

## Programme of activities (PoA)

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

**Vintura Silva**  
Team Leader, RCC Lomé



# Outline

---

1. Concept
2. Differences between PoAs and other CDM projects
3. Benefits
4. Current statistics



# Concept 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 .....

---



## Key features of PoAs

---

- The **PoA** is a **framework** which defines how a **policy/measure** leads to GHG ER or removals that are additional
- PoA consists of an **unlimited number** of individual component project activities (CPAs)
- The coordinating/managing entity (CME) is directly involved in **designing, coordinating** and **implementing** the PoA
- The CME is **not restricted** or **defined**.
- **No fixed rules** regarding how a PoA is to be structured
- **Multiple locations**, across countries
- **Multiple project participants** (PP), at least one known ex-ante, rest join later



## Key features of PoAs (cont.)

---

- CPA can be:
  - **Geographic** (e.g. certain city/province)
  - **Time bound** (e.g. all activities commencing in a certain year)
- Each CPA **included** over the **life-time** of the PoA (**28 y**)
- **No specified criteria** for CPA; only requirement: minimum categories for defining **Eligibility Criteria (EC)** by CME in the PoA-DD.
- Each CPA has **own** crediting period.



# Examples of PoAs in Africa

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.



## Differences between PoAs and other CDM projects

<b>Single Project</b>	<b>Bundle of projects</b>	<b>PoA</b>
Single location	Multiple locations within a country	Multiple locations, across countries
Single PP	Multiple PP	Multiple PP
1 project at a time	A number of activities submitted as 1 project activity at a time	Activities submitted over the life-time of the POA
One crediting period	One crediting period for all activities	Each activity has own crediting period
PP known ex-ante	All PP known ex-ante	At least one PP known ex-ante, rest join later



## Benefits of PoA

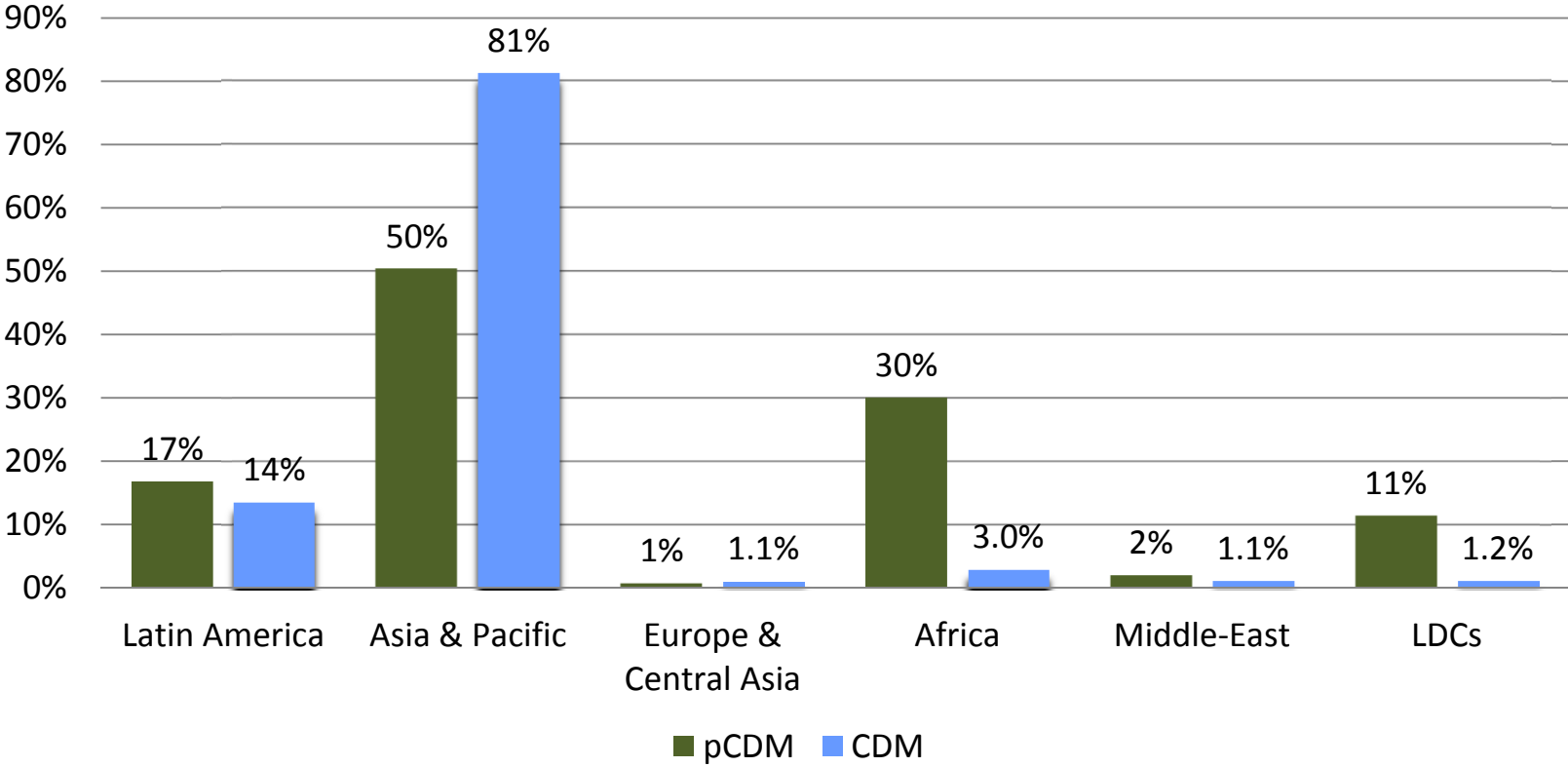
---

- 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



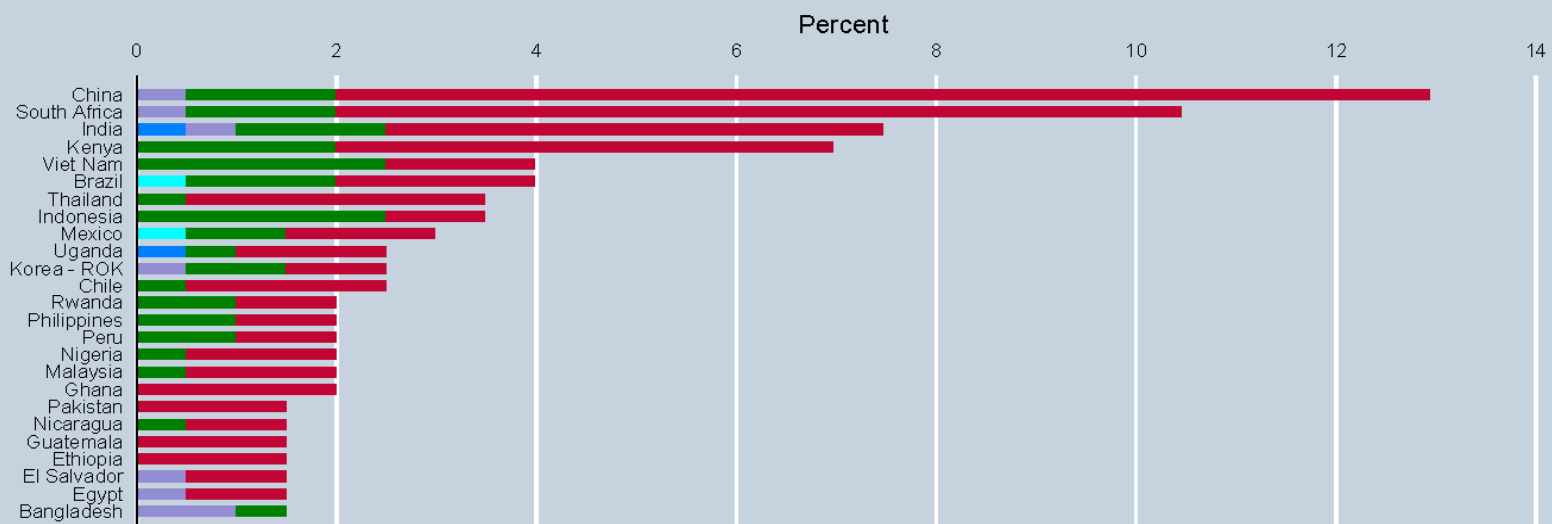


**% comparison of regional distribution of pCDM and CDM**



## Distribution of registered PoAs by Host Party

Total registered PoA activities: 163



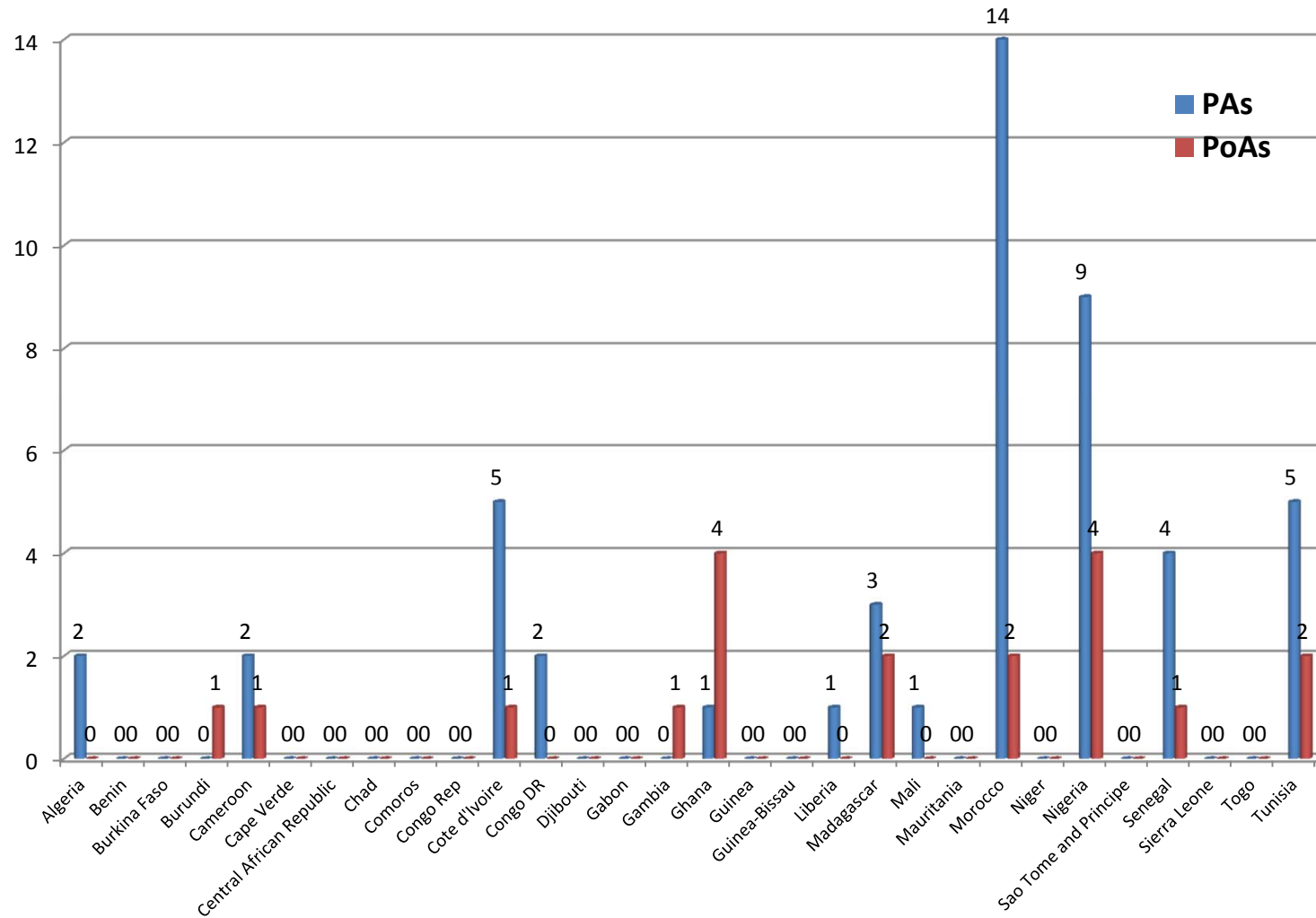
Data as of 31 May 2013  
Source: UNFCCC



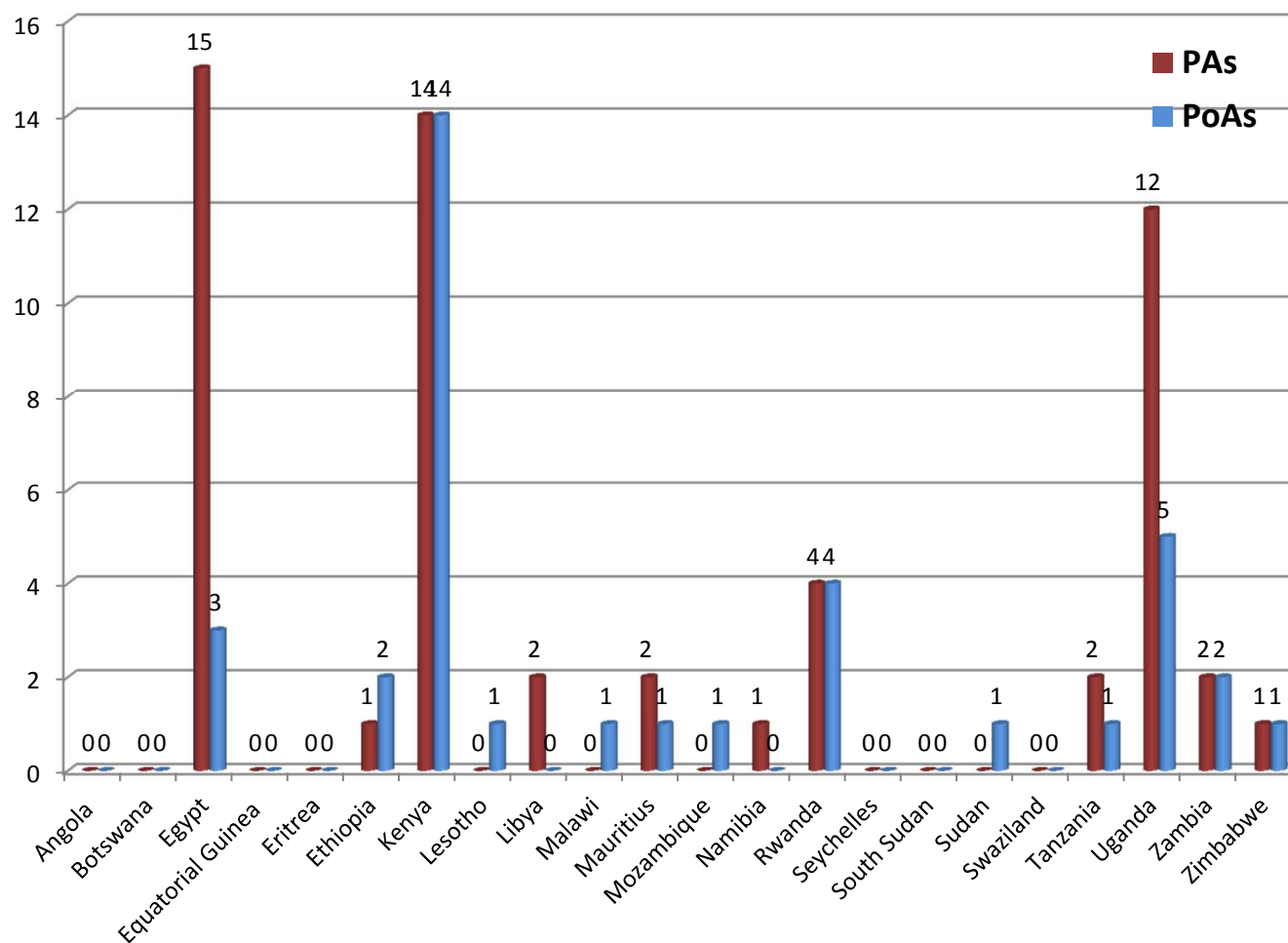
Note: A PoA can have more than one Host Party involved.



# RCC Lomé-supported countries: Registered PAs/PoAs

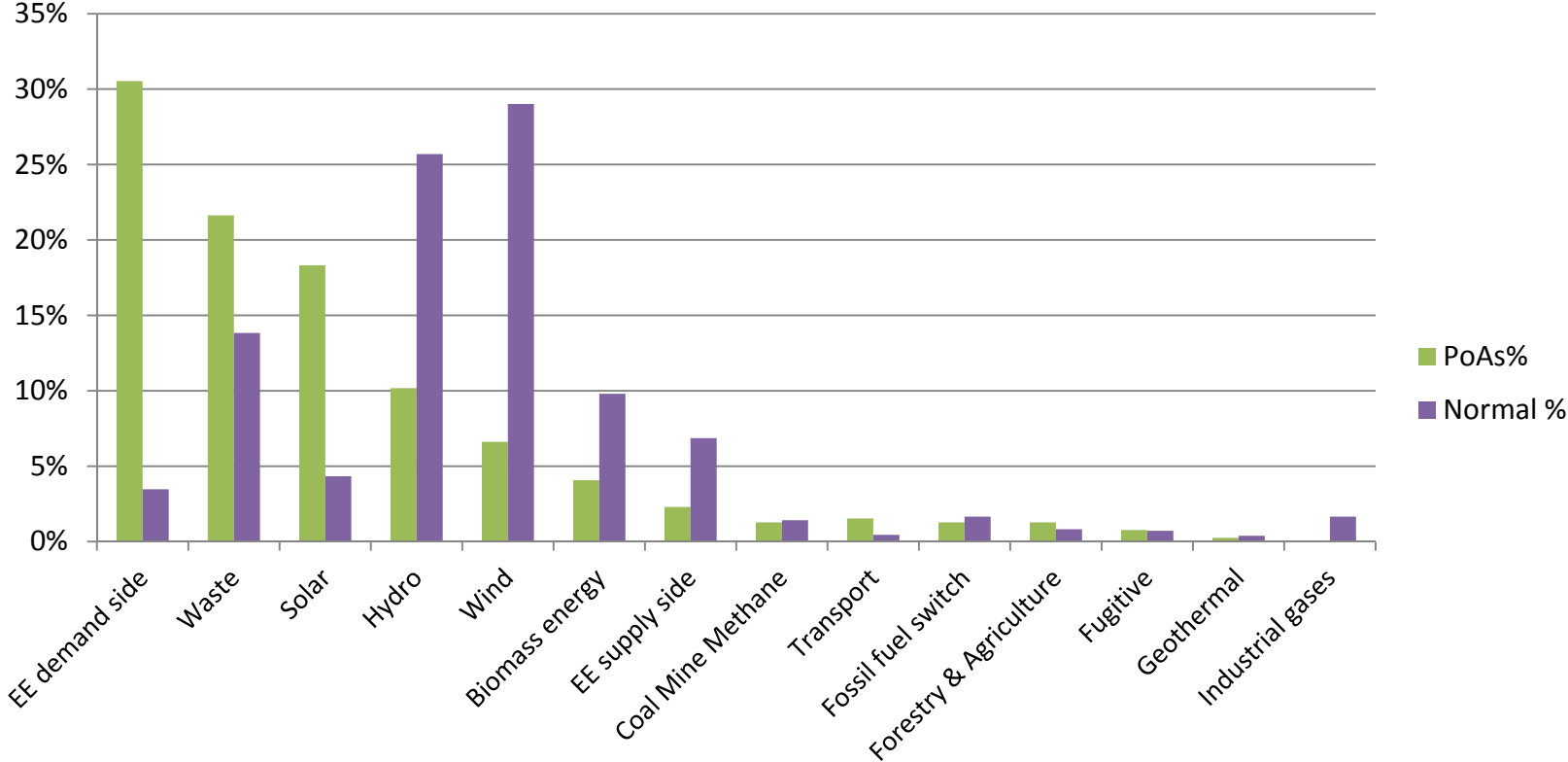


## RCC Kampala-supported countries: Registered PAs/PoAs



# Type of projects in the PoA pipeline

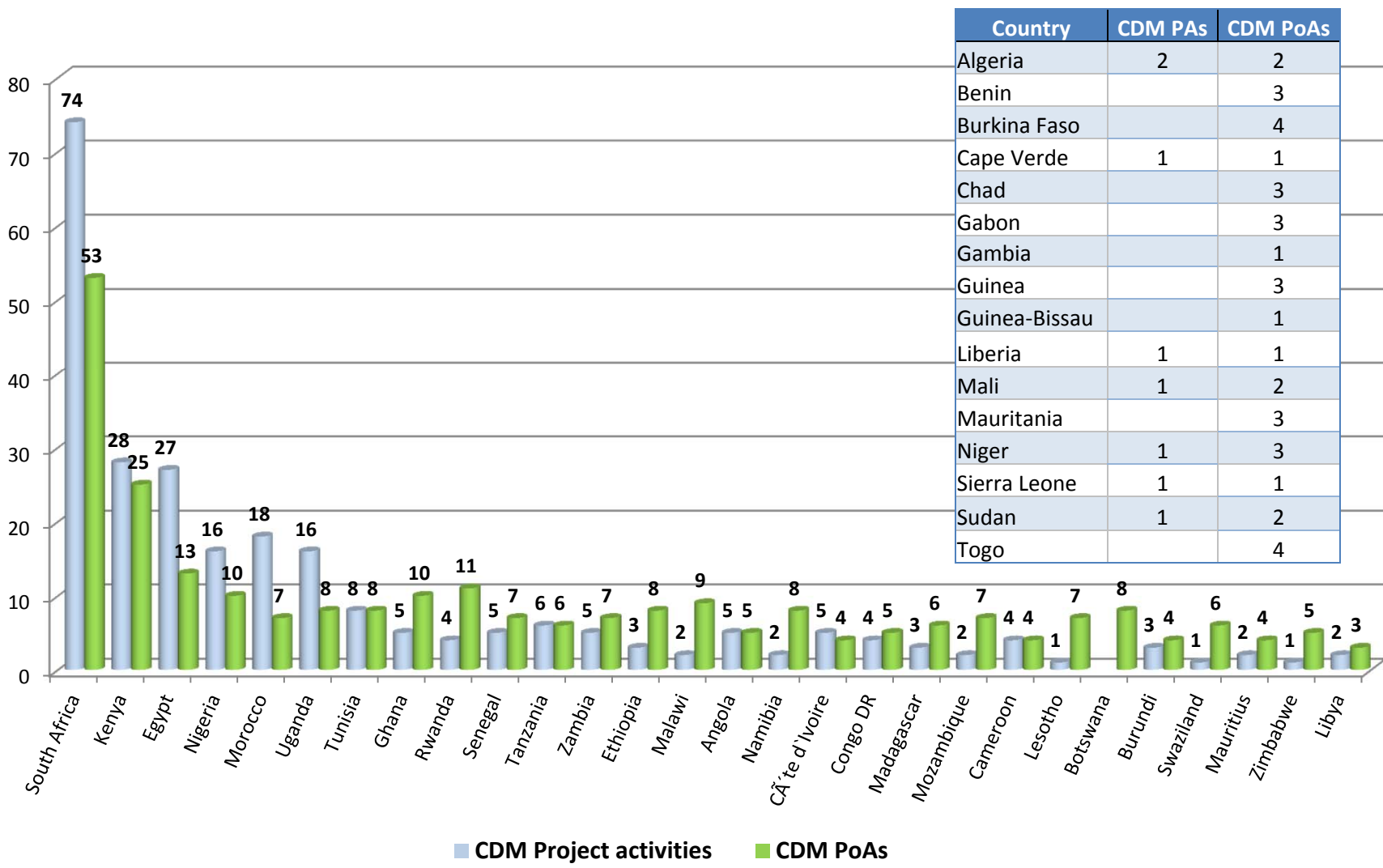
Number of PoAs compared to normal CDM



Source: UNEP Risoe



# 44 African countries with CDM PAs/PoAs in the pipeline



## Statistics (cont.)

---

### 176 registered PoAs

- a) 52 (29.5%) in Africa
- b) 41 African PoAs have included additional CPAs post registration (92 CPAs in total)
- c) 38 African PoAs apply small-scale methodologies
- d) 14 African PoAs apply large scale methodologies
- e) 4 African PoAs apply multi methodologies (LSC and/or SSC)

### 14 PoAs have been currently submitted for registration

- a) 3 (21%) in Africa;
- b) 2 apply small-scale methodologies
- c) 1 is multi-country PoA and multi-continent (Egypt, Saudi Arabia and Oman) and applies large-scale methodology

### 70 PoAs in Africa currently at validation

- a) 23 are multi-country PoAs
  - b) Both apply small-scale methodologies
- 

