

Utilizing the existing CDM institutional arrangements for NAMAs and other Future mechanisms

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GLOBAL CDM DESIGNATED NATIONAL AUTHORITIES FORUM

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Outline

- Institutional arrangements in CDM
- Role of CDM – DNA
- Expected task of NAMA Lead Institutions
- Structures of NAMA institutions – current experience
- Use of CDM Institution in NAMA (Perception results)
- Potential for synergies



Institutional Arrangements for CDM

❖ COP-MOP

❖ Executive Board

- Accreditation panel – Validation and verification entities (DOE)
- Methodologies Panel / SSC- WG / A/R WG / CCS WG – Technical Body
- Registration and Issuance Team – Evaluation team
- Registry Operation – Tracking
- Designated Operational Entities (DOE) – Secondary arm of Board
- Secretariat

❖ Designated National Authorities (DNA)



Roles of CDM DNA

- **Decide whether the projects as proposed, will assist the host country in meeting its sustainable development priorities and issue Letter of Approval.**
- **Establishment of sustainable development criterias for projects based on inter-departmental consultations.**
- Establishment of national criteria for project approval and priority areas for project activity.
- Efficient and transparent procedures for processing project applications.
- Registration services for in-country project activities and monitoring to determine local sustainability benefit and cost.



Roles of CDM DNA

- Create the procedures needed to authorize the verification organizations which are responsible for validating and certifying CDM projects (very few).
- Establish clear guidelines on the selection, consultation and monitoring processes that are required of projects (**confirmation on stake holder consultation ,Socio - enviro impacts**)
- Risk management in cases where projects deviate from pre-established conditions.
- Source of information on in-country opportunities for potential project investors and on the financial and project opportunities for potential in-country project proponents.
- Submission for standardized baselines, positive list of technologies, certification on fNRB values and SUZ.



Expected task of NAMA lead institutions

- General guidance to the NAMA development process
- Alignment of NAMA policies with National Development Priorities.
- Facilitate mainstreaming of mitigation in all steps of National Policies
- MRV - Collect / Aggregate and Reporting of mitigation outcomes.
- Repository of progress and adjustment to new circumstances.
- Maintenance of NAMA registry.
- Coordination of development and implementation MRV management and international reporting.
- Climate finance coordination.



1. Coordinating body/ Lead institution

- A lead institution (mostly MoEF) to coordinate the MRV system and direct the activities of other actors in this area.

2. Inter-ministerial body/ Steering Committee

- This body promotes coordination across key stakeholders and also ensures input into other national processes and plans.

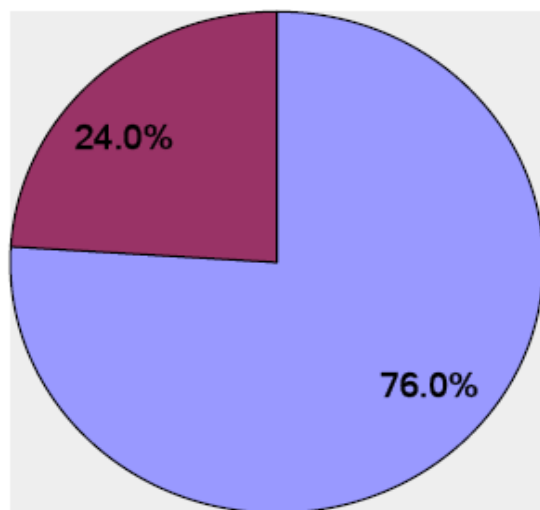
3. Technical Coordinator(s)

- The technical coordinator, which may take the form of a team or individual, often sits within the lead institution and is responsible for the technical outputs of the MRV system. Technical coordinators may also be designated for each of the sectoral working groups

4. Sectoral Working Groups

- For each sector comprising people from . These teams comprise a combination of governmental institutes, research organizations and other public and private sector bodies.

Can CDM Infrastructure be used for NAMA – Survey results (Africa)

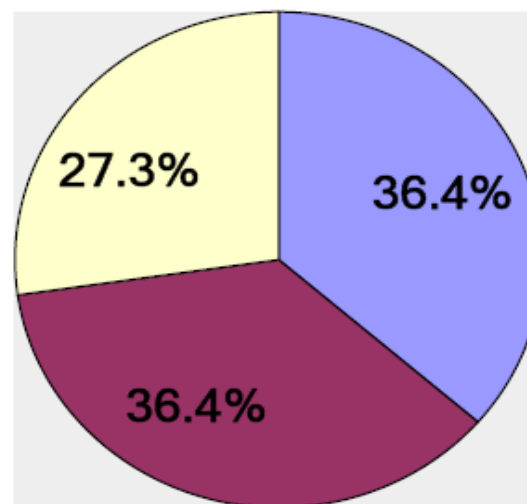


■ Yes ■ No

(n = 25)

Can CDM structure be applied to NAMAs?

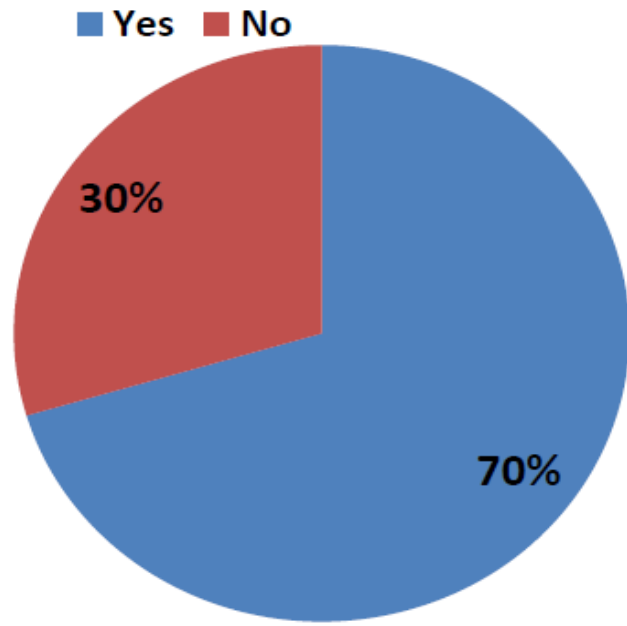
■ Very relevant ■ Relevant ■ Not relevant



Source : UNDP – LECBP Project



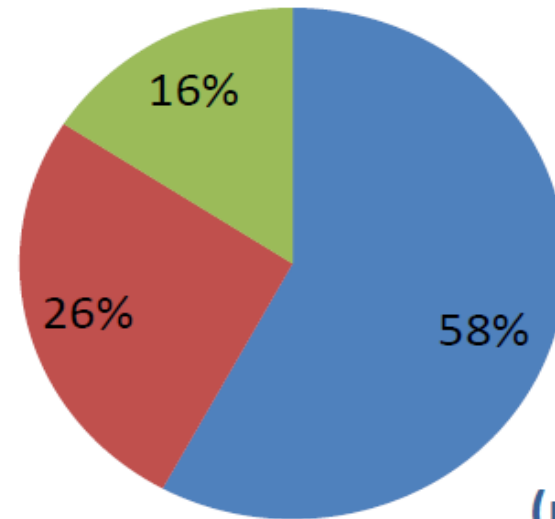
Can CDM Infrastructure be used for NAMA – Survey results (Asia)



(n = 27)

Can CDM structure be applied to NAMAs?

■ Very relevant ■ Relevant ■ Not relevant



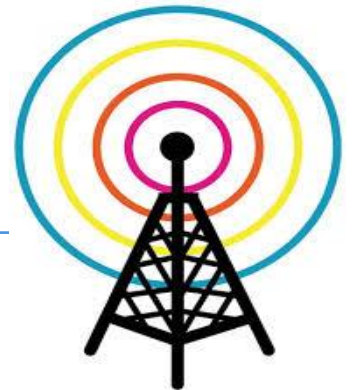
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Source : UNDP – LECBP Project



Potential for synergies

- Broaden the scope of CDM DNA Roles and responsibilities
- DNA are key source of information and dissemination of knowledge involving all the relevant actors. (emission levels ,technologies and SD).
- DNA facilitated the creation of networks among relevant actors in key sectors, both nationally and internationally.
- CDM DNA in countries have created a base for interlinking national sustainable development objectives to mitigation opportunities in the economy, as well as certain levels of expertise in mitigation issues.
- CDM DNA knowledge base could be leveraged to coordinate and provide guidance on the development and implementation of NAMAs.



Potential for synergies – Can any of the following actors in CDM institution will have a role to play in NAMA except DNA

- Governance Structure (NAMA approvers in host party)
- Use of CDM – EB ?? (Internationally supported NAMA coupled with voluntary cancellation).
- Use of methodological approval process ??
- Use of registry process
- Use of Accreditation structure ??



THANK YOU!

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UNFCCC Secretariat

UNFCCC secretariat, SDM programme