

Next level of the CDM: How can Public Private Partnerships enable Programmes of Activities?

18th December 2009
COP 15, Copenhagen

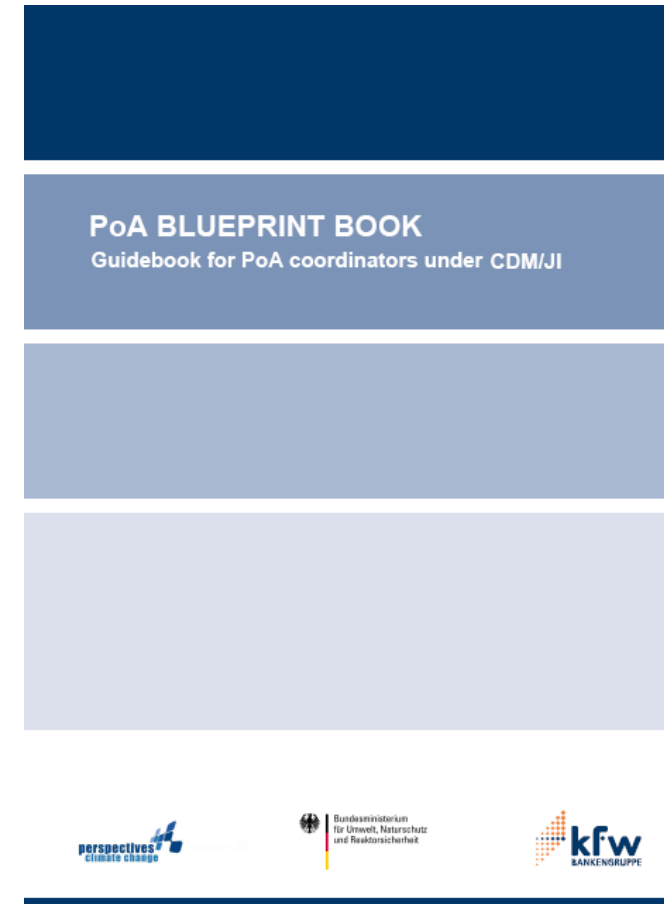
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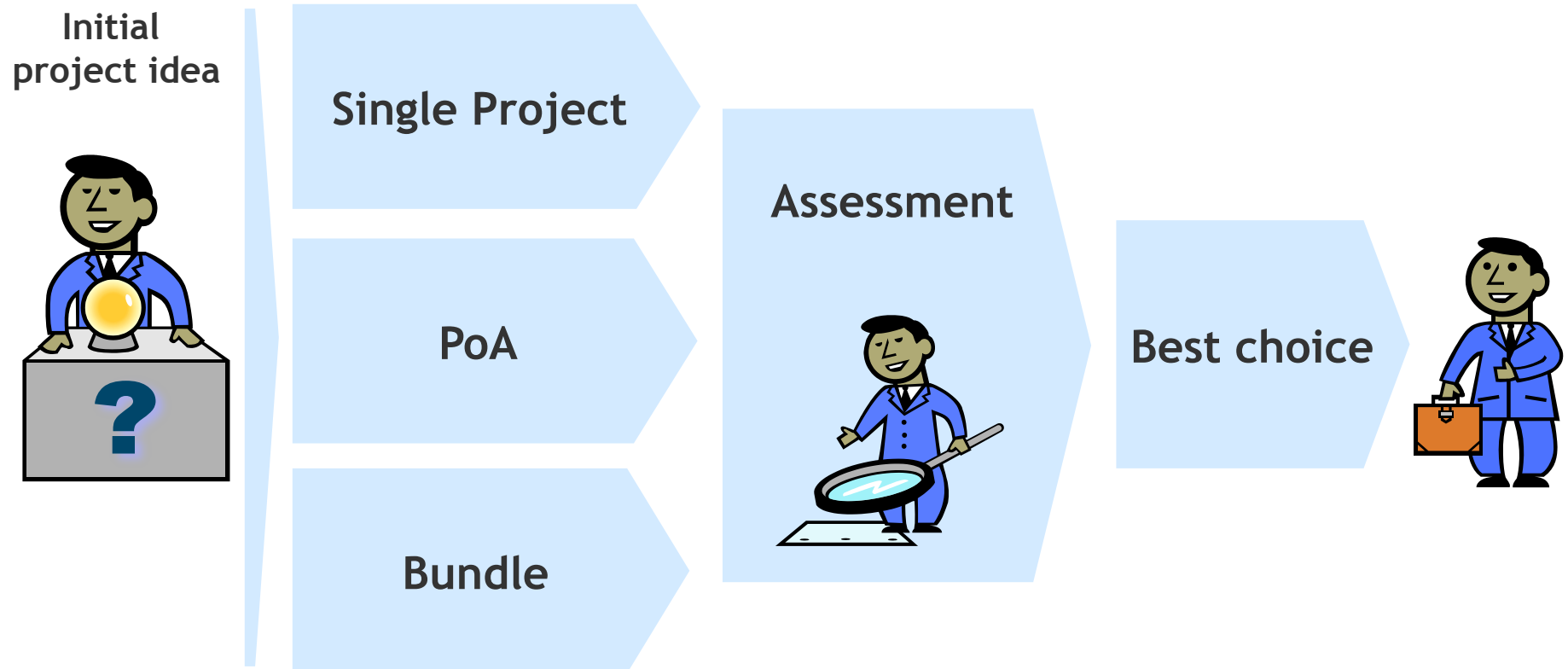
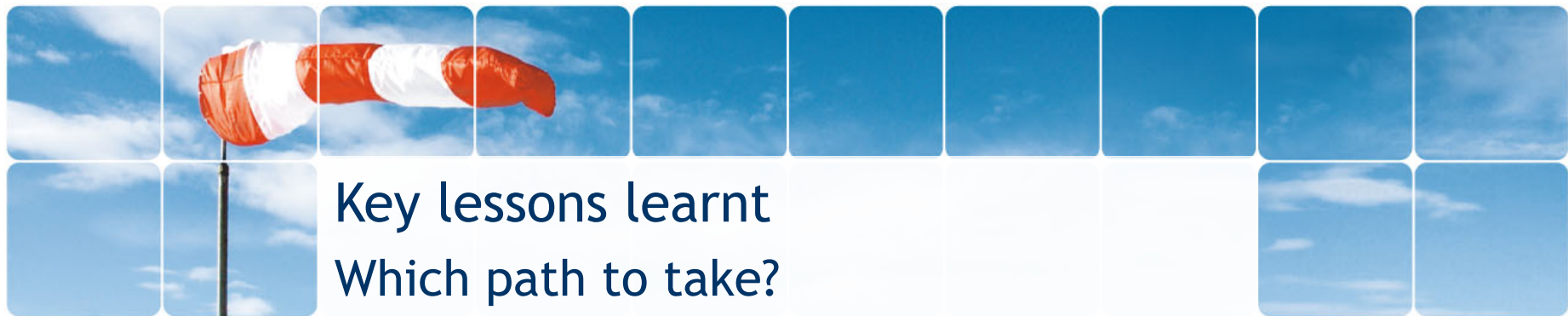
Our current work on CDM PoAs

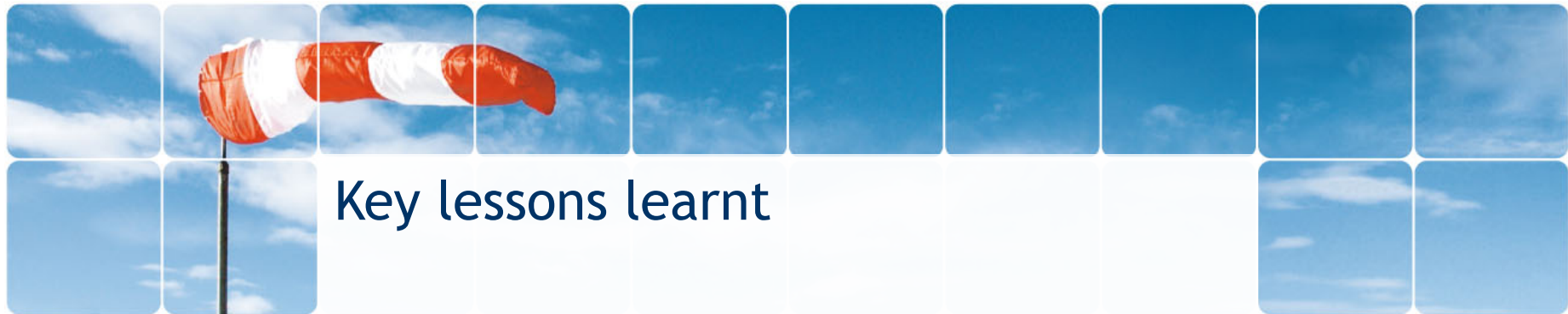
- PoA-DD and CPA-DD development in India (CFL)
- PoA Assessment in various countries and
 - various project types
 - India, Indonesia, Egypt, Eritrea, South Africa, etc.
 - i.a. hydro power, CFL, T&D losses, Solar Home Systems, efficient cook stoves
- Currently involved in several PoA developments
 - i.a.
 - Madagascar
 - Tanzania
 - Egypt
 - Philippines
- Several Capacity Building activities/workshops on PoA

Our current work on CDM PoAs

- KfW PoA Blueprint Book
- Overview of PoA Rules & Procedures
- Technology chapters
 - CFL, household stoves, domestic biogas, solar water heating, industrial boilers, building refurbishment
 - Methodology requirements
 - PoA design
 - Lessons from existing PoAs
 - Business model
 - Institutional requirements
 - Carbon revenues
 - Financial requirements
- The book is **currently updated**:
 - New Rules & Procedures
 - Additional technologies
 - Case Studies from existing PoAs







Key lessons learnt

Choose the right set up and institutional arrangements

- Assessing the real **advantages of a PoA** compared to other options
- Identifying an **appropriate** Coordinating Entity (CE) is vital
- **“Train the trainer”**
- Interdependencies (put in place **incentive schemes**)

Consider PoA specific transaction costs

- Higher initial transaction costs vs. *“PoAs reducing transaction costs”*
- Look at **specific transaction** costs per CER for the PoA (mid-term)

Enable knowledge transfer throughout institutions (PoA-WG?)

- PPs, DOEs, DNAs, CDM-EB
- **Decrease the level of uncertainty**

Thank you
and always look ahead

Axel Michaelowa

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