



Mitigation Actions and Support: the role of matching and registries

Jane Ellis (OECD)

Based on Kim, Ellis and Moarif (2009 forthcoming)
and Ellis, Moarif and Kim (2009)

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jane.ellis@oecd.org

Annex I Expert Group
on the UNFCCC

Outline

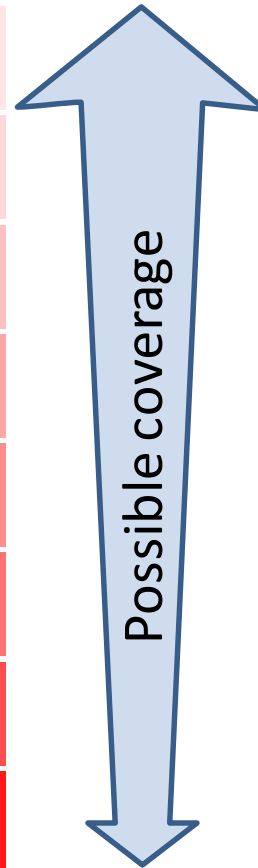
- What information will be available?
- Steps needed to match support and actions
 - ◆ What are they?
 - ◆ How would matching work?
- Possible eligibility, prioritisation criteria
- Institutional options for matching NAMAs with support
- Conclusions

Reporting/recording GHG mitigation actions and support

GHG mitigation actions

- Developed country mitigation commitments
- Planned mitigation actions in developed countries
- Implemented mitigation actions in developed countries
- Context for GHG mitigation actions in developing countries (e.g. LCDS)
- Planned NAMAs [and effects] – not contingent on support
- Planned NAMAs [and effects] – contingent on provision of support
- Other implemented NAMAs in developing countries [and effects]
- Implemented “supported NAMAs” devg countries [and effects]

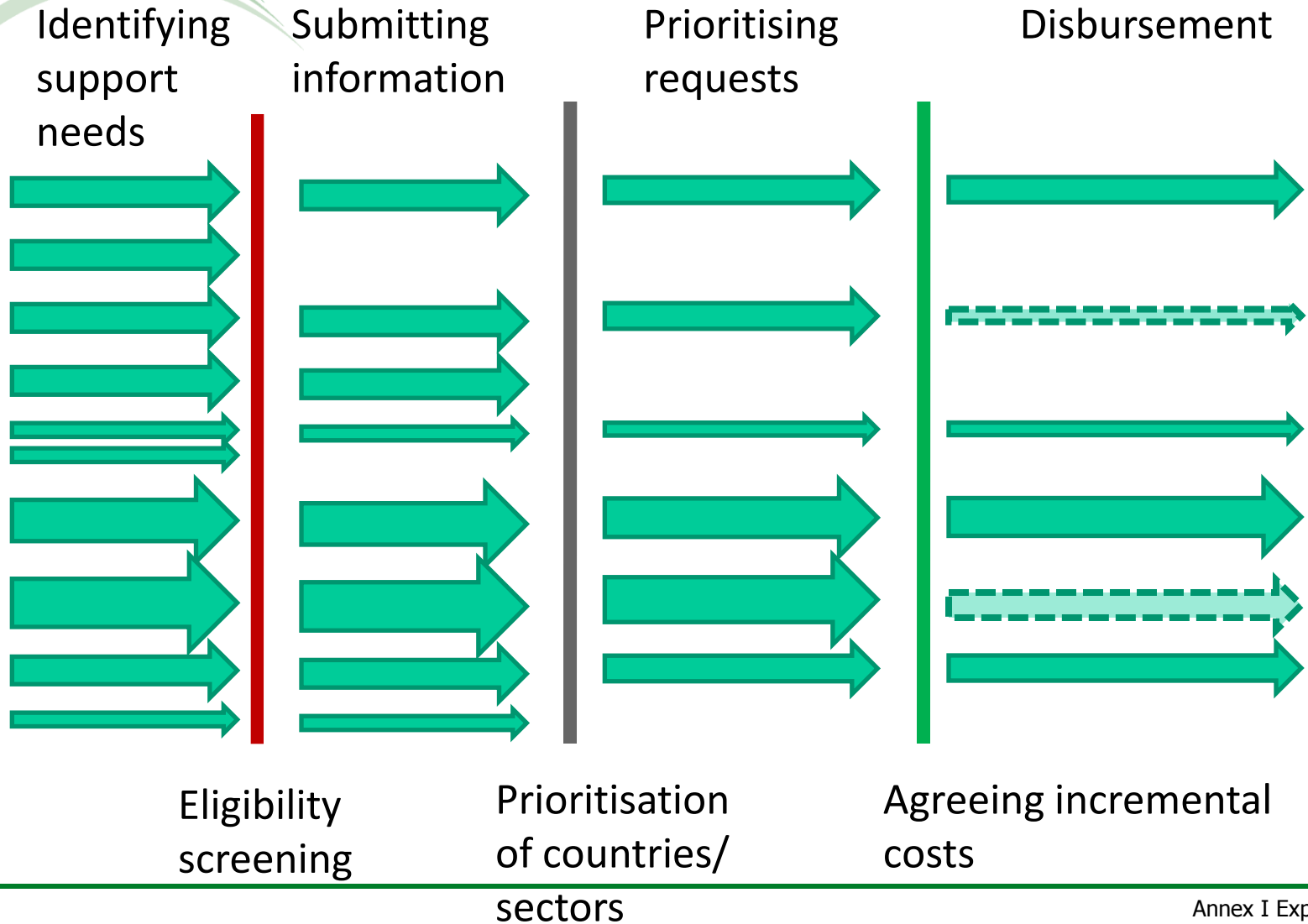
Broader



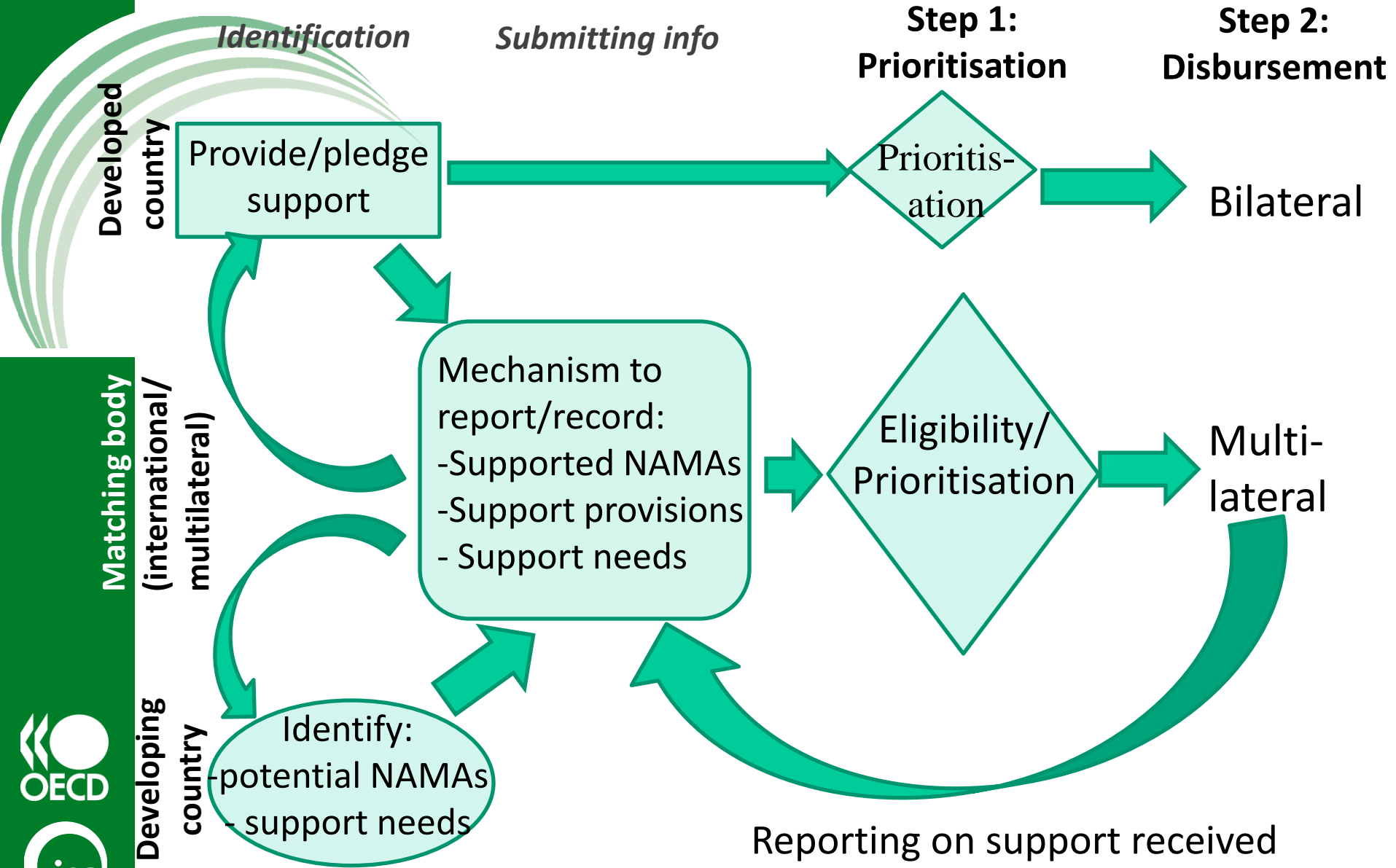
- Planned other (non-multilateral) support for NAMAs
- Planned other multilateral support
- Planned multilat support w/i UNFCCC
- Support via the carbon market
- Other (non-multilateral) support, e.g. bilateral, private
- Other multilateral support (e.g. C market)
- Multilateral support within UNFCCC framework

Narrower

Steps in matching actions and support



Steps in a matching process



Possible eligibility criteria

- Recipient countries' level of development
- Readiness and implementation capacity
 - ◆ Conducive policy environment for effective use of support
 - ◆ Ability to undertake current UNFCCC-specific requirements
 - ◆ Possible future UNFCCC-related requirements, e.g. LEDS

Possible prioritisation criteria

- Particular countries
 - ◆ *e.g.* level of development, emissions
- Sectors
 - ◆ *e.g.* cost-effective mitigation, removing barriers
- Ability to leverage private finance
- Other factors
 - ◆ Technical: *e.g.* co-benefits, development impacts
 - ◆ Political: *e.g.* regional balance, equity
 - ◆ Practical: *e.g.* demonstration of pilot projects

Using prioritisation criteria in disbursement

- Single criterion (e.g. cost-effectiveness)
 - ◆ Tendering-process
 - ◆ Inverse auction
- Multiple prioritisation criteria
 - ◆ Score NAMAs for each prioritisation criterion
 - ◆ Identify the priority NAMAs for support

Institutional options for matching

Degree of co-ordination and governance structure

Less co-ordinated

More co-ordinated

- **Less centralised**
- **Lower institutional requirements**
(e.g. registry)

- **Increased co-operation**
(e.g. high level forum on international climate finance)

- **More centralised**
- **Higher institutional requirements**
(e.g. clearing house)

Conclusions

- Matching needed if support $D > S$
- How it is done affects **what** is supported
- ... and the economic and environmental effectiveness of support
- Different options:
 - ◆ “Institutionally light”
 - ◆ Dedicated matching mechanism
 - ◆ Some co-ordination: coherence, yet flexibility
- International guidance needed on function of matching mechanism, eligibility and prioritisation



Thank you!

AIXG produces climate change analyses:

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- MRV
- REDD
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