept titled NAMA Information Note (NINs)

(ii) Step 2: Approval of NINs. See figure 1 below for the details of this approval process.

(iii) Step 3: Fund mobilization to develop full-fledged NAMA proposal.

Figure 1: Process for development of NAMAs in Rwanda



(c) Approved NIN goes through following process before it gets implemented:

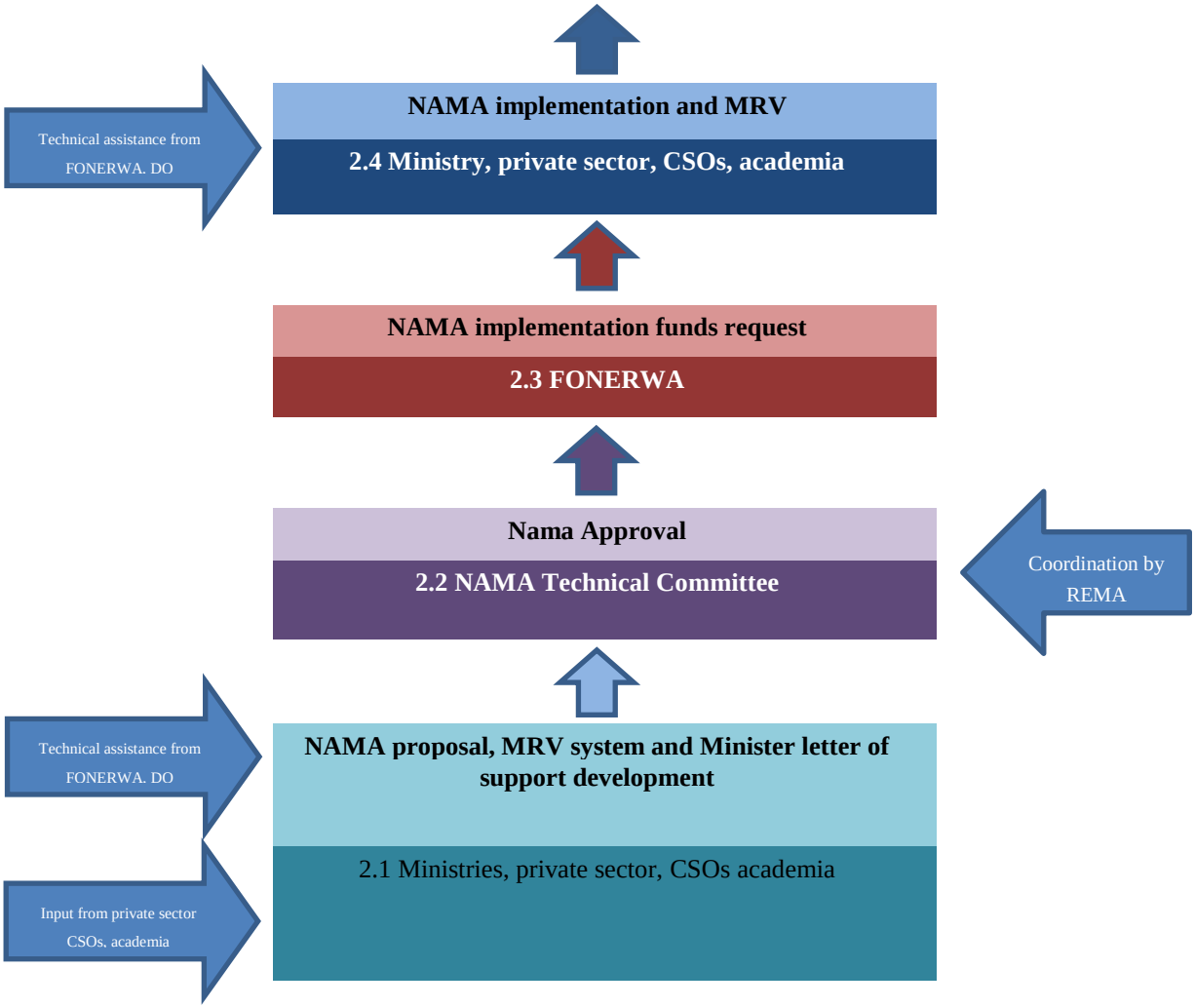
(i) Full NAMA design, including NAMA implementation plan

(ii) Establishment of MRV system

(iii) Approval process. See figure 2 below for the details of this approval process.

(iv) Initiate implementation

Figure 2: Process for implementation of NAMAs in Rwanda



15. Rwanda is currently going through approval of 7 NINs. In 2015, it plans to develop baseline and alternative scenarios, identify sector targets and priorities and build national capacity so that the country can initiate implementation of NAMAs by end of 2015.

16. Seychelles' presentation provided an excellent overview of mitigation efforts underway in the country, including the overarching policy framework and details of mitigation measures at different stages of development and implementation. Further details are listed below:

(a) Seychelles' Sustainable Development Strategy is a 10 year action plan (2010-2020) on sustainable development covering all sectors and provides basis for its climate change efforts.

(b) A department for Climate Change was created in 2013 under the Ministry of Environment and energy to address all climate change related matters.

(c) A list of all mitigation efforts made by Seychelles are contained in table 2 below:

Table 2: Seychelles' mitigation efforts

Completed measures	Ongoing efforts	Projects in pipeline
Energy Act 2012 ➢ Legislative framework that provides enabling environment for private sector investment ➢ Opens up the grid to Independent Power Producers and provide incentives such as Feed-in Tariffs (FiT) and Power Purchase Agreements (PPA)	**Studies on FiT, PPA and Grid Code for RE** ➢ To be completed in December 2014	**Solar homes** ➢ Supply households with PV systems that will supply 30-50% of their demand ➢ In cooperation with India. ➢ Expected to start in 2015
6MW- Port Victoria Wind Farm ➢ Produces 2% of national consumption of electricity ➢ Savings: 1.6 million litres of diesel ➢ Project developed by Masdar of Abu Dhabi and implemented by Unison of South Korea.	**750 kW solar PV for households** ➢ This scheme allows households to install a PV system (up to 5 kW) and get 35% of the investment paid by a rebate scheme (launched in 2014)	**5-10 MW solar PV farm on Ile de Romainville** ➢ Set to start construction in 2015, it will support Seychelles in achieving its RE target of 5% by 2020 and 15% by 2030 of RE in national electricity consumption
Public awareness campaign on energy efficiency ➢ A nation-wide campaign to create awareness on RE and EE, launched in 2012	**Solar Street lights** ➢ Install solar street lights all across Seychelles ➢ Bilateral cooperation with China	**La Digue – Eco Capital** (potential NAMA) ➢ Turn the island of La Digue into a carbon neutral island ➢
	EE and RE Programme ➢ Launched in April 2014 to provide soft loans to households for purchase of EE home appliances and RE equipment ➢ Supported by IFC and initially for 3 years	**Energy from waste** (potential NAMA) ➢ Reduce volume of waste in landfill and generate electricity from landfill gas. ➢ Request for proposal to be launched in 2015

C. Institutional Arrangements

17. The second section of the workshop on institutional arrangements consisted of a presentation by UNEP DTU Partnership on robust institutional arrangements for national mitigation efforts followed by moderated discussions institutional arrangements of participating countries with regards to coordination of NAMAs.

18. The UNEP DTU Partnership's presentation 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.

19. 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 UNFCCC, 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;

(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.

20. In the question and answer session that followed the presentations discussed following key points:

(a) There is no single approach to setting up national institutions to coordinate design and implementation of NAMAs. There is no one size fits all approach, as it depends on national circumstances which differ between countries. However, two general approaches could be used.

(i) Centralized model: Under this approach the responsibility of coordinating design and implementation of NAMAs at the national level sits under the Prime Minster or President's office. As no single ministry has the responsibility for all sectors, the role of coordination of NAMAs at the national level could be better suited to be centrally located. For e.g. In Burkina Faso the national climate change secretariat is located within the Prime Minister's office, in Tanzania under Vice President's office and within the President's office in Sierra Leone. Under this approach the line ministries could be provided with ownership in design and implementation of NAMAs in their area. The advantage of this approach is decision can be made quickly.

(ii) Decentralized model: Under this approach, the national body for coordinating NAMA related activities would sit under the Ministry of Environment.

(b) Some countries in Africa don't have proper institutional set up to coordinate NAMA related activities. In many cases countries do not have full-fledged office on climate change, let alone for coordination of NAMAs and manage with ad hoc teams set up through donor funding to coordinate and implement ad hoc measures.

D. Finance and technical support

21. The section on finance and technical support consisted of presentations by the African Development Bank, EU and NAMA Facility about their support to African countries in design and implementation of NAMAs.

22. A representative of the African development Bank gave a presentation on overview of financial sources available for preparation and implementation of NAMAs, including support that the Bank provides in this area. The key points highlighted in the presentation are outlined below:

(a)

23. A representative of European Union

24. A representative of GIZ, the German bilateral agency gave a presentation on the NAMA Facility.[7] 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.

25. 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.

26. 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.

27. During the question and answer session that followed the presentation, questions nvolves a wide range of stakeholders, including the private sector.

[7] More information is available at <http://nama-facility.org/news.html>.

1. Group Exercise – Financing and Technical support

28. 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*[8] 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;

(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;

29. 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.

30. 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.

[8] Available at http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/librarypage/environment-energy/low_emission_climateresilientdevelopment/derisking-renewable-energy-investment/

NAMA Market Place

Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit

31. 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

32. 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.

33. Through its international climate initiative (ICI),[9] 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

34. The European Union (EU) has been the world's leading provider of climate finance through its official development assistance.[10] 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.

35. In addition, the European Investment Bank (EIB)[11] 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.

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

36. 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

[9] http://www.international-climate-initiative.com/en/.
[10] http://ec.europa.eu/clima/policies/finance/international/other/index_en.htm.
[11] http://www.eib.org/.

data. It is currently developing a training manual on agriculture NAMAs based on its work in Africa.

UNDP

37. 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.

38. 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.

39. Its MDG Carbon programme[12] 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

40. 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).

41. 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.[13]

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

43. The NAMA Academy[14] 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.

[12] www.mdgcarbonfacility.org.
[13] www.uneprisoe.org/publications.
[14] www.namacademy.org.

UNEP Risoe Centre on behalf of Climate Technology Centre and Network

44. The CTCN[15] 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

45. 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.

E. Measurement, reporting and verification

46. The segment on MRV consisted of presentations by representatives of the secretariat, GIZ, UNEP DTU Partnership, and Burundi.

47. The GIZ representative

48. The UNEP DTU Partnership gave a presentation on

F. NAMA registry

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

2. Group exercise

[15] www.unep.org/climatechange/CTCN.

Annex: workshop evaluation results

To be inserted by MTD