

Submission by the Republic of Mali on behalf of the African Group of Negotiators (AGN)

on

Guidance on Cooperative Approaches referred to in Article 6, paragraph 2, of the Paris Agreement (Agenda sub-item 11(a))

Background

Under the Paris Agreement, Parties recognized that some Parties can choose to pursue **voluntary cooperation in the implementation of their nationally determined contributions (NDCs)** to allow for higher ambition in their mitigation and adaptation actions and to promote sustainable development and environmental integrity.

The 21st Session of the Conference of the Parties (COP 21) requested the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) to develop and recommend the guidance referred to under Article 6, paragraph 2, of the Agreement for consideration and adoption by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA) at its first session, including guidance to ensure that double counting is avoided on the basis of a corresponding adjustment by Parties for both anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks covered by their NDCs under the Agreement (Decision 1/CP.21 36).

Through this submission, the AGN is responding to the SBSTA invitation to Parties to submit, by 30 September 2016, and is expressing its views on the guidance referred to in the paragraph above (SBSTA agenda sub-item 11(a)).

Context:

The African Group is of the view that Parties must implement their NDCs domestically, and the use of internationally transferred mitigation outcomes (ITMOs) towards NDCs will lead to higher ambition in their mitigation and adaptation actions and promote sustainable development, whilst ensuring environmental integrity.

Cooperative approaches:

In developing the guidance for cooperative approaches referred to under Article 6, paragraph 2 of the Paris Agreement, the following elements shall be considered:

- Promotion of sustainable development and insurance of environmental integrity and transparency, including in governance, and shall apply robust accounting to ensure, inter alia, avoiding double counting on the basis of a corresponding adjustment by Parties for both anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks covered by their NDCs under the Agreement, consistent with guidance adopted by the CMA;
- All Parties should be allowed to engage on a voluntary basis in cooperative approaches that involve the use of ITMOs towards NDCs without any restrictions based on the type of NDCs;
- The different types of ITMOs Parties intend to use towards their NDCs need to be further defined, including;
 - ITMOs need to be quantifiable; and
 - Guidance developed for ITMOs must consider linkages with Articles 4.13 (NDC accounting) and 6.4 (transfers of units generated by the mechanism for mitigation and sustainable development (MMSD));
- Sustainable development criteria are a sovereign prerogative of countries, therefore they must be defined at a national level and progress must be monitored and judged at a national level through an appropriate designated national authority. The progress shall be reported at the international level. A tool to help Parties to assess the sustainable development impacts of ITMOs will be welcome; and
- A supervisory board is needed to govern the use of ITMOs under the cooperative approaches and ensure their eligibility, based on the guidance adopted by the CMA. For ITMOs a tracking system is needed and must be designed.

For the fulfilment of the SBSTA's mandate on this agenda item, the African Group proposes the following mode of work after exchange of views on submissions by Parties in Marrakech at COP 22:

- Request the APA, SBSTA and SBI chairs to prepare a table showing interlinkages between different articles of the Paris Agreement and work conducted under different Convention bodies;
- Call for new submissions on specific issues (such as governance, accounting rules, tracking system, linkage with NDC accounting, etc.) after SBSTA 45 (November 2016);
- Request the secretariat to prepare a synthesis and/or compilation report based on the submissions made by Parties; and
- Request the secretariat to organize a workshop on this agenda item before SBSTA 46 (May 2017) or an in-session workshop.

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on

Rules, Modalities and Procedures for the Mechanism Established by Article 6, paragraph 4, of the Paris Agreement (Agenda sub-item 11(b))

Background

Paris Agreement established a **mechanism to contribute to the mitigation of greenhouse gas emissions and support sustainable development** under the authority and guidance of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Agreement (CMA) for use by Parties on a voluntary basis.

The COP 21 requested the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) to develop and recommend rules, modalities and procedures for the mechanism referred above for consideration and adoption by the CMA at its first session (Decision 1/CP.21 38).

Through this submission, the African Group of Negotiators (AGN) is responding to the SBSTA invitation to Parties to submit, by 30 September 2016, and is expressing its views on the rules, modalities and procedures for the mechanism established by Article 6, paragraph 4, of the Paris Agreement (Agenda sub-item 11(b)).

Context:

The African Group is of the view that Parties must implement their nationally determined contributions (NDCs) domestically, and the use of internationally transferred mitigation outcomes (ITMOs) towards NDCs will lead to higher ambition in their mitigation and adaptation actions and promote sustainable development and environmental integrity.

Mechanism for Mitigation and Sustainable Development (MMSD):

In developing the rules, modalities and procedures for the mechanism referred to under Article 6, paragraph 4 for consideration and adoption by CMA 1, the following elements should be considered:

- Activities will be implemented in developing countries, whilst the source can be from any Party, particularly developed countries;
- The MMSD should be operationalized drawing on key institutions and structures of the CDM and relevant reforms (particularly PoAs, standardized baselines, automatic additionality of micro-scale activities);
- The MMSD should be used to increase ambition and must be supplemental to Parties' own efforts, particularly for developed countries. Developed countries must primarily meet their NDCs through domestic efforts;
- The MMSD must generate real and additional emission reductions that contribute to sustainable development of the host country;
- The MMSD will need to cover a broad type of activities (project-based activities, programmes, sectoral activities, etc.);
- Units issued by the MMSD can be used by any Party for compliance (mitigation and contribution to support), as long as no double counting occurs, and as a disbursement tool for climate finance; MMSD serves to meet the host country's NDC and to meet or enhance the ambition of the acquiring Party's NDC. The mitigation outcome from activities under the MMSD can be shared between Parties;
- The role of the current CDM DNA must be extended to ensure consistency in reporting with NDCs;
- Overall mitigation of global emissions must be defined consistent with Article 6.1 and in such a way that it does not disadvantage the MMSD over cooperative approaches;
- A transition pathway of registered PoAs to the MMSD must be defined to harness the potential for scale-up and build trust among stakeholders; and
- The rules for the share of proceeds will require discussion and definition to ensure it is prioritized specifically for the Adaptation Fund, and for vulnerable developing countries in this regard.

For the fulfilment of the SBSTA's mandate on this agenda item, the African Group proposes the following mode of work after exchange of views on submissions by Parties in Marrakech:

- Request the APA, SBSTA and SBI chairs to prepare a table showing interlinkages between different articles of the Paris Agreement and work conducted under different Convention bodies;
- Call for new submissions on specific issues (such as governance, accounting rules, tracking system, linkage with NDC accounting, etc. building on the CDM institutions and processes) after SBSTA 45;
- Request the secretariat to prepare a synthesis and/or compilation report based on the submissions made by Parties;
- Request the secretariat to organize a workshop on this agenda item before SBSTA 46 or an in-session workshop.

Submission by the Republic of Mali on behalf of the African Group of Negotiators (AGN)

on

The Work Programme under the Framework for Non-market Approaches referred to in Article 6, paragraph 8, of the Paris Agreement (Agenda sub-item 11(c))

Background

The Paris Agreement defined a **framework for non-market approaches to sustainable development** to promote the non-market approaches.

The COP 21 requested the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) to undertake a work programme under the framework for non-market approaches to sustainable development referred to in Article 6, paragraph 8, of the Agreement, with the objective of considering how to enhance linkages and create synergy between, inter alia, mitigation, adaptation, finance, technology development and transfer and capacity-building, and how to facilitate the implementation and coordination of non-market approaches (Decision 1/CP.21 39).

Through this submission, the African Group of Negotiators (AGN) is responding to the SBSTA invitation to Parties and observer organizations to submit, by 30 September 2016, their views on the work programme referred to in the paragraph above (Agenda sub-item 11(c)).

Context:

The African Group is of the view that the framework for non-market approaches to sustainable development must enhance the linkages and synergies between existing mechanisms without duplication (mitigation, adaptation, finance, technology development and transfer and capacity-building) and provide funding for developing countries' Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs). Non-market approaches are those approaches that involve any effort, action or activity that are not reliant on trading, and whose purpose and aim is to address climate change at the national level, and that these efforts are not internationally transferable.

Framework for Non-market Approaches to Sustainable Development:

In undertaking a work programme under the framework for non-market approaches to sustainable development referred to in Article 6, paragraph 8, of the Agreement for consideration and adoption by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA) at its first session, the following elements shall be considered:

- The typology of activities to be considered under the framework must be clearly defined (non-credited NAMAs, feed-in tariffs, fossil fuels subsidies removal, carbon taxes, etc.);
- Establish a process for identifying linkages and synergies across existing UNFCCC instruments and institutions;
- The importance of adaptation activities with mitigation co-benefits and high sustainable development impacts shall be highly considered;
- Mitigations outcomes will not be subject to international transfers;
- The linkage between climate finance and the mechanism for mitigation and sustainable development established in Article 6.4 shall be considered; and
- A tracking and/or reporting mechanism is needed.

For the fulfilment of the SBSTA's mandate on this agenda sub-item, the African Group proposes the following mode of work after exchange of views on submissions by Parties in Marrakech:

- Request the APA, SBSTA and SBI chairs to prepare a table showing interlinkages between different articles and work conducted under different bodies;
- Call for new submissions on specific issues after SBSTA 45;

- Request the secretariat to prepare a synthesis and/or compilation report based on the submissions made by Parties including the scope and typology of activities; and
- Request the secretariat to organize a workshop on this agenda item before SBSTA 46 or an in-session workshop.