

# **Inputs on the 5<sup>th</sup> meeting of the Glasgow Committee on Non-Market Approaches under Article 6.8 of the Paris Agreement**

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Conservation International  
recommendations for  
consideration of by the SBSTA



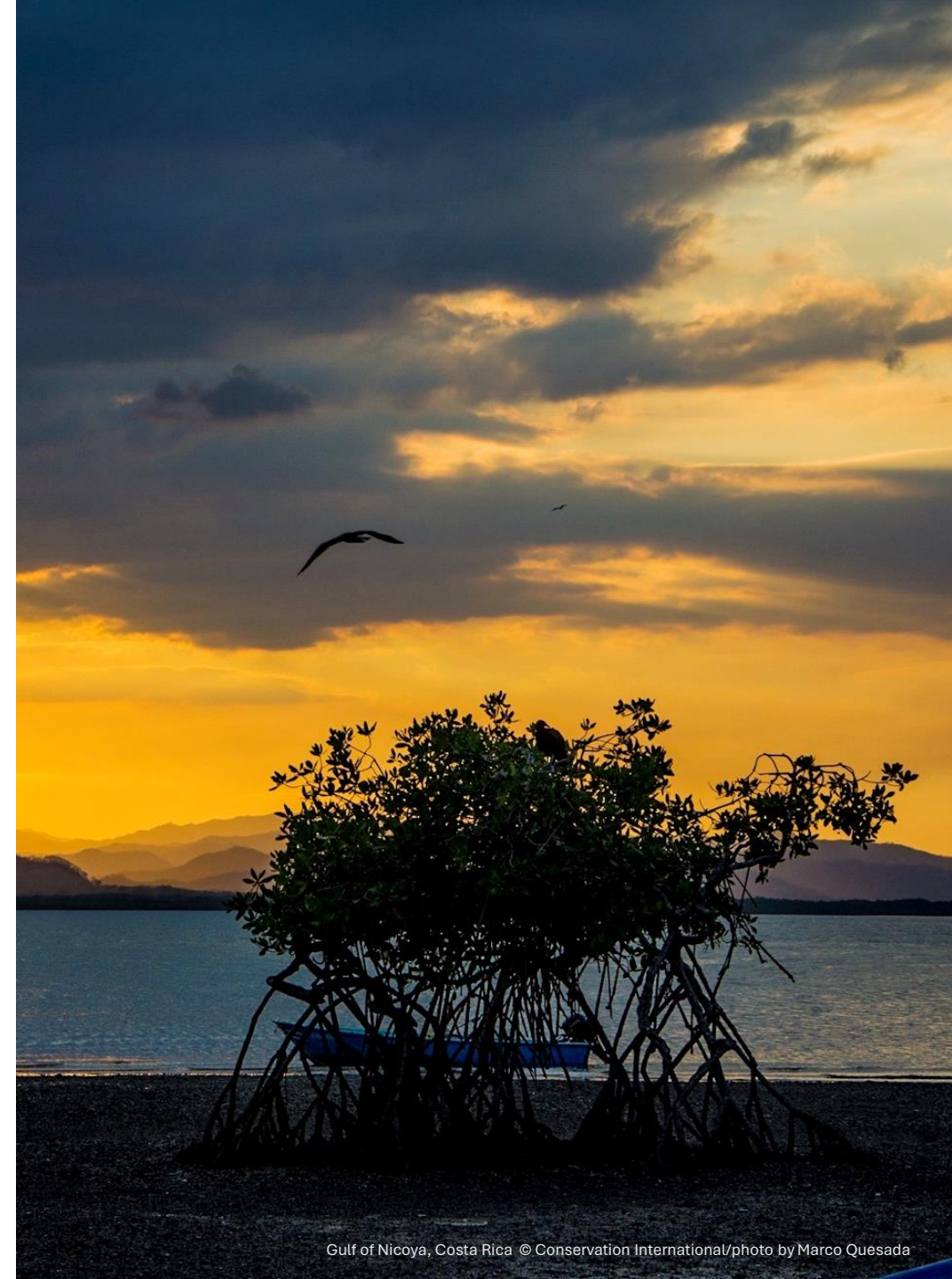
<b><i>Themes for spin-off groups</i></b>	<b><i>Existing non-market approaches under the initial focus areas of the work programme activities</i></b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Examples of how Non-market Approaches could strengthen the Climate Biodiversity Nexus in NDC and NBSAP stages of planning and implementation.</li> <li>• Non-market Approaches as a modality to enhance and increase IP&amp;LC direct access to climate finance.</li> <li>• Examples of cross-cutting Non-market Approaches contributing to operationalize LCIPP functions (Knowledge, Capacity for Engagement, Climate Change Policies and actions).</li> <li>• Non-market Approaches within nature-based solutions to generate enabling conditions and unlock long-term climate finance.</li> <li>• Non-market Approaches to attract social and governance investment of Indigenous and community-led conservation.</li> <li>• How Non-market approaches contribute to achieving NDC ´s targets.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Result-based approaches for REDD+ implementation under the program on NMA.</li> <li>ii. Payments for environmental/ecosystems services programs as a key tool for advancing and strengthening NMA.</li> <li>iii. Conservation Agreements: engagement of public and private finance mechanisms in forest conservation.</li> <li>iv. Integrated landscape/seascape approaches and its role for the design and implementation of climate action for non-market approaches.</li> <li>v. Promoting regional and subnational NMA initiatives through regional cooperation (OTCA, SICA-CCAD) for climate action (i,e. Big Forest Initiative in Central America).</li> <li><b>vi. Payments for community participation in protection, conservation and restoring mangroves; scaling up PES for blue carbon in Costa Rica.</b></li> <li>vii. Locally led Adaptation mechanisms.</li> <li><b>viii. Indigenous and community-led conservation.</b></li> <li>ix. Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform</li> <li><b>x. Innovative financial mechanisms such as debt for nature swaps and sustainable/green bonds.</b></li> <li>xi. Blue carbon: Sustainable policy, management and planning related to coastal ecosystems.</li> </ul>



# Program for Marine Ecosystem Services (PMES)

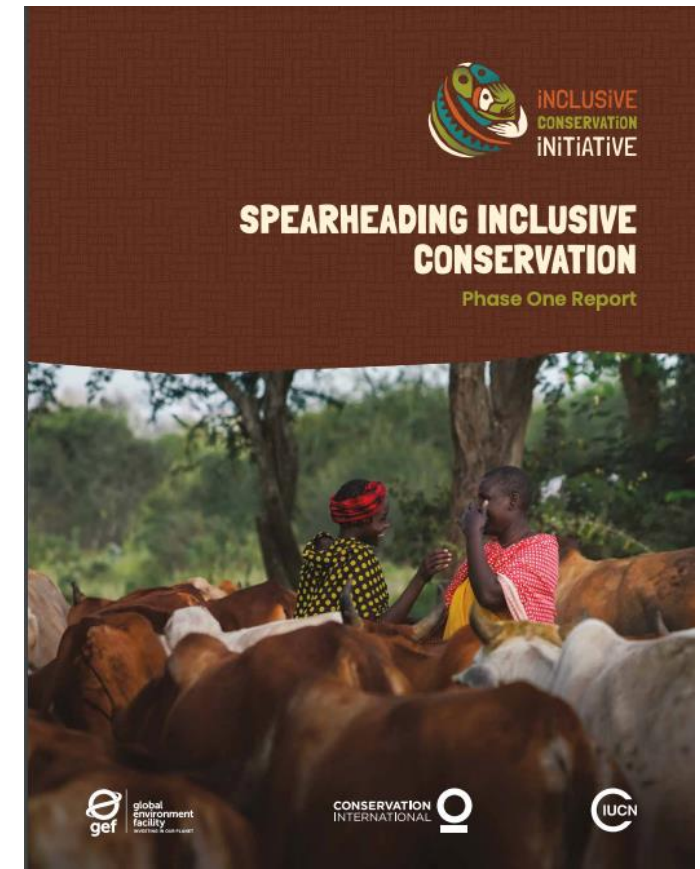
## for Blue Carbon in Costa Rica

- Costa Rica's National Blue Carbon Strategy includes the plan to expand the terrestrial PES system to coastal ecosystems.
- Mangroves are legally designated as State Natural Heritage in Costa Rica. As a public good, they cannot be individually owned, therefore a PMES scheme will recognize **coastal communities who collectively restore, conserve, and monitor mangrove ecosystems**, rather than individual landowners.
- CI's technical support to environmental authorities is to consolidate an in-kind recognition management scheme (equipment, infrastructure, capacity building, sustainable production projects, seed-capital funding) rather than direct payments, which can create conflict within communities.
- **PMES is expected to kick-off in late 2024** with a pilot on mangroves to test the Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) system.

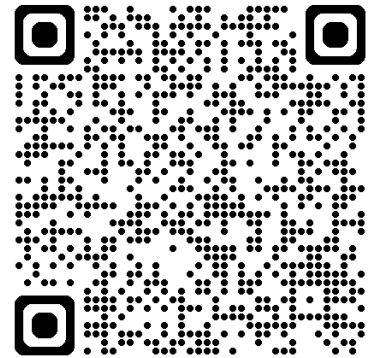


# Indigenous and Community-led Conservation

- Funded by GEF-7 | CI and IUCN co-implementing GEF agencies
- Scaling-up access to GEF funding for IP and LC organizations
- Governance led by Indigenous leadership and actively engaging in UN Climate and Biodiversity
- 10 Indigenous-led Initiatives in 12 countries
- Learning by doing approach
- Contributing to Climate and Biodiversity Goals beyond conventional measurement of results



**INCLUSIVE  
CONSERVATION  
INITIATIVE**



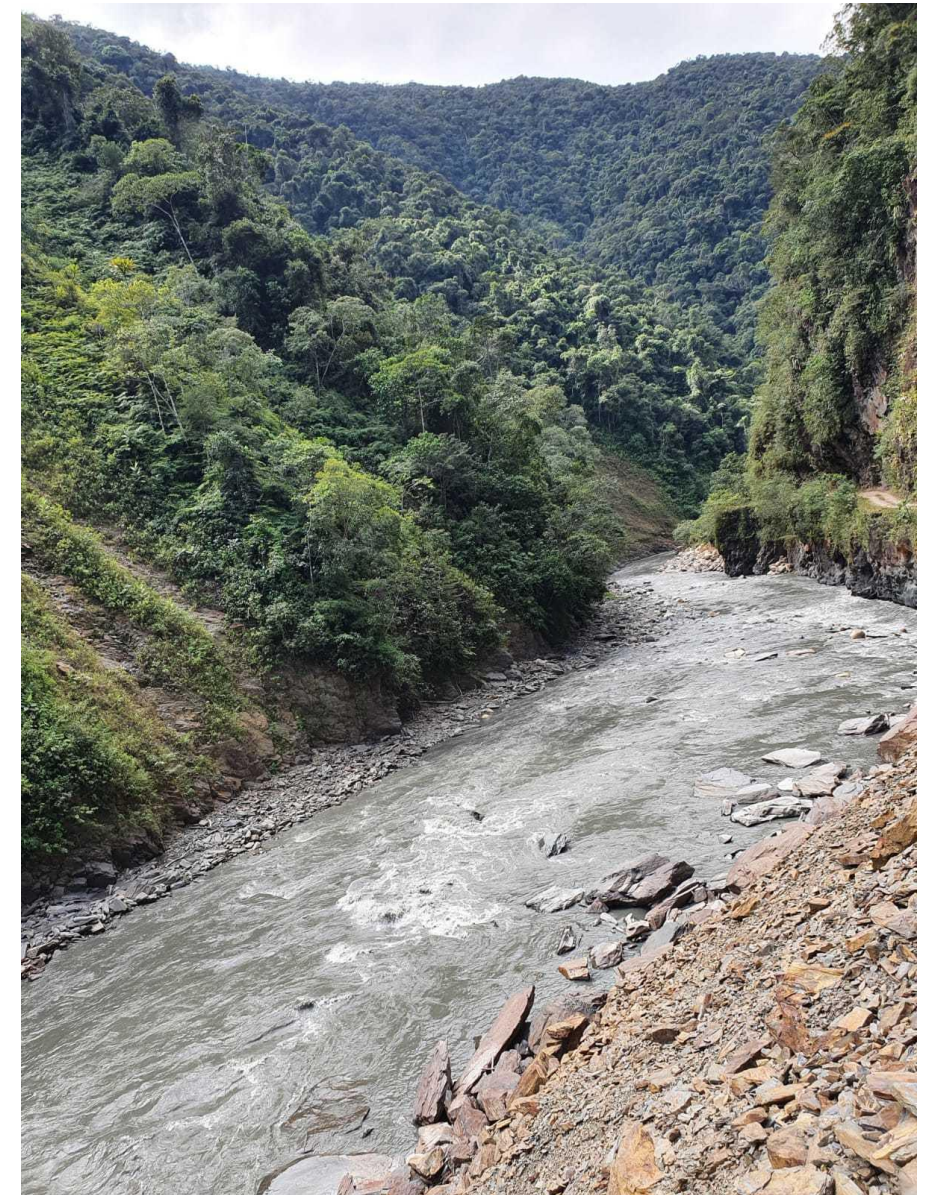
# Innovative Financial Mechanisms: Debt for Nature Swaps

***What it is?*** Refinancing of a country's commercially traded debt.

Countries willing to make major commitments to nature and climate actions may be eligible to refinance their existing debt on better terms, with backing from certain development finance institutions.

## ***Examples:***

- **First debt-for-nature swap in 1987 in Bolivia**
- As to date, around **140 debt-for-nature swaps** and growing
- **Debt-for-nature swap in Peru signed in 2023 to redirect more than US\$ 20 million** it owes to the USA into the conservation of three priority areas in the Peruvian Amazon (around 10% of the country), by establishing parks and protected areas, as well as improving the livelihoods of IPLCs.
- Ecuador signed in 2023 the **largest debt-for-nature deal to date** with the help of Credit Suisse to support the conservation of the Galapagos Islands.



Valley near Sorata, Bolivia (Gabriela Villanueva)