

Monday, 1 December 2014
Room Wari, 1:15 - 2:45 pm
UN Climate Change Conference, Lima, Peru



The CDM Forum

A panel discussion hosted by the CDM Executive Board on the evolving role of the mechanism

Moderated by Hugh Sealy, Chair of the CDM Executive Board

The clean development mechanism has always been a pioneer in international climate policy. It is a leader in mitigating climate change, channelling climate finance, technology and capacity into developing countries, and promoting partnership between governments and the private sector. It has amassed over a decade of experience in which over 7,500 projects and over 270 programmes of activities have been implemented across the globe and 1.5 billion carbon credits have been issued in return for emissions reduced.

Where should the CDM go from here?

Join the Board and renowned representatives from Parties and the private sector, World Bank and Green Climate Fund to discuss the value and uses of the CDM and how its role as an instrument for mitigation, development and climate finance can be evolved in the future.

Achievements, challenges and future work of the Board

Hugh Sealy, CDM Executive Board Chair

The Board is continuing its work to guide the CDM through an increasingly complex market and policy environment. The Chair will reflect on recent achievements in the CDM, how it is reacting to current challenges and how the CDM can continue to contribute to global climate action and closing the gap between ambition and the scale of mitigation needed.

Panel discussion

Hugh Sealy, CDM Chair	Dirk Forrister, President and CEO, IETA
Lambert Schneider, CDM Vice-Chair	Phillip Hauser, GDF Suez
José Miguez, CDM Board	Klaus Oppermann, World Bank
Tosi Mpanu Mpanu, CDM and GCF Board	Mkhuthazi Steleki, South Africa

The following questions are expected to kick-start the discussions:

1. How can a baseline-and-crediting mechanism like the CDM contribute to enhancing mitigation ambition towards the global goal of 2° Celsius?
2. The CDM has always been an innovative mechanism. What new ways are emerging for using and participating in the CDM in the future?
3. What role can the CDM play in channeling finance, technology and capacity into the places they are needed to help countries and the private sector in their climate action?
4. What opportunities are there for the CDM to work with climate finance initiatives and how can they be capitalized upon?
5. How can host countries leverage the tools provided by the CDM to strengthen their own national climate policies?
6. How can voluntary cancellation raise ambition in mobilizing emission reductions?