



Standards for a
Sustainable Future

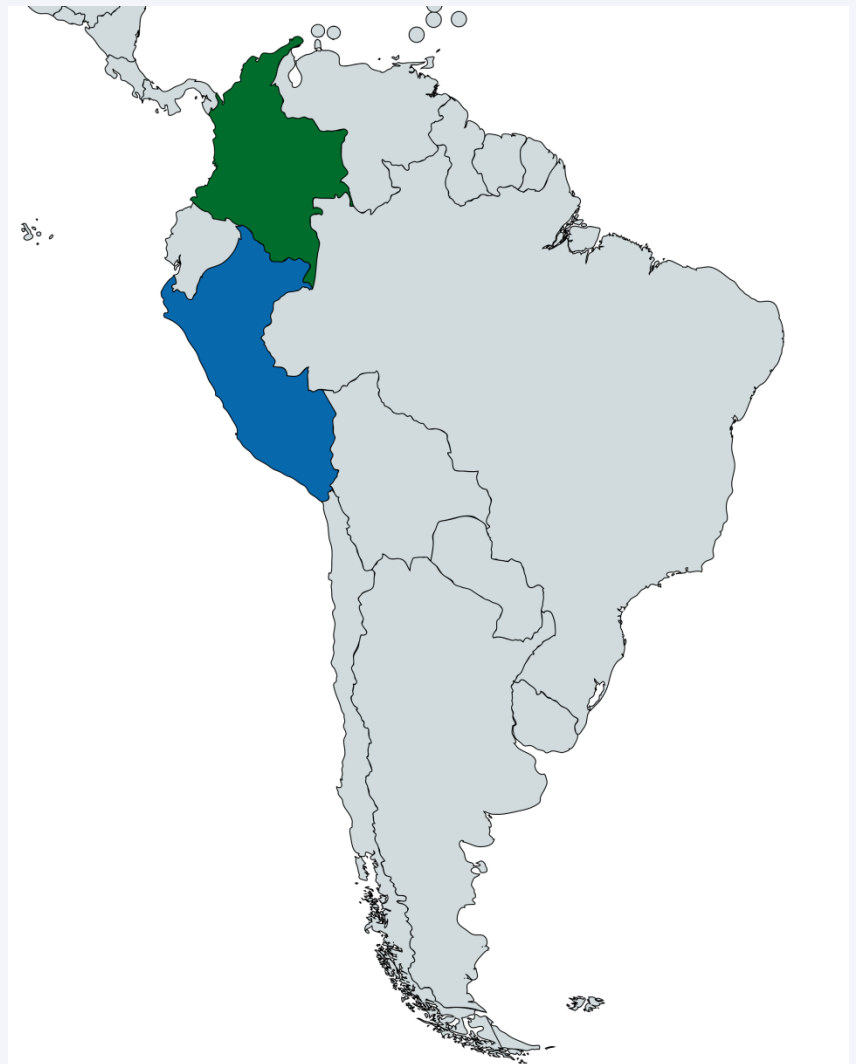
Country progress towards Art 6: Examples from Colombia and Peru

Naomi Swickard

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Double Counting Concerns

- Double counting under Paris Agreement relevant beginning 2020/2021
- In countries with REDD+ results-based finance commitments, push to clarify and prevent double counting has already begun



Colombian approach

- Resolution 1447: Requirements for MRV of mitigation, including how projects must register in RENARE (national registry) and can access domestic market
 - Beginning 1 Aug 2018, projects must register in RENARE (verifications issued after 1 Aug)
 - REDD+ Activities:
 - Within existing national FREL (Amazon region) must apply the FREL
 - Outside existing FREL (until developed) use a maximum mitigation potential (determined by gov)

Colombian approach

- Implications:
 - Project activity is recognized by government
 - Alignment of accounting likely required (for REDD+)
 - Projects registered in RENARE can transact in the domestic market
 - Could support trade internationally

Peru

- Have made clarifications to projects:
 - REDD+ project recognition (dates, types)
 - Have specified they will deduct from results for RBP
 - Suggests similar approach could be used for approval and to make corresponding adjustments under Article 6.

Thank You

Naomi Swickard

Chief Market Development Officer

One Thomas Circle NW
Suite 1050
Washington, DC 20005
www.verra.org



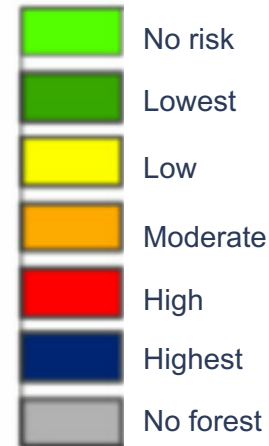
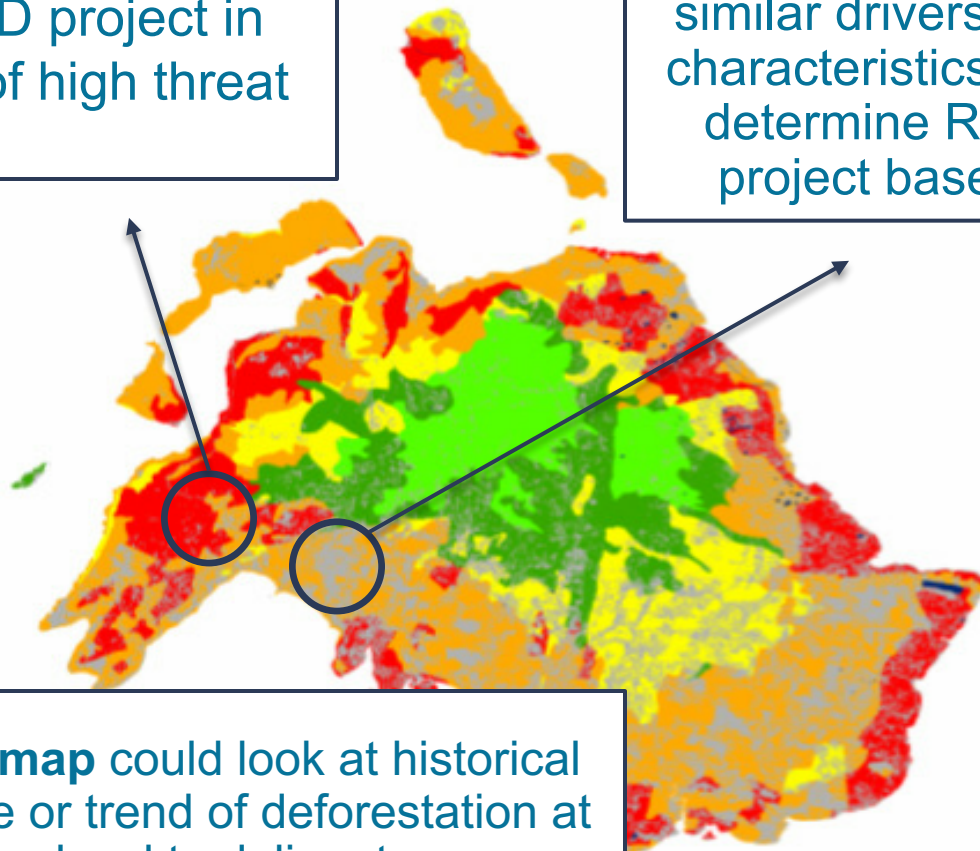
Jurisdictional Historical Average

- Requiring use of the jurisdictional historical average by a project **is neither appropriate nor workable:**
 - Deforestation occurs **heterogeneously** across a landscape
 - Projects are typically developed in **high threat** areas to protect remaining forest
 - The blanket application of the jurisdictional historic average **disincentivizes investment in high threat areas**, and instead incentivizes investment in low threat areas

REDD Projects and Reference Regions

REDD project in area of high threat

Reference region of similar drivers/other characteristics helps determine REDD project baseline



A risk map could look at historical average or trend of deforestation at a lower-level to delineate areas under high threat of loss & help determine a project's allocation of the jurisdictional reference level.