

## United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

### Request for Expression of Interest (REOI) for the Delivery of Internationally Transferable Mitigation Outcomes (ITMOs) under Article 6.2 of the Paris Agreement

#### Questions & Answers (Q&A)

This Q&A document on UNDP’s Request for Expression of Interest (REOI) consolidates the questions received by UNDP before and during the REOI Information Session of 14th January 2026 (via registration form, email, live chat, teams chat and oral interventions) and provides corresponding answers & clarifications from UNDP.

Questions received from interested proponents under the REOI <sup>1</sup>	Replies from UNDP
<b>Category I: Eligibility of project / activity types</b>	
1. We are a state-owned Company, are we eligible to participate in the expression of Interest?	Yes. The REOI is open to eligible applicants, including private sector companies and entities able to implement mitigation activities and deliver ITMOs, subject to UNDP eligibility checks (e.g., not listed on UNGM ineligibility list, UN Security Council sanctions list, World Bank ineligible lists) and subject to UNDP due diligence requirements. If selected later under the Call for Proposals (CfP), the entity would need to demonstrate it can agree to the terms, sign and perform under a <a href="#">Performance-Based Payment Agreement (PBPA)</a> and comply with UNDP policies (including Supplier Code of Conduct, anti-fraud, and Social and Environmental Standards).
2. We have projects in solar, biogas for schools and households can we submit both?	Yes. Respondents may submit Expressions of Interest (EOIs) for more than one project type, but please submit separate Annex 2 forms (project-specific) for each project, so each can be screened against eligibility requirements, host-country fit, and Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) feasibility. Submit one email per EOI and, in the email subject line, indicate the country and sector(s) clearly.
3. Which project types can submit an Eoi?	Eligible activities include projects related to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Household renewable energy and energy efficiency</li> <li>• Electric mobility</li> <li>• Renewable energy in industry</li> <li>• Methane reduction in agriculture</li> </ul>

<sup>1</sup> All questions are anonymized and included in the order they were submitted by the respective proponents to UNDP.

Specific examples of projects that could fall within the eligible project types are listed below (list is indicative, not exhaustive):

1. Low-carbon agricultural projects (soil carbon, tillage, cover crops)
2. Methane reduction in agriculture (manure management, biogas, enteric)
3. Waste management & gas flaring (landfill gas capture, wastewater, flare reduction)
4. Electric cookstoves (household devices, Programme of Activities - PoAs)
5. Biofuels & renewable energy (off-grid, mini-grid, utility-scale)
6. Energy efficiency / household renewables
7. Electric mobility (e-bikes, EVs, e-buses)
8. Renewable energy in industry (process heat, captive power)
9. E-bus programs
10. Battery storage (paired with RE/diesel displacement)
11. Biogas for farmers (small AD)
12. Low-carbon cement
13. Green cooling (HFC avoidance, efficient AC)
14. Electric bicycles (program scale)
15. Composting / Organic waste diversion
16. AWD (small 100ha; medium 1000ha; large 10.000ha)

Projects must be implemented exclusively in the host country and comply with the guidance from the Federal Office for the Environment (FOEN), host-country Article 6 frameworks, and UNDP policies.

The REOI explicitly excludes, among others:

- Biological CO<sub>2</sub> sequestration
- REDD+ / deforestation or forest degradation reduction
- Nuclear energy
- Large hydropower (>20 MW)
- Fossil fuel extraction and expansion
- Most waste-sector activities (with limited landfill-gas exceptions)

In accordance with the [Swiss CO<sub>2</sub> Ordinance](#), notably Article 5 and Annex 2a, “[n]o international attestations shall be issued for a foreign emission-reduction project or program if the emission reductions or the increases in the carbon sink effect have been achieved through:

a. investments in using fossil thermal or motor fuels for energy production or in the extraction of fossil energy sources; the foregoing does not apply to investments that contribute to an improvement in energy efficiency,

	<p>without changing anything in the system for using fossil fuels to generate energy;</p> <p>b. using nuclear energy;</p> <p>c. using hydro-power plants with an installed production capacity of over 20 MW;</p> <p>d. projects in large industrial plants that do not correspond to the state of the art available on the global market;</p> <p>e. activities in the waste sector without material or energy use or reduction of waste;</p> <p>f. biological CO2 sequestration projects;</p> <p>g. the reduction of deforestation;</p> <p>h. the degradation of forests;</p> <p>i. avoiding the extraction of fossil energy sources;</p> <p>j. activities that conflict with environment and human rights conventions that Switzerland has ratified;</p> <p>k. activities that have considerable negative social or ecological effects;</p> <p>l. activities that conflict with the concerns of Switzerland's foreign or development policy."</p>
<p>4. Would Peru be an eligible host country? Would large-scale grid-connect wind power installations be eligible?</p>	<p>Peru is identified as a potential eligible country under the DSA framework, subject to confirmation of host-country authorization and bilateral arrangements with Switzerland.</p> <p>Large-scale grid-connected wind projects may be eligible, provided they:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Are included in the host country's Article 6 positive list</li> <li>• Meet FOEN eligibility and additionality requirements (i.e. the ITMO revenue must make a relevant contribution in overcoming the economic unfeasibility and must improve the financial indicator used (e.g. IRR) by at least two percentage points in absolute terms).</li> <li>• Can deliver verified ITMOs by 31 December 2030</li> </ul>
<p>5. Does a project using sustainable biomass, drought resistant grass to substitute coal used in cement industry qualify?</p>	<p>Projects substituting coal with sustainable biomass in industrial processes may be eligible as fossil-fuel substitution projects, provided they meet:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• FOEN and host-country eligibility rules</li> <li>• Robust additionality and baseline requirements</li> <li>• Strong sustainability and safeguards for biomass sourcing</li> <li>• Installation of state-of-the-art technology</li> </ul> <p>Any claims related to biological carbon sequestration are not eligible under this REOI.</p>
<p>6. Are emissions reduced associated to land use change following implementation of regenerative</p>	<p>Activities primarily based on land-sector sequestration, agroforestry, or conservation are not eligible under this REOI.</p>

<p>agriculture and conservation, eligible?</p>	<p>However, projects focused on methane reduction in agriculture may be eligible if fully compliant with eligibility and MRV requirements.</p>
<p>7. Since the government of Switzerland has purchased ITMOs from several cookstove projects, does it have any preference on the types of cookstove project? For instance, biomass, LPG, solar, electric or liquid fuel?</p>	<p>UNDP does not prescribe preferred cookstove technologies. All technologies (biomass, LPG, electric, solar, liquid fuel) will be assessed based on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Eligibility under FOEN and host-country rules</li> <li>• Additionality and baseline robustness</li> <li>• MRV integrity</li> <li>• Health, gender, and stakeholder impacts</li> <li>• Ability to deliver ITMOs before 2030</li> </ul> <p>Additional guidance from BAFU is presented in BAFU’s <a href="#">“Process description for authorization and specific requirements for Monitoring, Reporting and Verification of mitigation activities under Art. 6 of the Paris Agreement”</a> (v.4.1 October 2025) that includes, in section 4, further information on plausibility check for cookstove-related activities.</p> <p>Refer directly to the BAFU website to find updated information around Switzerland’s CO2 compensation.</p>
<p>8. Our company is a developer of technology for the gasification of solid organic waste. Is this eligible? (translated from Russian)</p>	<p>The proponent should assess whether the proposed technology complies with the eligibility and ineligibility criteria from the Swiss Government. In accordance with the <a href="#">Swiss CO2 Ordinance</a>, notably Article 5 and Annex 2a, “no international attestations shall be issued for a foreign emission-reduction project or program if the emission reductions or the increases in the carbon sink effect have been achieved through: [...] e. activities in the waste sector without material or energy use or reduction of waste; [...]”</p>
<p>9. We work with degraded and low-fertility lands, restore their productivity, and cultivate biomass for further processing. Our primary focus today is the conversion of miscanthus biomass into solid biofuel pellets and their use in the energy sector to replace fossil fuels. At the same time, miscanthus has a multifunctional potential and can also be used in the production of construction materials, paper, and other industrial products with high carbon intensity, providing alternatives to materials and</p>	<p>This concept contains both eligible and ineligible elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Potentially eligible: Fossil-fuel substitution via biomass energy</li> <li>• Not eligible: Claims of biological CO<sub>2</sub> sequestration in soils/biomass</li> </ul> <p>Applicants are encouraged to submit EOIs framed strictly around fossil-fuel substitution, with sequestration treated only as non-credited co-benefits.</p>

<p>solutions associated with significant emissions. In addition, as a perennial energy crop, miscanthus accumulates CO<sub>2</sub> in biomass and soils, which potentially allows projects to be considered both from the perspective of avoided emissions through substitution and from the perspective of carbon certificates. Could you please advise whether such an integrated model - combining restoration of degraded lands, substitution of fossil fuels, potential replacement of carbon-intensive industrial products, and CO<sub>2</sub> accumulation - is considered relevant within this programme under Article 6.2 of the Paris Agreement? And would you recommend that a company with this type of approach submit an Expression of Interest under the current REOI?</p>	
<p>10. Is LPG Eligible for Carbon Credits</p>	<p>In principle fossil fuels are not ineligible as per ineligibility criteria of Annex 2a of the Ordinance of 30 November 2012 for the Reduction of CO<sub>2</sub> Emissions (CO<sub>2</sub> Ordinance) as indicated below:</p> <p><i>“investments in using fossil thermal or motor fuels for energy production or in the extraction of fossil energy sources; the foregoing does not apply to investments that contribute to an improvement in energy efficiency, without changing anything in the system for using fossil fuels to generate energy;”.</i></p>
<p>11. Our model is a carbon funded agroforestry transition for small scale farmers in Malawi. We already have a letter of no value ejection for 9000 Ha what do we need to be eligible to apply.</p>	<p>Agroforestry and land-based sequestration projects are not eligible under this REOI. Only non-sequestration components that fall under eligible activity types may be considered.</p>
<p>12. Are biogas projects eligible, including methane avoidance from manure management? (from REOI information session)</p>	<p>Yes, provided they qualify as methane reduction in agriculture or eligible waste-to-energy activities, meet additionality and MRV requirements, and comply with FOEN (<a href="https://www.bafu.admin.ch/en/uv-1315-e">https://www.bafu.admin.ch/en/uv-1315-e</a>) and host-country rules, as well as <a href="#">UNDP</a> and the</p>

	<a href="#">environmental and human rights conventions ratified by Switzerland.</a>
13. Are landfill gas-to-energy projects eligible? (from REOI information session)	Projects that demonstrate clear methane reduction and/or energy generation and comply with eligibility criteria are eligible.
14. Are wastewater treatment projects eligible? (from REOI information session)	Potentially, where methane reduction or energy recovery is clearly demonstrated, and eligibility requirements are met.
15. Are land-use or deforestation-related projects eligible? (from REOI information session)	No. Land-use, REDD+, avoided deforestation, and biological sequestration activities are not eligible under this REOI.
16. Which methodologies will you be accepting? Article 6.4, VCM, CDM? Any criteria such as CORSIA-eligible or ICVCM CCP Label? (from REOI information session)	UNFCCC methodologies (CDM, 6.4) and Gold Standard if they are also approved by the host country.
17. Does renewable energy for industry include mines? (from REOI information session)	Anything that is not excluded by Annex 2a of the CO2-ordinance could be considered eligible.
18. Which supporting tools will you require/accept (ex: CDM TOOL01 for additionally, TOOL07 for grid emissions). The CDM tool? Updated PACM versions of the tools? Updated VCM versions of the tool such as VT009 by Verra? (from REOI information session)	UNDP will accept internationally recognized and host-country-approved tools, including applicable UNFCCC tools (CDM, 6.4) and Gold Standard if they are also approved by the host country.
19. In Peru, we have a project aimed at changing the energy matrix in the cement production sector, basically shifting from fossil fuels or coal to energy produced from forest biomass and forest biomass residues. Such projects are eligible to generate ITMOs since they reduce carbon intensity. Thank you! (from REOI information session)	This project may be considered, if framed strictly as fossil-fuel substitution using state-of-the-art technology, with sustainable sourcing and no credited biological sequestration.
20. Is it possible to register a project that receives funding through an In Setting project to reduce emissions in a company's Scope 3 inventory, but that does not include quantification of emissions	Yes. It is possible in principle to register a project funded through an in-setting initiative that generates ITMOs, provided it excludes avoided deforestation emission reductions, applies robust and conservative accounting, and is authorized by the host country under Article 6.2.

<p>reductions from deforestation? This project only accounts for additional carbon capture.</p> <p>Is it possible to have a separate project to value the reduction in emissions from avoided deforestation? (from REOI information session)</p>	<p>No, a separate project valuing avoided deforestation emission reductions would not be eligible for purchase by Switzerland.</p>
<p>21. Is the creation of a local SPV sufficient to separate eligible from non-eligible activities? (from REOI information session)</p>	<p>Yes, provided eligible ITMO-generating activities are clearly ring-fenced and comply with Article 6.2 authorization and no double counting or claiming requirements.</p>
<p>22. Are there any technology requirements or constraints for renewable energy? Ex: solar must include BESS with minimum X hours of storage. (from REOI information session)</p>	<p>No</p>
<p>23. Would the development of a carbon mitigation project with a potential of 7.000 dairy farms in Colombia be eligible?</p>	<p>Colombia is not currently listed as an eligible country under the DSA framework. Eligibility requires a signed bilateral cooperation agreement with Switzerland and host-country authorization for ITMO transfer.</p>
<p>24. Brazil has signed a Memorandum of Understanding with Switzerland. Is the country eligible under the REOI?</p>	<p>The <a href="#">MoU between Brazil and Switzerland</a> does not constitute a bilateral cooperation agreement on Article 6.2 which is an eligibility criterion. Furthermore, Brazil is not currently listed as an eligible country under the DSA framework. UNDP does not speak on behalf of Switzerland. Any details on the cooperation framework between Brazil and Switzerland can be accessed in the MoU. Further clarifications related to bilateral cooperation agreements may be directed to the countries.</p>
<p><b>Category II: Process</b></p>	
<p>25. Steps in submission of the EOI</p>	<p>The steps for the submission of the EOI are as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Complete Annex 2 and Annex 3 of the REOI documentation that is available on the UNDP Climate Promise website: <a href="https://climatepromise.undp.org/news-and-stories/undp-invites-private-sector-advance-high-integrity-carbon-markets-under-article-62">https://climatepromise.undp.org/news-and-stories/undp-invites-private-sector-advance-high-integrity-carbon-markets-under-article-62</a></li> <li>2. Email to <a href="mailto:carbon.markets@undp.org">carbon.markets@undp.org</a></li> </ol>

	<p>3. Subject: UNDP/BPPS/ITMO-REOI: Country / Company / Sector</p> <p>4. Deadline: 30 January 2026, 23:59 EST</p>
<p>26. Will there be other meetings or Q&amp;As available? Second windows for applying?</p>	<p>An information session was held on 14 January 2026. The recording is made available on the UNDP Climate Promise website.</p> <p>Any further sessions will be announced if necessary and will not occur less than 5 business days before the submission deadline.</p> <p>The REOI deadline remains 30 January 2026 (see question &amp; answer 14)</p>
<p>27. Details required type of projects, applicability and selection procedure</p>	<p>Screening at the stage of the REOI focuses on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Eligibility &amp; sectoral fit</li> <li>• Plausible pathway to authorization</li> <li>• Conceptual MRV readiness</li> <li>• Integrity &amp; safeguards readiness</li> <li>• Capacity to implement the project</li> </ul> <p>Detailed technical evaluation will occur during the Cfp.</p>
<p>28. Does the REOI consider the financing of the registration processes of the MAs?</p>	<p>No. The PBPA provides ex-post payments only after verified ITMO delivery.</p>
<p>29. Can Article 6 projects will be accepted from countries where bilateral engagement with Switzerland not yet signed or still under discussion.</p>	<p>Projects are only eligible in countries that have signed bilateral Article 6.2 cooperation agreements with Switzerland.</p>
<p>30. deadlines (the press release and the attachment indicated different dates); overlap with the FOEN call for tenders that came out the same week</p>	<p>The authoritative REOI deadline is 30 January 2026, 23:59 EST.</p>
<p>31. Timelines and compliances for new entrants</p>	<p>Projects must be capable of delivering ITMOs by 31 December 2030.</p> <p>All Article 6, FOEN, and UNDP compliance requirements apply.</p>
<p>32. Will assistance with obtaining Letters of Authorization and Corresponding Adjustments be given?</p>	<p>Yes. UNDP Country Offices will support engagement with host governments, but final approvals remain with governments.</p>
<p>33. Does the private sector partner need to be registered in the host</p>	<p>Not mandatory, but applicants must demonstrate legal operational capacity in the host country.</p>

country?	
<p>34. Set of questions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. At the REOI stage, what are the primary factors UNDP/BPPS will focus on when screening submissions - integrity safeguards, development impact, readiness for Article 6.2 authorisation, or sectoral fit - and how should applicants best reflect this prioritisation?</li> <li>b. For host-country authorisation and corresponding adjustments under Article 6.2, is UNDP primarily expecting a clear pathway and commitment at REOI stage, with formal approvals to follow during the Call for Proposals phase?</li> <li>c. Does UNDP view integrated, system-level development projects - where ITMO-generating activities are embedded within broader infrastructure and SDG delivery - as well aligned with the intent of this REOI?</li> <li>d. To confirm UNDP's integrity expectations: is it correct that ITMO-eligible activities under this programme should be fully ring-fenced from voluntary carbon market crediting, even where broader non-crediting sustainability claims are made?</li> <li>e. At this REOI stage, is UNDP mainly looking for conceptual MRV readiness and data architecture, rather than detailed methodologies and baselines, which would be developed during the Call for Proposals phase?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Screening priorities: Eligibility, integrity, authorization readiness, capacities for project implementation, MRV feasibility. At the CfP stage there will be details of the scoring criteria that will guide priorities for applicants. At the REOI stage UNDP is interested in the completeness of the submissions though there will be no evaluation.</li> <li>b. Authorization: Pathway expected at REOI; approvals during CfP</li> <li>c. Integrated SDG projects: Strongly encouraged, provided ITMO component is clearly ring-fenced</li> <li>d. Ring-fencing from VCM: Yes. No double claiming allowed</li> <li>e. MRV detail: Conceptual readiness at REOI; full design and support documentation at CfP</li> </ul>
<p>35. When UNDP indicates that the developers will be parties to UNDP, what would be the role of International Crediting Standards bodies and VVB in the carbon value chain?</p>	<p>VVBs remain essential for third-party validation and verification. Standards may provide methodologies, but compliance is governed by Article 6.2, FOEN, and host-country rules.</p>

<p>36. Will there be an adequate incubation period for those that will be shortlisted?</p>	<p>The CfP will include structured timelines for proposal development. The REOI itself is non-binding and informational.</p>
<p>37. What do you mean by private sector project developers? I understand that the question refers to the fact that in Peru, we have companies that are dedicated to developing carbon projects for other private sector actors (such as consulting services).</p>	<p>A project developer is the entity capable of designing, financing, implementing, and delivering ITMOs and assuming responsibility under a UNDP Performance-Based Payment Agreement (PBPA). Consulting firms may participate within consortiums or structured arrangements.</p>
<p>38. Who is the focal point in Georgia? (from REOI information session)</p>	<p>In Georgia, the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture (MEPA), specifically the Climate Service, is the Designated National Authority (DNA) for Article 6 of the Paris Agreement and with the mandate to provide Article 6 authorizations.</p>
<p><b>Category III: Pricing &amp; Costs</b></p>	
<p>39. Set of questions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. What's the price per ton of carbon which will be offered and will it change over time?,</li> <li>b. is there a difference if there is a reduction of different GHGs (eg methane Vs carbon),</li> <li>c. how can we finance investment into CO2 reduction tech</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Price per ton: Fixed during the whole crediting period; proposed by applicants; assessed during CfP</li> <li>b. Different gases: All accounted as tCO<sub>2</sub>e under approved methodologies</li> <li>c. Financing: Developers must secure upfront finance; PBPA is results-based finance only.</li> </ul>
<p>40. Set of questions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. What are the terms of what they are offering (under this framework)?</li> <li>b. Have they secured the finance for the offtake contracts or only for the MADD Development?</li> <li>c. Can they offer a purchasing contract with a fixed price or only a call option?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Terms: Performance-Based Payment Agreement, accessible at: <a href="https://popp.undp.org/procedure/performance-based-payments">https://popp.undp.org/procedure/performance-based-payments</a></li> <li>b. Finance secured: Payments only for verified ITMOs</li> <li>c. Fixed price / option: Defined during CfP and PBPA stage</li> </ul>
<p>41. Who covers transaction costs such as third-party verification and carbon consultants for PDD preparation? (from REOI information session)</p>	<p>Project developers are responsible for upfront project development costs. UNDP will cover validation and verification (VVB) costs for selected projects. Payments are made on a results-based basis only after verified ITMO issuance.</p>
<p>42. Can private sector proponents hire</p>	<p>Yes. Developers may hire expert consultants throughout</p>

expert consultants for project development and implementation? (from REOI information session)	the project cycle. UNDP will also provide technical support related to carbon-market elements for selected projects.
43. Is the mechanism a matching grant or purely results-based? (from REOI information session)	The mechanism is purely results-based; no upfront grants are provided.
44. Is there a minimum ITMO volume required per project? (from REOI information session)	No minimum volume applies. However, higher-volume projects may offer efficiencies in transaction costs and portfolio risk management.
45. Will VVB costs be covered? (from REOI information session)	UNDP will cover validation and verification (VVB) costs for projects selected as per the CfP.
46. Is the project developer free to sell mitigation outcomes after 2030, or does Switzerland have a purchase option? from REOI information session)	Post-2030 arrangements are under discussion with the Swiss Government and will be clarified during the Call for Proposals phase.
47. What is the duration of the results based payment agreement? Through 2035? from REOI information session)	The duration of the PBPA is until December 31 <sup>st</sup> 2030.
48. Will Corresponding Adjustment insurance be required?	No.
49. Will the prices be higher than the ones offered in the FOEN RFP? (35 CHF) (from REOI information session)	In this REOI, UNDP aims to get information that can allow to fine tune ITMO prices at the CfP stage in coordination with FOEN.
50. Target ITMO volume through 2030? 2035?	By 2030: Between 1 to 1.8 million ITMOs depending on quality and prices
51. Does UNDP/Switzerland intend to purchase 100% of the ITMOs from each project?	No. UNDP does not require exclusive purchase of 100% of ITMOs. The REOI allows for partial offtake, with final volumes defined later based on authorization, project needs, and portfolio considerations.
52. What is the benefit to the developer of selling via this programme rather than directly in the market?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Article 6.2 integrity framework</li> <li>• Results-based PBPA</li> <li>• Government engagement support/ higher probability that mitigation outcomes are authorized, transferred and paid for.</li> <li>• Alignment with SDGs and safeguards</li> <li>• Long-term institutional credibility</li> </ul>
53. Klik was previously not interested in	UNDP does not comment on Klik operations.

nature based solutions like planting trees. Is this still the case?	
54. So if UNDP-Swiss Partnership will not buy all the ITMOs, can the developer commence negotiating with other carbon registry?	Yes, provided there is no double counting or double claiming of the specific ITMOs offered to UNDP–Switzerland and this is clearly demonstrated through robust accounting and host-country authorization.
55. What is the minimum amount of credits which would be expected from each developer?	There is no minimum volume per developer; expected volumes are assessed case by case based on project scale, feasibility, authorization prospects, and contribution to the overall portfolio.
56. You mentioned other Buyer countries may be interested. For example, since you work with Sweden in Zambia and they have a BA with Kenya, would a project in Kenya through this CfP be able to offer the credits to Sweden through UNDP as well?	No, the CfP will be launched is specific to Switzerland’s bilateral Article 6.2 cooperation; credits from projects selected under this CfP would not be offered to other buyer countries unless a separate process, agreement, and authorization framework is established.
57. Who are the buyers of the credits? Do they care what the project is as long as the credits are of high quality?	The buyer is the Switzerland’s FOEN. High quality ITMO generating projects should comply with eligibility criteria.
<b>Category IV: Synergy with other ITMO calls</b>	
58. We would like to understand whether this process is linked to the separate call launched by BAFU/FOEN, which also has a deadline of January 30 and a second window for February 28, which requires a more advanced ITMO program stage, including secured funding for the development of a MADD. More specifically, could you please confirm whether not submitting an REOI under this PNUD/BAFU call by January 30 would in any way affect the consideration or potential selection of an application under the February 28 deadline under FOEN/BAFU?	<p>BAFU Request for Proposals (RFP) is independent of UNDP Request for Expression of Interest (REOI) and potential subsequent Call for Proposals (CfP). Each calls serves a different purpose set by the Swiss government.</p> <p>The REOI is non-binding, and proponents should indicate whether they are approaching other buyers. The submission of an Expression of Interest (EOI) under the UNDP REOI does not affect the consideration or potential selection under the FOEN/BAFU RFP.</p>
59. What economic and non-economic benefits can a private sector organization obtain by signing an agreement with UNDP, compared	<p>UNDP offers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Article 6.2 integrity framework</li> <li>• Results-based PBPA</li> <li>• Government engagement support</li> </ul>

<p>to seeking support through other entities, such as the KLIK Foundation?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Alignment with SDGs and safeguards</li> <li>• Long-term institutional credibility</li> </ul>
<p>60. Swiss Govt has opened a tender for ITMOs with 31st January 2026 as last submission date. Is the UNDP REOI aligned with the same?</p>	<p>The UNDP REOI is a separate process feeding into UNDP's own CfP planned for Q2 2026. See question 58 and corresponding UNDP reply.</p>
<p>61. How does our existing carbon project/proposal with Klik Foundation tie in with this, if at all? What are the terms of what they are offering? Have they secured the finance for the offtake contracts or only for the MADD Development? Can they offer a purchasing contract with a fixed price or only a call option?</p>	<p>Projects can only participate if they can fully comply with Article 6.2 authorization and rules regarding no-double-counting. Once authorized under this program, projects cannot issue credits under other schemes. Once authorized under another scheme, projects cannot issue credits under this program.</p>
<p>62. Do the UNDP CfP and the FOEN RfP have the same goals?</p>	<p>The FOEN Request for Proposals (RfP) and the planned UNDP CfP for proposal have different goals: the FOEN RfP promotes mitigation activity development under Article 6 in relation to potential needs under the Swiss CO2 law. The UNDP call is looking for Article 6 ITMOs to fulfill a contract with the Swiss Confederation on compensating CO2 emissions of the Swiss administration.</p>
<p>63. Can we submit proposals under both calls (FOEN's RFP; UNDP's REOI and CFP)?</p>	<p>Entities can submit activities under both the FOEN RfP and the (non-binding) UNDP Request for Expression of Interests and, as applicable, are invited to communicate to FOEN and UNDP that they have submitted the same activities to both institutions. However, entities who have submitted activities under the FOEN RfP until end of February 2026 may not submit the same activities under the planned UNDP CfP until FOEN has reached a decision on whether it accepts a submission. In practice, UNDP and FOEN estimate that an overlap in terms of timing is unlikely. FOEN anticipates reaching decisions under the FOEN RFP until March / April 2026. The UNDP CfP will be launched in the second quarter of 2026 in selected countries, and it is likely that a submission deadline for full proposals under this UNDP CFP will be at the end of the 2nd quarter of 2026.</p>