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UNITED NATIONS FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE

**Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action  
under the Convention**

**Fourteenth session**

**Bangkok, 5–8 April 2011, and Bonn, 6–17 June 2011\***

Item 11 of the provisional agenda

**Market-based and non-market-based mechanisms**

**Views on the elaboration of non-market-based mechanisms**

**Submissions from Parties**

**Addendum**

1. In addition to the nine submissions contained in document FCCC/AWGLCA/2011/MISC.3, one further submission has been received.
2. In accordance with the procedure for miscellaneous documents, this submission is attached and reproduced\*\* in the language in which it was received and without formal editing.

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\* The second part of the fourteenth session of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention will be held in conjunction with the second part of the sixteenth session of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Further Commitments for Annex I Parties under the Kyoto Protocol and the thirty-fourth sessions of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation and the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice. The exact dates of the resumed sessions of the ad hoc working groups will be announced in due course.

\*\* This submission has been electronically imported in order to make it available on electronic systems, including the World Wide Web. The secretariat has made every effort to ensure the correct reproduction of the text as submitted.

**FCCC/AWGLCA/2011/MISC.3/Add.2**

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## **Mutually Appropriate Mitigation Actions (MAMAs)**

### **1. Introduction**

Paragraphs 84-86 of Decision 1/CP.16 of the Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC, taken in Cancun, Mexico, in December 2011, invite Parties to submit to the UNFCCC secretariat by 21 February 2011, their suggestions for one or more non-market-based mechanisms of mitigation action. Therefore, Ethiopia is making the following suggestion.

Ethiopia's interest is in the substance of the ideas written hereunder and, if it so wishes, the UNFCCC secretariat can express them in different words and in any format it finds appropriate.

### **2. Definition**

2.1 A mutually appropriate mitigation action (MAMA) is hereby defined as a mutually agreed action or set of actions to remove, reduce or forestall greenhouse gas emissions in a developing country Party through support given to that Party by one or more developed country Party or Parties in return for specified emission offsets that will count towards the emission reduction commitments of the developed country Party or Parties.

### **3. Modalities of Planning and Implementation of MAMAs**

3.1 Mitigation is a major measure that should be taken to address climate change. Paragraph 3 of Article 3 of the Convention states that climate change may be addressed cooperatively by interested Parties.

3.2 A developing country Party may have the potential to sequester carbon in its ecosystems, e.g. by reforestation, by effectively managing wetlands, by promoting organic agriculture.

3.3 Paragraph 4 of Article 3 of the Convention states that sustainable economic development is a right of each Party and that it is essential for adopting measures to address climate change.

A developing country Party may have renewable energy potential which can be harnessed for its development efforts thus forestalling greenhouse gas emissions that would have otherwise occurred if it had used fossil fuels for power generation in its development trajectory.

- 3.4 One or more developed country Parties may find it cheaper or more convenient to help a developing country Party sequester or forestall quantified emissions of greenhouse gases than they would domestically reduce emission by those quantified amounts. The same system of connection of donor and recipient Parties through the Registry, as has been proposed for NAMAS (see Section C 2) can be used also for MAMAs.
- 3.5 The developed country Party or Parties can thus help the developing country Party in planning and implementing the MAMA it wants for its sustainable economic development, to which it has the right stated in Paragraph 4 of Article 3 of the Convention and be credited for it in their quantified emission reductions.
- 3.6 Such a MAMA shall be registered with the UNFCCC Secretariat as early as possible after its inception but at the start of its implementation at the latest. It is when it has been thus registered and approved by the Subsidiary Body for Implementation that it can be used for the purpose of emission offsetting.
- 3.7 The developed country Party or Parties shall, during the whole process, help the developing country Party financially, in the development and/or transfer to it of the technologies required for the MAMA, and by training its experts to effectively implement the MAMA.
- 3.8 The Executive Secretary of the UNFCCC shall be the depositary of the agreement between the developing country Party and the developed country Party or Parties.
- 3.9 A MAMA shall be subject first to domestic measuring, reporting and verification carried out jointly by the developing country Party where it is being implemented and the supporting developed country Party or Parties starting from its inception through its planning and implementation.
- 3.10 Once implementation has started, the MAMA shall also be subjected to international measuring, reporting and verification of both the support given and the mitigation achieved.
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