

Update on PoA

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Opportunities For Clean Technologies Under The Carbon Market



Outline

- Concept of PoAs
- Multiple Methodologies/technologies in a PoA
- Consideration of Cross effect
- Multiple country PoAs
- Sampling

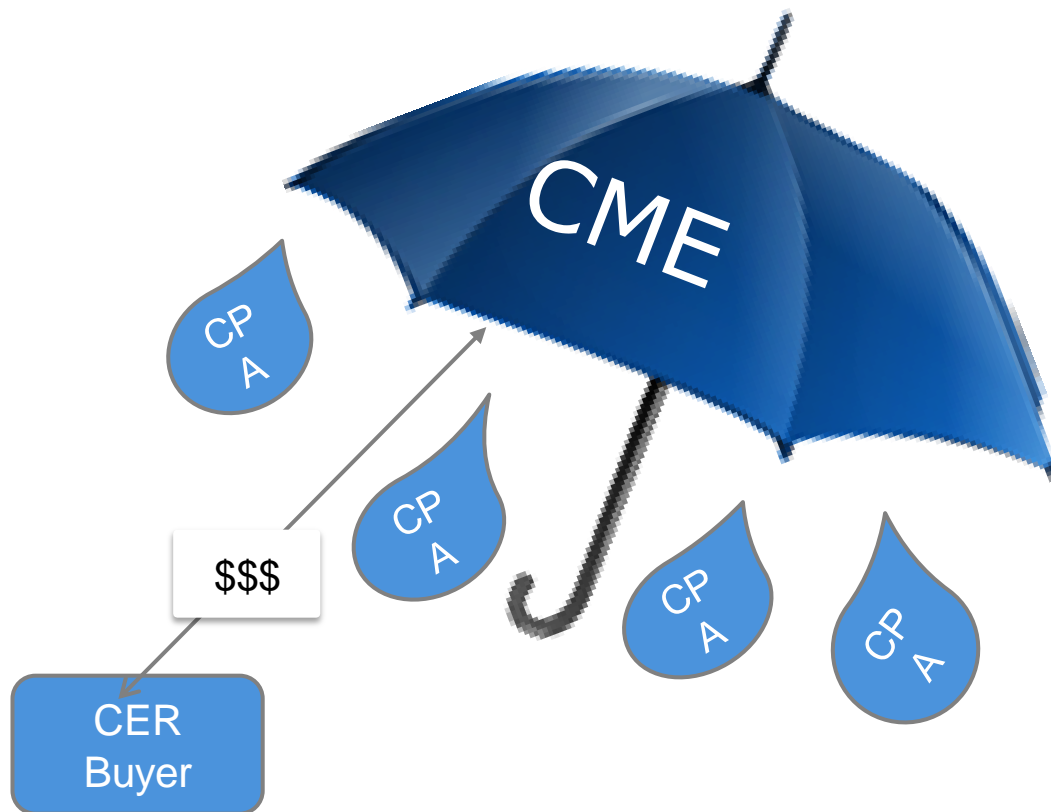
Outline

- Concept of PoAs



Concept on Programme of activities (PoAs)

- Unlimited number of similar **component project activities (CPA)** can be administered under a single programme umbrella.
- Scale up the CDM
 - No specified size limits
 - CPA can be time bound (e.g. activities commencing in a certain year).
- Reduce transaction costs



CME – coordinating or managing entity
CPA – CDM programme activity

Definition of PoA

A CDM programme of activities (PoA) is:

“Voluntary action by a private or public entity which coordinates and implements any policy/measure or stated goal, which leads to anthropogenic GHG emissions reductions or net GHG removals by sinks that are additional to any that would occur in the absence of the PoA, via an unlimited number of component project activities (CPAs)”

(CMP.1, paragraph 20) : Decides that **a local/regional/national policy or standard cannot be** considered as a **clean development mechanism project activity**, but that **project activities under a programme of activities** can be **registered as a single clean development mechanism project activity** provided



Examples of PoAs

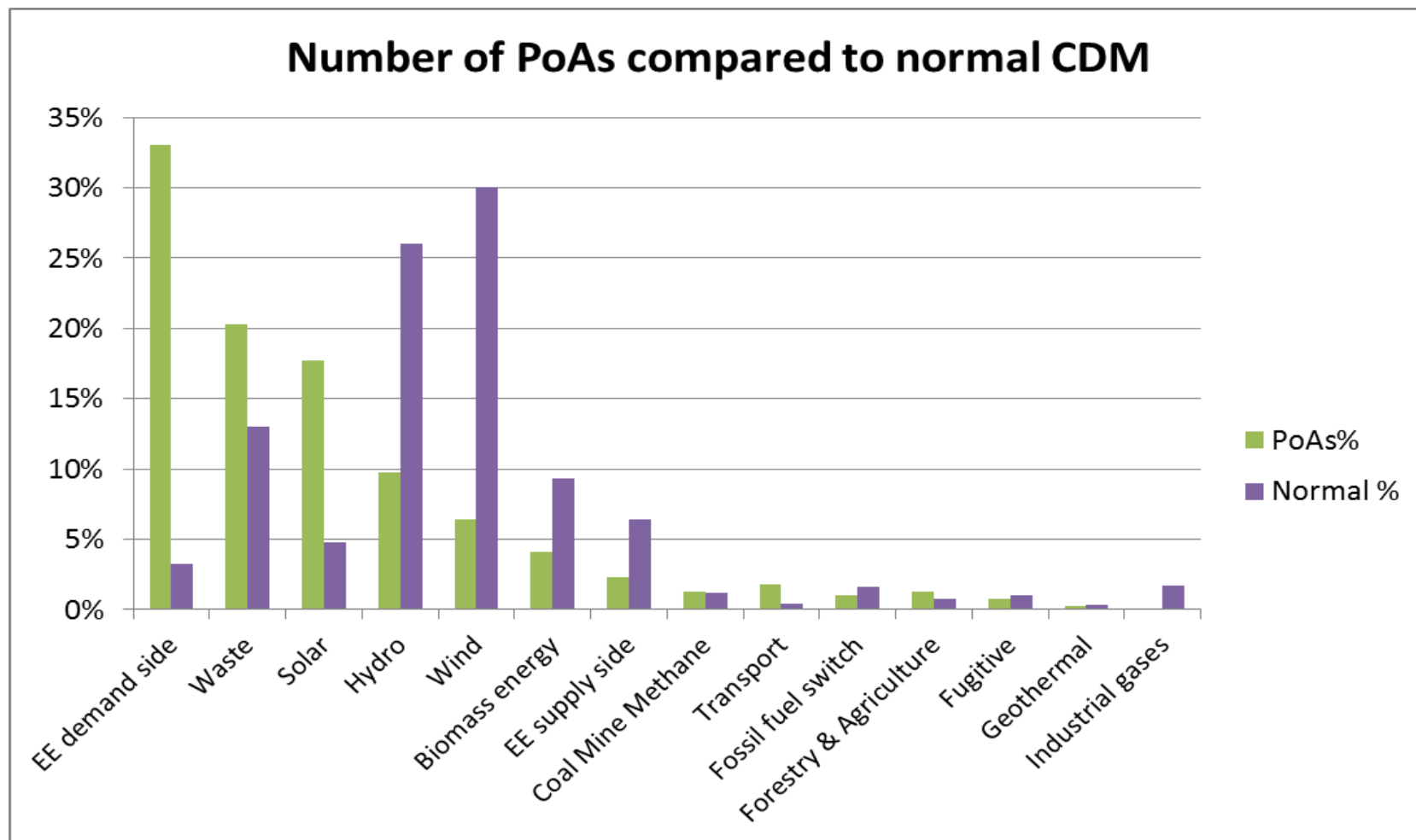
Project	Host County/ies	Technologies	Meth
Renewable biomass fired improved cook-stoves programme for households in Burundi by BQS	Burundi	Cookstoves - displace the use of non-renewable biomass	AMS-I.E.
Promoting Efficient Stove Dissemination and Use in West Africa	Burkina Faso, Senegal, Ghana, Togo	Cookstoves - Introduction of high-efficient thermal energy generation units	AMS-II.G.
Sustainable Promotion of East African Renewables (SPEAR)	Burundi, Rwanda, Uganda, Kenya	Solar , Wind & other	ACM0002; AMS-I.D.
International water purification programme	Uganda, Mexico, Gambia, Vietnam, Iran, Chile etc.	Low greenhouse gas emitting water purification systems	AMS-III.AV.



Benefits of PoA

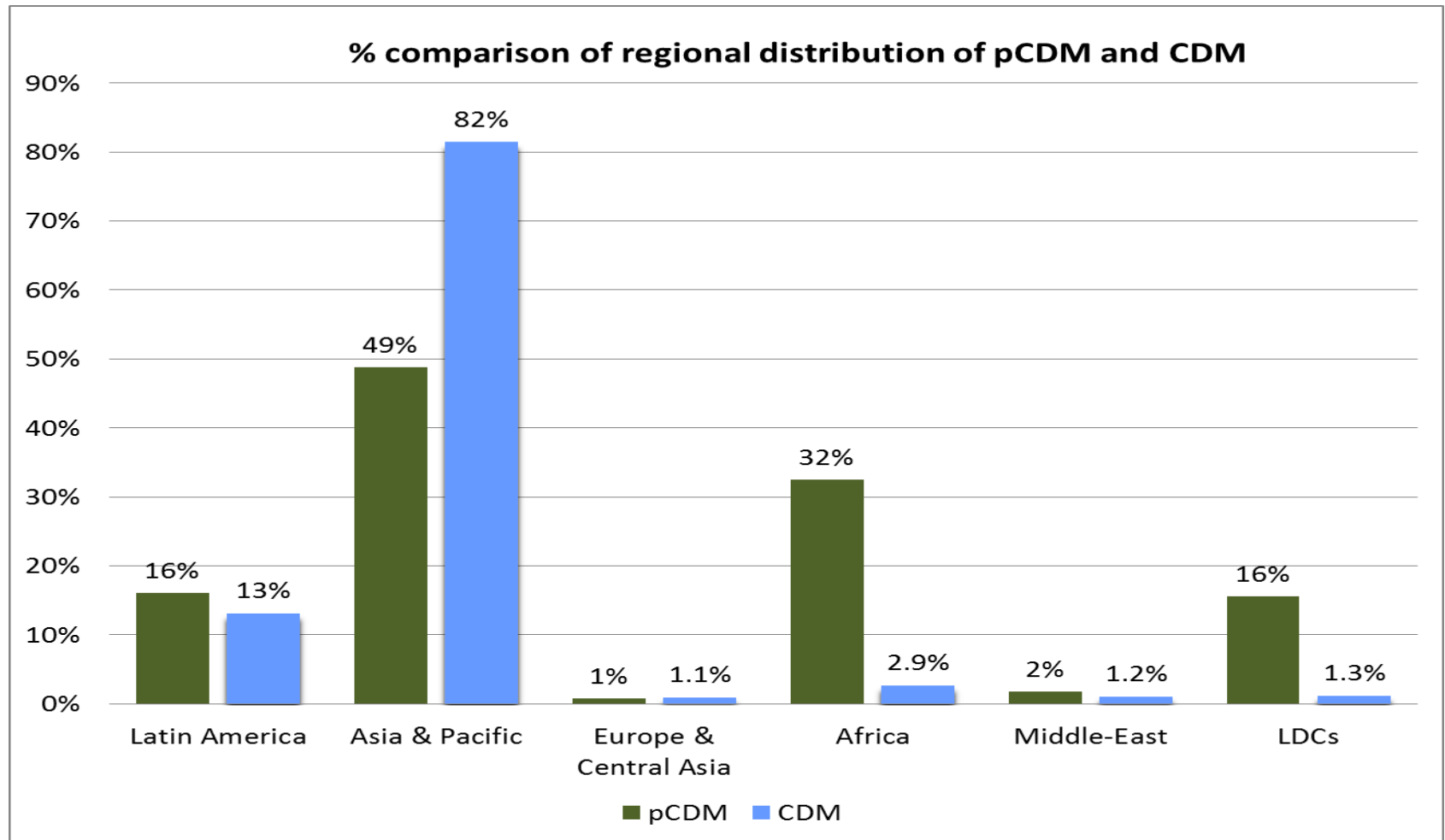
- Allows the promotion of a policy goal, e.g. improved efficiency standards
- Reduces the regulatory risks and uncertainties
- Can lower transaction costs:
 - a) Collective verification can be done utilizing sampling approach
 - b) No need for individual PPs to be directly engaged in CDM process
- Simplifies developing/registering/verifying individual projects, reduces timelines and speeds up the approval process
- Allows achieving ER in more diffuse sources (e.g. household level, transport) and smaller projects not viable as stand-alone projects
- No registration fee for CPA included after registration. Fee on expected average ER of actual case CPAs submitted at PoA registration.
- Broad applicability, allows for the scaling-up ER through CDM





Source: UNEP DTU/CDM pipeline

Updates on POAs



Source : UNEP DTU/CDM pipeline



- Multiple Methodologies/technologies in a PoA

Requirements for Multiple Methodologies/technologies in a PoA

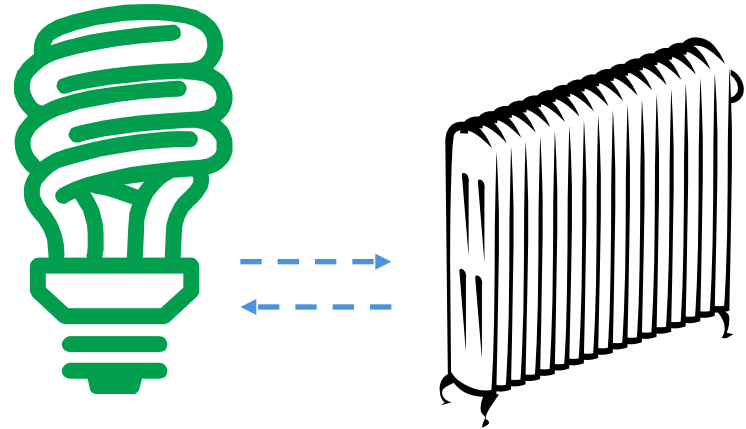
- Use pre approved combinations
- For other combinations account for cross effects;
 - EB68 “Guidelines for consideration of interactive measures for application of multiple CDM methodologies for PoAs”
 - For LSC combination, request clarification/revision to MP
- Min **one specific case CPA** at time of the publication of the PoA-DD for GSC corresponding to any of the generic CPA-DDs shall be provided.
- Specific CPA for **other technologies** (remaining generic CPA-DDs) can be added at the time of **registration of the PoA or after the registration of the PoA..**



➤ Cross effects examples

EE measures in a building

- Activity 1: efficient lighting bulbs
- Activity 2: efficient space cooling
- Cross effect: Activity 1 will lead to increased/reduced fuel consumption for the same level of space heating/cooling.



- Multiple country PoAs

Provisions for multi-country PoAs

- A PoA can be registered with more than one host Party to begin with or a PoA can initially be registered with one host Party but, during its operation, can be expanded to additional host Parties.
 - a) **In the former case**, the CME shall:
 - Obtain a LoA from the DNA of each Party involved in the PoA prior to registration;
 - Provide **only one specific-case CPA-DD** for each generic CPA-DD.
 - b) **In the latter case (expanded through post-registration change process)**, the CME shall:
 - Obtain LoAs from the DNAs of the additional host Parties;
 - Provide a revised PoA-DD and a revised generic CPA-DD.



Provisions for multi-country PoAs

- Of the 247 registered PoAs, 24 are multi-country PoAs at the registration stage.
- In addition, more than 26 registered PoAs have indicated the intention to expand the boundary (adding more host Parties) in the future.
 - e.g. Ref: 9626 (Rwanda) will be expanded to Eastern African countries.



- Sampling

Sampling Requirements

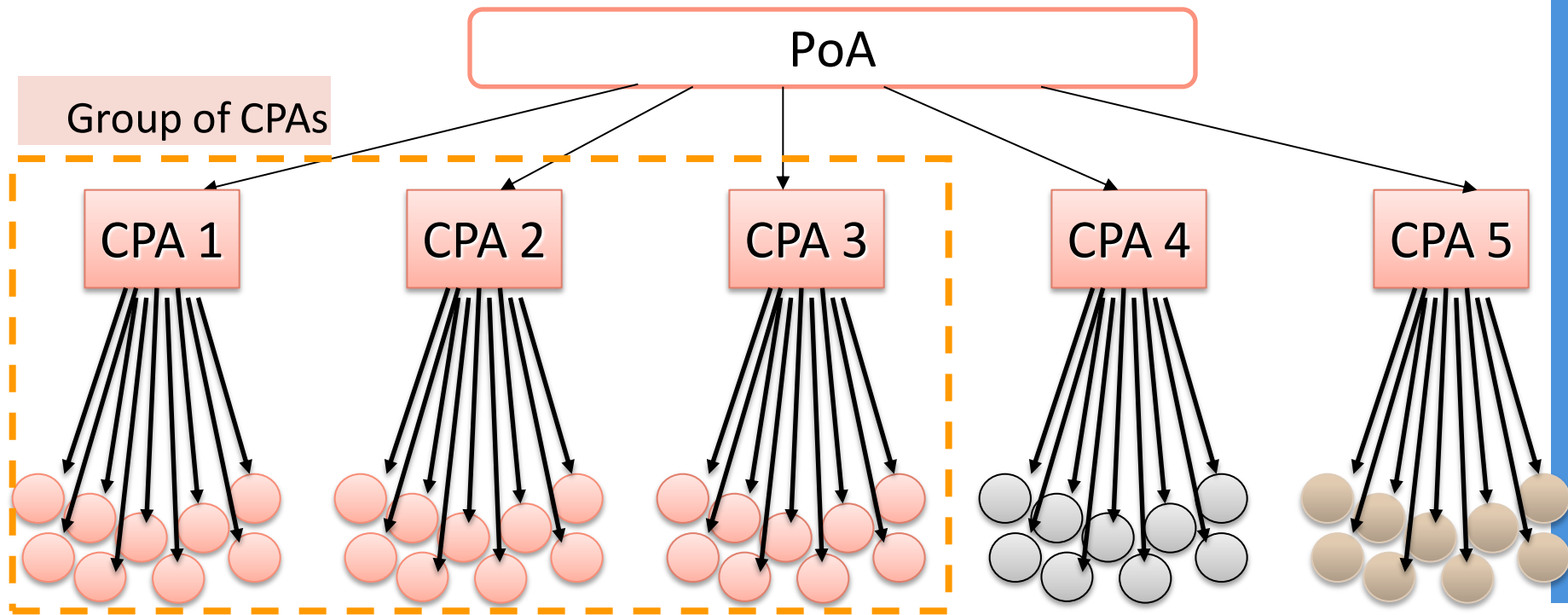
- 1) Use the following confidence/precision requirements:
 - 90/10 for small-scale;
 - 95/10 for large-scale;
 - Unless specified in the applicable methodology;

- 2) For precision (i.e. figure of $\pm 10\%$), use **relative percentage terms** when parameter of interest is both a proportion and a mean value;
 - $\pm 10\%$ when average usage of a CFL is 3.5 hours implies that the population parameter is to be within ± 0.35 hours.
 - $\pm 10\%$ when one expects 50% of cook stoves still to be operational means that population value is to be within $\pm 5\%$.



Sampling for a group of CPAs

- Sampling allowed for a group of CPAs under a small scale PoA; populations of all CPAs in the group are combined for a single survey



THANK YOU!

