

SUMMARY

Annual Action Programme 2019 (part I) for Environment and Climate Change under the Global Public Goods and Challenges Thematic Programme, to be financed from the general budget of the Union

1. Identification

Budget heading	21.020701 Environment and Climate Change
Total cost	EU Contribution for 2019: EUR 8 100 000
Legal basis	Regulation (EC) N° 233/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 March 2014 establishing a financing instrument for development cooperation for the period 2014-2020 ¹ , and in particular Article 7 thereof.

2. Thematic background

In 2015, the 2030 United Nations (UN) Agenda for Sustainable Development was adopted, as universal framework for all countries to help eradicate poverty and achieve sustainable development by 2030. It includes an ambitious set of seventeen Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), including climate change (SDG 13). Moreover, climate action is key for the successful implementation of most of the other SDGs.

The same year, the adoption of the Paris Agreement on climate change provides a clear, shared vision and ambition towards a low-carbon and climate resilient development pathway. The Paris Agreement requires all parties to put forward their best efforts through ‘nationally determined contributions’ (NDCs) and to strengthen these efforts in the years ahead.

In May 2017, the Council adopted a new European Consensus on development, the EU's response to the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. It sets out the main principles that will guide the EU and its Member States’ approach to cooperation with developing countries over the next fifteen years, as well as a strategy for achieving the SDGs. Climate change is recognised as one of the key crosscutting issues.

The 2019 Annual Action Programme (AAP) part I sets out measures to implement the ‘environment and climate change’ strategic area of the Global Public Goods and Challenges (GPGC) thematic programme, as set out in Article 7 of the Development Cooperation Instrument (DCI)², and detailed in the Multi-annual Indicative Programme (MIP) for 2018-2020. This part I is focussing on international climate governance.

The multi-annual programme will support transformation towards inclusive low-emission climate resilient economies and societies, as well as strong international climate governance. It will complement geographical cooperation by providing support for global or regional and/or pilot approaches and actions. Its main aim is to support development of innovative

¹ OJ L 77 of 15 March 2014, p. 44.

² http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/work/procedures/legislation/legal_bases/documents/mff_heading_4_en.pdf

policy actions, promotion and scaling-up of good practices, capacity building and governance of 'global public goods'. It can cover all third countries benefiting from the DCI, the European Development Fund (EDF) and the European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP), including countries that will not benefit any longer from bilateral EU development assistance (the so-called 'graduated countries') but with a focus on Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and Small Island Developing States (SIDS).

The present part I of 'environment and climate change' component of the GPGC programme will cover important elements related to international climate governance, in particular in relation to the climate negotiations under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

3. Summary of the Annual Action Programme (part I): Identified actions

The part I of the Annual Action programme under the key area 'environment and climate change' of the GPGC will consist of one action.

This Action Document foresees a small number of well-selected priority actions for the implementation of the 2015 Paris Agreement and the 2018 Katowice package, in the context of supporting developing countries, which are particularly affected by climate change. It foresees the following actions:

<i>(i) Support to the international climate negotiations, including enhancing the participation of developing countries in the UNFCCC process:</i>	<i>EUR 4 600 000</i>
<i>(ii) Support to Emissions Modelling in Developing Countries:</i>	<i>EUR 2 100 000</i>
<i>(iii) Support to the Africa Adaptation Initiative:</i>	<i>EUR 1 000 000</i>
<i>(iv) Dialogue between developed and developing countries under the OECD Climate Change Expert Group:</i>	<i>EUR 200 000</i>
<i>(v) Cooperation with China on Vehicle Emission Standards:</i>	<i>EUR 200 000</i>

4. Past EU assistance and lessons learnt

According to the NDC Partnership, even though it is still early after adoption of the Paris Agreement, ambitious developing countries are already finding unique ways of mainstreaming climate across policy, budgets and investment plans. Although developing countries are at different stages of implementation, the Paris Agreement generally marks an important milestone along their climate action trajectory.

Furthermore, in the different climate policy areas covered by this action fiche, the following lessons can be drawn:

- UNFCCC: evidence exists that previous cooperation with partners such as the Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS, with which the EU shares many objectives) contributed to laying the groundwork for the success of the Paris Agreement, and for maintaining the momentum in subsequent negotiation sessions. Providing support to the COP Presidencies helps to deliver successful outcomes in the UNFCCC process. Support to developing countries participation is also highly appreciated by Parties.

- Support to Emissions Modelling: similar support has been provided in the past and proved effective and responding to critical needs. The positive experience justifies the repetition of such support to developing countries in view of the requests to update their NDCs.
- OECD: the support for the Climate Change Expert Group (CCXG) in 2016-2018 has demonstrated that a continued modest EU funding for this body is a cost-efficient option to enhance high-quality North-South discussions on relevant international climate policy issues.

5. Communication and visibility

Communication and visibility measures will be elaborated before the start of the activities, to be implemented by the relevant implementing partners. The Communication and Visibility Manual for European Union External Action will be the base for the Communication and Visibility Plan of the Action and the appropriate contractual obligations.

Cost and financing

Proposed 2019 Annual Action Programme part I.

Annex	Flagship initiative	Action's Title	EU contribution
1.		International Climate Governance	8 100 000

The Committee is invited to give its opinion on the attached 2019 Annual Action Programme Part I implementing the strategic area of Environment and Climate Change under the Global Public Goods and Challenges Thematic Programme.



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THIS ACTION IS FUNDED BY THE EUROPEAN UNION

ANNEX

on the Annual Action Programme 2019 (part I) for Environment and Climate Change under the Global Public Goods and Challenges Thematic Programme, to be financed from the general budget of the Union

Action Document for International Climate Governance

<u>ANNUAL PROGRAMME</u>		
This document constitutes the annual work programme in the sense of Article 110(2) of the Financial Regulation and action programme/measure in the sense of Articles 2 and 3 of Regulation N° 236/2014.		
1. Title/basic act/ CRIS number	International Climate Governance CRIS number: financed under Development Cooperation Instrument	
2. Zone benefiting from the action/location	The action shall be carried out at the following location: DCI worldwide	
3. Programming document	GPGC Multiannual Indicative Programme (DCI Instrument 2014-2020)	
4. SDGs	Main SDG: SDG 13: Climate Action Other significant SDG on the basis of section 4.4: SDG Target 16.8: Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance	
5. Sector of intervention/ thematic area	Environmental Sustainability / Climate change	DEV. Assistance: YES
6. Amounts concerned	Total estimated cost:	EUR 8 100 000
	Total amount of EU budget contribution:	EUR 8 100 000
7. Aid modalities and implementation modalities	Project Modality Direct management – call for tender Indirect management with UNFCCC Secretariat, UNDP and OECD Administrative Arrangement with JRC	
8 a) DAC code(s)	41010 – Environmental policy and administrative management	
b) Main	- Main Delivery Channel: 10000 Public Sector Institutions	

Delivery Channel				
9. Markers (from CRIS DAC form)	General policy objective	Not targeted	Significant objective	Principal objective
	Participation development/good governance	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Aid to environment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Gender equality and women's and girl's empowerment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Trade development	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Reproductive, maternal, new-born and child health	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	RIO Convention markers	Not targeted	Significant objective	Principal objective
	Biological diversity	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Combat desertification	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Climate change mitigation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Climate change adaptation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
10. Global Public Goods and Challenges (GPGC) thematic flagships	Climate governance			

SUMMARY

This Action Document foresees a small number of well-selected priority actions for the implementation of the 2015 Paris Agreement and the 2018 Katowice package, in the context of supporting developing countries, which are particularly affected by climate change. It foresees the following actions:

- (i) *Support to the international climate negotiations, including enhancing the participation of developing countries in the UNFCCC process:* EUR 4 600 000
- (ii) *Support to Emissions Modelling in Developing Countries:* EUR 2 100 000
- (iii) *Support to the Africa Adaptation Initiative:* EUR 1 000 000
- (iv) *Dialogue between developed and developing countries under the OECD Climate Change Expert Group:* EUR 200 000
- (v) *Cooperation with China on Vehicle Emission Standards:* EUR 200 000

1. CONTEXT ANALYSIS

1.1 Context Description

As UN Secretary General António Guterres stated in September 2018 “climate change is the defining issue of our time – and we are at a defining moment”.¹ As the major new

¹ <https://www.un.org/sg/en/content/sg/speeches/2018-09-26/remarks-high-level-event-climate-change>

development in international climate policy in 2018, the 24th Conference of Parties (COP) of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), held 2-15 December 2018 in Katowice, Poland, adopted a rulebook to make the 2015 Paris Agreement on climate change work in practice across the world. The completion of the rulebook was the EU's top objective in these COP24 negotiations.

The rulebook enables the Parties to the Paris Agreement to implement, track and progressively enhance their contributions to tackling climate change, in order to meet the Agreement's long-term goals, which are of particular relevance for developing countries. The Paris Agreement sets out a global action plan to put the world on track to avoid dangerous climate change by limiting global warming to well below 2°C and pursuing efforts to limit it to 1.5°C. On this basis, the rulebook contains detailed rules and guidelines covering key areas of the Paris Agreement, including transparency, finance, mitigation and adaptation. With the Paris Agreement and its Katowice rulebook now in place, the focus of international climate cooperation shall shift decisively towards implementation. There is no time to waste, as climatological trends² and ever-strengthening scientific evidence³ impressively demonstrate.

In general, climate cooperation between the EU and its partners in developing countries aims to strengthen their involvement in major international climate policy arenas, notably UNFCCC, and to support their climate governance efforts to embark on low GHG emissions and climate-resilient pathways. Under the GPGC annual programme 2019, a number of priority actions for EU climate governance cooperation with and support for developing countries have been identified. They will be presented in the rest of this document. These activities are:

(i) Support to the international climate negotiations, including enhancing the participation of developing countries in the UNFCCC process:	EUR 4 600 000
(ii) Support to Emissions Modelling in Developing Countries:	EUR 2 100 000
(iii) Support to the Africa Adaptation Initiative:	EUR 1 000 000
(iv) Dialogue between developed and developing countries under the OECD Climate Change Expert Group:	EUR 200 000
(v) Cooperation with China on Vehicle Emission Standards:	EUR 200 000

1.2 Policy Framework (Global, EU)

The 1992 UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, the 2015 Paris Agreement (PA), and its 2018 Katowice rulebook form the main international policy framework

On the national level, climate policy can be structured along medium-term Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) to the Paris Agreement, and long-term low greenhouse gas emission development strategies (LTS), which countries have to communicate to the

² The 20 warmest years on record have been in the past 22 years, with the top four in the past four years, according to the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), <https://public.wmo.int/en/media/press-release/wmo-climate-statement-past-4-years-warmest-record>

³ <https://www.ipcc.ch/sr15/>

UNFCCC Secretariat until 2020. As of March 2019, 182 Parties to UNFCCC have submitted their NDCs⁴, while ten have submitted their LTS⁵.

The EU has submitted its NDC⁶ on 6 March 2015. Its core content is drawn from the EU 2030 climate and energy package, which foresees a reduction of EU greenhouse gas (GHG) emission reductions of at least 40% from 1990 to 2030. In terms of long-term strategy, the European Commission has presented its proposal for a climate neutral European economy by 2050 on 28 November 2018⁷.

Regarding its cooperation and development policy framework, the EU is guided by its 2017 New European Consensus on Development, especially its chapter ‘Planet - Protecting the environment, managing natural resources and tackling climate change’. On a global level, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development form the main general framework.

1.3 Public Policy Analysis of the partner country/region:

N/A (global action)

1.4 Problem analysis/priority areas for support

The activities planned under this Action Document (AD) are anchored in related but distinct climate policy contexts. Below a short problem analysis for the issues covered in this AD:

(i) Support to the international climate negotiations, including enhancing the participation of developing countries in the UNFCCC process:

This is the largest action area under this document. It indicatively includes support for the organisation of a preparatory pre-Conference of Parties (COP) by Costa Rica, and support for the Chilean presidency of COP 25, scheduled for 2-13 December 2019 in Chile, with a special emphasis on facilitating the participation of developing countries in these two events. The organisation of COPs rotates every year among five regional groups. For COP25, it is the turn of the Group of Latin American and Caribbean Countries (GRULAC) to act as host. At the end of COP24, it was decided to hold the COP in Chile. The COP is traditionally preceded by a pre-COP to prepare for the conference in a ministerial setting. The pre-COP is traditionally organised by the incoming presidency of the COP, but will this time be held in Costa Rica, to underline the regional Latin America dimension of the forth-coming COP. The action will also support activities of the UNFCCC Secretariat, with a special focus on vulnerable countries empowerment, including in the context of the global UNFCCC Action Agenda. The action foresees EU support for the UNFCCC Trust Fund for Participation in the Convention and the UNFCCC Trust Fund for Supplementary Activities. The first trust fund supports participation of eligible representatives from developing country Parties in the COP and its subsidiary bodies. The second receives funding given by Parties in addition to their

⁴ <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/ndcstaging/Pages/Home.aspx>

⁵ <https://unfccc.int/process/the-paris-agreement/long-term-strategies>

⁶ <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/ndcstaging/PublishedDocuments/European%20Union%20First/LV-03-06-EU%20INDC.pdf> As the EU submission to the UNFCCC Secretariat happened before the adoption of the Paris Agreement, the document was labelled INDC, Intended Nationally Determined Contribution.

⁷ https://ec.europa.eu/clima/sites/clima/files/docs/pages/com_2018_733_en.pdf

contributions to the core budget and supports public awareness activities, capacity building, inter-sessional workshops and other activities related to UNFCCC. The action could also support other informal meetings related to COP25 and the UNFCCC process.

(ii) Support to Emissions Modelling in Developing Countries:

To fully participate in the international climate regime under the Paris Agreement and its NDCs, it is crucial that developing countries incorporate climate change mitigation and adaptation into sustainable development planning. The PA calls for long-term low-emission development strategies and renewed/up-dated NDCs from both developed and developing countries to be submitted to the UNFCCC Secretary by 2020. Countries will then face the challenge of implementing these pledges through domestic policies and measures. Building in-country emissions modelling capacities in the energy-economy-environment area is a key part of this. It improves technical capacity within partner countries and gains them access to an international community of practitioners. This will inform national policy makers when it comes to designing and implementing future NDCs and underlying policies in light of national priorities and the global objectives of the Paris Agreement. Past EU-financed projects (COMMIT⁸, MILES⁹ and CLIMACAP¹⁰) have had a number of benefits already. Most countries submitted their first NDCs in 2015. Most of these NDCs set targets to reduce emissions by 2030, and all of them represented a new experience for the countries concerned. Therefore, countries need to implement their first NDCs while preparing the second and subsequent NDCs, guided also by national long-term strategies. This requires the development of national climate policies in more than 190 countries, many of whom currently have limited domestic capacities for the type of evidence-based policymaking that modelling capacity can enable. This in turn implies much closer linkages between the energy sector, the circular economy, biodiversity loss and agriculture & land use, and how this interlinks both in developed and developing countries.

(iii) Support to the Africa Adaptation Initiative:

Africa is heavily affected by climate change impacts. Climate change exacerbates existing challenges such as food security, health, biodiversity loss, livelihood opportunities, human mobility and security: it is a risk for the achievements made towards sustainable development so far. Africa is a key partner for the EU in fostering ambitious climate action and effective implementation of the Paris Agreement. The Africa Adaptation Initiative (AAI) was created in 2015 and became operational in 2017. AAI aims to become a convener, coordinator, facilitator, catalyser and advocate for enhanced adaptation action in Africa. It will play a facilitative role in enhancing adaptation action through partnerships with relevant institutions and organisations to scale up and replicate ongoing initiatives and develop proposals for new initiatives, facilitate access to resources, and actions to support their efforts to adapt and address loss and damage. The African Union recently (session on climate finance on 19.2.2019) confirmed its renewed commitment to AAI and called on developed countries to step up their support for adaptation in vulnerable African countries. The planned EU support to the AAI will be a demonstration of our positive and supportive attitude towards African engagement for climate action, and a recognition of the specific challenges that African

⁸ <https://themasites.pbl.nl/commit/project-partners>

⁹ <https://www.iddri.org/en/project/modelling-and-informing-low-emission-strategies>

¹⁰ A project focussed on building modelling capacity in Latin America. Overview available in the brochure *Experiences of the European Union Regional Development Cooperation on climate change, renewable energies and water*. https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/sites/devco/files/climate-change-brochure_en.pdf

countries face to address climate change. In addition to contributing to enhancing the resilience of African countries, this could also be beneficial in terms of relations with relevant counterparts, in particular at UNFCCC level. Providing support to an Africa-owned initiative is also very much in line with the new EU-Africa partnership.

(iv) OECD Climate Change Expert Group:

The OECD Climate Change Expert Group (CCXG) brings together representatives from developing and developed countries for dialogue and enhanced understanding of politically important issues in the international climate change area. OECD and the International Energy Agency (IEA) provide the secretariat. CCXG holds twice a year Global Forum events that gather a broad range of stakeholders, from negotiators and practitioners to experts from research organisations, private sector, policy makers, civil society and other relevant institutions. The group undertakes impartial analysis of various climate change issues and writes papers in consultation with a wide range of countries and experts. CCXG is supporting governments as they work on implementing the Paris Agreement and enhancing action on climate change before and after 2020. In 2018, the CCXG supported COP24 work related to the Paris Rulebook negotiations. The following areas were covered: The transparency framework for mitigation, adaptation and support; Accounting for nationally determined contributions; Linkages between Paris Agreement Articles 4, 6 and 13 related to tracking progress towards NDCs; “cycles” of mitigation contributions; scaling up and replicating climate finance; measurement, reporting and verification (MRV) of mitigation actions and support; national emissions baselines. Now with the Paris Rulebook adopted, CCXG will continue supporting dialogue on technical issues in the international climate change negotiations. Moreover, CCXG will support the interpretation of the rules agreed in Katowice. It will enhance dialogue to support a real transformation of the economy with climate action and will explore synergies with the different OECD climate activities developed in the different OECD directorates.

(v) Cooperation on Vehicle Emission Standards:

For global zero- and low-emission transportation policy, China is a key player, as the largest market for new light-duty and heavy-duty vehicles. The industrial development and the associated increase in passenger and freight traffic over the past decades have caused air-quality issues and the country has become the largest emitter of GHG emissions. China’s policy makers are responding vigorously. The latest national vehicle emissions regulations are putting a strong focus on promoting the development and uptake of “new energy” vehicles. During the EU-China Summit 2018, a Joint Statement on Climate Change and Clean Energy was adopted, stressing that low-emission transport is a key component of the necessary broader shift towards low GHG emission societies and economies and agreeing on the launch of expert dialogues on fuel economy and CO₂ emission standards for light- and heavy-duty vehicles. Over the past years, the EU and China have already started a dialogue in this sector, covering both fuel efficiency and pollutant emission control. Keeping emissions standards and testing methodologies as much as possible aligned is increasingly important, to minimise trade barriers and facilitate adoption of new technologies at global level. With the new post-2020 CO₂ emission standards for light- and heavy-duty vehicles recently agreed in the EU and new standards under preparation in China, this is the right time to enhance the mutual exchanges on the preparation, content and implementation of those policies.

2. RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS

Risks	Risk level	Mitigation measures
Funding of UNFCCC core budget instead of activities for developing countries' representatives.	L	Donor coordination through participation of EC representatives in the UNFCCC working group on the UNFCCC Secretariat's budget.
Organisational problems in Costa Rica and Chile concerning the pre-COP and COP conferences.	L	Extensive technical assistance by the international community; comparatively high local technical capacities as compared to previous UNFCCC COPs hosts
Overlaps with similar European Commission financing from previous years.		Exact definition of work packages by the European Commission
Assumptions: Further willingness by most Parties to UNFCCC (including both developing and developed countries) to implement climate actions and upscale ambition under the international UNFCCC climate change regime. Inability of 'spoilers' to derail this positive dynamic.		

Risks	Risk level	Mitigating measures
i) For the emissions modelling project, partner governments pay little attention to EU-supported modelling efforts in their own country.	M	Findings should aim to inform policymakers as well as other domestic and international stakeholders. Dissemination activities will be part of the terms of the reference. In the ideal case, project findings are welcomed by the respective government. However, success of the project does not depend on this. Building capacity is about ensuring there is in-country technical expertise beyond the lifetime of the project (and the term of office of a government).
ii) In-country modelling capacity is not maintained (e.g. modellers focus on other issues or change jobs).	M	The project will enhance partner country institutes' links with the international modelling community. This should lead to further opportunities to develop and maintain this capacity (e.g. supplying expertise to other donors/clients, participating in future multi-country scientific projects).
iii) Partners do not have sufficient capacity to undertake modelling work within the project.	L	This will be part of the selection criteria in the foreseen call for tender. The consortium should include partners with a strong track record in modelling emissions and informing policymakers, some partners with less capacity in this area, and a clear plan for capacity improvement.

Assumptions: Greenhouse gas emissions modelling is a necessary key ingredient of reinforced national climate ambition in the UNFCCC Paris Agreement context.

Risks	Risk level	Mitigating measures
AAI does not receive sufficient political support from a critical mass of African States.	L	Despite still being relatively new, the initiative has become widely known in short time. There is political backing from African governments and willingness to engage with the initiative from a number of international organisations/initiatives (UNFCCC, Global Commission on Adaptation,...).
AAI activities overlap with other existing EU cooperation and support initiatives	H	Indeed some of the flagship actions planned by AAI cover sectors where the EU is already involved (such as climate services). Existing initiatives (such as the Global and Africa Adaptation Network) carry out similar tasks in terms of leveraging good practices and fostering networking at various level for enhanced adaptation. In dialogues with the AAI, the EU will strive to make sure that the planned financial

		contribution from the EU supports the AAI's competitive advantages, such as mobilising the highest level of governments.
Assumption: Climate change remains a priority challenge for Africa and a key objective of Africa-EU cooperation		
Risks	Risk level	Mitigating measures
OECD CCXG : Low EU visibility in Climate Change Expert Group, CCXG Overlaps with similar European Commission financing from previous years.	L	CCXG mentions the EU as donor in all policy papers; EU holds regular meetings with the CCXG secretariat to ensure proper alignment. Exact definition of work packages by the European Commission
Assumption: There is a need for an international North-South expert exchange forum on climate change negotiation and policy issues in the framework of the OECD.		
Risks	Risk level	Mitigating measures
The EU-China Cooperation on Vehicle Emission Standards can be seen as a bilateral initiative, without much relevance for developing countries	M	Recognition in project documents and other relevant communication that the transport sector is a major greenhouse gas emitter, and that EU-China climate action in this sector can profit developing countries both directly (limiting emissions) and indirectly (eventual global spreading of low carbon technologies developed and/or applied by the EU and China).
Assumption:		

3. LESSONS LEARNT AND COMPLEMENTARITY

3.1 Lessons learnt

(i) Support to the international climate negotiations, including enhancing the participation of developing countries in the UNFCCC process:

Providing support to the UNFCCC COP Presidencies helps to ensure that the experience and the services of the UNFCCC Secretariat in Bonn/Germany are in line with the political objectives set out by the COP Presidency, which in turns helps to deliver successful outcomes in the UNFCCC process. The support provided under the previous action helped UNFCCC in organising an additional negotiation session in Bangkok in September 2018 and ensuring developing countries' participation at COP24 in December 2018, hereby contributing to the successful adoption of the Katowice rulebook at that conference.

(ii) Support to Emissions Modelling in Developing Countries:

Several lessons have been learned from previous EU-financed emissions modelling projects (see links to the websites of the relevant projects in chapter 1.4(ii)). These include:

- The importance of peer-to-peer learning, allowing developed and developing country experts and institutes to learn from each other (e.g. through joint work, capacity-building workshops and modeller exchanges) in order to improve both national and global modelling insights and enhance the diversity of the global modelling community.
- The importance of selecting developing country modelling teams with the best analytical track-record in order to build teams with the best chance of informing in-country policies and contributing to relevant publications such as IPCC reports.

- Once good capacities are established, the capacity can be developed in future projects. The best example is the Latin-America-focussed CLIMA-CAP project, whose partners are now transferring their expertise to other countries in the Latin America region through projects supported by other donors (Inter-American Development Bank in this case).
- Need to strike a balance between establishing a purely technical capacity-building project (acting mostly on a non-political expert level) and ensuring good dissemination of its findings and outputs to policymakers.

(iii) Support to the Africa Adaptation Initiative:

Negotiations on climate change, and in particular on COP21 in Paris 2015, have demonstrated the importance of North-South alliances and partnerships for ambitious EU objectives (for example see the vital role of the High Ambition Coalition for reaching the Paris Agreement). The envisaged support for the Africa Adaptation Initiative is a further effort in this direction: it signals solidarity with the African commitment to addressing climate change, promotes cooperation between EU action and AAI's priorities, and fosters dialogue on climate change adaptation. Moreover, EU work on adaptation in the Union and internationally has shown the relevance of sharing lessons and working on adaptation at macro/cross border level. While it is true that climate change impacts are often context specific and adaptation has a strong local component, it is also true that climate change do not see borders, and that ineffective adaptation of one country can be harmful for its neighbours. A strong coordinated approach on adaptation in Africa, such as the one the AAI is aiming at, can add value to what African countries, regions and cities are already doing for their resilience to climate change impacts.

(iv) OECD CCXG:

Support for CCXG since 2012 has demonstrated that a continued modest EU funding for this body is a cost-efficient way of facilitating high-quality North-South discussions on relevant international climate policy issues. Now that the Paris Rulebook has been adopted, the CCXG can play an important role for the implementation of the Paris Agreement as a trusted channel for discussions between developed and developing countries.

(v) Cooperation on Vehicle Emission Standards:

JRC and the Chinese Vehicle Emissions Control Centre (VECC, a research institute providing scientific and technical support to the Ministry of Ecology and Environment) signed a Collaboration Research Arrangement in June 2016 to share their expertise in the field of transport emissions control and impact on air quality. This Arrangement foresees the organisation of a yearly international workshop, to be jointly organised and hosted alternatively in China and EU. A first workshop was hosted by the Chinese authorities in Beijing in March 2017, focusing on existing standards on motor vehicles emission control. In June 2018, a second workshop was organised in Brussels, addressing regulatory on-road emissions testing in general and the new Real Driving Emission (RDE) test procedure in particular. A third workshop is planned for October 2019 in Xi'an. While the focus of that event would be mostly on air pollutant emissions, it would create an excellent opportunity to organise a complementary session bringing together Chinese and EU experts on CO₂ emissions regulations, testing and modelling.

3.2 Complementarity, synergy and donor coordination

Support for the participation of developing countries in the UNFCCC process is coordinated with other donors in the respective UNFCCC bodies, as well as at UNFCCC COPs during

which the UNFCCC Secretariat's budget is decided. The EU has been in touch with other donors and there is a general understanding on the range of support that is expected from each of the donors.

GPGC support on emissions modelling is coordinated with related activity by other donors. While several initiatives exist to support country preparation of NDCs and long-term strategies (e.g. regional dialogues on NDCs supported by UNDP, assistance on long-term strategies by 2050 Pathways Platform, etc.) few have a strong modelling component. Emissions modelling projects with a global perspective (e.g. those supported by EU research and innovation funds) typically have no requirement to include participation from developing countries. On the other hand, a number of projects exist with the aim of enhancing national or regional emissions modelling capacities in developing countries¹¹. GPGC support on emissions modelling aims to have both a national and global component since: i) the Paris mitigation goals are global, therefore national low emission scenarios are only plausible in the context of global action; ii) fostering links between developing country institutes and the broader modelling community is key to supporting both the long-term capacity of the developing country institutes (including their ability to participate in projects supported from various sources), and key to enhancing their ability to influence policymakers.

On the African Adaptation Initiative, there are many EU initiatives that support adaptation efforts in Africa. A flagship initiative in this sphere is the Global Climate Change Alliance + (GCCA+) with a budget of over EUR 700 million for budget periods 2007-2020. In Sub-Saharan Africa, circa 20 country programmes have been financed so far, plus regional programmes. Support to adaptation and disaster risk reduction is also provided through the World Bank-run Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR) supported by the EU, with approx. EUR 100 million over the years. A similar order of magnitude went into Earth Observation (Copernicus) and Weather Services for Africa. Finally, the Covenant of Mayors for Sub-Saharan Africa supports climate action at city level. Beyond targeted thematic support, adaptation is mainstreamed in programmes funded under the geographic envelopes. The AAI foresees to promote action under four flagships on topics such as climate services, early warning systems, knowledge management for adaptation, and risk financing. AAI will therefore be encouraged to coordinate and cooperate with existing relevant EU funded programmes.

In OECD CCXG, the European Commission acts as a donor in coordination with 23 EU Member States. Coordination happens through the relevant EU expert and working groups. Other donors such as Australia, New Zealand and Switzerland also regularly contribute to the OECD, and are in contact with the EU.

On cooperation with China on vehicle standards, this is a relative new topic so there are no established coordination forums yet. However, some international exchange already happens through the UNEP-led Climate and Clean Air Coalition, co-financed by the EU through previous GPGC annual programmes. Furthermore, China, as the EU, is a Contracting Party to the 1998 Agreement under the auspices of the UNECE concerning the establishing of United Nations Global Technical Regulations (GTRs) for wheeled vehicles, and their equipment and parts. The aim of these GTRs is i.e. to decrease environmental pollution and consumption of energy of vehicles and related components and equipment.

¹¹ For example DDPP Latin America <https://www.iadb.org/en/project/RG-T3028> & LEDS-Africa <http://www.africaleds.org/index.php/medias/resources/item/55-the-africa-low-emission-development-strategies-africa-leds-project-brochure>

Overall donor coordination will also be facilitated through the international NDC Partnership, in which the EU is a member.

4. DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTION

4.1 Overall objective, specific objective(s), expected outputs and indicative activities

The EU and developing countries share strategic interests linked to managing climate risks and the successful implementation of the Paris Agreement and the SDGs. The proposed climate governance programme will contribute to effective international pursuing the following objectives and results:

Overall objective:

The overall objective of the proposed project is the mitigation of climate change and the adaptation to its consequences.

Specific objectives:

The intended specific objective is effective and efficient participation of developing countries in international and bilateral climate-relevant processes and policy dialogues. This changes induced by the Action will manifest themselves both quantitatively (participation of developing countries' representatives in UNFCCC meetings) and qualitatively (UNFCCC decisions that reflect the priority needs of developing countries in terms of mitigation, adaptation and means of implementation). The specific objective is further specified through the indicative outputs and activities listed below.

Outputs:

The outputs of the financing under this Action Fiche are:

- Enhanced participation of developing countries in the UNFCCC process
- Capacities of developing countries to model greenhouse-gas emissions are built and strengthened
- Enhanced capacity of African stakeholders in AAI to coordinate and accelerate this initiative.
- Enhanced understanding and dialogue of politically important technical issues in the international climate change negotiations
- Enhanced co-operation between the EU and China on road transport CO₂ emission policy, with a particular focus on the role of zero- and low-emission technologies, emission testing and the use of modelling and simulation tools

Activities:

To achieve its objectives, the programme will support a number of targeted policy interventions within UNFCCC or in linked policy arenas. In particular, the programme foresees activities in five areas:

(i) Support to the international climate negotiations, including enhancing the participation of developing countries in the UNFCCC process:

This activity indicatively includes a contribution to the Trust Fund for Participation in the Convention process and the Trust Fund on Supplementary Activities, in order to allow the ambitious participation of developing countries in the UNFCCC negotiation process meetings and its Subsidiary Bodies. This is aimed to contribute to a successful implementation of the Paris agreement by developing countries as well as a contribution to support the activities of

the UNFCCC Secretariat especially where it is relevant for developing countries. The support will be delivered through the UNFCCC Secretariat, but could also be managed by UNDP in the unlikely case that no agreement with the Secretariat is reached. Additionally, a contribution towards the UNFCCC or alternatively UNDP is planned with the purpose to support the outgoing Polish presidencies until and at COP 25 as well as support to the Chilean and Costa Rican government in the organisation of the pre-COP and COP, including side-events relevant for developing countries in general and Latin American Parties to UNFCCC in particular. This could include a contribution towards logistics costs or travel arrangements of developing countries to informal meetings, or logistic costs that have not already been covered by other sources. Should support for COP25 and pre-COP become available from other EU funds, the entirety funds in this activity area may be allocated to the mentioned two Trust Funds and other UNFCCC activities with special relevance for developing countries.

(ii) Support to Emissions Modelling in Developing Countries:

The indicative project milestones include:

- Kick-off meeting, distributing work into 4-5 work packages with plans for specific components to enhance the capacities of developing country participants (e.g. twinning, exchanges);
- Technical workshops (typically two per year) to check progress;
- Policy workshops (tentatively two within the lifespan of the project) bringing together policymakers and analysts from EU and relevant partner countries to showcase and promote evidence-based national climate action;
- Publication of knowledge products, in particular in advance of major international negotiations and the major 2023 UNFCCC Global Stocktake exercise.

The indicative consortium composition is as follows:

Participants will be a consortium including developed and developing country institutes (at least from five developing countries). At least one participant will have global emissions modelling expertise. Developing country partners should include institutes from large-emitting emerging economies.

(iii) Support to the Africa Adaptation Initiative:

The EU support for AAI will indicatively be managed by UNDP, which has backed the initiative since its beginning. It is planned to allocate EU support to two strands of AAI work, which are relevant in the context of UNFCCC but also of the AU-EU High Level Policy Dialogue on Research and Innovation:

- State of the Adaptation in Africa Report: This initiative has already produced a first report in 2018 assessing the progress made in Africa when it comes to climate change adaptation and the areas where further work is needed. AAI plans to issue such a report on a yearly basis. Our support would strengthen AAI in managing the process, empower African researchers to engage in the report, and deliver an output of good quality to inform climate change processes nationally, regionally and continent-wide.

- Risk financing tools: One of the AAI objectives is to increase access to funding to enable the implementation of adaptation actions and limit the costs of climate change impacts. One of the AAI flagship action promotes the understanding and the use of insurance, risk transfer, risk sharing and pooling mechanisms as tools for offsetting the economic impacts associated with extreme events and in encouraging preventive actions. The planned EU support would

strengthen the engagement of AAI on these topics and in raising awareness on the potential of risk financing for climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction.

(iv) OECD Climate Change Expert Group:

The intended support will contribute to main CCXG activities such as the organisation of two global forums per year and the drafting of four to six policy and strategic papers on international climate policy issues, in close coordination with other donors. Technical expert papers are being agreed after the Global Forum discussions, during the CCXG meeting between the donor members. The papers are then prepared and released before the next session of the Global Forum.

(v) Cooperation on Vehicle Emission Standards:

The activity would consist of a workshop with Chinese and EU experts on road transport CO₂ emission policy, with the aim of exchanging views and practices regarding agreed or planned vehicle emission standards, with a particular focus on the role of zero- and low-emission technologies, emission testing and the use of modelling and simulation tools for policy preparation and implementation.

This workshop would take place in October 2019, back-to-back with the third EU/China workshop on motor vehicle emission standards in Xi'an.

The agenda of the workshop would cover i.e. the following topics:

- EU legislation setting post-2020 CO₂ emission standards for both light- and heavy-duty vehicles;
- Chinese legislation in this area;
- modelling approaches and tools used to prepare/support EU road transport CO₂ emission policy: DIONE, CO2MPAS, VECTO, etc.;
- Chinese policy tools.

Furthermore, building on the outcome of this workshop, the JRC will endeavour to enhance cooperation with China on vehicle CO₂ emission standards in 2020-21, i.a. in direct expert contacts, seminars and publications, which can also be supported through this action.

4.2 Intervention Logic

The intervention logic of this programme - Climate Governance Sub-Delegation to DG CLIMA 2019 – is that in a small number of selected climate policy fields the enhanced participation of developing countries' representatives can lead to improved outcomes (specific objective) and impacts (overall objective).

In the largest activity (Support to the international climate negotiations), financial support to developing countries is vital to keep the UNFCCC on track, in view of implementing the 1992 UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, its 2015 Paris Agreement, using its 2018 Katowice rulebook. UNFCCC negotiations have reached a level of sophistication that makes it practically impossible for many developing countries, especially LDCs and SIDS, to fully participate in the different works-streams and work programmes without external support. Each year, under UNFCCC there is a two weeks 'technical' negotiations round in Bonn (UNFCCC headquarter) in May/June, and a two-weeks Conference of Party at varying locations in November/December. The work is divided into 10-15 work-streams (mitigation and adaptation, climate finance, transparency, civil society action, etc.) and many more sub-work-streams that all request additional meetings during the year. This requires a financial,

technical and logistical effort for which external assistance is required in many cases. The challenges are much greater still when developing countries organise a COP or pre-COP. Only a satisfying participation, both quantitatively and qualitatively, of developing countries in this complex architecture of UNFCCC negotiations gives the process political legitimacy and enables developing countries to implement decisions once adopted.

A similar intervention logic applies to the other processes to be supported under this Action Document (emissions modelling, OECD CCXG, Africa Adaptation Initiative, OECD CCXG expert group). The foreseen EU-China cooperation on vehicle emissions standards is an exception, in the sense that it is the only bilateral process to be supported under the programme. To be mentioned that under the 1992 UNFCCC Convention, China is treated as a developing country. It is the source of around a quarter of global greenhouse gas emissions. Limiting emissions from the Chinese transport sector would have a positive effect also on other countries, especially the most vulnerable.

4.3 Mainstreaming

The foreseen activities under this project will contribute to the 20% climate finance mainstreaming target of the current EU multiannual budget (MFF). Additionally, the project is targeting climate change mitigation and adaptation. Aid to environment is a clear implicit goal. Biodiversity will be addressed by progressively integrating its aspects into modelling and adaptation work. Gender equality is a factor in UNFCCC support, insofar as the participation of women in UNFCCC bodies and meetings shall be enhanced. Good governance is an intended development co-benefit, as the full participation of developing countries in UNFCCC and related climate change processes adds to their capability to prepare and implement state of the art national climate policies. Flight emissions will be compensated under this project wherever feasible.

4.4 Contribution to SDGs

The project fully contributes to SDG 13, climate action, while there will be co-benefits for other sustainable development goals and targets, including SDG target 16.8: Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance.

5. IMPLEMENTATION

5.1 Financing agreement

In order to implement this action, it is not foreseen to conclude a financing agreement with partner countries.

5.2 Indicative implementation period

The indicative operational implementation period of this action, during which the activities described in Section 4 will be carried out and the corresponding contracts and agreements implemented, is **72 months** from the date of the adoption by the Commission of this Financing Decision. Extensions of the implementation period may be agreed by the Commission's responsible authorising officer by amending this Decision and the relevant contracts and agreements.

5.3 Implementation modalities

The Commission will ensure that the EU appropriate rules and procedures for providing financing to third parties are respected, including review procedures, where appropriate, and compliance of the action with EU restrictive measures¹².

5.3.1 Indirect management with an international organisation

A part of this action may be implemented in indirect management with the UNFCCC Secretariat, UNDP and OECD. This implementation entails the range of activities described in section 4 concerning

1. *Support to the international climate negotiations* (implementing entity UNFCCC Secretariat for two UNFCCC Trust Funds; UNDP for support to pre-COP and COP);
2. *Support to the Africa Adaptation Initiative* (implementing entity UNDP);
3. *OECD Climate Change Expert Group* (implementing entity OECD).

The envisaged entities have been selected using the following criteria. The UNFCCC Secretariat, located in Bonn/Germany, manages the two Trust Funds mentioned in chapter 4.1. which shall be supported in view of enhancing the participation of developing countries in relevant UNFCCC meetings and activities. As the competent UN body for climate change issues, it has the required technical capacity and impartiality to manage these funds.

UNDP is a long-standing supporter of developing countries on climate change issues. It has the necessary knowhow and network through UNDP country offices to provide support on the two foreseen issues of pre-COP/COP support and support to regional climate initiatives such as the African Adaptation Initiative.

The OECD finally is a leading international organisation and think tank on climate and development. It has a track record of organising high-quality exchanges between developing and developed countries on issues relevant for climate negotiations. All three organisations identified above have undergone ex ante assessment of their systems and procedures.

If accompanying negotiations with the OECD fail, that part of this action may be implemented in direct management in accordance with the implementation modalities identified in section 5.3.2.

5.3.2. Grants (direct management)

(a) Purpose of the grant(s)

For the activity *Support to Emissions Modelling in Developing Countries*, grants following a call for proposals is envisaged.

(b) Type of applicants targeted

The reason for this implementation modality is that no international organisation has clearly superior knowledge in this particular field of climate change expertise. Based on previous experience from similar projects managed by DG CLIMA, a call for proposal offers a good

¹² www.sanctionsmap.eu. Please note that the sanctions map is an IT tool for identifying the sanctions regimes. The source of the sanctions stems from legal acts published in the Official Journal (OJ). In case of discrepancy between the published legal acts and the updates on the website it is the OJ version that prevails.

chance to receive high-quality offers from consortia of relevant experts possessing sufficient knowledge in emission modelling (international and multilateral organisations, universities, and field experience).

Subject	Indicative type	Indicative quarter of launch of the procedure
Grant contract on emissions modelling	Call for proposals	4/2019

(c) Justification of a direct grant

Under the responsibility of the Commission's authorising officer responsible, the grant may be awarded without a call for proposals to the OECD. Under the responsibility of the Commission's authorising officer responsible, the recourse to an award of a grant without a call for proposals is justified because of the very good experience in working with the OECD on this Climate Change Working Group so far, and the unique position of OECD as a trusted forum for high-quality climate policy dialogue.

5.3.3 Indirect management with Member State Organisations:

N/A

5.3.4. JRC Administrative Arrangement (direct management)

For the activity on EU-China cooperation on Vehicle Emissions Standards, an existing Administrative Agreement between DG CLIMA and the JRC shall be amended, to include activities foreseen under this Action Document. The Administrative Agreement already foresees outreach to other parts of the world.

5.3.5 Changes from indirect to direct management mode due to exceptional circumstances

When the indirect management implementation modality above cannot be implemented due to circumstances outside of the Commission's control, the preferred implementation modality to replace indirect management will be direct management.

5.4 Scope of geographical eligibility for procurement and grants

The geographical eligibility in terms of place of establishment for participating in procurement and grant award procedures and in terms of origin of supplies purchased as established in the basic act and set out in the relevant contractual documents shall apply. The Commission's authorising officer responsible may extend the geographical eligibility on the basis of urgency or of unavailability of products and services in the markets of the countries concerned, or in other duly substantiated cases where the eligibility rules would make the realisation of this action impossible or exceedingly difficult.

5.5 Indicative budget

	EU contribution	Indicative 3 rd party
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	(amount in EUR)	contribution
Indirect management with OECD Objective: Climate dialogue developed and developing countries	200 000	
Indirect management with UNFCCC and UNDP Objective: Support to the international climate negotiations, including enhancing the participation of developing countries	4 600 000	
Service contract emissions modelling	2 100 000	
Indirect management with UNDP: Support to AAI	1 000 000	
Administrative Arrangement with JRC	200 000	
Evaluation, Audit	covered by another decision	N.A.
Totals (visibility is included in individual activities)	8 100 000	

5.6. Organisational set-up and responsibilities

The projects will use, wherever possible, existing management structures of the participating institutions. Individual projects generally begin with a 3-month inception phase. However, due to the urgency to carry out a number of key activities still ahead of COP 25, urgent procedure to kick-start activities as well as retroactivity will be needed in some cases.

5.7. Performance monitoring and reporting

The day-to-day technical and financial monitoring of the implementation of this action will be a continuous process and part of the implementing partners' responsibilities. To this aim, the implementing partners shall establish a permanent internal, technical and financial monitoring system for the action and elaborate regular progress reports (not less than annual) and final reports. Every report shall provide an accurate account of implementation of the action (including flight compensation), difficulties encountered, changes introduced, as well as the degree of achievement of its results (outputs and direct outcomes) as measured by corresponding indicators, using as reference the logframe matrix. The report shall be laid out in such a way as to allow monitoring of the means envisaged and employed and of the budget details for the action. The final report, narrative and financial, will cover the entire period of the action implementation. The Commission may undertake additional project monitoring visits both through its own staff and through independent consultants recruited directly by the Commission for independent monitoring reviews (or recruited by the responsible agent contracted by the Commission for implementing such reviews).

5.8. Evaluation

Having regard to the nature of the action, an ex-post evaluation will be carried out for this action or its components via independent consultants and possibly through a joint mission with active Member States in the respective climate policy fields. The Commission shall inform the respective implementing partner at least three months in advance of the dates foreseen for the evaluation missions. The implementing partner shall collaborate efficiently and effectively with the evaluation experts, and inter alia provide them with all necessary information and documentation, as well as access to the project premises and activities. The evaluation reports shall be shared with the partner country and other key stakeholders. The implementing partner and Commission shall analyse the conclusions and recommendations of the evaluations and, where appropriate, in agreement with the partner country, jointly decide on the follow-up actions to be taken and any adjustments necessary, including, if indicated,

the reorientation of the project. Indicatively, one contract for evaluation services, to be covered by another measure, shall be concluded under a framework contract in 2021.

5.9. Audit

Without prejudice to obligations applicable to contracts concluded for implementation of this action, the Commission may on the basis of a risk assessment contract independent audits or expenditure verification assignments for one or several contracts or agreements. Indicatively one contract for audit services shall be concluded under a framework contract 2020. Financing of audit shall be covered by another measure constituting a financing decision.

5.10. Communication and visibility

Communication and visibility of the EU is a legal obligation for all external actions funded by the EU. This action shall contain communication and visibility measures which shall be based on a specific Communication and Visibility Plan of the Action, to be elaborated at the start of implementation and supported with the budget indicated in section 5.5 above. In terms of legal obligations on communication and visibility, the measures shall be implemented by the Commission, the partner country, contractors, grant beneficiaries and/or entrusted entities. Appropriate contractual obligations shall be included in, respectively, the financing agreement, procurement and grant contracts, and delegation agreements. The Communication and Visibility Requirements for European Union External Action shall be used to establish the Communication and Visibility Plan of the Action and the appropriate contractual obligations.

APPENDIX - INDICATIVE LOGFRAME MATRIX
Logical framework

	Results chain	Indicators	Sources of verification	Assumptions
Overall objective	Mitigation of climate change and adaptation to its consequences, through a strong participation of developing countries in the UNFCCC and other related international climate change processes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Gigatonnes of greenhouse gas (CO₂ equivalents) emissions worldwide, disaggregated by major polluter countries and regions; 2. Overall improvement of developing countries' scores in the GCCA+/JRC climate resilient development index 	<p>1. 1. PBL Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency, Trends in Global CO₂ and Total Greenhouse Gas Emissions, Annual Reports 2019, 2020, and 2021 (Source: https://www.pbl.nl/sites/default/files/cms/publicaties/pbl-2018-trends-in-global-co2-and-total-greenhouse-gas-emissions-2018-report_3125.pdf p.42)</p> <p>2. GCCA+/JRC website (Source https://eu-commission.maps.arcgis.com/apps/MapJournal/index.html?appid=098233335cc548b0bdc339d6532561dc)</p>	
Outcomes	1. Effective and efficient participation of developing countries in international and bilateral climate-relevant processes and policy dialogues.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1 Number of developing countries that in 2020 have increased their ambition in second NDC, as compared to first NDC 2015/2016; 1.2 Number of developing countries that implement a National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA); 1.3 Status of Annual UNFCCC COP decisions. 	<p>1.1. UNFCCC NDC Registry https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/ndcstaging/Pages/Home.aspx</p> <p>1.2 UNFCCC database on submitted NAPAs https://unfccc.int/topics/resilience/workstreams/national-adaptation-programmes-of-action/napas-received</p> <p>1.3 UNFCCC website https://unfccc.int/</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developing countries remain committed to ensure a successful and ambitious outcome of the Paris Agreement and the SDGs. Developing countries' participation in international climate change cooperation forums leads to improved outcomes for concerned populations, including the most vulnerable in LDCs and SIDS.
Output 1.1	Enhanced participation of developing countries in the UNFCCC process (annual Conference of Parties (COP); pre-COP conference; annual technical negotiations in May/June in Bonn; other relevant UNFCCC meetings)	<p>1.1.1 Number of developing country delegates participating in the annual COP;</p> <p>1.1.2. Number of developing country delegates participating in the annual pre-COP (if organised);</p> <p>1.1.3. Number of developing country delegates participating in the annual technical negotiations in May/June in Bonn;</p> <p>1.1.4. Number of developing country delegates participating in other relevant UNFCCC meetings (to be specified by the UNFCCC Secretariat).</p>	1.1.1 – 1.1.4: Project progress and final reports by the UNFCCC Secretariat.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> COP25 takes place in December 2019 in Chile as envisaged. Costa Rica organizes the pre-Cop in 2019. UNFCCC Secretariat is able to specify which technical UNFCCC meetings are of special relevance to developing countries.

APPENDIX - INDICATIVE LOGFRAME MATRIX

Logical framework

Output 1.2	Capacities of developing countries to model greenhouse-gas emissions are built and strengthened	1.2.1 Number of countries participating in international exchange on capacity building for emissions modelling.	1.2.1 Project progress and final reports, documenting improvements in developing country capacities through participation in the project (e.g. documented model improvements, participation in exchanges, working jointly with international partners).	A geographically diverse consortium of developed and developing country modellers is found with a solid plan to improve the developing countries' capacities in the context of the global Paris Agreement goals.
Output 1.3	Enhanced capacity of African stakeholders in AAI to coordinate and accelerate this initiative	1.3.1 Number of African summits/processes related to climate change AAI participates in. 1.3.2 Level of involvement of AAI in climate related UN processes. 1.3.3. Level of contribution of AAI to international research/scientific processes related to adaptation (Global Commission on Adaptation, UN Environment Adaptation Gap Report).	1.3.1. UNFCCC Secretariat reports to COP25 and COP26, mentioning AAI activities; 1.3.2. AAI reports to the African Union and UNFCCC; 1.3.3. Reports by AAI, donors and other sources on the coordination of AAI with relevant portfolios of the EU (esp. GCCA+) and other African and donors' activities.	African countries remain politically committed to further develop and implement climate change adaptation activities under the AAI heading; Sufficient African, MDB and donor funds available to prepare and implement AAI priority activities.
Output 1.4	Enhanced understanding and dialogue of politically important technical issues in the international climate change negotiations	1.4.1 Number of OECD CCXG Global Forums organized 1.4.2 Number of representatives from developing countries participating in CCXG Global Forums 1.4.3 Number of agenda points at CCXG Global Forums dealing with climate and development issues relevant to developing countries 1.4.4 Number of technical reports produced by CCXG on climate and development issues relevant to developing countries	1.4.1 OECD website: http://www.oecd.org/env/cc/ccxg.htm 1.4.2 OECD website: Final project report from OECD to the EU 1.4.3 OECD website: www.oecd.org/environment/cc/GlobalForumontheEnvironmentandClimateChange-organisedbytheClimateChangeExpertGroupCCXGMarch2019.htm (or equivalent for future CCXG Global Forums) 1.4.4 OECD website: http://www.oecd.org/environment/cc/ccxg-reports-by-year.htm	There continues to be demand for structured exchanges between developing and developed countries in the framework of CCXG; OECD continues to provide high-quality outputs for relatively limited donor funding.
Output 1.5	Enhanced co-operation between the EU and China on road transport CO ₂ emission policy, with a particular focus on the role of zero- and low-emission technologies, emission testing and the use of modelling and simulation tools	1.5.1 Number of direct expert contacts on vehicle CO ₂ emission standards 1.5.2 Number of seminars on vehicle CO ₂ emission standards 1.5.3 Number of publications on vehicle CO ₂ emission standards	1.5.1 – 1.5.3.: Project progress and final reports from the JRC to DG CLIMA	A first technical workshop, workshop, planned between JRC and VECC (Vehicle Emissions Control Centre under the Chinese Ministry of Ecology & Environment), will be conducted successfully and will lead to a longer term cooperation programme on vehicle emissions standards between these two institutions, under participation of DG CLIMA and other relevant Commission services.