



Tebtebba

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NGO in Special Consultative Status with the Economic and Social Council of the UN

Views and information, toward development and implementation of non-market approaches

Firstly, we note with appreciation that the Work programme under the framework for non-market approaches referred to in Article 6, paragraph 8, of the Paris Agreement acknowledges the rights of indigenous peoples by recalling the eleventh preambular paragraph of the Paris Agreement and that *Parties should, when taking action to address climate change, respect, promote and consider their respective obligations 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.*

We believe this is a strong articulation of how non-market approaches put premium on rights, specifically rights of indigenous peoples, biodiversity and gender dimensions.

It is with this foreground that we make our written inputs below.

1. Existing relevant non-market approaches that may be facilitated under the framework in the initial focus areas of the work programme activities.

NMAs can come in the form of capacity building support, technical and financial assistance for indigenous peoples (as in the Capacity building program for indigenous peoples and civil society under the Forest Carbon partnership Facility (FCPF- CBP). However, unlike this program that only targets to increase their understanding of the beneficiaries on REDD+, and their engagement in REDD+ readiness and implementation, NMAs under the UNFCCC should not only be limited in REDD+ countries.

Like the FCPF- CBP, non-market approaches under the framework should allocate a sufficient resource to ensure engagement of indigenous peoples in the processes and discussions (including but not limited to awareness raising, capacity building, exchanging lessons learned, etc.) towards operationalizing NMAs.

NMAs under the framework should not only look at capacity building support in the form of training and workshops but also consider supporting small-scale, community based and locally led- mitigation and adaptation initiatives of indigenous peoples, women and local communities that may contribute not only to their host countries' NDCs and NAPs.

2. Examples of potential additional focus areas of non-market approaches that may be facilitated under the framework (e.g. social inclusivity, financial policies and measures, circular economy, blue carbon, just transition of the workforce, adaptation benefit mechanism) and existing relevant non-market approaches that may be facilitated under the framework in the potential additional focus areas

Recognition, protection and fulfillment of rights of indigenous peoples are a necessary requirement for any climate action, including non-market approaches, to be successful. As such, we are recommending, an additional focus area- recommendation that the Glasgow Committee on Non-Market Approaches invites non-state actors, including indigenous peoples (similar to the function of a contact group) to provide comments on the technical paper that the secretariat will prepare for the SBSTTA.

We believe that an additional focus area will be about **ensuring safeguards and benefit-sharing**. How does NMA ensure that it does not only do no harm but would indeed provide additional benefits not only to climate but to people? How does this contribute to the eradication of poverty and achievement of the SDGs? Should there be an exclusion list or no-go-zones for NMAs? Will there be global standards or principles of how NMAs should be implemented especially in terms of respecting human rights? These questions, we believe can be answered by including them as a focus of discussion in the programmed discussions and workshops that the co-chairs are planning to conduct in 2022.

The last but not the least additional focus that we want to raise is about how NMA should look at **Collective Land Tenure**. *A new report from the Rights and Resources Initiative (RRI), Woods Hole Research Center (WHRC) and WRI found that Indigenous Peoples and local communities manage at least 54,546 million metric tons of carbon (Mt C) in the tropical forests they live in globally, or just under one-quarter of the total carbon found aboveground in the global tropics. That's about 250 times the carbon dioxide emissions from global air travel in 2015!*¹

There are literatures that prove that lands that are managed collectively by indigenous peoples contribute significantly to climate mitigation and adaptation. But these lands can maximize their potentials if the tenure of the communities are recognized and that the stewards of the same lands are not criminalized and are supported.

In terms of financial policies and measures, there is a need to look at enhancing **direct access of indigenous peoples to resources for NMA support**. Enhancing direct access would mean streamlining processes and making sure that indigenous peoples and their organizations are able to access, manage and implement NMA initiatives without intermediaries that sometimes, if not oftentimes, make transactions costs and processes higher.

3. The UNFCCC web-based platform referred to in paragraph 8 (b)(i) of the annex, including how to operationalize it (e.g. functions, form, target users, information to be contained thereon, timeline for development and implementation, and lessons learned from existing relevant tools, including under the Convention, the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement)

We welcome the Work programme, specifically the web-based platform for exchanging experiences, lessons learned on the implementation of NMAs. Specifically, we also note with appreciation the intention to develop “a tool to assist Parties in respecting, promoting and considering their respective obligations 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,

¹ <https://www.wri.org/insights/indigenous-peoples-and-local-communities-are-worlds-secret-weapon-curbing-climate-change>

empowerment of women and intergenerational equity, in the context of developing and implementing NMAs.”

In this context, we wish to raise the following:

- a. The Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform (LCIPP) which was created under the UNFCCC has the overall purpose of the strengthening the knowledge, technologies, practices and efforts of local communities and indigenous peoples related to addressing and responding to climate change, to facilitate exchange of experience and sharing of best practices and lessons learned on mitigation and adaptation and enhance engagement of indigenous peoples and local communities.

The 2022-2044 work plan of the LCIPP was adopted in COP 26 in Glasgow and it contains substantive activities that we believe could inform if not complementary to what the web-based platform wishes to achieve.

The processes and the results of the LCIPP workplan will be able to inform and enrich the NMA web-based platform especially in the area of rights-based engagement of indigenous peoples, rights to tenure and traditional knowledge, safeguards (including on Free Prior and Informed Consent) and community ownership and leadership- all of which may not yet be appreciated as non-market approaches.

- b. The web-based platform, while accessible for parties to input (edit) and exchange information, should also accessible to other end users (i.e. indigenous peoples and local communities and CSOs) as “readers”. The platform may also consider making it more interactive (such as the put easy to navigate areas where organizations, communities or individuals may make inquiries or clarifications on reports that are made available in the platform.

We also recommend enabling *countries, companies, and philanthropic entities to list their projects and engagement in the web-based platform*. This way, it is not just a repository, but a platform where people can really exchange and learn from one another.

- c. We believe that in order for the work programme of the NMA to be operationalized and implemented, there needs a clear resources allocated. We recommend that the co-chairs seek inputs about potential and additional source of funds and how this is going to be spent. For instance, how would NMA play out in the numerous announcements of pledges for forests and for indigenous peoples in COP 26 in Glasgow? And what would be the role of the different climate finance actors in the operationalization of NMA? A workshop that will identify directions on financing NMAs will be a good opportunity to flesh out all of this.

Once again, we appreciate your hard work on this initiative and we are grateful for the opportunity provided for us to contribute. We want to end our submission by reiterating that the realization of the objectives of NMA, which are climate change mitigation and adaptation, lies on ensuring that we have the right approach. We can only do things right if human rights, including indigenous peoples rights should be at the center of all these discussions.

Sincerely yours,

Helen Biangalen-Magata
Communications Officer

On behalf of the Indigenous Peoples' International Centre for Policy Research and Education
(Tebtebba Foundation)