

Ambition Initiative – Round Two for NAMA Support Projects

Clarification Notes III

Published on 23 February 2022

Abbreviations

ASP	Applicant Support Partner
CN	Clarification Note
DPP	Detailed Preparation Phase
FC	Financial Component of an NSP
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GID	General Information Document (a NAMA Facility document)
NAMA	Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Action
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
NSO	NAMA Support Organisation
NSP	NAMA Support Project
TC	Technical Component of an NSP
TSU	Technical Support Unit

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I. General Issues

CN III-01 Could the NAMA Facility provide any sectorial guidance and/or lessons learnt related to the transport sector and e-mobility?

Lessons learnt by the NAMA Facility from previous Calls based on the assessment of proposed NSPs in the transport sector have been presented as part of the 5th and 6th Calls and are available in a form of both webinars ([5th Call](#), [6th Call](#)) and presentations ([5th Call](#), [6th Call](#)). Applicants are strongly advised to consult these and other NAMA Facility sources such as the checklist "[Before You Submit the NSP Outline: Critical Questions & DOs and DON'Ts](#)" as well as a newly published [Mitigation Guidelines](#). The latter do not focus on the transport sector specifically but provide a detailed step-by-step guidance for applicants in calculating their GHG emission reductions featuring a few sector-specific examples. You may also consult the existing NAMA Facility Portfolio for the examples of NSPs in DPP or Implementation in the transport sector.

II. Selection Criteria

III. Eligibility of countries

CN III-02 Are there any additional eligibility criteria for implementing countries besides their ODA-eligibility according to the OECD DAC-list and the submission of updated first or second NDCs to UNFCCC? Is participation in the NDC Partnership mandatory?

The full list of eligibility criteria applied to NSP Outlines submitted under Ambition Initiative - Round Two is provided on p. 13 of [GID](#). Overall, it is correct that a country in which the NSP is to be implemented should have its first updated or second NDCs submitted to UNFCCC by the end of COP 26 in Glasgow (13 November 2021) as well as should be ODA-eligible according to the OECD DAC-list throughout the entire NSP implementation period. There are no further eligibility criteria for countries penetrating to the participation in climate initiatives or partnerships.

Please also refer to FAQ 14.

IV. Eligibility of Applicants and Applicant Support Partners (ASP)

CN III-03 If the applicant is a public institution, is it obliged to involve an Applicant Support Partner (ASP)?

If an NSP Outline is submitted by a national ministry, a separate legal entity should be identified as the Applicant Support Partner (ASP) for contracting during the DPP. The ASP must comply with certain capacity and eligibility criteria as also further detailed in 5.1.1 and Annex 2 of [GID](#). Please refer to FAQ 21 for details.

In case when an NSP Outline is submitted by a national legal entity other than a national ministry, e.g. development banks, development funds, public utilities, public agencies, foundations, national non-governmental organisations (NGOs), commercial organisations, etc., these legal entities can serve as applicants and do not need an ASP.

V. Eligibility of Sectors and Technologies

CN III-04 Could the NAMA Facility provide further guidance on the eligibility of certain technologies, particularly, green hydrogen?

Please refer to FAQ 30 for the clarification with regard to eligible technologies and sectors. You may also consult the existing NAMA Facility Portfolio for the examples of NSPs in DPP or Implementation.

Good to know: A Green Hydrogen project in Costa-Rica was selected for a Detailed Preparation Phase (DPP) under the first round of the Ambition Initiative Call.

VI. Eligible Support Instruments in NSPs

VII. Submission of the NSP Outline and Annexes

CN III-05 The NSP Outline template section 2.2 asks for the number of units supported by the NSP. Could you provide examples of relevant “units” for the AFOLU sector?

The term “unit” in the NSP Outline template is applied in line with the definition provided in the application document Annex 5a - Business Case and Financial Mechanism. According to Annex 5a, “unit” is a determinate quantity adopted as a standard of measurement by the NSP (e.g. kWh, km, t per day etc.). In case of each NSP a “unit” will be selected individually but applied unanimously across all application documents and calculations.

Examples of "units" in the AFOLU sector include, but not limited to, a number and species of trees to be planted per ha, hectares of land where climate change mitigation practices will be applied, etc.

CN III-06 In the Logframe (Annex 2), indicator M3 is divided in M3.1 and M3.2 with a guidance that they should be from two different “results categories”. Could you clarify what is meant by a “results category” and possibly give some examples?

Details on the mandatory core indicators are outlined in the [Monitoring & Evaluation Framework of the NAMA Facility](#). In particular, on p. 44, it is described in detail which approach and considerations should underlie the indicator M3 and the supporting "results categories". The latter may be exemplified as follows:

1. Decision-makers or decision-making entities in the implementing country (e.g. parliament, business associations) take landmark decisions aimed at moving the country towards low-carbon sustainable development (which alter the behaviour of or provide incentives for a greater number of individuals or institutions).
2. Lock-in effects or path dependencies that incentivise or firmly establish carbon-intensive, non-sustainable patterns of behaviour over a long period of time are broken up or avoided as a result of the NSP’s activities, and/or new path dependencies that incentivise or firmly establish low-carbon sustainable patterns of behaviour are established as a result of the NSP’s activities.
3. Replicable, scalable and/or long-lasting financial instruments for financing low-carbon sustainable development (e.g. technologies, business models, etc.) have been established as a result of the NSP’s activities.
4. As a result of the NSP’s activities, climate change aspects are integrated and mainstreamed into one or more of the following: major policies, plans, strategies, or the curricula of different educational institutions.
5. Low-carbon sustainable approaches or instruments (e.g. business models, market mechanisms, financing solutions, etc.) that have been tested or piloted within or independent of the NSP are scaled up or replicated (e.g. geographically) as a result of the NSP.
6. As a result of the NSP, an organisation, institution or committee (e.g. a climate change authority, etc.) that is committed to low-carbon sustainable development is being established

or significantly strengthened and is lobbying for the changes needed to deliver this kind of development.

CN III-07 Could you provide any further guidance on the understanding of the new indicator M6 for green recovery from the impacts of the Covid-19 pandemic?

An attempt to link NSPs and climate change mitigation activities with broader green recovery efforts to support the "build back better" approach is one of the new characteristics of the two rounds of Ambition Initiative. While each NSP is free to define the M6 indicator on its own, depending on the sector and overall concept of the intervention, the main aim of M6 should be a quantitative measurement of the NSPs' efforts to facilitate a wider uptake of green solutions as countries recover from Covid-19 pandemic.

Examples of green recovery measures include, but not limited to, fiscal and policy measures supporting green growth; sectoral plans to accelerate transition towards low-carbon economies (energy efficient buildings, low-carbon transport, reduced plastic pollution); creation of green jobs; increase in biodiversity, etc.

Please note that M6 indicator should be aligned with the overall NSP concept and be causally linked to the activities proposed by the NSP. Please also refer to FAQ 61 for additional information.

CN III-08 In cases when NSP's partners are expected to provide financial contributions, what kind of proof / confirmation would be required at the Outline stage?

Please refer to FAQ 56.

VIII. Contracting

CN III-09 Is it possible to see an example of a Grant Agreement used by GIZ as NFGA for contracting Applicants / ASPs for a DPP?

The example of a Grant Agreement can be found [here](#) for organisations based in Germany (in German) and [here](#) for all other organisations based outside Germany (in English). Please note that this document is only provided for information purposes. Your actual contract may differ depending on your actual project planning, or changes in rules and regulations applying to, or within, GIZ as NAMA Facility Grant Agent (NFGA).

Last but not least...

Couldn't find an answer to your question?

In line with our clarification policy for the Ambition Initiative Call, please submit your question in writing to contact@nama-facility.org.

We will publish the clarification on the NAMA Facility's website as part of the [Clarification Note publication](#) and respond to your query directly. The next Clarification Note will be published on 16 March 2022 – be sure to submit your question to the NAMA Facility by 13 March 2022 to ensure that your clarification is included.