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Nairobi Framework Partnership workplan 2015

Version 01.0



United Nations
Framework Convention on
Climate Change

COVER NOTE

1. Procedural background

1. The Nairobi Framework Partnership (NFP) was initiated by the United Nations Secretary General at the second session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP) in 2006, with the goal of helping developing countries, especially those in sub-Saharan Africa, to improve their level of participation in the clean development mechanism (CDM).
2. The CMP welcomed the NFP, and has requested the UNFCCC secretariat (the secretariat) and the NFP partners and cooperating organizations to provide support to Parties and other stakeholders to enhance the regional distribution of the CDM, including at the ninth session of the CMP held in Warsaw, Poland, with a focus on least developed countries (LDCs), small island developing States (SIDS) and African countries.
3. The secretariat's coordination of the NFP continues to be a core support activity in the 2015 CDM management plan.

2. Purpose

4. The purpose of this workplan is to enhance coordination among NFP partners and cooperating organizations, avoiding duplication of efforts and promoting the harnessing of synergies.
5. This document informs the CDM Executive Board (the Board) and CDM stakeholders about the activities that the NFP intends to implement during 2015.

3. Key issues and proposed solutions

6. The year 2015 is a critical year for the future of the CDM. For this reason the 2015 activities will have a strong focus on promoting the CDM and its new uses especially after the ADP call to use the CERs to close the pre-2020 gap.

4. Impacts

7. The planned activities will support the participation of underrepresented countries and regions in the CDM.
8. This workplan will also guide CDM stakeholders in participating in the foreseen activities.

5. Subsequent work and timelines

9. The plan will be implemented during 2015, according to the partners' own programmes.
10. The secretariat will hold regular coordination sessions to ensure follow-up and to take advantage of new synergies.

6. Recommendations to the Board

11. The Board may wish to take note of the 2015 workplan of the NFP, and welcome the cooperation among partners and cooperating organizations.

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1. Introduction

1. The Nairobi Framework Partnership (NFP) was initiated by the Secretary General of the United Nations at the second session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP) in 2006, with the objective of helping developing countries, especially those located in sub-Saharan Africa, to improve their level of participation in the clean development mechanism (CDM).
2. The Framework is composed of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), including the UNEP DTU (UDP), the World Bank Group (WB), the African Development Bank (AfDB), the secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (the secretariat), the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR).
3. The NFP has also benefited from the valuable cooperation of other international organizations, whose goals align with those of the Framework. These organizations include the International Emissions Trading Association (IETA), the Asian Development Bank (ADB), the Inter-American Development Bank (IADB), and the Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES).
4. During the seventh session of the CMP in December 2011, the CMP renewed its call to the Nairobi Framework partners to enhance their capacity-building activities under the Framework, in particular in least developed countries (LDCs), small island developing States (SIDS) and African countries, for, inter alia, the following:
 - (a) Skills enhancement and training to assist designated national authorities (DNAs), applicant and designated operational entities and project participants with regard to technical matters related to the CDM;
 - (b) Institutional strengthening through, inter alia, support to DNAs in the development and submission of standardized baselines (SBs) and microscale renewable energy technologies that are automatically defined as additional;
 - (c) Activities of DNAs and stakeholders in the implementation of the guidelines on standardized baselines and suppressed demand through system development and application.
5. The CMP renewed this request at its ninth session in December 2013 in Warsaw, Poland.
6. In 2014, the partners of the NFP faced a particularly challenging situation to promote the CDM in the face of difficult market conditions. Although interest in the CDM continues to attract an audience and the attention of stakeholders, capacity-building purely for the CDM has declined over recent years.
7. In view of the recent challenges faced to promote the CDM worldwide, the NFP has been concentrating its efforts to increase awareness on the wider context of mitigation actions. Therefore 2015 activities will focus on ensuring that all efforts put into building an effective market mechanism such as the CDM, are used in a synergetic and integrated way with other mechanisms and approaches to fight climate change.

2. Objectives of the Nairobi Framework Partnership

8. The overarching goal of the NFP is to improve the level of participation of underrepresented countries and regions in the CDM, also known as enhancing the regional distribution of the CDM.
9. The NFP prioritizes support for LDCs, SIDS, and sub-Saharan African countries, but it also tries to address the needs of other countries and regions whose representation in the CDM pipeline is low or non-existent.
10. At its inception, the NFP established five specific objectives to promote participation in the CDM. These five objectives have remained unchanged, since they are still valid and widely recognized by CDM stakeholders as the main challenges to be addressed:
 - (a) Build and enhance capacity of DNAs to become fully operational;
 - (b) Build capacity in developing CDM project activities;
 - (c) Promote investment opportunities for project activities;
 - (d) Improve information-sharing/outreach/exchange of views on activities/education and training;
 - (e) Inter-agency coordination, led by the secretariat.
11. The partners recognize that 2015 is a critical year for the climate change negotiations where the world is moving towards securing a legally binding global climate agreement. The activities that are implemented by the partners try to focus on the road to Paris and how to support the majority of the target countries to reflect jointly on their role and contributions to the upcoming international.
12. In addition to the above, partners are committed to continuing the promotion of the CDM as one of the key elements to participate in carbon markets and other mitigation approaches, including the emerging nationally appropriate mitigation actions (NAMAs), new market mechanism, and framework for various approaches (FVA) under the UNFCCC.
13. Furthermore, the partners consider that the CDM still has a role to play in the landscape of mitigation approaches and recognize that it continues to serve as a standard-setter for other mechanisms which are under implementation worldwide.

3. Coordination of the Nairobi Framework Partnership

14. The NFP is coordinated by the UNFCCC secretariat, which oversees the planning and reporting processes, and leads some of the activities in its yearly workplan. However, each participating institution leads its own activities, which align with the stated objectives of the partnership and with its own priorities.
15. The NFP partners and cooperating organizations coordinate to define the specific activities to be implemented during the year, and to identify areas where partners can contribute to each other's initiatives, to avoid duplication of efforts and to harvest synergies.

16. Partners remain convinced that the work implemented by the NFP is key to enhancing the participation of target countries in the CDM, and for the promotion of the carbon markets as effective tools that contribute to climate change mitigation.
17. The NFP welcomes feedback from stakeholders and inputs and cooperation from other international organizations that can contribute to the achievement of its goals.

4. 2015 Workplan

18. This workplan is the result of the coordination among the partners, each of which follows its own mandates and the guidance received from the CMP. Feedback from stakeholders is also taken into account for planning, as well as the experience gained to date through the implementation of previous workplans.
19. The plan does not include an exhaustive list of activities to be implemented by the partners, but only those that were defined by the time of the coordination session.
20. Additional activities may be carried out by partners and will be incorporated in the NFP 2015 report to be produced in early 2016. These additional activities will be announced to the partners, and coordination will be sought to ensure cooperation where possible, as well as to avoid duplications.
21. Appendix 1 contains a complete list of activities to be implemented during 2015.
22. Activities to be carried out in 2015 are divided per region (Global, Africa, Asia and Pacific, and Latin America and Caribbean) and subdivided into categories as follows:
 - (a) Finance;
 - (b) Reports and analysis;
 - (c) Direct project and stakeholder support;
 - (d) Capacity-building;
 - (e) Other (specific to each region).
23. Each activity may address one or several of the NFP objectives.
24. As mentioned above, NFP partners and cooperating organizations recognize that the current low price of certified emission reductions (CERs) in the carbon markets is the single most important barrier being faced now at the global level by CDM project developers. This barrier cannot be addressed by the NFP and only a decision by countries, in particular in relation to the UNFCCC process, may provide a solution.

4.1. Global activities

4.1.1. Finance

25. Implementation of the CDM Loan Scheme will continue, with the first independent expert review and recommendations on how to improve its guidelines and modalities taking place in 2015. Partners and the secretariat's regional collaborations centres (RCCs) will also provide direct project support to loan beneficiaries through defined initiatives and the secretariat's off-site support option.

4.1.2. Reports and analysis

26. At the global level, partners will be producing a series of reports, analyses, and knowledge products. This year the focus will be specifically on promoting energy access through results-based finance within the framework of the CDM, improvements and barriers of carbon financing.
27. Due to the need for raising awareness on the wider context of climate change and mitigation options, emphasis will also be placed on the production of reports related to NAMAs. Publication and updates on CDM will continue as business-as-usual activities.
28. The secretariat will promote coordination among partners to ensure that these products are shared and used for the purpose of increasing awareness of the CDM and its synergetic use together with other mitigation actions.

4.1.3. Direct project and stakeholder support

29. Attention will be given to providing direct support for facilitating implementation and readiness in LDCs. The RCCs will continue to provide direct project support globally, with one additional centre due to open this year in Asia.

4.1.4. Capacity-building

30. Partners will also continue with capacity-building activities, both in-person and virtually. The World Bank will continue to deliver several e-learning courses related to climate finance and low carbon development and related subjects including CDM opportunities and challenges. Face-to-face events will address climate change negotiations, low carbon development and CDM reform with a view towards the negotiations for a legally binding agreement in Paris.

4.1.5. NAMAs

31. Beyond CDM, the partners will also advance with other initiatives to support NAMA development. These activities are mentioned in the workplan since NAMAs may have direct connections with programmes of activities (PoAs), standardized baselines, suppressed demand, monitoring and verification, and other components of the current CDM framework.

4.2. Africa

4.2.1. Direct project and stakeholder support

32. Project implementation and standardized baseline development will be supported by the secretariat's RCCs located in Lomé, Togo and Kampala, Uganda; and by the WB providing technical assistance and advisory services to the Ethiopia Climate Resilient Green Economy (CRGE) facility.

4.2.2. Capacity-building

33. Capacity-building continues to be the focus area and a primary concern for the NFP, reflected in the seventh Africa Carbon Forum (ACF), a DNA regional event organized by the secretariat, and specific training events and fairs organized by partners on the CDM, energy access, carbon finance, and low carbon development.

34. Due to the importance of this year's negotiations in Paris, all partners acting in Africa have agreed to join efforts to organize a ministerial meeting during the ACF. The intention of this high-level segment is to provide negotiators from Africa a platform in which they can discuss strategies and actions before the sessions of the subsidiary bodies in June 2015.

4.2.3. NAMAs and Green Climate Fund readiness

35. The readiness and preparatory support programme from the Green Climate Fund (GCF) seeks to maximize the effectiveness of the Fund by empowering developing countries to develop strategic frameworks for engagement with the Fund. In 2015 UNEP DTU, UNDP and the World Resources Institute (WRI) will be engaged in a series of capacity and institutional development for the proposed activities in collaboration with the GCF.
36. In line with the efforts to collaborate further on areas relevant to the CDM, partners will jointly cooperate on the development of two specific NAMAs in Africa (Namibia and Gambia) focusing on rural electrification, also including a component to assess linkages between intended nationally determined contributions (INDCs) and action plans.

4.3. Asia and the Pacific

4.3.1. Reports and analysis

37. The South-East Asia Network on Climate Change (SEAN-CC) project launched by UNEP DTU will provide relevant publications and prepare assessments of negotiations on climate change as well as develop a framework for prioritizing NAMAs in the Philippines.

4.3.2. Direct project and stakeholder support

38. IGES plans to calculate emission factors for electricity systems for some Asian countries, which can be utilized in greenhouse gas (GHG) emission reduction calculations in CDM projects, while ADB will continue supporting CDM project development in the region, with a focus on assisting projects in moving further in the project cycle (validation, verification and monitoring). The secretariat will contribute to these efforts through off-site support. Furthermore, the secretariat plans to open a regional collaboration centre in Asia during 2015.

4.3.3. Capacity-building

39. Capacity-building will cover a series of initiatives including a joint workshop on carbon markets by ADB, IGES and the secretariat and several capacity-building workshops on managing CDM projects and programmes of activities carried out by ADB.

4.3.4. Linking markets

40. Another focus of this year's workplan is to facilitate the integrated carbon market in East Asia through technical and policy dialogue between countries and capacity development for establishing carbon market linkage, learning experiences from the operation of existing pilots and emissions trading system (ETS) linkage, and to explore the feasibility and approach of linking the Guangdong pilot ETS and Shenzhen ETS.

4.3.5. NAMAs

41. NAMA will also be an area of work for several partners in the region.

4.4. Latin America and the Caribbean

4.4.1. Reports and analysis

42. The secretariat and UNEP DTU will publish a paper related to the electricity market context and the regulatory drivers that allowed the implementation of renewable energy technologies in the Caribbean States under the CDM framework.

4.4.2. Direct project and stakeholder support

43. Project implementation will be supported by the secretariat's RCCs in the region (St. George's, Grenada and Bogota, Colombia), as well as by initiatives by IADB (possible CDM component) and UNDP. The focus will be on standardized baselines, PoAs, and continued support for existing projects.

4.4.3. Capacity-building

44. Capacity-building will include the Latin America Carbon Forum, a regional event conducted by the secretariat, and several workshops on CDM project development, promotion of carbon markets, risk management, energy efficiency, and low carbon development.

5. Modalities for coordination and follow-up

45. The secretariat will continue to act as the general coordinator for the NFP.
46. To achieve this objective, the secretariat will organize virtual or in-person coordination meetings with partners and cooperating organizations, as appropriate, to promote harnessing of synergies.
47. The secretariat will also: report regularly to the CDM Executive Board; provide opportunities for partners and cooperating organizations to engage with DNAs at planned meetings of the DNA Forum and other regional events; and invite the organization of side events at sessional periods.
48. A final annual report of activities will be prepared by the secretariat, as has been the practice during previous years, based on inputs from partners and cooperating organizations.

Appendix 1. Summary of planned activities of the Nairobi Framework Partnership for 2015

1. The tables below summarize the activities that the NFP partners and cooperating organizations will implement during 2015.
2. The activities are listed by geographical region, and all of them contribute to one or more of the stated objectives of the partnership.
3. Activities that are not region-specific are classified as global, and are included in the first table.

Table 1. Activities to be implemented by the NFP at the global level

Activity	Lead partner(s)	Cooperating partner(s)	Description
Finance			
CDM Loan Scheme	UNFCCC, UNOPS, UNEP DTU		Continued implementation. Loans for projects in countries with fewer than 10 registered CDM projects.
Reports and analysis			
Report: Promoting energy access through Results Based Finance within the framework of the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM): Business Models and CDM Reform	WB	UNFCCC	The purpose of this study, funded by the World Bank's Carbon Initiative for Development (Ci-Dev), is to: develop business models to promote energy access projects through results-based finance (RBF) to be delivered through the purchase of certified emission reductions (CERs) under the CDM (CDM RBF); develop an approach to set the unit price at which emission reductions would be purchased; and identify reforms of the CDM regulations required to facilitate the support of such energy-access investments by the CDM including through an RBF approach.
Report: Improving credit issuance through improving monitoring and verification procedures and issuance rules for energy access programs	WB	UNFCCC	The objective of the report is to support energy access projects with their verification and issuance process mainly to reduce monitoring costs, improve the issuance success rate, reduce time delays with issuance of CERs, streamline and simplify current regulatory requirements for monitoring to better accommodate energy access projects and country-specific conditions, and to increase predictability and reliability of the issuance process.

Activity	Lead partner(s)	Cooperating partner(s)	Description
Short Note: Barriers to integrate carbon finance in traditional financing	WB		The objective of this Note is to assess barriers that prevent domestic financial institutions utilizing carbon finance for financing off-grid projects and explore ways to make emission reduction purchase agreements (ERPAs) bankable by reducing risks.
Short Note: Mapping of existing CDM initiatives	WB		The objective of this Note is to provide a comprehensive overview of existing and planned CDM initiatives for low-income countries against the background of the emission reduction potential and climate policy prospects in these countries.
CDM/PoA/NAMA/Pledge Pipelines	UNEP DTU	UNFCCC	Increasing information + new indicators for regional CDM distribution
Publication of “CDM in Charts”	IGES		Updating the “CDM in Charts”, a booklet providing a plain and easy-to-understand description of the CDM.
Update of CDM-related databases	IGES		Updating following databases; IGES CDM Project Database, IGES CDM Project Data Analysis & Forecasting CER Supply, IGES CDM Monitoring and Issuance Database, IGES CDM Review and Rejected Project Database, IGES CDM Review and Rejected Project Data Analysis, IGES CDM Investment Analysis Database, IGES CDM Programme of Activities (PoA) Database, List of Grid Emission Factors
Direct project and stakeholder support			
Incubating Innovations for Rural Electrification Initiative	WB		This global initiative aims to support the development of commercially viable business models for off-grid energy access. Activities planned for 2015 include a series of in-person events, webinars and e-discussions raising awareness and building capacities on innovative technologies, business models and financial mechanisms that allow for the faster development of private-sector-led rural electrification as a complement to public-sector efforts in addressing the energy access challenge.
Off-site support for project development and standardized baselines	UNFCCC		Continued implementation. Direct support to DNAs, DOEs, project developers.
Adaptation and Mitigation Readiness Programme	UNEP DTU		To support the development of implementable mitigation and adaptation actions with private-sector involvement in 14 countries.

Activity	Lead partner(s)	Cooperating partner(s)	Description
Facilitating Implementation and Readiness for Mitigation	UNEP DTU	UNFCCC	Capacity development on low-carbon development strategies (LCDSSs) and NAMAs.
Capacity-building			
Carbon Expo 2015	WB	IETA	Carbon Expo is a leading international trade fair and conference for carbon markets and climate protection. It provides a channel for all carbon market agents to get involved in understanding and influencing policymaking and its implementation. Carbon Expo 2015 will also feature Africa Sessions on REDD+ and Climate Finance.
E-course “The Clean Development Mechanism and Joint Implementation: Navigating the Kyoto Project-Based Mechanisms”	WB	GHG Management Institute	This e-learning course provides a comprehensive overview of the complex terms and conditions to successfully implement projects in the clean development mechanism (CDM) and joint implementation (JI).
E-course “CDM Programme of Activities: Challenges and Opportunities”	WB	KfW, UNEP DTU	This e-Learning course is offered to explain the CDM’s programmatic approach and objectives by reviewing existing guidance and reports on PoAs and by examining the challenges and opportunities of the programme.
E-course “Energy Sector Strategies to Support Green Growth”	WB		This e-learning course covers essential aspects of renewable energy and energy efficiency policies and how they can contribute to green growth strategies.
E-course “Climate Finance”	WB	Climate Policy Initiative, the Climate Investment Funds, IADB, the UNDP Climate Finance Options platform, and UNFCCC	This e-learning course takes stock of the tested knowledge and practices in climate finance from different development partners and delivers a unique and timely learning product to build participant capacities in planning, accessing, delivering, and monitoring climate finance at the national level.

Activity	Lead partner(s)	Cooperating partner(s)	Description
E-course “Low Carbon Development: Planning & Modelling”	WB		This e-learning course provides an introduction to climate change mitigation, explores the concepts surrounding low-carbon development planning on an economy-wide basis and takes a detailed look at implications in the power and transport sectors and for household electricity use. It consists of four modules – (i) Overview for Policymakers; (ii) Power; (iii) Household; (iv) Transport.
E-course “Investment Planning Towards Low Carbon, Climate Resilient Development”	WB	Climate Investment Funds (CIF)	This e-learning course collects experiences from the first years of the Climate Investment Funds (CIF), making them available in a widely accessible format, to respond to the needs of governments and other actors regarding how to prepare and finance climate change strategies, policies and plans.
E-course “Economics of Climate-Resilient Development”	WB		This e-learning course covers the basics for developing economically viable climate-resilient plans. The course starts with a review of the scientific consensus on changes in climate patterns and projections for the future, and explains the rationale for countries to develop climate-resilient plans that will help them to move away from a business-as-usual development path.
E-course “Policy Instruments for Low Emissions Development: From Design to Implementation”	WB	Partnership for Market Readiness (PMR)	This e-learning course is designed to help policymakers to apply the various policy instruments available to reduce GHG emissions while also achieving economic development goals. In this course, you will learn how to plan, design and implement voluntary and information-based, regulatory and market-based instruments that will help your country to transition towards a low emissions development path.
E-course “Energy Efficiency in Public Buildings”	WB	Energy Sector Management Assistance Program (ESMAP)	This e-learning course equips different stakeholders with technical and programme management skills, tools and knowledge on the “how” of identifying, developing and implementing energy efficiency programmes in public buildings.

Activity	Lead partner(s)	Cooperating partner(s)	Description
E-course “Sustainable Land Management Projects: Soil Carbon Monitoring”	WB		This e-learning course presents how soil carbon is monitored and accounted in an agricultural land management project, how the Sustainable Agricultural Land Management (SALM) methodology is applied in Kenya, and how it benefits thousands of smallholder farmers by generating the triple wins as mentioned above. It aims to equip learners with basic knowledge and skills in developing and monitoring an agricultural soil carbon project with easy-to-understand course contents and visual learning tools throughout the course. The course consists of four modules: 1) Agriculture Sector's Potential to Reduce Climate Change Impacts; 2) SALM: A New Agricultural Carbon Accounting Methodology; 3) Soil Organic Carbon Accounting in Agricultural Projects; 4) The Kenya Case.
E-course “Estimating Carbon Emissions and Sequestration in AFOLU sector - Using EX-ACT”	WB		This e-learning course provides an introduction to the use of the Ex-Ante Carbon Balance Tool to estimate agriculture, forestry and other land use (AFOLU) project emissions and sequestrations. It includes three modules: 1) the AFOLU sector in Climate Change; 2) A step-by-step guide to EX-ACT; 3) A case study of EX-ACT application.
Climate Change and Trade event	UNICTAD	UNFCCC	Briefing session on the intersection between trade and climate change matters prior to the twenty-first session of the Conference of the Parties (COP) in Paris.
National Green Export Reviews	UNICTAD		Develop green and competitive export capacities
NAMAs			
NAMA Partnership	UNEP DTU	UNFCCC UNDP	The international partnership on NAMAs has been created with the objective to enhance collaboration and complementarity of the activities of multilateral, bilateral and other organizations to accelerate support to developing countries in preparation and implementation of their NAMAs.
NAMAcademy	UNEP DTU		Capacity development on NAMAs.
GACMO Model	UNEP DTU		Expanding the greenhouse gas costing model (GACMO).
CDM Reform			

Activity	Lead partner(s)	Cooperating partner(s)	Description
CDM Reform working group meeting	WB	UNFCCC	The objective of the meeting in the margin of Carbon Expo or forty-second session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation is to: (1) provide an update and discuss the work programme and activities of the working group; (2) discuss key decisions of CMP 10 on CDM reform, the revision of the CDM modalities and procedures, and topics to raise at COP 21; (3) discuss findings of various reports listed above and the CDM reforms needed for the implementation of the recommendations.

Table 2. Activities to be implemented in Africa

Activity	Lead partner(s)	Cooperating partner(s)	Description
Project implementation			
Direct support to projects under development	UNFCCC		Both RCCs in Lomé and Kampala
Technical assistance and advisory services to Ethiopia CRGE facility	WB	Ministry of Finance and Economic Development (MoFED)	The objectives of this technical assistance are to: (1) deliver customized learning activities on green growth and climate-resilient development to the Ethiopian Climate Resilient Green Economy (CRGE) Facility, with practical applications and tailored to the Ethiopian context; and (2) improve the ability of the MoFED to deliver the objectives of the facility.
Capacity-building			
Two Technical workshops in Lomé, Togo and Kampala, Uganda: Promote Energy Access through the Results-Based Financing and the CDM	WB	UNFCCC	The objectives of these regional workshops are to: (1) share lessons learned from the Ci-Dev project pipeline that are important for the design and implementation of energy access projects using the CDM as a framework for results-based payment; (2) build capacity of PoA coordinating/managing entities (CMEs) and project developers on PoA development, implementation and monitoring; and (3) raise awareness of financial institutions on financing mechanisms for energy access and offer a discussion platform between financial institutions and developers.
African negotiator workshop	WB	UNFCCC	The objective of this workshop is to: (1) provide support and capacity-building for African negotiators on CDM reform-related negotiations; and (2) discuss African countries' views on CDM in preparation for COP 21 in Paris.

Activity	Lead partner(s)	Cooperating partner(s)	Description
Africa Carbon Forum	UNFCCC, WB, UNEP-DTU, AfDB, IETA,	UNCTAD	Disseminate best practices on bioenergy options for low-carbon development; raise awareness on energy access and renewables in African in the context of sustainable development goals. To be carried out in partnership with the Swedish Secretariat for Environmental Earth System Sciences (SSEESS) and the International Council for Science (ICSU).
Regional Workshop for Africa	UNFCCC		Regional workshop to bring together DNAs and other stakeholders of the carbon markets. Content will include CDM but will be wider and cover other relevant topics.
Strategies for carbon market development in African LDCs	UNEP DTU, Perspectives CC	UNFCCC/ RCC	Capacity development on standardized baselines (with a focus on rural electrification) in Ethiopia.
East African Carbon Fair	GIZ Uganda	UNFCCC/RCC Kampala	The event will provide an opportunity to discuss innovative financing solutions in a constantly changing carbon market environment. The focus will be on three types of innovative finance: compliance market; voluntary market; RBF (e.g. WB auction facility). Along those three types of demand for innovative finance, the Fair will bring together funding agencies, buyers and project developers in East Africa to exchange on: investment opportunities; different project types and standard schemes; economic and social benefits created. Participants will benefit from case studies and project examples in Uganda.
CDM Capacity-Building events	RCC Kampala	DNA Malawi, DNA Angola	The workshops will look to provide a better understanding of the CDM as a global mitigation tool. Proposed to be held in Malawi and Angola.
NAMAs			
GCF Readiness Programme	UNEP-DTU	UNDP, WRI	Capacity and institutional development for GCF collaboration.
Namibia – NAMA development	UNDP	possibly with UNFCCC/RCC	Development of a fully-fledged NAMA for rural electrification (will also include an INDC component to assess linkages between INDCs and Actions Plans, like NAMAs).

Activity	Lead partner(s)	Cooperating partner(s)	Description
The Gambia – NAMA development	UNDP	WB	Development of a fully-fledged NAMA for rural electrification.

Table 3. Activities to be implemented in Asia and the Pacific

Activity	Lead partner(s)	Cooperating partner(s)	Description
Reports and analysis			
SEAN-CC Project	UNEP DTU	UNEP ROAP	Providing relevant publications and preparing assessment of negotiations for the South-East Asia Network on Climate Change. Developing a framework for prioritizing NAMAs in the Philippines.
Direct project and stakeholder support			
Support for calculation of an emission factor for electricity systems	IGES		Calculate an emission factor for electricity systems in some host countries, which is utilized in GHG emission reduction calculation in CDM projects. The activity covers collecting data, analysis, consultation with stakeholders, organizing a study, meeting with DNAs and publication of the results on the website.
Philippine Electric Vehicle Project	ADB		Assistance on validation of the project.
Song Bung 4 Hydropower Project	ADB		Assistance on monitoring and verification of the project.
Kinoya Sewerage Treatment Plant GHG Emission Reduction Project	ADB		Assistance on monitoring and verification of the project.
Bangladesh Composting PoA Project	ADB		Assistance on monitoring and verification of the project.
The National CFL Project, Pakistan	ADB		Assistance on monitoring and verification of the project.
PoA for Promotion of the Improved Water Mills (IWM) in Nepal	ADB		Assistance on validation of the project.
Capacity building			
Regional Workshop for Asia and the Pacific	UNFCCC	Partners	Regional workshop to bring together DNAs and other stakeholders of the carbon markets. Content will include the CDM but will be wider and cover other relevant topics. Back-to-back with Workshop on carbon market development (with ADB/IGES).
Workshop on carbon market development in Asia and the Pacific			In Manila or other suitable location (to be determined). Regional workshop.

Activity	Lead partner(s)	Cooperating partner(s)	Description
Bangladesh, Dhaka – Capacity-Building Workshop on Managing CDM projects and programmes of activities	ADB		The workshop will build capacity of the project proponents, consultants and government officials on CDM projects and programmes of activities. It will provide a platform to exchange views so that the CDM is used more actively for green growth.
Viet nam, Hanoi – Capacity-Building Workshop on Managing CDM projects and programmes of activities	ADB		The workshop will build capacity of the project proponents, consultants and government officials on CDM projects and programmes of activities. It will provide a platform to exchange views so that the CDM is used more actively for green growth.
TBD – Capacity-Building Workshop on Managing CDM projects and programmes of activities	ADB		The workshop will build capacity of the project proponents, consultants and government officials on CDM projects and programmes of activities. It will provide a platform to exchange views so that the CDM is used more actively for green growth.
Six editions of JCM Workshop across Asia and one JCM Forum	ADB		To increase Joint Crediting Mechanism (JCM) project applications and approvals in countries with bilateral agreements under the mechanism by: (i) providing participants with the opportunity to enhance their knowledge on recent developments on JCM modalities; (ii) identifying and overcoming barriers for the approval of JCM projects in their countries; and (iii) training project proponents on related technical, financial and policy issues.
Linking markets			
Linking carbon market (ETS) among East Asia countries	ADB		Facilitate the integrated carbon market in East Asia through technical and policy dialogue between countries and capacity development for establishing carbon market linkage (PRC, ROK, Japan and Mongolia) for promoting the regional ETS linking in future.
Linking Guangdong pilot ETS with Shenzhen ETS	ADB		Learning experiences from the operation of existing pilots and ETS linkage, exploring the feasibility and approach of linking the Guangdong pilot ETS and Shenzhen ETS.
NAMAs			
Philippines - NAMA development	UNDP	ADB?	Development of a fully-fledged NAMA for the rice sector built upon the standardized baseline (SB) for rice cultivation currently pending approval.
Cambodia - NAMA development	UNDP		Development of a fully-fledged NAMA for energy efficiency in the garment industry.

Activity	Lead partner(s)	Cooperating partner(s)	Description
Sri Lanka - NAMA development	UNDP		Development of a fully-fledged NAMA in the transport sector.
Lao PDR - NAMA development	UNDP		Development of a fully-fledged NAMA for rural electrification.
Pacific - NAMA development	UNDP	possibly with UNFCCC/RCC (on INDC side)	Development of a fully-fledged NAMA for rural electrification (will also include an INDC component to assess linkages between INDCs and Actions Plans, like NAMAs).

Table 4. Activities to be implemented in Latin America and the Caribbean

Activity	Lead partner(s)	Cooperating partner(s)	Description
Reports and analysis			
The publication “Renewable energy policies and the Clean Development Mechanism in the Caribbean”	UNFCCC	UNEP DTU	The objective of the paper is to study the electricity market context and the regulatory drivers that allowed implementation of renewable energy technologies in the Caribbean States under the CDM framework.
Support the development of new Standardized Baselines	UNFCCC		Identification of new priority areas for the development of standardized baselines, based on the emission profile of given countries in Latin America with on the ground support of RCC Bogotá
Project implementation			
Direct support for existing projects in their implementation	UNFCCC/ RCC		Both RCCs in Bogota and St. George’s.
2015 CDM Survey in Latin America	UNFCCC	CAF	RCC Bogotá in collaboration with Latin American Development Bank (CAF) to conduct a survey with projects located in Latin America that have been registered but that have not published a monitoring report nor a request for issuance and provide the necessary technical/procedural support to move the project in the CDM Cycle.
Capacity-building			
Latin America and the Caribbean Carbon Forum	WB, IETA, UNEP DTU, UNFCCC, OLADE, CAF, UNDP		Dates to be determined, possibly September in Chile.
Regional Workshop for Latin America and the Caribbean	UNFCCC	Partners to be determined.	Regional workshop to bring together DNAs and other stakeholders of the carbon markets. Content will include the CDM but will be wider and cover other relevant topics.
PoA Workshop for the Caribbean	UNFCCC/ RCC		Aim of the workshop: 1) engage with CMEs in the region to discuss PoA-related topics; 2) promote the sharing of experiences between CMEs and other relevant stakeholders; 3) identify issues and provide solutions to CMEs in relation to registration, inclusion of component project activities (CPAs), monitoring and issuance.

Activity	Lead partner(s)	Cooperating partner(s)	Description
Sustainable Development (SD) Tool webinar for Latin America and the Caribbean	UNFCCC/ RCC		Webinar

Appendix 2. About the Nairobi Framework partners and cooperating organizations

1. United Nations Development Programme

1. As the United Nations' global development network, the goal of UNDP is to align human development and climate change management efforts by promoting mitigation and adaptation activities that promote socio-economic progress. With a USD 5 billion portfolio of energy and environment projects, UNDP is one of the world's largest providers of technical assistance in the area of climate change. On the ground in 166 countries, UNDP has built links and considerable trust with governments, civil society and the private sector. Over the past seven years, UNDP has been involved in carbon finance capacity development activities in more than 20 countries across several regions. At both global and regional levels, the capacity development activities of UNDP have been supported by the systematic review and compilation of best practices and lessons learned on the CDM, which are being disseminated through a series of knowledge products and publications.

2. World Bank

2. The World Bank's (WB) mission is to help developing countries and their people reach the goals of poverty alleviation and sustainable development by working with our partners. To do that we concentrate on building the climate for investment, jobs and sustainable growth, so that economies will grow, and by investing in and empowering poor people to participate in development. Addressing global climate change through market development is an important component of the overall mission. The WB has played a pioneering role in engendering the carbon market, and so far utilized over USD 2 billion in promoting carbon mitigation projects, including in Africa. Capacity-building and technical assistance to developing countries is an important endeavour of the WB, which complements its carbon finance activities. Carbon Finance Assist is the WB's flagship capacity-building programme implemented by the World Bank Institute.

3. African Development Bank

3. The African Development Bank (AfDB) was created in 1964 to help reduce poverty, improve living conditions for Africans and mobilize resources for Africa's economic and social development. AfDB attaches great importance to environmental sustainability and low carbon growth and is supporting the efforts of its Regional Member Countries (RMCs) to switch towards cleaner energy technologies and renewable energy sources in the continent, including climate change risk management. The clean energy portfolio of the Bank stands at about USD 2.5 billion and this is still set to grow.
4. AfDB is reducing vulnerability to climate change within its RMCs by building climate resilience into past and future Bank-financed development investments; and supporting policy, legal and regulatory reforms including knowledge generation and capacity-building. AfDB is financing the institutional strengthening of four regional African climate centres as part of the ClimDev Initiative.

4. United Nations Environment Programme

5. The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) is the United Nations system's designated entity for addressing environmental issues at the global and regional level. Its mandate is to coordinate the development of environmental policy consensus by keeping the global environment under review and bringing emerging issues to the attention of governments and the international community for action. UNEP's work emphasizes strengthening links between environmental sustainability and economic decision-making, an emerging nexus for public policymaking and market development. In the area of climate change, our approach aims at reducing barriers to market development, building capacities, and easing the costs and risks of entry of new actors, in both the public and private sectors. As a founding member of the Nairobi Framework, UNEP works with other United Nations agencies and partners, and UNDP in particular, on a range of activities to help developing countries become more active in the carbon market.

5. UNEP DTU

6. The UNEP DTU on Energy, Climate and Sustainable Development (URC) supports the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) in its aim to incorporate environmental aspects into energy planning and policy worldwide, with a special emphasis to assist developing countries. URC is sponsored by UNEP, the Danish International Development Assistance (Danida) and the DTU National Laboratory.
7. Reflecting the needs of developing countries to make the CDM operational, UNEP, through the UNEP DTU, is implementing a project on Capacity Development for the CDM – CD4CDM – with funding from the Government of the Netherlands. The overall objective of the CD4CDM project is to enable a friendly business and regulatory environment for the CDM in developing countries by establishing and strengthening institutional capacities and by creating human capabilities to approve, formulate, implement and monitor CDM projects in the target countries.

6. International Emissions Trading Association

8. The International Emissions Trading Association (IETA) is a non-profit business organization created to establish a functional international framework for trading in greenhouse gas (GHG) emission reductions. As of April 2010, IETA comprised more than 180 international companies from Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and non-OECD countries. IETA membership includes leading international companies from across the carbon trading cycle that seek to develop an emissions trading regime which results in real and verifiable GHG emission reductions, while balancing economic efficiency with environmental integrity and social equity. The organization works for the development of an active, global GHG market, consistent across national boundaries. IETA upholds its principles by acting as a think tank, a facilitator of dialogues, an advocate, a market promoter and acting as a body that is able to drive market standards.

7. Inter-American Development Bank

9. The Inter-American Development Bank (IADB) supports efforts by Latin America and the Caribbean countries to reduce poverty and inequality. It aims to bring about development in a sustainable, climate-friendly way. Established in 1959, it is the largest

source of development financing for Latin America and the Caribbean, with a strong commitment to achieve measurable results, increased integrity, transparency and accountability. Besides loans, it also provides grants, technical assistance and does research. Its shareholders are 48 member countries, including 26 Latin American and Caribbean borrowing members, who have a majority ownership of the IADB.

10. Support to Carbon Finance in IADB is part of its Sustainable Energy and Climate Change Initiative (SECCI), the goals of which are centred on the provision of comprehensive sustainability options in areas related to the energy, transportation, water and environmental sectors as well as building climate resilience in key priority areas vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. The Initiative consists of four strategic pillars: (i) Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency; (ii) Sustainable Biofuel Development; (iii) Improving Access to Carbon Markets and (iv) Adaptation to Climate Change.

8. Asian Development Bank

11. Established in 1966, the Asian Development Bank (ADB) is a major source of development financing for the Asia and Pacific region. With more than USD 17.5 billion in approved financing, and 2,800 employees from 59 countries, ADB – in partnership with member governments, independent specialists and other financial institutions – is focused on delivering projects that create economic and development impact.
12. Whether it is through investment in infrastructure, health care services, financial and public administration systems, or helping nations prepare for the impact of climate change or better manage their natural resources, ADB is committed to helping developing member countries evolve into thriving, modern economies that are well integrated with each other and the world. The main devices for assistance are loans, grants, policy dialogue, technical assistance and equity investments.
13. ADB is at the forefront of development thinking and practice, spreading information through regional forums, a growing online presence and the publication of specialized papers, serials and books.

9. Institute for Global Environmental Strategies

14. The Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES), established under an initiative of the Japanese government in 1998, is an international research institute conducting practical and innovative research for realizing sustainable development in the Asia-Pacific region.
15. Started in April 2010, the Fifth Phase of IGES strategic research focuses on three issues of critical importance in the Asia-Pacific region: climate change, natural resource management, and sustainable consumption and production. The research is conducted taking into consideration the three key terms of “actual research themes”, “analytical frameworks”, and “stakeholders”.
16. Moreover, IGES plays important roles in such cross-cutting themes as formulation of low-carbon society, climate change adaptation, 3R initiatives and water environment governance, serving as the secretariat for various international initiatives and research networks. In these areas, IGES will actively contribute to policy formulation in the form of information-sharing and policy proposals.

10. United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

17. Based in Bonn, Germany, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) secretariat provides organizational support and technical expertise to the negotiations and institutions of the UNFCCC and the Kyoto Protocol. Included in this mandate is support to the Executive Board of the clean development mechanism (CDM), through which projects in developing countries can earn saleable credits by reducing greenhouse gas emissions. To date, there are more than 6,000 registered projects in 80 countries. The CDM is recognized as a success in spurring investment in climate change mitigation and sustainable development.

11. United Nations Institute for Training and Research

18. The United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) is a training arm of the United Nations system, serving some 27,000 beneficiaries annually by conducting more than 400 capacity development and research activities around the world. The mission of UNITAR is to deliver innovative training and conduct research on knowledge systems to develop capacities of beneficiaries in the fields of Environment; Peace, Security and Diplomacy; and Governance.

12. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

19. The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) was established in 1964 and promotes the development-friendly integration of developing countries into the world economy. UNCTAD has progressively evolved into an authoritative knowledge-based institution whose work aims to help shape current policy debates and thinking on development, with a particular focus on ensuring that domestic policies and international action are mutually supportive in bringing about sustainable development. The organization works to fulfil this mandate by carrying out three key functions: (1) it functions as a forum for intergovernmental deliberations, supported by discussions with experts and exchanges of experience, aimed at consensus-building; (2) it undertakes research, policy analysis and data collection for the debates of government representatives and experts; and (3) it provides technical assistance tailored to the specific requirements of developing countries, with special attention to the needs of the least developed countries and of economies in transition. When appropriate, UNCTAD cooperates with other organizations and donor countries in the delivery of technical assistance.

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