



Coalition for Rainforest Nations

ERCST “Informal Forum on Implementation of Article 6 of the Paris Agreement”

September 6th -8 th 2022, Tokyo, Japan

CfRN

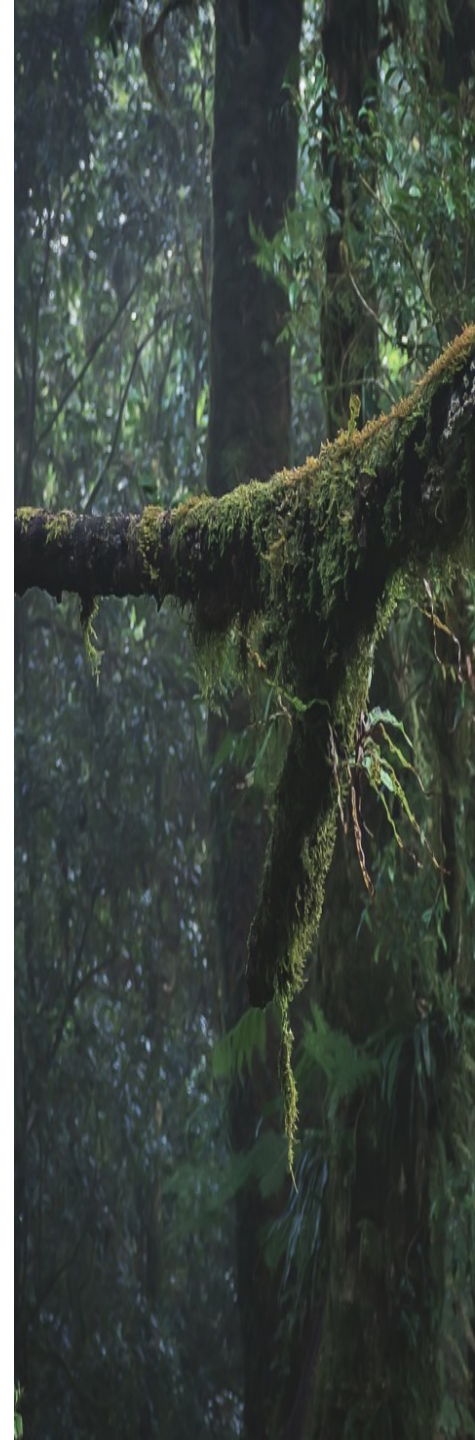
Article 6's Avoidance Paragraphs

- **Decision 2/CMA3:**

- **P 3(c)** *Consideration of whether internationally transferred mitigation outcomes could include emission avoidance;*
- **P 11.** *Affirms that the guidance will not infringe on the nationally determined nature of nationally determined contributions;*

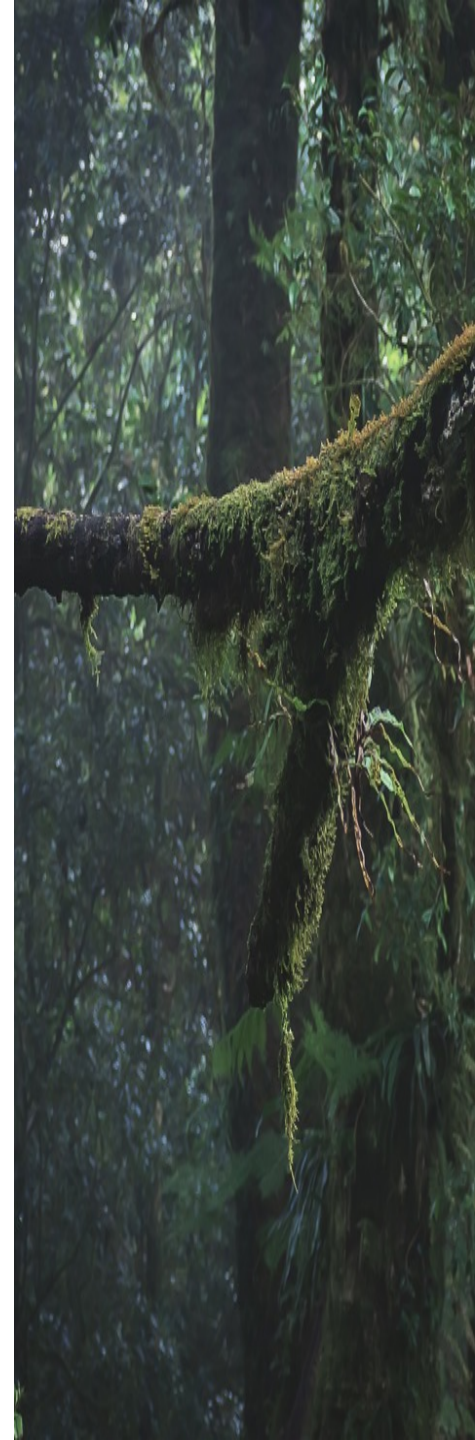
- **Decision 3/CMA3:**

- **P 7(h)** *The consideration of whether activities could include emission avoidance and conservation enhancement activities;*



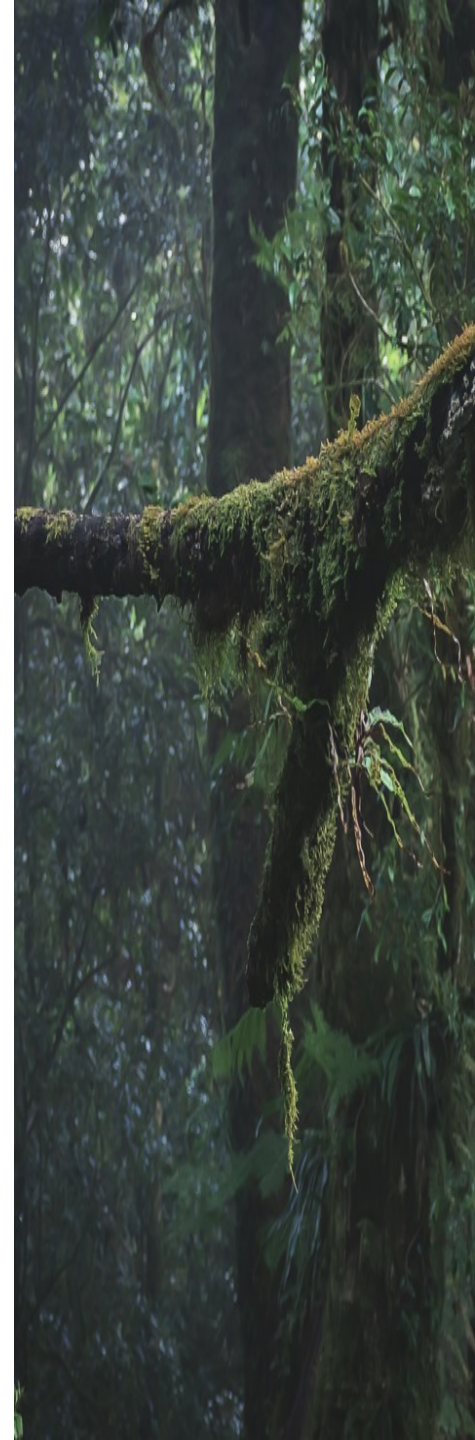
Clarifications of the Concept of Avoidance within the Paris Agreement

- Avoidance refers to counting emissions that will never happen in the future.
- Paris Agreement refers to emission reductions and enhancement of removals.
- Avoidance appears to be based on BAU baseline, while the Paris Agreement mandate refers to knowing where a country “x” was in the past and where it is today.



Clarifications of the Concept of Avoidance within the Paris Agreement

- Therefore, the concept of avoidance is not defined in the Paris Agreement; it does not reconcile with the Paris Agreement's global objective (1.5) and the ambition mechanism created by the Paris Agreement (global stocktake), nor is it addressed in any subsequent implementing COP decision.
- On the other hand, the concept of removals is explicitly included in Article 6 of the Paris Agreement. Removals are essential to the achievement of the goal of net zero.
- The IPCC AR6 report, Section C.11, says that “the deployment of carbon dioxide removal (CDR) to counterbalance hard-to-abate residual emissions is unavoidable if net zero CO₂ or GHG emissions are to be achieved”



Key Paragraphs of Paris the Paris Agreement

- **Article 5: REDD+ Mechanism**

- *P 2: Parties are encouraged to take action to implement and support, including through results-based payments, the existing framework as set out in related guidance and decisions already agreed under the Convention for: policy approaches and positive incentives for activities relating to **reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, AND THE ROLE OF CONSERVATION**, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries; and alternative policy approaches, such as joint mitigation and adaptation approaches for the integral and sustainable management of forests, while reaffirming the importance of incentivizing, as appropriate, non-carbon benefits associated with such approaches.*

- **Article 6: Markets and Non Markets Mechanism**

- *P 1: Parties recognize that some Parties choose to pursue voluntary cooperation **in the implementation of their nationally determined contributions** to allow for higher ambition in their mitigation and adaptation actions and to promote sustainable development and environmental integrity.*



10-point Sovereign Carbon Checklist

- 1 Included in NDC
- 2 National GHG Inventory
- 3 Authorized by Host Country
- 4 Issued by Host Country
- 5 Adjusted by Host Country (A6.2)
- 6 Methodologies Approved under the Paris Agreement (A5 or A6)
- 7 Corresponding Adjustment by Receiving Country (Optional)
- 8 Used/Retired in Accordance with Paris Agreement Stock-takes
- 9 Included in Global Carbon Accounting & Transparency Systems
- 10 Aggregate actions, 5+5 year crediting, GST updated baselines

UNFCCC REDD+ Sovereign Carbon: 12-Step Process

RAINFOREST
CAPITAL MARKETS INITIATIVE

UNFCCC REDD+ RRU Generation

Workflow Protocol for 1 tCO₂e ITMO & Non-ITMO
(3 Phases/12 Steps process)



United Nations
Framework Convention on
Climate Change

Sovereign Nation
(Coalition for Rainforest Nations)

PHASE 1: National Readiness Process

1. Create
National REDD+ Strategy

2. Demonstrate
National Forest Monitoring System

3. Establish
Safeguards Information System

4. Generate
Forest Reference Level (FRL)

PHASE 2: Carbon Generation

5. Review
FRL Independent

6. Submit
REDD+ results

7. Review
REDD+ results

(Non-ITMO) **8. Complete**
Review & posted on UNFCCC
(ITMO) **8. Complete**
Review of Article 6.2

PHASE 3: Asset Issuance, Distribution, & Compliance

(Non-ITMO) **9. Debit**
from UNFCCC
(ITMO) **9. Process**
National Determined Contribution

10. Issue
Sovereign Carbon (ITMO/RRU)

11. Distribute
Asset (ITMO/RRU)

12. Sell (\$)
Buyer purchases (ITMO/RRU)



Buyer
Retires

Buyer
Holds

Conclusion

- The REDD+ Mechanism is designed as a 'voluntary' instrument. Developing country parties have opted into the REDD+ Mechanism with the express intention of receiving financial incentives for their results in reducing emissions or managing forests to maintain or enhance removals.
- Developing Countries have set up robust national monitoring systems, national forest reference levels, and systems to address social and environmental safeguards information systems.
- They divert scarce financial, human and technical resources from other important sectors of their economies to implement forest conservation at the expense of other important social and economic sectors. As a result of decisions to conserve and enforce the RMP, forests remove vast quantities of CO₂ eq annually.
- Such removals are therefore additional - they would not have occurred in the absence of deliberate action by Parties to conserve forests. Rainforest nations that take deliberate action to conserve their forests should be financially incentivized for these mitigation efforts.
- It has already been agreed in P 37 Dec 3/CMA3 that baselines shall be established at the highest possible level of aggregation in the relevant sector of the host Party. We must highlight that under the REDD+ Mechanism, countries are already required to implement at a national scale, thereby precluding any sub-scale work in the forestry sector under 6.4.



Thank You!

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<https://www.rainforestcoalition.org>



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