

Nairobi Framework Partnership

Achievement Report



1. Overview

About the NFP

The Nairobi Framework Partnership (NFP) was initiated by the UN Secretary General, Kofi Annan at the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) COP/MOP 2 in November 2006 in Kenya at CMP 2. The principal goal was to support developing countries, especially those in sub-Saharan Africa, to improve level of participation in the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) through inter-agency cooperation and collaboration. The NFP have since evolved to embrace a much more ambitious role in the climate change arena. Today the NFP, through its partners¹ and cooperating agencies², has positioned itself as a recognized global platform with an extended and solid inter-agency collaboration track record for ongoing climate action.

A decade of History

The partner agencies in the Nairobi Framework have made insurmountable effort to provide assistance to developing countries in order to enable them to identify, develop, submit and process CDM projects that led to a considerable increase in CDM penetration. Over the past decade, the NFP has prioritized support for least developed countries (LDCs), Small Island developing States (SIDS), and sub-Saharan African countries and has also worked towards addressing the needs of other countries and regions whose representation in the CDM pipeline is low or non-existent.

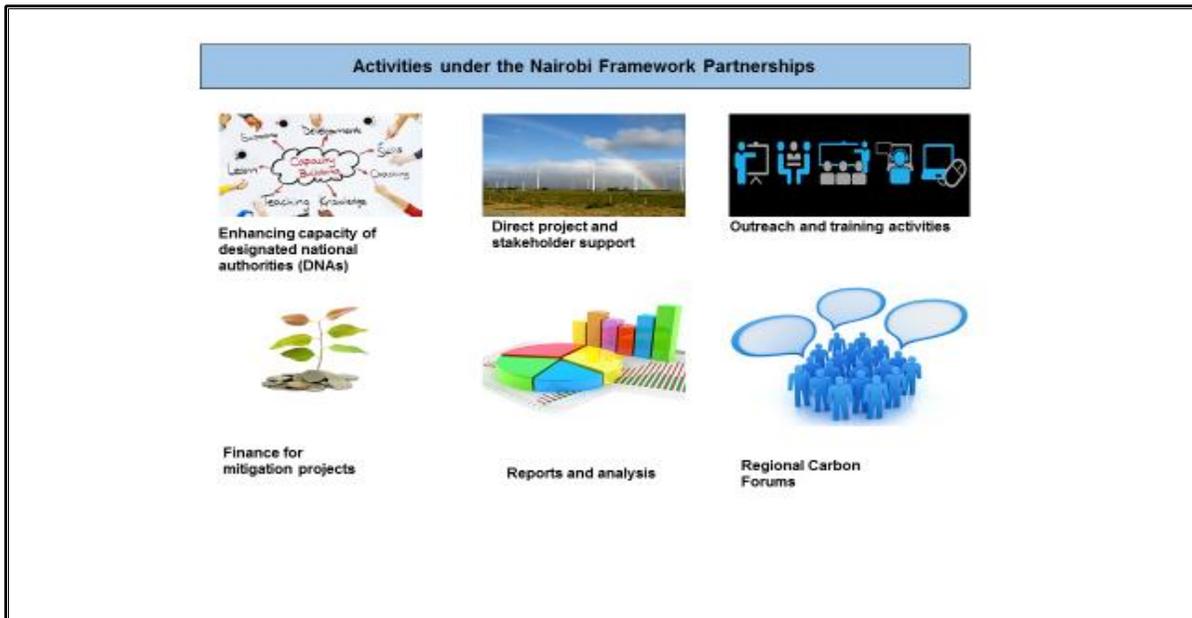


Figure 1: Main Clusters of Activities under the NFP

¹ UNFCCC, UNDP, UNEP, UNEP- DTU, UNCTAD, World Bank Group, African Development Bank, Asian Development Bank and International Emissions Trading Association

² Inter-American Development Bank, Development Bank of Latin America, Latin American Energy Organization, Institute for Global Environmental Strategies and Africa Low Emission Development Partnership

Partner organizations made concerted efforts towards delivery of capacity building events organized in all regions of the world, high-level events, ministerial meetings, project development support, reports, publications and surveys. These activities ultimately leveraged mitigation projects and programmes, funds, investments and knowledge sharing across regions supporting mostly least developed nations.

In total the NFP organized more than 20 Carbon Forums across the globe (10 in Latin America and Caribbean, 8 in Africa and 3 in Asia and Pacific) totalizing more than fifteen thousand participants and 17 countries hosting the events over the past 10 years.

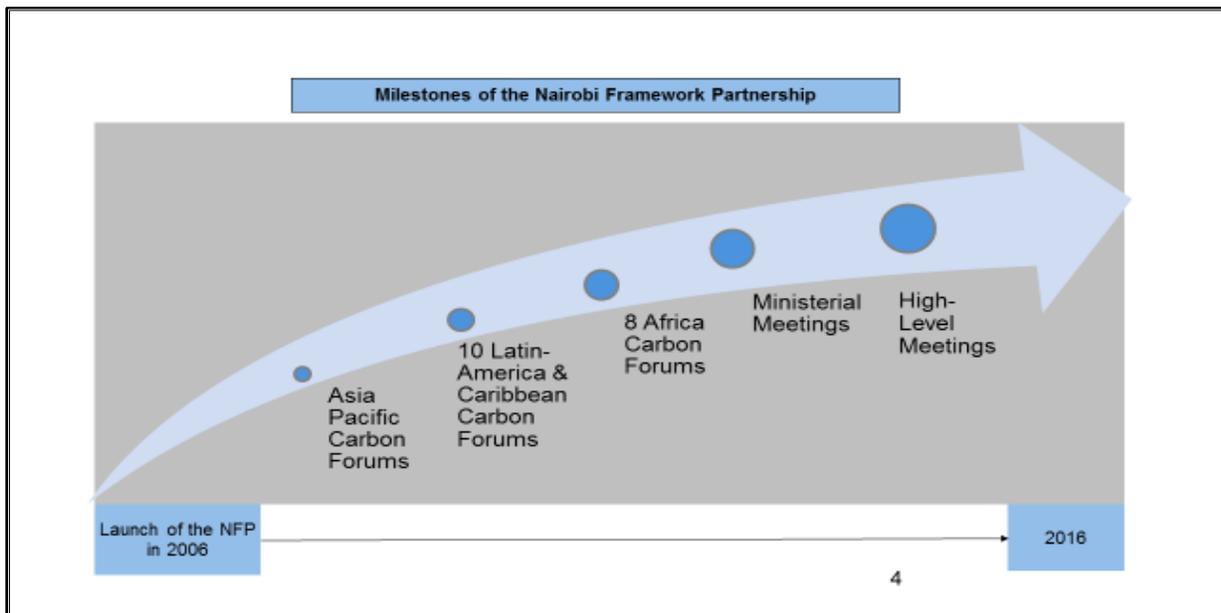


Figure 2: Main milestones of the NFP since its launch in 2006.

2. Regional Distribution

Over the past decade, the NFP has prioritized support for least developed countries (LDCs), Small Island developing States (SIDS), and sub-Saharan African countries and has also worked towards addressing the needs of other countries and regions whose representation in the CDM pipeline is low or non-existent. The NFP; through extended technical capabilities and support infrastructure boasts of a global presence:

- Global network of 130+ national focal points
- Large number of private sector entrepreneurs
- Regular global and regional forums and market places
- Regional Collaboration Centers (East & West Africa, Asia, Caribbean and Latin America) + in-country presence & support from NFP partners' local offices.

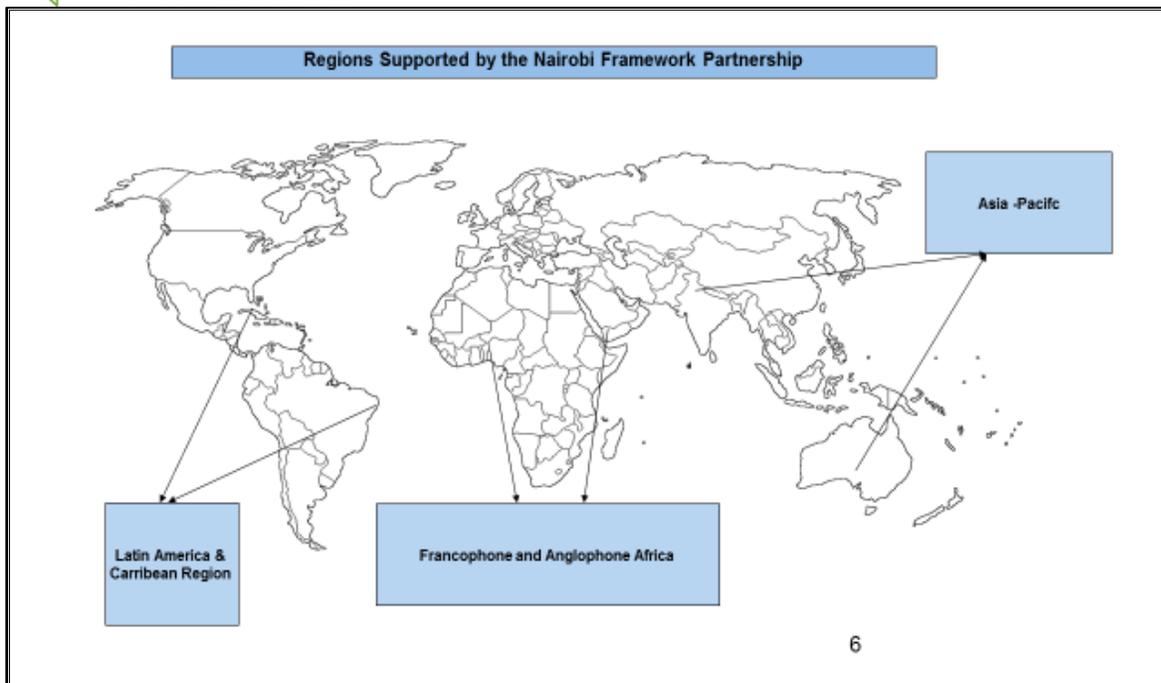


Figure 3: Regions supported by the Partnership

The NFP continue to act globally, delivering and promoting capacity-building activities across all regions, with special focus on the priority regions and least developed countries. Over the years, most activities of the NFP were concentrated in the Africa region, dedicated to promoting climate action in Africa, followed by Asia and Pacific and LAC regions.

Due to the changing dynamics in the landscape of climate change with international Paris Agreement being adopted unanimously by Parties as an effective means to limit the global warming, the NFP has also had a paradigm shift in its approach. Over the last two years, a high number of activities had a global coverage to widely support the implementation of National Determined Contributions and the Paris Agreement.

3. Main areas of work

The Nairobi Framework (NF) was initiated with the main aim of helping developing countries, especially those in sub-Saharan Africa, to improve their level of participation in the clean development mechanism (CDM). However, in light of Paris Agreement, NFP worked toward enhancing its scope with the expertise and experience gained over the years in order to promote CDM as building blocks in the Paris Agreement. The Partnership explored on means to utilize the knowledge and capacities of the past decade of CDM to support market -based approaches under the Paris Agreement, while creating enabling environment at national level for carbon markets and CDM in the context of Nationally Determined Contributions. The Partnership continues to work in close involvement with DNAs as national focal points and “anchor points” for national level activities.

Apart from the traditional activities focussed on capacity building of CDM with support to development of project activities and standardized baseline, formulation of knowledge products /training materials for

improvement in the CDM pipeline; the Partnership has carried out activities with broader outlook in order to help countries in the implementation of the National Determination Contributions. Examples include; but not limited to; survey to help countries prepare readiness implementation plans, MRV of NDC implementation, global/regional workshop to promote south-south dialogue on the implementation of NDCs, and sharing of awareness building of and funding options for NDC implementation.

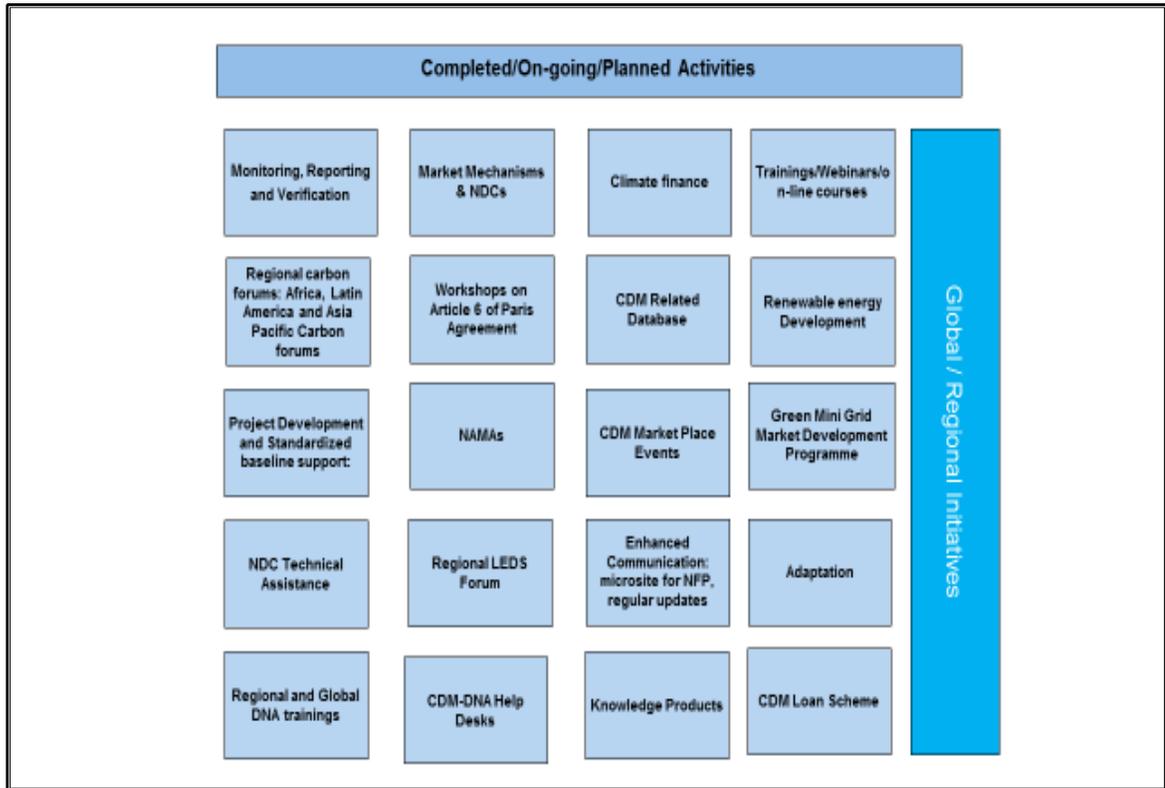


Figure 4: Overview of different areas of work of the NFP.

4. Modified approach in the scope of the Partnership:

After the adoption of the Paris Agreement in December 2015 a series of high-level discussions among partners to review its original goals and roles were initiated. The Partners felt the need to determine new priority areas more aligned with the COP21 outcomes. As a result, partners, the Terms and Reference were revised in the meeting held in January 2016 at Copenhagen.

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

5. Way Forward:

In the beginning of 2016 a survey was launched by the NFP (through the UNFCCC RCCs) to collect information on status of NDCs through designated national authorities (DNAs). The analysis and results of the survey clearly indicates that countries are in urgent need for in the development of carbon markets and economic instruments for mitigation action.

This work was the first- of- its- kind and marked the beginning of a paradigm shift in activities focussing on capacity building in CDM towards a broader framework in helping countries identify their key areas of support required in development of their economic instruments.

As a pilot phase, the NFP worked together with Designated National Authorities at each of the three regional Carbon Forums in 2016³ to identify and develop projects that build on CDM expertise and respond to countries’ needs for meeting the commitments set out in the NDCs. The projects fit under the thematic areas such as climate finance, technology transfer and capacity building for mitigation. The project proposals which received the most interest were launched at the Global DNA Forum in Marrakesh prior to the COP22⁴. The aim of this activity was to provide support in the areas where NFP has built expertise together with the DNAs over the past several years, e.g. market-based approaches and economic instruments, including the CDM.

In 2017, a new survey is being conducted by the UNFCCC Secretariat on behalf of the Nairobi Framework Partnership (NFP) in preparation for crafting the future road map of the NFP; in particular; to evaluate the barriers and enabling measures to introduce market approaches and economic instruments in countries with NDCs that have indicated the (potential) use of such measures at national or international levels. This signifies a model, where the Partnership focusses on area of work which is based on need-based and is flexible to adapt to the dynamics of the changing climate regime.

The NFP represents an outstanding example of achievements through inter-agency partnership and signifies an international platform for cooperation where support is provided through in-country assistance, capacity building initiatives, creation of knowledge products and exchange of knowledge. The NFP needs now to use the strengths and experience that have been built among partners over the past decade to support the implementation of the Paris Agreement. The roadmap for NFP should encompass activities that meet the changing needs of countries, regions and sectors.

³ Africa Carbon Forum was held in Kigali, Rwanda, from 28 to 30 June 2016; Latin America & Caribbean Carbon Forum took place in Panama from 28 to 30 September; Asia-Pacific Carbon Forum was held in Jeju Island, Republic of Korea from 5 to 7 September 2016.

⁴ <https://nfppartnership.org/projects/>