

CLEAN DEVELOPMENT MECHANISMS (CDMs)

Land Use and Climate Change Workshop

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Summary of Presentation

- What are CDMs
- Why CDMs
- CDM benefits to Host Countries
- Eligibility Criteria for Host Countries
- Eligibility Criteria for Developed Country
- Eligible Projects
- Running Projects
- Possible Projects in Zimbabwe spearheaded by research Institutions

What is CDM

- A cooperative mechanism established under KYOTO Protocol (article 12) that allows governments or private entities in industrialized countries to implement emission reduction projects in developing countries and receive credit in the form of Certified emission reduction (CERs) which they may count against their national reduction targets.

Why CDMs in developing countries

- Since gases emitted are mixed eventually by the wind process, it does not matter to the climate where emission reduction are achieved.
- Sound economic argues for achieving them where they are least costly.
- Thus CDMs gives developed countries and private and private sector companies the opportunity to reduce emissions anywhere in the world where ever the cost is lowest and they can count these reductions towards their own targets.

CDM benefits to Host Countries

- Carbon markets potentially worth more than USD118 Billion are committed. This makes a mockery of the USD200 million committed to adaptation to climate change.
- Carbon Finance can provide crucial funding for most developing countries to reach some of their economic , social, environmental and sustainable development objectives e.g. cleaner air, water, improved land use accompanied by social benefits in rural development, employment and poverty alleviation and reduced dependence on imported fossil fuels.
- Provides opportunity to make progress simultaneously on climate development and local environmental issues.

Eligibility Criteria for Host Countries

- Voluntary participation in the CDM
- Establishment of a National CDM authority
- Ratified the Kyoto Protocol

Eligibility Criteria for Developed Country

Establishment of

- An assigned reduction quarter under Article 3 (Kyoto Protocol)
- a national system for the estimation of GHGs
- national registry
- an annual inventory
- an accounting system for the sale and purchase of emission reductions

Eligible Projects

The Project must reduce GHG emissions or remove GHGs by sequestration e.g.

- End use energy efficiency improvements
- Supply side energy efficiency improvements
- Renewable energy
- Agricultural (reduction of CH₄ and N₂ etc.)
- Industrial processes (CO₂ from cement HFCs etc.)
- Sink projects, for now 2008 to 2012, only sinks projects allowed (aforestation and reforestation)

Possible Participation of Research Institutions in Zimbabwe

- Forest management
- Household energy use
- Ethanol
- Jatropha project
- Land Use change.
- Etc. the list is limitless. Just make a proposal.

The END

THANK YOU