

**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 10(c))
27 March 2017**

Background

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

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).

SBSTA invited Parties to submit, by 17 March 2017, their views on, inter alia, the elements to be addressed, including their operationalization, in the decision on the work programme on the framework for non-market approaches to sustainable development defined in Article 6, paragraph 9, of the Paris Agreement, overarching issues, and relationships between Article 6, paragraphs 8 and 9, and other provisions of the Paris Agreement, the Convention and its related legal instruments, as relevant.

Through this submission, the African Group of Negotiators (AGN) is responding to the SBSTA 45 invitation and is expressing its views on, inter alia, the elements to be addressed, including their operationalization on the work programme referred to in the paragraphs above (Agenda sub-item 10(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 are to address climate change at the national level, and that these efforts are not internationally transferable.

Elements for Article 6.8 and their operationalization:

Elements of Article 6.8 should include:

- **Purpose and scope:**
 - Clarification on the function of the framework, i.e. how to promote mitigation and adaptation ambition, enhance participation of public and private entities, and enable opportunities for coordination and synergies across instruments and institutional arrangements?
 - 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.);
 - How will policies, strategies, projects and programmes that do not result in tradable units/ internationally transferrable mitigation outcomes be involved?
 - Establishment of a process for identifying linkages and synergies across existing UNFCCC instruments and institutions;
 - Identification of the existing gaps about linkages and synergies between UNFCCC instruments;
 - Avoidance of duplication across finance, technology and capacity building support; and
 - The importance of adaptation activities with mitigation co-benefits and high sustainable development impacts shall be highly considered.
- **Eligibility:** Paris Agreement Parties are eligible to participate in work to be conducted by the framework.
- **Process:** Suggestions from Parties and accredited observers on where linkages and synergies can be promoted by the framework.
- **Facility:** There should be a facility for providing support to selected areas.
- **Governance and MRV:** A body that is coordinating and overseeing the progress of the work programme of the framework for non-market approaches
- **Reporting and MRV:** A tracking and/or reporting mechanism is needed because potential mitigation and adaptation outcomes will be used against Parties' NDCs, including regular reporting to the CMA on the activities of the Framework and work programme, also making sure that no transfer of mitigation outcomes takes place.
- **Ambition:** There is a need to define how the mechanism will promote mitigation and adaptation ambition, as well as how to enhance participation of public and private entities in implementation of NDCs.
- **Environmental integrity:** How to ensure EI of mitigation outcomes ?
- **Sustainable development:**

- Criteria must be defined at the national level and progress must be monitored and judged at the national level through an appropriate designated national authority
- A tool like the CDM sustainable development tool can be used on a voluntary basis
- Reporting should be at the international level based on a clear definition of reporting guidelines
- **Poverty eradication** : This should consider how activities contribute to poverty eradication.
- **Avoidance of double counting** : **There is a need** to address all possibilities of double counting of mitigation outcomes, financial flows, adaptation activities, Capacity building, Technology transfer, etc, including , double registration, double usage, double issuance, double claiming, double registration, etc.

Relationships with other provisions of the Paris Agreement: This includes relationship with Adaptation, Mitigation, Finance, Capacity Building, Technology, Transparency, as well as other mechanisms and instruments.

Areas for further technical work:

SBSTA 46 should agree on further work in the following areas:

- Scope of the work programme ;
- Modalities of work of the framework, including meeting agenda and milestone targets ; and
- Implementation of the recommendations of the framework.