

# JI MAP and Status of Resources

Resources, Strengthening the  
structure and Indicators

# Strengthening

- Based on a request from the Executive Secretary
- Current structure 3 P4s as Team Leaders (Management, Project cycle and Accreditation)
- New Structure: 1 P5 Manager, 2 P4s as Team Leaders (Project Cycle and Accreditation)

# Reasons for Strengthening

- HR issue that P4 cannot report to another P4 (UN NY)
- Independent assessment of CDM and JI staff structure
- Accountability issues with regards to income from private sector (e.g. determination fees)
- More relevant role in UNFCCC managerial committees (important due to expected scarcity of resources)
- Similarities with the CDM

# Costing

- The change will not have a financial impact on the MAP mainly due to timing of recruitment. No need to revise the MAP at this stage
- However a thorough analysis of the staffing in JI needs to be carried out with the view to be reflected in a MAP revision in mid-2008

# Supplementary Resources

As of 26 November 2007

- Core allocation used entirely (additional given/JI AP)
- Income in 2007: USD 1,878,061
- Expenditure in 2007: USD 930,728
- Expected Expenditure 31/Dec/2007: USD 1,050,000
- Expected Carry-over into 2008: USD 828,081
- Shortfall in 2008: USD 1,534,569
- Expected Income (pledges): USD 124,000 (balance 1.41 million)
- Required for staff (1.5 year): USD 1.2 million
- Operational Cushion from fees: USD 158,842

# Indicators

- In 3/CMP.2, the COP/MOP requested the JISC to
  - (a) Identifying and implementing, wherever warranted by and compatible with the principles and the purpose of joint implementation, further measures aimed at strengthening the joint implementation process and its responsiveness to the needs of Parties and stakeholders;
  - **(b) Adopting appropriate management indicators;**

# Role of Indicators

RBM Indicators make it possible to demonstrate results.

Indicators can also help in producing results by providing a reference point for monitoring, decision-making, stakeholder consultations and evaluation. In particular, indicators can help to:

- Measure progress and achievements;
- Clarify consistency between activities, outputs, outcomes and goals;
- Ensure legitimacy and accountability to all stakeholders by demonstrating progress;
- Assess project and staff performance.

## Type of indicators

- **Situational** (impact) indicators, which provide a broad picture of whether the developmental changes that matter to the UN are actually occurring (impact indicators

and situational indicators are essentially the same, although the former may be more

specific and the latter may be more generic);

- **Outcome** indicators, which assess progress against specified outcomes;
- **Output** indicators, which assess progress against specific operational activities.

# Example of Indicators

- Possibility of divide the indicators in 5 groups and measure performance with respect to:
- **JISC**: Number of decisions taken
- **JIAP** : number of recommendations provided to JISC
- **AIEs**: Number of AIEs (increase/expected level)
- **Determination**: Percentage of JI projects determined compared to requests made
- **Secretariat and IT**: support to the organization of meetings / daily visitor to the site

# Problems/Challenges

- Quality Indicators (survey needed)
- External factors
- Time consuming activity which requires partly dedicated-staff resources
- Monitoring
- Establishing a baseline
- Interpretation of data
- Impact on management plan/work of JISC

# Next Steps

- As for CDM: prepare an initial list
- Nominate 1 or 2 JISC members to finalize list of indicators
- Present final list for discussion and eventual approval at next JISC or JISC11
- Dedicate staff to this