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Matters relating to finance

Report of the Green Climate Fund to the Conference of the Parties and guidance to the Green Climate Fund

Report of the Global Environment Facility to the Conference of the Parties and guidance to the Global Environment Facility

Third annual report to the Conference of the Parties on the operation of the registry of nationally appropriate mitigation actions

Note by the secretariat

Summary

This document contains information on the operation of the registry of nationally appropriate mitigation actions in 2015. It summarizes information on the operation of the registry and the related activities undertaken and challenges faced by the secretariat. It also presents an analysis of the information recorded in the registry as at 1 September 2015.

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Contents

| | <i>Paragraphs</i> | <i>Page</i> |
|--|-------------------|-------------|
| I. Introduction | 1–5 | 3 |
| A. Mandate | 1–4 | 3 |
| B. Scope of the note | 5 | 3 |
| II. Operation of the registry in 2015 | 6–13 | 4 |
| A. Further improvements of the registry | 6 | 4 |
| B. Achievements in 2015 | 7–9 | 4 |
| C. Efforts of the secretariat to support users of the registry | 10 | 6 |
| D. Challenges in the operation of the registry | 11 | 8 |
| E. Future activities | 12–13 | 8 |
| III. Analysis of information relating to the operation of the registry | 14–82 | 9 |
| A. Participation in the registry | 17–26 | 10 |
| B. Entries in the registry of nationally appropriate mitigation actions and entries on support for them | 27–82 | 14 |
| Annexes | | |
| I. Summary of sources of support recorded in the nationally appropriate mitigation action registry | | 33 |
| II. Findings of a survey of the users of the registry of nationally appropriate mitigation actions | | 35 |

I. Introduction

A. Mandate

1. The Conference of the Parties (COP) at its sixteenth session decided to establish a registry to record nationally appropriate mitigation actions (NAMAs) seeking international support, and to facilitate the matching of financial, technology and capacity-building support with these actions.¹ The COP invited:

(a) Developing country Parties to submit to the secretariat information on NAMAs for which they are seeking support, along with estimated costs and emission reductions, and the anticipated time frame for implementation;²

(b) Developed country Parties to submit to the secretariat information on support available and provided for NAMAs.³

2. COP 17 decided that:⁴

(a) The registry should be developed as a dynamic, web-based platform managed by a dedicated team in the secretariat;

(b) Participation in the registry should be voluntary, and only information submitted expressly for inclusion in the registry should be recorded;

(c) The registry should be structured in a flexible manner that clearly reflects the full range of the diversity of NAMAs and a range of types of support.

3. COP 17 also invited developed country Parties, the entity or entities entrusted with the operation of the Financial Mechanism, including the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and the Green Climate Fund (GCF), multilateral, bilateral and other public donors, and private and non-governmental organizations to provide information on financial, technology and capacity-building support available and/or provided for the preparation and/or implementation of NAMAs.

4. In addition, the COP requested the secretariat to provide information on the operation of the registry to the COP annually in order to inform the discussions on the Financial Mechanism.⁵ It noted that this mechanism could make use of information available in the registry when considering the provision of support for the preparation and implementation of individual NAMAs that are seeking support.⁶

B. Scope of the note

5. This report presents an overview of the improvement and operation of the registry in 2015. It is divided into two parts, as follows:

(a) Chapter II summarizes information on the improvements to the registry and the main challenges faced during the third year of its operation, and provides a summary of the secretariat's efforts to support users of the registry;

¹ Decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 53.

² Decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 54.

³ Decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 55.

⁴ Decision 2/CP.17, paragraph 45.

⁵ Decision 2/CP.17, paragraph 52(b).

⁶ Decision 2/CP.17, paragraph 53.

(b) Chapter III presents an analysis of information relating to the operation of the registry, including on its user base, NAMAs and support for NAMAs recorded in the registry. The results of a survey of the users of the NAMA registry are included in the annex II.

II. Operation of the registry in 2015

A. Further improvements of the registry⁷

6. The fully functional web-based registry has been accessible to the users of the registry and the general public since its deployment in October 2013. In 2015, the secretariat further implemented a number of improvements in the registry on the basis of experiences with the registry and input from its users:

(a) The main interface of the registry was modified to allow users to enter and display information on support received or provided in a more flexible and transparent manner. Users are now able to select multiple types of support (financial, technological and capacity-building). In addition, they can indicate the support amount either by entering a positive number or by leaving the field blank and adding supplementary comments on support provided or received. Matching information will be consistently displayed throughout the registry;

(b) The registry now also allows users to download NAMA details or support entries from the registry as portable document format (PDF) files. This functionality will enhance the usability of the registry by allowing users to use information offline as well as online;

(c) Since the launch of the registry, in addition to traditional personal computers, there is an increasing trend to use mobile devices (running on android or iPhone operating systems) to access information online, in particular during events such as workshops and conferences. To capitalize on this trend, the registry has been modified to be fully compatible with any mobile device. With this improvement, users can use mobile devices not only to view registry content but also to edit and add content;

(d) Lastly, in order to ease the management of the platform, additional improvements were made to the internal administrative management features.

B. Achievements in 2015

7. In operating the NAMA registry, the secretariat managed to ensure: firstly that the platform functions in accordance with the best technical standards; secondly that registry users receive the support they need to record and access information; and finally that the information in the registry is reliable.

8. During the reporting period, the secretariat has attained the following achievements:

(a) An enhanced understanding and awareness of the benefits and roles of the registry: as a result of the outreach interventions by the secretariat, the level of understanding and awareness of the benefits and roles of the registry have increased among Parties, entities and NAMA practitioners. This has resulted in an increase in the level of participation in and use of the registry;

⁷ The history of the registry's development and deployment is summarized in document FCCC/CP/2013/INF.2, chapter II.A.

(b) An increased interest among the Parties and entities to use the registry: currently, the majority of developing country Parties (approximately 63 per cent) have access rights as NAMA approvers, which enables them to record NAMAs in the registry with a view to seeking international support and recognition. Furthermore, the secretariat granted access rights to 26 support editors (developed country Parties and multilateral, bilateral or other organizations that provide support to NAMAs) and eight NAMA developers (on behalf of countries, organizations and entities that can record NAMAs in the registry). The increasing number of registry users since its first deployment in 2013 indicates that Parties and entities are keen to use the registry as a means of facilitating the design and implementation of NAMAs in developing countries;

(c) Increased activity in the registry: recently the registry experienced an unprecedented increase in the number of NAMA entries submitted for recording. The recorded number of NAMAs in the registry nearly doubled in 2015 as compared with 2014. The African States saw a fourfold increase, followed by the Asia-Pacific States and the Latin American and Caribbean States (approximately twofold each). This shows the willingness of developing countries to use NAMAs as a key implementation tool in achieving climate change mitigation goals;

(d) Wider geographical and sectoral coverage of NAMA entries in the registry: recorded NAMA entries have managed to cover a wider regional and sectoral scope. The number of NAMA entries covering residential and commercial buildings, transport and infrastructure, waste management, agriculture and forestry sectors in Latin American and Caribbean States, African States and Asia-Pacific States is particularly noteworthy;

(e) An increased number of entries on support available and provided: the registry also observed a rapid growth in the number of entries on support available and provided. The registry recorded 18 entries on support, representing an increase of 80 per cent as compared with 10 entries in the previous reporting period. During the reporting period, the registry recorded 12 additional entries on the matching of NAMAs with support sources in the registry, making a total of 14 such entries;

(f) Promotion and marketing of NAMAs from the registry: as elaborated in paragraph 10(b) below, the number of NAMAs from the registry were introduced to potential support providers through the NAMA Marketplace forum with a view to initiating interaction and collaboration between developing countries and international supporting organizations as well as representatives from the private sector for the design and implementation of NAMA proposals;

(g) Established collaboration with various support-providing entities: as a result of the secretariat's continuing efforts in identifying potential sources of support and reaching out to such sources to explore support opportunities for developing countries in the preparation and implementation of their NAMAs, a fruitful relationship and collaboration have been established with multilateral and bilateral agencies. These include the GEF, the GCF, the Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN), the NAMA Facility and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). The secretariat and the CTCN agreed to engage with those developing countries that have recorded their NAMAs in the registry and are seeking support in their preparation; they will offer technical assistance to these countries as per their specific requirements. The CTCN will make use of information in the registry when considering the provision of support for the preparation of individual NAMAs by countries that are seeking support to do so.

9. The secretariat made significant efforts to help Parties and NAMA practitioners to overcome the common challenges that they faced during NAMA design and implementation by making the registry an information database of mitigation actions. Parties, potential supporters/investors and NAMA practitioners acknowledged the registry as

a trustworthy source of information and the appropriate place in which to promote their NAMAs. They have underscored the registry's ability to compile and share information on real actions taken on the ground to mitigate climate change, the mitigation potentials in developing countries and their preferred technology and sector, and the support available and provided to these countries. Furthermore, support providers have realized the usefulness of the registry as a tool through which to provide an overview of country context, thus enabling tailor-made support programmes to be designed for them. The registry can provide invaluable information and insights on the types of policy, financial instruments and technology that work well and the types of support that countries need to undertake concrete actions on the ground.

C. Efforts of the secretariat to support users of the registry

10. With a view to supporting users of the registry, as requested by decision 16/CP.18, paragraph 11(c), the secretariat undertook the following activities during the reporting period:

(a) Continued to implement an outreach strategy in order to promote the use of the registry among Parties and support providers by communicating to them the potential role of the registry in showcasing information on mitigation action and support as well as the associated benefits of recording this information in the registry. Outreach activities focused primarily on how to increase the number of entries from support providers and record in the registry the matching of NAMAs with the support available in the registry. The secretariat continued in its efforts to identify new sources of support and to engage with such sources in exploring the means by which to support developing countries in the design and implementation of NAMAs. Furthermore, the secretariat engaged with individual NAMA proponents and support editors who sought assistance in recording their NAMA and support entries in the registry;

(b) Focused on further facilitating the dialogue and collaboration between developing countries and potential providers of support, including multilateral and bilateral agencies and banks, and the private sector. To that end, the secretariat organized NAMA Marketplace sessions at various events so as to initiate interaction between NAMA hosts and potential investors/support providers.⁸ The developing countries seeking support for the preparation and implementation of NAMAs that they have recorded in the registry were invited to present their NAMAs in front of a panel of public and private investors. These sessions have provided countries with invaluable feedback as to how best to design their NAMAs, making them more attractive to potential investors/supporters;

(c) Organized a forum to build the capacity of NAMA registry users through in-person events held at NAMA regional workshops;⁹

(d) Also organized side events on the NAMA registry during sessions of the COP and the subsidiary bodies;

(e) Hosted, in collaboration with key international organizations, NAMA Day during the United Nations Climate Change Conference in Lima, Peru, to showcase transformational NAMAs contributing towards moving developing countries onto a low-

⁸ More information on these sessions is available at <<http://namanews.org/news/2015/04/01/successful-nama-market-place-session-during-the-asia-carbon-forum-last-week/>>.

⁹ More information on these workshops is available at <<http://unfccc.int/focus/mitigation/items/7429.php>>.

emissions development trajectory, and also towards closing the pre-2020 mitigation ambition gap;¹⁰

(f) Arranged an annual technical briefing in conjunction with the sessions of the subsidiary bodies to allow for an exchange of views on the updated information on NAMAs and support for NAMAs recorded in the registry, including the extent of matching between them.¹¹ During this briefing, Parties put forward their ideas, concerns and suggestions with a view to making the registry a success. Parties also provided the secretariat with suggestions as to how to improve the registry, taking into account their related capacity-building needs and making use of relevant technical resources;¹²

(g) Developed the profile of NAMAs to raise the visibility of the high-quality NAMAs recorded within the registry, thereby giving them extra visibility for international support;¹³

(h) Featured promising NAMAs recorded in the registry on the web-based platform NAMA news,¹⁴ and social media for the promotion and marketing of NAMAs;¹⁵

(i) Provided day-to-day technical support and guidance to registry users as and when requested;

(j) Regularly updated the NAMA registry website in order to provide general information and access to the registry;¹⁶

(k) Developed and disseminated the following technical materials that support registry users:

(i) A glossary of NAMA technical terms;

(ii) Frequently asked questions;

(iii) Two factsheets on the registry and support criteria used by the supporting agencies with a view to supporting registry users in their understanding of the role and use of the registry¹⁷ and common criteria to take into account when designing NAMAs to attract public and private supporters/investors;¹⁸

(iv) The transformational framework with indicators to assess the transformational impacts of NAMAs;¹⁹

(v) The sustainable development framework to evaluate the sustainable development impacts of mitigation policies and actions applicable at any stage of NAMA implementation.

¹⁰ <<http://unfccc.int/focus/mitigation/items/8533.php>>.

¹¹ FCCC/SBI/2014/8, paragraph 42.

¹² <http://unfccc.int/cooperation_support/nama/items/9092.php>.

¹³ <http://unfccc.int/cooperation_support/nama/items/7598.php>.

¹⁴ <<http://namanews.org/news/>>.

¹⁵ <<https://facebook.com/namamarketplace>> and <<https://twitter.com/namapartnership>>.

¹⁶ <http://unfccc.int/cooperation_support/nama/items/7476.php>.

¹⁷ See factsheet available at

<http://unfccc.int/files/cooperation_support/nama/application/pdf/factsheet3_nama_registry.pdf>.

¹⁸ See factsheet available at

<http://unfccc.int/files/cooperation_support/nama/application/pdf/factsheet4_support_criteria.pdf>.

¹⁹ See *Transformational Change for Low Carbon and Sustainable Development*. Available at <<http://www.namapartnership.org/PUBLICATIONS/NAMAs-and-Sustainable-Development>>.

D. Challenges in the operation of the registry

11. During the reporting period, the secretariat has identified the following challenges:

(a) A further increase in the use of and level of participation in the registry: despite significant growth in this area, there is still potential for increased use of the registry. Possible reasons that could hinder further expansion in the registry's use include the following:

(i) The perception of some developing countries that incentives are required to encourage Parties to record information in the registry, and that donors and support agencies have their own submission and selection procedures to provide support;

(ii) Those users with access rights are not always involved in the NAMA development cycle and are frequently replaced within their organizations;

(iii) The limited awareness of and capacity to promote the decentralized use of the registry through the provision of NAMA developer access rights at the national level;

(iv) Concerns regarding the legally binding nature of NAMAs recorded in the registry and how NAMAs will be dealt with in any new climate change agreements;

(b) Improving information accuracy and completeness: registry content needs to be reliable and complete for the registry to be effective. As noted in chapter III below, limited information is available on some aspects of registry entries (e.g. incremental costs of NAMAs), and some information may not always be accurate (e.g. some of the quantitative data within the templates). The limited follow-up by registry users regarding information that has been recorded for some entries and that is subsequently updated outside the registry is rendering some available information out of date. The amount of information recorded on support available is still relatively limited;

(c) Limited feedback from Parties and entities: the secretariat received very limited feedback from Parties and entities with regard to improving the registry;

(d) Limited awareness of the potential and benefits of the registry: as a result of the outreach interventions made by the secretariat, some NAMA submitters and support providers realized the potential and usefulness of the registry entries. However, the majority of potential users still do not understand how to use the registry, or its role or importance.

E. Future activities

12. In 2016, the secretariat will continue to increase its ongoing efforts, as explained in the chapter ILC above, with a view to engaging with and supporting Parties and entities in the effective and increased use of the registry. Particular emphasis will be placed on the submission and recording of high-quality NAMA entries, increasing the number of entries on support and the matching of NAMAs with the support recorded in the registry. The secretariat will continue raising awareness of the platform, encouraging and supporting users and undertaking outreach activities with potential providers of support, including multilateral and bilateral agencies and banks, and the private sector. This will be achieved, subject to the availability of funding, through a combination of targeted capacity-building, outreach and communication activities, such as:

(a) Revising the user manual to cover the basic technical elements of the registry platform and providing guidance on filling in the fields on the registry platform;

- (b) Developing other technical materials, including the compendium on baselines for mitigation actions to assist countries in the measurement, reporting and verification of their mitigation outcomes;
 - (c) Developing technical materials on the use of the registry;
 - (d) Supporting registry users in entering information on new NAMAs and updating information on recorded NAMAs in the registry;
 - (e) Assisting NAMA developers in finding support by promoting NAMAs, and facilitating networks and relationships between NAMA developers and support providers through established communication channels, including the NAMA news website, social media and NAMA profiles. More efforts will be made to promote and market promising NAMAs recorded in the registry;
 - (f) Contacting the proponents of each individual NAMA entry in the course of 2016 to update information in the registry on their NAMAs;
 - (g) Using online communication tools (e.g. webinars, mailing lists, online discussion forums) as well as in-person events (e.g. dedicated forums/sessions during NAMA regional workshops, events during sessions of the COP and the subsidiary bodies, and events organized by partners) to build the capacity of registry users, share knowledge on registry use, and highlight best practices in NAMA preparation and the matching of NAMAs with support;
 - (h) Continuing and scaling up the NAMA Marketplace forum to further facilitate collaboration between developing countries and support-providing agencies;
 - (i) Continuing to arrange annual technical briefings in conjunction with the sessions of the subsidiary bodies to allow for an exchange of views on updated information on NAMAs and support for NAMAs in the registry, including the extent of matching between them;
 - (j) Continuing to organize NAMA Fair during sessions of the COP in order to provide NAMA developers with a platform through which to learn from developing countries that are taking the lead in the design and implementation of transformational NAMAs. It will also provide an excellent opportunity for the secretariat to hear from and meet one-to-one with a wide range of public and private international organizations that are actively engaged in helping developing countries to realize their low-emissions development aspirations.
13. The registry users may wish to provide the secretariat with feedback and suggestions with a view to further improving, developing and deploying the platform in 2016 and beyond.

III. Analysis of information relating to the operation of the registry

14. This chapter presents an analysis of the contents of the registry. More specifically, it looks at the number of entries recorded as well as the information included in all the entries.
15. This analysis is divided into two main categories:
- (a) The level of participation in the registry;
 - (b) NAMA entries, the support available for NAMAs and the matching of NAMAs with the support sources recorded in the registry.

16. When considering the information contained in this report, Parties and other stakeholders may wish to take note of the following considerations:

(a) The report takes into account the information recorded as at 1 September 2015;

(b) Each NAMA entry contains information developed independently by the proponent of the action using self-determined assumptions, standards and methodologies; therefore, the results of the analysis should be seen as approximate whenever sums or averages are presented;

(c) For ease of comparison, all financial figures have been converted into United States dollars; these conversions are approximate owing to exchange rate fluctuations;

(d) Since not all registry entries are complete, some of the analyses are based on a sample size smaller than the total number of NAMAs submitted. For this reason, the conclusions drawn are not necessarily representative of the complete set of NAMAs;

(e) The secretariat has not sought to classify entries in the registry beyond the classifications selected in the registry input templates by registry users. Some entries have been in the registry for quite some time. Hence, some recorded information may be out of date.

A. Participation in the registry

17. To facilitate the effective use of the registry, the secretariat has identified, categorized and provided different types of access rights:

(a) NAMA approvers (one per developing country) have full access rights to the registry and can create, edit and approve NAMA entries;

(b) NAMA developers have the right to create NAMAs for a given country and edit their own entries. Each developing country may grant as many NAMA developer rights as it deems necessary;

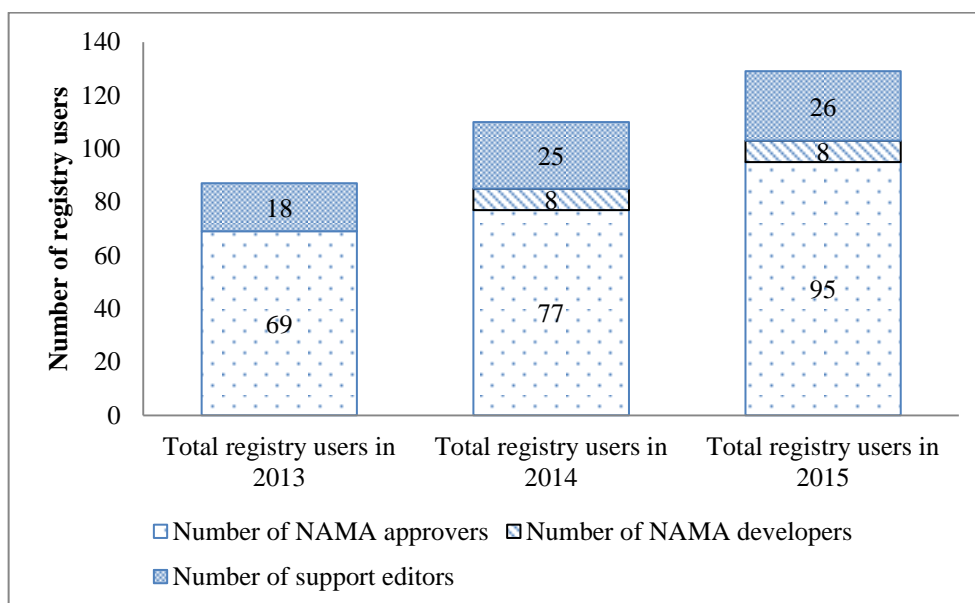
(c) Support editors may create entries for financial, technology or capacity-building support available for NAMAs. Typically, these rights are provided to developed country Parties and multilateral, bilateral or other organizations that provide support to NAMAs.

18. This section contains an analysis of the nature of participation in the registry.

1. Overview of the distribution of access rights

19. In 2015, the registry experienced an increase in the level of participation in the registry. The number of registry users increased by 17 per cent in 2015 compared with the previous year. An additional 19 registry users requested and were granted access rights in the third year of operation of the registry. As at 1 September 2015, a total of 129 access rights had been distributed, compared with 110 in the previous year. Figure 1 provides a comparison of the number of registry users from 1 September 2013 to 1 September 2015.

Figure 1
Comparison of the number of registry users from 2013 to 2015



Abbreviation: NAMA = nationally appropriate mitigation action.

20. Twenty-eight per cent of NAMA approvers recorded entries in the registry in 2015, up from 21 per cent in the previous year. In the case of support editors, the recorded entries have increased from 40 to 69 per cent, compared with 2014. Tables 1 and 2 provide an overview of participation in the NAMA registry from 1 September 2013 to 1 September 2015, using the number of users with access rights and the number of registry entries as proxies for participation.

Table 1
Number of registry users by type and year

| <i>Registry user type</i> | <i>2013</i> | <i>2014</i> | <i>2015</i> |
|---------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| NAMA approvers | 69 | 77 | 95 |
| NAMA developers | – | 8 | 8 |
| Support editors | 18 | 25 | 26 |
| Total | 87 | 110 | 129 |

Abbreviation: NAMA = nationally appropriate mitigation action.

Table 2
Percentage of registry users by type and year

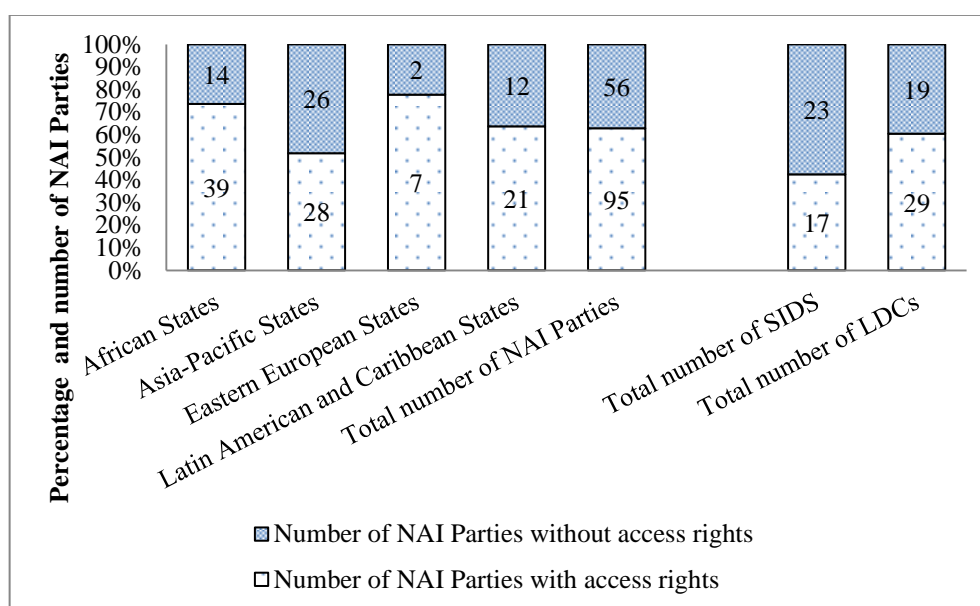
| <i>Registry user type</i> | <i>2013</i> | <i>2014</i> | <i>2015</i> |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| NAMA approvers with recorded entries | 13 | 21 | 28 |
| Support editors with recorded entries | 22 | 40 | 69 |
| NAMA developers with recorded entries | – | 25 | 25 |

Abbreviation: NAMA = nationally appropriate mitigation action.

2. Access rights for nationally appropriate mitigation action approvers

21. Out of the 152 developing country Parties, 95 (approximately 63 per cent) have requested access rights for the registry. Figure 2 shows the distribution of developing country Parties with and without access rights by regional group, as well the number of small island developing States (SIDS) and the least developed countries (LDCs) with and without access rights.

Figure 2

Registry participation: nationally appropriate mitigation action approver access rights by regional group

Abbreviations: LDCs = least developed countries, NAI Parties = Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention, SIDS = small island developing States.

3. Access rights for nationally appropriate mitigation action developers

22. The number of NAMA developers did not change in 2015 as compared with the previous year. Parties may consider granting NAMA developer access rights to entities which are engaged in NAMA design and implementation.

4. Access rights for support editors

23. The secretariat granted access rights to one support editor in 2015. This brings the total number of access rights for support editors to 26.

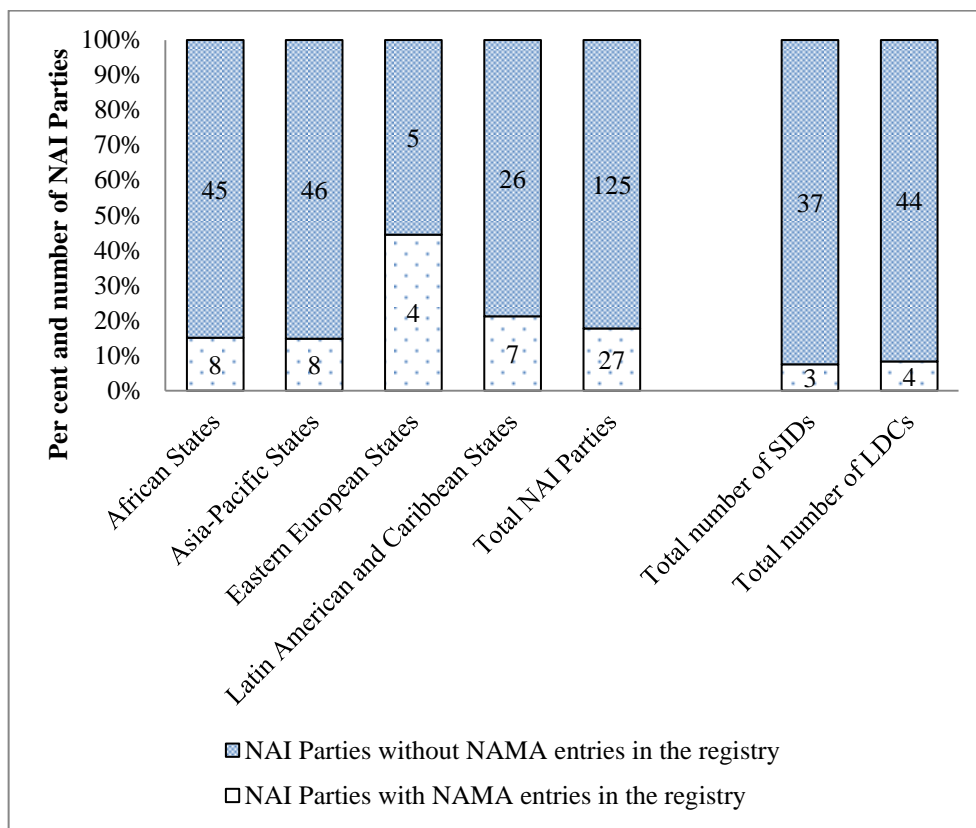
5. Registry participation as indicated by nationally appropriate mitigation action entries

24. Participation in the registry can also be assessed by comparing the number of entries with the number of access rights that have been granted. While Parties or organizations may have requested access rights, this does not necessarily indicate participation, as not all have recorded information in the registry.

25. Figure 3 shows a different measure of participation in the registry: the number of Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention (non-Annex I Parties) that have created entries in the registry. Each Party, participating or not, is counted as one entity. The number of entries that have been recorded for a Party is disregarded.

26. In most regions less than 20 per cent of non-Annex I Parties have recorded NAMAs in the registry, with the exception of Eastern European States (four entries, 44 per cent). This region is followed by Latin American and Caribbean States (seven entries, 21 per cent), Asia-Pacific States (eight entries, 15 per cent) and African States (eight entries, 15 per cent). The participation rates overall for non-Annex I Parties, SIDS and LDCs are 18, 8 and 8 per cent, respectively.

Figure 3
Registry participation (registry entries)



Abbreviations: LDCs = least developed countries, NAI Parties = Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention, NAMA = nationally appropriate mitigation action, SIDS = small island developing States.

B. Entries in the registry of nationally appropriate mitigation actions and entries on support for them

27. Analysing the contents of the registry distinguishes between registry entries as follows:

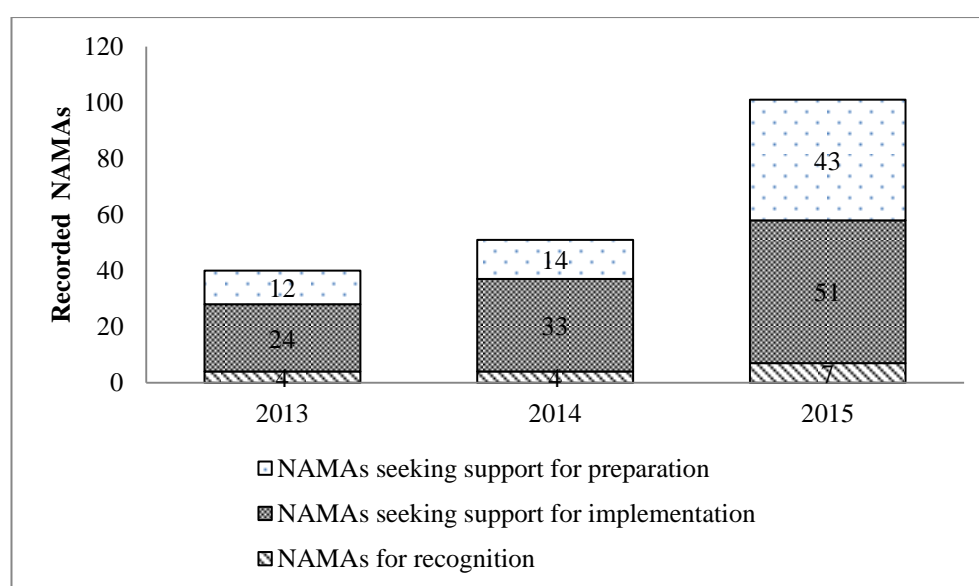
- (a) **NAMAs seeking support for preparation** are NAMAs which would require resources to facilitate development from a rough concept to a well-defined proposal;
- (b) **NAMAs seeking support for implementation** are well-defined NAMAs with detailed information on objectives, specific activities, costs, support needs and deliverables;
- (c) **Other NAMAs, for recognition**, are NAMAs for which the proponent country is not seeking any financial, technology or capacity-building support. They should also be well defined, with detailed information on objectives, specific activities, costs and deliverables;
- (d) **Information on support** comprises entries with information on financial, technology and capacity-building support for NAMAs.

1. Entries of nationally appropriate mitigation actions

28. In 2015, the registry experienced an unprecedented increase in the number of NAMA entries. It currently contains a total of 101 NAMAs submitted by 27 developing countries. This represents an increase of approximately 98 per cent in the total number of NAMAs recorded for the previous reporting period (51 NAMA entries). Similarly, the number of NAMA entries seeking support for implementation and preparation as well as those seeking recognition increased by 55, 207 and 75 per cent, respectively, in 2015, when compared with 2014. This positive and encouraging growth in NAMA entries seeking support for preparation and implementation reflects developing countries' interest in using NAMAs as a key tool in implementing climate change mitigation actions. Figure 4 illustrates the increase in activity in the registry in 2015 compared with 2013 and 2014.

Figure 4

Registry entries by nationally appropriate mitigation action type in 2013, 2014 and 2015



Abbreviation: NAMAs = nationally appropriate mitigation actions.

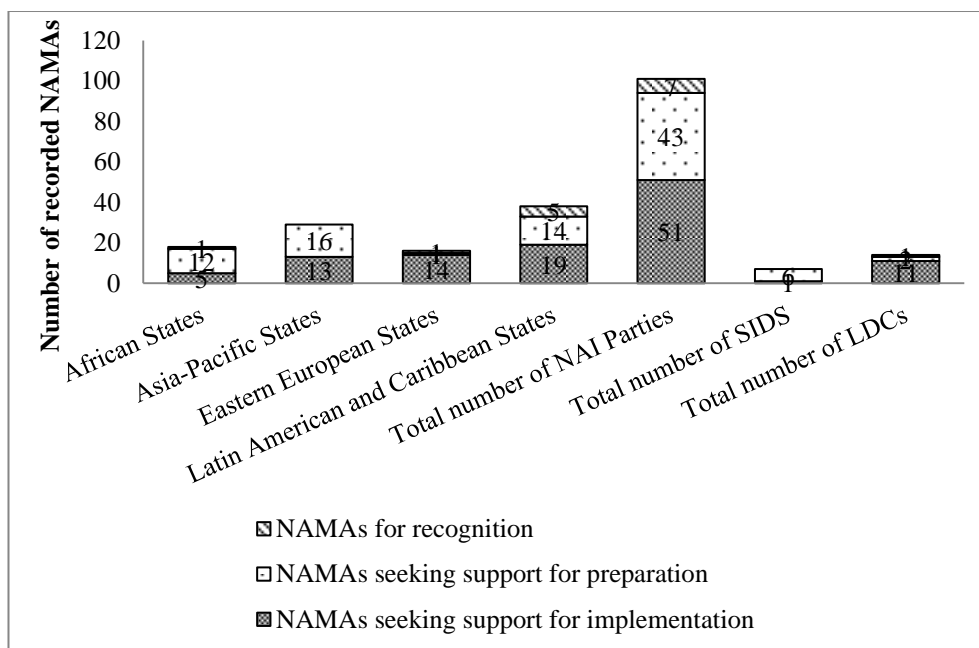
Nationally appropriate mitigation action entries by type and regional group

29. During this reporting period, nearly half (50 entries, 50 per cent) of the recorded NAMAs are seeking support for implementation, while 43 entries (43 per cent) are seeking support for preparation and 7 entries (7 per cent) for recognition. The share of NAMAs seeking support for implementation and for recognition decreased while that of NAMAs seeking support for preparation increased when compared with the previous year's reporting (60 per cent seeking support for implementation, 30 per cent seeking support for preparation and 10 per cent for recognition).

30. Similar to previous years, Latin American and Caribbean States recorded most of the NAMA entries. In the reporting period, the region has 38 NAMA entries (38 per cent), 14 of which are seeking support for preparation while 19 are seeking support for implementation. Latin American and Caribbean States are closely followed by Asia-Pacific States (29 entries, 30 per cent), while the remaining entries are evenly distributed between African States (18 entries, 18 per cent) and Eastern European States (16 entries, 16 per cent). Excepting Asia-Pacific States, all other regions have recorded all three categories of NAMA. As in earlier years, it is evident that there is a wider geographical distribution of

recorded NAMAs. In particular, the numbers of NAMAs recorded by Latin American and Caribbean States, African States, SIDS and LDCs are remarkable. LDCs recorded approximately 14 per cent (2 entries seeking support for preparation, 11 entries seeking support for implementation and 1 entry for recognition) of the total NAMAs recorded, while SIDS recorded 7 per cent (6 entries seeking support for preparation and 1 entry seeking support for implementation). Figure 5 illustrates the distribution of NAMA entries by regional group, as well as entries from SIDS and LDCs.

Figure 5
Distribution of nationally appropriate mitigation action categories by regional group



Abbreviations: LDCs = least developed countries, NAI Parties = Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention, NAMAs = nationally appropriate mitigation actions, SIDS = small island developing States.

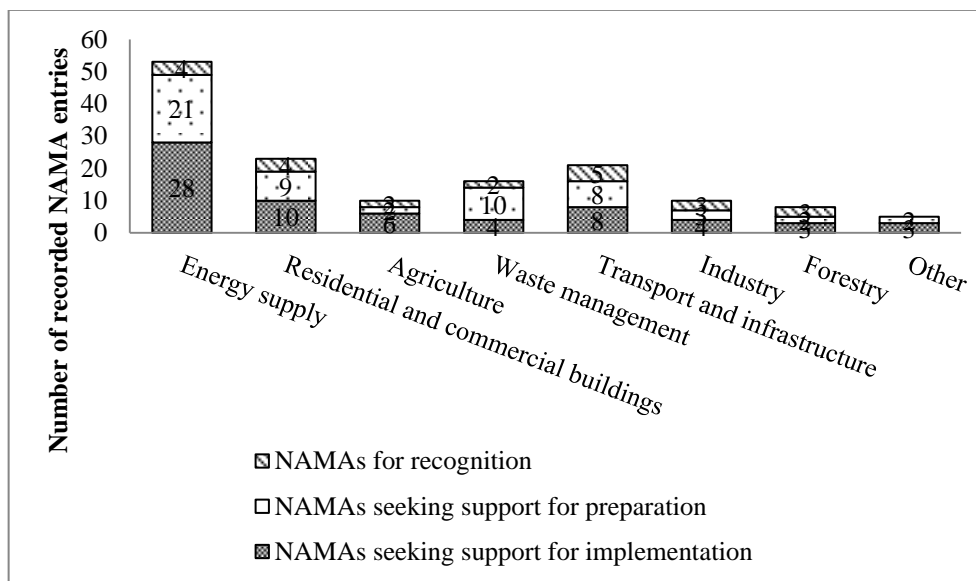
31. In 2015, the number of NAMA entries for African States increased by 350 per cent compared with the previous year, followed by Asia-Pacific States (increased by 123 per cent), Latin American and Caribbean States (increased by 100 per cent) and Eastern European States (increased by 7 per cent). Similarly, the increase rate for non-Annex I Parties, SIDS and LDCs are 98, 40 and 367 per cent, respectively.

Nationally appropriate mitigation action entries by sector technology and type of action²⁰

32. The main sectors that are targeted by NAMAs include energy supply (53 entries, 36 per cent), followed by residential and commercial buildings (23 entries, 16 per cent) and transport and infrastructure (21 entries, 14 per cent). The recorded NAMAs also cover waste management (16 entries, 11 per cent), agriculture (10 entries, 7 per cent), industry (10 entries, 7 per cent) and forestry (8 entries, 5 per cent). The number of NAMA entries covering residential and commercial buildings, transport and infrastructure, waste management, agriculture and forestry sectors is particularly noteworthy as it diversified and expanded sectoral coverage. Figure 6 shows the distribution of NAMA entries by sector.

²⁰ Note that more than one sector, technology and type of action can be selected per NAMA entry.

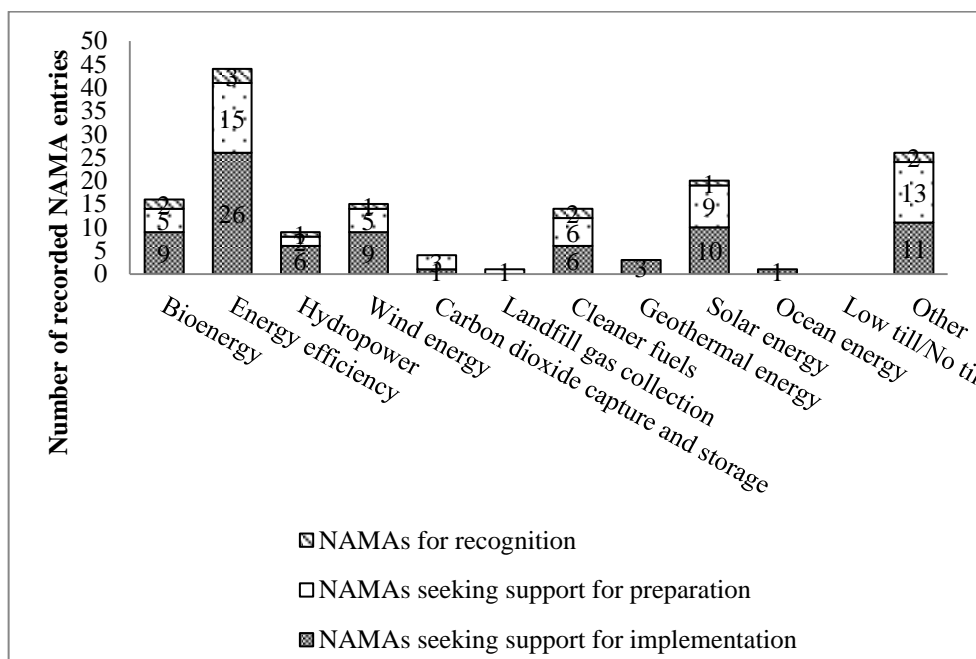
Figure 6
Distribution of nationally appropriate mitigation action by sector



Abbreviation: NAMA = nationally appropriate mitigation action.

33. A total of 95 NAMA entries (94 per cent of all recorded NAMAs) identified an applicable technology. Figure 7 presents the distribution of NAMAs by identified technology.

Figure 7
Characterization of nationally appropriate mitigation action by technology



Abbreviation: NAMA = nationally appropriate mitigation action.

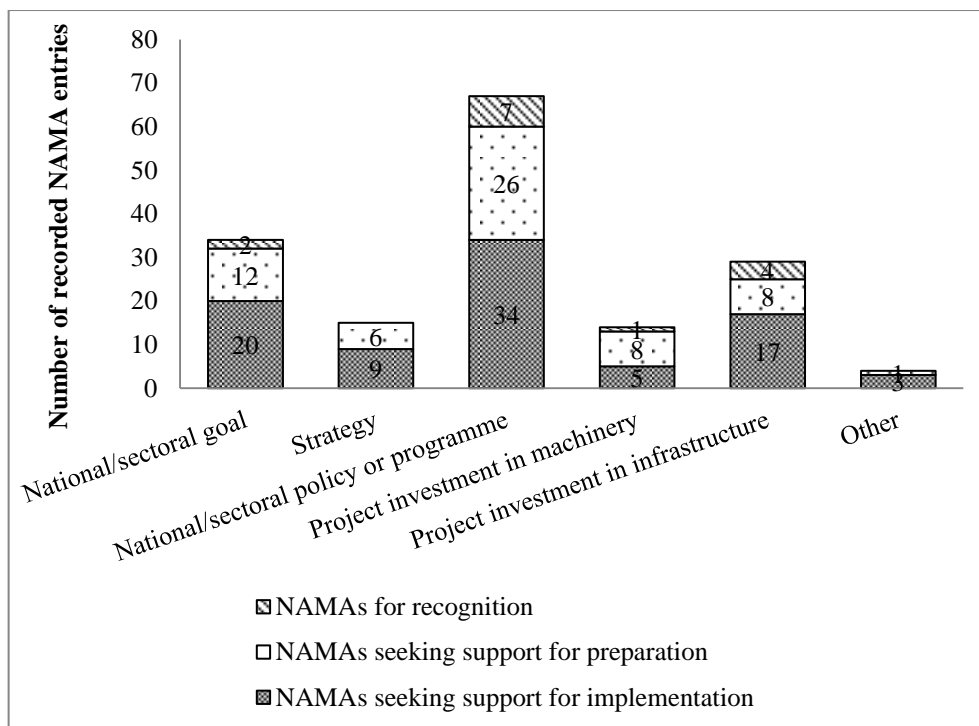
34. NAMAs targeting the energy sector mainly focus on energy efficiency, solar energy, bioenergy, cleaner fuels, wind energy and hydropower. In the reporting period, energy

efficiency is the technology specified in the largest number of NAMA entries (44 entries, 29 per cent), followed by solar energy (20 entries, 13 per cent) and bioenergy (16 entries, 10 per cent).

35. The recorded NAMA entries cover a wide range of actions. In the reporting period, most NAMAs (67 entries, 41 per cent) intend to implement national/sectoral policies or programmes for climate change mitigation actions, followed by national/sectoral goals (34 entries, 21 per cent), investments in infrastructure (29 entries, 18 per cent) and strategy (15 entries, 9 per cent). Figure 8 provides a summary of the types of action specified in NAMA entries.

Figure 8

Distribution of nationally appropriate mitigation action by type of action



Abbreviation: NAMA = nationally appropriate mitigation action.

Greenhouse gas coverage and emission reductions

36. More than two thirds of the NAMA entries (78 entries, 77 per cent) specified the greenhouse gases they cover. Carbon dioxide is covered by the majority of NAMA entries (72 entries, 64 per cent), followed by methane (21 entries, 19 per cent) and nitrous oxide (11 entries, 10 per cent).

37. The registry allows the user to express greenhouse gas emission reductions from NAMAs in millions of tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (Mt CO₂ eq). This can be done on a total or annual basis.

38. A total of 31 entries (53 per cent) indicated emission reductions in Mt CO₂ eq and 27 entries (47 per cent) specified Mt CO₂ eq per year.²¹

39. An estimate of the total emission reductions reflected in the registry (e.g. a sum of the data from all the entries) is not possible at this stage owing to the use of different

²¹ Percentages based on the 58 implementation and recognition NAMAs recorded in the registry.

standards, indicators and time frames, as well as to certain other issues. However, the following can be said about the estimated reductions:

(a) NAMAs seeking support for implementation: total emission reductions range from 0.058 Mt CO₂ eq to 6,000 Mt CO₂ eq; annual emission reductions range from 0.00061 Mt CO₂ eq per year to 1,100,000 Mt CO₂ eq per year;

(b) NAMAs for recognition: one entry expressed the reduction as a total amount of emissions (18.4 Mt CO₂ eq). For the other entries, annual values are provided for emission reductions, which range from 0.275 Mt CO₂ eq per year to 622 Mt CO₂ eq per year.

Time frames

40. The registry allows users to specify the time frame for completion of their NAMAs. Ninety-three per cent of the entries presented information on time frames.

41. Entries on preparation range from 3 to 84 months (median of 18 months), entries on implementation from 1 to 30 months (median of 5 months), and on recognition from 2 to 13 months (median of 8 months).

Total cost of nationally appropriate mitigation actions

42. The registry allows users to record information on the costs of preparing or implementing NAMAs.

43. Table 3 summarizes information on the total cost of NAMAs by type and regional group. A total of 93 entries (92 per cent) specified the total cost involved.

44. As noted in paragraph 16 above, it is difficult to sum up the data provided in different entries owing to the use of different assumptions, methods and standards, and these figures should be treated as estimates. In addition to the information presented in table 3, the following can be stated:

(a) In 2015, the total costs of preparation range from USD 60,000 to USD 20,000,000;²²

(b) In 2015, the total costs of implementation range from USD 70,000 to USD 4,250,000,000.

Table 3

Total cost of nationally appropriate mitigation actions by type and regional group

| | <i>Estimated full cost (USD)</i> |
|---|----------------------------------|
| <i>NAMAs seeking support for preparation</i> | |
| African States | 11 357 000 |
| Asia-Pacific States | 111 615 335 |
| Eastern European States | 100 000 |
| Latin American and Caribbean States | 10 153 000 |
| Subtotal | 133 225 335 |
| <i>NAMAs seeking support for implementation</i> | |
| African States | 4 972 750 000 |
| Asia-Pacific States | 2 409 370 351 |

²² The higher end of the range of the total costs of preparation reflects one NAMA entry listing this amount.

| | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Eastern European States | 2 778 743 084 |
| Latin American and Caribbean States | 5 131 217 651 |
| Subtotal | 15 292 081 086 |
| <i>Other NAMAs – for recognition</i> | |
| African States | No entries for this region |
| Asia-Pacific States | No entries for this region |
| Eastern European States | 1 000 000 |
| Latin American and Caribbean States | 20 036 500 |
| Subtotal | 21 036 500 |
| Total | 15 446 342 921 |

Abbreviation: NAMAs = nationally appropriate mitigation actions.

45. In 2015, the sum of the estimated full cost of all types of NAMA is approximately USD 15.446 billion, compared with USD 13.443 billion in 2014, representing a 15 per cent increase. NAMAs seeking support for implementation have the highest total cost (USD 15.292 billion), followed by NAMAs seeking support for preparation (USD 0.133 billion) and for recognition (USD 0.021 billion).

Incremental cost of nationally appropriate mitigation actions

46. The registry allows the user to record information on the incremental cost of NAMAs. A total of 16 entries (32 per cent) provided this information, all of which were NAMAs recorded for implementation.

47. In 2015, incremental costs range from USD 200,000 to USD 1,300,000,000, with an average of USD 143,958,736.3.

Support sought for nationally appropriate mitigation actions

48. In accordance with COP decisions, the registry allows users to specify three categories of support: financial, technology and capacity-building.

49. Of all the NAMA entries seeking support, 92 of them (56 per cent) specified financial support, 22 entries (13 per cent) technology support and 49 entries (30 per cent) capacity-building support.

50. Table 4 provides a summary of the support being sought under each category and by regional group. As noted at the beginning of this chapter, the figures in this table are estimates.

Table 4

Support sought for nationally appropriate mitigation action by type and grouping

| <i>UNFCCC regional group by NAMA category</i> | <i>Sum of financial support (USD)</i> | <i>Sum of technology support (USD)</i> | <i>Sum of capacity-building support (USD)</i> |
|---|---------------------------------------|--|---|
| <i>NAMAs seeking support for preparation</i> | 107 259 335 | 34 950 000 | 2 050 000 |
| African States | 9 197 000 | 310 000 | 700 000 |
| Asia-Pacific States | 80 175 335 | 33 840 000 | 600 000 |
| Eastern European States | 9 197 000 | No entries for this region | No entries for this region |
| Latin American and Caribbean States | 8 690 000 | 800 000 | 750 000 |
| <i>NAMAs seeking support for implementation</i> | 6 458 040 491 | 1 308 712 603 | 24 713 000 |

| <i>UNFCCC regional group by NAMA category</i> | <i>Sum of financial support (USD)</i> | <i>Sum of technology support (USD)</i> | <i>Sum of capacity-building support (USD)</i> |
|---|---------------------------------------|--|---|
| African States | 1 004 650 000 | 200 000 | 2 900 000 |
| Asia-Pacific States | 877 335 552 | 32 000 000 | 18 550 000 |
| Eastern European States | 2 520 162 000 | 1 081 500 000 | No entries for this region |
| Latin American and Caribbean States | 2 055 892 939 | 195 012 603 | 3 263 000 |
| Total | 6 565 299 826 | 1 343 662 603 | 26 763 000 |

Abbreviation: NAMA = nationally appropriate mitigation action.

Financial support sought for nationally appropriate mitigation actions

51. As indicated in table 4, during this reporting period a total of USD 6.565 billion of financial support is being sought by the proponents of these NAMAs, representing a 28 per cent increase compared with USD 5.144 billion in the previous year. Most financial support is being sought for the implementation of NAMAs (USD 6.458 billion), followed by the preparation of NAMAs (USD 0.107 billion).

52. In the case of NAMAs seeking support for preparation, most financial support is being sought by Asia-Pacific States (USD 80.17 million) followed by African States (USD 9.19 million) and Latin American and Caribbean States (USD 8.69 million). For the implementation of NAMAs, most financial support is being sought by Eastern European States (USD 2.52 billion), followed by Latin American and Caribbean States (USD 2.05 billion), African States (USD 1 billion) and Asia-Pacific States (USD 0.877 billion).

53. Table 5 shows the range of financial support sought for implementation and preparation of NAMAs.

Table 5

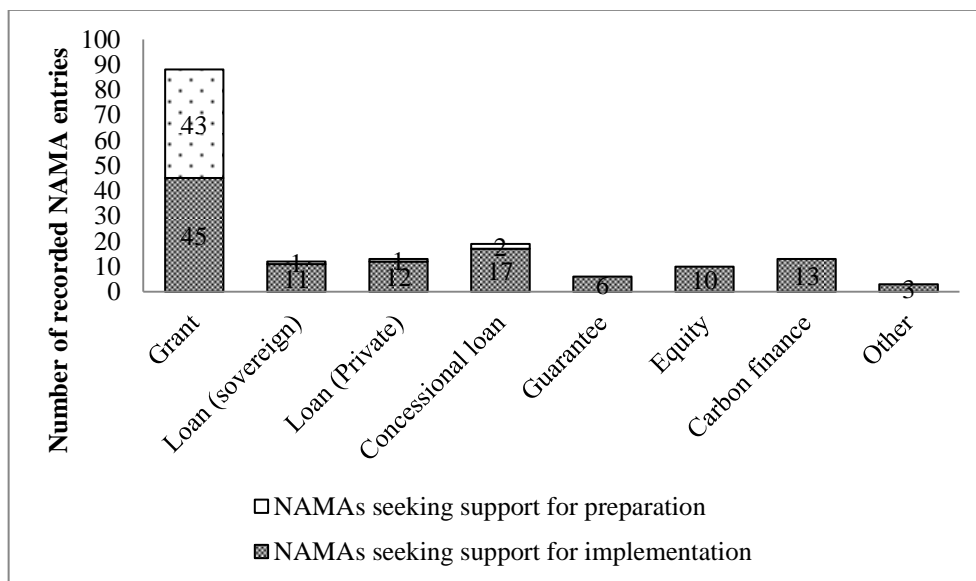
Financial support sought for nationally appropriate mitigation actions

| <i>NAMA category</i> | <i>Number of NAMAs</i> | <i>Range (USD)</i> | | <i>Total (USD)</i> |
|----------------------|------------------------|--------------------|----------------|--------------------|
| | | <i>Minimum</i> | <i>Maximum</i> | |
| Preparation | 41 | 40 000 | 19 657 335 | 107 259 335 |
| Implementation | 48 | 70 000 | 954 000 000 | 6 458 040 491 |

Abbreviation: NAMA = nationally appropriate mitigation action.

54. In 2015, grant is the most preferred financial support type (88 entries), followed by concessional loans (19 entries), carbon finance (13 entries) and private loans (13 entries). Figure 9 summarizes the type of financial support sought for NAMAs.

Figure 9
Type of financial support sought for nationally appropriate mitigation actions



Abbreviation: NAMA = nationally appropriate mitigation action.

Technology support sought for nationally appropriate mitigation actions

55. In 2014, a total of USD 1.34 billion of technical support is being sought by the proponents of NAMAs compared with USD 1.3 billion in the previous year. Most financial support is being sought for the implementation of NAMAs (USD 1.3 billion) followed by the preparation of NAMAs (USD 0.35 billion).

56. For the preparation of NAMAs, most technical support is being sought by Asia-Pacific States (USD 33 million), followed by Latin American and Caribbean States (USD 0.8 million) and African States (USD 0.31 million). Eastern European States did not specify the technical support required. In the case of NAMAs seeking support for implementation, most technical support is being sought by Eastern European States (USD 1.08 billion), followed by Latin American and Caribbean States (USD 0.19 billion), Asia-Pacific States (USD 32 million) and African States (USD 0.2 million).

57. Table 6 illustrates the distribution of technology support sought by NAMA type.

Table 6
Technology support sought for nationally appropriate mitigation actions

| NAMA category | Number of NAMAs | Range (USD) | | Total (USD) |
|----------------|-----------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|
| | | Minimum | Maximum | |
| Preparation | 12 | 50 000 | 9 058 000 | 34 950 000 |
| Implementation | 10 | 125 290 | 954 000 000 | 1 308 712 603 |

Abbreviation: NAMA = nationally appropriate mitigation action.

Capacity-building support sought for nationally appropriate mitigation actions

58. Proponents of NAMAs can specify the amount and type of capacity-building support being sought for their NAMAs. Capacity-building can be expressed in monetary terms or as person-hours. More than 50 per cent of proponents of NAMAs seeking support

have indicated that some type of capacity-building support is sought, but only 30 per cent²³ have indicated the amount sought.

59. During the reporting period, USD 26.76 million of capacity-building support is being sought by the proponents of NAMAs. Most support is being sought for the implementation of NAMAs (USD 24.71 million), followed by the preparation of NAMAs (USD 2.05 million).

60. In the case of NAMAs seeking support for preparation, most support is being sought by Latin American and Caribbean States (USD 0.75 million), followed by African States (USD 0.7 million) and Asia-Pacific States (USD 0.6 million); Eastern European States did not specify the amount being sought for capacity-building support. For the implementation of NAMAs, most support is being sought by Asia-Pacific States (USD 18.55 million) followed by Latin American and Caribbean States (USD 3.26 million) and African States (USD 2.9 million), whereas Eastern European States did not specify the amount being sought for capacity-building support. The amount of capacity-building support being sought is shown in table 7.

Table 7

Capacity-building support sought for nationally appropriate mitigation actions

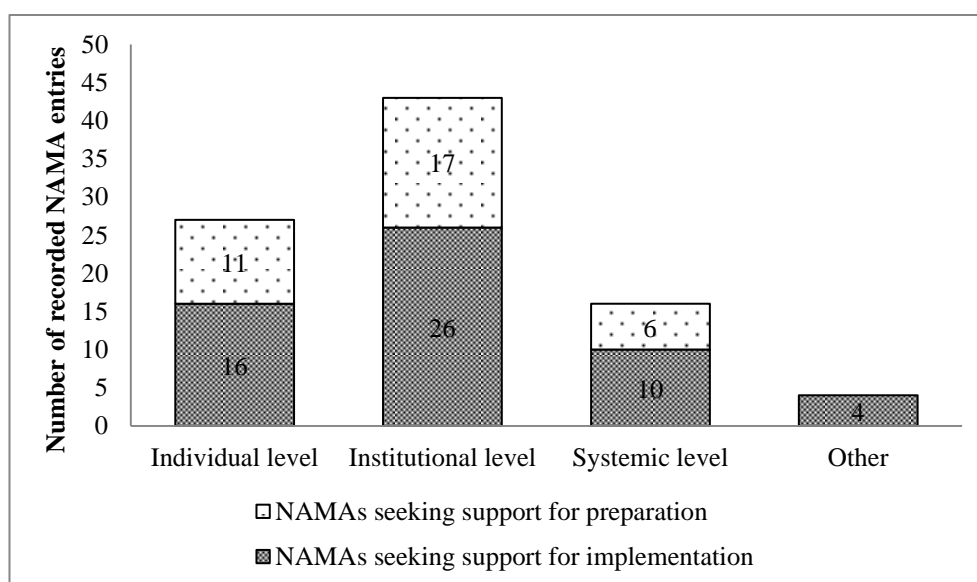
| NAMA category | Number of NAMAs | Range (USD) | | Total (USD) |
|----------------|-----------------|-------------|------------|-------------|
| | | Minimum | Maximum | |
| Preparation | 7 | 50 000 | 700 000 | 2 050 000 |
| Implementation | 8 | 1 000 000 | 10 000 000 | 24 713 000 |

Abbreviation: NAMA = nationally appropriate mitigation action.

61. Figure 10 illustrates the types of capacity-building support sought. Such support for the preparation and implementation of NAMAs is most commonly sought at the institutional level, followed by the individual and systemic levels.

Figure 10

Type of capacity-building support sought for nationally appropriate mitigation actions



²³ This figure includes one entry that lists the amount of support sought in hours rather than currency.

Abbreviation: NAMA = nationally appropriate mitigation action.

2. Entries on support

62. As at 1 September 2015, the registry recorded 18 entries on support, representing an increase of 80 per cent compared with 10 entries in the previous reporting period.

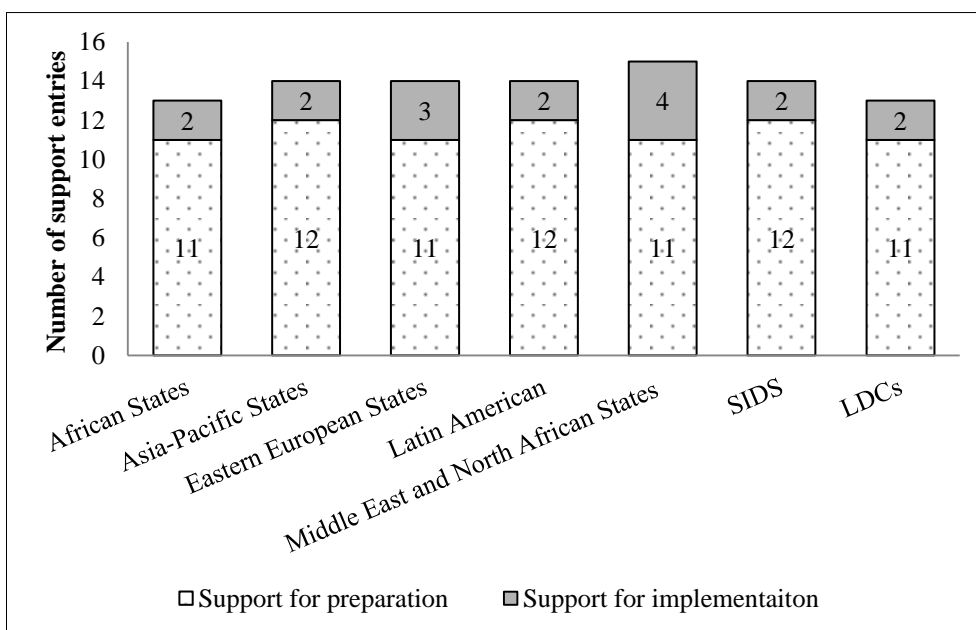
63. Eight bilateral, five multilateral and five international agencies recorded their support programme in the registry. The newly recorded support agencies include the Inter-American Development Bank, the Spanish NAMA Platform, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the Nordic Environmental Finance Corporation, UNDP and the CTCN. Annex I provides a summary of the sources of support registered in the NAMA registry.

Support available by type of nationally appropriate mitigation action, regional scope, sector and technology

64. Out of the 18 recorded sources of support for NAMAs, 13 entries intend to provide support for NAMA preparation only, 5 entries for NAMA implementation only and 1 entry of support for both NAMA preparation and implementation.

65. The recorded entries on support were equally distributed among different regional groups. However, in general, the support was aimed at NAMAs seeking support for preparation in all regional groups. Figure 11 provides a summary of the sources of support available by NAMA type and regional group.

Figure 11
Sources of support available by type of nationally appropriate mitigation actions and regional group



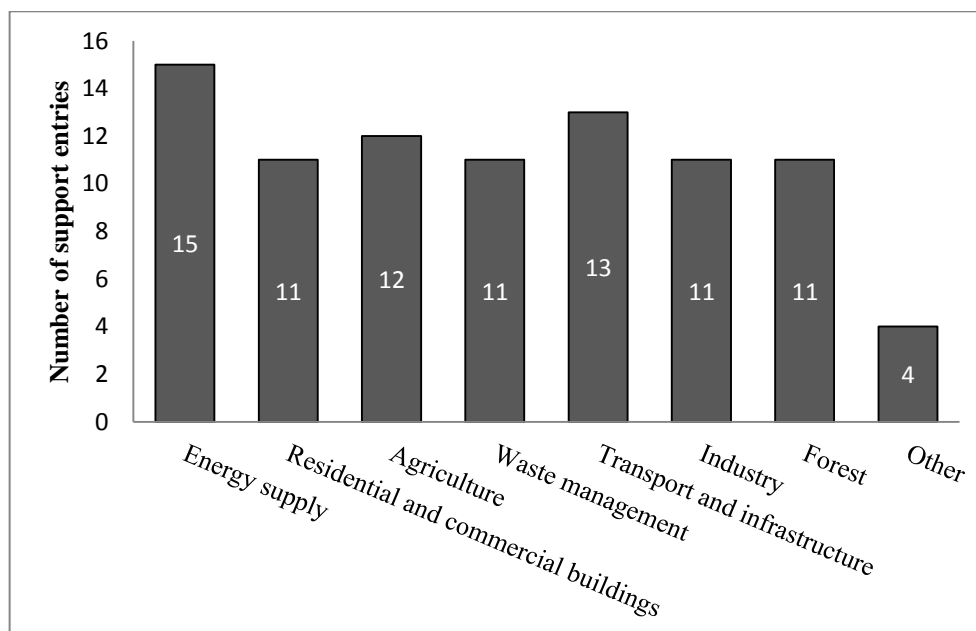
Abbreviations: LDCs = least developed countries, SIDS = small island developing States.

66. The support entries mainly focused on providing financial support for the preparation and implementation of NAMAs. Financial support is offered by 15 out of 18 support entries, followed by capacity-building support (offered by 11 entries) and technical support (8 entries).

67. Most support entries (15 entries) identified energy supply as an applicable sector, followed by transport and infrastructure (13 entries), agriculture (12 entries), forestry (11 entries), residential and commercial buildings (11 entries), waste management (11 entries) and industry (11 entries). Figure 12 summarizes the distribution of support entries by sector.

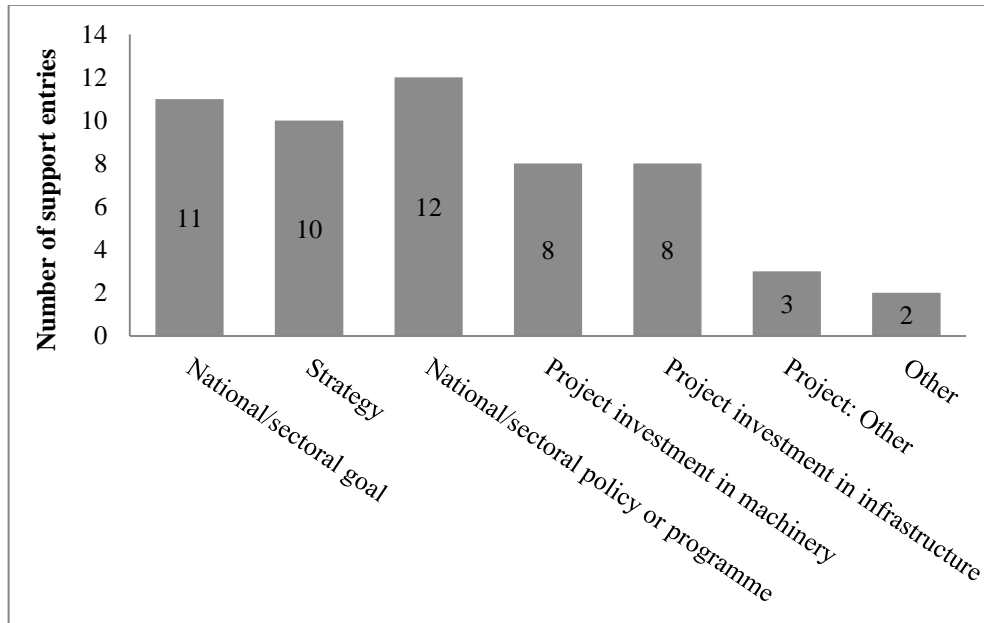
Figure 12

Characterization of sources of support by sector



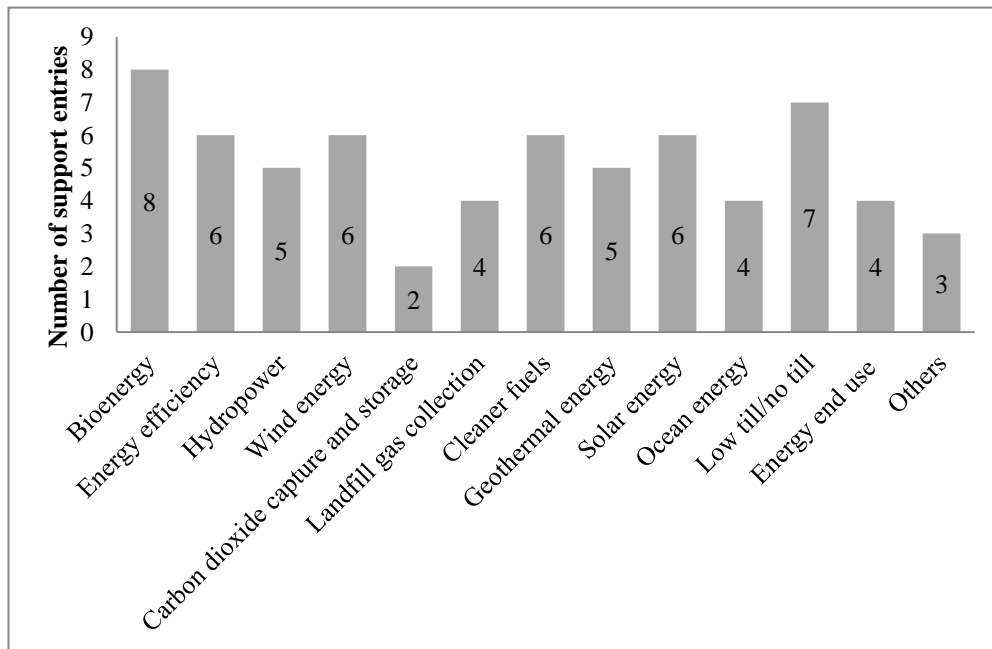
68. The types of actions that were targeted by the support entries were national/sectoral policy or programme (12 entries), national/sectoral goals (11 entries), strategy (10 entries), project investment in machinery (8 entries) and project investment in infrastructure (8 entries). Figure 13 summarizes the types of actions specified within the support entries.

Figure 13
Characterization of sources of support by action type



69. The support entries place similar emphasis on all types of technology, except carbon dioxide capture and storage. Figure 14 highlights the types of technology to be supported under the sources of support recorded in the registry.

Figure 14
Characterization of sources of support by technology type



Financial support available for nationally appropriate mitigation actions

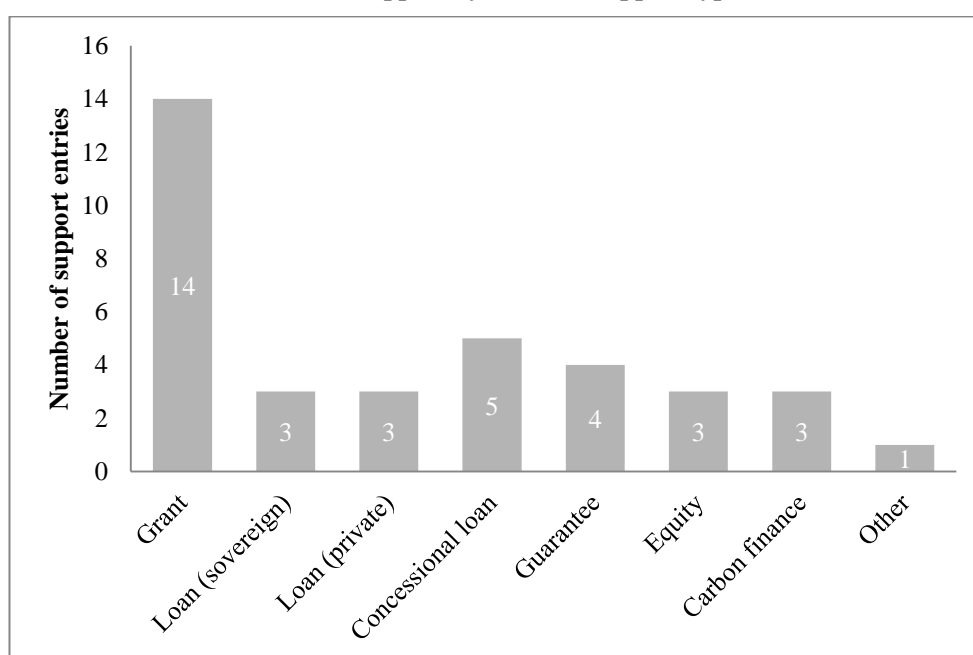
70. The registry allows users to provide quantitative information regarding financial support, such as the total and the maximum potential financial support per NAMA. However, few registry users input such information in the registry. Hence, it is not possible to perform a quantitative analysis and derive conclusions in relation to the support to be provided due to the limited information recorded in the registry.

71. As at 1 September 2015, only three support entries had mentioned the total amount of financial support available (USD 4.093 million).

72. Most financial support entries offered grants (14 entries), followed by resources from concessional loans (5 entries), guarantees (4 entries) and equity (3 entries). Figure 15 summarizes the type of financial support available for NAMAs.

Figure 15

Characterization of sources of support by financial support type



Technical support available for nationally appropriate mitigation actions

73. The registry allows users to provide quantitative information regarding technical support, such as the total and the maximum potential technical support per NAMA. However, such information is not available for any entry recorded in the registry. Hence, it is not possible to perform a quantitative analysis and derive conclusions in relation to the technical support to be provided owing to the lack of the required information in the registry.

Capacity-building support available for nationally appropriate mitigation actions

74. The registry allows users to provide quantitative information regarding capacity-building support, such as the total and maximum capacity-building support per NAMA. However, such information is not available for any entry recorded in the registry. Hence, it is not possible to perform a quantitative analysis and derive conclusions in relation to the capacity-building support to be provided owing to the lack of the required information in the registry.

75. The main focus of capacity-building support was at the institutional level (11 entries), followed by the individual level (8 entries) and the systemic level (7 entries).

3. Entries on matching of nationally appropriate mitigation actions with support sources

76. During the reporting period, the registry recorded 12 additional entries on the matching of NAMAs with support sources in the registry, making a total of 14 entries on supported NAMAs compared with 2 entries in the previous reporting period. Out of 14 supported NAMAs, 6 received support for preparation whereas 8 received support for implementation.

77. Table 8 provides an overview of the matching of NAMAs with support sources in the registry. The amount of support that has been matched to NAMAs is USD 34.78 million compared with USD 2.04 million in the previous reporting period. Most financial support is provided for the implementation of NAMAs (USD 28.5 million), followed by the preparation of NAMAs (USD 6.28 million). Some support-providing agencies did not provide information on the amount of support provided; therefore the amount of actual support provided could be higher than that recorded in the registry.

Table 8

An overview of supported nationally appropriate mitigation action in the registry

| <i>Origin</i> | <i>Support sources</i> | <i>NAMAs</i> | <i>Parties</i> | <i>Type of support</i> | <i>Amount of support (USD)</i> |
|---------------|--|--|----------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Austria | Support for activities related to the sustainable management of forests (S-99) | Adaptive Sustainable Forest Management in Borjomi-Bakuriani Forest District (NS-85) | Georgia | Financial | 1 940 492 |
| International | Global Environment Facility Trust Fund (S-63) | NAMAs for low-carbon end-use sectors in Azerbaijan (NS-95) | Azerbaijan | Financial | 100 000 |
| International | Global Environment Facility Trust Fund (S-63) | NAMAs for low-carbon urban development in Kazakhstan (NS-124) | Kazakhstan | Financial | 5 930 000 |
| Japan | Official development assistance for climate change measures (S-122) | Expansion of existing heating network in Valjevo (NS-31) | Serbia | Technical | 960 000 |
| Japan | Official development assistance for climate change measures (S-122) | Introduction of metering system and billing on the basis of measured consumption in district heating systems in Serbia (NS-32) | Serbia | Capacity-building | |
| Japan | Official development assistance for climate change measures (S-122) | Use of solar energy for domestic hot water production in the Cerak heat plant in Belgrade (NS-33) | Serbia | Capacity-building | |

| <i>Origin</i> | <i>Support sources</i> | <i>NAMAs</i> | <i>Parties</i> | <i>Type of support</i> | <i>Amount of support (USD)</i> |
|--|--|---|----------------|---|--------------------------------|
| Spain | Spanish NAMA Platform (S-143) | High Integration Program of Wind Energy (NS-4) | Uruguay | Financial, technical and capacity-building | |
| Germany, United Kingdom | NAMA Facility (S-62) | Colombia TOD NAMA (NS-127) | Colombia | Financial | 18 500 000 |
| International | Inter-American Development Bank – support for the design, development and implementation of NAMAs in the Latin American and Caribbean region (S-130) | NAMA-Low Carbon-Coffee-Costa Rica | Costa Rica | Financial | |
| Australia | UNDP MDG Carbon (S-186) | Rural Development in Namibia through Electrification with Renewable Energies (NS-196) | Namibia | Financial, Capacity-building, Technological | 70 000 |
| Denmark, European Union, Germany, United Kingdom | NAMA Facility (S-62) | Thailand Refrigeration and Air Conditioning NAMA (NS-198) | Thailand | Financial | 120 879 |
| International | Global Environment Facility Trust Fund (S-63) | Development of a feed-in tariff NAMA for renewable energy (NS-121) | Sudan | Financial | 3 500 000 |
| Australia | UNDP MDG Carbon (S-186) | Rural Electrification with Renewable Energy in the Gambia (NS-199) | Gambia | Financial | 60 000 |
| International | Global Environment Facility Trust Fund (S-63) | NAMA Support for the Tunisian Solar Plan (NS-201) | Tunisia | Financial | 3 600 000 |

Abbreviations: NAMAs = nationally appropriate mitigation actions, NS = code for NAMA seeking support, S = code for an entry on support, TOD = transit-oriented development, UNDP MDG = United Nations Development Programme Millennium Development Goal.

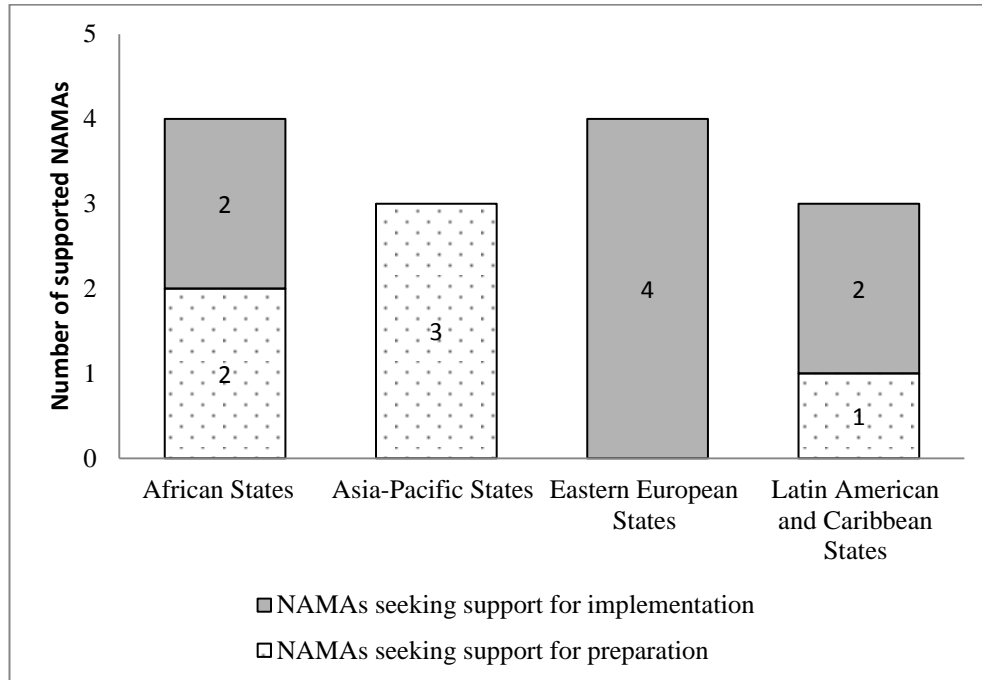
78. The supported NAMAs were found to be equally distributed among different regional groups. Similarly, the support provided was also equally aimed at NAMAs seeking support for preparation and implementation. Figure 16 provides a summary of the supported NAMAs by NAMA type and regional group.

79. The support provided mainly focused on providing financial support for the preparation and implementation of NAMAs. Financial support was provided for 10 out of 14 supported NAMAs, followed by capacity-building support (2 NAMAs) and

technological support (1 NAMA). For one NAMA, all three types of support were provided.

Figure 16

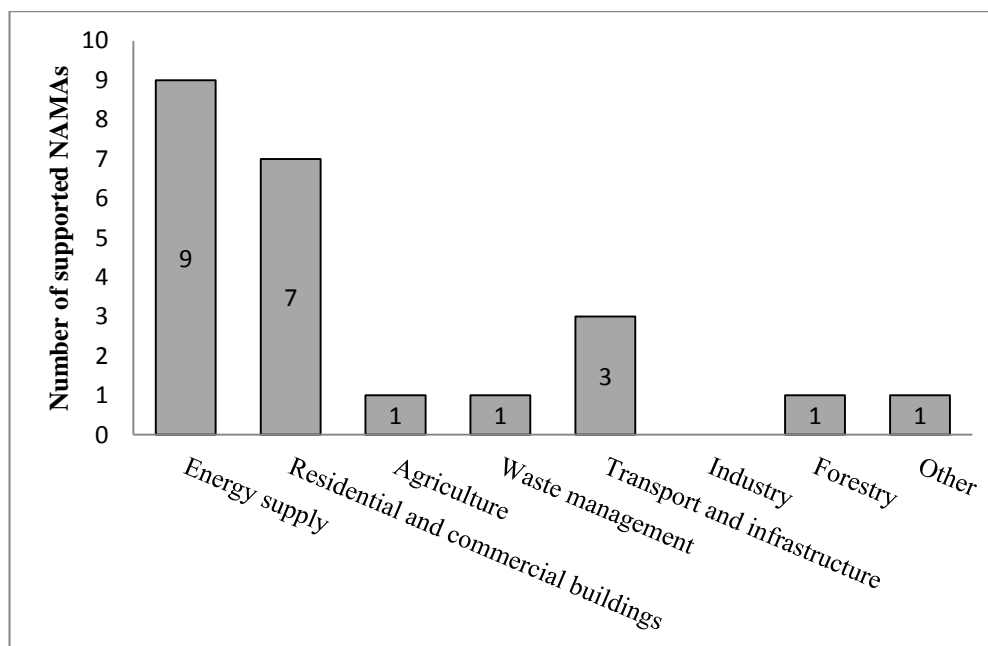
Characterization of the supported nationally appropriate mitigation actions by type and regional group



Abbreviation: NAMAs = nationally appropriate mitigation actions.

80. Most of the support was provided to those NAMAs that identified energy supply as an applicable sector (nine entries), followed by residential and commercial buildings (seven entries), and transport and infrastructure (three entries). Figure 17 summarizes the distribution of supported NAMAs by sector.

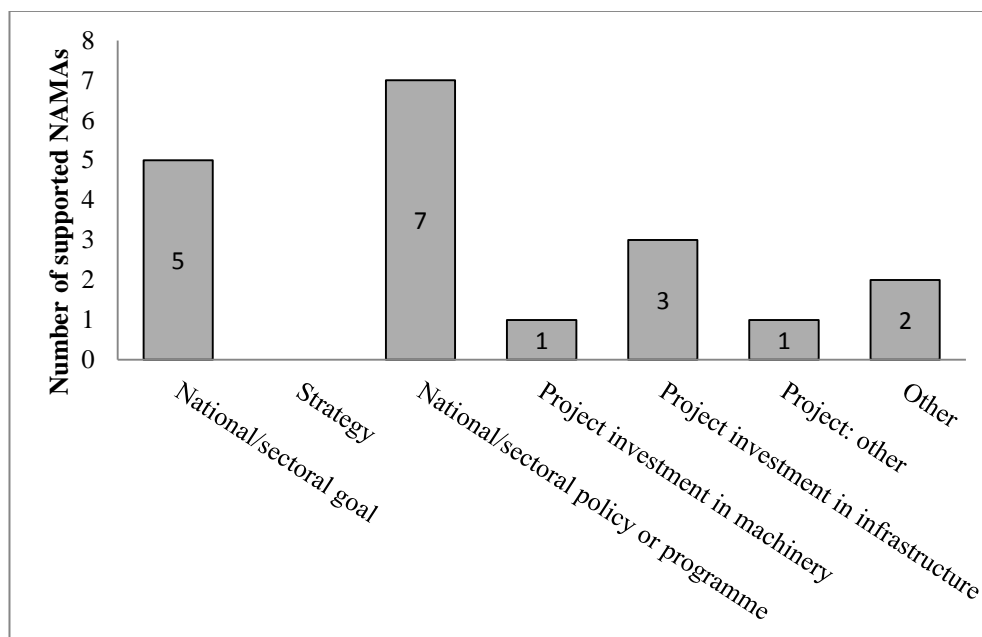
Figure 17
Characterization of the supported nationally appropriate mitigation actions by sector



Abbreviation: NAMAs = nationally appropriate mitigation actions.

81. Most of the supported NAMAs aimed at national/sectoral policy and programme (seven entries), followed by national/sectoral goal (five entries) and project investment in infrastructures (three entries). Figure 18 summarizes the types of action specified within the supported NAMAs.

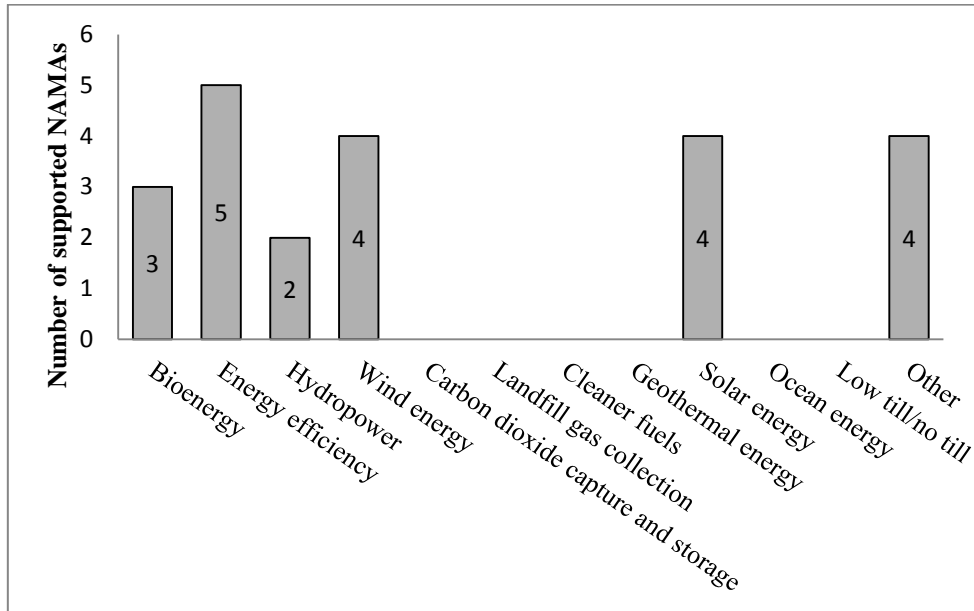
Figure 18
Characterization of the supported nationally appropriate mitigation actions by action type



Abbreviation: NAMAs = nationally appropriate mitigation actions.

82. Energy efficiency (five entries), followed by wind energy and solar energy (four entries each) and bioenergy (three entries) were the most commonly used technologies by the supported NAMAs. Figure 19 highlights the types of technology adopted by the supported NAMAs.

Figure 19
Characterization of the supported nationally appropriate mitigation actions by technology type



Abbreviation: NAMAs = nationally appropriate mitigation actions.

Annex I

Summary of sources of support recorded in the nationally appropriate mitigation action registry

| <i>Source of support</i> | <i>Origin</i> | <i>Support available</i> |
|--|---|--|
| Climate-related official development assistance (ODA) funding | Germany | Grant and concessional loans for nationally appropriate mitigation action (NAMA) preparation in all countries |
| International Climate Initiative | Germany | Grants and loans for NAMA preparation in all countries |
| NAMA Facility | Germany, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland | Grant and concessional loans for NAMA implementation in all countries |
| Global Environment Facility Trust Fund | International | Grants for NAMA preparation and implementation in all countries |
| European Union (EU)–Africa Infrastructure Trust Fund | 12 EU countries | Grants, guarantee and equity for NAMA preparation in Eastern European, Middle Eastern and North African countries |
| Latin American Investment Facility | EU | Grants and loans for the implementation of NAMAs in Latin American and Caribbean countries |
| Neighbourhood Investment Facility | EU | Grants, guarantees and equity for NAMA preparation in Eastern European and North African countries |
| Austrian NAMA Initiative | Austria | Grant and carbon finance for the preparation of NAMAs in African countries, the least developed countries and small island developing States |
| Support for activities related to the sustainable management of forests | Austria | Grant for the implementation of NAMAs in the Caucasus region |
| ODA for climate change measures | Japan | Grants, concessional loans and technical assistance for the preparation of NAMAs in all countries |
| Inter-American Development Bank support for the design, development and implementation of NAMAs in the Latin American and Caribbean region | International | Grants, loans and guarantees for the preparation of NAMAs in Latin American and Caribbean countries and small island developing States |

| | | |
|--|---|--|
| Spanish NAMA Platform | Spain | Loans, guarantees, equity and carbon finance for the preparation of NAMAs in all countries |
| FAOSTAT Emissions Database | Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) | Capacity-building and technical support for the preparation of NAMAs in all countries in the agriculture and forestry sectors |
| Nordic Environmental Finance Corporation (NEFCO) carbon finance and funds | NEFCO | Grants and carbon finance for the preparation of NAMAs in Asia and the Pacific, and Latin America and the Caribbean |
| United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Millennium Development Goal on carbon | Australia | Grants for the preparation of NAMAs in Asia and the Pacific, and African countries, the least developed countries and small island developing States |
| FAO learning tool on NAMAs in the agriculture, forestry and other land-use sectors | FAO | Capacity-building support for the preparation of NAMAs in all countries in the agriculture and forestry sectors |
| Climate Technology Centre and Network Technical Assistance | International | Technical assistance for the preparation of NAMAs in all countries |
| UNDP Low Emission Capacity Building Programme | Australia, EU and Germany | Grants for the preparation of NAMAs in 25 targeted countries; at present there are no plans for additional countries to be supported |

Annex II

Findings of a survey of the users of the registry of nationally appropriate mitigation actions

1. In 2015, the secretariat undertook a survey of the users of the registry of nationally appropriate mitigation actions (NAMA registry) to assess the status of the information included in the NAMA registry and to offer support in updating information on the platform. The specific objectives of the survey were to: (1) obtain information regarding the implementation status of the entries recorded in the NAMA registry; (2) gather the information required to keep the NAMA registry up to date; and (3) collect feedback about the NAMA registry and its functionalities as well as needed support for its users.
2. The survey was carried out by requesting all NAMA registry users who recorded information on NAMAs (98 NAMA entries) and support programmes (16 support entries) in the registry to complete an online questionnaire. Out of 114 recorded entries in the NAMA registry, 60 responses were received to the online questionnaire.
3. Only one respondent noted in his survey reply that his country received support in the preparation of its NAMA. The NAMAs from Azerbaijan (NS-95 – Nationally appropriate mitigation actions for low-carbon end-use sectors in Azerbaijan) received support from the Global Environment Facility (GEF) in the amount of USD 100,000 for the development of a complete United Nations Development Programme–GEF project proposal on 6 April 2014. It is evident that the remaining respondents are still looking for support for their NAMA preparation.
4. The following three respondents confirmed the receipt of support for the implementation of their NAMAs:
 - (a) Colombia (NS-127 – Colombia Transit Oriented Development NAMA) received support from the NAMA Facility in the amount of EUR 18.5 million;
 - (b) Georgia (NS-85 – Adaptive sustainable forest management in Borjomi-Bakuriani Forest District) received support from the Australian Government in the amount of EUR 1,940,492;
 - (c) Dominican Republic (NS-52 – NAMA in cement/co-processing and the waste sector) received support from the Government of Germany in the amount of EUR 4.5 million, which is cited as support received outside the registry.
5. Financial support was provided to three respondents, followed by capacity-building support (two respondents) and technological support (one respondent). The remaining respondents are still seeking support for the implementation of their NAMAs. All three NAMAs that have received implementation support are currently under implementation.
6. Out of 16 support editors, 3 responded to the questionnaire. All three respondents mentioned that support had been provided for NAMAs. The support provided for the preparation and implementation of NAMAs was as follows: financial support (two responses), followed by capacity-building support (two responses) and technological support (two responses). Additionally, one respondent stated that support had been provided to countries in their preparation of NAMAs but that it had not been recorded as support within the NAMA registry. According to the respondents, all these three support sources are still available for NAMAs.

7. Out of 60 respondents, 3 respondents mentioned the need to update their information in the registry.

8. In response to a request to provide feedback on the use of the NAMA registry and the support required by users, the respondents expressed the following views:

Usefulness of the registry of nationally appropriate mitigation actions

(a) The NAMA registry serves as a useful tool through which to understand the potential, associated impacts and support needs of mitigation actions in developing countries as well as to identify ways through which to facilitate collaboration between developing countries and potential support agencies;

(b) The NAMA registry could play an active role in identifying and recording the additional funding and support sources available for developing countries, and could facilitate dialogue between support providers and NAMA hosts;

Improvements and suggestions

(c) Use of the NAMA registry can be optimized only when the information recorded in it is complete and up to date. It is the sole responsibility of users to maintain complete and up-to-date information in the registry;

(d) In addition to recording and disseminating information on financial support, the registry should focus equally on disseminating information on technical and capacity-building support as well as tools for NAMA design and implementation. The registry can be an efficient means by which to inform Parties and NAMA practitioners that various support tools are available and easily accessible to them;

(e) It was suggested that query functionality in the registry should be improved, in particular when searching support by category. The templates in the registry may require revision to make the registry more user-friendly when adding and extracting information;

(f) The registry could include a new functionality to record information regarding intended nationally determined contributions (INDCs) and the support available and/or provided for INDCs;

(g) The registry platform should allow users to record information on support provided and/or received in a more flexible manner; in particular, it should allow users to:

- (i) Select more than one type of support;
- (ii) Include text descriptions of support in addition to the amounts of support;
- (iii) Reflect support received and/or provided for the same NAMA by various donors;

(h) The information recorded for each entry in the registry should be made available in portable document file (PDF) format;

(i) The registry website requires higher visibility as users find it difficult to locate it on the UNFCCC website. Furthermore, the layout of the user interface needs to be improved to make it more appealing and attractive to users;

(j) Apart from serving as an information database for NAMAs and facilitating the matching of NAMAs with support, the registry should equally aim to become a platform on which to showcase and track mitigation actions taken by developing countries and the support provided to them;

(k) The registry should share with registry users case studies and best practices for NAMA design and implementation;

Support required

(1) Some Parties are still not fully aware of the function and potential benefits of the NAMA registry; a concerted and systematic effort should be continued in order to inform Parties and NAMA practitioners of the role of the registry in facilitating the design and implementation of NAMAs in developing countries. The secretariat may consider providing more technical and capacity-building support to users in these countries.
