



Submission on Non-Market Approaches under Article 6.9 of the Paris Agreement by the Republic of the Maldives on behalf of the *Alliance of Small Island States*

11 April 2017

On behalf of the Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS), the Republic of the Maldives welcomes this opportunity to provide its 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, para 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 invited by the SBSTA at SB 45. See FCCC/SBSTA/2016/4, paragraph 101.

Background

1. Article 6.9 defines a framework for non-market approaches to sustainable development, to promote the non-market approaches referenced in Article 6.8. Article 6.8, in turn, recognizes the importance of integrated, holistic and balanced non-market approaches being available to Parties to assist in the implementation of their nationally determined contributions (NDCs). The aims of non-market approaches in this context, under Article 6.8, are to:

- (a) Promote mitigation and adaptation ambition;
- (b) Enhance public and private sector participation in the implementation of nationally determined contributions; and
- (c) Enable opportunities for coordination across instruments and relevant institutional arrangements.

2. Under 1/CP.21, para 39, SBSTA has been requested to undertake a work programme under the framework for non-market approaches, with the objective of "considering how to enhance linkages and create synergy between inter alia, mitigation, adaptation, finance, technology transfer and capacity building, and how to facilitate the implementation and coordination of non-market approaches."

3. It is AOSIS's understanding that the non-market approaches referenced under Article 6.9 and/or under the work programme are not intended to result in credits, units, emission reductions or outcomes that are transferable or tradable between Parties.

Elements to be addressed in the decision on the work programme

4. In AOSIS's view, the decision on the work programme could address:

- (1) modalities
- (2) focused thematic areas for consideration
- (3) a timeframe for considering these focused areas
- (4) a process for identifying additional thematic areas of focus based on Party inputs
- (5) outputs and recommendations, including recommendations on ways and means to operationalize outputs, as appropriate

Operationalization of the work programme

5. Modalities for the work programme could include: written submissions; workshops; presentation of case studies; identification of international, regional and private sector initiatives that are available to support Parties in using integrated, holistic or synergistic approaches in implementing their NDCs; synthesis reports; workshop summaries; recommendations.

Focused thematic areas for the work programme

6. The work programme could build on the on the outputs of the Technical Examination Process on Mitigation (TEM) and the Technical Examination Process on Adaptation (TEP-A). As the TEMs process has been in place for longer, and is relatively more advanced, the Article 6.9 work programme could first focus on outcomes from previous TEP-M sessions, with specific subject areas and modalities agreed at SBSTA in May. Subsequent areas of focus could relate to further opportunities identified by the TEMs

and TEP-A process.

7. Specific initial thematic areas of focus for the work programme could include:

- Opportunities for progressing the reduction, removal or reform of fossil fuel subsidies
- Opportunities to increase deployment of renewable energy technologies in power generation
- Opportunities to phase out inefficient and polluting technologies

Aims of focused thematic work

8. In these specific thematic areas, work programme modalities could explore *synergistic policy approaches* Parties have undertaken or are planning to take in implementing their NDCs, to leverage and generate *mitigation and adaptation co-benefits*. The work programme could, for example, identify

- synergistic approaches that can be leveraged to support the implementation of Parties' NDCs (e.g., adaptation initiatives that have mitigation co-benefits; mitigation initiatives that generate adaptation co-benefits, or release funding that can be used to address poverty eradication and/or sustainable development; public awareness campaigns or financing initiatives that engage the private sector or the public in low or negative cost mitigation efforts; lost cost, low emission technologies that can be more broadly disseminated to support poverty eradication; low-emission transport initiatives that can also address poverty eradication and health etc.)
- enabling environments and policy frameworks
- successful cross-cutting policy approaches, regulatory approaches and initiatives
- lessons learned and opportunities for replication of successful initiatives
- support and assistance available from the international community; opportunities for coordination
- ways to engage and address the needs of the private sector, exposed sectors and communities
- measures related to education, training, public awareness, public participation and public access to information that can be instrumental in promoting greater mitigation and adaptation ambition
- barriers and challenges faced in implementing synergistic measures, in supporting impacted populations and sectors, in achieving just transitions, and in enhancing public and private sector engagement
- cooperative approaches or financial initiatives that are available to support Parties in implementing synergistic approaches

9. The outputs of the work programme may provide input to the Green Climate Fund or to other initiatives aiming to support Parties in putting in place transformative approaches towards low-emission/low-carbon development pathways.

Relationships with other elements of Article 6 and the Paris Agreement

10. The work programme under Article 6.9 is related to Article 6.1, which speaks to opportunities for voluntary cooperation in the implementation of NDCs to allow for higher ambition in mitigation or adaptation action.

11. Beyond Article 6, Article 6.8 and 6.9 relate to Articles 9, 11 and 12:

- Article 9 (finance) speaks to the provision and mobilization of financial resources to developing countries with respect to both mitigation and adaptation, including the voluntary provision of such support.
- Article 11 (capacity building) speaks to cooperation to enhance the ability of developing country Parties to take effective climate change action, including inter alia, to implement adaptation and mitigation actions, and facilitate technology development, dissemination and deployment, access to climate finance, relevant aspects of education, training and public awareness.
- Article 12 (cooperation in taking measures to enhance on education, training and public awareness, public participation and public access to information, and the importance of these steps in enhancing action under the Paris Agreement) is also relevant.
