



A L L I A N C E O F S M A L L I S L A N D S T A T E S

SUBMISSION

Submission by Antigua and Barbuda on behalf of the Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS)

3 June 2022

TOPIC: ARTICLE 6(8) (NON-MARKET APPROACHES[‘NMAs’]) RELEVANT NMAs, POTENTIAL ADDITIONAL FOCUS AREAS, WEB-BASED PLATFORM & WORK PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES SCHEDULE

MANDATE

Decision 4/CMA.3, Paragraph 6: *[The CMA] invites Parties and observers to submit via the submission portal1 by 28 February 2022 views and information on:*

- (a) *Existing relevant non-market approaches that may be facilitated under the framework in the initial focus areas referred to in paragraph 3 above that are in accordance with the provisions referred to in chapter II of the annex (Non-market approaches under the framework);*
- (b) *Examples of potential additional focus areas of non-market approaches that may be facilitated under the framework (e.g. social inclusivity, financial policies and measures, circular economy, blue carbon, just transition of the workforce, adaptation benefit mechanism) and existing relevant non-market approaches that may be facilitated under the framework in the potential additional focus areas that are in accordance with the provisions referred to in chapter II of the annex (Non-market approaches under the framework);*
- (c) *The UNFCCC web-based platform referred to in paragraph 8(b)(i) of the annex, including how to operationalize it (e.g. functions, form, target users, information to be contained thereon, timeline for development and implementation, and lessons learned from existing relevant tools, including under the Convention and the Paris Agreement);*
- (d) *The schedule for implementing the work programme activities;*



A. BACKGROUND

Article 6(1) of the Paris Agreement outlines that Parties can pursue voluntary cooperation in the implementation of their NDCs to allow for higher ambition in their mitigation and adaptation actions and to promote sustainable development and environmental integrity. Article 6(8) explicitly aims to promote mitigation and adaptation ambition, enhanced public and private sector participation in the implementation of NDCs and opportunities for coordination across instruments. By kicking off the work-programme, we will be enabling Parties to begin identifying and prioritizing ways to use integrated approaches to increase ambition.¹

SIDS are politically willing to transition into full implementation mode to response to climate change. However, the means to transition are simply not being provided as promised. Moreover, SIDS often face transition challenges which include:

- high landed costs for the low-emission and/or climate-resilient technologies needed to respond to climate change;
- dumping of old and soon-to-be obsolete technologies by larger countries that are moving ahead with their transitions; and
- pressures to adopt technologies that are incompatible with SIDS context in terms of respective capabilities, environment, and existing infrastructure.

This is a reality for our countries, locking us into a development pathway that goes against the objectives of the Paris Agreement. No country should be left behind to face these daunting transition risks by itself especially SIDS and LDCs. These transition risks have to be addressed.

In Glasgow, the CMA decided that NMAs are voluntary cooperative actions that are:

- not reliant on market-based approaches and do not include transactions or quid pro quo operations;
- integrated, innovative and transformational actions that have significant potential to deliver higher mitigation and adaptation ambitions;
- support the implementation of National Determined Contributions (NDCs) of Parties hosting NMAs and contribute to achieving the long-term temperature goal of the Paris Agreement²

The NMA Work Programme has outlined the basic requirements for determining an eligible NMA under the Paris Agreement's NMA Framework.³

¹ AOSIS, 'Article 6 of the Paris Agreement: (Markets & Non-Market Approaches) – Enabling Ambition In Article 6 Instruments Enabling Ambition' (2021), p 4-5

² UNFCCC, 'Decision 4/CMA.3' (2021), Annex, para 1(b)

³ UNFCCC, 'Decision 4/CMA.3' (2021), Annex, paras 2 & 3

B. RELEVANT NMAs

Existing relevant non-market approaches that may be facilitated under the framework in the initial focus areas of the work programme activities

Some relevant NMAs may include:

- **bulk procurement:** inter-regional procurement across mitigation programs, e.g., solar and/or other renewable energy projects or adaptation programs, e.g., climate observational and monitoring network projects, climate resilient water infrastructure projects, or climate SMART health and climate SMART agriculture projects, etc. Included is the need to ensure procured technologies address the mitigation and adaptation needs of SIDS.
- **technology transfer:** needs to ensure that technology transferred to SIDS are effective, innovative and will accelerate action in alignment with 2030 and mid-century mitigation [and adaptation] targets set out in the Paris Agreement, Glasgow Pact, and Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) reports. Therefore, technology dumping currently being experienced in many SIDS, i.e., the transfer of obsolete, older generation and incompatible technologies, must discontinue. Adaption technologies should be explored and may comprise of and focus on Nature-based Solutions (NbS), e.g. seagrass, mangrove, and coral reef programs - aiming for healthier ecosystems. Moreover, green construction should be promoted using natural products and low-carbon procurement supply chains.
- **Cooperation in the deployment of renewable energy and low-carbon technologies,** clean electricity and green hydrogen/ammonia,
- **Research, development, and deployment** of technologies such as carbon capture, utilization and storage, and low-carbon hydrogen
- **trade facilitation:** effective trade agreements, covering regional approaches, rather than those small scale insular and isolated economies need to be considered
- **energy-efficiency schemes:** a greater emphasis should be made on the labelling and audit processes of smaller scale technologies, across regions.
- **removals enhancement:** promotion of wetland, soil, mangrove, and marine species (e.g. seagrass, marine algae, coral reefs, etc) should be factored into NMA programs, and will count toward increased ambition.
- **avoidance of greenhouse gas emissions:** for example, waste minimisation programs within a circular economy approach to enhance the avoidance of GHG into landfills or forests acting as natural carbon sinks to build ecosystem resilience and support forest communities' interests in conservation and forest management
- **adaptation benefit mechanism:** the active engagement of the private sector and communities can promote adaptation benefits, across sectors such as integrated water management, water quality and storage, as well as community supplies and non-reticulated systems.
- **Enabling policies and actions that promote the above and additional mitigation and adaptation actions, e.g. national policies and frameworks that promote decarbonization, foster both mitigation and adaptation and support a just transition.**

It is further recognized that mitigation and adaptation co-benefits can occur across the implementation of the above mentioned NMAs and opportunities to identify synergies should be actively explored to maximize efficiencies and benefits.

C. POTENTIAL ADDITIONAL FOCUS AREAS

Examples of potential additional focus areas of non-market approaches that may be facilitated under the framework and existing relevant non-market approaches that may be facilitated under the framework in the potential additional focus areas

Priority Areas of Focus, need to take a clear approach that enables NMA activities across the following thematic areas:

- Adaptation, Resilience Building and Sustainability;
- Mitigation Measures to address climate change and contribute to sustainable development, as well as provide adaptation benefit
- Cross cutting themes, that would include capacity building and development, enhancing awareness and product development

Additional potential areas of focus:

- social inclusivity – synergies should be identified in the implementation of NMAs, across areas such as: gender and climate change, local and indigenous community platforms, citizen science and community participatory initiatives, etc, to amplify the success and impact of NMAs
- financial policies and measures – including fiscal (e.g. subsidies reform) – and may include: debt for climate swaps, blue/green bonds, results-based finance for mitigation and adaptation initiatives, subsidies for solar, wind and/or other renewable sources
- blue carbon – SIDS as the stewards of vast areas of ocean, may seek partnerships to advance projects with environmental and mitigation co-benefits, to enhance greenhouse gas sinks via blue carbon initiatives
- just transition of the workforce – capacity building efforts will be required to support the transition of workers into new sectors that may replace current national or regional NMAs, including but not limited to: training in low-carbon procurement, new mitigation technology installation and maintenance, participation in emissions enhancement programs, etc.

Additional considerations:

- Bilateral, multilateral (including MDBs), civil society and private sector entities should be drawn into these approaches, harmonize efforts within their ongoing organization practices.

D. WEB-BASED PLATFORM

Potential properties of the web-based platforms may include:

- User friendly and accessible to both Party and Non-Party stakeholders interested in engaging in NMAs
- A record of the quantum of emissions reductions achieved from a project
- Identification of a matching function (to source for funding) to support national initiatives, such as from small forest island nations
- If there are initiatives that match NMAs, estimated quantum achieved from a NMA project

E. WORK PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES SCHEDULE

Schedule for implementing the work programme activities

See Chapter 4 of the Annex, Decision 4/CMA.3

‘The modalities of the work programme may include, as appropriate:

- (a) Workshops
- (b) Engagement with public and private sector stakeholders, including technical experts, businesses, civil society organizations and financial institutions
- (c) Submissions
- (d) Secretariat-prepared technical papers and synthesis reports
- (e) Collaboration of the Glasgow Committee with relevant bodies, institutional arrangements and processes under or related to the Convention and the Paris Agreement, taking into account their mandates’