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# Nairobi Framework partnership Workplan 2013

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 NFP partners to provide support to Parties and stakeholders to enhance the regional distribution of the CDM, including at its most recent (eighth) session in Doha, Qatar.
3. The UNFCCC secretariat's coordination of the NFP is a core support activity in the 2013 CDM Management Plan.

### 2. Purpose

4. The purpose of this work plan is to inform the CDM Executive Board (the Board) and all CDM stakeholders about the initiatives and activities that the NFP partners and cooperating organizations intend to implement during 2013 to enhance the regional distribution of the CDM.

### 3. Key issues and proposed solutions

5. The UNFCCC secretariat will lead the coordination of the NFP activities during 2013, in order to harness all possible synergies in the activities of the partners and cooperating organizations, as well as to avoid duplications or over-lap of activities.

### 4. Impacts

6. It is expected that the planned activities will enhance the participation of underrepresented countries and regions in the CDM.
7. This work plan should guide CDM stakeholders in participating in the foreseen activities.

### 5. Proposed work and timelines

8. The proposed work is presented by geographical region, including activities with global reach.
9. The plan will be implemented throughout 2013, according to the planning of the different partners and cooperating organizations, and the identified synergies.

### 6. Budget and costs

10. The different activities will be funded by the partners leading or participating in those activities.

11. The UNFCCC secretariat's budget is approved as part of the 2013 CDM Management Plan.

**7. Recommendations to the Board**

12. The Board may wish to take note of the 2013 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 was originally 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), and the secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).
3. In 2009, two more international agencies joined the Nairobi Framework initiative: the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR).
4. The NFP has benefited from cooperation with other international organizations, whose goals and workplans support its goals. 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).
5. During the seventh session of the CMP in December 2011, Parties renewed their 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;
6. The CMP renewed its request at its most recent (eighth) session, in December 2012 in Doha, Qatar.
7. A special challenge for the Framework partners and cooperating organizations during 2013 is the general state of the carbon markets, where limited mitigation ambition by Parties, plus the limit on the use of certified emission reductions (CERs) from LDCs only in the European Union Emissions Trading System (EU ETS), have caused a major decline in the value of offsets, and therefore, in the attractiveness of CDM projects and carbon markets in general.

## **2. Goals of the Nairobi Framework**

8. The overall goal of the Nairobi Framework 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. In order to achieve the Framework's general objective, five specific objectives were defined and agreed to by the initiating agencies, and these are considered the key targets in order to move the CDM forward:
  - (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 UNFCCC secretariat.
10. As indicated in objective (e), under the general coordination of the UNFCCC secretariat, partners and cooperating organizations have undertaken a series of initiatives, each according to their own mandates and comparative advantages, in order to achieve the goals.

## **3. Brief analysis of work completed during 2012**

11. The NFP partners and cooperating organizations held a virtual coordination meeting in early February 2013 to define the goals and activities for 2013, and to discuss the achievements of 2012, as well as possible improvements to the operation and coordination of the Partnership.
12. During this virtual coordination, partners agreed that cooperation among the different institutions adds significant value to all the initiatives and led to higher-impact results during 2012. All partners concurred on the value of continuing coordination and the importance of joint efforts. Partners also agreed to further enhance communication between the NF partners and cooperating organizations.
13. To improve coordination during 2013, partners agreed to hold regular virtual coordination meetings to follow up on the status of joint activities, and discuss whether new initiatives have been planned. Such coordination meetings will be organized at reasonably spaced intervals, possibly every four months. The UNFCCC secretariat will consult with partners and cooperating organizations and coordinate meetings.

## **4. Nairobi Framework Partnership 2013 workplan**

14. As mentioned above, the partner agencies and cooperating organizations of the NFP held a virtual coordination meeting in early February 2013 to discuss the achievements of activities in 2012 and define the activities to be completed during the year.

15. The following plan is the result of that coordination. Partners are following the latest guidance provided by the CMP for the CDM, the specific goals for the NFP, and feedback received from stakeholders. A summary of all identified activities can be found in Appendix I.
16. This plan does not include an exhaustive list of activities to be implemented by the partners, but only those that were planned at the time of the coordination session.
17. Additional activities may be carried out and will be incorporated in the NFP 2013 report to be produced in early 2014. 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.
18. It is worth noting to note that this is the first occasion that the NFP coordination session has been held in a virtual environment, thus reducing greenhouse gas emissions and the environmental impact in general, as well as costs, associated to the travel of Partners and cooperating organizations.

#### **4.1. Global activities**

19. The UNFCCC secretariat will implement an online platform for coordination and information sharing among partners and cooperating organizations, as part of the deployment of its new ITS system. In case of delay, the IADB has offered to organize a “community of practice” on its Carbon Finance online platform (<http://finanzascarbono.org>) to cover this need.
20. The UNFCCC secretariat and URC will continue implementation of the CDM Bazaar, an online platform for match-making among CDM stakeholders, especially potential project developers and CDM experts and consultants. It also provides relevant up-to-date information related to the CDM and the carbon markets.
21. The UNFCCC secretariat will continue to implement the CDM Loan Scheme, under the agreement with the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) and URC. The Loan Scheme provides interest-free loans to projects located in eligible countries, for the development of project design documents, validation, and first verification.
22. The UNFCCC secretariat will continue supporting CDM stakeholders through the CDM and DNA Help Desks, which provide direct support to DNAs, project developers, designated operational entities (DOEs), and other stakeholders from countries with fewer than 10 registered CDM project activities as of 31 December 2010. Expertise and technical support from partners will be sought as required, especially from URC, ADB, and IGES, which have supported the development of standardized baselines, grid emission factors, and projects.
23. To build on the wide experience gained to date, and the important amount of training materials developed over the years, WB, IGES, ADB, and the UNFCCC secretariat will cooperate to improve or develop e-courses on CDM basics and programmes of activities (PoAs). These courses could support new comers to the CDM.
24. In close connection with the previous initiative, WB and the UNFCCC secretariat will promote and make available the WB free online self-paced e-courses: Clean Development Mechanism & Joint Implementation: Navigating the Kyoto Project-Based Mechanisms; and CDM Program of Activities: Challenges and Opportunities.

25. UNCTAD will develop National Green Economy Reviews in cooperation with interested countries. A total of 15 are expected to be produced, highlighting the production and export sectors with potential or existing “green” production. UNEP is already cooperating with UNCTAD on this initiative, and URC and UNDP will join in the countries that are relevant to their mandates.
26. URC has planned a CDM developer course at Twente University, and another one in Copenhagen supported by the DANIDA Fellowship. The UNFCCC secretariat may support UNEP Risoe by providing expertise where required.
27. The UNFCCC secretariat will deliver regional training events for DNAs in Africa, Asia-Pacific, and Latin America and the Caribbean. The latter is subject to confirmation. These regional DNA training will provide in-depth, hands-on technical capacity-building for DNA representatives on microscale additionality, standardized baselines, PoAs, and possibly other technical issues relevant for DNAs. Technical support from NFP partners and cooperating organizations will be sought. The events will be held back-to-back with other relevant events in the regions, to increase the value for DNA representatives, and to harness synergies.
28. The UNFCCC secretariat is in the process of establishing regional collaboration centres together with partners in Africa, Asia-Pacific, and Latin America and the Caribbean. The first centre is now operational in Lome, Togo. These centres will provide direct support to CDM stakeholders, and will collaborate with Nairobi Framework partners and cooperating organizations.

#### **4.2. Africa**

29. UNDP has planned targeted training activities for African LDCs to increase their participation in the CDM. Part of this training will be organized jointly with the regional DNA training for Africa by the UNFCCC secretariat, to increase the value for participants. URC will also contribute to take advantage of their experience in the region.
30. A training event for trainers on Sustainable Land-Water Management: towards Climate-Smart Agriculture will be delivered by WB in Malawi.
31. WB will implement the initiative “MNA Network on Low Carbon Development for Inclusive Growth”, including webinars, videoconferences, and a face-to-face event for several countries from Africa and the Gulf region. The UNFCCC secretariat may provide technical support. UNEP Risoe may support in the same manner and they are exploring synergies with their support for African LDCs. UNCTAD may coordinate their work on Green Economy Reviews in Egypt.
32. URC will hold two final national CDM capacity building workshops in Botswana and Malawi, as part of direct support for existing projects. A project design document training workshop will also be held in Nigeria.
33. UNCTAD will implement the, African Bioenergy Development Platform to analyse and facilitate the development of economically sustainable and socially inclusive bioenergy systems in interested countries. WB may coordinate in the framework of its Climate Smart Agriculture initiative.
34. AfDB has planned to provide direct support to CDM projects.



35. URC will organize two standardized baselines workshops in Rwanda and Cote d'Ivoire, to support their development. The experience of URC will be harnessed during the regional training being planned by the UNFCCC secretariat and UNDP.
36. URC will finalize the calculation of the grid emission factor for Sao Tome and Principe. The UNFCCC secretariat has offered to support its promotion and approval.
37. URC will develop strategies for carbon market development in African LDCs, including standardized baselines. The UNFCCC secretariat will support these activities through its regional collaboration centres.
38. AfDB will continue to support countries to participate in the carbon markets. The UNFCCC secretariat is interested in supporting this.
39. The fifth African Carbon Forum will be held in Cote d'Ivoire, organized by WB, UNEP, URC, UNDP, UNCTAD, AfDB, IETA, and the UNFCCC secretariat with a significant contribution by the Government of Cote d'Ivoire.

#### **4.3. Asia and the Pacific**

40. IGES will provide Institutional capacity development for the DNA of Myanmar. The UNFCCC secretariat may support IGES by providing expertise.
41. UNDP has planned two standardized baselines workshops for DNAs in Asia-Pacific, as well as one or two targeted training activities for Asian (CMEs to support the successful implementation of PoAs. These training activities will be coordinated with the UNFCCC secretariat, IGES, and ADB, to enhance the value for all participants.
42. ADB will continue to provide direct support to the projects it has promoted in the region. The UNFCCC secretariat will provide technical assistance through its regional collaboration centre.
43. IGES will develop standardized baselines for Cambodia and Lao PDR. UNDP has planned to develop standardized baselines for countries in the Asia region. Collaboration will be sought among these partners, together with ADB and the UNFCCC secretariat, which are also interested in supporting these activities. The possibility of establishing a working group will be further explored.
44. The fourth Workshop on Enhancing the Regional Distribution of CDM Projects in Asia and the Pacific will be organized by ADB, IGES, and the UNFCCC secretariat, with support from UNDP and URC.

#### **4.4. Latin America and the Caribbean**

45. URC will deliver a workshop on the CDM in Trinidad in Tobago, to present and further develop several project idea notes and project design documents.
46. URC will organize a sub-regional workshop for the Caribbean on CDM capacity building, to close an existing project. This workshop is being coordinated with the Latin American Organization for Energy (OLADE). The UNFCCC secretariat may provide technical support. Coordination will be continued to bring this experience into the regional DNA training being planned by the UNFCCC secretariat.

47. URC and UNDP will support the UNFCCC secretariat in the development of grid emission factors and standardized baselines in the region, based on their expertise.
48. IADB, in cooperation with UNEP, URC, and WB, will continue to implement and enhance the FinanzasCarbono.org (Carbon Finance) web portal. The platform provides up-to-date information on carbon finance, including CDM, in Spanish. It also builds capacity through more than a dozen communities of practice, and approximately 50 webinars organized during 2012. The Platform has since its launch +100,000 visits from LAC and worldwide. Activities will continue with support from the other partners as required.
49. IADB will continue to organize relevant webinars and to support communities of practice in its Carbon Finance platform. The communities of practice currently have support, among other organizations, from UNDP.
50. IADB will communicate outcomes of the nineteenth session of the Conference of the Parties and the ninth session of the CMP (COP19/CMP9) to stakeholders in Latin America and the Caribbean. The UNFCCC secretariat will support as required.
51. To build on the wide experience gained to date, and the important amount of training materials developed over the years, WB and IADB will cooperate to upload e-courses in Spanish on CDM Basics and programmes of activities (PoAs). Through a collaboration between IADB and WB, a PoA course in Spanish will be available at the Carbon Finance Platform for LAC users. These courses could support new comers to CDM.
52. IADB has also planned a workshop on “Methodology for Estimating the Urban Carbon Footprint, including a mobility component” in Mexico, and a side event during the third Latin American Congress of the International Union of Forestry Research Organizations (IUFRO), to promote low carbon activities.
53. IADB through the Carbon Finance Platform has reached to its +2,000 users with information in Spanish about the CDM Loan Scheme and the CDM Help Desk. IADB will continue to offer support to the UNFCCC to reach out to the LAC users through the Platform newsletter an internal communications.
54. The seventh Latin American and Caribbean Carbon Forum (LACCF) will be organized by WB, IADB, URC, UNEP, UNDP, OLADE, IETA, and the UNFCCC secretariat. The dates are still to be confirmed.

## **5. Modalities for coordination and follow-up**

55. The UNFCCC secretariat will continue to act as a coordinator for the NFP. This function will be carried out in a collaborative manner to ensure that potential synergies in planned activities are harnessed to benefit the targeted parties.
56. To achieve this objective, the UNFCCC secretariat will:
  - (a) Organize regular virtual coordination meetings with partners and cooperating organizations;
  - (b) Facilitate communication regarding on-going activities by reporting to the CDM Executive Board, providing opportunities for partners and cooperating organizations to engage with DNAs at planned meetings of the DNA Forum, and organization of side events at sessional periods;

- (c) Prepare a final report of activities based on inputs from partners and cooperating organizations.

## Appendix 1. Summary of NFP activities for 2013

1. The following tables list the activities to be completed by the NFP during 2013, by region.

**Table 1. Planned activities of global reach by NFP in 2013.**

Activity	Lead partner(s)	Collaborating partner(s)
Central web-based platform for coordination and information sharing	UNFCCC	IADB
CDM Bazaar operation and newsletters	UNFCCC, UNEP Risoe	
CDM Loan Scheme	UNFCCC, UNOPS, UNEP Risoe	IADB
CDM and DNA Help Desks	UNFCCC	Partners and cooperating organizations as required
e-courses on CDM Basics and PoA	WB, IGES	UNFCCC, IADB
Online delivery of e-Courses: (1) Clean Development Mechanism & Joint Implementation: Navigating the Kyoto Project-Based Mechanisms; and (2) CDM Program of Activities: Challenges and Opportunities	WB	UNFCCC, IADB
e-courses on Climate Smart Agriculture topics	WB	IADB
National Green Economy Reviews	UNCTAD	UNEP, UNEP Risoe, UNDP
Twente University CDM course	UNEP Risoe	UNFCCC
Danida Fellowship Course	UNEP Risoe	UNFCCC

**Table 2. Planned activities by NFP in 2013 in Asia and the Pacific.**

Activity	Lead partner(s)	Collaborating partner(s)
Regional DNA Training	UNFCCC, UNDP	ADB, IGES
Institutional capacity development for DNA Myanmar	IGES	UNFCCC
Assistance in the verification and certification of the Kinoya Sewerage Treatment plant GHG Emission Reduction Project UNFCCC #4552, Fiji	ADB	
Assistance to IIDFC for the preparation of CDM documentation and technical assistance to complete CDM cycle	ADB	

<b>Activity</b>	<b>Lead partner(s)</b>	<b>Collaborating partner(s)</b>
Capacity Building of CME for Programme of Activities (PoA) for Sustainable Renewable Energy Power Generation in Papua New Guinea (PNG) UNFCCC# 8383	ADB	UNFCCC
Assistance to AEPC for the proposed PoA for Promotion of the Improved Water Mills (IWM) in Nepal	ADB	
Regional Collaboration Centre(s) - Direct support for project development and capacity building	ADB, UNFCCC	
Development of standardized baselines, grid emission factor, microscale additionality	UNFCCC	IGES, UNDP
Development of standardized baseline for rice mill sector in Cambodia	IGES	UNFCCC, UNDP, ADB
Development of standardized baseline for waste sector in Lao PDR	IGES	UNFCCC, UNDP, ADB
Development of standardized baselines for several Asia countries	UNDP	IGES, ADB, UNFCCC
Working group on standardized baselines	IGES, UNDP, ADB, UNFCCC	
Workshop on Enhancing the Regional Distribution of CDM projects	ADB	IGES, UNFCCC, UNEP Risoe, UNDP

**Table 3. Planned activities by NFP in 2013 in Latin America and the Caribbean.**

<b>Activity</b>	<b>Lead partner(s)</b>	<b>Collaborating partner(s)</b>
Regional DNA Training	UNFCCC	(TBC)
Workshop on CDM	UNEP Risoe	
Final national CDM CB regional workshop	UNEP Risoe	UNFCCC, OLADE
Regional Collaboration Centre(s) - Direct support for project development and capacity building	UNFCCC	Partners as required
FinanzasCarbono.org web portal	IADB	WB, URC, UNDP, UNEP
Webinars	IADB	UNEP Risoe, UNEP, WB, UNDP
e-courses in Spanish on CDM Basics and PoAs	WB, IADB	
Communities of Practice	IADB	UNDP, UNEP, WB
Communication of COP19/CMP9 outcomes to LAC stakeholders	IADB	

<b>Activity</b>	<b>Lead partner(s)</b>	<b>Collaborating partner(s)</b>
Workshop: Methodology for Estimating the Urban Carbon Footprint , including a mobility component; Mexico	IADB	
Side event during 3rd IUFRO Latin American Congress (International Union of Forestry Research Organizations)	IADB	
Latin American Carbon Forum	WB, IADB, UNDP, UNEP Risoe, IETA, UNFCCC, OLADE	

**Table 4.Planned activities by NFP in 2013 in Africa.**

<b>Activity</b>	<b>Lead partner(s)</b>	<b>Collaborating partner(s)</b>
Regional DNA Training	UNFCCC	UNDP, UNEP Risoe
Targeted training activities for underrepresented African countries to increase their participation in the CDM	UNDP	UNFCCC, UNEP Risoe
Training Of Trainers (TOT) on Sustainable Land-Water Mgt: towards Climate-Smart Agriculture, Malawi	WB	
MNA Network on Low Carbon Development for Inclusive Growth: Webinars, Video Conferences, a Face-to-Face Event	WB	UNEP Risoe, UNFCCC, UNCTAD
Final national CDM CB workshop Botswana	UNEP Risoe	
Final national CDM CB workshop Malawi	UNEP Risoe	
Sub-Saharan Bioenergy Development Platform	UNCTAD	World Bank
Support for projects to participate in CDM	AfDB	
PDD training in Lagos workshop	UNEP Risoe	
Regional Collaboration Centre(s) - Direct support for project development and capacity building	UNFCCC	Partners as required
Development of standardized baselines, grid emission factor, microscale additionality	UNFCCC	UNEP Risoe
CDM workshops and Standardized baselines	UNEP Risoe	
Standardised baselines workshop and finalisation of project in Cote d'Ivoire	UNEP Risoe	UNFCCC, UNDP
GEF for Sao Tome and Principe	UNEP Risoe	UNFCCC
Strategies for carbon market development in African LDCs, including standardized baselines	UNEP Risoe	UNFCCC

<b>Activity</b>	<b>Lead partner(s)</b>	<b>Collaborating partner(s)</b>
Support for participation of countries in carbon markets	AfDB	UNFCCC
African Carbon Forum	WB, AfDB, UNDP, UNEP Risoe, IETA, UNCTAD, UNFCCC	

## **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. Website: <<http://www.undp.org/>>

### **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. Website: <<https://wbcarbonfinance.org/>>

### **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. Website: <<http://www.afdb.org/>>



#### **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. Website: <<http://www.unep.org/>>

#### **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. Websites: <<http://uneprisoe.org/>> and <<http://cd4cdm.org/>>

#### **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. Websites: <<http://www.ieta.org/>>

#### **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. Website: <<http://www.iadb.org/>> and <<http://www.iadb.org/secci/>>

## **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. Website: <<http://www.adb.org/>>

## **9. Institute for Global Environmental Strategies**

14. The Institute for Global Environmental Strategies, 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. Website: <<http://www.iges.or.jp/>>.

## 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.  
Website: <<http://www.unfccc.int/>>.

## 11. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

18. 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. Website: <<http://www.unctad.org/>>.

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