

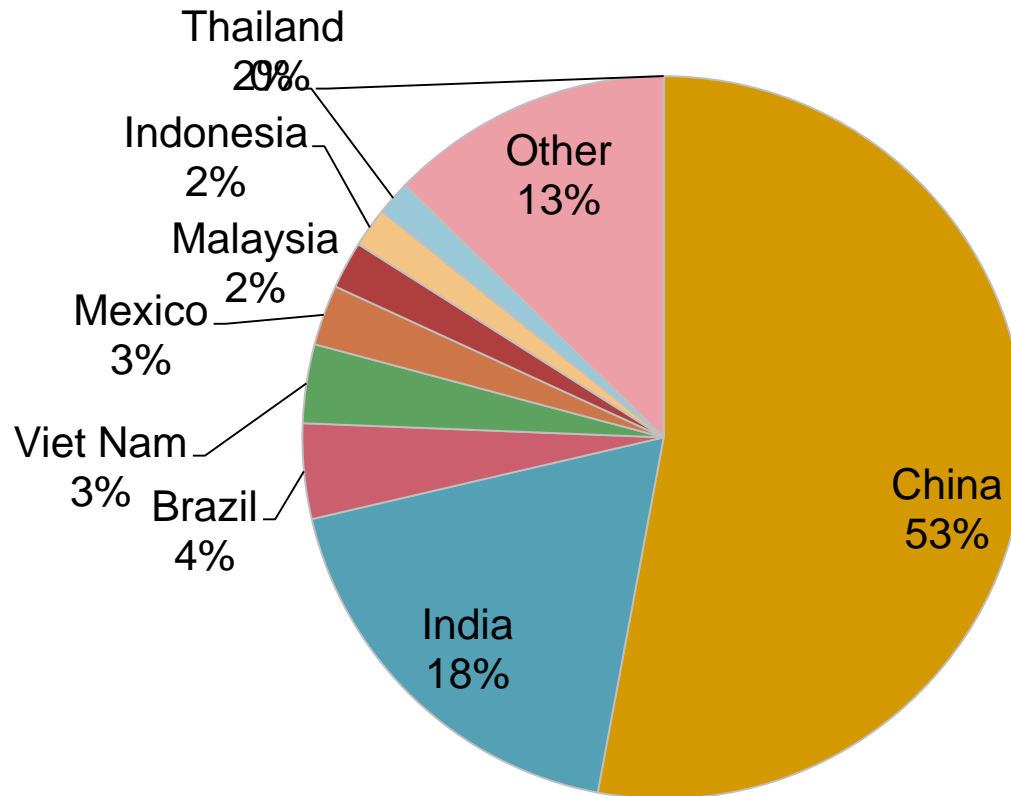
Lessons from the CDM capacity building

Osaka General Meeting, 7th March 2013

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Market Mechanism Group
IGES**

CDM benefits are not provided for all yet

Registered project by country



CDM EB has been addressing the issue of uneven distribution

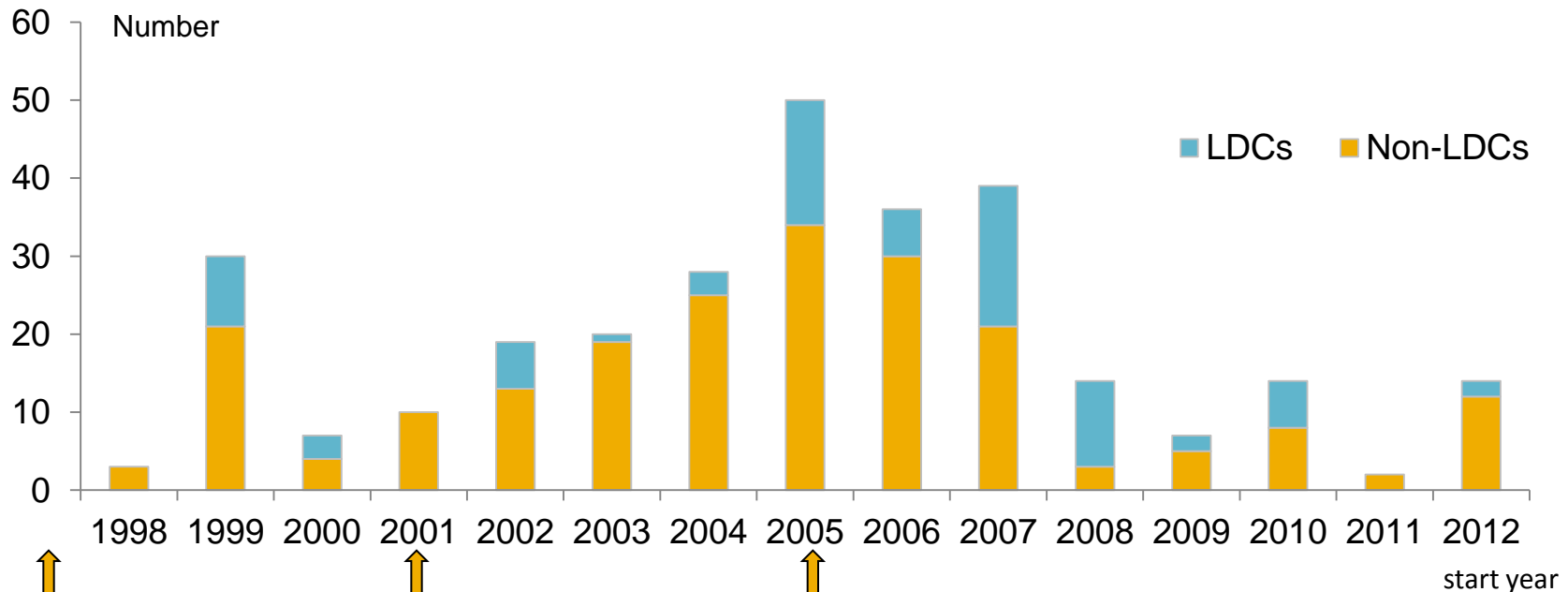
Year of adoption /start	Measure	Applicable country				
		All	LDCs	SIDS	Africa	Reg PJ <10
-	Participation in sub-regional and global capacity building events or awareness-raising activities	✓				
2003	Simplification of modalities and procedures for small scale projects	✓				
2006	Programme of Activities	✓				
	Removal of the registration fee for small scale projects		✓*			✓
	DNA Forum	✓				
2007	CDM Bazaar	✓				
2010	Simplification of demonstrating additionality of microscale project activities		✓	✓		
	Post-registration changes to the start date of the crediting period		✓			
2011	Standardised Baseline	✓				✓*
	Positive list of specific technologies for small-scale project activities	✓				
2012	Nairobi Framework		✓	✓	✓	(✓)
	CDM loan scheme		✓*			✓
	DNA help desk and CDM help desk		✓	✓	✓	✓
	Online course for DNA	✓				
	Provide default factor options in the calculation of the emission factor for an electricity system		✓	✓		✓

*Additional measures

Year of 2005 is the peak of starting capacity building(CB) program for the CDM

More than 80 capacity building programmes were implemented in the world

Number of capacity-building programmes



↑
1997
COP3
Kyoto Protocol

↑
COP7
EB1
Marrakesh agreement

↑
CMP1
Discussion on capacity building &
issue of regional distribution

Source: author

CB support is still not enough for some countries

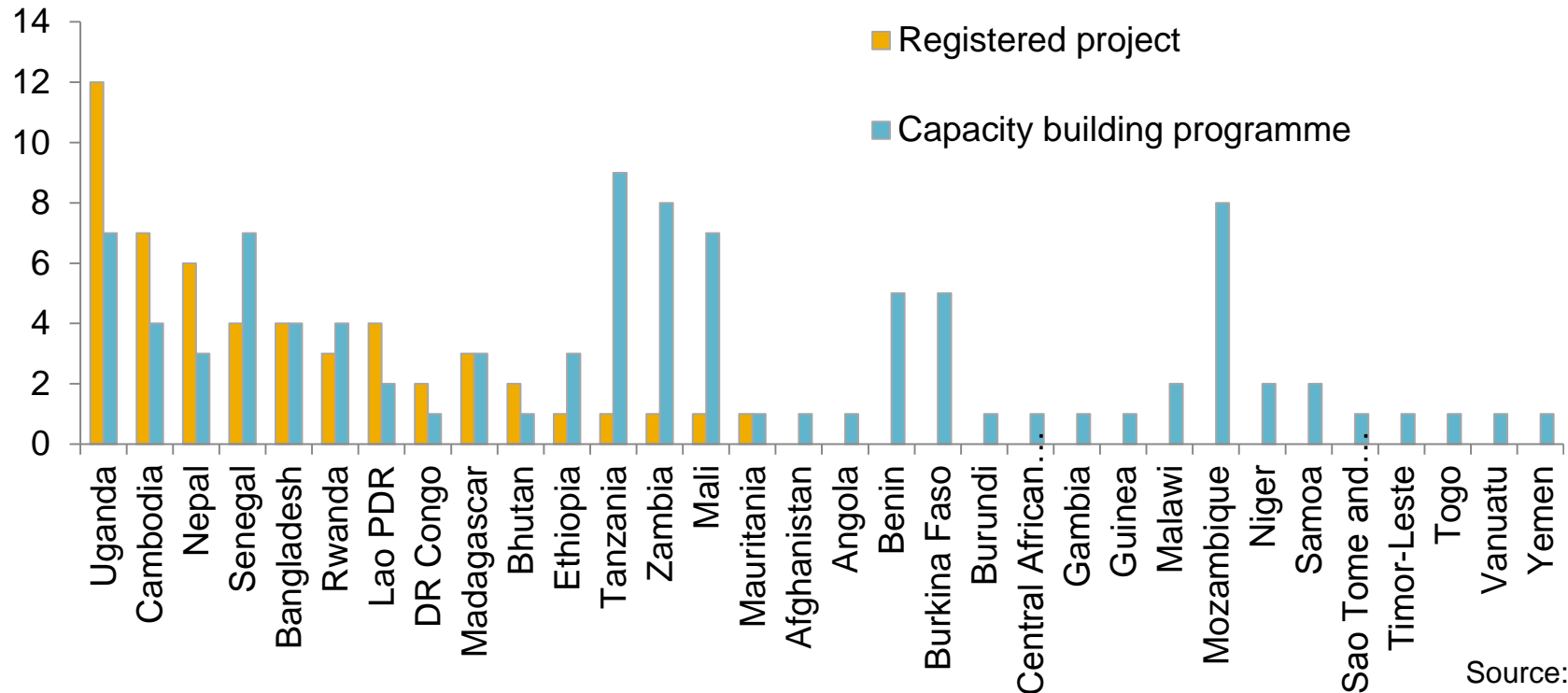


Average CB program implementation

*Number of CB program/number of country in the area

Capacity building does not always result in tangible outcomes in LDCs

Number of CB programs and registered projects in LDCs



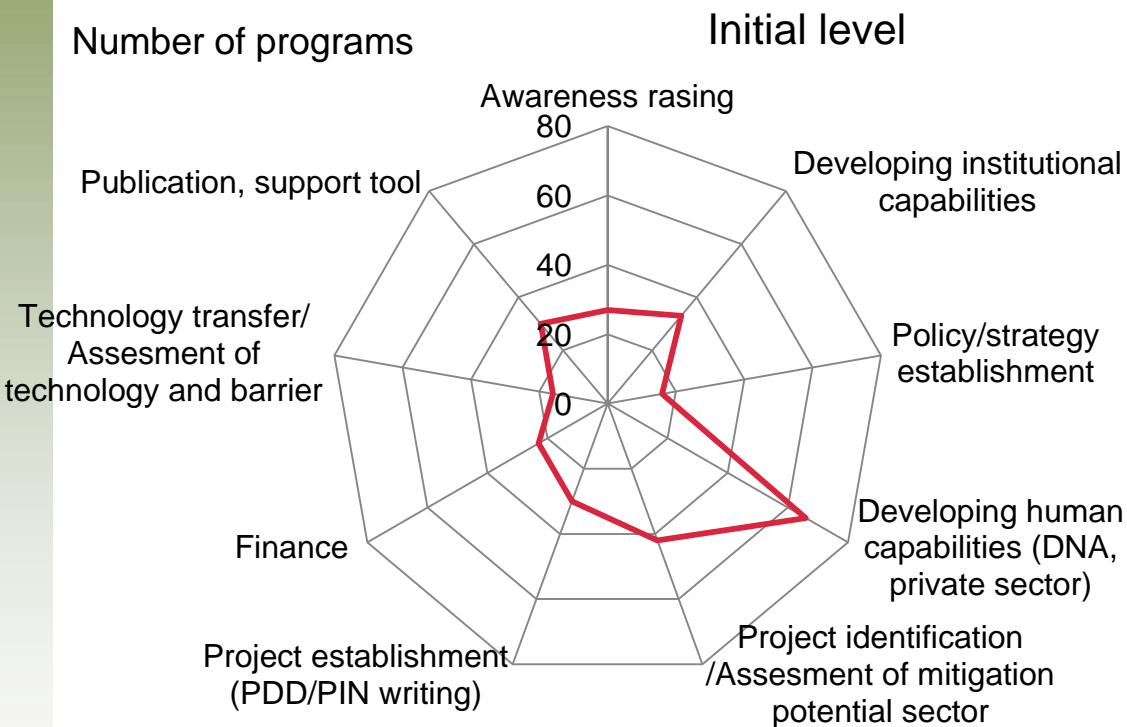
Source: author

- Tanzania: Duplicated supports, stringent criteria for LoA issuance ,high application fee
- Mozambique: Power generated mainly hydro, lack of capacity of DNA staff (delay of DNA establishment)
- Zambia: DNA has no specific and explicit legal authority

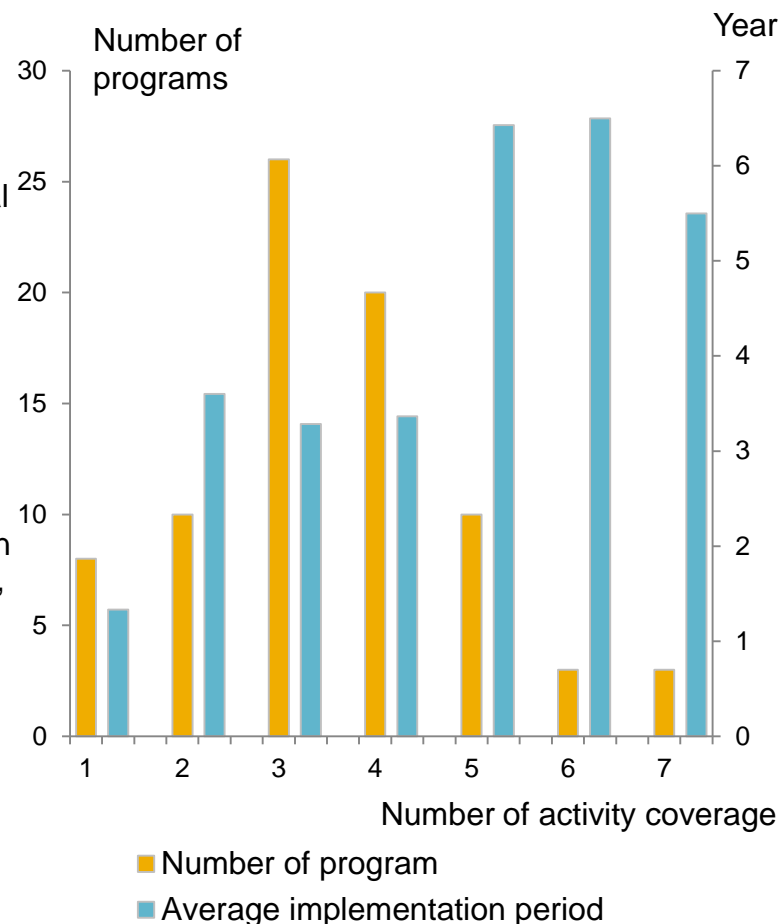
Source: econ pory, CD4CDM

Wide coverage activity program tends to be long operation but is limited in number

Type of activities and support



Program period and coverage activities



Practical level

*Multiple category applications allowed

Cambodia DNA's active role has removed barriers in the CDM

□ Interactive communication with stakeholders

- Provide various type of workshops
- Share draft of the national approval procedures and assessment criteria used in sustainable development
- Provide national value for emission reduction calculation
“Grid emission factor of the Phnom Penh grid electricity system”

□ Proposal to the EB

2008 Procedures for review of registration

2009 Procedures for requesting changes to the start date of the crediting period

2012 Standardized baseline proposal

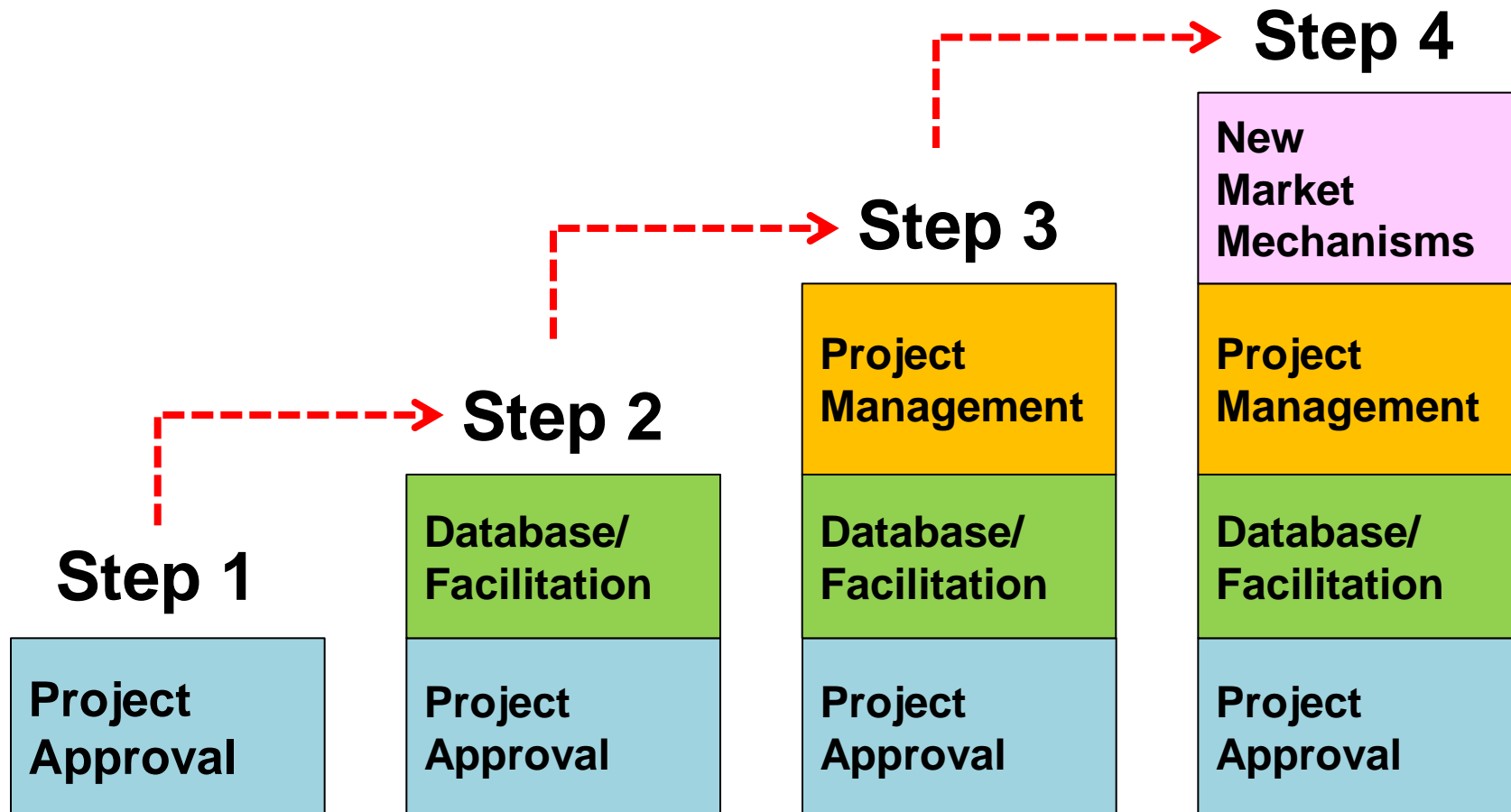


CB supports by IGES and CD4CDM etc,

Importance of project supports by DNA

LDCs	Submission to the CDM EB			Approval	Publication	Number of registered Project
	Call for input /Proposal	Change in the definition of forest	Proposal of standardised baseline	Default values of fraction of non-renewable biomass	Grid emission factor	
Uganda			X	x	X	12
Cambodia	X(2)		X		X	7
Nepal				X		6
Senegal				X		4
Bangladesh						4
Lao PDR						4
Rwanda				X	x	3
Madagascar				X		3
DR Congo		x	X	X		2
Bhutan						2
Ethiopia			X	x	X	1
Tanzania					X	1
Zambia			x			1
Mali						1
Mauritania						1
Angola, Burundi, Chad, Gambia, Liberia, Malawi				x		0
Lesotho, Mozambique			x			0
Togo	X(2)					0
Other 25LDCs						0

4 Important Steps for the Market Mechanism to be Fully Functional



Step by Step Approach is Required, but International Experience Could Support

Institutional setting (Project Approval)

- Approval rules, procedures and time
- Relevant laws and regulations

- Wealth of Experience from the countries participating to the CDM

Database/ Facilitation

- Project relevant data (emission factor)
- Web publishing, conference

- Grid Emission Factor
- Standardized baselines
- DNA Website

Project Management

- Project monitoring data and system
- Fund scheme, certification scheme

- Programme CDM Management
- Monitoring & Reporting

New Market Mechanisms

- Design own scheme and objectives
- Verified emission reduction (VER), Emission Trading System (ETS)

- MRV methodology
- Link with Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs)

Conclusion

- ✓ Long operation and wide activity coverage support through capacity building is important for a strong base of project implementation.
- ✓ Capacity building supports should be more standardised and more systemic to provide effective operation
- ✓ The institutional capacity build within DNA will be the basis for the implementation of new market mechanisms.