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**Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice****Sixty-first session**

Baku, 11–16 November 2024

**In-session workshop under the framework for non-market approaches referred to in Article 6, paragraph 8, of the Paris Agreement****Report by the secretariat***Summary*

This report summarizes the presentations, round-table discussions and focused exchange of views at the in-session workshop under the framework for non-market approaches referred to in Article 6, paragraph 8, of the Paris Agreement, as well as Parties' reflections on the workshop, held on 4 and 6 June 2024 during the sixtieth session of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice. The report has been prepared to assist in the implementation of the activities of the work programme under the framework for non-market approaches.

## Abbreviations and acronyms

ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
CLARA	Climate Land Ambition and Rights Alliance
CMA	Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement
COP	Conference of the Parties
CTCN	Climate Technology Centre and Network
FWG	Facilitative Working Group
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GCNMA	Glasgow Committee on Non-market Approaches
GEF	Global Environment Facility
LDC	least developed country
LoCAL	Local Climate Adaptive Living Facility
NDC	nationally determined contribution
NMA	non-market approach
PCCB	Paris Committee on Capacity-building
REDD+	reducing emissions from deforestation; reducing emissions from forest degradation; conservation of forest carbon stocks; sustainable management of forests; and enhancement of forest carbon stocks (decision <a href="#">1/CP.16</a> , para. 70)
SBSTA	Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice
SIDS	small island developing State(s)
TEC	Technology Executive Committee
UNCDF	United Nations Capital Development Fund

## I. Introduction

### A. Mandate

1. CMA 4 requested the secretariat, subject to the availability of resources, to facilitate opportunities for Parties participating in NMAs to identify, develop and implement NMAs by:<sup>1</sup>

(a) Organizing an in-session workshop, including plenary presentations and round-table discussions, to be held in conjunction with each meeting of the GCNMA, for exchange of information on NMAs, including best practices for and lessons learned from identifying, developing and implementing them, as well as on NMAs that may require financial, technology and capacity-building support and the support available for them;

(b) Preparing a report on each workshop for consideration by the GCNMA at its subsequent meeting.

2. CMA 5 requested the secretariat to organize an in-session workshop, including round-table discussions, as referred to in paragraph 1(a) above, to be held in conjunction with GCNMA 5, focusing on:<sup>2</sup>

(a) The submissions on the topic referred to in paragraph 14(b) of decision [17/CMA.5](#);<sup>3</sup>

(b) The engagement of stakeholders referred to in paragraph 8 of the annex to decision [4/CMA.3](#), as well as Indigenous Peoples and local communities, including representatives of the FWG of the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform, for fostering open exchange of information and articulating opportunities for cooperation on specific NMAs proposed by interested Parties;

(c) Reflecting on previously presented NMAs with a view to strengthening collaboration and support needed.

3. CMA 5 also requested the SBSTA Chair, as the convenor of the GCNMA, to invite interested Parties, relevant bodies, institutional arrangements and processes under the Convention and the Paris Agreement related to, inter alia, mitigation, adaptation, finance, technology development and transfer, and capacity-building, including United Nations bodies, multilateral, bilateral and other public donors, and private and non-governmental organizations, to have a focused exchange of views on financial, technology and capacity-building support available or provided for identifying and developing NMAs, including on enhancing access to various types of support and identifying investment opportunities and actionable solutions that support the achievement of NDCs, as part of the in-session workshop referred to in paragraph 2 above.<sup>4</sup>

### B. Scope of the report

4. This report describes the proceedings of the in-session workshop held in conjunction with GCNMA 5 (see chap. II below) and summarizes the presentations and round-table discussions that took place on the first day of the workshop (see chap. III below) and the focused exchange of views that took place on the second day (see chap. IV below), as well as providing some reflections from Parties on the workshop (see chap. V below). The report does not reflect the views of all Parties as not all Parties were represented at the workshop.

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<sup>1</sup> Decision [8/CMA.4](#), para. 10.

<sup>2</sup> Decision [17/CMA.5](#), para. 15(c).

<sup>3</sup> The submissions are available at <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/submissionsstaging/Pages/Home.aspx> (in the search field, type “non-market approaches”). A synthesis of the submissions is contained in document [FCCC/SBSTA/2024/6](#).

<sup>4</sup> Decision [17/CMA.5](#), para. 16.

### **C. Possible action by the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice**

5. The SBSTA may wish to take note of the information in this report in considering the implementation of the activities of the work programme under the framework for NMAs referred to in Article 6, paragraph 8, of the Paris Agreement and in decision [4/CMA.3](#) with a view to recommending a draft decision on the matter for consideration and adoption at CMA 6.

## **II. Proceedings**

6. The in-session workshop was held in two parts, on 4 and 6 June 2024, during SBSTA 60. It comprised five sessions over the two days, with the first day focused on sharing information on NMAs and the second on facilitating a focused exchange of views on financial, technology and capacity-building support available or provided for identifying and developing NMAs.

7. The workshop was opened by the SBSTA Chair, Harry Vreuls (Kingdom of the Netherlands), on the first day, while the SBSTA Vice-Chair, Nathalie Flores González (Dominican Republic), welcomed participants on the second day. The GCNMA Co-Chairs, Kristin Qui (Trinidad and Tobago) and Jacqui Ruesga (New Zealand), co-facilitated the workshop on both days.

8. The objective of the workshop was to provide the participants with an opportunity to reflect on their experience with NMAs with a view to strengthening collaboration in this area and to exchange views on financial, technology and capacity-building support.

9. Having responded to the invitation to express interest in presenting their NMAs at the workshop, representatives of the following Parties made presentations on the first day: Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Indonesia and Japan; as well as representatives of the following observers: African Development Bank, CGIAR, CLARA, Conservation International, ICLEI – Local Governments for Sustainability and UNCDF. Representatives of the following UNFCCC constituted bodies then made presentations on the second day to support a focused exchange of views: CTCN, GEF, PCCB, Standing Committee on Finance and TEC.<sup>5</sup> Questions were asked and answered on the topics covered, as necessary.

10. The round-table discussions on the first day were opened by a member of the FWG. During the discussions on the first day and the focused exchange of views on the second day, participants who had not made presentations were encouraged to engage and provide their views.

## **III. First day: summary of plenary presentations and round-table discussions**

### **A. Plenary presentations**

11. A representative of the Plurinational State of Bolivia presented a comparison between REDD+ and alternative, non-market, policy approaches, and a summary of the Party's progress in implementing the Joint Mitigation Adaptation Mechanism for the Integral and Sustainable Management of Forests, noting the plan to expand this approach to the Amazon region in 2025 with the launch of a regional mechanism at COP 30.

12. A representative of Indonesia emphasized the need to encourage public and private entities, as well as local community organizations, to contribute to the implementation of NDCs. The importance of ensuring that NMAs are carried out in line with the principles and frameworks set out in decisions [4/CMA.3](#) and [8/CMA.4](#) was mentioned. In addition, it was suggested that countries hosting non-market initiatives could recognize voluntary, non-

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<sup>5</sup> The presentations are available at <https://unfccc.int/event/in-session-workshop-art-68-gcnma-5>.

market cooperation by their international partners on the achievement of NDCs by issuing certificates of appreciation for their financial support.

13. A representative of Japan summarized best practices and lessons learned in relation to the Party's NMAs, which include the Cleaner Energy Future Initiative for ASEAN, focused on mitigation and clean energy, and the Sustainable Business of Adaptation for Resilient Urban future initiative, launched in cooperation with the United Nations Human Settlements Programme at COP 27 with the aim of improving, in partnership with Japanese companies, the resilience of cities in the Asia-Pacific region to weather-related disasters. Key lessons learned include the importance of involving the private sector in executing NMAs and using an incremental approach to NMA implementation, including capacity-building support.

14. A representative of the African Development Bank discussed the Bank's Adaptation Benefits Mechanism, which incentivizes the implementation of adaptation projects through issuance of non-fungible 'benefits' during a project's payback period. These benefits are not tradable, ensuring that they reach the project developer in the host country directly. The Mechanism facilitates reporting on activities that generate measurable impacts, such as provision of capacity-building, technology transfer and financial support. Private sector entities are encouraged to purchase and retire the benefits under the Mechanism, which will allow them to report these actions as part of their environmental, social and governance commitments.

15. A representative of Conservation International presented on the Program for Marine Ecosystem Services in Costa Rica, which is expected to be launched in late 2024. Because mangroves are designated as natural State heritage in Costa Rica, and as such are public land, the Program will involve providing recognition to coastal communities working collectively to restore, conserve and monitor mangrove ecosystems. Under the Program, technical support will be provided to environmental authorities. The representative also discussed debt-for-nature swaps, which allow countries committed to climate and nature-related action to refinance debt on better terms.

16. A representative of CGIAR provided examples of using NMAs to scale up climate-resilient, low-emission food systems and sustainable agricultural practices. The representative noted that NMAs could be identified by assessing development priorities and existing mechanisms for implementing those priorities. Public, private and other sector collaboration could be incentivized by measuring the benefits of climate action.

17. A representative of CLARA discussed Indigenous and local community land rights in relation to the agriculture sector and the restoration of forests and other ecosystems. It was noted that 36 per cent of intact forest landscapes are located within Indigenous Peoples' lands, and that ensuring that they have the appropriate land rights could result in more resilient landscapes that directly contribute to adaptation and mitigation.

18. A representative of ICLEI – Local Governments for Sustainability discussed sustainable urbanization, noting that around 70 per cent of global energy-related greenhouse gases are emitted from urban areas, with the potential for sustainable urbanization to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 90 per cent by 2050. The Transformative Actions Program was highlighted as an NMA that offers developing countries technical assistance and financial support for implementing urbanization-related mitigation and adaptation action.

19. A representative of UNCDF presented on LoCAL, a mechanism for financing locally led adaptation. LoCAL is designed to help local governments and communities to access climate finance, with performance-based climate resilience grants used to guarantee programming and ensure verification of climate-related expenditure while offering incentives to improve performance.

## **B. Round-table discussions**

20. A representative of the FWG reported on the Group's aim to elevate Indigenous and local community leadership in climate action through a rights-based approach, and encouraged the incorporation of Indigenous knowledge into community-led conservation, sustainable agriculture and renewable energy projects. The representative noted that the

2025–2027 workplan of the FWG provides an opportunity for the Group to enhance collaboration with key bodies and under work programmes across the UNFCCC.

21. Two participants expressed support for the suggestion of the FWG to explore synergies between its work and the framework for NMAs.

22. A representative of the African Development Bank noted that contributions to the Adaptation Benefits Mechanism from supporting entities are primarily financial in nature, but could also include technical assistance or capacity-building support. It is therefore crucial to understand the additional resources, such as land, local governance, biodiversity and technical knowledge, and labour, that Indigenous Peoples and local communities could effectively provide.

23. One participant expressed concern that the examples given in the presentations by CLARA and Conservation International appear to border on market approaches. A representative of CLARA clarified that its work does not involve carbon offsetting or buying credits. Rather, its focus is on securing land rights for Indigenous Peoples and local communities with a view to promoting forest conservation, protection and reforestation. The representative of Conservation International confirmed that Costa Rica's Program for Marine Ecosystem Services does not include market mechanisms either, but noted that NMAs could be considered in terms of preparing for market approaches in the future.

24. One participant questioned how the impact of adaptation initiatives on achievement of NDCs is measured under LoCAL, to which a representative of UNCDF responded that LoCAL is a multisectoral facility aligned with local governments' mandates and NDCs. Under LoCAL, participating governments undergo annual performance assessments of their initiatives, which review compliance with basic safeguards and alignment with NDCs. LoCAL focuses on adaptation initiatives with mitigation co-benefits, and a matrix to measure and track progress of co-benefits is prepared for each initiative.

25. One participant asked UNCDF about the financial sustainability of LoCAL, to which a representative responded that the arrangements under LoCAL are aligned with those under existing intergovernmental fiscal transfer systems within countries. LoCAL provides grants additional to regular capital grants already being received as part of a country's own resource transfers from the national to the local level, focusing on covering gaps in adaptation costs. LoCAL funding is implemented in a phased approach, aiming to scale up and potentially support direct access to vertical funds like the GCF and the Adaptation Fund. The long-term goal of LoCAL is to become the primary mechanism for channelling climate finance to countries.

26. One participant asked the African Development Bank about the possibility of scaling up the Adaptation Benefits Mechanism from the current project-based approach in order to achieve more transformative effects. A representative of the Bank noted that many adaptation activities are small in scale and context-specific, posing challenges in terms of scalability. However, as the Adaptation Benefits Mechanism evolves, there is potential to expand its coverage to include biodiversity and mitigation.

27. One participant asked presenters how it is ensured that units generated as co-benefits under their mechanisms and projects are not transacted.

28. A representative of Indonesia stated that the Party's focus is on providing environmental services pertaining to, inter alia, agroforestry, farming and renewable energy. Indonesia was collaborating with donors to identify and map site-level experience at the national level, and expected the collaboration to be completed in 2026.

29. A representative of CLARA emphasized that non-carbon benefits should enhance social and environmental outcomes, incentivize the conservation of natural forests and their ecosystems and promote the use of effective forest governance mechanisms. This extends to the demarcation and titling of Indigenous territories.

30. A representative of the African Development Bank explained that, under the Adaptation Benefits Mechanism, certified adaptation benefits of projects are recorded in an online register. Buyers can cancel these benefits using a dedicated code, following which

they will receive a certificate with details of their investment and its outcomes. This process helps to ensure transparency regarding total project funding.

31. A representative of Conservation International noted that the Inclusive Conservation Initiative has adopted a learning-by-doing approach that has enhanced the capacity of organizations to manage funding at higher thresholds than what was traditionally accessible to Indigenous Peoples and local community organizations. Projects under the Initiative have been aligned with the common framework for reporting to the GEF.

32. One participant asked how best to address the dual perspectives of advocating for REDD+ activities as part of a market-based approach versus as NMAs. A representative of CLARA highlighted a study by the Center for International Forestry Research, which noted the challenges of establishing a correlation between REDD+ financing and reduced deforestation, and that data on reforestation are contentious as they may include plantations. It was suggested that the REDD+ architecture be reviewed in terms of its processes as well as the outcomes of the financing that has been provided for REDD+ activities. One participant noted that there are robust REDD+ processes on monoculture, including a rigorous readiness phase for activities to confirm safeguards are in place prior to the implementation of those processes. One observer added that there are instances where REDD+ projects have resulted in Indigenous Peoples being displaced or having their territory converted to conservation areas, national parks or monoculture plantations, which negatively affected their livelihoods and spiritual relationship to the land and hindered use of the benefits that could have been derived from their knowledge and tenure systems.

33. One participant asked the Plurinational State of Bolivia about the non-carbon benefits associated with the regional Amazon mechanism and whether these have been quantified, to which a representative responded that issues related to territorial planning and rights of Indigenous Peoples, for example, are significant, including protection of forests and biodiversity in those areas. More holistic approaches to addressing climate change are being scaled up across different levels of governance to help address such issues, though learning is still under way to translate these approaches into specific variables and indicators.

34. One participant asked Japan about the interest of the private sector in its Sustainable Business of Adaptation for Resilient Urban future initiative. A representative of Japan responded that the initiative uses the technology and expertise of Japanese companies to help address adaptation issues in cities in the Asia-Pacific region and that there are plans to develop case studies on adaptation technology in Japan to further facilitate partnerships between businesses and local governments. In addition, Japan has started discussions with the Association of Development Financing Institutions in Asia and the Pacific on plans for developing a finance scheme for adaptation.

35. A representative of CGIAR noted that climate finance, while valuable, often proves insufficient, resulting in the need for additional funding sources for mitigation, since developing countries tend to allocate funding more to adaptation-related priorities. Climate practitioners often have limited awareness of the financial instruments available for mitigation. Identifying the different funding sources available could significantly enhance countries' capacity to meet their NDC commitments.

36. One participant commented that understanding the amount of funding and types of technological contributions being allocated for NMAs is crucial. Without this clarity, it is challenging to gauge the impact of assistance on the scalability, replicability and sustainability of NMAs. The participant also highlighted the need to better understand the funding that donors are providing through their development aid budgets for activities related to mitigation and adaptation, and how climate financing could better link to this funding.

37. A representative of the Plurinational State of Bolivia commented that the presentations at the workshop are important for understanding the potential of NMAs in different areas, sectors and regions, noting the need to scale up NMAs to cover not only the regional but also the international level. The representative also noted that a sense of urgency is required for accelerating implementation of NMAs.

38. One observer said that recognizing land rights is a crucial NMA for Indigenous Peoples that enables them to exercise traditional governance and stewardship over their land,

which has demonstrated biodiversity benefits. The observer continued by saying that a project that raises funds and provides countries with money is not an NMA and should be dealt with under Article 6, paragraphs 2 or 4, of the Paris Agreement.

39. Several participants expressed their hope that the NMAs presented at the workshop would be recorded on the NMA Platform.<sup>6</sup>

## **IV. Second day: summary of the focused exchange of views**

### **A. Capacity-building support**

40. A representative highlighted that the PCCB assesses the capacity needs of developing countries for climate action to meet the long-term goals of the Paris Agreement with a view to finding ways to support stakeholders in building skills and knowledge. The representative provided an overview of the Committee's workplan for 2021–2024 and the mandates<sup>7</sup> arising from the outcome of the first global stocktake, and emphasized that Article 6 of the Paris Agreement could be a potential focus area in the next workplan of the PCCB.

41. One participant asked the PCCB about its capacity-building activities related to NMAs, the possibility of connecting the PCCB in some way to the NMA Platform and whether the PCCB has received any requests for capacity-building support from Parties or other stakeholders for identifying and developing NMAs. A representative of the PCCB responded that the Committee's mandate is to enhance coherence and coordination of capacity-building efforts, not to deliver or develop new capacity-building activities, noting that the PCCB has not received any specific requests pertaining to NMAs and no action has yet been taken with regard to connecting the work of the PCCB to the NMA Platform.

42. One participant recommended that the PCCB consider the topic of digital infrastructure, especially in relation to developing countries, in its activities in the context of the increasing use of the NMA Platform. Another participant agreed, noting that the CMA requested the secretariat to include, as part of the capacity-building programme related to Article 6, paragraph 8, of the Paris Agreement, activities related to the work programme under the framework for non-market approaches,<sup>8</sup> including on the NMA Platform.<sup>9</sup> A representative of the PCCB noted that Parties were invited to attend its 8<sup>th</sup> meeting, taking place during SBSTA 60, as observers, noting that the meeting was to feature an open discussion in which they could provide inputs to determining the PCCB focus area for 2025.

43. One participant asked for clarification on the link between the PCCB and the regional collaboration centres,<sup>10</sup> which also engage in capacity-building activities. A representative of the PCCB reiterated the Committee's mandate to enhance coherence and coordination of capacity-building activities, emphasizing that it is neither an implementing body nor responsible for developing capacity-building activities. The SBSTA Vice-Chair added that regional collaboration centres may make use of the capacity-building tools offered by the PCCB.

### **B. Technical support**

44. A representative of the CTCN introduced the work of both the TEC and the CTCN. The TEC is the policy arm of the Technology Mechanism, while the CTCN handles implementation, working to provide support to countries directly. The two bodies have a joint work programme for 2023–2027, focusing on technology road maps and digitalization, under which they have produced joint publications as well as the Technology Mechanism initiative on artificial intelligence for climate action, exploring the role of artificial intelligence in

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<sup>6</sup> <https://unfccc.int/nma-platform>.

<sup>7</sup> Decision [1/CMA.5](#), paras. 117 and 119.

<sup>8</sup> Decision [8/CMA.4](#), para. 21.

<sup>9</sup> Decision [17/CMA.5](#), para. 17(d).

<sup>10</sup> For more information on the regional collaboration centres, see <https://unfccc.int/RCCs>.



climate action and ways to build countries' capacity to develop artificial intelligence applications.

45. The representative of the CTCN noted that the CTCN supports the development and deployment of climate technologies through the Climate Technology Centre and its network of over 850 institutions. It provides technical assistance, knowledge management and capacity-building support, working with nationally designated entities to align its activities with national priorities. Since its inception in 2014, the CTCN has implemented over 370 technical assistance projects in developing countries, leveraging external funding to do so. Its current programme of work, for 2023–2027, focuses on innovation and digitalization in areas such as water, energy and sustainable mobility.

46. One observer expressed a concern about overreliance on modern technology overshadowing traditional practices. They asked whether the CTCN or the TEC facilitate integration of Indigenous knowledge into use of modern technology and if they ensure that Indigenous Peoples have the final say on how their knowledge is used. A representative of the CTCN responded that technical assistance requests that benefit Indigenous Peoples and local communities, particularly rural populations, are prioritized. Robust consultation processes are undertaken with local populations before designing the terms of reference for engaging with a country. It was also noted that a representative from an Indigenous Peoples organization sits on the CTCN Advisory Board.

47. One participant asked whether CTCN technologies have been used in NMA-related adaptation and mitigation projects and, if so, whether these could be recorded on the NMA Platform. A representative of the CTCN explained that most of its technical assistance falls under the framework for NMAs, noting that information on all CTCN technical assistance is available on the CTCN knowledge platform and Parties can use that information to assess whether assistance qualifies as an NMA. The representative added that the CTCN works on the basis of guidance from Parties on how to support implementation of NMAs.

48. One participant commended the country-driven approach of the CTCN and asked whether TEC publications are directed at all developing countries or just the LDCs and SIDS. A representative of the CTCN responded that the Technology Mechanism was created to support all developing countries, meaning that all TEC and CTCN products, tools and guidelines are targeted at all developing countries. However, the LDCs and SIDS are prioritized owing to their special circumstances.

49. One participant asked the CTCN how it links its work with similar initiatives that exist at the regional level and requested further clarification on the use of artificial intelligence, including its involvement in climate modelling and its implications for the LDCs and SIDS. It was mentioned that accessing support for technology development could be cumbersome for the LDCs and SIDS and a question was asked regarding tailored accessibility. A representative of the CTCN responded that the TEC and the CTCN are producing a document on the role of artificial intelligence in climate action, which could determine its application for the LDCs and SIDS. The CTCN is also making efforts to ensure the technologies it applies in a given country are adapted to suit local requirements and conditions by involving country stakeholders in designing the terms of reference for engagement.

### **C. Financial support**

50. A representative of the Standing Committee on Finance explained that, while the Committee does not focus specifically on NMAs, its work often intersects with NMA-related issues. For example, its biennial assessment and overview of climate finance flows and its needs determination report highlight the effectiveness of climate finance and access to resources, as well as provide a snapshot of developing countries' needs in relation to climate finance, technology and capacity-building.

51. A representative of the GCF provided an update on the Fund's provision of support to developing countries relevant to NMAs and shared the plan for the new 2024–2027 programming cycle. To date, the GCF has committed USD 14 billion to 253 projects in 129 developing countries, striving to maintain a balance between mitigation and adaptation. The

plan for the 2024–2027 programming cycle focuses on improving access to funding under the GCF by enhancing predictability, speed, simplicity, complementarity, volume and partnerships, channelling funds through national and regional entities, and supporting developing countries in formulating and implementing their national plans and strategies, including NDCs and national adaptation plans.

52. A representative of the GEF presented on the history of the GEF and its current four-year replenishment cycle. Through 18 implementing agencies and integrated programmes, the GEF provides support in various environmental areas using a flexible, country-driven funding mechanism.

53. One participant asked whether the Standing Committee on Finance, the GCF and the GEF will have to create a separate category or portfolio under which to accept NMA projects, to which a representative of the GEF replied that there are no separate categories under the GEF for NMAs, so an NMA project may only be financed if it meets standard GEF programming requirements. A representative of the GCF responded that the Fund is guided by the COP and the independent GCF Board, noting that funding for NMAs will depend on the scope of the funding proposal, which needs to be in line with GCF result areas and investment criteria.

54. One participant asked whether the GCF and the GEF have plans to expedite project approvals, noting concerns about the time it takes to get projects approved. A representative of the GEF stressed that significant efforts have already been made by its Council to expedite project approvals, including a one-step project submission process. The GEF is also working with agencies to accelerate the provision of assistance to countries in project preparation. A representative of the GCF commented that guidance is received from the COP and the CMA regarding its eligibility criteria, policies and programmatic priorities, emphasizing that accelerating and simplifying access to funding under the GCF is a priority for the current programming period. The GCF has already improved its review times for approval and distribution of funding and has established an internal task force on efficiency of disbursements.

55. A representative of the GCF noted that the Fund is the largest financier of national adaptation plans and other adaptation processes, also remarking that the modalities for its Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme are changing, allowing developing countries to access USD 4 million for a four-year period instead of USD 1 million annually. Further, the GCF is introducing a new USD 3 million window to support the transition from national adaptation plan formulation to implementation, with an additional window of up to USD 320,000 available to support readiness activities in the LDCs and SIDS.

56. One observer asked the GCF and the GEF for examples of how consideration of Indigenous Peoples or their knowledge has been integrated into NMA projects and which measures are or should be in place to scale up those projects. A representative of the GCF explained that the Fund's activities are guided by its Indigenous Peoples policy, adopted by its Board, noting that it also has an Indigenous Peoples Advisory Group, which has a mandate to provide recommendations to the Board on issues related to Indigenous Peoples. The GCF Office of Sustainability and Inclusion is responsible for all environmental and social safeguards and issues in relation to programming, including in relation to Indigenous Peoples. Furthermore, the GCF works with the FWG on issues related to Indigenous Peoples. A representative of the GEF responded that the Facility's work is guided by principles and guidelines for engagement with Indigenous Peoples, noting its Policy on Agency Minimum Standards on Environmental and Social Safeguards, which applies to all projects submitted to the GEF, whether related to NMAs or not. Furthermore, Indigenous Peoples organizations have a voice on the GEF Council and provide recommendations to guide the Facility's work.

## **V. Reflections on the workshop**

57. The GCNMA Co-Chairs invited Parties to provide reflections on the in-session workshop in the contact group held on 8 June 2024 as part of GCNMA 5.

58. In general, Parties appreciated the discussions during the workshop and their engagement with the presenters. They particularly noted the value in sharing experience, views and lessons learned, which helped them to better understand others' NMAs.

59. One Party welcomed the focus on finance, technology and capacity-building, but suggested a stronger focus on capacity-building, including in relation to the NMA Platform, at future workshops.

60. One Party raised an issue regarding references to carbon benefits and markets in some presentations, emphasizing that the focus of the GCNMA should be exclusively on NMAs with a focus on non-carbon benefits.

61. Two Parties expressed concern about the duration of the workshop, suggesting that it was too lengthy and that this did not necessarily translate into more meaningful engagement.

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