

CDM-2020NF-INFO01

Regular report

Nairobi Framework Partnership - Annual Report 2020

Version 01.0



United Nations
Framework Convention on
Climate Change

TABLE OF CONTENTS	Page
1. INTRODUCTION	3
2. REGIONAL CLIMATE WEEKS	3
2.1. Partner engagement	3
2.2. Regional Climate Weeks 2020.....	3
3. COLLABORATIVE INSTRUMENTS FOR AMBITIOUS CLIMATE ACTION	5
4. CONCLUSIONS	7

1. Introduction

1. The Nairobi Framework Partnership (NFP) was initiated in 2006 by the United Nations Secretary-General, Kofi Annan, at the second Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of Parties to the Kyoto Protocol. Its original goal was to support developing countries in improving their level of participation in the clean development mechanism (CDM) through inter-agency cooperation and collaboration.
2. Members of the NFP have since evolved to embrace a much more ambitious role in the climate change arena. Today the NFP, through its global partners and regional partners, has positioned itself as a recognized global platform with an extended and solid inter-agency collaboration track record for ongoing market-based climate action.
3. The purpose of this report is to document the activities completed by partner agencies and cooperating organizations of the NFP.
4. The current reporting period covers from January 2020 to December 2020.

2. Regional Climate Weeks

2.1. Partner engagement

5. In 2020, the NFP held two conference calls in which major decisions related to the regional climate weeks were taken.
6. The first conference call was convened in April 2020 and enjoyed the participation of high-level representatives from the UN Environment Programme (UNEP), the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) secretariat and the World Bank Group (WBG). The call was scheduled to discuss the postponement of the 2020 regional climate weeks due to the outbreak of the coronavirus pandemic (COVID-19). Partners agreed to postpone the events and requested UNFCCC to explore options to maintain momentum and stakeholder engagement in the regional climate weeks during 2020.
7. The second call took place in November 2020 with high-level representatives from UNEP, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), UNFCCC and WBG. The aim of the call was to discuss organizational aspects of the regional climate weeks in 2021, such as the format, the agenda and the calendar of events. During the call, partners acknowledged the importance of the virtual platform of regional events organized by partners in 2020 and reiterated their interest in continuing to devote significant efforts to organize climate weeks in 2021.

2.2. Regional Climate Weeks 2020

8. The 2020 editions of the regional climate weeks were postponed to 2021 because of the coronavirus pandemic outbreak. In order to keep momentum and advance preparations for 2021, organizing partners developed and launched an online repository of virtual activities organized by partners.
9. The organizing partners of the climate weeks are the core UNEP, UNDP, UNFCCC and WBG, in collaboration with a wider group of regional and international organizations. At the regional level, the climate weeks are co-organized by the regional banks – the African

Development Bank (AfDB), Asian Development Bank (ADB), Interamerican Development Bank (IDB) and the Development Bank of Latin America (CAF); and by the United Nations regional commissions – the Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA), Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (UNECLAC) and the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP). Other international organizations, such as the Adaptation Fund (AF), the World Green Economy Organization (WGEO) and the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) support the delivery of the events.

10. The virtual activities organized by partners were not meant to replace the regional climate week events in 2020, but rather serve as pathways towards the preparation of the events that will take place in 2021.
11. The objective of the regional climate weeks in 2020 was to mobilize and enhance the required partnerships and collaborative approaches, including the urgency of:
 - (a) Understanding the risks and impacts of climate change and integrate this knowledge in planning at all levels and in all sectors;
 - (b) Delivering on existing commitments; and
 - (c) Giving all stakeholders clarity on the low-carbon development pathways and means of implementation for achieving carbon neutrality by mid-century or even before, and thus advancing the objectives and long-term goals of the Convention and Paris Agreement.
12. All of the 2020 virtual events were aligned with one of the core tracks designed to achieve the objectives of the climate weeks in the narrative:
 - (a) **Track 1: National actions and economy-wide approaches**

This track demystifies the various provisions of UNFCCC, turning them into tangible/actionable items for stakeholders in the regions. This track also enables an assessment of the best practices in society-wide and economy-wide approaches to cutting greenhouse gases and building resilience. These events aim to generate groundswell momentum among the governments, in partnership with the non-States actors, for timely implementation of the UNFCCC commitments and economy-wide approaches, including the provisions of the enhanced transparency framework.
 - (b) **Track 2: Managing climate risks**

This track allows deeper collaboration between all actors on scoping the extent of the climate risks faced in the different regions across the dimensions of hazards faced, including extreme weather events and slow-onset events, sectors impacted, and levels of governance involved. This track focuses on the development and implementation of solutions for and enhanced partnerships related to these risks.
 - (c) **Track 3: Seizing transformation opportunities**

This track provides a platform to explore solutions to deliver climate action and support at a scale that puts the regions on a low-emission development pathway, focusing on key sectors of the economy that need speedy recovery in a low-carbon

climate-resilient way. Related events under this focus area provide a basis for partnership, engagement and capacity development on best-practice policy, resource mobilization, and technology development and deployment. The discussions on the solutions also consider social and economic aspects.

13. The platform can be found in the in the regional climate week website and in the Climate Hub 360.

3. Collaborative instruments for ambitious climate action

14. The Collaborative Instruments for Ambitious Climate Action (CiACA) is an initiative of the ADB, Banque Ouest Africaine de Développement (BOAD), Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES), UNEP, UNESCAP, UNDP and WBG that assists parties in developing carbon-pricing instruments in order to implement their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) under the Paris Agreement and foster cooperative climate action with other jurisdictions. It builds on existing NDC support projects, promotes awareness of carbon-pricing and explores possibilities of joining carbon markets. CiACA projects are implemented with the assistance of the Regional Collaboration Centres (RCCs).
15. While the impact of COVID-19 restrictions might have affected the implementation of some activities in the field, particularly related to stakeholder consultations in the third quarter, the fourth quarter saw the implementation of a wide range of activities identified in lieu of the physical ones, which provided an opportunity to extend participation and the number of international consultations.
16. The most important events in 2020 are the Regional Dialogues on Carbon Pricing (REdiCAP).
17. The first series of REdiCAP took place successfully in September, targeting a total of five regions and sub-regions, and having 100 participants at decision-making level as well as international organizations as partners, such as ADB Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ), MEXICO2, and UNESCAP.
18. The dialogues came at a crucial time, with Parties committed to revising their national climate action plans or NDCs and willing to explore economic instruments to increase their ambition to address climate change.
19. The main objective of the events, conducted in a virtual format, was to create a platform for peer learning among countries in the region that have an interest in carbon-pricing instruments, which are crucial to help countries green their economies.
20. The regional dialogues on carbon pricing in West Africa (and Tunisia), brought together nine countries at very different stages in the process. The following countries, represented by high-level officials, presented the state of play on carbon pricing or existing practices and regulations that would enable the implementation of related economic instruments:
 - (a) Benin: Wilfried BIAO MONGAZI (UNFCCC focal point (FP)), Médard OUIANKONHAN (Director for Climate Change Management) and Martin Pépin AINA (Director for Environment and Climate);
 - (b) Burkina Faso: Alain COMBASSERE (Designated National Authority (DNA) of the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM));

- (c) Côte d'Ivoire: Rachel BOTI-DOUAYOUA (DNA CDM);
 - (d) Ghana: Antwi Boasiako AMOAH (Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Deputy Director) and Daniel BENEFOH (UNFCCC Focal Point (FP));
 - (e) Guinea: Oumou DOUMBOUYA (Deputy National Director of Environment and UNFCCC FP);
 - (f) Senegal: Pape Lamine DIOUF (DNA CDM Representative and West African Alliance FP);
 - (g) Nigeria: Asmau JIBRIL (DNA CDM Representative and West African Alliance FP) and Friday ONAH (Ministry of Environment);
 - (h) Togo: Jules AZANKPO (UNFCCC FP);
 - (i) Tunisia: Afef JAAFAR (National Agency for Energy Conservation).
21. The countries were represented by UNFCCC Focal Points, DNAs of the CDM of their country, NDC implementation specialists from the countries, and Monitoring, Reporting and Verification specialists for NDC monitoring.
 22. Participants made important recommendations for the way forward, including the institutionalization of the platforms to allow for a regular fruitful exchange of experience and mutual learning.
 23. There was general consensus that more frequent, regular and dedicated opportunities to update neighbouring countries on progress and challenges in promoting the adoption of carbon-pricing instruments can assist in identifying successful strategies and replicate, where possible, effective approaches.
 24. Among other countries, progress is being made in Senegal, where relevant economic assessments are being conducted to measure the impact of a carbon tax in the cement sector; and in Thailand, where a national Emission Trading Scheme is being explored.
 25. Many countries mentioned the need to target private sector stakeholders from the very initial stages of consideration of plans and projects.
 26. Several countries also expressed interest in receiving the support provided through the CiACA initiative to explore the adoption of carbon-pricing instruments, including Barbados, Burundi, Cameroon, Nigeria, Philippines, Rwanda, Trinidad and Tobago, and Vietnam.
 27. Once the request for support is formalized, the CiACA team through the RCCs can assist the targeted institutions in facilitating consultations with key stakeholders as well as in providing technical assistance to conduct analyses and assessments to identify the most adequate economic instruments that the country can adopt to contribute to achieving a low-carbon future.
 28. More information is available under each RCC section. REdiCAP reports have also been uploaded on the online CiACA platform, and an article was published on the UNFCCC website.

4. Conclusions

29. Most of the activities organized by the NFP are within the scope of the regional climate weeks. Over the years, the regional climate weeks have been an instrumental tool for NFP partners to engage and support representatives of national and subnational governments, cities, the private sector, financial institutions and civil society. These events provide a platform to engage with influential stakeholders to focus on real action and design regional solutions to address climate change.
30. In 2020, the regional climate weeks were expected to consolidate their position as the most important in-person events in Africa, Asia-Pacific, Latin America and the Caribbean, and the Middle East and North Africa regions. When COVID-19 erupted, partners had to come together to reinvent the regional climate weeks to fit in the post-COVID-19 world, hence moving away from the successful business-as-usual model. Partners identified the need to remodel the events to be able to deliver the value that in-person regional climate weeks can achieve by, for instance, adopting adequate digital solutions and developing new products.
31. In parallel, partners have continued to move the climate agenda forward by delivering almost 100 events aligned with the regional climate weeks' narrative that can be found in the online repository.
32. CiACA is one concrete example of the synergies that can be achieved through cross-agency collaboration. Partners worked untiringly in 2020 to consolidate the findings and recommendations of the REdiCAP, which have confirmed the recognition from the member parties of the critical role that the CiACA initiative has in creating synergies and establishing platforms. Through collaboration with the dialogues, CiACA has positioned itself as a credible and trusted partner that is facilitating communication among key stakeholders in the region.
33. It should be highlighted that the NFP, as a unique multiagency platform, has the potential to serve other purposes beyond the organization of the regional climate weeks. The current crisis due to COVID-19 has somehow reaffirmed this point. Indeed, the launch of a virtual platform is another of the many examples demonstrating that NFP partners can work well together in support of a common objective. In 2021 partners should continue to pursue potential avenues to strengthen collaboration, including a renewed focus to better serve the Paris Agreement, particularly on topics related to carbon market mechanisms and Article 6 of the Paris Agreement.

- - - - -

Document information

<i>Version</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Description</i>
01.0	5 February 2021	Initial publication.
Decision Class: Operational Document Type: Information note Business Function: Governance Keywords: EB, cooperation between organizations, regional distribution, reporting procedures		