Sustainability labelling as a tool for reporting the sustainable development impacts of climate actions relevant to Article 6 of the Paris Agreement - DTU Orbit (26/06/2019)

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The architecture of global carbon markets has changed significantly since the Paris Agreement and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Goals were both agreed in 2015. Voluntary, international cooperative approaches established in Article 6 of the Paris Agreement allow Parties to work together to achieve the targets set out in their respective Nationally Determined Contributions to limit global warming to an increase below 1.5–2 °C. In Article 6.4, a sustainable mitigation mechanism is established for which rules, modalities and procedures will be developed internationally considering the experience and lessons learned from existing mechanisms, such as the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) and its Sustainable Development (SD) Tool. Historically the issue of making integrated assessments of sustainable development and mitigation actions has been politically and methodologically controversial for many reasons: developing countries fear that an international definition of SD will interfere with their sovereignty and therefore their ability to define their own development pathways; players in the carbon market fear that markets can only handle one objective, namely mitigation outcomes; and sustainable development is regarded as too complex and costly to be measured and quantified. In an effort to address these concerns, the article proposes a new methodology for the sustainability labelling of climate mitigation actions relevant to Article 6 approaches. The article draws on an application of the CDM SD tool to analyse 2098 Component Programme Activities that had entered the CDM Pipeline by January 2017. The article demonstrates that assessment of the sustainable development benefits of climate actions can be graded and labelled based on the analysis of qualitative data, which is less costly than applying a quantitative approach.

General information
Publication status: Published
Organisations: Impact Assessment and Adaptation Analysis, UNEP DTU Partnership, Department of Technology, Management and Economics, Mitigation Analysis and Data Management, Asian Development Bank Philippines
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Pages: 225-251
Publication date: 1 Jan 2019
Peer-reviewed: Yes

Publication information
Journal: International Environmental Agreements: Politics, Law and Economics
Volume: 19
Issue number: 2
ISSN (Print): 1567-9764
Ratings:
BFI (2019): BFI-level 1
Web of Science (2019): Indexed yes
Original language: English
Keywords: Article 6, Clean Development Mechanism (CDM), Climate actions, Cooperative approaches, Labelling, Paris Agreement, Sustainability reporting, Sustainable development (SD) impacts
DOIs:
10.1007/s10784-018-09428-1
URLs:
http://www.scopus.com/inward/record.url?scp=85061708784&partnerID=8YFLogxK (Link to publication in Scopus)
Source: Scopus
Source-ID: 85061708784
Research output: Contribution to journal › Journal article – Annual report year: 2019 › Research › peer-review