NAMA Facility
5th Webinar:
“Lessons Learnt – Early Experiences from NAMA Implementation”
10 October 2017
The NAMA Facility webinar team and today’s speakers

From left to right: Zac, Ash and Tina

Ernesto Infante Barbosa, Sociedad Hipotecaria Federal (Mexican Housing Development Bank)

Tim Mahler, NAMA Project Director, GIZ Thailand

Juan Manuel Robledo, Director, CIUDAT Colombia
Technicalities

• **Grab Tab:**
  1. Hide the Control Panel
  2. You have been muted by the organizer
  3. View the webinar in full screen
  4. Language

• **Questions Window:** Ask questions for the staff.

If you have any questions during the webinar, you can enter your questions into the Questions window for the organizer to answer. Type your question into the Questions window and click **Send**.
Structure of the webinar

I. Introduction: Ash Sharma, Senior Adviser to the NAMA Facility

II. Early experiences with financial instruments in the Mexico Housing NAMA: Presentation by Ernesto Infante Barbosa, Sociedad Hipotecaria Federal (Mexican Housing Development Bank)
   Q&A

III. Private sector engagement in the Thailand Refrigeration and Air Conditioning NAMA: Presentation by Tim Mahler, NAMA Project Director, GIZ Thailand
   Q&A

IV. Policy and regulatory reform in the Colombia Transit Oriented Development (TOD) NAMA: Presentation by Juan Manuel Robledo, Director, CIUDAT, Colombia and Steve Winkelmann, Centre for Clean Air Policy (CCAP)
   Q&A
Introduction - the NAMA Facility

Aim

Support developing countries and emerging economies in implementing ambitious actions to mitigate greenhouse gas emissions (Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions, NAMAs). NAMAs can function as an important vehicle to implement nationally determined contributions (NDCs) under the Paris Agreement.

Facts about the NAMA Facility (NF)

• Multi-donor funds established by Germany and UK in 2013
• Denmark and European Commission joined in 2015
• Total funding made available through the NAMA Facility since its inception: ~ EUR 262 m.
• In 4 Calls, 21 projects have been selected so far for funding in 17 countries
• 5th Call announcement expected by end of year
The NAMA Facility

What the NAMA Facility does

• Implement NAMA Support Projects (NSP) as the most ambitious part of the NAMA
• Provide funding for a combination of financial and technical measures
• Selects NSPs in annual bidding round (Calls)

Key requirements for project selection

• Implementation readiness
• Mitigation potential
• Transformational change

Engaged in cross cutting mitigation programmes in energy, housing, low carbon transport and waste management
NAMA Facility portfolio

Africa: Burkina Faso, Kenya, South Africa, Tunisia, Uganda
LATAM: Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Mexico, Peru
Asia: China, Indonesia, Philippines, Tajikistan, Thailand
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Q&A
NAMA Facility

Financial Component for New Housing in Mexico

Sociedad Hipotecaria Federal
(Mexico’s Housing Development Bank)
HOUSING SECTOR IN MEXICO
In 2012, the IDB carried out a study which revealed that, one in three families in Latin America and the Caribbean, or 59 million people, lived in dwellings either unsuitable for habitation or built with poor materials and lack basic infrastructure services.

In Mexico, the housing backlog has decreased during the last 12 years. However, there is still a deficit of 8.9 million households that would demand the following solutions:

- Improvement 40.7%
- Self-construction 49.3%
- Acquisition 10%

Source: IDB, 2012. Room for Development: Housing Markets in Latin America and the Caribbean
### General information ¹

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Metric</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population</td>
<td>119,530,753 hab.</td>
<td>INEGI, CONEVAL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GDP growth</td>
<td>2.3 % (2016)</td>
<td>EAVM, 2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poverty</td>
<td>55.3 mill.</td>
<td>INEGI, 2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extreme poverty</td>
<td>11.4 mill.</td>
<td>EAVM, 2015</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Housing sector ²

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<tr>
<th>Metric</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of households</td>
<td>31.67 mill.</td>
<td>EAVM, 2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New households per year</td>
<td>351,000</td>
<td>EAVM, 2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing deficit</td>
<td>8.9 mill. households</td>
<td>INEGI, 2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Participation of the residential construction sector in the economy ⁴</td>
<td>5.7% of GDP</td>
<td>INEGI, 2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3.2% growth (2016)</td>
<td>INEGI, 2016</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ INEGI, CONEVAL  
² EAVM, 2015  
⁴ INEGI, 2016
HOUSING SECTOR IN MEXICO

Ministry of Finance
Ministry of Agrarian, Land, and Urban Development

Implements the National Housing Policy. Provides subsidies to population to complement the payment of an habitational solution.

Housing mortgages and savings schemes for private sector workers.

Housing mortgages and savings schemes for public sector workers.

National trust fund for reducing habitational deficit in low-income sector. Subsidy programs, financing and guarantees schemes.

National Development Bank for Housing

Subsidy programs, financing and guarantees schemes.

MARKET SHARE

MORTGAGE LOANS

64%

36%

9%

27%

CREDIT AMOUNT

INFONAVIT

FOVISSSTE

COMMERCIAL BANKS

Mortgage Loan Balance¹:

118.36 billion USD²
(first quarter 2017)

Subsidies are available for incomes bellow ~400 USD.
Between SHF and commercial banks, the national bridge loan debt was USD$4,484* million by the end of October 2016. SHF share was 26.8%.

* Source: BANXICO, Average exchange rate 2013-2016

There are 1,337 active housing developers in Mexico.

While in 2009, the three main housing developers (Geo, Urbi y Homex) built more than 100,000 houses; in 2016, the 20 biggest developers built around 138,000 new houses.

Source: RUV, updated to December 2016

Between SHF and commercial banks, the national bridge loan debt was USD$4,484* million by the end of October 2016. SHF share was 26.8%.

* Source: BANXICO, Average exchange rate 2013-2016
In 2015 the Mexican Real State Market had an estimated total value of USD $34,807 million from which the housing market represents USD $23,207 million (66.7%).

Mexico has a strong demand for housing due to its demographics and requires annually:
- 70 million square meters of land
- $34,370 million dollars of investment

Mexico needs to build **5 million homes in the next 5 years**, which could generate 70 million tons of CO$_2$ emissions if a sustainable policy is not implemented.

Currently, the housing sector in Mexico accounts for 15% of the national energy demand.

There is a great potential for CO$_2$ mitigation in new homes with sustainable architecture and technologies to save consumption of electricity and gas.

Clear set of actions towards a more sustainable urbanization regarding the CO$_2$ Nationally Determined Contributions for **2020-2030**:

- More compact, vertical and densely populated cities with low CO$_2$ foot print
- Energy Efficiency on building’s thermal envelop and materials
- Renewable energy to heat water and electricity

***Source: SEDATU, 2012.***

***Source: Investigación Softec, 2015.***

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*Mexico’s Intended Nationally Determined Contribution, 2015*
SHF STRUCTURE AND MAIN MANDATES
Sociedad Hipotecaria Federal (SHF) is a second-tier development bank with the mandate to foster housing finance markets and facilitate access to housing by low and moderate-income families. SHF has developed a strategy to address the housing deficit, that involves two streams: designing products for underserved markets and extending the network of financial intermediaries. SHF is integrated by three institutions:
Total allocation of USD$6.6 billion, 10 times higher than in 2012.

Debt of USD$21.3 billion, 1.7% of the national GDP.

1,000 building projects and 150 thousand houses financed.

SHF shares 26.8% of the total bridge loan debt in the country.

32 thousand sustainable houses financed (EcoCasa).

Innovation in financing portfolio. USD$320 million invested in 12 projects for rental.

USD$7.4 billion in mortgage insurance for 9 banks.

* BANXICO, Average exchange rate 2013-2016
SHF is a catalyst for sustainable housing construction.

**International Financing**

- Sustainable architecture
- Energy efficient technologies

**SHF Conventional Products**
- Traditional Construction Loans
- Syndicated Loans
- Construction Guarantees
- Multifamily Lease
- Micro-Finance

**Financial Intermediaries**

**Housing Developers**
- (construction)
  - Sustainable architecture
  - Energy efficient technologies

**Design and Implementation of Urban and Housing Policy**

**Subsidies**

**Mortgage Loans**

**National Housing Funds & Commercial Banks**

**Development Bank**

**Private Sector**

**Public Organisms**

**National Housing Registry**
CLIMATE CHANGE AND SUSTAINABLE HOUSING IN MEXICO
Mexico launched its first Special Program on Climate Change (PECC), with more than 100 actions to reduce 51 Mt CO$_2$e in 2012.

2009

Mexico hosted the 16th Conference of the Parties (COP 16). Launched the initial version of the Housing NAMA and showcased the first set of "net-zero" houses in the country.

2010

During COP 17 and 18, Mexico presented the Sustainable Housing NAMA, the first NAMA supported by the NAMA Facility Fund.

2011/12

National Housing Plan (PNV) privileges allocation of federal budget to sustainable housing though prioritization of NAMA and EcoCasa programs.

2013

At COP21, Mexico presented EcoCasa results, emphasizing the role of the residential sector to achieve the national mitigation goal of reducing 50% GHG emissions per year to 2050.

2015

Mexico presented its GHG Emission Reduction Strategy to mitigate 50% in 2015.

2016

SHF presented EcoCasa progress, its new components and simulation tools.

National Climate Change Policy
General Law on Climate Change 2012
National Strategy on Climate Change - 2050 vision
National Emissions in Mexico

- Mobile sources: 26%
- Electricity generation: 19%
- Residential and commercial: 4%
- Oil and gas: 12%
- Industry: 17%
- Agriculture and livestock: 12%
- Waste: 0%
- Industrial wastewater: 5%
- LULUCF: 5%

Total: 665 GgCO$_2$e

26 MtCO$_2$e
7.4% Residential
2.6% Commercial

26 MtCO$_2$e
7.4% Residential
2.6% Commercial

Total energy consumed in 2015

- Residential: 31.4%
- Commercial: 3.5%
- Public: 0.6%
- Transport: 14.3%
- Agriculture: 46.4%


Source: Sistema de Información Energética, Secretaría de Energía (SENER) and ANES 2016, Diálogos público privados sector residencial para las Contribuciones Nacionales Determinadas.
SHF’s SUSTAINABLE HOUSING MARKET DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY
The collaboration with International Financial Institutions like KFW and IDB (Investment and Technical assistance) has made possible for SHF Development Bank to progressively increase the sustainable housing portfolio for low- and moderate-income households.
SHF’s Sustainable Housing Portfolio 2013-2023

- SHF becomes a relevant stakeholder for achieving the Mexican National Contribution which aims to reduce 22% of national GHG emissions in 2030.
- EcoCasa has demonstrated the importance of international cooperation to develop sustainable oriented new markets.

**2019 – 2023 Goals**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Houses</th>
<th>Mitigation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>More than 27,600</td>
<td>- 20% CO₂</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>800</td>
<td>- 80% CO₂</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11,000</td>
<td>- 20% CO₂</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than 5,000</td>
<td>- 20% CO₂</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mitigation: 1.7 million tons CO₂ in 40 years

**Total** 44,927 energy-efficient houses

**Investment**

- Loans
  - BMZ KfW: $246.38 million
  - Clean Technology Fund: $49.51 million
  - BID: $80.00 million

- Subsidies
  - Componente LAF: $8.00 million
  - NAMA Facility: $11.30 million

**Total financing** $397.75 million

**Total Investment** $1,069.72 million

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1 Total investment is estimated by reinvesting 4 times initial bridge loan funds.
2 During 2016 and 2017, SHF and the KfW signed a new concessional loan of $57.05 million USD for the EcoCasa 2 Programme, and with the IDB of $30.0 million dollars for the EcoCasa for Rent Programme.
3 By the end of 2017 SHF and KfW will sign a new concessional loan of $83.78 million dollars with KfW to implement EcoCasa 3 Programme.
SUSTAINABLE HOUSING PORTFOLIO – CREDIT LINES

-20% CO₂
Concessional Loan

-20% CO₂
100% subsidy

-80% CO₂
70% subsidy

Sustainable Concessional Loan

Sustainable Urbanization Loan

Urbanization

Technical Assistance and Grant Prioritization
Together with UCL and LSHTM*. Case study to analyze the relationship between sustainable housing and health.

The Center for Latin American Strategic Studies. Recognition as international best practice.

* University College London and London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine.

Ashden Awards in the category of sustainable buildings.

Case Study for a world class best practice in the fight against climate change.

Green ALIDE award, granted to international development banks that promote feasible, sustainable and social and environmentally responsible projects.

On May 2017, KfW conferred EcoCasa the Building and Living Award. This recognition is given to projects with a successful balance of architecture, energy and cost efficiency.

EcoCasa was chosen as candidate to the Fire Awards 2017, an award that honors the best clean energy and green growth initiatives.

EcoCasa won the Nacional 2017 Energy Globe Award, a reward to the best practices in sustainability. It is still candidate for the international award.
NAMA FACILITY FINANCIAL COMPONENT
The first project supported by NAMA Facility is the NAMA Support Project: "Implementation of NAMA Housing New Mexico" (2014-2019)

A financial contribution of EUR14 million was made in two areas:

- EUR$ 10 millones
- EUR$ 4 millones
**Objective:** Facilitate the progressive incorporation of small and medium-sized housing developers in the low-carbon housing market, eliminating investment barriers and improving access to financing for their construction.

**Financial Mechanism**

- **Financial Intermediary**: KFW (Bank aus Verantwortung) and SHF (SOCIEDAD HIPOTECARIA FEDERAL)

**Small and medium developers with construction credit benefits**

- Direct subsidies SHF by the investment in eco technologies
- Prioritized subsidy
- Specialized technical support during all the process

**Efficient housing for low-income families**

**Evaluation Process**

- **Eligibility Criteria SME**
  - 5 to 1000 households registered per year in RUV.
  - SME Criteria of Economy Ministry: Size of the company in accordance with the range of number of workers and the range of annual net sales.

- **Approved evaluation system in the sector**
  - Analysis of the integral performance housing

- **Houses with CO₂ mitigation of 20%**

  - One conventional housing emits 4,165 kg CO₂ per year
  - A NAMA housing emits 2,561 kg CO₂ per year
THE GREEN HOUSE EVALUATION SYSTEM “SISEVIVE-ECOCASA”

Whole House Approach

- Renewable Energies
- Air Conditioner
- Heating
- Water
- Boiler
Recommended measures for each climate zone

- **Warm Wet Weather**
  - Coatings
  - Bioclimatic Measures
    - Adequate housing orientation,
    - Size and orientation of windows,
    - Exterior shading in windows
    - Inner heights according to the weather, etc.
  - Fans and heaters

- **Cold Weather**
  - Opaque envelope
  - Double windows
  - Insulations
  - Water heater

- **Warm Dry Weather**
  - Coatings
  - Bioclimatic Measure

- **Mild Weather**
  - Double windows
  - Heathers
  - Coatings
  - Some ecotechnologies for the opaque envelope and insulation
With the aim of improving the site selection of urban housing projects, SHF developed a tool to identify and evaluate urban equipment, access to transport, public services, and employment centers, among others.

Efficient water use

It takes into account water savings through technologies such as bathroom faucets, efficient toilets, water purifiers, and rainwater usage, and estimates a potential reduction of CO₂ emissions.

Carbon Footprint of Construction Materials

SHF is feeding a carbon footprint database of the most representative construction materials in Mexico.

Supervision and Verification of Sustainable Housing

SHF is designing a protocol to supervise the construction of sustainable homes and to verify that energy efficiency measures and technologies are correctly implemented.
The program seeks to benefit 8,000 to 11,000 affordable homes for families with a maximum income of 12 times the minimum monthly wage.

Expected CO2e reductions: 20% less than a standard house (baseline).

**Financial Mechanisms**

- **Direct subsidies** for small and medium developers to cover the additional cost of technologies and energy efficiency measures to mitigate a minimum of 20% CO2e emissions.

- **Personalized Technical Assistance** of an energy advisor for each project, including technical solutions, marketing consultancy, training and workshops.

- **Loan Guarantees** for Financial Intermediaries.

**Status as of October 2017**

- Rules of Operation for the Program
- Financial analysis based on an updated benchmark
- Identification and incorporation of housing developers.
- 9 NAMA Facility workshops in 8 Mexican cities. 278 participants including developers and financial intermediaries.
- 2 webinars in Mexico City for regional managers and members of the national housing industry organizations (CANADEVI, CMIC).
- Technical assistance to several housing developers interested in the NAMA Facility program.
- 1550 homes to be signed for financial support.
- 15 housing developments in the pipeline.

**Outlook for 2018**

- 6000 homes to be signed in the first semester of 2018.
**FINANCIAL BENEFITS NAMA FACILITY**

**Direct Subsidies**
Direct subsidies for ecotechnologies of energetic efficiency to SME’s developers who compensate the additional costs of such technologies.

**Credit Guarantees**
Credit guarantee with subsidized bonus for financial intermediaries who grant credits to sme’s developers that build efficient homes.

**Prioritized Subsidy**
Projects that have the NAMA Facility certification and comply with the current CONAVI Operating Rules will benefit from the prioritization of the CUV subsidies for each project.

**Technical Assistance**
For execute the implementation and tracing of the program, the company GOPA was hired, which will provide the technical assistance to support sme’s developers and financial intermediaries throughout each project.
Benefits for the country
• Reduction of Greenhouse Gas emissions.
• Showcasing the feasibility of building high energy efficient houses in Mexico.
• Building internal capacities to spread know-how among a wide range of stakeholders.
• Providing key data to support the development of public policies for low-carbon housing.

Benefits for the housing developer
• Offers a high quality product at a competitive price by using Programm’s financial aid.
• Recognition as an innovator and a pioneer enterprise in the sustainability housing market.
• Practical knowledge of best design and best sustainable construction practices and direct technical assistance for energy efficient housing projects with international standards.

Benefits for the homeowner
• Access to a top quality and efficient house.
• Significant reduction in energy consumption and consequent reduction of electricity and gas bills.
• High thermal comfort indoors.
**MITIGATION POTENTIAL**

Scenario 1:
- 20% GHG reduction until 2030
- Market penetration from 1.5% in 2014 to 100% from 2020

Scenario 2:
- 20% GHG reduction until 2019
- 20% - 50% GHG reduction 2020 - 2030
- Market penetration from 1.5% in 2014 to 26% in 2017 and 100% from 2018

Scenario 3:
- 20% GHG reduction until 2017
- 20% - 80% GHG reduction 2018 - 2030
- Market penetration from 1.5% in 2014 to 16% in 2016 and 100% from 2018
KEY FACTORS FOR SUCCESS
SHF’S STRATEGY TO ADDRESS KEY BARRIERS

- Technical knowledge and availability of technologies
- Design / planning process
- Institutional and sectorial

- Linkages with technology suppliers, technologies fairs, and workshops
- Detailed planning and direct technical assistance to developers and banks
- SHF internal reform, sectoral and policy-making meetings
KEY FACTORS FOR SUCCESS

- Institutional coordination and alignment with sectoral and federal Government policies.
- Standardization of processes, methodologies, evaluation criteria, among others. The SISEVIVIE-EcoCasa helped to achieve a quick deployment.
- Involvement of different players (CONAVI, INFONAVIT, IDB, KfW, etc).
- Alignment of incentives: Concessional Finance is key to move the market players.
Personalized Technical Assistance has also helped to:

• Refine the simulation tools (SISEVIVE EcoCasa).
• Develop additional tools (HEEVi, LCA materials, etc.).
• Financed a team of experts inside SHF for quick deployment of loans.
• Keep a record of financed projects.
KEY FACTORS FOR SUCCESS

Large Market

Marketing

Standard Process

Carrot

Capacity Building
Thank you!

Ernesto Infante Barbosa, MPA, MSc
Deputy Director for Multilateral Affairs and Sustainability
General Manager for EcoCasa, NAMA Facility and LAIF

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RAC NAMA
Climate and Energy Efficient Cooling in Thailand

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RAC NAMA – Project Summary

Budget:
✓ € 14.7 Mio. total project budget
✓ € 6 Mio. for TC and € 8.7 Mio. for FC

Implementation Period:
✓ Duration of 5 years
✓ Project officially started in 04/2016

Political Partners:
✓ Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning (ONEP)
✓ Department of Alternative Energy Development and Efficiency (DEDE)

Delivery Organisation:
✓ GIZ
✓ Subcontractors HEAT and MACS
A sector wide transition towards the use of climate friendly and energy efficient cooling technologies has been initiated.

**Framework conditions**

- Grants to Thai Government to set up financial incentive mechanism
- Develop options to use technology with large commercial users
- International best practices on Minimum Energy Performance Standards and labels
- Safety standards and building
- Link to climate and energy targets

**Demand**

- Provide technical support for production line conversion to producers in Thailand
- Financially support producers in production line conversion
- Train service sector

**Supply**
Cooperation with Private Sector - Producers

- RAC NAMA offers technical expertise for product development and product line conversion
- 9 companies from different sub-sectors expressed their interest for cooperation
- Financial grant support linked to technical support
- Project helps local producers to keep up to market trends as well as to find their niche as innovation drivers
Cooperation with Private Sector – Large End-Users

- Change market trends through cooperation with large end-users
- Bring demand for energy efficient and climate friendly cooling technologies to Thailand
- Create a market and convince producers to invest
Cooperation with Private Sector – Financial Institutions

- Develop financial support instruments for the market introduction
- Support instruments still under development
- Will be aligned to the products developed under the support of producers
- Currently in negotiations of grant agreement between GIZ and the national recipient of the funds
Cooperation with Private Sector – Servicing Sector

- Willingness of producers to change production depends on ability of servicing sector to service technologies
- As safety is a major concern for RAC NAMA, training of servicing staff is key aspect of the project
- Cooperation with public institutions and private companies to train technicians
RAC NAMA
Climate and Energy Efficient Cooling in Thailand

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Q&A
TOGETHER WE MAKE IT HAPPEN
WE SUPPORT SUSTAINABLE PROJECTS
Policy and regulatory reform
Colombia TOD-NAMA

Juan Manuel Robledo, CIUDAT Director
1. CIUDAT and Colombia TOD-NAMA
2. Policy and regulatory reform early challenges
3. Example of CIUDAT interventions
1. CIUDAT and Colombia TOD-NAMA
Transit-Oriented Development (TOD) is typically a transit district or neighborhood of mixed-use residential and commercial areas with high-quality public space designed to maximize access to public transit stations at an appropriate scale for pedestrians and bicycles.

+ many cobenefits:
- Reduction in traveled distances
- Reduction in time spent in transport
- Better air quality
- Quality of life improvement
- Etc.

Source: ITPD, 2013
1. CIUDAT and Colombia TOD-NAMA

OBJECTIVE:
Generate policies that allow transforming the way of urban development in the cities of the country

- Technical and financial assistance will be provided to 3 catalytic neighborhoods as an example of the economic, social and environmental benefits of this development model.
- Public and private finances of the pilot is expected
- The pilot project will help to concretely identify policy and regulatory barriers or weaknesses for TOD, and overcome them through the elaboration of national policy recommendations.
2. Policy and regulatory reform early challenges

Source: Departamento Nacional de Planeación (DNP), 2017
2. Policy and regulatory reform early challenges

What are the current challenges?

1. Limited policy integration among sectors
2. Higher densities and mixed-use development
3. Better articulation of local planning instruments
4. Potentiate PT as structural axis of mobility
5. Reinforce value capture mechanisms
6. Enhance public private partnership

Elaboration of TOD policy
2. Policy and regulatory reform early challenges

How to address these challenges?

1. Limited policy integration among sectors
   - CIUDAT Advisory Committee and Board
   - Creation of a TOD specific policy

2. Higher densities and mixed-use development
   - Recommendation for the national regulatory reform of land use master plans (Modern POTs)
2. Policy and regulatory reform early challenges

How to address these challenges?

3. Better articulation of local planning instruments
   - Recommendation for the national regulatory reform of land use master plans (Modern POTs)
   - Institutional support for the regulation of Law 1083 of 2006 on Mobility Master Plan

4. Potentiate PT as structural axis of mobility
   - Recommendation for Mobility CONPES (National policy document)
2. Policy and regulatory reform early challenges

How to address these challenges?

5. Reinforce value capture mechanisms
   - Study to identify and design value capture mechanisms for TOD projects
   - Guidelines for cities on how to use value capture

6. Enhance Public Private Partnership
   - Guidelines and recommendations on how to apply law 1508 of 2012 on PPP, for TOD projects
3. Examples of CIUDAT interventions

Modern POTs

Permanent program for a new generation of modern territories with foresight and quality.

OBJECTIVES:
Technically assist in updating and formulating a new generation of POT and POD, according to minimum quality standards

SCOPE:
100 municipalities (representing 37.8% of national population; and 27.98% of national territory area), including 7 municipalities with metropolitan areas

OPPORTUNITIES OF ACTION FOR CIUDAT:
Recommendations for compact urban models, mixed land-use, public transport-oriented planning model, standards for urban Value Capture.

Source: Departamento Nacional de Planeación (DNP), 2016
3. Examples of CIUDAT interventions

Mobility CONPES

New Sustainable Urban Mobility Policy for the cities of the country

OBJECTIVE:
Promote guidelines for the integral management of sustainable mobility in the cities of the country.

SCOPE:
Applies to every municipalities, prioritizing:
- 15 capital cities with SITM and SETP
- Municipalities with more than 100,000 inhabitants

OPPORTUNITIES OF ACTION FOR CIUDAT:
Recommendations regarding intermodality schemes for Public Transport, infrastructure financing, demand management.

Source: Departamento Nacional de Planeación (DNP), 2017
TOGETHER WE MAKE IT HAPPEN
Structure of the webinar

I. Introduction: Ash Sharma, Senior Adviser to the NAMA Facility

II. Early experiences with financial instruments in the Mexico Housing NAMA:
    Presentation by Ernesto Infante Barbosa, Sociedad Hipotecaria Federal (Mexican
    Housing Development Bank)
    Q&A

III. Private sector engagement in the Thailand Refrigeration and Air Conditioning
    NAMA: Presentation by Tim Mahler, NAMA Project Director, GIZ Thailand
    Q&A

IV. Policy and regulatory reform in the Colombia Transit Oriented Development (TOD)
    NAMA: Presentation by Juan Manuel Robledo, Director, CIUDAT, Colombia and
    Steve Winkelmann, Centre for Clean Air Policy (CCAP)
    Q&A
NAMA Facility side event at COP23

“The Future Role of the NAMA Facility in Unlocking Finance for Ambitious Mitigation Actions”

EU Pavilion, COP23, Bonn
Monday 13 November 2017, 09.30 (CEST)
Further information [http://www.nama-facility.org](http://www.nama-facility.org)

or contact the Technical Support Unit at contact@nama-facility.org