

The impact of the Nairobi Framework and Regional Collaboration Centres on the development of CDM projects

Durban Forum on Capacity-Building: 2nd meeting

Bonn, Germany, 6 June 2013



Conor BARRY

UNFCCC secretariat, Sustainable Development Mechanisms Programme

Overview

- Opportunities and challenges of CDM as adopted
- Reality of CDM as employed
- Evolution of capacity building activities
- Lessons learned
- Outcomes

- The Marrakech Accords
- “Supply side”
 - Very broad scope
 - Adaptable to national circumstances and available resources
- “Demand side”
 - Flexible to donor priorities
 - Difficult to distinguish underlying differences of the credits

- Designed as a flexible programme but with the clear intent of two-Party Government involvement
- Demand: Primarily driven by the EU-ETS (private companies)
- Supply: Also largely private sector driven
- Regulations: Driven by the specifics of the early movers

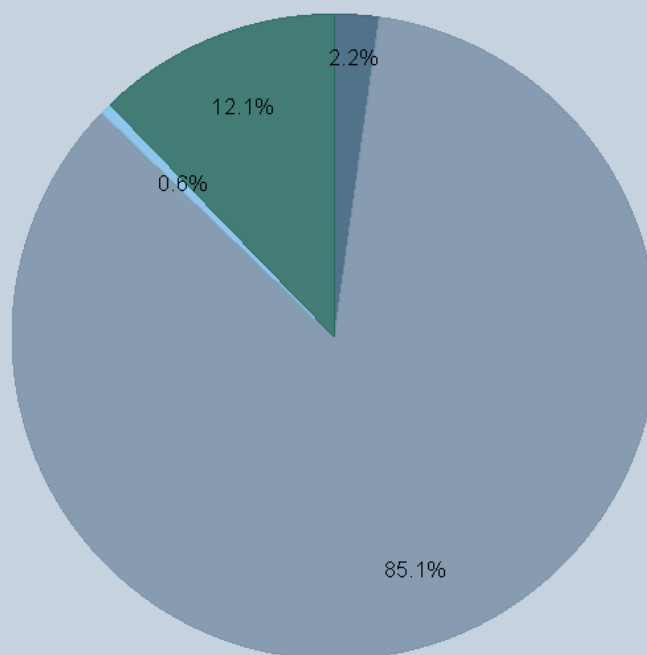
Outcomes

1. Limited regional distribution
2. Limited common understanding and applicability of rules

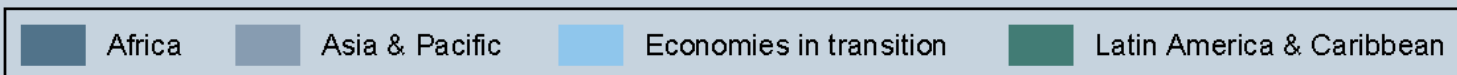
Outcome (1.1)

Distribution of registered projects by UNFCCC region

Total registered projects: 6755



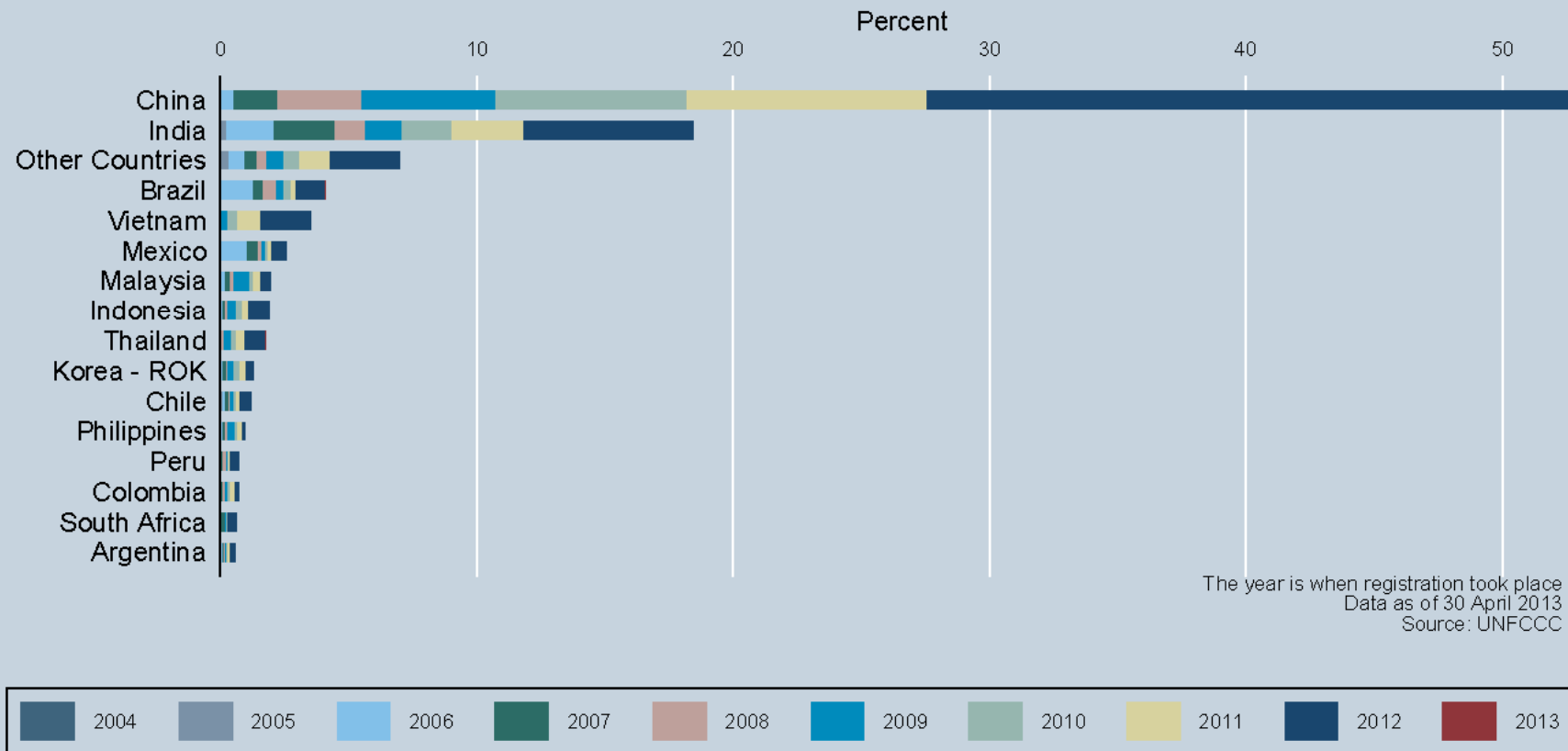
Data as of 30 April 2013
Source: UNFCCC



Outcome (1.2)

Distribution of registered projects by Host Party

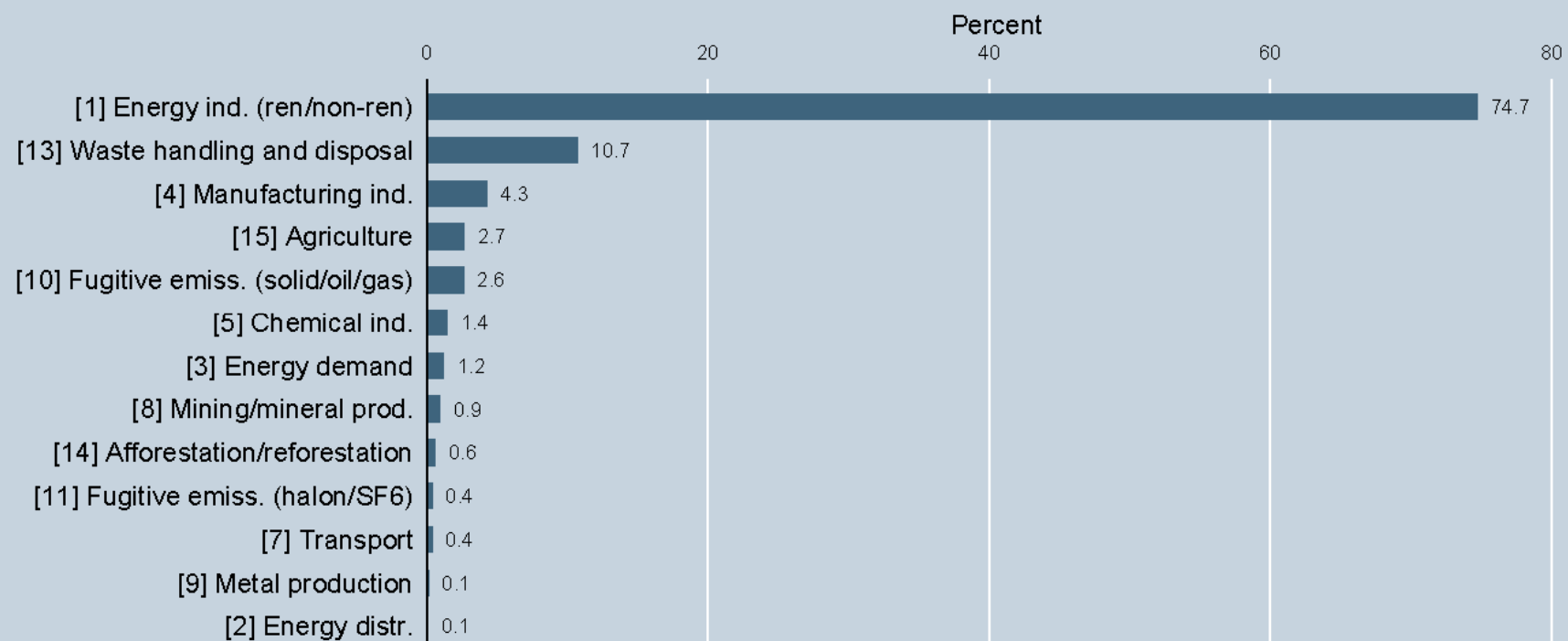
Total registered projects activities: 6755



Outcome (1.3)

Distribution of registered projects by Scope

Total registered project activities: 6755

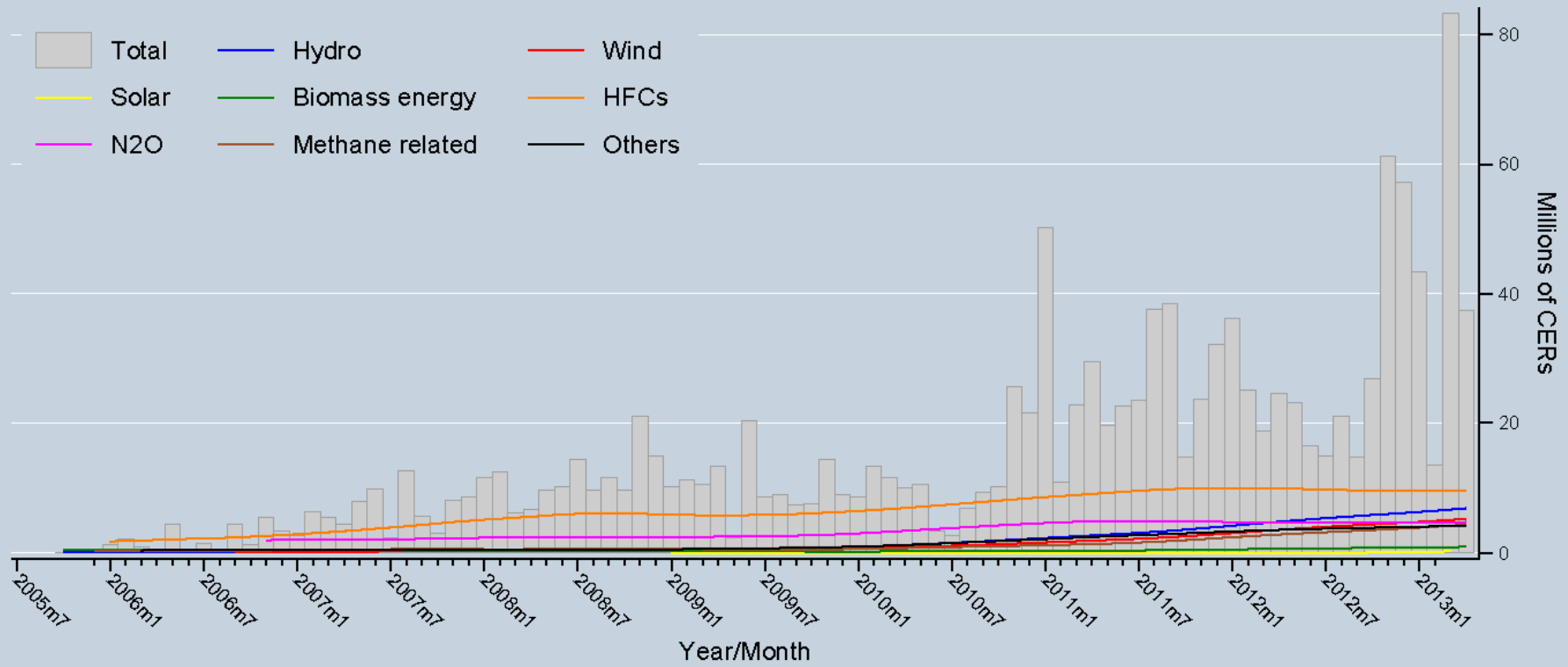


Data as of 30 April 2013
Source: UNFCCC

Note that a project activity can be linked to more than one sectoral scope.

Outcome (1.4)

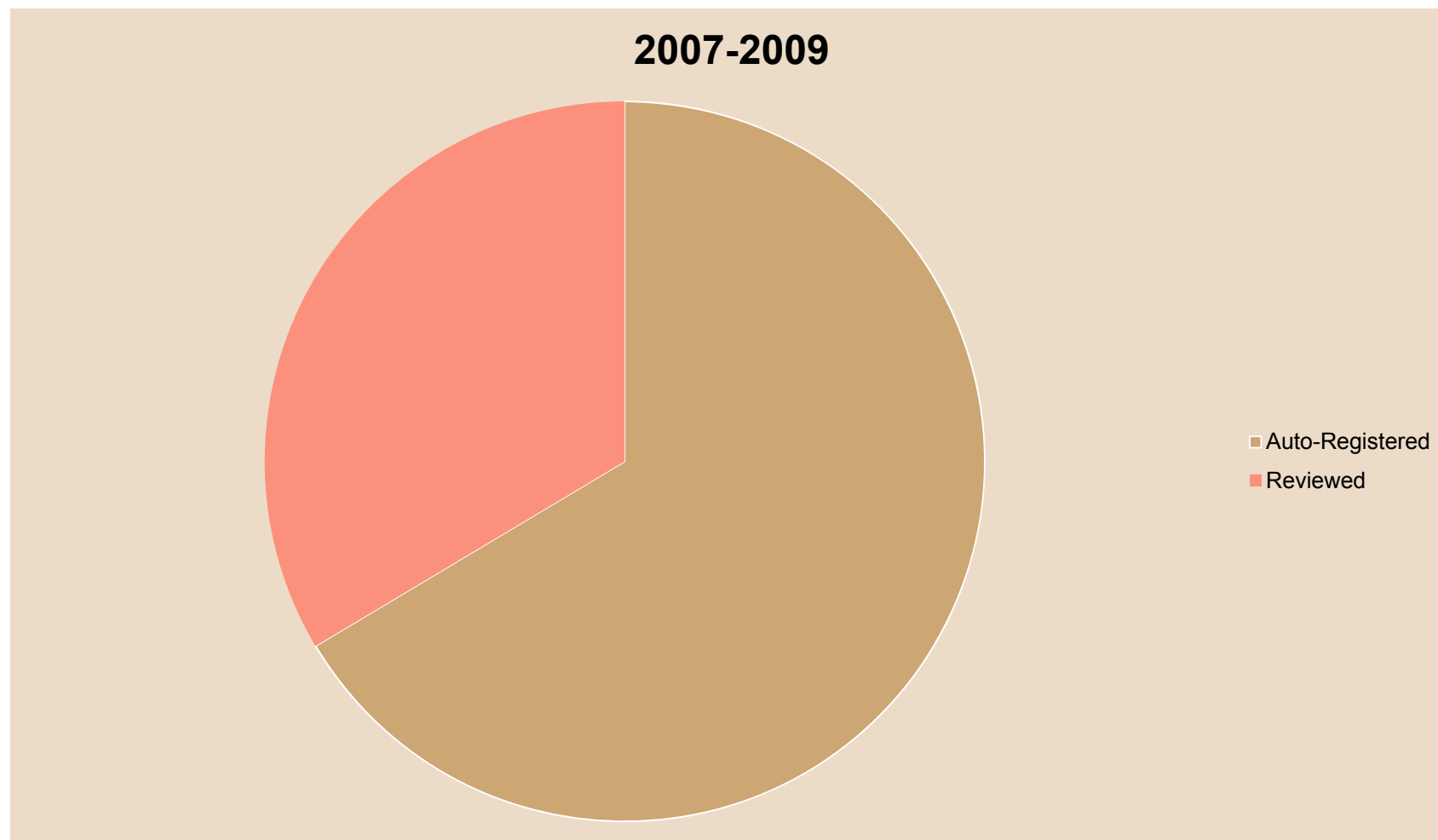
Trend of types of CERs issued and issuing



Data as of 30 April 2013
Source: UNFCCC & UNEP Risoe

Notes: Trends are locally weighted regressions at a bandwidth of 0.50

Outcome (2.1)



Capacity Challenges

- Lack of regional and sub-regional equity in participation
- Lack of breadth in the scope of potential mitigation activities
- Divergence in application of the available rules

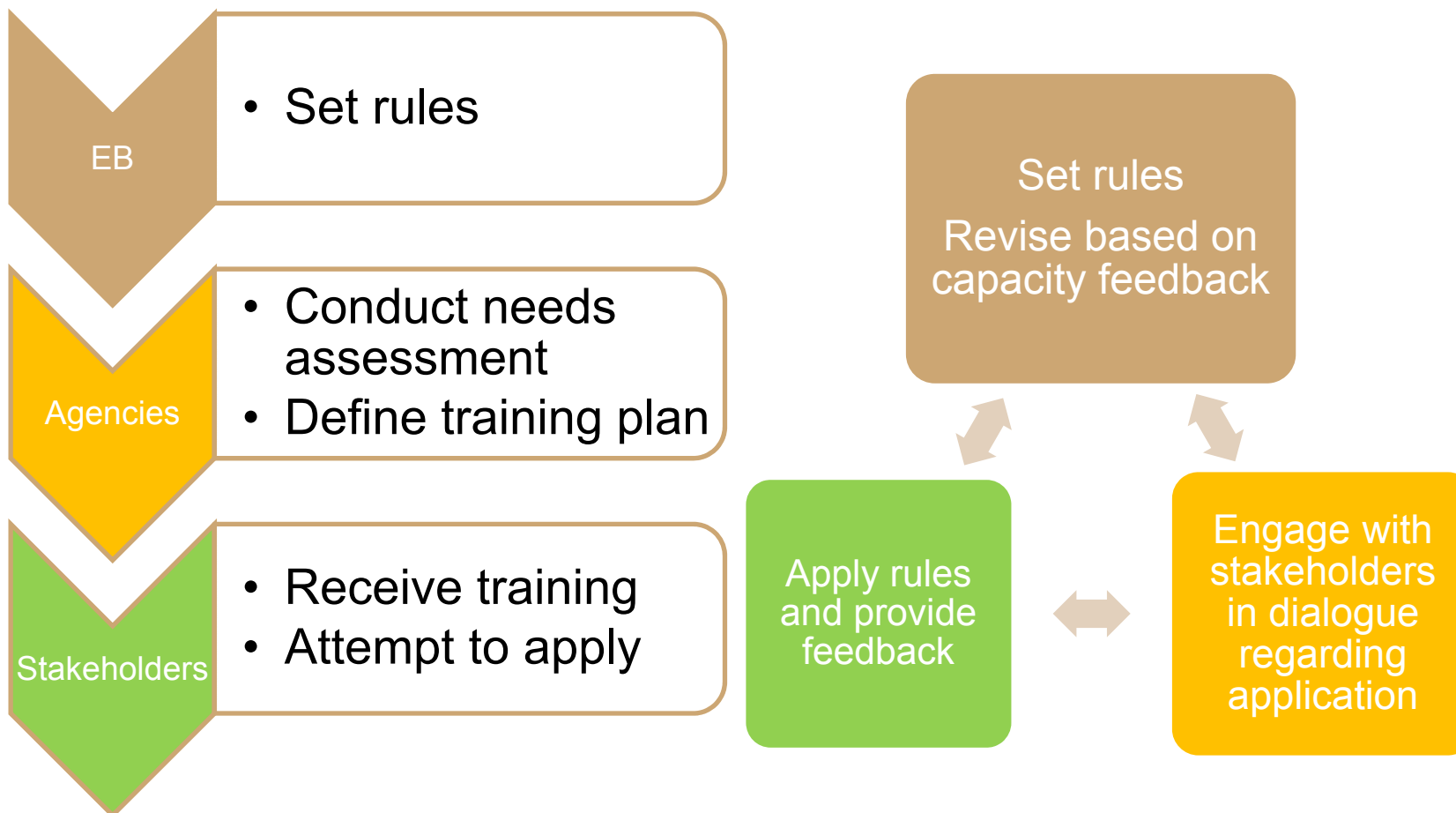
- Mandates:
 - CMP.1 – Focus on party to party interaction
 - CMP.2 – Nairobi Framework established, no specific mandates
 - CMP.3 and 4 – References to private sector, changes to M&P and specific mandates for Board and secretariat
 - CMP.5 – Loan scheme established
 - CMP.6-8 – Increased specification in mandate for UNFCCC secretariat to engage directly in capacity-building

Activities/Focus areas

- Regional distribution
 - a) 2006-2008: Coordination, information sharing and partnership building
 - b) 2009-2012: Increased hands-on activities focused on DNA capacity development
 - c) 2012-present: Wider participation and more on the ground activities

- Regulatory knowledge
 - a) 2005-2008: Publish rules
 - b) 2008-2009: Provide guidance in application
 - c) 2010-present: Actively adjust rules to reflect realities

Lessons learned



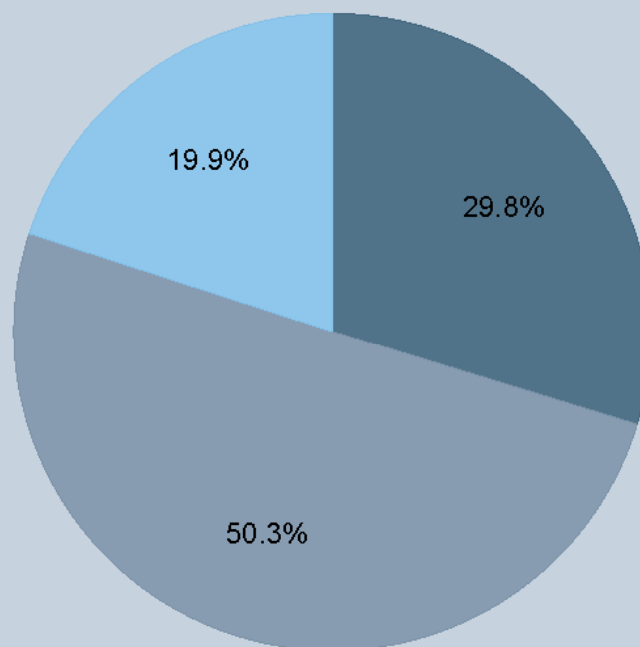
Lessons learned

- Top-down driven capacity building can only have limited success
- A partnership approach is required to ensure that requirements and expectations are tailored to capacity and knowledge
- UNFCCC secretariat is augmenting the existing partnerships in the Nairobi Framework with a network of CDM Regional Collaboration Centres
- Evaluation and monitoring to be based on concrete outcomes

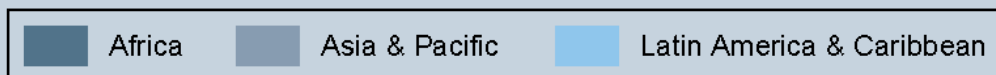
Updated outcomes: Challenge 1

Distribution of registered PoAs by UNFCCC region

Total registered PoAs: 148



Data as of 30 April 2013
Source: UNFCCC



Updated outcomes: Challenge 2

