# Outcomes of the workshop on the Framework for Various Approaches

Presented by the co-facilitators of the workshop on the Framework for Various Approaches

Warsaw, Poland, 11. November 2013



## Introduction

#### SBSTA 38:

- Invited further submissions on a number of questions for clarification related to the role and the technical design of the FVA
- Requested the secretariat to:
  - Organize a workshop prior to SBSTA 39
  - Prepare a technical synthesis for the workshop and SBSTA39 (FCCC/TP/2013/5)
  - Prepare a report of the workshop for SBSTA 39 (FCCC/SBSTA/2013/INF.11)

#### AIM OF THE WORKSHOP:

 Discuss the questions identified by SBSTA 38 to advance the work towards fulfilling the mandate provided in 1/CP.18, paragraph 44-46



## Workshop sessions

- Opening of the FVA workshop
- Summary of the technical synthesis
- Session I: Options for the purpose, scope and institutional arrangements
- Session II: Experiences and lessons learned from existing approaches on criteria and procedures to ensure the environmental integrity
- Session III: Experiences and lessons learned from existing approaches to avoid double counting through the accurate and consistent recording and tracking of mitigation outcomes
- Session IV: Way forward for Warsaw
- Summary by the co-facilitators



# Options for the purpose of the FVA

- The FVA could:
  - Ensure environmental integrity of the approaches
  - Address international aspects of approaches such as the transfer of units or outcomes that allow increased mitigation ambition, and enable Parties to meet their commitments and targets under the UNFCCC
  - Provide a platform for knowledge/information sharing
  - Develop a common set of accounting rules



## Options for the scope of the FVA

#### Should not cover

Units or outcomes form purely domestic approaches

#### Should cover

- Units from market based approaches or also outcomes from non-market based approaches?
- Only approaches under UNFCCC or also approaches developed by Parties (subnational, national, bilateral, regional approaches)?
- Only approaches that result in mitigation and/or avoidance of emissions, or also ones that benefit adaptation?



## Criteria and procedures to ensure environmental integrity

- The FVA should:
  - Acknowledge that environmental integrity means real, additional, measurable, long-term benefits to the environment
  - Ensure transparency and build confidence
  - Develop common standards, procedures, and accounting rules to ensure environmental integrity



## Avoidance of double counting

- The measures to avoid double counting could build on existing systems where possible
- The FVA could facilitate the recording and tracking of units or outcomes crossing borders
- Need further elaboration on
  - Definition of double counting that shall be addressed (Double issuance, double use, double claiming, etc.)
  - Measures need to be taken at national level and/or international level



## Options for the institutional arrangements of the FVA

- Launch a platform for information sharing on approaches as a first step
- Process after information sharing could be to:
  - Analyse the approaches
  - Establish a body/process to review the information provided by Parties and draft common standards to ensure environmental integrity and avoid double counting
  - Perform conformity check for recognition under the FVA



## Way forward for Warsaw

- Agreeing on purpose and scope of the FVA
- Start with information sharing and reporting on approaches (templates, expert panels, etc.) without recognition of approaches by the COP
- Development of common standards, rules, guidance to ensure environmental integrity and avoid double counting
- Further elaboration on process/institutional arrangements under the FVA for recognition of the approaches



## **FURTHER INFORMATION**

E-MAIL: mechanisms@unfccc.int

WEB PAGE: http://unfccc.int/cooperation\_support/market\_and\_non-

market\_mechanisms/items/7551.php







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