United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

Introdction to Clean Development Mechanism (CDM)

CLEAN DEVELOPMENT MECHANISM (CDM) TRAINING WORKSHOP Monrovia, Liberia, 23-24 September 2013

UNFCCC, RCC Lomé

Objectives

Introduction to the CDM

- UNFCCC and its Kyoto Protocol
- CDM, a type of market mechanism
- Actors in the CDM



The climate change issue at international level





United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

- 195 Parties (194 countries + EU) = near universal membership
- The ultimate objective of the Convention:
 - "... stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system."(Article. 2)
- Annual meetings of all Parties at the Conference of the Parties (COP) to take decisions (last was in Qatar, next in Warsaw)



Main features

193 Parties (192 countries + EU), Commitment period: 2008 – 2012

- Legally binding targets for emissions of greenhouse gases in industrialized countries during first commitment period
- Industrialized countries referred to as Annex I Parties
- At the end of 2012: reduction of about 5%
- Defined international market-based instruments creating a new commodity carbon emissions trading through the CDM



Kyoto Protocol

 Legally binding targets for emissions of six major greenhouse gases in industrialized countries during first commitment period

 New <u>international market-based mechanisms</u>, creating a new commodity: carbon

 Facilitate <u>sustainable development</u> and additional support to developing countries on adaptation



Market-based mechanisms

• Emission Trading (ET): exchanging emission allowances among Kyoto Protocol Parties

- Clean Development Mechanism (CDM): credits for emissions reduced/avoided through sustainable development projects in <u>developing</u> <u>countries</u> (non-Annex I countries)
- Joint Implementation (JI): credits for emissions avoided through projects in <u>Annex I countries</u>







Key features of the carbon trading system

- Country, company or individual can implement emission reduction projects in developing countries
- Projects produce certified emission reductions (CERs)
- CERs are traded to help Annex I Parties meet their Kyoto Protocol emission reduction goals
- Allows Annex I Parties to invest in emission reduction projects where it is most cost-effective
- Assists developing counties to achieve sustainable development goals, creates incentive for investment, provides additional support for adaptation



- Incentive for investment in projects in developing countries
- Assistance in sustainable development
- Flexibility in compliance, thus higher ambition
- Funds for adaptation
- Technology transfer





WHAT DO PROJECTS

LOOK LIKE?



CDM PROJECT: 1261: Guohua Inner Mongolia Huitengliang Wind Farm Project -- Pony power meets wind power in Inner Mongolia



Collecting and burning methane on landfill sites in order to reduce the amount of gas emitted in the atmosphere



WHAT DO PROJECTS

LOOK LIKE?



Cooking With Clean Energy



Methane Avoidance Project



WHAT DO PROJECTS

LOOK LIKE?





Landfill Gas Collection

Bagasse Cogeneration Power Projects



Solar water heaters, insulation, energy efficient lighting



Cape Town, South Africa





Rapid and reliable bus transport



CDM Project 672 Bogotá, Colombia





Household biogas digesters





CDM Project 136 Gorkha, Nepal



Micro hydro power, delivering community infrastructure and services





CDM Project 88 Sayan, Peru



Extent of the CDM





Asia Pacific CDM project activity – projects in CDM Pipeline



Source: "UNEP Risoe CDM/JI Pipeline Analysis and Database, June 1st 2012"

Bangladesh	5
Bhutan	3
Cambodia	10
China	3,785
Fiji	3
India	2,044
Indonesia	172
Lao PDR	10
Malaysia	169
Mongolia	5
Myanmar	1
Nepal	9
North Korea	7
Pakistan	52
Papua New Guinea	11
Philippines	89
Singapore	7
South Korea	99
Sri Lanka	26
Thailand	187
Vietnam	260



Parties to the UNFCCC are the ultimate decision-making body of the CDM

They set up the CDM Executive Board (**EB**) to further develop CDM rules/requirements and supervise implementation of the CDM

EB supported by technical panels, working groups and secretariat

Other actors are:

•Designated National Authorities (DNAs),

•Designated Operational Entities (DOEs)

Project participants (PPs)





UNFCCC secretariat

- Based in Bonn since 1996
- Provides support to the Parties of the UNFCCC
- Lawyers, economists, scientists, engineers, negotiators, administrators
- Organises negotiation sessions, prepares background documents, compiles emission data, supports regulatory body of international carbon market
- Around 450 staff



What is happening to the CDM?



- The first commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol ended in 2012.
- Some Parties have agreed to enter a second commitment period(CP2) 2013-2020.
- CDM continues until at least the end of the second commitment period – 5 or 8 years.
- EU will continue to be the principal buyer of CERs
- EU has set restrictions on what type of CERs they will buy
- New market mechanism framework is being discussed by Parties and CDM could be a basis for this

DNAs – Sphere of influence



Market-Based Mechanism

- ✓ Attract public sector investment
- Support better livelihoods and environments
- ✓ Incentivize private-sector participation
- ✓ Undertake outreach activities at national level by increasing awareness of key initiatives, such as loan scheme



Keeping up-to-date with CDM



www.unfccc.int



Thanks for your attention!



