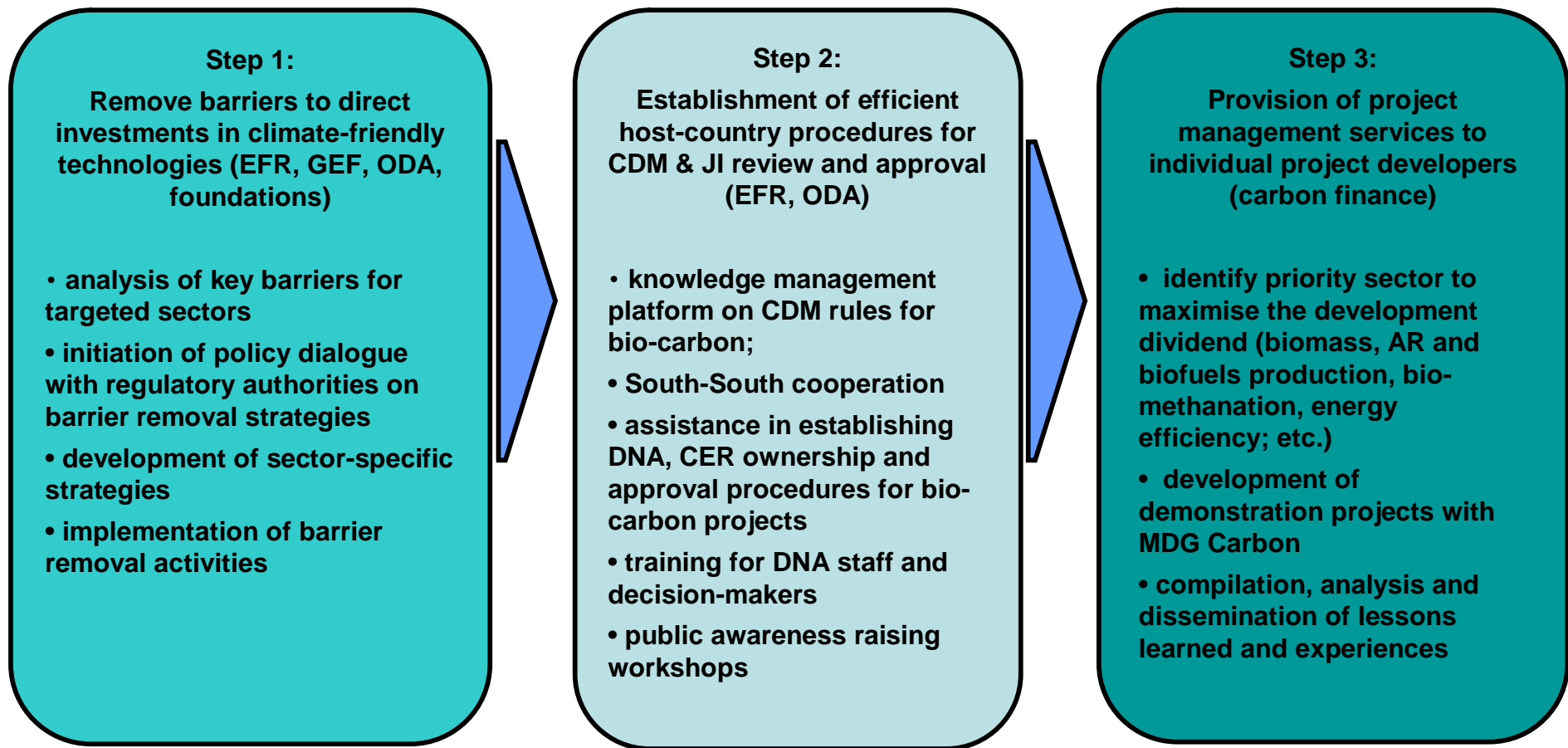


UNDP in Climate Change

- Why:** **Global threat to the Human Development**
- Areas:** **Adaptation
Mitigation**
- How:** **“Developing countries capacity to strengthen policies and practices, and adopt new ones, so as to secure MDGs in the face of climate change and its associated impacts” (UNDP 2006)**

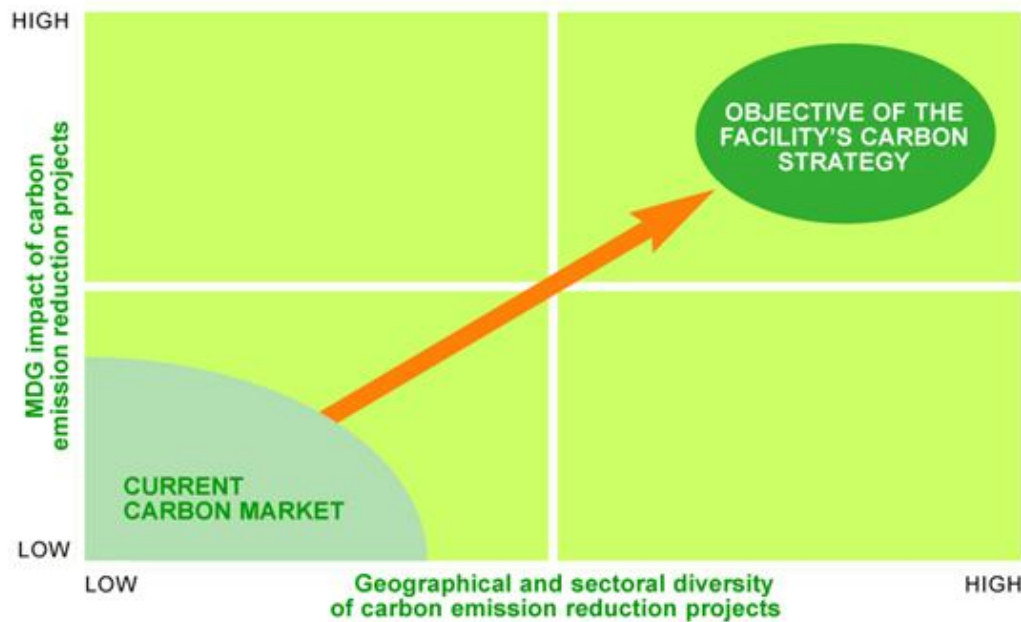
UNDP approach to promote leverage carbon finance for sustainable development





The Facility has the dual purpose of:

- **Improving access to carbon finance by enabling a wider range of developing countries and project types to participate — particularly in those countries that are currently under-represented in the carbon market**
- **Promoting emission reduction projects that generate additional sustainable development and poverty reduction benefits, thereby contributing to all MDGs**





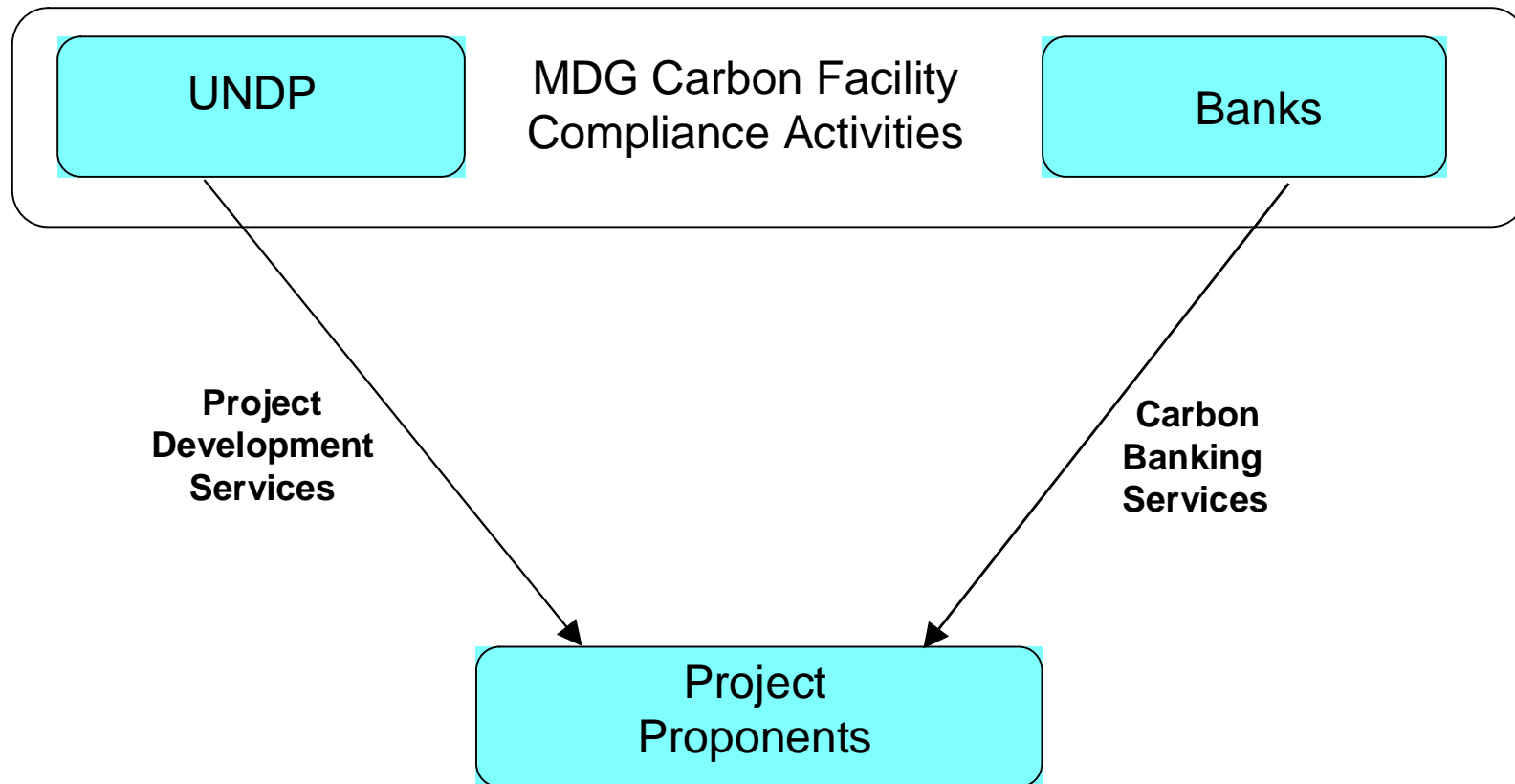
CARBON FINANCE FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

The MDG Carbon Facility is an innovative means of harnessing the vast resources of the carbon market in order to bring long-term sustainable development to a more diverse share of developing countries. Launched in June 2007, the Facility offers emission reduction projects a comprehensive package of project development services.

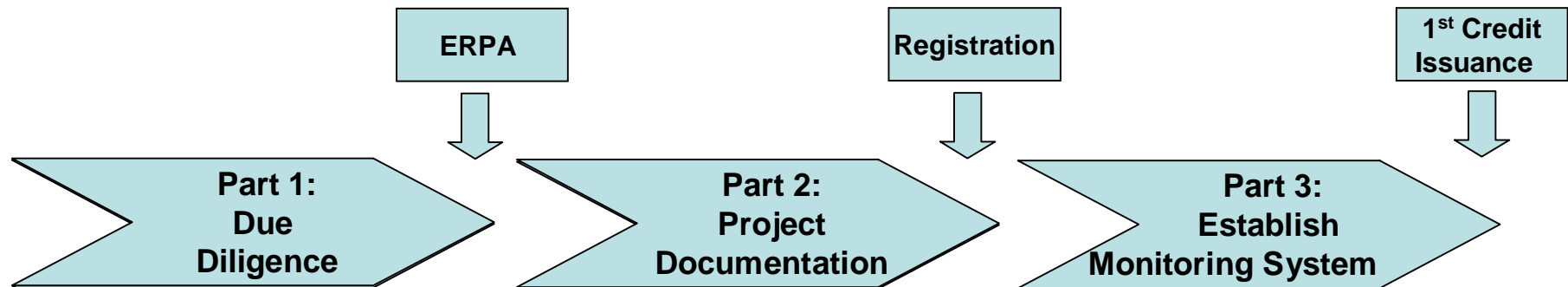
UNDP provides technical assistance, helping project proponents conceive projects that reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and ensuring that these projects meet the Kyoto Protocol's agreed standards while delivering benefits to the environment and broader human development.

The Facility operates within the framework of the Clean Development Mechanism and Joint Implementation, the market-based mechanisms under the Kyoto Protocol that allow developed countries to meet their compliance targets by financing greenhouse gas emission reduction projects located in other countries.

Overview of structure



UNDP – Project Development Services



- Five Tools

- Carbon Layer
- Technical Feasibility
- Finance & Legal
- MDGs and Environment
- Country risk

- Two step process

- Initial screening
- In depth evaluation

- Preparation of documentation
- Approval by host country and CDM Board
- Review by 3rd party auditors

- Implementation and oversight of monitoring system in project's first year

Why in Ukraine



- ***Ukraine is the world's most energy intensive country***
- ***Ukraine sixth worlds largest emitters of greenhouse gasses with per capita emissions of CO₂ around 4.75 tons of carbon per year***
- ***In Ukrainian heating sector 25 – 40% losses in transmission and distribution are not uncommon***

How



- *Since 2002*
- *Total budget \$11 M
(other \$15 M - pipeline)*
- *On national and local
levels*
- *Covering 9 oblasts of
Ukraine*
- *PPP*

Achievements



Ratification of the the Kyoto Protocol the Parliament of Ukraine on February 04, 2004;

Establishment of JI Secretariat in Ukraine – the first initiative undertaken to develop capacities of the Ukrainian Government to implement the JI mechanism of the Kyoto Protocol.

Operational manual on JI project development and approval process in Ukraine;

First database of potential JI projects in Ukraine;

Analytical Publication entitled “Global climate change: economic-legal mechanisms for Kyoto protocol implementation in Ukraine”;