



NAIROBI FRAMEWORK PARTNERSHIP

Terms of Reference



Nairobi Framework Partnership

Terms of Reference

1. Background

The Nairobi Framework partnership (NFP) was initiated by the Secretary General of the United Nations at CMP.2 in 2006 with the specific target of helping developing countries, especially those in sub-Saharan Africa, to improve their level of participation in the clean development mechanism (CDM). Initially the Framework encompassed the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the World Bank Group (WB), the African Development Bank (AfDB), and the secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC secretariat)

The Framework was first announced by the UN Secretary-General, Mr. Kofi Annan, in his address during the opening of the high-level segment of CMP 2 in which he stated that the CDM "has become a multi-billion dollar source of funding for sustainable development ... an outstanding example of a UN-led partnership linking government action to the private sector in the developing world." The Secretary-General went on to "encourage donor countries to help make these efforts [under the Nairobi Framework] a success."

Subsequently, in its decisions 1/CMP.2 (Further Guidance to the clean development mechanism) and 6/CMP.2 (Capacity building under the Kyoto Protocol), CMP 2 welcomed the Nairobi Framework and encouraged Parties to undertake a number of actions in these areas.

During the seventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties, acting as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP 7), Parties renewed their call to NFP partners to enhance their capacity building activities under the Framework, in particular in least developed countries, small island developing States and African countries, for, inter alia, the following:¹

- (a) Skills enhancement and training to assist designated national authorities, 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;

¹ CMP.7 decision "Further guidance relating to the clean development mechanism" available at: http://unfccc.int/files/meetings/durban_nov_2011/decisions/application/pdf/cmp7_cdmguidance.pdf



(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;

In April 2012, during the Africa Carbon Forum in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, the African Climate Policy Center (ACPC) at UNECA (United Nations Economic Commission for Africa) officially joined the partnership.

The NFP has also benefited from cooperation with other international organizations which contribute to the Framework for some specific activities. These organizations include the International Emissions Trading Association (IETA), the Asia Development Bank (ADB), the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), the Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES), Banco de Desarrollo de Latino América (CAF) and the Low Emissions Development Strategies (LEDS).

In 2016, following the adoption of the Paris Agreement, the Nairobi Framework partners have revisited the overarching role of the partnership to ensure continue relevance to the climate regime. During a meeting held by partners in Copenhagen, the scope of the partnership was expanded to also include support to developing countries in implementing their NDCs in the areas of climate finance, technology transfer, capacity building and for mitigation through creating an enabling environment at national level, regulatory mechanisms and carbon markets, including the CDM. At this time, the Terms of Reference (TOR) was revised and the composition of the partnership was updated (please refer to Annex I for a list of current partners and supporting organizations)

2. Objectives of the Nairobi Framework

The overarching purpose of the Nairobi Framework is to maximize the efficiency in the provision of support to developing countries in implementing their NDCs. The focus areas include climate finance, technology transfer and capacity building for mitigation, through creating enabling environment at national level, regulatory mechanisms and carbon markets, including the CDM.

In order to achieve its overarching purpose the Framework defined five specific objectives:

1. Build and enhance capacity of stakeholders involved in NDC implementation, including DNAs.
2. Build capacity in developing cooperative approaches including new² and existing market mechanisms, such as the CDM.
3. Promote investment opportunities for mitigation activities.
4. Improve information sharing, outreach, exchange of views on activities, education and training.
5. Inter-agency coordination, led by the UNFCCC secretariat.

² As defined by the Paris Agreement.



Under the general coordination of the UNFCCC secretariat, partners and cooperating organizations undertake initiatives, each in accordance with their specific mandates, in order to achieve defined outcomes in support of the above-mentioned goals.

3. Modalities for collaboration between Partners and Cooperating Organizations

These Terms of Reference (ToRs) define the roles of the partners and organizations which cooperate in the achievement of the goals of the Nairobi Framework as outlined above.

3.1 UNFCCC secretariat

The UNFCCC secretariat undertakes to act as the coordinator for workplans and capacity development initiatives. This function will be carried out in a collaborative manner aimed at ensuring that potential synergies in planned activities are harnessed for the benefit of targeted Parties, programmes and projects.

The UNFCCC secretariat undertakes to perform the following tasks:

- Lead in the definition and revision of the specific goals of the Nairobi Framework.
- Preparation of proposals for inter-agency co-ordination and collaboration.
- Promote coordination, annual planning and appropriate monitoring of activities to be implemented by the partners and cooperating organizations.
- Support events organized by partners and cooperating organizations by providing technical input and resources, subject to their availability.
- Support regional distribution-related activities as planned and implemented by partners and cooperating organizations, subject to the availability of resources.
- Provide regular reports to the CDM Executive Board, Parties and Nairobi Framework partners on the status and impact of planned activities.
- Host in person coordination meetings with partners and cooperating organizations and/or organize ad-hoc video-conferences and teleconferences.
- Prepare final annual reports of activities based on inputs from partners and cooperating organizations. Should a partner or cooperating organization not submit information for the workplan or annual report in the set time frame, UNFCCC may proceed with the publishing of the annual report.

3.2 Partners and Cooperating Organizations

Partners and cooperating organizations (as defined in Annex I) undertake to support and actively contribute to the successful implementation of the Nairobi Framework in the following manner:



Partners

- Actively participate in the regular planning of activities under the partnership.
- Provide the UNFCCC secretariat with information, and appropriate updates, about relevant activities planned for implementation during the year, which can contribute to achieving the overarching purpose.
- Support activities that contribute to the overarching purpose of the Nairobi Framework Partnership. This support may include providing funds, technical input, resource speakers, or other in-kind contributions.
- Avoid to the extent possible, duplication of effort when implementing activities.
- Provide feedback to the secretariat on new areas requiring attention from the partners in order to enhance the regional distribution related activities.
- Can propose revisions to the TOR of the NFP.

Cooperating Organizations

- Support activities organized under the Nairobi Framework Partnership. This support may include providing funds, technical input, resource speakers, or other in-kind contributions.
- Avoid to the extent possible, duplication of effort when implementing activities.
- On a case by case basis, provide the UNFCCC secretariat with information related to their contribution to activities under the NFP.

4. Modalities for joining and exiting the partnership

New partners and/or cooperating organizations are accepted into the partnership by general consensus of all existing partners.

A partner or cooperating organization may leave the partnership at any time provided that they submit a written notification to UNFCCC secretariat.

If a partner and/or cooperating organization does not communicate with the partnership for a period of two years they automatically cease their status in the partnership.

5. Coordination of specific events

For all events agreed upon by the Nairobi Framework Partners, specific workplans should be prepared. These should contain as a minimum the scope, objectives, roles and responsibilities of the partners involved, resources needed and contribution of each of the partners involved.

The development of the specific workplan will be done in a collaborative manner between the partners involved, taking advantage of the particular areas of expertise of



each one. The workplan shall be agreed by all partners involved. However, if a partner does not respond within a defined time frame, the other partners may consider to move ahead with the activity/event and remove all involvement of the non-responding partner.



ANNEX I

About the Nairobi Framework Partners and Cooperating Organizations

Partners

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)

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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, the Kyoto Protocol and the new universal climate change agreement adopted by countries in Paris, France in December 2015 and the Kyoto Protocol. A crucial feature of the Paris Agreement is its recognition of the critical need for resources to combat climate change, resources that can be mobilized through sound policy and market approaches. Another key mandate held by the secretariat is its Included in this mandate is support to the Executive Board of the Kyoto Protocol's 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 3,600 registered projects in 72 countries. The CDM is recognized as a success in spurring investment in climate change mitigation and sustainable development...

WEB: www.unfccc.int

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

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As the UN's global development network, UNDP works with countries to achieve their own solutions to global and national development challenges in the face of a changing climate. We are one of the largest service providers in the UN system on climate change and our US\$2.3 billion climate change portfolio of mitigation and adaptation projects supports over 140 countries to transition toward low-emission and climate-resilient sustainable development. This work builds on decades of experience and has been undertaken in partnership with the Global Environment Facility, multilateral organizations, bilateral partners, private sector, civil society and others.

UNDP's climate change portfolio focuses on integrated climate strategies, cross-sectoral climate resilient livelihoods, promoting access to clean and affordable energy services, promoting low emission and climate resilient urban and transport infrastructure and access to new finance mechanisms. Recognizing the significant



challenge that climate change presents to developing countries, UNDP has placed climate change at the heart of its 2014-17 Strategic Plan.

WEB: www.undp.org

World Bank (WB)

Focal Point: Ms. Susan Tambi Matambo

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The World Bank's 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. World Bank has played a pioneering role in engendering the carbon market, and so far utilized over \$2 billion in promoting carbon mitigation projects, including in Africa. Capacity building and technical assistance to developing countries is an important endeavour of the World Bank, which complements its carbon finance activities. Carbon Finance Assist is World Bank's flagship capacity building program implemented by the World Bank Institute.

WEB: www.cfassist.org

African Development Bank (AfDB)

Focal Point: Ms. Davinah Milenge Uwella

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The Africa Development Bank was created in 1964 with a mission to help reduce poverty, improve living conditions of Africans and mobilize resources for the continent's economic and social development. The Bank Group has 80 member countries, comprising 54 regional member countries and 26 non-regional member countries. The Bank has an active portfolio of over USD 11 billion, with lending to energy sector projects (public and private) exceeding an annual USD 1 billion in recent years with a significant shift towards investing in clean energy technologies. The AfDB strives to mainstream climate change in all its operations to reduce climate vulnerability within its regional member countries through climate risk screening of all its projects, institutional support and mobilizing climate finance. Between 2011-2015, as part of its Climate Change Action Plan, the AfDB mobilized approximately USD 12 billion of climate finance. In addition to the Green Climate Fund, the AfDB already serves as an implementing agency of the Global Environment Facility, the Climate Investment Funds, and the Kyoto Protocol's Adaptation Fund. The AfDB also hosts and manages several internal climate-related instruments such as the Sustainable Energy for All (SE4All) hub for Africa, ClimDev Africa Special Fund, Africa Climate Change Fund (ACCF), Sustainable Energy Fund



for Africa (SEFA). In addition, the Bank is actively engaged in the new Africa Renewable Energy Initiative (AREI). In line with its long-term Strategy 2013-2022, AfDB has outlined five priority areas of engagement: Lighting up and powering Africa; Feeding Africa; Industrializing Africa; Integrating Africa; and Improving the quality of life for the people of Africa.

WEB: www.afdb.org

United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

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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 UN agencies and partners, and UNDP in particular, on a range of activities to help developing countries become more active in the carbon market.

WEB: www.unep.org

UNEP DTU Partnership (former UNEP Risø Center)

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UNEP DTU Partnership (formerly UNEP Risø Centre (URC)) is a leading international research and advisory institution on energy, climate and sustainable development. As a United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) Collaborating Centre, UNEP DTU Partnership is an active participant in both the planning and implementation of UNEP's Climate Change Strategy and Energy Programme.

Through in-depth research, policy analysis, and capacity building activities, the Partnership assists developing countries in a transition towards more low carbon development paths, and supports integration of climate-resilience in national development.

UNEP DTU Partnership comprises two Centres: Centre on Energy, Climate and Sustainable Development, and the Copenhagen Centre on Energy Efficiency. It is located in Denmark at the UN City in Copenhagen and boasts of a team of more than 60 scientists and economists from 20 countries.



The Partnership was established in October 1990 based on a tripartite Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Risø National Laboratory and UNEP, which continue to support its development. In accordance with the MoU, the Partnership retains its status as an administratively independent unit with a Management and Policy Committee (MPC), consisting of representatives of the three funding parties, which governs and oversees the Partnership activities.

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)

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The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) is the United Nations body responsible for dealing with development issues, particularly international trade – the main driver of development. It produces often-innovative analyses that form the basis for recommendations to economic policymakers. The aim is to help them take informed decisions and promote the macroeconomic policies best suited to ending global economic inequalities and to generating people-centred, environmentally sound development. In addition, UNCTAD offers direct technical assistance to developing countries and countries with economies in transition, helping them to build the capacities they need to become equitably integrated into the global economy and improve the well-being of their populations.

International Emissions Trading Association (IETA)

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The International Emissions Trading Association is a non-profit business organization created to establish a functional international framework for trading in 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.

WEB: <http://www.ieta.org/>

Asian Development Bank (ADB)

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Established in 1966, the Asian Development Bank finances development in the Asia and Pacific region with the aim of reducing poverty. ADB's vision is an Asia and Pacific region free of poverty. Its mission is to help its developing member countries reduce poverty and improve the quality of life of their people. Despite the region's many successes, it remains home to the majority of the world's poor. ADB is committed to reducing poverty through inclusive economic growth, environmentally sustainable growth, and regional integration. Based in Manila, ADB is owned by 67 members, including 48 from the region. Its main instruments for helping its developing member countries are policy dialogue, loans, equity investments, guarantees, grants, and technical assistance.

WEB: www.adb.org

Cooperating Organizations

Latin American Energy Organization (Olade)

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Olade is an international organization for cooperation, coordination, and consultation, with its own juridical entity, whose fundamental purpose is the integration, protection, conservation, rational utilization, marketing and defense of the energy resources of the Region. Olade was created on November 2, 1973 with the signing of the Lima Agreement, which has been ratified by 27 countries in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)

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The IDB Group is composed of the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), the Inter-American Investment Corporation (IIC) and the Multilateral Investment Fund (MIF). The IDB, the oldest and one of the largest regional multilateral development banks, is the main source of multilateral financing for economic, social, and institutional development in Latin America and the Caribbean. The IDB provides a combination of investment loans, policy-based loans, guarantees, investment grants and technical cooperation grants to support the economic and social development agenda of its member countries. The main areas of IDB's work on climate change are related to the adoption of climate technologies, the promotion of innovative financial mechanisms, the development of enabling policies and regulations, and the generation and dissemination of knowledge on climate change.



Website: www.iadb.org

Low Emissions Development Strategies (LEDS)

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The Low Emissions Development Strategies Global Partnership (LEDS GP) was founded in 2011 to facilitate peer learning, technical cooperation and information exchange, to enhance the formation and implementation of LEDS especially in developing countries and regions.

LEDS GP is formed of institutions and individuals that are centrally engaged with progressing LEDS and NDCs in their daily lives. In addition to groups operating within national ministries, cities and other local authorities, the Partnership includes bilateral and multilateral development agencies, relevant networks, and policy and technical institutions, all with strong interests and actions related to LEDS and NDCs. LEDS GP members are at the forefront of international efforts to create low-emission, climate compatible development.

LEDS GP members provide mutual assistance and share their experiences, to help progress their own LEDS, and those of others, at whatever stage these may be in terms of development and implementation. In this way, the Partnership provides a platform for LEDS and NDC practitioners to collaborate and cooperate to enhance the quality and ambition of LEDS and NDCs and to spur new LEDS.

The Partnership's work and collaboration is supported by the US State Department and US Agency for International Development, the UK Department for International Development (DFID), the European Commission, the Inter-American Development Bank, the World Bank, and a range of other donors. The network has an innovative devolved and distributed leadership structure that places national needs at its heart, working through regional platforms in Africa, Asia, and Latin America and the Caribbean. These are supported by cross-cutting technical working groups in the areas of energy, transport, AFOLU, sub-national integration, benefits and communications and finance. The Partnership is coordinated by a central Secretariat provided by the US National Renewable Energy Laboratory, and the Climate Knowledge Development Network.

Website: www.ledsgp.org

Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES)

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The Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES) was established in 1998, with the objective of integrating the results of innovative policy development and strategic research into political decisions for realizing sustainable development. IGES



has established and regularly updated several CDM and market mechanism related databases, including CDM Project Database, CDM Monitoring and Issuance Database, and CDM Project Data Analysis and Forecasting CER Supply Database. In addition, IGES has published the List of Grid Emission Factor and has produced flagship publications, such as CDM in Charts, New Market Mechanisms in Charts, and One Hundred Questions and Answers about MRV in Developing Countries on a yearly basis. IGES supported the Government of Cambodia for the development of a standardized baseline in the rice mill sector and is supporting Cambodia and Mongolia for the calculation of an emission factor for electricity systems. IGES Regional Centre in Bangkok hosts UNFCCC Regional Collaboration Centre for Asia and the Pacific.

Banco de Desarrollo de América Latina (CAF)

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CAF is a development bank committed to improving the quality of life for all Latin Americans. Our actions promote sustainable development and regional integration. We provide financial support and consulting services to both the public and private sectors in our shareholder countries. We channel resources from international markets to Latin America.

We support our shareholder countries and the private sector in the transition to low carbon economies, offering financial products and services and our experience in environmental issues in Latin America with different instruments such as funding, technical assistance, capacity building, and project structuring. We contribute to the development of low-carbon economies to reduce the impact of climate change through the development of greenhouse-gas emissions mitigation actions and by helping communities be more resilient to changing climate scenarios. We seek to strengthen and support the development of new market mechanisms as an incentive to reduce the effects of climate change.

Our shareholder countries are Argentina, Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Jamaica, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay and Venezuela. Our products and services are available in the form of: loans, co-financing and A/B loans, credit lines, structured finance, guarantees, investment banking and financial assistance services, equity investments, cooperation funds and technical assistance.

Website: www.caf.com