

An aerial photograph of Paris, France, showing the Eiffel Tower on the left and St. Paul's Cathedral on the right, with the city's dense urban landscape in between. The sky is hazy with some clouds.

Emissions Avoidance as an Eligible Activity under the Article 6 Mechanisms of the Paris Agreement

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Emissions Avoidance in Article 6 Mechanisms and GHG Mitigation

- Represents developing countries' right to the remaining development space; remaining safe carbon budget
- Introduced by the Philippines in CoP 25 and defended in the recent CoP 26 negotiating sessions on cooperative approaches
- A serious option for global GHG mitigation because of its higher mitigation value, instead of just the limited emissions reduction rendering insignificant the consolidated contribution of global mitigation efforts to global GHG mitigation
- A synonym for prevention as unnecessary emissions will no longer be generated by developing countries if they have already acquired the means of implementation
- Should be the more preferred option than mere reduction where residual emissions will still need to be addressed or mitigated later.
- Can be clearly part of the policies and measures (PAMs) and easy to validate.





Inclusion of Emissions Avoidance in Article 6*



Emission Avoidance as an Option for Mitigation

- Emissions Avoidance represents developing countries' right to their remaining development space - the remaining safe carbon budget.
- Introduced by the Philippines in COP25 and defended in the recently concluded negotiating sessions on cooperative approaches in COP26.
- Has a higher mitigation value, instead of just limited emissions reduction rendering insignificant the consolidated contribution of global mitigation efforts to global GHG mitigation.
- Its meaningful contribution to global GHG mitigation lies in its **avoidance** of significant amount of its potential emissions
- Should be the more preferred option than mere reduction where residual emissions will still need to be addressed or mitigated later.
- Can be clearly part of the policies and measures (PAMs) and can be easily validated.



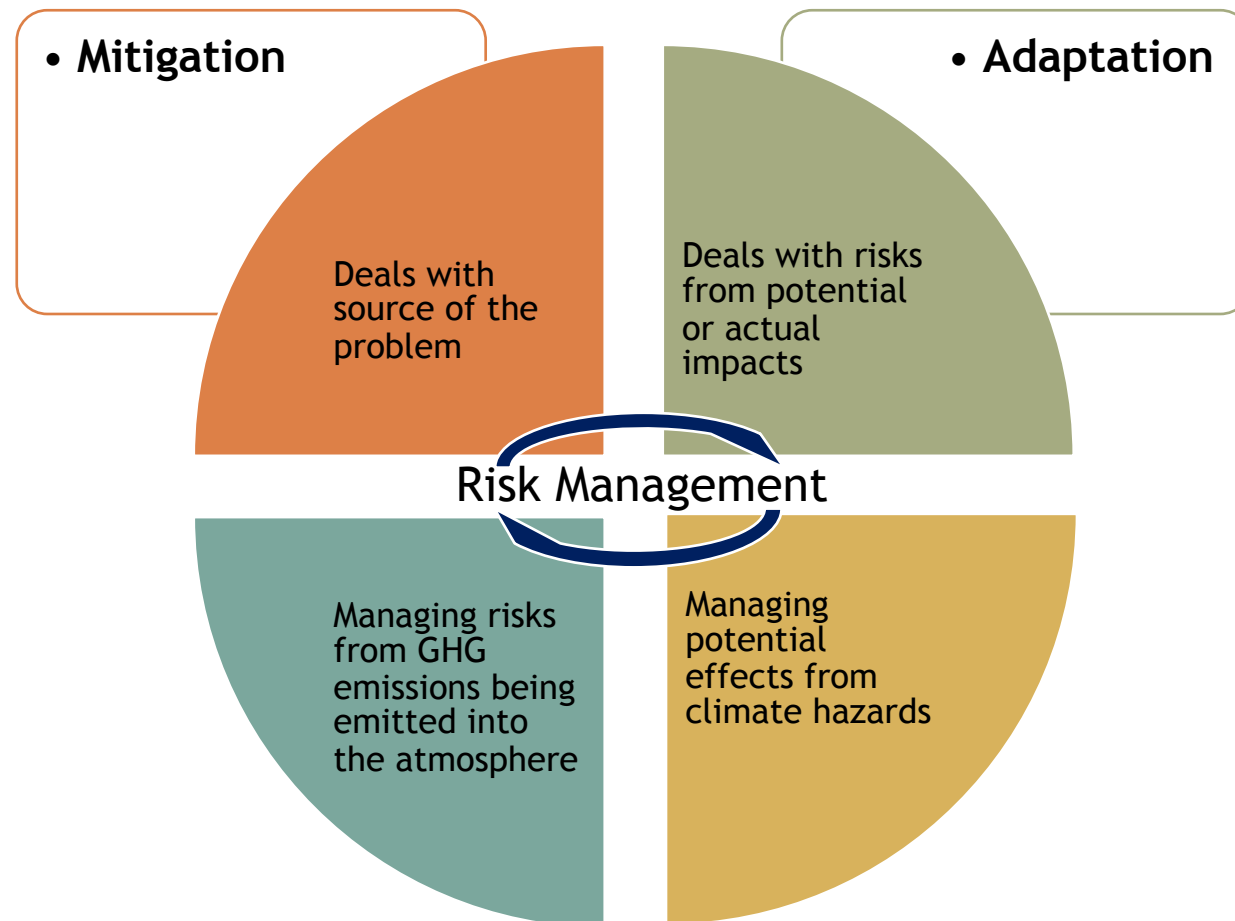
Emission Avoidance in the Context of Risk Management

- The management framework for both Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation both deals with **risk**.
- Mitigation specifically deals with managing risks from GHG emissions being emitted into the atmosphere that intensifies global warming while adaptation deals with managing the potential effects and risks from climate hazards.



Risk Management Framework

- the management framework for both Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation should be the same as they both deal with risk



Risk Management Outcomes

- *The Precautionary Principle guides UNFCCC Parties' actions to deal more appropriately with uncertainties.*
- *Thus, the application of risk management in dealing with both cause and effects of climate change is in order.*
- *The same framework to both cause and effect can be applied, which can then have the following Outcomes:*

Expected Outcomes:

a. Total Avoidance or zero release of GHGs in the case of Mitigation translating to no additional impact on the global warming situation and no additional aggravation to the climate hazards involved; and

b. Prevention of incremental impacts from intensifying hazard events



Potentials for Emissions Avoidance

- Emissions can be displaced fully or avoided through:
 - non-GHG emitting technologies
 - emissions from planned fossil fuel-based projects or facilities for energy generation, transport; or
 - land use change from forest to agriculture
 - All translating to zero emissions and corollary zero risk for impacts.
- Emissions Avoidance represents higher GHG mitigation impact than projects or interventions that simply reduce emissions (e.g. energy efficiency, limited emissions absorption through sinks).

Developing countries not having the MOI to shift significantly or fully to zero GHG emitting technologies, are guaranteed by the Convention the right to use whatever means for their sustainable socio-economic development.

However, this means they will contribute to the aggravation of the global warming problem though emissions from necessary socioeconomic activities which they also do not want.





**Thank
you.**

