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Nairobi Framework Partnership workplan 2014

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 its ninth session 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 2014 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 Board and CDM stakeholders about the activities that the NFP intends to implement during 2014.

3. Key issues and proposed solutions

6. The year 2014 presents the growing challenge of the low price of certified emissions reductions (CERs) in the carbon markets, which is not promoting the development of new CDM projects, and leading some existing ones to closure.

4. Impacts

7. The planned activities will support the participation of under-represented 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 2014, 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. Budget and costs

11. The activities will be funded by the partners leading each activity, and may be co-funded by supporting partners.
12. The secretariat's budget is approved as part of the 2014 CDM Management Plan.

7. Recommendations to the Board

13. The Board may wish to take note of the 2014 workplan of the NFP, and welcome the cooperation among partners and cooperating organizations.

TABLE OF CONTENTS	Page
1. INTRODUCTION	5
2. OBJECTIVES OF THE NAIROBI FRAMEWORK PARTNERSHIP	6
3. COORDINATION OF THE NAIROBI FRAMEWORK PARTNERSHIP	6
4. 2014 WORKPLAN	7
4.1. Global activities	7
4.2. Africa	8
4.3. Asia and the Pacific.....	8
4.4. Latin America and the Caribbean	9
5. MODALITIES FOR COORDINATION AND FOLLOW-UP	9
APPENDIX 1. SUMMARY OF PLANNED ACTIVITIES BY THE NAIROBI FRAMEWORK PARTNERSHIP FOR 2014	10
APPENDIX 2. ABOUT THE NAIROBI FRAMEWORK PARTNERS AND COOPERATING ORGANIZATIONS.....	24

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 Risoe Centre (URC), 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's. 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 (DNA), applicant and designated operational entities and project participants with regard to technical matters related to the clean development mechanism;
 - (b) Institutional strengthening through, inter alia, support to designated national authorities in the development and submission of standardized baselines and microscale renewable energy technologies that are automatically defined as additional;
 - (c) Activities of designated national authorities 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. The partners of the NFP face a particularly challenging situation in 2014, which continues from the previous year but will possibly become clearer in the current period, namely the low price of certified emission reductions (CERs) in the carbon markets. Efforts to enhance participation of under-represented countries in the CDM will be more difficult if the price continues to disincentivize CDM project development. This situation is out of the control of the NFP partners, who will continue to support climate change mitigation efforts worldwide while advocating for higher ambition from Parties, market certainty, and continued support for the CDM and the carbon markets in general.

2. Objectives of the Nairobi Framework Partnership

7. The overarching goal of the NFP is to improve the level of participation of under-represented countries and regions in the CDM, also known as enhancing the regional distribution of the CDM.
8. 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.
9. From 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.
10. The partners recognize that different countries, sub-regions and regions have different needs that depend on their specific characteristics. The activities that are implemented by the partners try to address those needs that are common to the majority of the target countries, but also address very specific cases according to the available resources and programmatic priorities.
11. Even in the current circumstances (January 2014), where the low price of CERs does not promote the development of new CDM projects and leads to the closure of existing ones, the capacity that is built and the experience that is gained by the various stakeholders is and will continue to be key to allow them 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.
12. 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

13. 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.
14. The NFP partners and cooperating organizations held a virtual coordination meeting in mid-January 2014 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.

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

4. 2014 Workplan

17. 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.
18. 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.
19. Additional activities may be carried out by partners and will be incorporated in the NFP 2014 report to be produced in early 2015. 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.
20. Appendix I contains a complete list of activities to be implemented during 2014.
21. Activities are divided per region, or classified as initiatives of global reach.
22. Each activity may address one or several of the NFP objectives.
23. As mentioned above, NFP partners and cooperating organizations recognize that the current low price of 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, that may provide a solution.

4.1. Global activities

24. At the global level, partners will be producing a series of reports, analyses, and knowledge products. Reports will refer to financing for the CDM in particular and climate change in general. Analyses will deal with statistics on market mechanisms and other approaches, and opportunities for mitigation in developing countries.
25. The knowledge products will document the experience gained to date, and will become guidelines for future efforts, on standardized baseline development, accessing climate finance, developing national carbon markets, and other issues. The secretariat will promote coordination among partners to ensure that these products are not repetitious and the experience from as many partners as possible is reflected.
26. Partners will also continue with capacity-building activities, both in person and virtually. The World Bank and UNDP will deliver webinars based on their experience in programme of activities (PoA) development, and the former will continue with its

successful e-learning courses. Face-to-face events will address climate change negotiations, low carbon development, and CDM reform with a view towards the twentieth session of the Conference of the Parties (COP20/CMP10).

27. Importantly, NFP partners have agreed to use the UNCC:Learn platform led by UNITAR as a central repository of information on the capacity-building activities and knowledge products planned and already developed. UNCC:Learn is well known to stakeholders and it can provide a single entry point to search for opportunities for learning, either in the form of face-to-face events, distance learning, or documents. Furthermore, most of the NFP partners and cooperating organizations are already partners in this platform; therefore, a systematic approach to documenting all the available resources and activities will be made this year.
28. Implementation of the CDM Loan Scheme will continue, with the first recommendations on how to improve its guidelines and modalities due to be presented to the CDM Executive Board this year. Partners will also provide direct project support through defined initiatives, including the secretariat's off-site support option (formerly known as the CDM and DNA Help Desks).
29. On a related note, but beyond CDM, the partners will also develop initiatives to support NAMA development. These activities are mentioned in the workplan since NAMAs may have direct connections with PoAs, standardized baselines, suppressed demand, monitoring and verification, and other components of the current CDM framework.

4.2. Africa

30. In Africa, UNEP Risoe will continue promoting access to finance for CDM through the ACAD initiative, including the holding of a bankers' forum in South Africa.
31. Project implementation will be supported by the secretariat's regional collaboration centres (RCCs) located in Lome, Togo and Kampala, Uganda; by UNDP initiatives for PoAs and standardized baselines; and mitigation projects by AfDB on solar-powered irrigation and other areas.
32. Capacity-building continues to be a primary concern for the NFP, reflected in the sixth Africa Carbon Forum, a DNA regional event by the secretariat, and specific training events by partners on the CDM, energy access, carbon market strategies, and low carbon development.
33. The secretariat's RCCs will improve communication with stakeholders, in cooperation with partners, through a regular bilingual newsletter. Stakeholders are invited to contact the secretariat or the RCCs if they wish to contribute to the newsletter or to receive it.
34. Two reports will address the potential of green exports in Angola and Egypt, and for efficient lighting in the continent.

4.3. Asia and the Pacific

35. UNDP and ADB will continue supporting CDM project development in the region, with a focus on PoA. The secretariat will contribute to these efforts through off-site support. Furthermore, the secretariat plans to open a regional collaboration centre during 2014.

36. Capacity-building will cover a series of initiatives including a joint workshop on carbon markets by ADB, IGES, and the secretariat; a regional event by the secretariat; linking of carbon trading schemes, which is critical for a region that is flourishing with these initiatives; and energy.
37. ADB and IGES will contribute to the knowledge product development for the region, of which they have already produced a number to be linked to the UNCC:Learn platform.
38. NAMA will also be an area of work for several partners in the region.

4.4. Latin America and the Caribbean

39. Promotion of access to finance in areas directly related to the CDM will have a strong focus for the Interamerican Development Bank (IADB) during 2014. The secretariat will look for cooperation in several initiatives to promote the CDM as part of the comprehensive package of solutions/opportunities that may be developed or recommended.
40. IADB will also produce three reports, both regional and country-specific, to guide access to finance and climate change mitigation.
41. Project implementation will be supported by the secretariat's RCCs in the region (St. George's, Grenada and in 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.
42. 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.
43. IADB will also support the development of policies related to low carbon growth in Mexico, which could present potential for CDM use.
44. UNDP will also be supporting the development of NAMAs in the region.

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; will provide opportunities for partners and cooperating organizations to engage with DNAs at planned meetings of the DNA Forum and other regional events; and will 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 by the Nairobi Framework Partnership for 2014

1. The tables below summarize the activities that the NFP partners and cooperating organizations will implement during 2014.
2. The activities are listed by geographical region, and all of them contribute to one or more of the 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 Risoe		Continued implementation. Loans for projects in countries with fewer than 10 registered CDM projects.
Reports and analyses			
UNCC: Learn	UNITAR	All partners	The UNCC: Learn platform offers a wide range of climate change-related courses, documents, and materials to support learning by all interested stakeholders.
Promoting energy access through Results-Based Finance within the framework of the CDM: Business Models and CDM Reform	WB	UNFCCC	The purpose of this study, funded by Ci-Dev is to develop business models to promote energy access projects through results-based finance delivered through the purchase of CERs under the CDM, to develop an approach to set the unit price at which emission reductions would be purchased; and to identify reforms of CDM regulation required to facilitate this
Perspectives 2014 (publication)	UNEP Risoe	UNDP	Proposed title: "Rising Finance to the Climate Challenge"
Knowledge products	UNDP	UNEP Risoe, UNFCCC	Development of knowledge products on standardized baselines (SBs) and Climate Finance.
CDM/PoA/NAMA/Pledge Pipelines	UNEP Risoe	UNFCCC	Increasing information + new indicators for regional CDM distribution.

Activity	Lead partner(s)	Cooperating partner(s)	Description
Support for Energy and GHG Analysis to Danish Energy Agency	UNEP Risoe		Baseline and mitigation scenarios in largest emitting developing countries (TBD)
Development of the new web-site nmmpipeline.org	UNEP Risoe	UNFCCC, IGES	Investigating the upcoming carbon markets: NMM, FVA, JCM, California-Quebec, VCS, PMR-countries, seven Chinese carbon markets.
Direct project support			
Incubating Innovations for Rural Electrification Initiative	WB	UNFCCC	Aims to support the development of commercially viable business models for off-grid energy access. Activities planned in 2014 include a series of in-person events, webinars and e-discussions raising awareness and building capacities on innovative technologies, business models and financial mechanisms.
Off-site support for project development and standardized baselines	UNFCCC	Partners as required	Continued implementation. Direct support to DNAs, DOEs, project developers (formerly the DNA and CDM Help Desks)
Facilitating implementation and readiness for mitigation	UNEP Risoe		Capacity development on low-carbon development strategies (LCDS) and NAMAs. Ends October 2014. Training for nine countries.
Capacity-building			
Training for non-Annex I negotiators towards COP20	UNFCCC	WB	During COP20 in Lima. Themes: CDM reform, CDM decisions, NMM, FVA
Danida Fellowship Course	UNEP Risoe		Green Energy and Low Carbon Development - three week course for private and public sector players in Danida-supported countries
Green Growth Sector Knowledge Sharing workshops	UNEP Risoe		The UAE Government will develop a national Green Growth Plan (GGP). The focus is to design and implement capacity-building sessions for sectoral stakeholders.
PoA and Beyond - a webinar series	UNDP, WB		Five webinars on setting up PoAs, experiences from the field, monitoring systems and NAMAs.

Activity	Lead partner(s)	Cooperating partner(s)	Description
Training for development of analytical tools for low carbon development and national planning	UNITAR	UNFCCC	Programme which strengthens capacities of research and training institutions in non-Annex I countries in a number of areas, including the development of analytical tools to help countries to support low carbon growth and linking this to national development planning.
Pre-Carbon Expo 2014 Technical event on 'Developing Microgrid and Distributed Generation Projects'	WB		This one day pre-Expo event will focus on addressing the key technical issues for developing and implementing distributed generation and microgrid projects in developing countries.
E-course "Sustainable Land Management Projects: Soil Carbon Monitoring"	WB		This e-course presents how soil carbon is monitored and accounted in an agricultural land management project, how the SALM methodology is applied in Kenya, and how it benefits thousands of smallholder farmers.
E-course "Carbon Monitoring in the CDM Afforestation and Reforestation Projects"	WB	UNFCCC	This e-learning course presents the methods for carbon monitoring in afforestation and reforestation projects under the CDM.
E-course "The Clean Development Mechanism and Joint Implementation: Navigating the Kyoto Project-Based Mechanisms"	WB		The Kyoto Protocol requires countries to reduce or remove their greenhouse gas emissions on a project level and earn certified emission reduction credits. This e-Learning course provides a comprehensive overview of the complex terms and conditions to successfully implement CDM and JI.
E-course "CDM Programme of Activities: Challenges and Opportunities"	WB		Programmatic CDM is a tool to fund and structure sectoral programmes to reduce GHG emissions. This course is offered to explain the CDM's programmatic (versus project-based) approach and objectives.
E-course "Energy Sector Strategies to Support Green Growth"	WB		Covers essential aspects of renewable energy and energy efficiency policies and how they can contribute to green growth strategies.

Activity	Lead partner(s)	Cooperating partner(s)	Description
E-course "Climate Finance"	WB		To explore the concepts surrounding low carbon development planning on an economy-wide basis and take a detailed look at what this means in the power and transport sectors and for household electricity use.
E-course "Investment Planning Towards Low Carbon, Climate Resilient Development"	WB		To gather experiences from the first years of the Climate Investment Funds (CIF) and make them available, in a widely accessible format, to respond to the needs of governments and other actors.
E-course "Economics of Climate-Resilient Development"	WB		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 to the future, and explains the rationale for countries to develop climate-resilient plans.
E-course "Energy Efficiency in Public Buildings"	WB		This 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.
CDM Reform			
Workshop for CDM reform process	WB	UNFCCC	With a focus on Africa, discuss the CDM modalities and procedures process to follow up on Warsaw decisions. Work on the call for public inputs to harmonize views on CDM reform aspects of the CDM modalities and procedures.
CDM Reform working group meeting	WB	UNFCCC	Meeting in the margin of ACF to discuss work programme and activities of the working group. Discuss key topics to bring in COP20.
NAMA			
Private sector NAMA finance (readiness)	UNEP Risoe		Application-based programme. Applicants competing for advisory services targeted at developing public-private sector frameworks for private sector financing of NAMAs.
NAMA e-learning course	UNEP Risoe		Capacity development on NAMAs

Activity	Lead partner(s)	Cooperating partner(s)	Description
NAMA Partnership	UNEP Risoe	WB, UNDP, UNFCCC	The international partnership on NAMAs has been created with the objective of enhancing collaboration and complementarity of the activities of multilateral, bilateral and other organizations to accelerate support to developing countries in implementation of their NAMAs.
NAMAcademy	UNEP Risoe		Capacity development on NAMAs.

Table 2. Activities to be implemented in Africa

Activity	Lead partner(s)	Cooperating partner(s)	Description
Finance			
African Carbon Asset Development (ACAD)	UNEP Risoe		Carbon project development support facility focused on increasing deal-flow in Africa (in cooperation with Standard Bank)
African Bankers' Carbon Finance Forum (part of ACAD)	UNEP Risoe		Platform on carbon finance and green investments for the African banking sector
Reports and analyses			
Newsletter in English and French	UNFCCC	Partners as relevant	To be launched in February 2014. Articles or announcements from NFP members will be particularly welcomed. The newsletter will be circulated via various channels (including from BOAD) both in hard and soft copy.
Market Transformation for Energy Efficient Lighting: Focus on Africa	WB		Focused on: (i) technical considerations for manufacturing and testing of CFLs and LEDs in developing countries, especially in Africa; (ii) effective recycling systems for used CFLs and LED waste management, their costs and benefits, implementation barriers and potential modalities; and (iii) analysis of innovative financing options to address the incremental costs of high quality CFLs and LEDs.

Activity	Lead partner(s)	Cooperating partner(s)	Description
National Green Export Review Egypt and Angola	UNCTAD		Project to identify competitive "green" export sectors in developing countries, as a way to find economic opportunities in low-carbon production activities
Direct project support			
SB development in Gambia	UNDP	UNFCCC	Development of a SB on rural electrification.
PoA development in Cameroon, Rwanda and DRC	UNDP	UNFCCC	Development of a biodigester PoA (Cameroon); expansion of a registered PoA from Rwanda to Cameroon; development of a cookstove PoA (DRCongo).
Technical visits to support project portfolio	UNFCCC		Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, DRC, Ghana, Niger, Uganda, Ethiopia, South Africa, Eritrea, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Botswana, Kenya, Angola, Rwanda, Tanzania and others.
Direct support to projects under development	UNFCCC		Both RCCs in Lome and Kampala
CDM experience exchange and support Forum	UNFCCC, GIZ		Based in Kampala, Uganda, in cooperation with GIZ
Solar powered irrigation projects	AfDB	UNFCCC	Several member countries TBD
Capacity-building			
Training in Niger on PoA	UNFCCC		With DNA and local developers (27 and 28 February 2014)
Training in Ghana on CDM project cycle	UNFCCC		With project developers and government officials (March). Topics include project registration, monitoring and verification. It will be hosted by the Ministry of Energy
Training of BOAD staff (but it can be partly open to other local stakeholders)			CDM and carbon market; key topics in providing technical assistance to CDM projects.
Training materials and courses on CDM	WB, UNFCCC		Coordination started between Regional Collaboration Centre Lome and WBI.
Standardized baselines information sheet in French	UNFCCC	UNDP	Short, practical guidance on SB development.

Activity	Lead partner(s)	Cooperating partner(s)	Description
African Bioenergy Development Platform	UNCTAD		Broader initiative promoting sustainable bioenergy trade within and from African countries.
Africa Carbon Forum	UNFCCC, IETA, UNEP Risoe, WB, AfDB	UNCTAD, UNDP	Disseminate best practices on bioenergy options for low-carbon development; raise awareness to energy access and renewables in African in the context of SDGs.
Regional Workshop for Africa	UNFCCC	Partners TBD	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 LDC	UNEP Risoe		Capacity development on standardized baselines (with a focus on rural electrification) in Ethiopia (implemented together with Perspectives CC)
Green Facility	UNEP Risoe		Maldives Carbon Neutrality Strategy
Sustainable Energy for All support	AfDB		Content TBD
Workshop to support the Malawi Program on Low-carbon Sustainable Rural Electrification	WB		The workshop on Low-Carbon Sustainable Rural Electrification will build capacity for the development of commercially viable business models for off-grid modern energy provisions.
NAMA			
Development of a NAMA in agriculture	AfDB		Country TBD
Development of a full NAMA in the rural electrification sector for Gambia	UNDP		Will build the carbon metrics on the SB for rural electrification that UNDP is developing for Gambia.

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

Activity	Lead partner(s)	Cooperating partner(s)	Description
Reports and analyses			
Knowledge products on carbon market development	ADB		Develop knowledge products for future carbon market development and support DMCs for building carbon market based on their needs to achieve climate change policy goals.
Direct project support			
Standardized baseline development in Philippines	UNDP	UNFCCC	Development of a SB on rice cultivation. UNFCCC to provide off-site or on-site support.
PoA development in Indonesia/Timor Leste	UNDP	UNFCCC	Development of a cookstove/lighting/water purification PoA
PoA development in Vanuatu	UNDP	UNFCCC	Development of a cookstove PoA
Direct project assistance for CDM PAs, PoAs	ADB	UNFCCC	Project specific support for ADB assisted projects/programmes for availing carbon market benefits (CDM PA, PoA assistance) on request.
Capacity-building			
Regional Workshop for Asia and the Pacific	UNFCCC	ADB, IGES	Regional workshop to bring together DNAs and other stakeholders of the carbon markets. Back-to-back with workshop on carbon market development (with ADB/IGES).
Workshop on carbon market development in Asia and the Pacific	ADB, IGES, UNFCCC	TBD	In Manila or other suitable location TBD. Regional workshop on carbon markets, focusing on the region.
Workshop on Vocational Training for Renewable Energy in Nepal, Afghanistan, Bangladesh	WB		This regional workshop will bring together South Asian countries' energy and education ministries to assess and discuss the availability of skills to support the development of renewable and distributed energies in the South Asia region. Further activities will be planned during 2014 as a follow-up to this preliminary consultation workshop.
Linking carbon trading schemes training	ADB	UNFCCC	Continued capacity-building of DMCs in linking of domestic emission trading schemes. Training session / side event during Carbon Forum Asia 2014 at Bangkok.

Activity	Lead partner(s)	Cooperating partner(s)	Description
Carbon market development workshops (related to the knowledge products)	ADB	UNFCCC	Organizing two regional workshops for future carbon market development (under active consideration, details will be shared in due course).
NAMA			
Full NAMA development in the Pacific (country TBD)	UNDP		Country, sector TBD.
NAMA assessment	UNDP	ADB	Assessment study for development of a NAMA framework based on a SB carbon metric (Philippines) Assessment study for development of a renewable energy strategy embedded in a NAMA (Vanuatu)
NAMA development assistance	ADB		Assistance to Asia–Pacific DMCs for NAMA project development and CDM project related capacity-building (MRV and others) on request
Building sector NAMAs in South East Asia	UNEP Risoe		Led by UNEP Paris, anchored in Singapore at the Centre for Sustainable Buildings & Construction, the Building & Construction Authority, aims at developing concrete NAMAs and financing models.
Other			
REDD+ & Biotrade	UNCTAD		Objective is to enhance environmental (forest) protection by complementing REDD+ activities with biotrade.

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

Activity	Lead partner(s)	Cooperating partner(s)	Description
Finance			
KLAVE Knowledge Tool for LAC FIs on Green Finance	IADB		The KLAVE Green Finance online knowledge tool is a resource for national development banks (NDBs) and other financial institutions (FIs) and practitioners in Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC), to promote green investments and climate change mitigation activities and programmes.
Global Event on Financing Instruments by National Development Banks	IADB		As indicated by its name
CTF Renewable Energy Financing Facility for Mexico	IADB	UNFCCC	As indicated by its name
Mexican Green Bond Securitization	IADB	UNFCCC	The main objective of the project is to finance small and medium energy efficiency projects of Mexican companies by facilitating access to capital markets for the subsequent securitization of a pool of energy efficiency loans.
Financial Intermediaries under the CTF Program	IADB		The IDB will help three to four local financial intermediaries develop SME-targeted energy efficiency lines of credit oriented primarily towards existing clients within each bank's portfolio. The technical cooperation will include a strong knowledge management and capacity-building programme to significantly amplify the impact of EE financing.
Technical Cooperation Package for the CTF-IDB "Ecocasa" Program in Mexico	IADB	TBD	The project aims to provide preferential loans for housing construction with lower emissions of greenhouse gases in its life cycle, improve the current tools and housing policies of the Federal Government and promote the transformation of the housing market in Mexico.

Activity	Lead partner(s)	Cooperating partner(s)	Description
CTF-Geothermal Financing and risk transfer facility	IADB		Resources from the Clean Technology Fund will serve to provide financing at competitive terms, for the exploration and development of geothermal projects, through tailor-made mechanisms for risk transfer, credit, contingent lines, etc.
Mitigation of GHG Emissions through Energy Efficient Investments Hotels/Clinics	IADB		Credit line for Energy Efficient projects in Hospitals and Clinics. The project will have some grant resources to develop a mechanism of verification by third parties.
Development ESCO Market & Financial Related Instruments & Insurance SMEs	IADB		The objective is to promote the use of energy efficient technologies among SMEs in Colombia. On the supply side, the project will identify and create capacity in specific actors that are well positioned to offer energy (saving) services to SMEs, promoting the use of performance-guaranteed contracting and Energy Services Companies (ESCOs) models.
Bogota's Integrated Public Transit System Transformation Program	IADB		Financing line for Integrated Public Transit System (SITP) operator to buy electric or hybrid buses.
Reports and analyses			
Publication "Financing Energy Efficiency: Experiences in the LAC Region and Relevant International Examples"	IADB		To present examples of international best practices in energy efficiency (EE) financing to practitioners and local financial institutions (LFIs) in LAC, as well as to identify the region's current financing capacity gaps that are preventing market stakeholders from taking full advantage of EE opportunities and development in the local credit markets.
Market study and Colombian Programme for Sustainable Energy Finance (C-SEF) Coordination	IADB		Market study for Energy Efficiency

Activity	Lead partner(s)	Cooperating partner(s)	Description
Support the Development of GHG Mitigation Studies for the State of São Paulo, Brazil	IADB		The main source of Brazilian industrial GHG emissions are the industries installed in the State of São Paulo. Therefore, if we are to consider the Brazilian industrial mitigation potential it is adamant to evaluate the potential of the State of São Paulo, IADB will provide the support.
Direct project support			
Strategic Public Transportation Systems (SPTS) in Colombia	IADB		Support to the implementation of Strategic Public Transportation Systems in twelve medium-sized cities
Multipurpose irrigation/drinking water project for the Municipality of La Paz and El Alto, Bolivia	IADB		Given the high vulnerability of the water and sanitation system in La Paz and El Alto due to population, and the observed and anticipated effects of climate change, there is an urgent need to improve existing systems and develop new ones for the collection and distribution of water.
Direct support for existing projects in their implementation	UNFCCC		
Identification of priority areas for the development of standardized baselines for additionality	UNFCCC		The target is to develop eight country specific analyses (country profiles) for Chile, Argentina, Ecuador, Colombia, Panamá, Brazil, Peru, México
Support at least 6 standardized baselines in the region	UNFCCC		Direct support to relevant institutions in countries for the development and submission of proposed standardized baselines.
Support the development of 3 positive lists related to SBs	UNFCCC		Countries TBD based on previous work item.
Standardized baseline for the waste management sector in the Caribbean	UNFCCC		Regional standardized baseline for measure 3: methane destruction.

Activity	Lead partner(s)	Cooperating partner(s)	Description
Development of tailor PoA-DD and CPA-DD for renewable energy PoAs in the Caribbean	UNFCCC		Ready to use templates for renewable energy PoAs in the Caribbean, adapted to the specific circumstances of the region.
Support for 2 existing CDM projects	UNDP	UNFCCC	
Standardized baseline for decentralized hydro in Haiti	UNDP	UNFCCC	SB scoping study and possible development in Haiti.
Capacity-building			
Latin America and the Caribbean Carbon Forum	WB, IETA, UNEP Risoe, UNFCCC, OLADE, CAF, UNDP		Bogota, Colombia. Dates TBD, possibly September.
Regional Workshop for Latin America and the Caribbean	UNFCCC	Partners TBD	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.
Regional Event: Risk Management Mechanism	IADB		The event will present the different mechanisms to mitigate and manage risks (technology and performance risks, etc) for green projects
Promotion of Carbon Markets in Mexico	IADB	UNFCCC	Development and strengthening of the capacity-building among national and subnational entities for the structuring of mitigation projects in order to take advantage of carbon markets, mainly CDM and the design and implementation of PoAs in Mexico.
Renewable Energy Knowledge Management Program	IADB		As indicated by its name
GREENPYME Colombia	IADB		Market awareness of energy efficiency issues and support to private companies to conduct energy audits.
2 Capacity-building and direct support workshops for CDM project development	UNFCCC		Support for CDM project implementation

Activity	Lead partner(s)	Cooperating partner(s)	Description
REGATTA	UNEP/UNEP Risoe		To bring training on specific mitigation issues requested by the LAC countries to UNEP.
ACP-MEAs in Caribbean	UNEP Risoe	UNFCCC	Capacity development process on CDM and overall climate change mitigation
Carbon 2012 & LECRDS in Panama	UNDP	UNFCCC	Assistance for Green Low Emission and Climate Resilient Development Strategies. SB and NAMA identification and development.
NAMA			
Regional Support for the Development of Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAS)	IADB	UNDP	Technical cooperation (TC) is to support countries in LAC to design and develop NAMAs.
Other			
REDD+ & Biotrade	UNCTAD		Objective is to enhance environmental (forest) protection by complementing REDD+ activities with biotrade.

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. 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 Risoe Centre

6. The UNEP Risoe Centre 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 Risoe National Laboratory.
7. Reflecting the needs of developing countries to make the CDM operational, UNEP, through the UNEP Risoe Centre, 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 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. 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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