



**WORLD BANK GROUP**  
Climate Change



# COP26: 15 Years of POA

Carbon Initiative for Development (Ci-Dev) experience in PoA

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# All Ci-Dev programs were developed under the PoA route to support scaled up energy access programs

- 13 programs, 9 technologies, 7 countries
- Government and private sector led
- All registered as CDM PoAs and target energy access
- Uses 4 CDM methodologies: AMS II.G; AMS I.E; AMS III.AR; AMS III. BL
- Purchases emission reductions until 2024
- Aim of using POA approach: multiple activities; varying timelines; transaction costs

Program	Technology
Madagascar Ethanol	Cookstoves
SimGas	Biodigesters
Ethiopia Off-Grid	Solar lamps
Ethiopia Off-Grid	SHS
Ethiopia Biogas	Biodigesters
Senegal Rural Electrification	SHS
Senegal Rural Electrification	Mini-grid (connections)
Senegal Rural Electrification	Grid extensions (connections)
WABD	biodigesters
Uganda Electrification	Grid extensions (connections)
Mali Electrification	Mini-grid (MW)
Mali Electrification	Solar lamps
DelAgua	cookstoves
Inyenyeri	cookstoves
KTDA	Small hydro (MW)

# Many of the POA reforms introduced worked well

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- Many technologies fell under positive lists category
- Simplified meths and minimal data parameters
- Checklist for eligibility criteria
- Use of more than one technology per PoA
- Validation of monitoring plan during first verification
- Flexibility in PoA issuance procedures
- Listing of CPAs by DOEs
- Some flexible provisions with sampling surveys

## .. But several introduced obstacles

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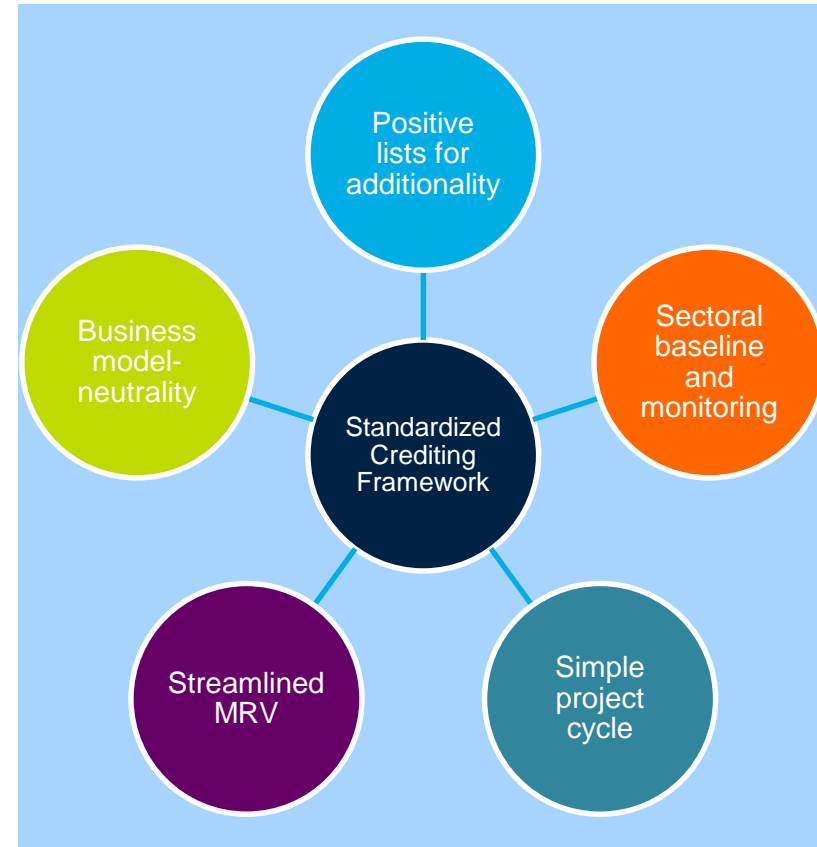
- Mostly unrelated to PoA procedures/requirements
- Simplified methodologies did not guarantee shorter delays
- Inadequate capacity of project entities to fulfil different requirements
- Data collection and management issues
- Start date for claiming emission reductions for technologies with lower technical life (e., cookstoves)
- Conducting surveys, mainly in remote areas
- Use of digital technologies not well supported by the existing methodologies
- Frequent incompleteness or requests for review

## .. And MRV challenges are hard to crack

- The dispersed nature of Ci-Dev projects, often over large geographic distances, poses great demands on data collection and management;
- In general these activities are more likely to have several different parties involved in the design, implementation and operation of the projects which increases the monitoring coordination effort;
- Surveys for household projects are often a mix of quantitative and qualitative questions, which makes monitoring requirements less well defined;
- Low-income countries have less of an MRV enabling environment than more advanced economies in terms of data availability, national regulations on which to build, laboratories that can carry out analysis, etc.; and
- - Due to their dispersed nature these project activities result in higher travel and logistical costs for Designated Operational Entities (DOEs) and other experts.

# Transitioning to the Paris Agreement: Standardized Crediting Framework

- Standardized emission reductions: monitoring will largely be based on measuring activity levels (number of devices and usage rate), with the conversion to emission reductions based on national default factors.
- Simplified project cycle: no more inclusion of new activities and no validation – single ex-post third-party audit to determine the program performance and conformity with eligibility criteria.
- Streamlined approaches: eligibility is based on technology positive lists.
- National governance: the SCF will be run by host country institutions, integrated into national structures focused on climate policy.





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