CDM Capacity Building in German Technical Co-operation

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Middle Eastern and North African Carbon Forum

Rabat, 4 April 2007
Content

- Overview on GTZ activities in CDM worldwide
- GTZ experience in CDM in Middle East and North Africa
- Lessons learned from capacity building in CDM
- Future activities
Who?

- Climate Protection Programme: supra-regional
  Since 1995, 17 Mio €

- Implementation of UNFCCC in Tunisia
  since 2006, 1,5 Mio € (50% Adaptation, 50% CDM)

- CDM Capacity Development in India
  Component in Energy Efficiency Programme
  since 2005 1,5 Mio €

- Different GTZ projects assess CDM options for co-financing in
  - Energy sector
  - Waste management
  - Transport
  - Afforestation/Reforestation
What?

- **CDM Strategy Studies**
  national policy, CDM project portfolio, market potential

- **Institution building**
  Institutional arrangements of DNA; CDM capacity building centre, national approval procedures

- **CDM Capacity Development**
  General information, sector specific workshops, legal aspects, further CDM development

- **Facilitation of CDM project development**
  Availability of data for baseline, methodology development
Where?

Legend:
- Red: CDM Capacity Building/Strategies for GHG Reduction
- Pink: CDM Capacity Building under preparation
Where?

- National CDM Strategy Studies:
  Columbia, Chile, Indonesia, China (in Energy sector), Morocco

- Institution building, DNA Establishment
  Indonesia, South Africa, Ghana, Tunisia, Morocco

- CDM Capacity Development
  Ghana, South Africa, Vietnam, India, Indonesia, ASEAN

- Facilitation of CDM project development
  Chile: Guidelines for CDM project development in energy sector
  India: support of energy data availability for baseline to the public
  methodology for improvement of energy efficiency of supercritical power plants
GTZ Experience in North Africa

- **Morocco:**
  - Study on CDM for renewable energies, Oct. 2001;
    - Wind park Tanger (140 MW), and Tarfaya (60 MW)
    - Hydropower stations El Borj an Tanafnit
    - Biogas plant from waste water in Agadir
    - Use of biogas/landfill from a dump sit at Marrakesh
  - Facilitation of data generation for CDM project preparation for wastewater-derived power generation unit (Agadir), 2007
GTZ Experience in North Africa

- Tunisia:
  - DNA institutional building (approval process, sustainability criteria, organisational issues)
  - Capacity building in private and public companies
    - Agence de gestion des déchets
    - STEG
    - Groupe Chimique Tunisien
    - Consultants and Energy intensive industries
Lessons Learned (1): How to get the process started

- Identify a motivated institution with experiences in climate change and in organising the process

- Hold a series of workshops with all relevant stakeholders
  - Governmental authorities
  - Industry and financial sector representatives
  - NGOs, academic institutions, etc

- Ensure a common understanding of the CDM and the role of the DNA
Lessons Learned (2):
What is a good institutional set-up?

- Divide the tasks (except for small countries):
  - Operational unit (secretariat): administrative tasks, technical project evaluation
  - Inter-ministerial DNA committee: decides or recommends on project approval
- Watch committee’s size: less than ten members seem enough
- Ensure members’ ranking for technical understanding, but also for the decision-making power
Lessons Learned (3):
Design of project approval procedures

- Common procedure adopted in many countries:
  - Submission of a PDD and country-specific documents
  - Evaluation by the operational unit against the sustainability criteria
  - Recommendation to the committee, who takes the final decision

- Allow for
  - voluntary submission of a Project Idea Note (PIN)
  - oral presentations by project proponent
  - appeals against the DNA‘s decision
  - validation by the DOE to be carried out in parallel
Lessons Learned (4):
Definition of sustainability criteria

- Start from an already accepted definition of sustainability
  - Environmental criteria: e.g. pollution, biodiversity, natural resources, health impacts
  - Economic criteria: e.g. employment, income, technology transfer
  - Social criteria: e.g. poverty alleviation, social equity, etc

- Define indicators for all criteria to enable an objective assessment

- Test the criteria
Lessons Learned (5): CDM Promotion

- Identify promising sectors and focus capacity building activities
- Raise the awareness of the CDM, e.g. through workshops:
  - Explain the rules of the CDM and where information can be found
  - Explain the CDM market and the financial benefits from the CDM
  - Show that ‘CDM is real and works’, e.g. by implementing demonstration projects in promising sectors
Lessons Learned (6):
CDM Promotion

- Publish submitted PDDs as examples
- Assist project proponents in practical PDD development
- Train in-country consulting firms in CDM project development
- Provide baseline data for promising sectors (e.g. electricity)
Further GTZ activities in CDM Capacity Building

- Preparation of training courses in francophone subsahara Africa

- Support of broadening CDM impact, such as
  - Project bundling
  - Programm of activities

- Further development of CDM
Further information

- For more information see www.gtz.de/climate

- subscribe to the monthly newsletter "CDM Highlights" available in English and French