Online course

Climate finance – further reading
Climate finance in practice

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1   Climate finance in practice

Further guidance for LCDS, NAMAs and MRV:

Theme	Document category	Document title, author and description	Web link
Low Carbon Development Strategies (LCDS)	Guidance	'Low Carbon Development Strategies – A Primer on Framing Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs) in Developing Countries' (UNEP, 2011). This primer presents basic principles and proposes possible components of a national LCDS and NAMA preparation process, as well as a template for NAMA articulation.	http://www.unepriso e.org/~/media/Sites/ Uneprisoe/Publicatio ns%20%28Pdfs%29/L owCarbonDevelopme ntStrategies_NAMApr imer.ashx
	Guidance	'Preparing Low-Emission Climate-Resilient Development Strategies (Executive Summary)' (UNDP, 2011). This document introduces a five-step approach to the development of low emission climate resilient development strategies (LECRDS), based on the experience and information generated by UNDP's work in more than 140 countries over the past decade. It also serves as the introduction to a series of supporting manuals and guidebooks, including 'Charting a New Carbon Route to Development'.	http://www.undp. org/content/undp/en /home/ourwork/envi ronmentandenergy/f ocus_areas/climate_s trategies/
	Guidance	'How-to Guide: Low-emission Development Strategies and Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions, Eastern Europe and CIS' (UNDP, 2010). This handbook provides a step-wise approach to help policy makers and technical experts determine opportunities for low emission development and to design national LCDS or NAMAs in their respective countries. Available in English and Russian.	http://sustainabledev elopment.un.org/ content/documents/ 956041_How%20 to%20guide- %20low%20 emission%20develop ment%20strategies.p df
	Country examples	LCDS from Bangladesh, Brazil, China, Guyana, India, Japan, Indonesia, Mexico, Singapore, South Africa, Thailand, US and UK.	http://ledsgp.org/acti vities/case-studies
	Information source/ country examples	'Planning for a Low Carbon Future: Lessons Learned from Seven Country Studies' (ESMAP, 2012). This report distils the lessons learned and is intended as a practical guide for government officials, practitioners, and development agencies involved in low carbon development planning.	http://www.esmap.or g/sites/esmap.org/fil es/ESMAP_LCD- LessonsLearned_2012 _0.pdf
	Guidance	Step-by-step approach to designing a LEDS at the US Department of Energy LEDS website.	http://en.openei.org/ wiki/Gateway:Low_ Emission_Developme nt_Strategies

	Support	The Asia LEDS Partnership serves as a platform to promote and support low emission development across the Asia and Pacific region. The partnership supports peer-to-peer learning, knowledge sharing, and improved coordination and cooperation among governmental and non-governmental partners to help Asian countries achieve transformative, sustainable economic growth.	http://www.asialeds.org/
	Support	The Climate and Development Knowledge Network (CDKN) supports decision-makers in designing and delivering climate compatible development. CDKN is able to provide support across four strategic themes: • Climate compatible development strategies and plans. • Improving developing countries' access to climate finance. • Strengthening resilience through climate related disaster risk management. • Supporting climate negotiators from the least developed and most vulnerable countries.	http://cdkn.org/about/?loclang=en_gb
	Partnership	The Low Emissions Development Strategies (LEDS) Global Partnership was founded to advance low emission climate resilient development through coordination, information exchange, and cooperation among programmes and countries working to advance low emissions growth. Launched in early 2011, the partnership currently brings together 113 governmental and international institutions through a series of regional and thematic platforms.	http://ledsgp.org/home
Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions NAMAs)	Guidance – general	'Nationally appropriate mitigation actions: Key Issues for Consideration' (UNDP, 2009). Issues for consideration when identifying NAMAs	http://www.mitigationpartnership.net/sites/default/files/brm_2009_nationally_appropriate_mitigation_actions_web1.pdf
	Guidance – general	'Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions - A Technical Assistance Sourcebook for Practitioners' (GIZ, 2012). This sourcebook compiles and reviews GIZ's experience in building capacity for mitigation action in Asia and the rest of the world.	http://www.mitigationpartnership.net/giz-2012-nationally-appropriate-mitigation-actions-%E2%80%93-technical-assistance-

			sourcebook-practitioners
	Guidance – sectoral	'Handbook on Renewable Energy Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs) for Policy Makers and Project Developers' (IRENA, 2012). Includes case studies from Peru, Kenya and Grenada, demonstrating how policies that promote renewable energy can be used in the NAMA framework.	http://www.irena.org/DocumentDownloads/Publications/Handbook_RE_NAMAs.pdf
	Guidance – sectoral	'Navigating Transport NAMAs v2.0' (GIZ, 2012) considers policy identification, MRV, financing, and co-benefits for transport NAMAs with case studies from Colombia, Indonesia, South Africa (in prep for Mexico, Costa Rica and Chile).	http://www.transferproject.org/index.php/hb
	Tool	The NAMA-Tool, developed by GIZ provides developers and implementers of NAMAs with brief step-by-step instructions on how to develop a NAMA. The tool navigates users to the relevant information, knowledge, instruments and publications available. The process is structured into ten steps. The 10-step approach is designed to supply users with more data and accessible instruments for certain aspects of the NAMA development.	http://mitigationpartnership.net/nama-toolsteps-moving-nama-ideatowards-implementation
	Partnership	A UNFCCC partnership created to share best practices and knowledge that will aid in the preparation and implementation of NAMAs with the help of three areas of work: • NAMAs in the context of national development. • Preparation and implementation of individual NAMAs in different sectors or technologies. • Financing.	www.namapartnership.org

Identification of NAMA options	Information source/ country examples	Compilation of information on Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions to be implemented by developing country Parties (UNFCCC, 2011). Compilation of the information on all NAMAs communicated by developing country Parties to date (i.e. all those contained in documents FCCC/AWGLCA/2011/INF.1 and FCCC/AWGLCA/2012/MISC.2 and Add.1 and those communicated by six developing country Parties that have not previously been included in an official UNFCCC document.)	http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2013/sbi/eng/inf12r02.pdf
	Information source/ country examples	Ecofys NAMA database. Collection of publically available information on NAMAs and related activities. Also includes two NAMA templates.	http://www.namadatabase.org/index.php/Main_Page
	Information source/ country examples	UNFCCC NAMA Registry. Developed at request of Parties to record Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs) seeking international support, to facilitate the matching of finance, technology and capacity building support with these actions, and to recognise other NAMAs	http://www4.unfccc.int/sites/nama/SitePages/Home.aspx
	Information source/ country examples	National communications to the UNFCCC, in particular sections on mitigation assessments. (In the future, Biennial Update Reports and national inventory reports could also be valuable sources of information).	http://unfccc.int/national_reports/non-annex_i_natcom/submitted_natcom/items/653.php See also 6th compilation and synthesis of INCs: http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2005/sbi/eng/18a02.pdf
	Information source/ country examples	Technology needs assessments (TNAs) were designed to assist developing countries in identifying and analysing priority technology needs, which can be the basis for a portfolio of environmentally sustainable technology projects and programmes. This site contains the 'Handbook for Conducting Technology Needs Assessments for Climate Change' (UNDP, 2010), country reports and a UNFCCC analysis and synthesis report.	http://unfccc.int/ttclear/templates/render_cms_page?TNA_home See also: http://tech-action.org/

	Information source	National documents, including: • National development strategies such as Poverty Reduction Strategies. • National climate change strategies/policies. • Relevant sector specific policies and/or strategies, for example national strategic energy plans, transport sector policies, agriculture and forestry sector policies, national investment policies, etc.	Country specific
NAMA Priorisation	Guidance	'Developing Financeable NAMAs: A Practitioner's Guidebook' (IISD, 2013). The guidebook offers a Quick Screen methodology to identify NAMA opportunities with potential for climate financing, and a Deep Screen methodology to analyse and determine the most appropriate development options to meet country-specific needs.	http://www.iisd.org/publications/pub.aspx?pno=2784
	Guidance	'Multi-Criteria Analysis for Climate Change'. MCA4climate is a major new UNEP initiative providing practical assistance to governments in preparing their climate change mitigation and adaptation strategies.	http://www.mca4climate.info/report-andguidance/mca4-climatereport/
NAMA data source	Information source	'Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories' (IPCC 1996, 2006) contain, among other valuable information, default values for emissions reduction calculations.	http://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp/public/gl/invs6a.html http://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp/public/2006gl/index.html
MRV	Guidance	Design Options for International Assessment and Review (IAR) and International Consultations and Analysis (ICA) (OECD, 2011). Comprehensive overview of objectives, scope, frequency, outputs and process of ICA and IAR as an operational implementation part of the MRV process. This process is designed to serve the countries to manage their own data in order to systematically identify gaps in technology, capacity and financing, i.e. needs for international support.	http://www.oecd.org/env/cc/49101052.pdf
	Guidance	'Measuring, Reporting, Verifying: A Primer on MRV for Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions' (UNEP-Risoe, 2011). Brief introduction to MRV developed for UNDP's Carbon Policy 2012 project that includes lessons learned from current MRV frameworks and considers issues around baselines, quantitative and qualitative metrics, and boundary issues.	http://www.uneprisoe.org/~/media/Sites/Uneprisoe/Publications%20%28Pdfs%29/UNEP%20Ris%C3%B8%20MRV%20NAMA%20primer.ashx

	Guidance	'MRV for Low Carbon Development. Learning from experience in Asia' (IGES, 2012). The report provides lessons and experiences obtained in Asia, through a variety of case studies, on the design and implementation of effective MRV systems.	http://pub.iges.or.jp/modules/envirolib/upload/4280/attach/MRVPolicyReport_ENG_web.pdf
	Information source	'Elements and Options for National MRV Systems' (International Partnership on Mitigation and MRV, 2013). Summarises key findings from the Partnership's Autumn School on 'MRV – today, tomorrow and the future', which took place in October 2012 in Germany, and provides additional know-how and technical guidance on the design and set-up of domestic MRV systems.	http://mitigationpartnership.net/international-partnership-mitigation-andmrv-2013-knowledgeproduct-elements-andoptions-national-mrv
	Partnership	In the framework of the Petersberg Climate Dialogue in May 2010 in Bonn/Germany, the governments of South Africa, South Korea and Germany launched the International Partnership on Mitigation and MRV. The overall aim of the Partnership is to support a practical exchange on mitigation related activities and MRV between developing and developed countries in order to help close the global ambition gap.	http://www.mitigationpartnership.net/