



# Regional Training Workshop on Article 6 & Carbon Pricing for the Pacific

**13-16 August  
Apia, Samoa**



United Nations  
Climate Change



**IGES**



**SPREP**  
Secretariat of the Pacific Regional  
Environment Programme

**RCC Asia and the Pacific**

*Collaboration for Climate Action*

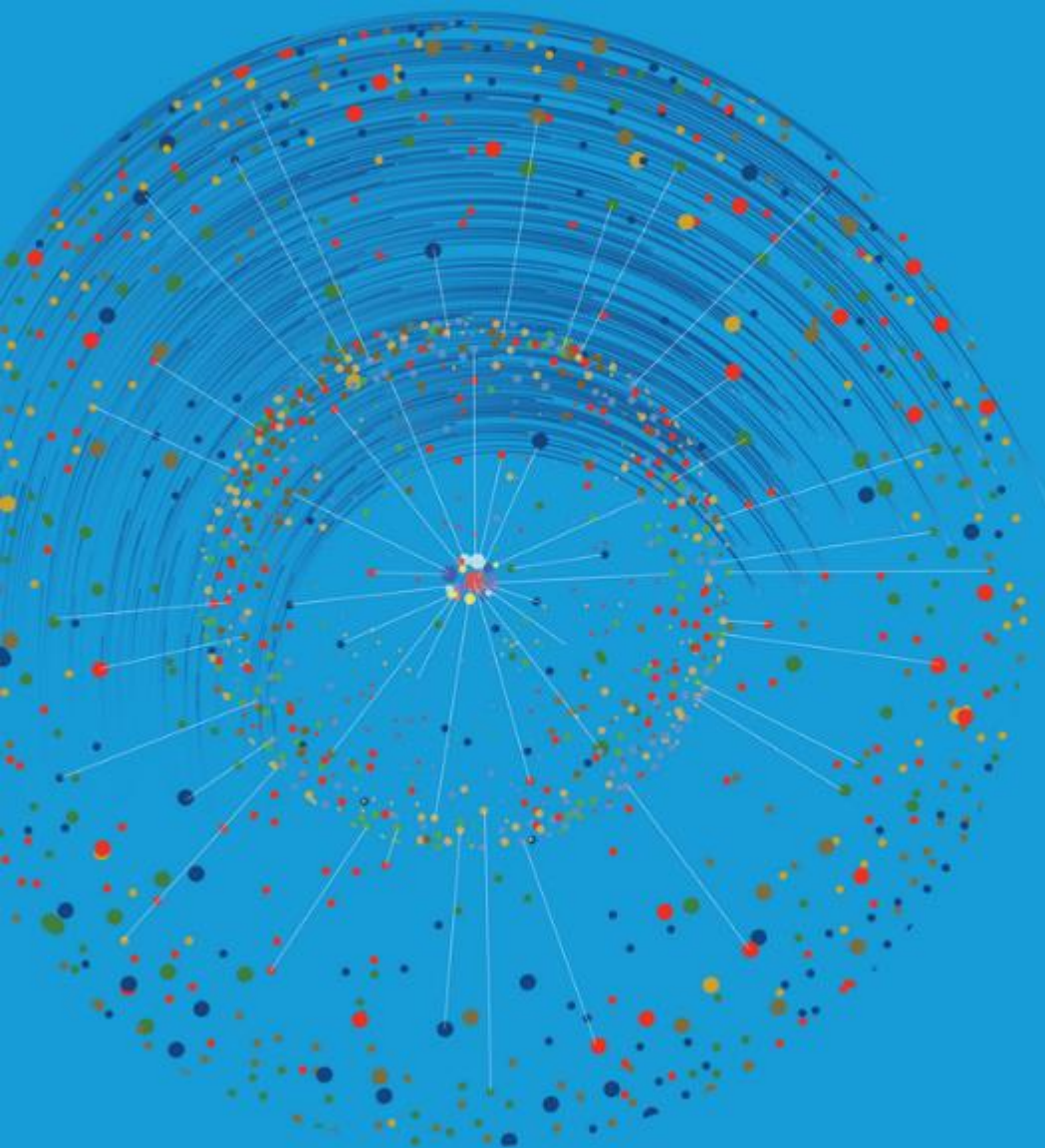
# Training Agenda Overview

<b>Day 1</b>	<b>13 Aug 2024</b>	<b>Understanding Carbon Markets and interlinkages with NDCs</b>
<b>Day 2</b>	<b>14 Aug 2024</b>	<b>Operationalizing Article 6 in the Pacific</b>
<b>Day 3</b>	<b>15 Aug 2024</b>	<b>Operationalizing Article 6 in the Pacific</b>
<b>Day 4</b>	<b>16 Aug 2024</b>	<b>Operationalization &amp; Action Planning, Article 6 in the Pacific</b>



# Detailed Agenda





United Nations  
Climate Change



RCC MENA and South Asia  
*Collaboration for Climate Action*



**SPREP**  
Secretariat of the Pacific Regional  
Environment Programme

# DAY 4

## Operationalising & Action Planning, Article 6 in the Pacific

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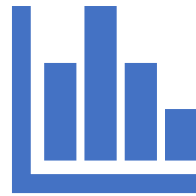
# DAY 4: SESSIONS



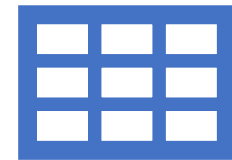
**Harnessing  
Voluntary Carbon  
Markets for NDC  
Implementation  
(GIZ)**



**High Integrity  
Carbon  
Market  
initiative**



**Article 6.2-  
Reporting &  
Reviewing**



**A6: Exercise on  
Reporting –  
Initial Report**



**Reflection  
and Action  
Planning**



# DAY 4 : Operationalization & Action Planning, Article 6 in the Pacific



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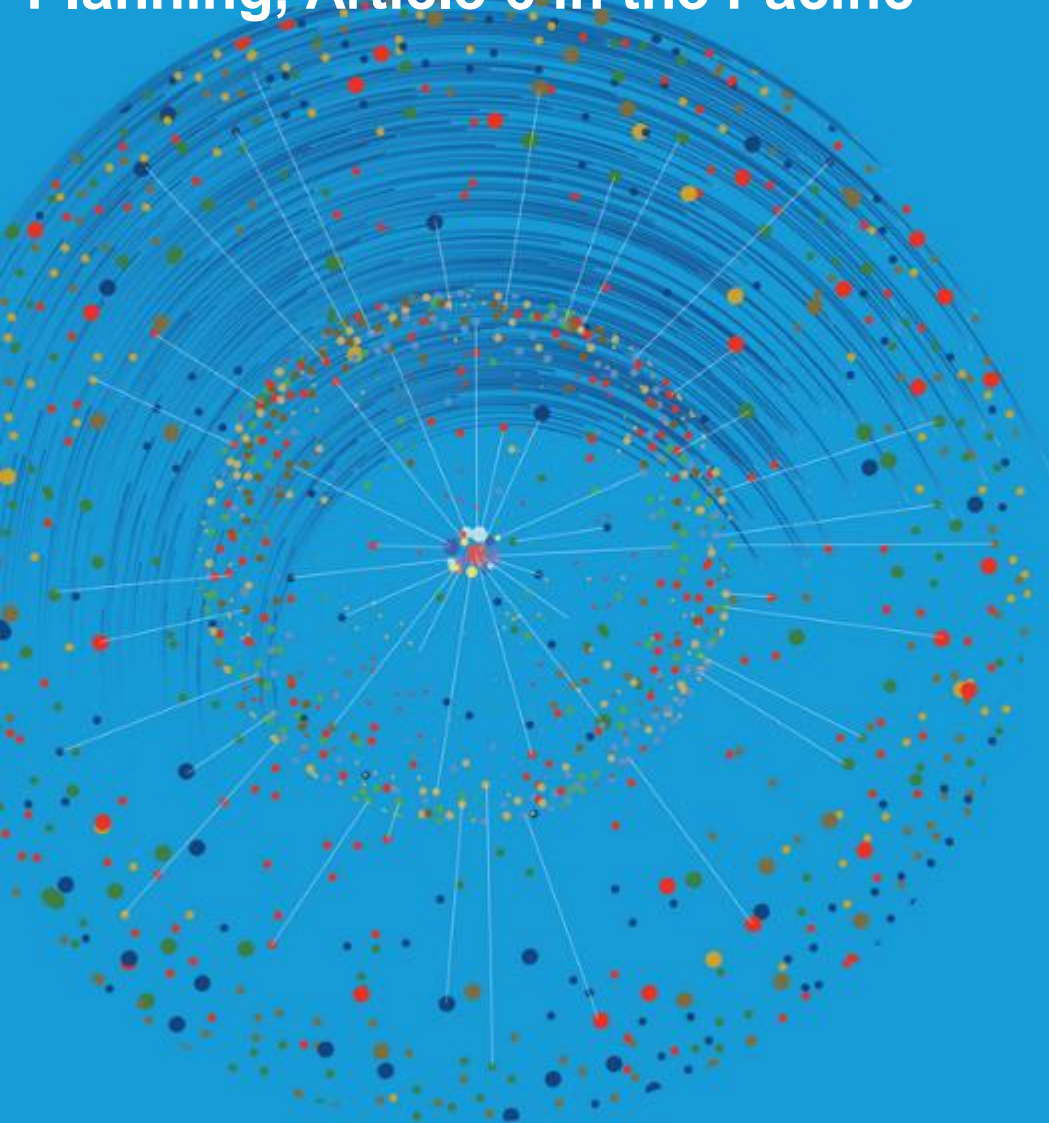
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# Harnessing Voluntary Carbon Markets for NDC Implementation

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**GIZ – external session**

# DAY 4 : Operationalization & Action Planning, Article 6 in the Pacific



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# High Integrity Carbon Market initiative

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**UNDP – Jay Malette**

Session 1

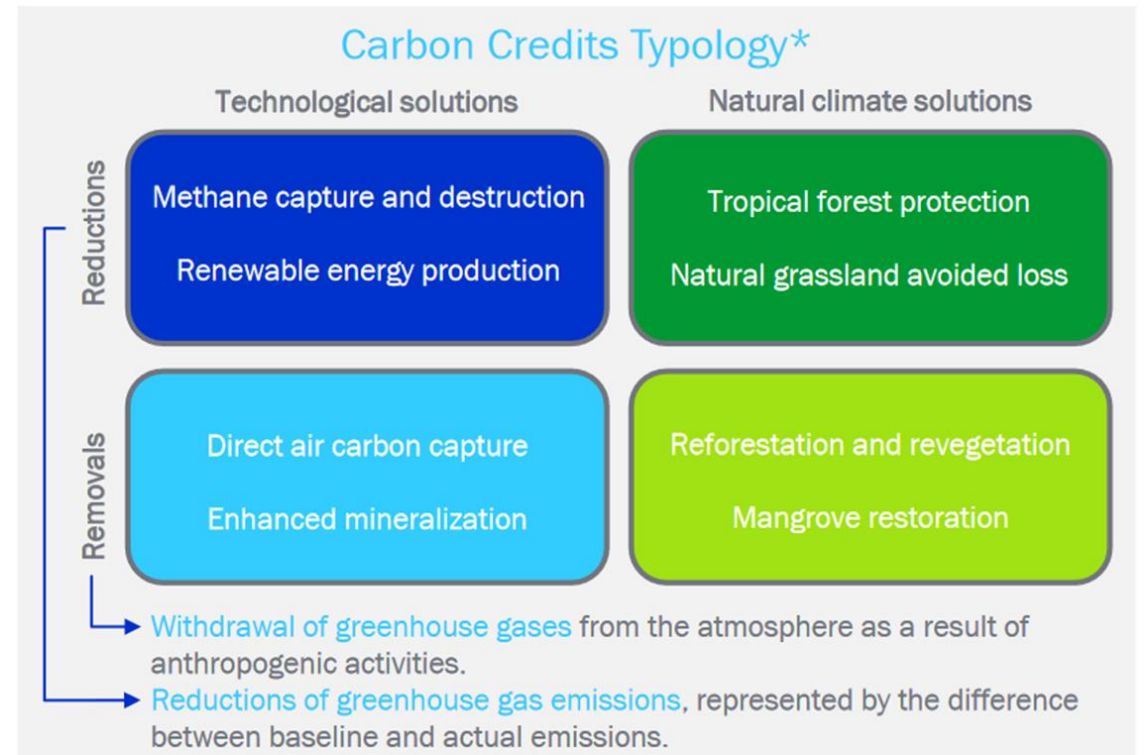
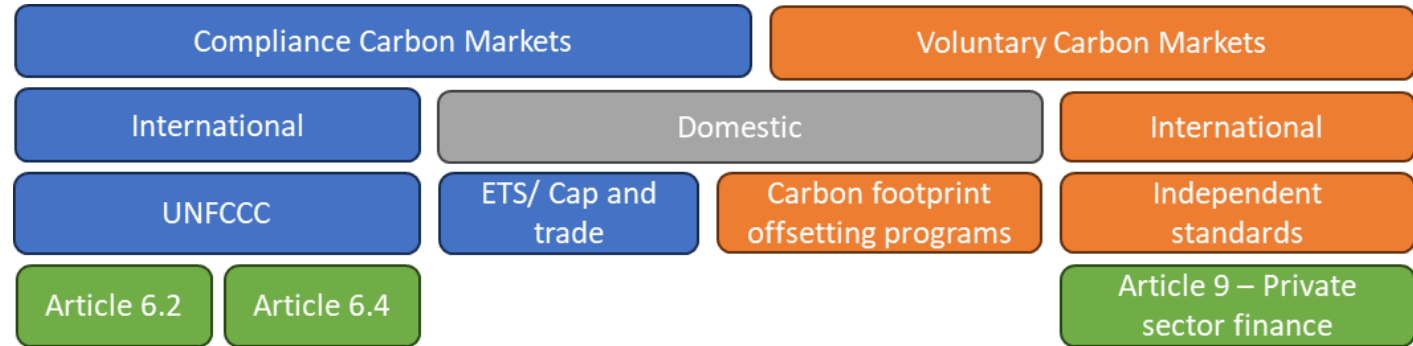
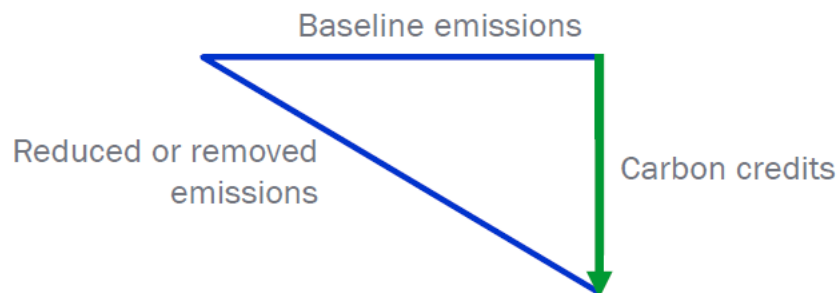
# High Integrity Carbon Markets

**Accelerating NDC implementation**

Jay Malette  
Regional Climate Change Specialist,  
Bangkok Regional Hub for Asia and the  
Pacific, UNDP

# What are carbon markets?

- Carbon markets are trading schemes that create financial incentives for activities that reduce or remove greenhouse gas emissions.
- Emissions reductions and/ or removals are quantified into carbon credits that can be bought and sold.
- One tradable carbon credit equals one tonne of carbon dioxide, or the equivalent amount of a different greenhouse gas reduced, sequestered or avoided.



## Country interest in carbon markets is expected to continue to grow in the coming years

1. Rising demand for voluntary carbon credits from the private sector as well as the recent conclusion of the UNFCCC Paris Rulebook implementation
2. Governments are struggling to fill the financing gap in NDC implementation and design coherent policies for attracting and directing private finance.
3. Increasingly complex carbon markets landscape and growing requests from various actor to engage with the government (e.g. for approvals).

# Paris Agreement

**Sustainable Energy Hub**

**Sustainable Finance Hub**

**Carbon Markets Initiative**

**Digital offer**

**Gender Strategy / Gender Team**

**Chemicals and Waste Hub**

Nearly **100%** of NDCs include **energy** targets; CCM projects in 75 countries

Almost all parties reference **finance** for implementation of NDCs – domestic and international, public and private; VFs, CPEIRs, Bonds, investor maps, INFFs...

**81%** of NDCs mention voluntary cooperation under **Article 6** of the Paris Agreement; carbon markets, VCMI, more...

All countries responsible for **transparency**; UNDP providing one of the largest global portfolios to support developing countries

**96%** of NDCs reference **gender**; inclusivity is across the portfolio

**70** Climate Promise countries included **Circular Economy** activities in their NDCs; plastics, waste, more...

**90%** of NDCs cover Land and Forests **LULUCF** sector; 57% Forestry, 21% wetlands; UN-REDD, FCLP, PBP modality, more....

**90%** of NDCs cover the **Agriculture** sector; food systems major part of CCA portfolio

**88%** of NDCs have enhanced **adaptation** ambition; CCA projects in over 90 countries

**30** NDCs reference **loss and damage**; cross-cutting

**97%** of NDCs reference **youth**; Youth4Climate, strong partnerships with YOUNGO

**64%** of the NDCs include content related to **urban** contexts; VF and non-VF projects, ITT

**Nature Hub**  
Local Action  
Agriculture  
Water / Oceans

**Crisis Bureau:**  
Disaster Risk Reduction  
Early Recovery  
Crisis and Fragility  
Human Mobility  
Climate Security

**Governance**  
Youth  
Human Rights  
Local Government

**Inclusive growth**

# Climate Promise 2025 Service Offer

Ambition and implementation are intertwined, and all require inclusive processes to leave no one behind

## Ambition

- Assessment of NDC progress, align with Net Zero and SDGs
- Build political will and societal ownership
- Strengthen targets, policies, and measures (sectoral)
- Align with existing frameworks – NAP, NBSAP, energy compacts, etc.
- Assess costs and investment opportunities

## Acceleration

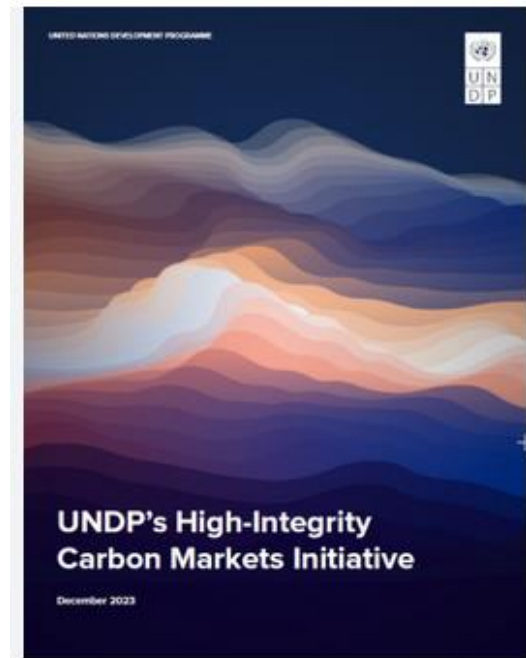
- Drive finance to deliver targets
  - Int'l public: align VF, multilat and bilat
  - Nat'l public: INFFs, bonds, CPEIRs
  - Private: Carbon Markets (HICM offer), private sector coalition
- Integrated technical support on priority areas: Adaptation, Energy, L&D, Nature

## Inclusivity

- Recognize and promote a human rights-based approach
- Advance gender equality
- Strengthen effective participation and leadership
- Increase capacities and knowledge to drive implementation
- Strengthen access to and control over resources, e.g. finance, information, and technology

# So why does high integrity matter? And what does high integrity mean in the context of carbon markets?

- A focus on high-integrity aims to address valid concerns related to carbon markets, including issues related to double-counting of GHG emission reductions, human rights violations, and greenwashing (companies falsely marketing their green credentials, e.g., misrepresenting climate-neutral products or services).
- 
- High integrity on the supply-side (generation of carbon credits) means that emission reductions and removals are real, additional, have verifiable climate impacts, are aligned with the country's NDC and supportive of higher ambition.
- There must be transparency in the institutional and financial infrastructure for carbon market transactions.
- 
- There also must be a robust application of social and environmental safeguards to manage potential adverse project impacts and the promotion of positive, measurable sustainable development impacts.
- Demand-side integrity relies on entities buying high-integrity carbon credits and having real commitments to reduce emissions from their own operational and value chain processes.



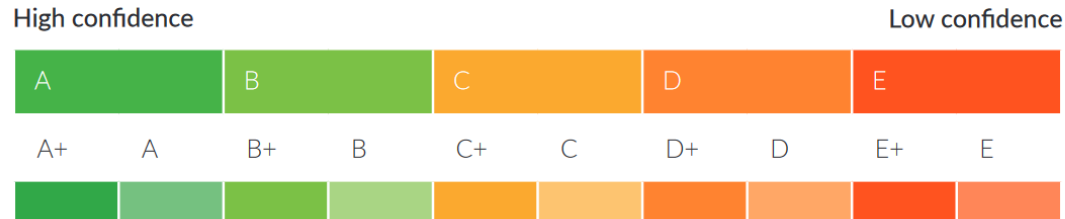
# Response: Integrity Initiatives

## Claims Code of Practice

Building integrity in  
voluntary carbon markets

### Calyx Global GHG Rating

A level of confidence in whether credits represents a unique, permanent metric tonne of CO2 reduction or removal.

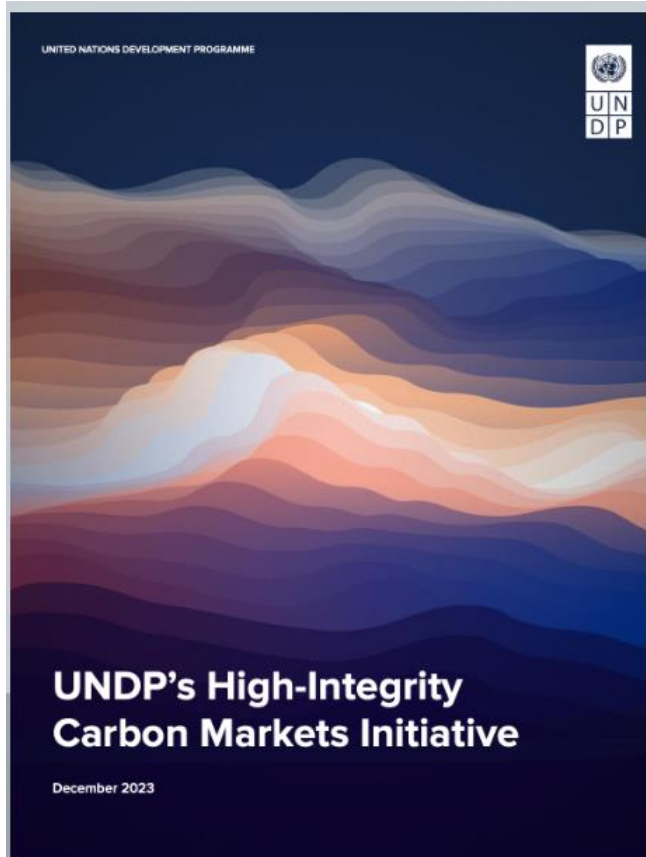


### Calyx Global SDG Rating

An assessment of Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) contributions, including the level of change and the quality of evidence provided by projects that are certified.



# UNDP's High Integrity Carbon Markets Initiative



Readiness	Implementation		
Offer 1 Carbon markets access strategies	Offer 2 Article 6.2 ITMOs	Offer 3 Jurisdictional voluntary carbon markets	Offer 4 Domestic carbon markets/ emission trading schemes
Cross-cutting application of high-integrity guardrails: Carbon elements; Social and environmental safeguards; Enhancement of SDGs			

## UNDP ongoing support on carbon markets

Offer 2 – Article 6	Offer 3 – Voluntary Carbon Markets	Offer 4 – Domestic Carbon Pricing
<p>Readiness: Armenia, Colombia, Honduras, Indonesia, Iraq, Mali, Namibia, Peru, Uganda, Uzbekistan, Zimbabwe, Brazil, DRC, Cote D'Ivoire, Kenya, Liberia, Cambodia, Indonesia, Vietnam, and Ecuador.</p> <p>Article 6.2 non-LULUCF: Ghana, Peru, Vanuatu, Georgia, Ukraine, Malawi, Morocco, Kazakhstan, Uruguay.</p>	<p>Ghana, Uganda, Bolivia, Ecuador, Costa Rica , 9 states from Brazil's Amazon region, DRC.</p> <p>LEAF → NEW business opportunity: playing the role of financial intermediary and receiving the resources from the sale of carbon credits.</p>	<p>Climate Promise: Voluntary domestic offsetting schemes in Ecuador and Chile.</p> <p>Carbon Tax: Djibouti, Egypt, Indonesia, others</p> <p>With CBAN the demand for support on these two areas is expected to grow, we are working with SFH to structure UNDP support in this area.</p>

# Offer 1: Readiness - Carbon market access strategies

Introduction to carbon markets	High Integrity – Carbon elements	High Integrity – Social elements	Analysis and emerging lessons
Orientation to the carbon market ecosystem	The latest thinking on environmental integrity and what it means for host countries	The latest thinking on social integrity and what it means for host countries	Making sense of the complexity
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Historical and future trends</li> <li>▶ Compliance v. voluntary markets</li> <li>▶ Pricing</li> <li>▶ Carbon market potential</li> <li>▶ Carbon market actors</li> <li>▶ Leading carbon standards</li> <li>▶ Demand-side claims</li> <li>Roles governments can play</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Robust quantification</li> <li>▶ Paris Agreement aligned</li> <li>▶ Contribution to the net-zero transition</li> <li>▶ No double counting (including double issuance, claiming &amp; use)</li> <li>▶ Additionality, permanence, no leakage</li> <li>▶ Robust independent third-party validation and verification</li> <li>▶ Tracking of uniquely identified credits (registry)</li> <li>▶ Transparency of credited mitigation activities &amp; transactions</li> <li>▶ Only jurisdictional or nested REDD+ projects</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Social and environmental safeguards</li> <li>▶ SDG Impact</li> <li>▶ Stakeholder engagement</li> <li>Respect for Indigenous</li> <li>▶ Peoples rights</li> <li>▶ Gender equality and women’s empowerment</li> <li>▶ Benefit sharing</li> <li>▶ Grievance mechanisms</li> <li>▶ Case study: Supporting 40 Jurisdictions to address Forest Carbon Market Safeguards Standard</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ High level recommendations for host countries</li> <li>▶ Entry points for further engagement</li> </ul>
<p><b>Expected results:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Informed and engaged on carbon market essentials.</li> <li>▶ Clearer sense of opportunities and risks associated with the carbon market.</li> <li>▶ Clarity on next steps required to engage further on carbon markets.</li> <li>▶ Establish new relationships and partnerships to support their engagement in carbon markets.</li> <li>▶ Know how to access additional resources to support their consideration of and engagement in carbon markets.</li> <li>▶ Better placed to engage in strategic discussions related to their interests and role in carbon markets.</li> </ul>			

FIGURE 7: Tier 2- Country-tailored modules: carbon markets access strategies



Modules will be based on country-specific data, analysis and assessments. Technical assistance and stakeholder engagement will be supported by a team of experts, focused on tailoring solutions and approaches to the national and local contexts.

If and when to engage in carbon markets	How to finance NDCs	The role of carbon markets in NDC achievement	Establishing legal and institutional frameworks	Ensuring high-integrity carbon market activities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Assess the potential of engagement in carbon markets</li> <li>▶ Determine which roles the host country government will play</li> <li>▶ Identify the existing market: mapping of VCM and CDM activities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Determine finance needs for implementing NDC</li> <li>▶ Identify financing instruments available for implementing NDC</li> <li>▶ Facilitate finance for mitigation through carbon markets</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Article 6 readiness workshops and trainings</li> <li>▶ Clarify when emission reductions and removals count towards the host country's NDC achievement</li> <li>▶ Consider double counting and double claiming</li> <li>▶ Develop a policy on corresponding adjustments</li> <li>▶ Avoid risks related to carbon market engagement</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Clarify carbon rights</li> <li>▶ Address institutional and regulatory issues</li> <li>▶ Regulatory and institutional frameworks for Article 6 implementation</li> <li>▶ ITMO workflow platform and registry (the two systems are already linked)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Align carbon market activities with host country policies</li> <li>▶ Put in place national carbon accounting rules</li> <li>▶ Ensure high-quality supply of carbon credits</li> <li>▶ Ensure high-integrity use of carbon credits</li> </ul>

The expected result of Tier 2 support is a Carbon Market Access Strategy that clarifies for the host country and local stakeholders the points above and a roadmap to move forward.

FIGURE: Tier 3 - Promoting demand-side integrity

Introduction to the concept of high integrity (supply and demand)	Existing global initiatives focused on demand	Platforms to promote awareness and partnerships
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ What is high integrity.</li> <li>▶ Who are the main actors in this domain.</li> <li>▶ What are the risks associated with not following a high integrity approach.</li> <li>▶ Clarifying key concepts including net zero, carbon neutral, etc.</li> <li>▶ The role of carbon markets in corporate responsibility pledges.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ SBTi science-based targets</li> <li>▶ Beyond Value Chain Mitigation</li> <li>▶ VCMi guidance on corporate claims</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Roundtables and dialogues between host countries and buyer countries.</li> <li>▶ Dialogues between host countries and private sector entities that invest in carbon markets.</li> <li>▶ Engaging and building capacities to engage in carbon markets of private sector entities from the global south.</li> </ul>

**Expected results:**

Informed buyers make strategic decisions with regards to their own corporate targets as well as for the purchase of carbon credits and the claims made regarding their climate change mitigation commitments.



# UNDP Guardrails for High Integrity

## Carbon Elements

- Alignment with the Paris Agreement
- Contribution to net zero emissions by 2050
- Accountability and continuous improvements
- Robust quantification of ERs & removals
- No double counting
- Additionality
- Independent Validation and Verification
- Tracking of uniquely identified credits (registry)
- Transparency of credited mitigation activities & transactions
- Only jurisdictional or nested REDD+ projects
- Permanence and avoidance of leakage

## Social and Environmental Elements

- Assessment and management of environmental and social risks
- Labor rights and working conditions
- Resource efficiency and pollution prevention
- Land acquisition and involuntary resettlement
- Biodiversity conservation and sustainable management of natural resources
- Grievance Mechanism
- Independent Validation and Verification
- Indigenous Peoples, Local Communities, and cultural heritage
- Gender equality
- Robust benefit-sharing
- Cancun Safeguards (for REDD+)
- Ensuring positive SDG impacts



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# Social Integrity Concerns

Communities are dispossessed of their lands and territories.

Violation of Indigenous Peoples rights to consultation and FPIC.

IP rights to lands, territories, resources violated.

Destruction of cultural heritage.

No (or inequitable) share of benefits to project stakeholders.

Exclusions or exacerbation of discrimination against women and other marginalized populations.

Gender-based abuse, harassment and violence.

No access to, or unfair or impartial grievance redress procedures.



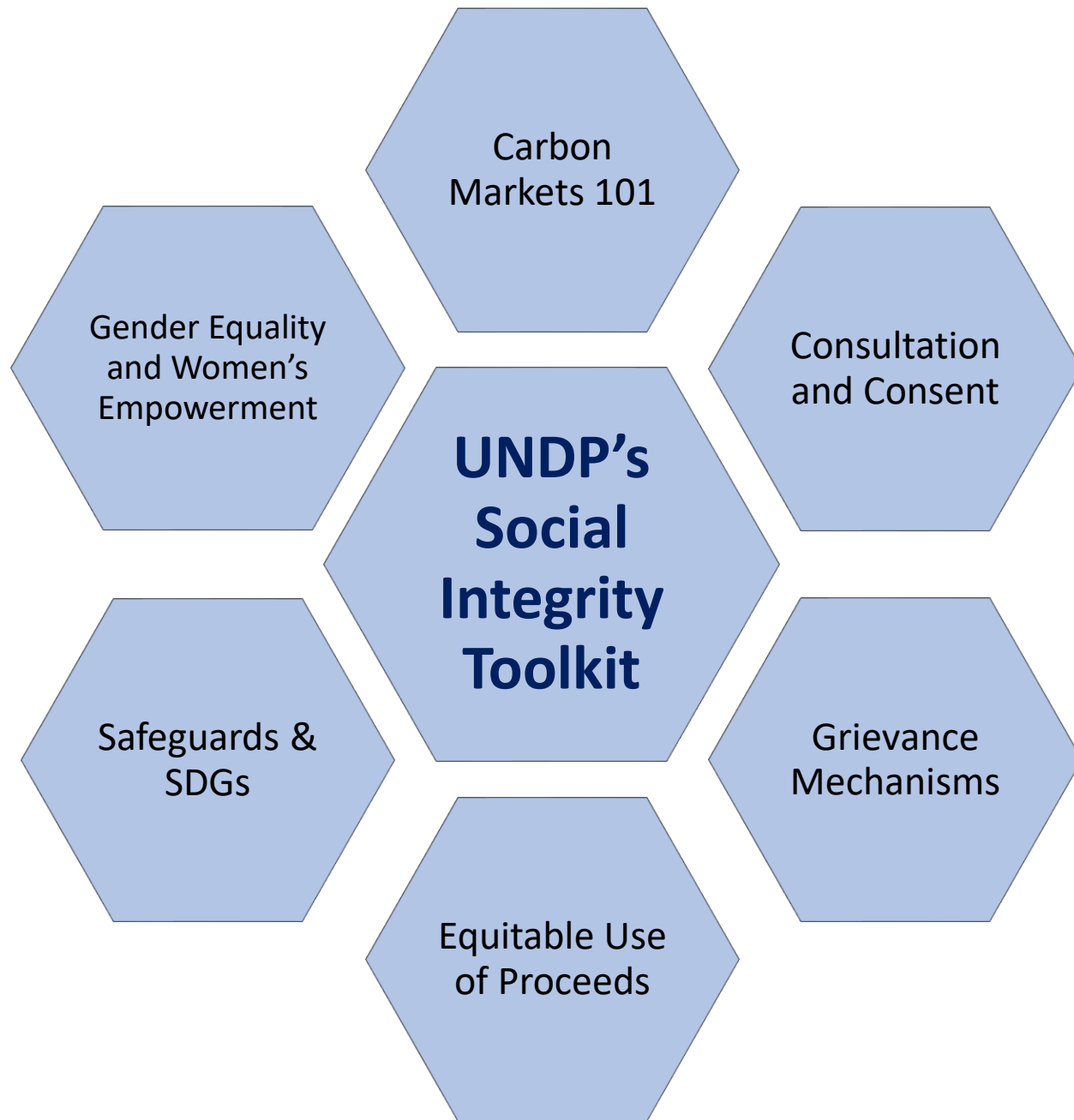
# UNDP Guardrails for High Integrity

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- ✓ Awareness
- ✓ Capacity
- ✓ Partnerships
- ✓ Standard-Setting
- ✓ Guidance
- ✓ Tools
- ✓ Webinars
- ✓ Technical Series
- ✓ Tailored presentations
- ✓ Links to Resources



**Thank you!**  
**Questions?**

[jay.malette@undp.org](mailto:jay.malette@undp.org)



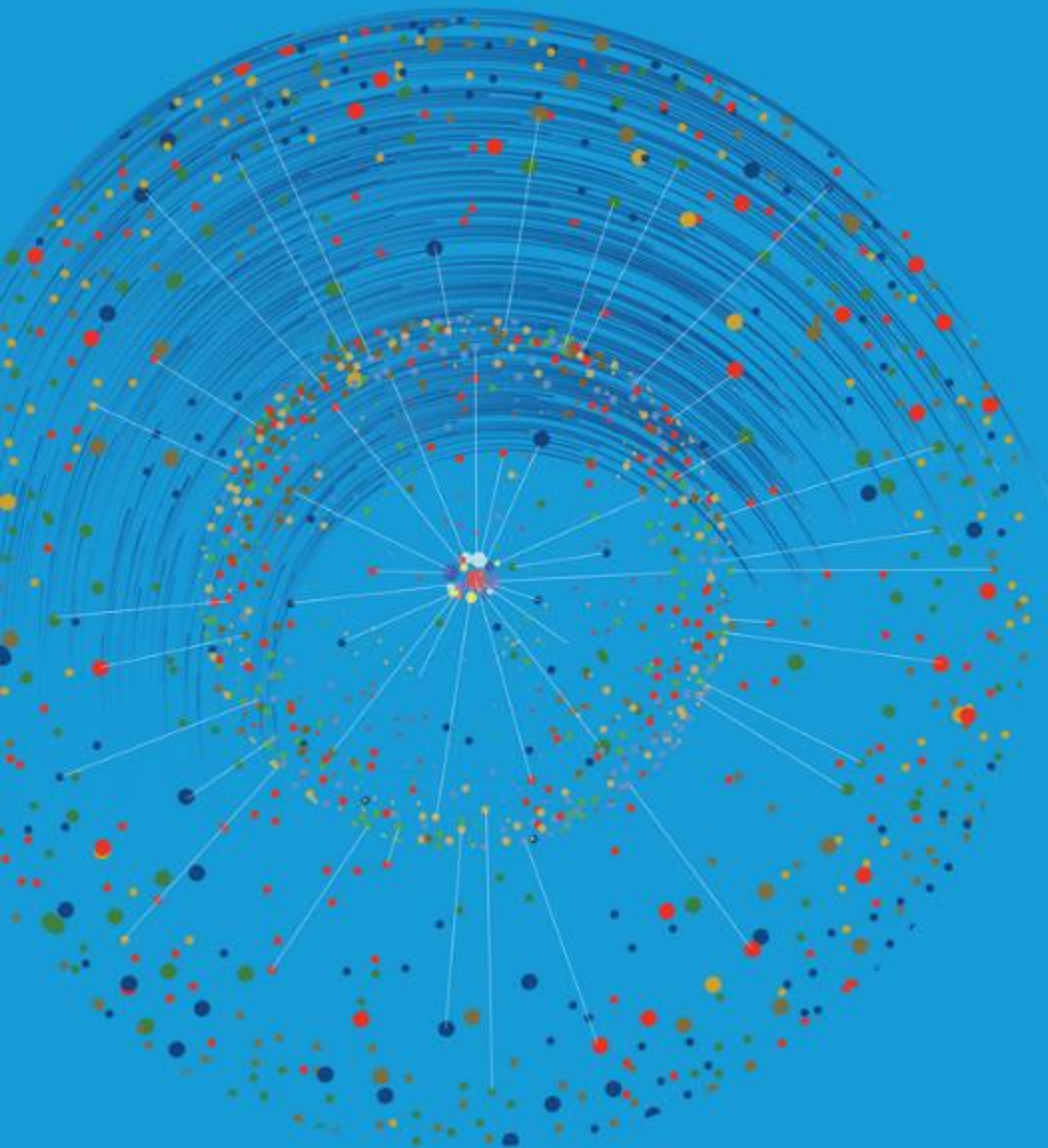
**United Nations**  
Climate Change



# Coffee/Tea Break

(10:30 – 10:45)





United Nations  
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# Article 6.2- Reporting, Reviewing

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Mr. Perumal Arumugam  
Manager, UNFCCC

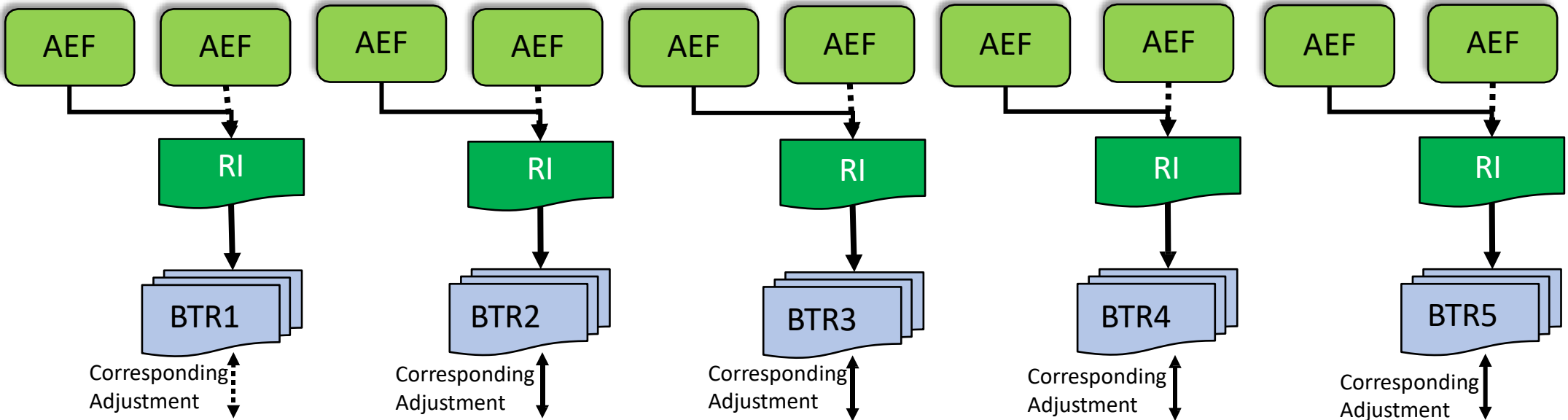
# A6.2 Reporting Cycle



Article 6 Reporting Elements

ETF

NDC

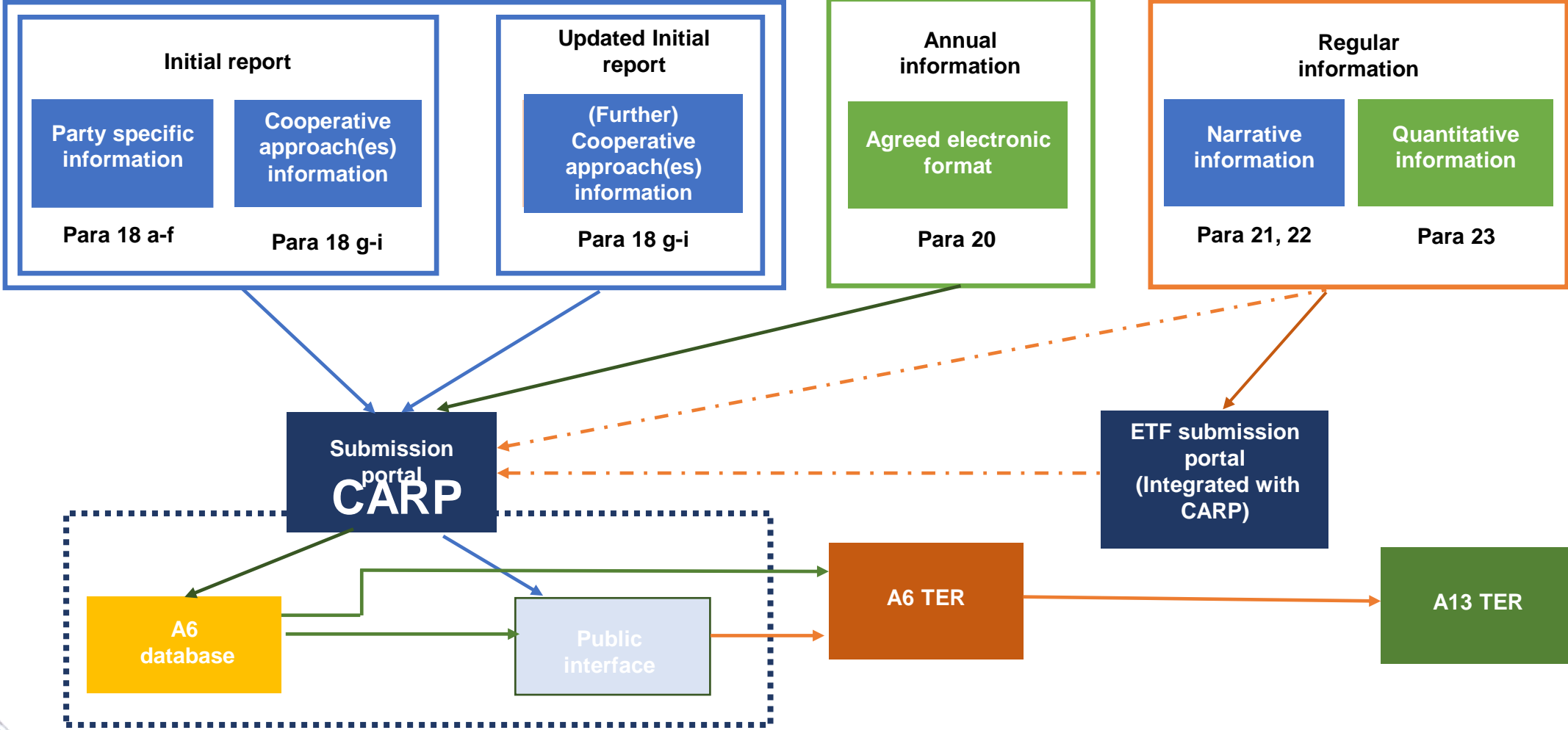


AEF: Agreed Electronic Format BTR: Biennial Transparency Report  
 ETF: Enhanced Transparency Framework

Source: Diagram extracted from the A6IP Capacity Building Tools; June 2024.



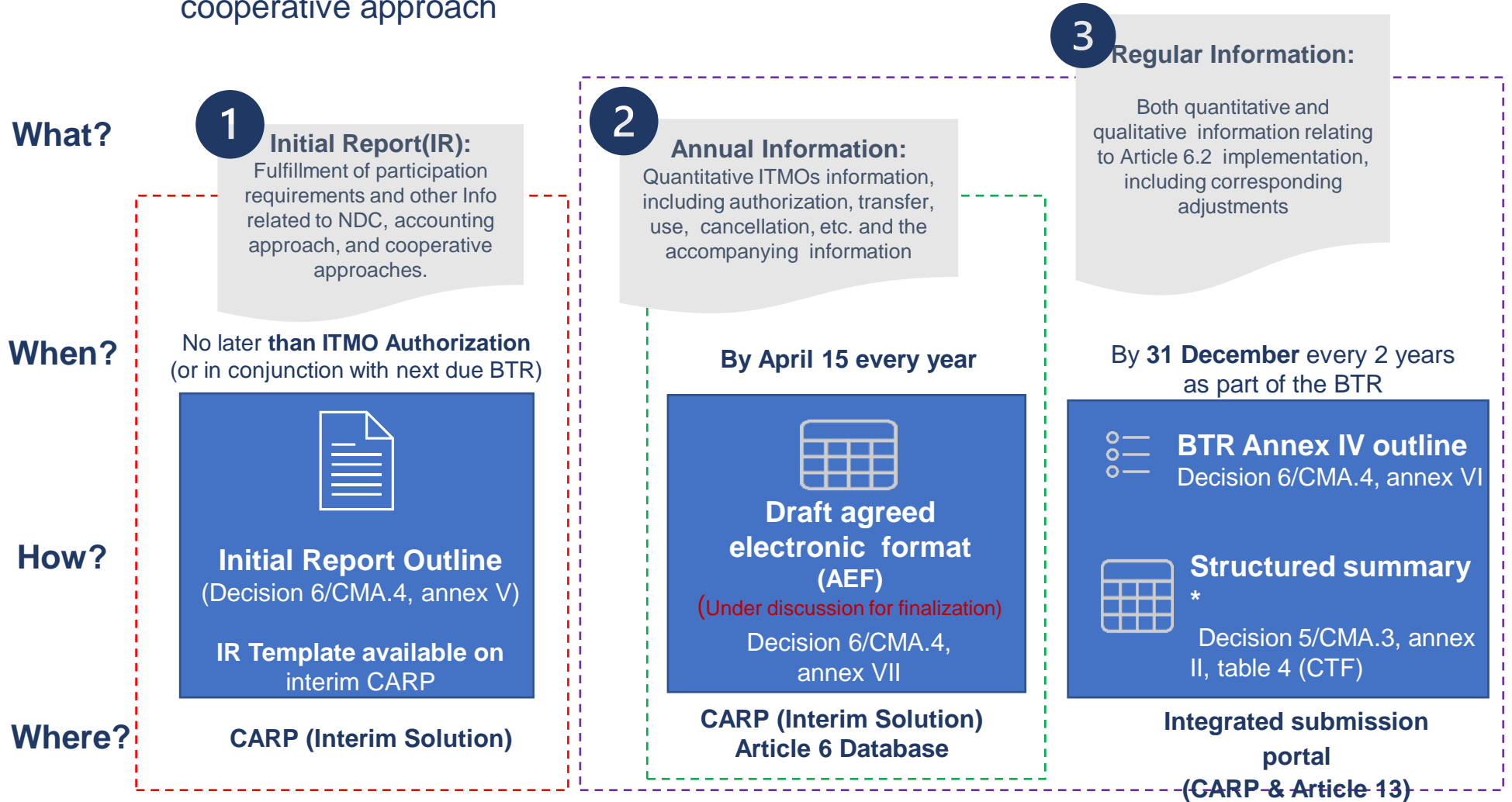
# A6.2 Reporting and Review Overview



# Reporting under Article 6.2

When a party decides to participate in a cooperative approach

When a party implements the cooperative approach (Authorize, first transfer, use, ...)



# Initial Report and updates: When a party decides to participate in a cooperative approach

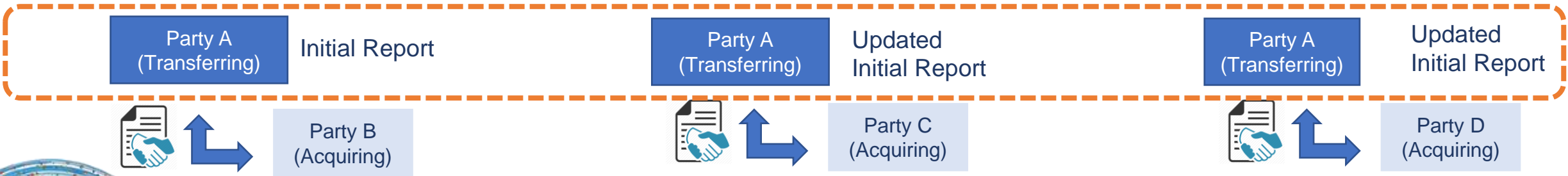
What?

I. Participation responsibilities	II. Description of the Party's NDC	III. Accounting information	IV. Cooperative approach
Party to PA	Target and description	ITMO metrics	A copy of authorization
Communicate NDC	Target year/period	CA method	Description, duration, parties
Authorization arrangements	Reference point/level/baseline	Quantification of NDC	Expected mitigation
Tracking arrangements	Time frame		Authorized entities
Most recent GHG inventory	Scope and coverage		Environmental integrity
NDC, LT-LEDS, Paris goals	Intention to use Article 6		Additional description
	Any updates/clarifications		

Cooperative Approach 1

Cooperative Approach 2

Cooperative Approach 3



Party A submits reports for each cooperative approach (1, 2 & 3)

Party B, Party C and Party D submit respective reports for cooperative approach with Party A.



# Initial Report and updates: When a party decides to participate in a cooperative approach

## What?

I. Participation responsibilities	II. Description of the Party's NDC	III. [Accounting information]	IV. Cooperative approach
Party to PA	Target and description	ITMO metrics	A copy of authorization
Communicate NDC	Target year/period	CA method	Description, duration, parties
Authorization arrangements	Reference point/level/baseline	Quantification of NDC	Expected mitigation
Tracking arrangements	Time frame		Authorized entities
Most recent GHG inventory	Scope and coverage		Environmental integrity
NDC, LT-LEDS, Paris goals	Intention to use Article 6		Additional description
	Any updates/clarifications		

## When?

- **No later than authorization of ITMOs**
- where practical in conjunction with the next due BTR

## How?



**Initial report template**  
Available on CARP



## Where?

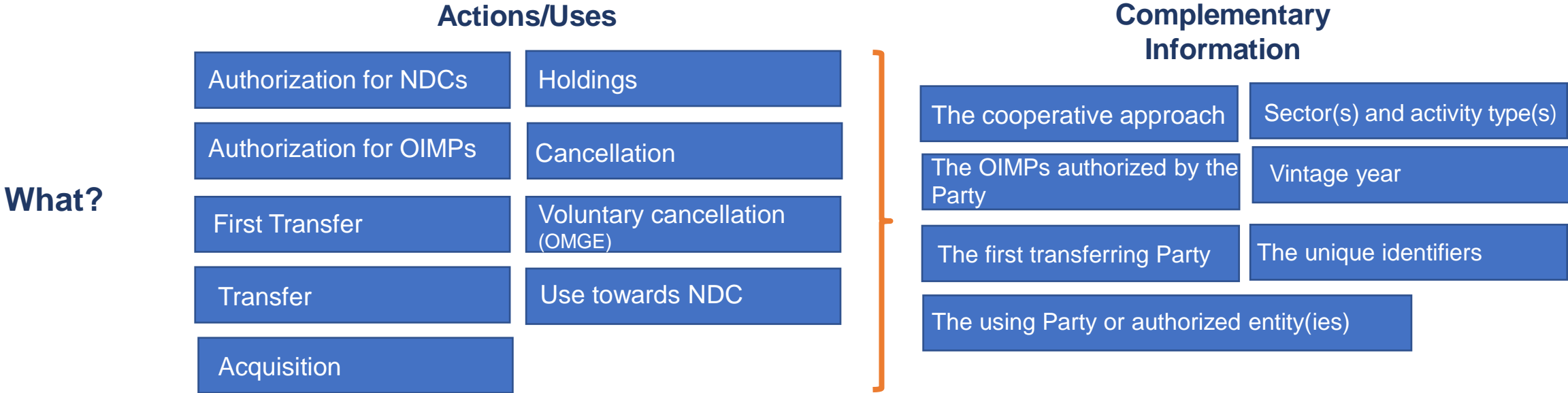
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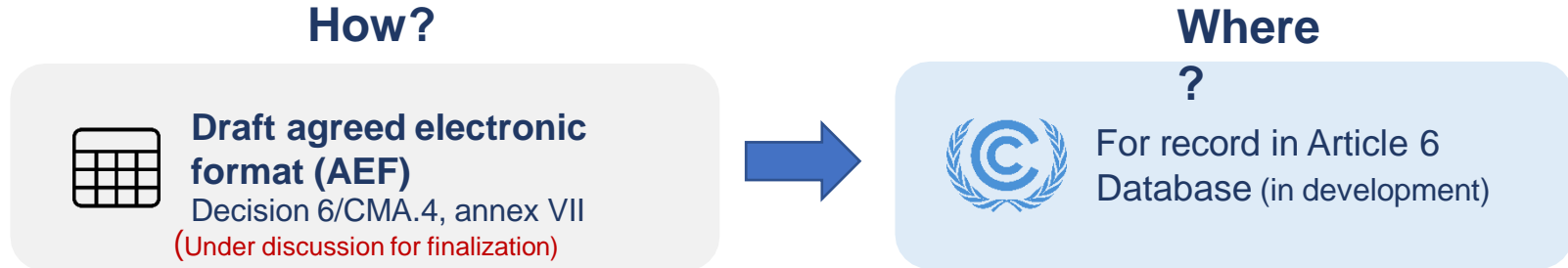
CARP (Interim solution)



# Annual Information: When a party implements the cooperative approach (Authorize, first transfer)



**When?** No later than 15 April of the following year



# Regular Information

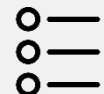
## What?

Participation in cooperative approach	Information on each cooperative approach	Annual information
Participation responsibilities	Contribute to mitigation/NDC	A list of information, such as <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Annual emissions and removals covered by NDC</li> <li>• Annual quantity of ITMOs</li> <li>• Total quantitative CAs</li> <li>• An annual emissions balance</li> <li>• Other information in 6/CMA.3, annex, para. 23</li> </ul>
Updates to previously provided information	Environmental integrity	
Information on authorizations	Measurement of mitigation outcomes	
Information on CAs	Avoid negative impacts, Human rights	
Information on avoiding double use	Sustainable development	
	Safeguards and limits	
	Adaptation contribution / OMGE	

## When?

**No later than 31 December of the relevant year** (2024, 2026, 2028, ...)

## How?


**BTR Annex IV outline**  
 Decision 6/CMA.4, annex VI



**Structured summary**  
 To be available as CTF tool in  
 ETF Reporting Tools



## Where?



Submission portal



# Consistency check and Review under Article 6.2

Article 6 reports will undergo a consistency check (by the secretariat) and/or a review (by Article 6 technical expert review team (A6TER)) depending on the type of reports.

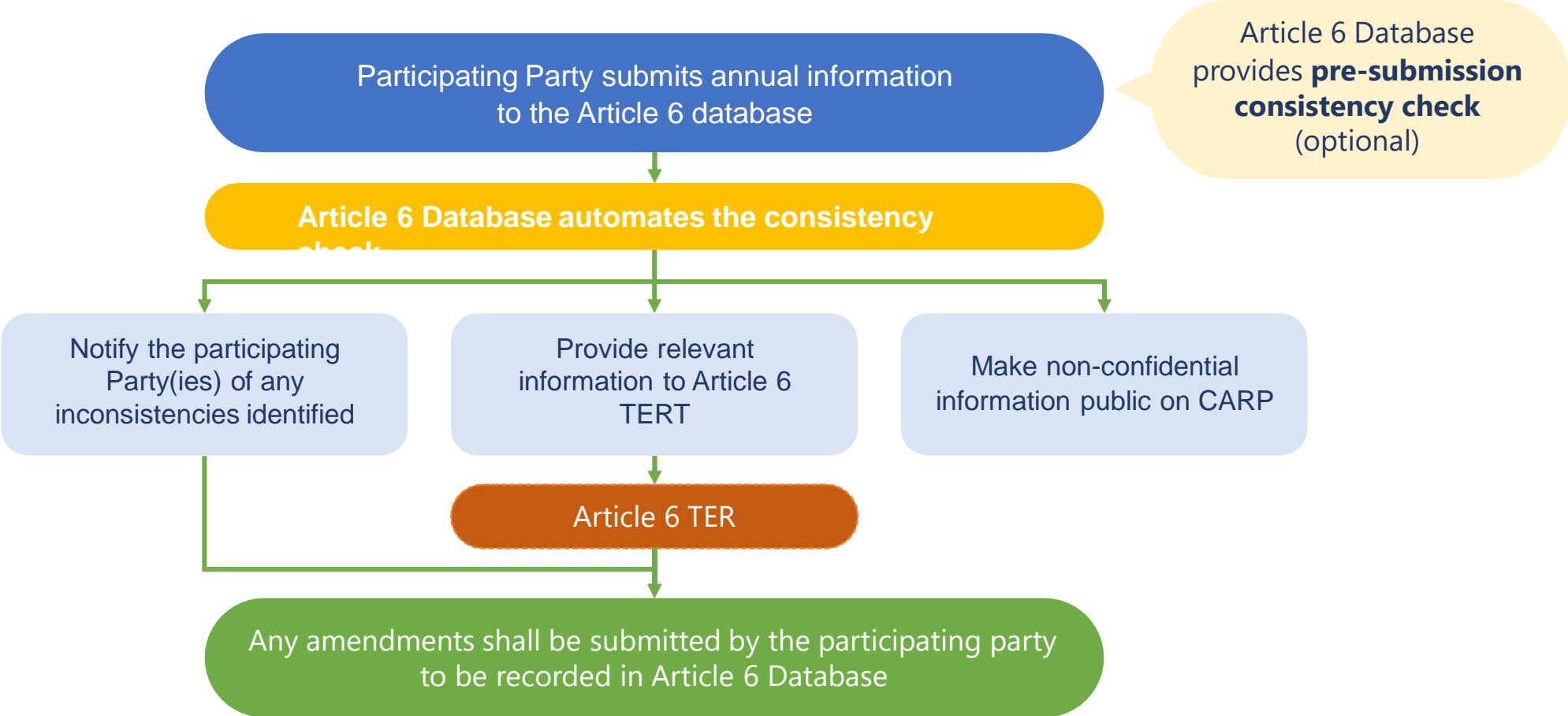
Type of reports		Consistency check (Quantitative information)	Article 6 technical expert review (A6TER)
Initial report / updated initial report			✓
Annual information		✓	Consideration of the consistency check results
Regular information	Annex 4 to BTR		✓
	Structured summary	✓	Consideration of the consistency check results

Source: Information based on the Decision 2/CMA.3, annex, chapters V-VI and Decision 6/CMA.4, annex II.



# Consistency check

“Consistency check” is a process performed by the UNFCCC Secretariat through the Article 6 Database by checking the **consistency (accuracy and completeness) of information** reported by a participating party for recording in the Article 6 database **with the requirements of the Article 6.2 guidance and across the participating parties in a cooperative approach.**

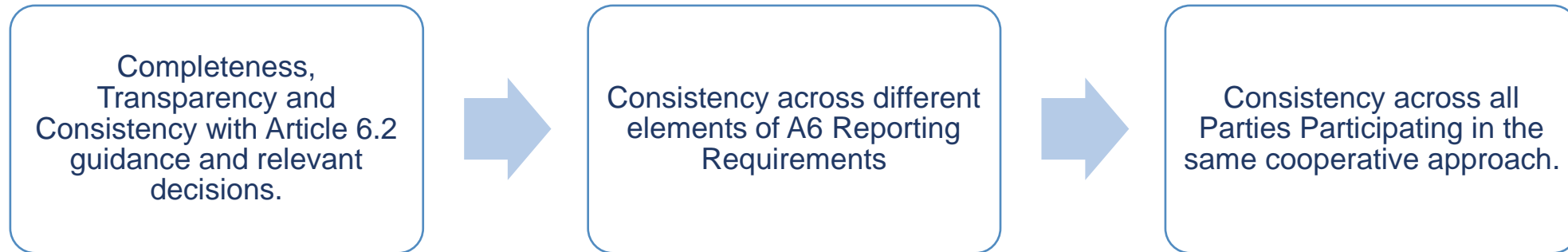


Source: Information based on the Decision 2/CMA.3, annex, chapters VI.B; and Decision 6/CMA.4, annex I, chapter III.B.

# Article 6 technical expert review (A6 TER)

Article 6 technical expert review (A6TER) reviews the consistency of information submitted in the Article 6.2 initial reports, updated initial reports, regular information, and considers the results of the consistency check.

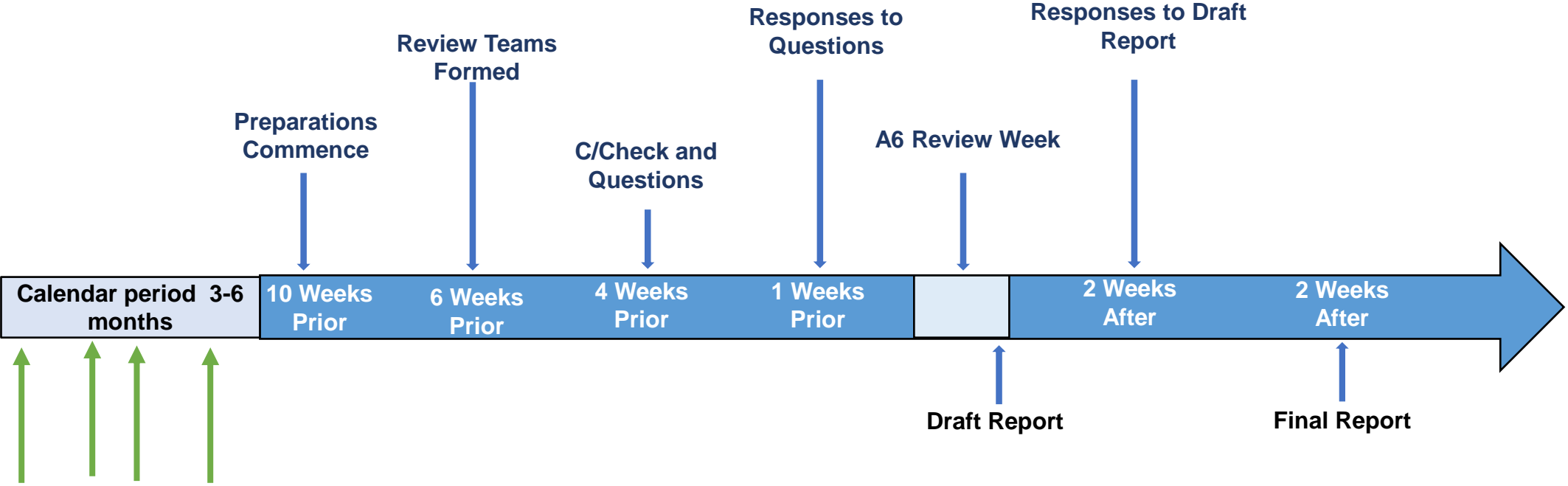
- **Elements under Review:**



- **Format:** Centralized review or desk review.
- **Timing and sequencing:** Generally, following a calendar period (a three-month or a six-month calendar period) in which the reports are submitted.



# A6 TER Process



IR/UIR submitted by Parties

- A6 TER report on the initial report shall be completed in advance of the completion of the review of any other information submitted by the Party under review
- A6 TER final report of a regular report must be published prior to the start of the Article 13 TER (to be considered) – same timelines as above



\* For full procedures, please see Decision 6/CMA.4, annex II.

# Concepts of corresponding adjustments (CAs)

## Key principles

Each participating Party shall apply corresponding adjustments in a manner that:

- Ensures **transparency, accuracy, completeness, comparability and consistency (TACCC)**;
- Participation in cooperative approaches **does not lead to a net increase in emissions** across participating parties within and between NDC implementation periods;
- Corresponding adjustments shall be **representative and consistent** with the participating Party's NDC implementation and achievement.

<b>WHY?</b>	To avoid double counting (Use towards NDC and OIMPs)
<b>HOW?</b>	Article 6.2 guidance provides description on how to apply CAs, including applicable CA methods for each NDC target type
<b>WHEN?</b>	CAs are reported as part of the regular information (every 2 years)
<b>WHERE?</b>	CAs are shown in the structured summary as part of the BTR

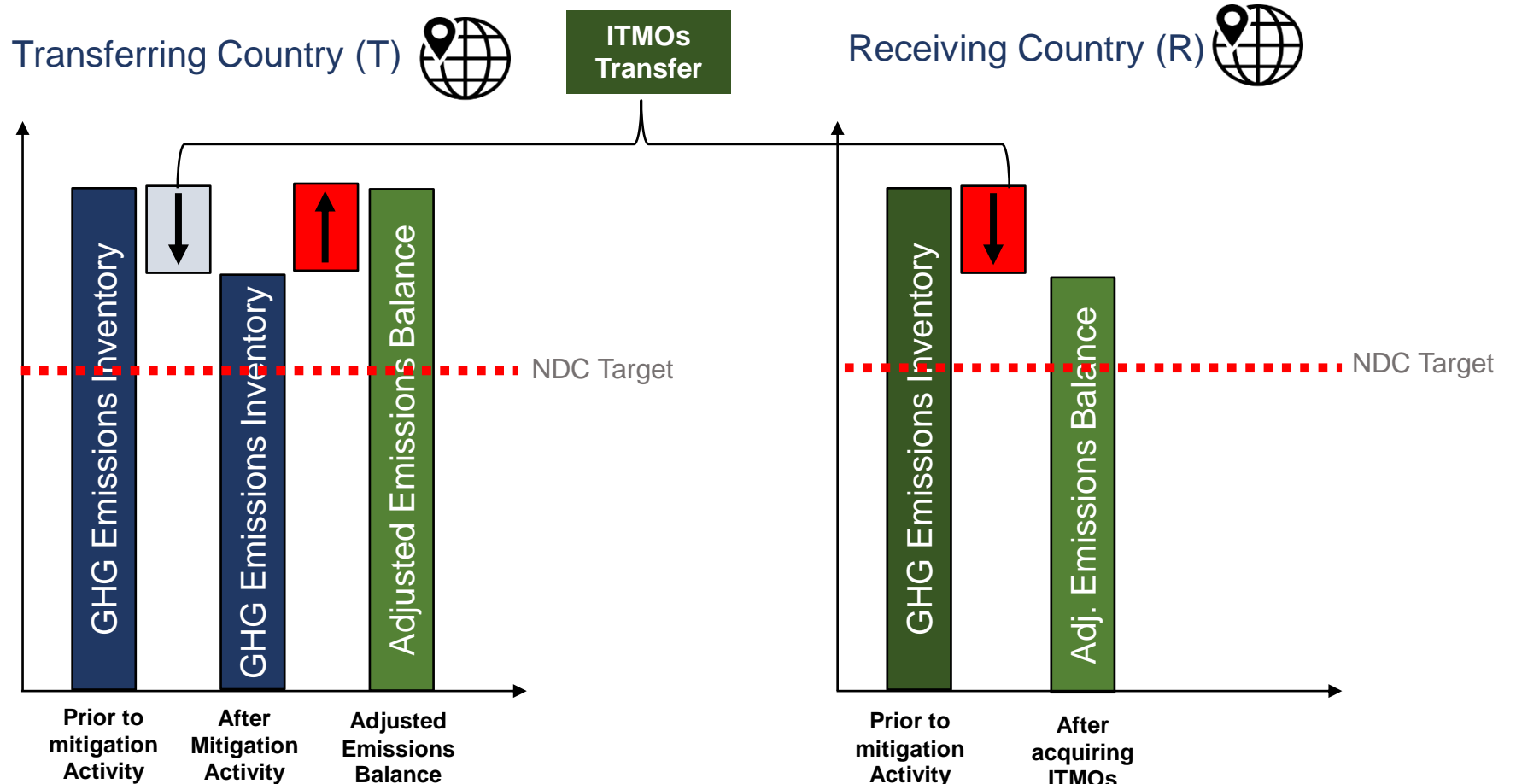


# Concepts of corresponding adjustments (CAs)

Countries' emissions levels, as reported when they track the progress towards achieving the NDC, should be adjusted to reflect the transfer (export) or receipt (import) of mitigation outcomes.

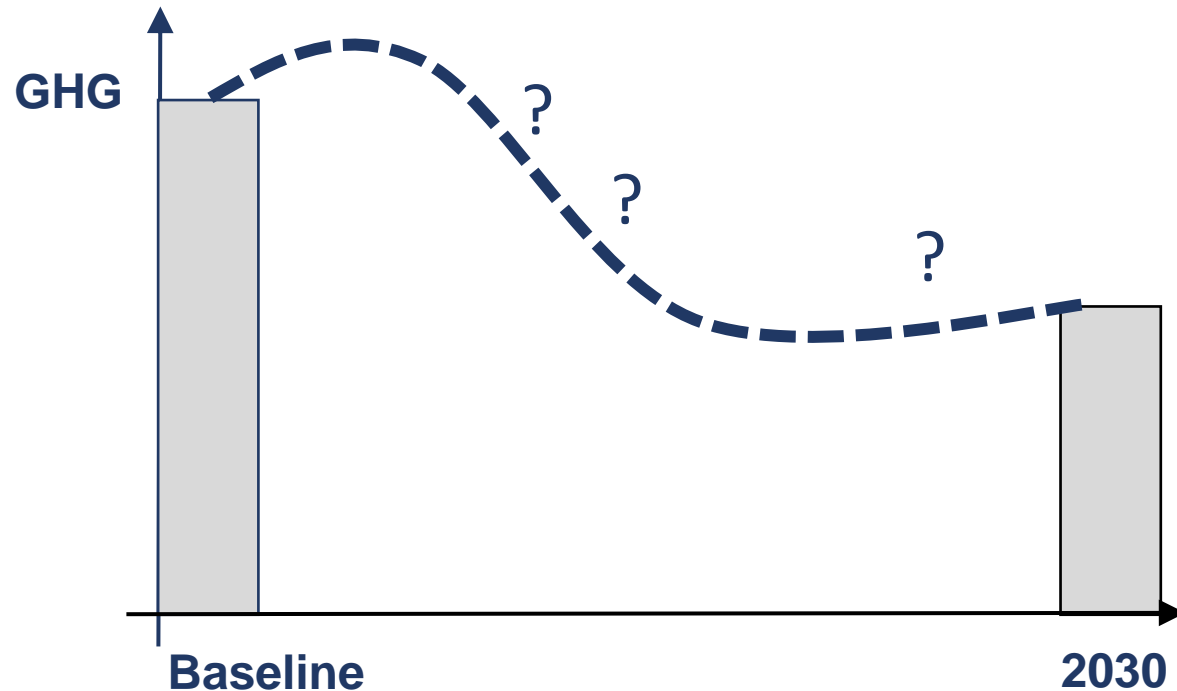
For ITMOs measured in tCO<sub>2</sub>eq:

CAs are applied to the emissions and removals covered by the NDC, resulting in an emissions balance.



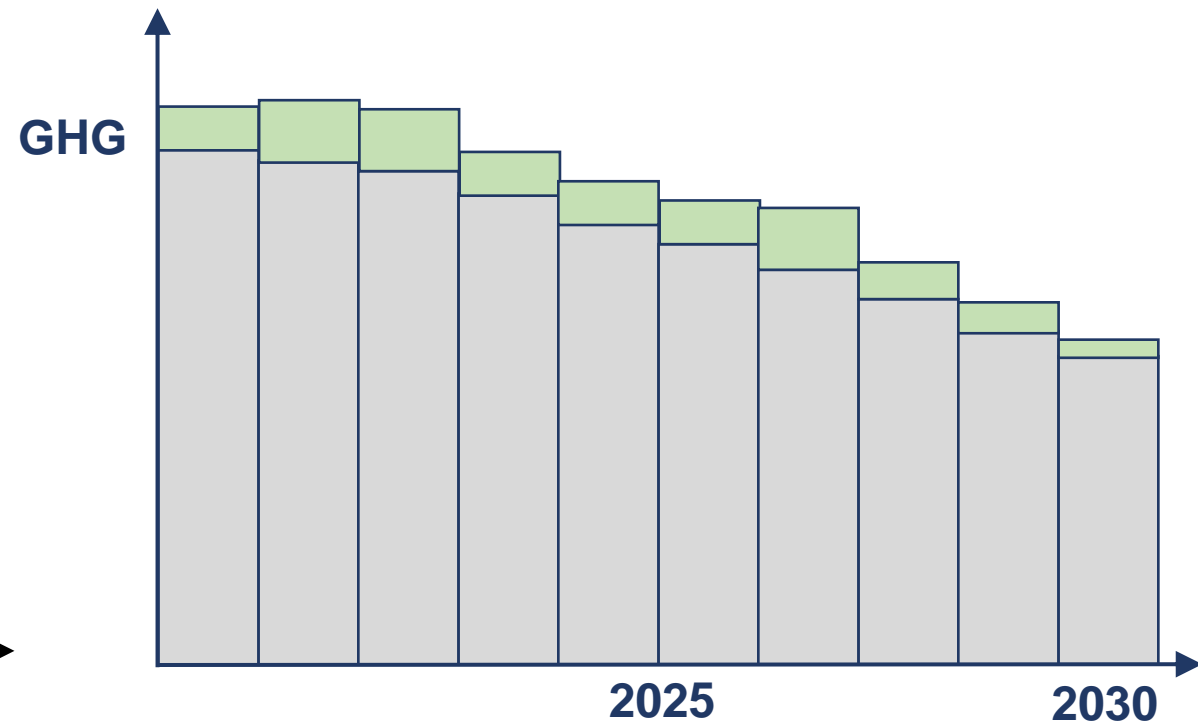
# Article 6 Accounting: Diverse NDCs

**SINGLE YEAR TARGET:** A single-year target means that emissions must be reduced below the target level in a specific year.



**Example:** 30% reduction below the **2005 level** in 2030.

**MULTI-YEAR TARGET:** A Party has target for several consecutive years (e.g., 2025, 2030, 2050 and has clear carbon budget or emission trajectory).



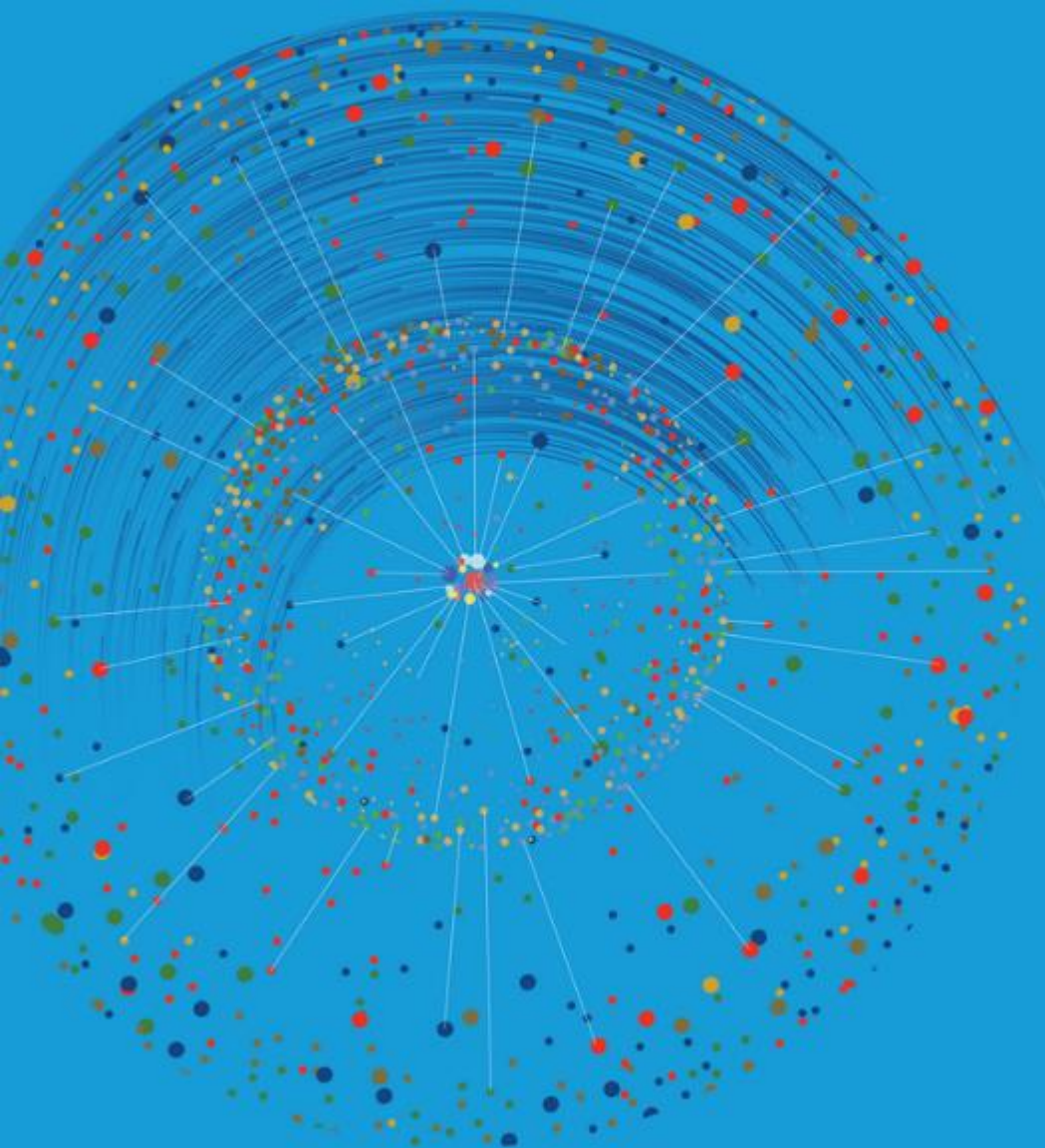
**Example:** Commitment to an emission level of 10 MtCO<sub>2</sub>eq over the period 2021 to 2030.



# Methods of Corresponding Adjustments

NDC target type	For Single-year NDC (2 Methods)		For multi-year NDCs
Methods	Trajectory or Budget	Average	Trajectory or Budget
	<p>Providing an indicative multiyear trajectory/ carbon budget or trajectories or carbon budget that is consistent with NDC implementation.</p>	<p>Calculating the average annual amount of ITMOs first transferred/used over the NDC period (cumulative ITMOs divided by the number of elapsed years)</p>	<p>Calculating a multi-year emissions trajectory, trajectories, or budget for its NDC implementation period that is consistent with the NDC</p>
CA Timing	<p>Annually apply CAs for the total amount of <b>ITMOs first transferred/used each year</b>.</p>	<p>Apply indicative CAs equal to this average amount for each year and apply CAs equal to this average amount in the NDC year</p>	<p>Annually apply CAs for the total amount of <b>ITMOs first transferred/used</b> each year and cumulatively at the end of the NDC implementation period</p>





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# A6: Simulated Exercise on Reporting, Reviewing & Tracking

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# Part 1. Initial Report (6 Submissions)

Documents > Template for initial and updated initial report\_C...

## Template for initial and updated initial report\_CARP\_Art6.2

Open [Download](#)

Publication date: 31 Jan 2023

Document type: Forms

Author: UNFCCC

Topic: Mitigation

Content

Cooperative approach ID	Cooperative approach name	Participating Party or Parties	(Updated) initial reports
CA0001	Article 6.4 mechanism	Parties to the Paris Agreement	NA
CA0002	Promotion of climate smart agriculture practices for sustainable rice cultivation in Ghana	Ghana, Switzerland	<a href="#">Ghana, Switzerland</a>
CA0003	Operation of e-buses on privately owned, scheduled public bus routes in the Bangkok Metropolitan area by Energy Absolute / Implementing Agreement to the Paris Agreement between the Kingdom of Thailand and the Swiss Confederation	Switzerland, Thailand	<a href="#">Switzerland, Thailand</a>
CA0004	Electrification of Vanuatu's Inhabited Islands through Solar Power ITMO Programme	Switzerland, Vanuatu	<a href="#">Switzerland, Vanuatu</a>
CA0005	Emissions Reductions from Sustainable Management of Forests	Guyana	<a href="#">Guyana</a>
CA0006	ITMOs resulting from Paris Agreement Article 5.2: reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks.	Suriname	<a href="#">Suriname</a>



# Part 1. Initial Report (45 min)



## General Instructions:

- The template of the Initial Report referred to in decision 2/CMA.3, annex, chapter IV.A.
- Fill in the Initial Report (qualitative information).



# Sections of the Initial Report



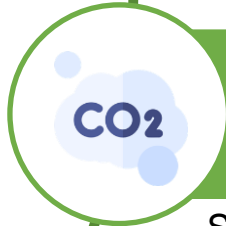
## Section 1: Participation Responsibilities

Submitted once for each NDC period



## Section 2: Description of Party's NDC

Submitted once for each NDC period



## Section 3: Information on ITMO Metrics, Method for applying CA, Method for quantification of the NDC

Submitted once for each NDC period



## Section 4: Information on each cooperative approach

Submitted for each cooperative approach



# Needed Info. for Initial Report

Outline for the initial report and updated initial report referred to in decision 2/CMA.3, annex, chapter IV.A (Initial report)<sup>1,2,3</sup>

[English only]

Party	Party name
NDC period	yyyy- yyyy
Report number for the NDC period <sup>4</sup>	1
Report type	
Initial report	<input type="checkbox"/>
Updated initial report	<input type="checkbox"/>
Updated initial report number	1
Version <sup>5</sup>	1.0
Date	dd/mm/yyyy
Name(s) of cooperative approach(es) included in this report <i>(Include a line for each additional cooperative approach)</i>	Cooperative approach 1 Cooperative approach 2

<sup>4</sup> Ascribe sequential number for updated initial reports. The number '1' is reserved for the initial report.

<sup>5</sup> Ascribe version number as follows: decimal increase for minor revisions (typos, corrections) and digit increase for content changes.

Note: For updated initial report fill in only section IV. Information on each cooperative approach (para. 18(g-i), para. 19 of the annex to decision 2/CMA.3).

## I. Participation responsibilities (para. 18(a))

A. Information on how the Party ensures that it is a Party to the Paris Agreement (para. 18(a), para. 4(a), to be updated by para. 21(a))

B. Information on how the Party ensures that it has prepared, communicated and is maintaining an NDC in accordance with Article 4, paragraph 2 (para. 18(a), para. 4(b), to be updated by para. 21(a))

C. Information on how the Party ensures it has arrangements in place for authorizing the use of ITMOs towards achievement of NDCs pursuant to Article 6, paragraph 3 (para. 18(a), para. 4(c), to be updated by para. 21(a))

<sup>1</sup> This template is for voluntary use to facilitate the preparation and submission of the initial reports and updated initial reports referred to in decision 2/CMA.3, annex, chapter IV.A (Initial report).

<sup>2</sup> The list of the acronyms and abbreviations used in this template are available in decision 6/CMA.4: <https://unfccc.int/documents/624474>.

<sup>3</sup> References to chapters and paragraphs in the outline are to chapters and paragraphs in the annex to decision 2/CMA.3, unless stated otherwise. "Article" refers to an Article of the Paris Agreement.

## Initial/ Updated Initial Report contains of 4 sections;

The **first section** includes participating country compliance of the participation requirements).

The **second section** contains information about the NDC (target, types of targets, reference levels, scope, and coverage, implementation periods, intention to use cooperative approaches, etc).

The **third section** concerns the accounting of ITMOs and accounting of the NDC, contains information on ITMO metrics, the method for applying **corresponding adjustments**, the **method for quantification** of the NDC.

The **fourth section** includes information specific to the cooperative approach:

- Authorization by the participating country.
- Description and duration of the cooperative approach.
- Expected mitigation per year of the cooperative approach.
- Countries involved in the cooperative approach.
- Authorized entities.
- Description of how the cooperative approach ensures environmental integrity.



# Example

**a** Information on how the Party ensures that it is a Party to the Paris Agreement (para. 18(a), para. 4(a), to be updated by para. 21(a))

Illustrative text !!!

*- Information on the deposition of its instrument of ratification of the Paris Agreement on #date# and a confirmation that it has not withdrawn from the Paris Agreement. The Party provide a weblink ###*

Switzerland has ratified the Paris Agreement on October 6<sup>th</sup> 2017 and continues to be a Party.

Example

**b** Information on how the Party ensures that it has prepared, communicated and is maintaining an NDC in accordance with Article 4, paragraph 2 (para. 18(a), para. 4(b), to be updated by para. 21(a))

*- An extract of and a link to its most recent NDC in the NDC Registry or attaches NDC to its report.  
- Link to latest NDC in the NDC registry*

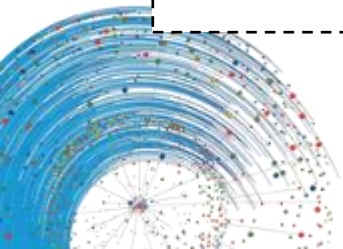
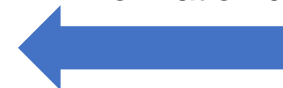
Illustrative text !!!

Switzerland has submitted the latest version of its updated NDC on December 17<sup>th</sup> 2021.

Example

1. Status of Ratification of Paris Agreement
2. NDC Submission Registry

Information can be looked up here









# NDC Registry.

In accordance with Article 4, paragraph 12 of the Paris Agreement, NDCs communicated by Parties shall be recorded in a public registry maintained by the secretariat.



Credit: Axel Fassio/CIFOR

Showing 15 of 195 results

Party	Title	Language	Translation	Version	Status	Submission Date	Additional documents
 Afghanistan	Afghanistan First NDC	English		1	Active	23/11/2016	
 Albania	Albania First NDC (Updated submission)	English		2	Active	12/10/2021	
 Algeria	Algeria First NDC	French	Algeria First NDC Translation	1	Active	20/10/2016	
 Andorra	Andorra 2022 NDC Update	Spanish		3	Active	08/11/2022	Andorra 2022 NDC Update (Draft)
 Angola	Angola First NDC (Updated submission)	English		2	Active	31/05/2021	
							



# Example

**C** Information on how the Party ensures it has arrangements in place for authorizing the use of ITMOs towards achievement of NDCs pursuant to Article 6, paragraph 3 (para. 18(a), para. 4(c), to be updated by para. 21(a))

Explanation on arrangements in place for the authorization of ITMOs such as

1. Who's the authorized authority for authorization?
2. What's the process?
3. Reference to any relevant procedural document

Illustrative text !!!

## Example from Ghana IR:

The Ministry of Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation (MESTI) is **the mandated national entity for authorizing the use of ITMOs** acting through the Carbon Market Office (CMO) at the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). MESTI's mandate as the authorization entity is included in the part 4 of the Framework and Article 13 of the Ghana-Switzerland Bilateral Agreement in pursuit of Article 6 Paragraph 1 of the Paris Agreement. The framework and the bilateral agreement also incorporate the authorization procedures for Ghana.

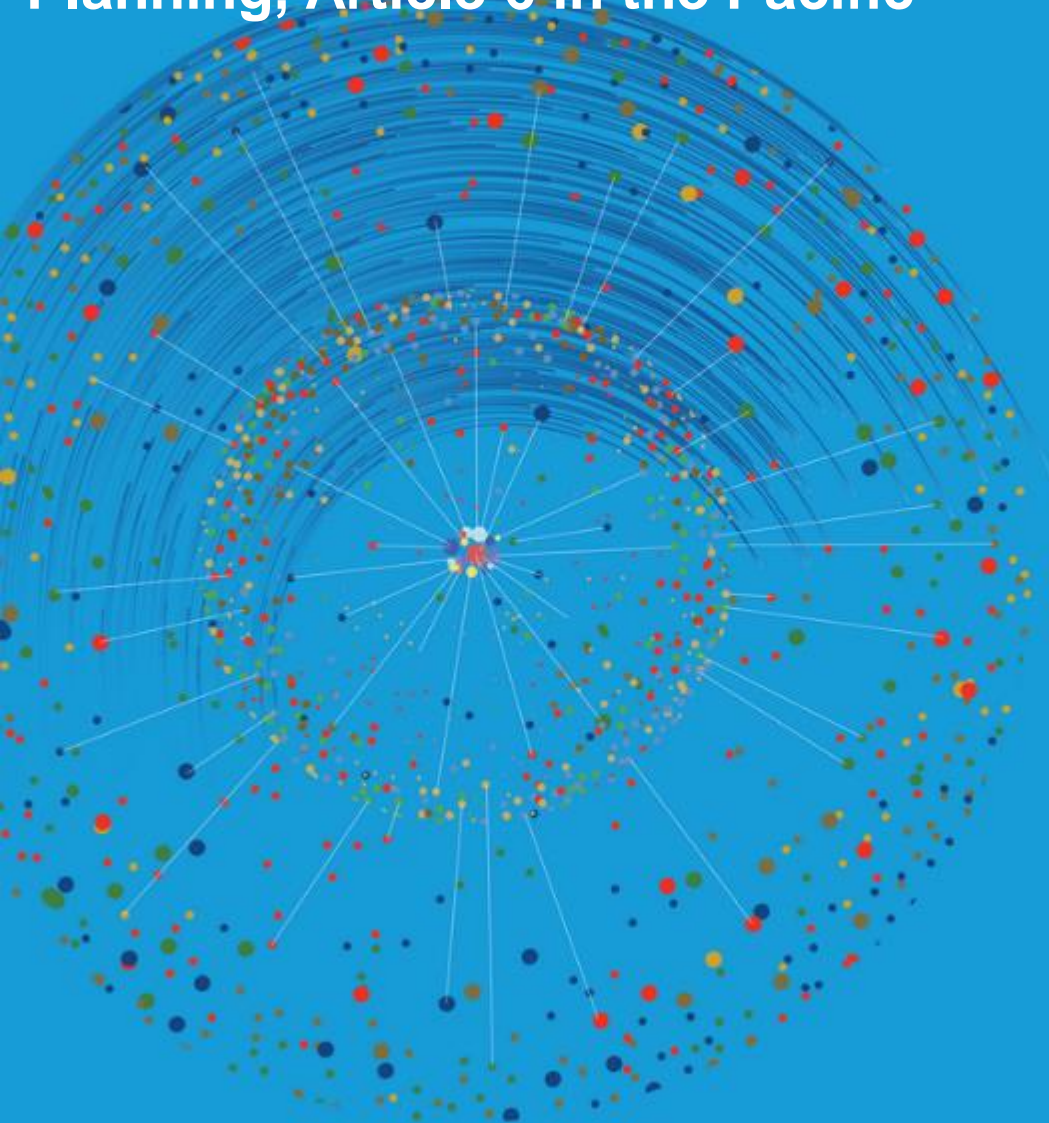
Example



**Thank You!**



# DAY 4 : Operationalization & Action Planning, Article 6 in the Pacific



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## Reflection & Action Planning - Applying the learnings from training and discussions

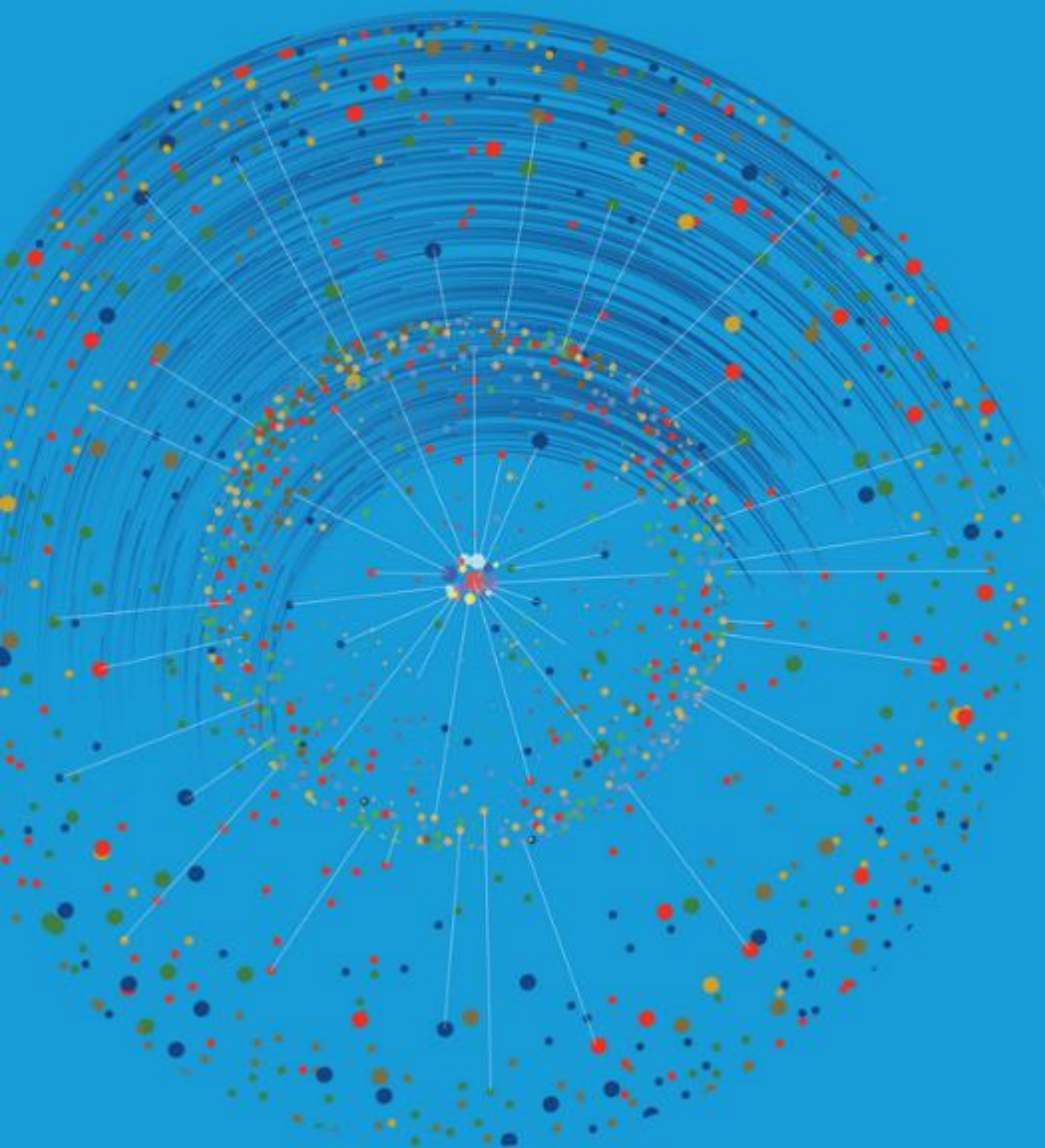
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UNFCCC RCC-AP

# Reflection & Action Planning

1. Gather insights from participants about the training week and identify **key takeaways**.
2. Identify **specific areas** where participants feel they need ongoing support. Priority areas.
3. Collect ideas on how the UNCCC **RCC-AP** can **support countries** in the region
4. Draft **steps of a roadmap** for future support (possible next steps).





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# Closing Remarks

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