



25 October 2022

**Technical paper referred to in paragraph 135(c) of the report
of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological
Advice on its fifty-sixth session**

I. Introduction

A. Mandate

1. The Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA), at its fifty-sixth session, requested the secretariat to prepare a technical paper, without formal status, on:

(a) The existing linkages, synergies and facilitated coordination and implementation of non-market approaches (NMAs) in the local, subnational, national and global context, including with UNFCCC entities and other organizations;

(b) The basis of the submissions, summarize the information on how Parties have addressed chapter II, paragraph 3(e), of the annex to decision 4/CMA.3 in the context of NMAs;

(c) The basis of the synthesis report¹ and submissions from Parties,² summarizing how Parties have identified, developed and implemented NMAs at country, regional and global level.

B. Scope and approach

2. The scope of the topic referred to in paragraph 1(a) above summarizes the existing linkages, synergies and facilitated coordination and implementation of NMAs with other UNFCCC entities. It is acknowledged that there are opportunities for the Glasgow Committee on Non-market Approaches, through the work programme, to collaborate with organizations outside the UNFCCC processes in implementing NMAs. However, this technical paper does not provide a discussion on existing linkages, synergies and facilitated coordination with other entities outside the UNFCCC entities. An overview of programmes and initiatives implemented by other entities outside the UNFCCC entities is discussed in the synthesis report.³

3. The scope of the topic referred to in paragraph 1(b) above is to summarize the submissions received from Parties as at 30 September 2022. As at 30 September 2022, eight submissions were received addressing this topic. However, since the synthesis report has broadly summarized the discussions contained in these submissions, this technical paper will summarize how specific initiatives and programmes mentioned in the submissions address elements of paragraph 3(e).

4. The scope of the topic referred to in paragraph 1(c) above is to summarize the submissions received from Parties and the synthesis report as at 30 September 2022. As at 30 September, 10 submissions were received addressing this topic. However, these submissions cover a broad diversity of approaches, both in types of approaches and level of development.

II. Technical analysis

A. Existing linkages, synergies and facilitated coordination and implementation of non-market approaches

5. The work programme under the framework for NMAs (hereafter referred to as the work programme), consistent with the objective referred to in decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 39, aims to enhance linkages and create synergies between, inter alia, mitigation, adaptation, finance, technology transfer and capacity-building, and how to facilitate the implementation and coordination of non-market approaches.

¹ As per paragraph 135(b) of the report of the fifty-sixth session of the SBSTA

² As per paragraph 134 of the report of the fifty-sixth session of the SBSTA

³ Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/619926>

6. As per chapter VII of the annex to decision 4.CMA.3, one of the modalities of the work programme is through collaboration of the Glasgow Committee with relevant bodies, institutional arrangements and processes under or related to the Convention and the Paris Agreement, where needed, taking into account their mandates.

7. In the in-session workshop at SBSTA 56 and the synthesis reports published in 2022, Parties have identified topics which fall under the mandate of various UNFCCC entities. Indeed, there are linkages and synergies that could be achieved by collaborating with these entities. However, while there is a possibility to collaborate with these entities, it should be noted that these entities may have their own workplan to fulfil their respective objectives as mandated.

8. Similarly, in order to collaborate with such entities, the work programme under the framework for NMAs, through the Glasgow Committee on Non-market Approaches, would require that the schedule for implementing the work programme activities be finalized, as mandated in decision 4/CMA.3.

9. Table 1 below provides an overview of some of the UNFCCC entities and work programmes with which the Glasgow Committee could collaborate on various topics. Note that the list of UNFCCC entities and work programmes is neither exhaustive nor final, as it could evolve as the work programme for NMAs develops.

Table 1

List of UNFCCC entities for possible collaboration in implementing non-market approaches

Area	UNFCCC entities and related work streams	Mandate	Key functions	Linkages, synergies and facilitated coordination and implementation of NMAs	
				Focus Area(s)	Description
Adaptation	Adaptation Committee	Decision 1/CP.16	The Adaptation Committee promotes the implementation of enhanced action on adaptation in a coherent manner under the Convention and the Paris Agreement.	Adaptation, resilience and sustainability	The work programme could collaborate with the Adaptation Committee through various modalities within the framework for non-market approaches in the adaptation, resilience, and sustainability focus area.
Finance	Adaptation Fund Board (AFB)	Decision 1/CMP.3	The AFB supervises and manages the Adaptation Fund. The Fund was established to finance concrete adaptation projects and programmes in developing country Parties that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change.	Adaptation, resilience and sustainability	The work programme could collaborate with the AFB through various modalities within the framework for non-market approaches to engage and accelerate the implementation of NMAs.
Technology transfer	Advisory Board of the Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN)	Decision 1/CP.16	As the operational arm of the Technology Mechanism, the CTCN stimulates technology cooperation to enhance the development and transfer of technologies and to assist developing country Parties at their request.	Cross-cutting	The work programme could collaborate with the CTCN through various modalities within the framework for non-market approaches to engage and accelerate the implementation of NMAs related to technology development and transfer.

Area	UNFCCC entities and related work streams	Mandate	Key functions	Linkages, synergies and facilitated coordination and implementation of NMAs	
				Focus Area	Description
Adaptation	Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage	Decision 2/CP.19	The Executive Committee guides the implementation of the functions of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage, including technical expert groups in four strategic work areas: slow onset events; non-economic losses; comprehensive risk management; and displacement.	Adaptation, resilience, and sustainability	The work programme could collaborate with the Executive Committee through various modalities within the framework for non-market approaches in the adaptation, resilience, and sustainability focus area, particularly topics pertaining to NMAs addressing loss and damage.
Mitigation	Katowice Committee of Experts on the Impacts of the Implementation of Response Measures (KCI)	Decision 7/CMA.1	The KCI supports the work programme of the forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures on matters related to response measures.	Mitigation measures to address climate change and contribute to sustainable development	The work programme could collaborate with the KCI through various modalities within the framework for non-market approaches in the mitigation measures to address climate change and contribute to the sustainable development focus area. Additionally, several Parties identified Just Transition as potential additional focus area of the work programme. Given that this is one of the areas of work for the forum on response measure and the KCI, there could be a possible opportunity to collaborate in the future if Just Transition is added as a focus area.
Capacity-building	Facilitative Working Group (FWG) of the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform (LCIPP)	Decision 2/CP.24	The FWG of the LCIPP was established with the objective of further operationalizing the LCIPP and facilitating the implementation of its three functions: knowledge; capacity for engagement; and climate change policies and actions.	Cross-cutting	The work programme could collaborate with the LCIPP and its FWG through various modalities within the framework to involve indigenous peoples and local communities in implementing NMAs, provide capacity-building support related to NMAs, etc. Additionally, one Party identified the engagement of indigenous people as potential additional focus area of the work programme during the in-session workshop at SBSTA 56. Given that this is one of the areas of work under the FWG, there could be a possible opportunity to collaborate in the future if this potential additional focus area is added as a focus area.

Area	UNFCCC entities and related work streams	Mandate	Key functions	Linkages, synergies and facilitated coordination and implementation of NMAs	
				Focus Area	Description
Finance	Standing Committee on Finance (SCF)	Decision 1/CP.16	The SCF assists the Conference of the Parties in improving coherence and coordination in delivery of climate change financing; rationalization of the financial mechanism; mobilization of financial resources; measurement, reporting and verification of support provided to developing country Parties.	Cross-cutting	The work programme could collaborate with the SCF through various modalities within the framework for non-market approaches to engage and accelerate the implementation of NMAs.
Technology transfer	Technology Executive Committee (TEC)	Decision 1/CP.16	As the policy arm of the Technology Mechanism, the TEC undertakes analysis and provides recommendations on policies that can accelerate the development and transfer of low-emission and climate-resilient technologies.	Cross-cutting	The work programme could collaborate with the CTCN through various modalities within the framework for non-market approaches to engage and accelerate the implementation of NMAs related to policy development, and transfer of low-emission and climate resilient technologies.
Capacity-building	The Paris Committee on Capacity-building (PCCB)	Decision 1/CP.21	The PCCB assists in addressing current and emerging gaps and needs to implement capacity-building in developing country Parties and further enhancing capacity-building efforts, including regarding coherence and coordination in capacity-building activities under the Convention.	Cross-cutting	The work programme could collaborate with PCCB through various modalities within the framework for non-market approaches to address the possible need for and enhancing future capacity building efforts related to identifying, developing and implementing NMAs.

Area	UNFCCC entities and related work streams	Mandate	Key functions	Linkages, synergies and facilitated coordination and implementation of NMAs	
				Focus Area	Description
Finance	Green Climate Fund (GCF)	Decision 1/CP.16	The GCF is the main fund for global climate change finance in the context of mobilizing USD 100 billion by 2020.	Cross-cutting	The work programme could collaborate with the GCF through various modalities within the framework for NMAs to engage and accelerate the implementation of NMAs.
Finance	Global Environment Facility (GEF)	Decision 12/CP.2 Decision 12/CP.3 Decision 1/CP.21	Guided by the COP, the GEF is an operational entity of the financial mechanism of the Convention that provides financial support to the activities and projects of developing country Parties.	Cross-cutting	The work programme could collaborate with the GEF through various modalities within the framework for NMAs to engage and accelerate the implementation of NMAs.
Adaptation	Nairobi Work Programme	Decision 17/CP.19	The programme assists Parties, particularly developing countries, including the Least Developed Countries and Small Island Developing States, in improving their understanding and assessment of climate change impacts, vulnerability and adaptation; and in making informed decisions on practical adaptation actions and measures to respond to climate change on a sound scientific, technical and socioeconomic basis, taking into account current and future climate change and variability.	Adaptation, resilience and sustainability	The work programme could collaborate with the Nairobi Work Programme through various modalities within the framework for NMAs in the adaptation, resilience and sustainability focus area, particularly on topics pertaining to NMAs being implemented in and by participating LDCs and SIDS Parties.

Area	UNFCCC entities and related work streams	Mandate	Key functions	Linkages, synergies and facilitated coordination and implementation of NMAs	
				Focus Area	Description
Mitigation	Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action	Decision 1/CP.21	Under the leadership of the High-Level Climate Champions, the partnership supports the implementation of the Paris Agreement by enabling collaboration between governments and the cities, regions, businesses and investors that must act on climate change.	Mitigation measures to address climate change and contribute to sustainable development	The work programme could collaborate with the Global Climate Action campaign to engage cities, regions, businesses and investors in identifying, developing, and implementing NMAs.
Adaptation	Koronivia Joint Work on Agriculture (KJWA)	Decision 4/CP.23	The work of KJWA addresses issues related to agriculture, including through workshops and expert meetings, working with constituted bodies under the Convention and taking into consideration the vulnerabilities of agriculture to climate change and approaches to addressing food security.	Adaptation, resilience and sustainability	The work programme could collaborate with KJWA through various modalities within the framework for NMAs in the adaptation, resilience and sustainability focus area, particularly on topics pertaining to NMAs being implemented in agriculture and food security.
Mitigation	Forum on the Impact of the of Response Measures	Decision 7/CP.24 Decision 4/CP.25	The forum was created to avoid or minimize negative impacts arising from the implementation of mitigation policies, programmes, and actions.	Mitigation measures to address climate change and contribute to sustainable development	The work programme could collaborate with the KCI through various modalities within the framework for NMAs in the mitigation measures to address climate change and contribute to the sustainable development focus area. Additionally, several Parties identified Just Transition as a potential additional focus area of the work programme during the in-session workshop at SBSTA 56. Since this is one of the areas of work for the forum on response measures and the KCI, there could be an opportunity to collaborate in the future if Just Transition is added as a focus area.

Area	UNFCCC entities and related work streams	Mandate	Key functions	Linkages, synergies and facilitated coordination and implementation of NMAs	
				Focus Area	Description
Mitigation	Work Programme for Urgently Scaling Up Mitigation Ambition and Implementation	Decision 1/CMA.3	The Glasgow Climate Pact established this work programme noting that limiting global warming to 1.5°C requires rapid, deep and sustained reductions in global greenhouse gas emissions.	Mitigation measures to address climate change and contribute to sustainable development	While the work programme for urgently scaling up mitigation ambition and implementation is currently being deliberated by Parties, there are currently no existing linkages. However, it is noteworthy that NMAs in the mitigation measures to address climate change and contribute to the sustainable development focus area could have a role in limiting global warming to 1.5°C.
Adaptation	Global Goal on Adaptation	Decision 1/CP.21	The Global Goal was established to provide a collective vision and direction for the international community to engage in adaptation and resilience-building efforts.	Adaptation, resilience and sustainability	While the global goal on adaptation is currently being deliberated by Parties, there is currently no existing linkages. However, it is noteworthy that NMAs in the adaptation, resilience and sustainability focus area could assist in strengthening efforts towards adaptation and resilience-building.
Finance	New Collective Quantified Goal on Climate Finance	Decision 1/CP.21	The process was established to set a new collective quantified goal of climate finance to be provided by developed Parties from a floor of USD 100 billion per year, taking into account the needs and priorities of developing countries.	Cross-cutting	While the new collective quantified goal on climate finance is currently being deliberated by Parties, there are currently no existing linkages. However, it is noteworthy that the result of such deliberations could assist Parties in accelerating the implementation of NMAs.
Capacity-building	Action for Climate Empowerment (ACE)	Decision 1/CP.21	ACE aims to empower all members of society to engage in climate action, through education, training, public awareness, public participation, public access to information, and international cooperation on these issues.	Cross-cutting	The work programme could collaborate with ACE through various modalities within the framework to members of society, particularly youth, on topics related to NMAs. Additionally, one Party identified gender and the engagement of youth as a potential additional focus area of the work programme during the in-session workshop at SBSTA 56. Since this is one of the areas of work for ACE, there could be an opportunity to collaborate in the future, if this potential additional focus area is added.

Area	UNFCCC entities and related work streams	Mandate	Key functions	Linkages, synergies and facilitated coordination and implementation of NMAs	
				Focus Area	Description
Mitigation	Framework of activities referred to in decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 70 (REDD+)	Decision 2/CP.13	The framework was created by the COP to guide activities in the forest sector that reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, as well as the sustainable management of forests and the conservation and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries.	Mitigation measures to address climate change and contribute to sustainable development	The work programme could collaborate with REDD+ to identify, develop and implement activities under the REDD+ framework. Additionally, one Party identified REDD+ activities as an additional focus area of the work programme during the in-session workshop at SBSTA 56. Further, some Parties have previously provided activities under the REDD+ framework as examples of NMAs.

B. Summary of information on how Parties have addressed chapter II, paragraph 3(e), of the annex to decision 4/CMA.3 in the context of non-market approaches

10. Chapter II, paragraph 3(e), of the annex to decision 4/CMA.3 states that each NMA facilitated under the framework for NMAs referred to in Article 6, paragraph 8, of the Paris Agreement is to be conducted in a manner that respects, promotes and considers respective obligations of Parties on human rights, the right to health, the rights of indigenous peoples, local communities, migrants, children, persons with disabilities and people in vulnerable situations, and the right to development, as well as gender equality, empowerment of women and intergenerational equity, consistent with the eleventh preambular paragraph of the Paris Agreement.⁴

11. In the previous round for call for submissions,⁵ several Parties provided examples of how some programmes or initiatives addressed the elements in chapter II, through safeguard provisions or the design and implementation of these programme. The programmes and initiatives submitted by Parties include:

- (a) Adaptation Benefit Mechanism (ABM);
- (b) Cleaner Energy Future Initiative for ASEAN (CEFIA);
- (c) REDD+;
- (d) The Local Climate Adaptive Living Facility (LoCAL).

12. Table 2 below summarizes how these programmes or initiatives address the elements of paragraph 3(e).

Table 2

Summary of approaches relevant to elements of paragraph 3(e)

<i>Approach</i>	<i>Programme/ initiative</i>	<i>Relevant mandate/guidelines</i>
Safeguards guidelines/provisions	ABM	Guidelines on social and environmental safeguards for Adaptation Benefit Mechanism ⁶
	REDD+	“Cancun Safeguards” ⁷
Programme design and implementation	LoCAL	By design, LoCAL is gender-sensitive and inclusive for climate adaptation, as it brings the planning and budgeting process for climate change adaptation to those disproportionately affected by the effects of climate change (e.g. women, children). LoCAL also promotes the participation of local communities in implementing the facility.
	CEFIA	Through one of their flagship projects, CEFIA provides electricity to people in vulnerable local communities of isolated islands.

13. While the approach and criteria identified by the programmes/initiatives do indeed have similar elements to those of the elements of paragraph 3(e), not all of the elements of paragraph 3(e) were addressed. As such, NMAs implemented under these programmes/initiatives may still be required to address how they fulfil the remaining

⁴ Paragraph 3(e) of the annex to decision 4/CMA.3

⁵ As per paragraph 4 to conclusion FCCC/SBSTA/2022/L.11

⁶ Available at [Guidelines on the ABM Social and Environmental Safeguards](#)

⁷ As per paragraph 2, Annex I, of decision 1/CP.16

elements in paragraph 3(e). A submission from a group of Parties suggested that, in these cases, a fast-track procedure may be implemented to not add any additional requirement that may disincentivize implementation of these programmes/initiatives under the work programme for NMA.

C. Summary of how Parties have identified, developed and implemented non-market approaches at country, regional and global levels

14. Through their submissions, Parties and groups of Parties have identified and provided numerous examples of potential and existing NMAs.

15. The examples provided cover all stages of development, ranging from broad ideas of NMAs in certain scopes to fulfil certain criteria and functions (e.g. blue carbon, social inclusivity, circular economy, just transition of the workforce), initiatives and programmes under development, to initiatives and programmes which are already existing and sometimes fully operational (e.g. REDD+, LoCAL, ABM, CEFIA, the Natural Infrastructure in the Caribbean Program).

16. Submissions appear to have used and identified various starting points for identifying NMAs, including:

(a) The initial focus area provided in decision 4/CMA.3, examples of additional focus areas included in the call for submission referred to in paragraph 6 of decision 4/CMA.3, as well as proposed focus areas in response to the call for submissions, including the synthesis report on these views;

(b) Indicating and sometimes mapping existing bilateral and multilateral cooperative initiatives and approaches, including those which feature private sector participation and may constitute NMAs, sometimes using a classification of NMAs by scope or function;

(c) Identifying emerging approaches (e.g. debt for climate swaps, payments for ecosystems) which may be used as NMAs;

(d) Indicating cooperative approaches in which the Party or group of Parties readily participate (either as a source of support or supported Party), and which could constitute an NMA;

(e) Considering the needs for support pertaining to national determined contributions (NDCs), and in particular the conditional part of NDCs, as a starting point for identifying NMAs, whether for directly implementing the NDC or for facilitating its implementation (e.g. through technical support, capacity-building, policy support);

(f) Considering objectives to achieve by specific declarations and calls for action.

17. Some submissions in their identification of NMAs have also distinguished between NMAs which fall under the scope of NDCs from those outside the scope of NDCs.

18. Regarding classifications used for identifying NMAs, submissions proposed a division based on:

(a) The type of support provided (e.g. capacity-building, technology transfer, provision of financial resources); or

(b) the finality of the NMA (e.g. Adaptation, resilience and sustainability; Mitigation measures to address climate change and foster sustainable development; Joint mitigation and adaptation measures; Development of clean energy sources).

19. Differences were also observed in that for some Parties, approaches which could constitute an NMA were adopted out of existing initiatives and approaches (e.g. LoCAL, ABM, REDD+) while others appeared to have themselves specifically designed potential NMA approaches (e.g. CEFIA, The Natural Infrastructure in the Caribbean Program).

20. In this regard, replication appeared to play a role with both supported and supporting countries proposing the replication/expansion of existing successful initiatives and

approaches which could constitute an NMA, as well as one submission further proposing that successful instruments be adapted for other sectors, building on the experience gained.

21. Finally, an element noted in the identification, development and implementation of NMAs is the regional and multilateral aspect. Several submissions mentioned existing multilateral initiatives as potential NMAs. Several submissions mentioned the same NMA approach to be applicable to more than one country or dedicated to a region where applicability can be for more than one Party and/or expanded to additional Parties. In scaling-up NMAs to more than just two countries (bilateral NMA), one submission emphasized the possibility of mapping, identifying and implementing NMAs at the sectoral, regional and global (multi-country) levels, including through regional and global agreements/alliances for financial and technical cooperation. In this context, the submission highlighted the potential for identifying similar sectoral/regional needs.
