**Submission by Bolivia on behalf of the Like-Minded Developing Countries (LMDC) on the Work Programme under the framework for non-market approaches referred to in Article 6, paragraph 8, of the Paris Agreement**

In accordance to the SBSTA SB56 (FCCC/SBSTA/2022/L.11), which request to submit views on the Work Programme under the framework for non-market approaches referred to in Article 6, paragraph 8, of the Paris Agreement, the LMDC reaffirms the elements submitted for SB56 in this topic.

1. **The elements of a draft decision on the schedule for implementing the activities of the work programme under the framework for non-market approaches (NMAs) referred to in Article 6, paragraph 8, of the Paris Agreement;**

It is important to take into account that NMA are fundamental part of enhancing climate change action in this critical decade, and therefore there is no reason to delay its full implementation as soon as possible. In this direction, there is the need to make some adjustments to the proposed framework for implementing the work programme activities, which includes:

LMDC agrees with having two cycles and two years per cycle. First cycle (2022-2023), second cycle (2024-2025). However, the second cycle must conclude in 2025 with the review of the work programme as agreed in decision 4/CMA3.

The LMDC suggest having the following orientation for the cycles:

*First cycle (2022-2023)*

* Year 2022. Emphasis on the **identification and framing of all relevant elements** of the work program activities of the annex of decision 4/CMA3;
* Year 2023. **Emphasis on implementation of all elements** of the work program activities.

However, taking into account the understanding that some elements will advance in parallel starting in 2022.

*Second cycle (2024-2025)*

* **Full implementation** through learning by doing reinforced with inputs provided by the first cycle.

LMDC supports having an assessment of the work programme at the end of 2025, and an intermediate assessment at the end of 2023, allowing for the full establishment of the Glasgow Committee on NMA earlier at 2023.

**Timeline and expected outcomes**

There is the need to review the table accordingly to the previous proposal. In particular, this review must include the following missing issues, in addition to those already included in the table:

*First cycle (2022-2023)*

* Establishment of the registry of countries’ NDCs referred to NMA, including the mapping of international initiatives for the provision of finance and means of implementation.
* Development of country, regional and global profiles of NMAs.
* Matching between countries’ NDCs needs and means of implementation (international initiatives).
* Establishment of a coordination network of UNFCCC entities.
* Establishment of a repository on NMA.
* Establishment of working groups of good practices according to each of the focus areas.

*Second cycle (2024-2025)*

* Management and administration of the web-based platform.
* Workshop at least once a year.
* All previous actions included in the first cycle, prioritizing: mapping of international initiatives for the provision of means of implementation, matchmaking, coordination network, and working groups.

NMA actions must enhance the engagement of civil society organizations, indigenous peoples and local communities, and vulnerable and impacted sectors and communities.

**Description of relevant outcomes**

***A.1 Identification of NMA:***

* Parties will reflect on NMAs, with priority on those reflecting NDCs countries’ needs.
* The platform of NMA will develop the scope of the framework of NMAs to be included in the Glasgow Committee of NMA.

***A.2 Identification of measures:***

The LMDC suggests the following specific measures to strengthen financial and technical cooperation (as a non-market-based approach and action) within the framework of the NDCs of the countries and their impacts on mitigation and adaptation to climate change.

* Registry of NDC actions based on NMA (financial cooperation, technical and technological assistance, and capacity building), considering the conditioned goals for the fulfillment of the commitments of the countries.
* Scaling-up (grouping of national NDC actions) through the development of country, sectoral, regional and global profiles (multi-country) that allow implementing goals and objectives embodied in the NDCs.
* Mapping and registration of financial and technical cooperation (public and private) at different levels (national, regional and global).
* Matching the needs of the NDCs with the provision of means of implementation of existing cooperative sources (both public and private) on the provision of financing, existing technical and technological assistance, whilst aiming to generate new programs required to fulfill unsatisfied needs on the basis of the principle of leaving no one behind.
* Development and implementation of regional and global agreements/alliances for financial and technical cooperation to contribute to the conditioned part of the NDC with results in mitigation and adaptation to climate change.

***B Implementing measures:***

***B.1 Developing and implementing tools***

For the implementation of the above measures, the LMDC suggests the development and application of the following tools, with the assistance of the Secretariat, and articulated to the web-based platform, as appropriate, for the participating Parties to identify, develop and implement NMAs.

**Registry (needs and provision of means of implementation)**

* Registry of non-market-based NDC actions -conditional requirements- (needs) that require financing, capacity building, technology transfer and/or other means of implementation for compliance.
* Mapping and registration of cooperative initiatives (provision of means of implementation) (initiatives, programs and projects) inside and outside the UNFCCC, that seek to provide financial, technical and other means of implementation from the public or private sector.
* Voluntary registration of North-South or South-South climate cooperation agreements (bilateral, multilateral, or between countries and financing entities).

**Development of profiles (countries’ needs at the national, regional and global)**

* Development of country Profiles with NDC actions not based on the market (identification of the goals conditioned to the provision of financing and technology), and the preparation of NATIONAL PROGRAMS.
* Development of regional/global profiles (multi-party) for the preparation of sectoral, regional and global programs based on the country profiles in related sectors and with similar needs for means of implementation (including sectoral, regional and global programs).

**Matching facility (between needs and provision of means of implementation)**

* Process of articulation of the needs (conditional requirements NDCs) with the existing provision of means of implementation (financial, technical and capacity development cooperation) at national, sectoral, regional and global levels.
* Generation of new initiatives of support based on the specific support needs of the NDCs (based on the principle of leaving no one behind).
* Development of NMA’s initiatives of indigenous peoples and local communities, including relevant safeguards.

**Network of coordination of UNFCCC entities on NMA**

* The platform shall also be seen as a means of implementation for the Parties to engage and collaborate to accelerate the implementation of NMA and as means of implementation and coordination among the different entities of and related to the Convention such as the Green Climate Fund, the Adaptation Fund, the Global Environment Facility, the Standing Committee on Finance, the Technology Executive Committee, the Climate Technology Centre and Network, the Paris Committee on Capacity Building and the local communities and indigenous peoples platform.
* Additionally, it would address linkages between mitigation and adaptation, and match them to the finance, technology transfer and capacity building needs of developing country Parties by building on existing processes and institutional arrangements.

**Repository**

* Regarding the objective functions and information that should appear on the Web Portal, we propose that the website should also function as a repository that makes it possible to publicize the needs (initiatives, programs and projects) from the countries that communicated their NDCs to the secretariat, and that in the framework of non-market-based actions and approaches, may be the object of pursuing financial, capacity building, technology transfer and/or other means of implementation through the mapping of projects and connections to the provision of means of implementation, such as financial, technical, capacity building and/or other cooperative initiatives of a private or public nature.
* A repository of tools for the exchange of information and opportunities for country parties (free software, technological applications and others for distribution via the portal) that help identify, develop and implement non-market-based approaches.
* Systematization of information on NMA and NDCs and its transparency.
* The repository will allow the collection of information on the achievement of objectives and the transparency of implementation flows for future recommendations in the reporting phase.

***B.2 Identifying and sharing information, bests practices, lessons learned***

**Work groups of learning and best practices**

In order to share information, best practices, lessons learned and case studies in relation to the development and implementation of NMAs, the establishment of Working Groups and Best Practices is suggested in different areas: i) within the framework of sectoral, regional and global programs; and ii) in the sectoral area of financial and technical cooperation. These work groups of learning and best practices may also reflect on:

* Promote the replicability of successful NMAs, at the local, subnational, national and/or global level;
* Promote regulatory frameworks and policies conducive to the development of NMAs;
* Enhance participation in NMAs of the civil society, indigenous peoples, and vulnerable communities;
* Promote successful experiences that generate mitigation co-benefits resulting from adaptation, actions and/or economic diversification plans that help the implementation of the NDCs;
* Promote cooperation on NMAs between Parties that support the implementation of ambitious NDCs that contribute to the achievement of the long-term temperature goals of the Paris Agreement, including in relation to the development of NMAs;
* Information to facilitate the reporting of NMA impacts on mitigation and adaptation.
* Establish guidelines, procedures and safeguards to facilitate NMAs.

***B.3 Identifying initiatives, programmes and projects for facilitating NMAs that support the implementation of NDCs.***

This item is related to the full implementation of the previous activities, in particular: registry, matching facility and coordination network of UNFCCC entities as referred previously.

1. **The specifications for the UNFCCC web-based platform referred to in paragraph 8(b)(i) of the annex to decision 4/CMA.3;**

The UNFCCC web-based platform should have the following functions:

1. (a) Registry of Needs through the voluntary creation of national profiles that identify NMA based NDC actions -conditional requirements- that require financing, capacity building, technology transfer and/or other means of implementation for compliance.
2. (b) Registry of Resources through the voluntary creation of profiles from the public and private sectors that identify initiatives, programs and/or projects inside and outside the UNFCCC that seek to provide financing, capacity building, technology transfer and/or other means of implementation for compliance.
3. (c) Identifying similar sectoral/regional Needs.
4. (d) Ability to filter and group the identified NMA based NDC actions by country, region and sector to allow for the identification of similar needs and efficient allocation of resources by providing support for the implementation of national, sectoral, or regional programs.
5. (e) Matching the registered national, sectoral or regional Needs with the available registered Resources.
6. (f) Collection of information regarding the achievement of objectives and providing transparency of implementation flows for future recommendations and lessons learned.
7. (g) Repository of information as relevant and as appropriate.
8. (h) Coordination network of UNFCCC entities on NMAs.

The Glasgow committee on NMA is meant to assist countries in accessing the web-based platform, assessing the inputs, templates, active engagement areas and methodologies for replication in other countries then overseeing the utilization of the platform to identify possible future improvements.

1. **Actions that facilitate the implementation of nationally determined contributions and can be identified, developed and implemented through the framework for NMAs;**

The non-market-based approaches will support the countries, in particular in meeting their conditioned goals within the framework of their Nationally Determined Contributions-NDC, articulating the initiatives of non-market-based actions specified in national NDCs with the technical and financial cooperation, both public and private in nature, with existing initiatives throughout the world. All of this will be done by initially promoting focus areas of work, as mentioned previously, followed by mapping exercises which will then assemble country, regional and global initiatives, on the basis of the needs driven by national NDCs, and the possibility of further expanding the development of new initiatives under the leadership of the entities of the UNFCCC. In turn, the NDCs, through country and multi-country profiles, will lead towards greater ambition in the development of country, sector, regional and global programs, based on the grouping efforts of NDCs, which will then guide and forecast the technical and financial cooperation needed, all through the Glasgow Committee. This will ultimately lead towards greater transparency in the provision of technical and financial cooperation to countries, under the principle of leaving no one behind.

Additionally, it is of the upmost importance that all activities (initiatives, programs and projects), promote and consider their respective obligations as Parties onto the rights of Indigenous Peoples and local communities, key populations in upholding the intergenerational continuity of the plurality of views and the construction of a new civilizational horizon of the “Living Well in harmony with Mother Earth”.

Provided below is a chart that summarizes the work modality and the main instruments and tools of the Glasgow Committee.

**Graph: Modalities of work and Instruments of the Glasgow Committee**



Financial and technical cooperation encompasses all potential areas of the work program and is directly linked to supporting countries compliance with NDCs.

* Financial and technical/technological cooperation efforts make it possible to strengthen national and regional efforts in mitigation/adaptation/sustainable development/poverty eradication.
* Cooperation allows the coordination of public, private and civil society actors.
* Cooperation will facilitate coordination between instruments and institutional arrangements (financing, technology, capacity development).
* Allows countries to be assisted in the implementation of NDCs in a holistic, integrated and balanced manner, through the provision of financial cooperation, technical assistance and technology transfer.
* Cooperation is oriented towards obligations and fulfillment of rights and is oriented towards specific results: environmental, economic and social impacts.

**First scenario:** Within the NDC scope. It includes financial and technical cooperation efforts aimed at strengthening countries' compliance with the NDCs, within the framework of sustainable development and poverty eradication.

**Second scenario:** Outside the NDC scope. It includes financial and technical cooperation efforts in general, in different areas to strengthen country response to the impacts caused by climate change (social, economic, others).

1. **NMAs related to initiatives, programmes and activities;**

Non-market approaches (NMA) under Article 6.8 of the Paris Agreement aim to facilitate the implementation of NDCs in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication along with improving the livelihoods of local communities and indigenous peoples.

Art 6.8 can play an important role in recognizing and facilitating opportunities of existing NMAs while contributing to other specific Articles of the Paris Agreement (specifically, Art 4, 5, 7, 9, 10, 11 and 13) through the broad nature of the work programme. It is crucial to understand that Art 6.8 is not meant to overlap with or duplicate any existing activities or programs. Rather it is meant to add value by creating, recognizing and enhancing linkages and synergies among the existing programs while facilitating the implementation of NDCs in countries where a country has identified a need for support. The successful implementation of the work programme is dependent on countries’ support in recognizing the aforementioned synergies.

To be clear, the one element that is clearly missing at this point is the real incentive to have an existing or future mechanism registered under Art 6.8. Hence, it is important to ask what practical benefits would be derived from getting it registered under Art 6.8?

It could be proposed that cooperation under Art 6.8 should be regarded as an important element in terms of counting the funding received under climate finance contribution. Should that be the case, Parties will find it essential that different forms of cooperation be registered as an Art 6.8 activity.

The Adaptation benefit mechanism introduced by the African Development Bank is one such existing initiative that can be included as an existing non-market-based mechanism since the benefits can only be cancelled and not transferred. The mechanism has no specific targets and can focus on scaling the African efforts. Pilot methodologies of the ADB demonstration projects could be shared on the web-based platform and serve as inputs for an ad-hoc technical expert group.

**Examples of potential focus areas of non-market approaches to be facilitated under the framework**

The potential focus areas under Art 6.8 provide an opportunity for Parties to enable international cooperation or focus on enhancing the existing ones. In the CMA3 decision at COP26, the paragraph defines the initial focus areas as Adaptation, resilience and sustainability; Mitigation measures to address climate change and contribute to sustainable development; and Development of clean energy sources; along with reflection on the potential areas (social inclusivity, financial policies and measures, circular economy, blue carbon, just transition of the workforce, adaptation benefit mechanism).

Some of the potential non-market-based approaches that can be included within the initial focus areas have been summarized below:

**(a) Adaptation, resilience and sustainability:** Climate Adaptation Notes, Voluntary adaptation contributions from individuals, Tropical Forest Alliance (TFA);; Amazon Fund; Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD);; FIP (Forest Investment Programme); Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade (FLEGT) Action Plan EU; Global Climate Change Alliance (GCCA); The Adaptation benefit mechanism introduced by the African Development Bank etc.

**(b) Mitigation measures to address climate change and foster sustainable development**: Climate and Clean Air Coalition; GCF REDD+ Results-based Payments Pilot Programme; REDD+ SES (REDD+ Social and Environmental Standards); FCPF (Forest Carbon Partnership Facility), International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives (ICLEI) etc.

**(c) Joint Mitigation and Adaptation (JMA) measures**: Alternative policy approaches, such as joint mitigation and adaptation approaches for the integral and sustainable management of forests as decision 16/CP.21 and article 5 of the Paris Agreement; NDC Partnership; Lowering Emissions by Accelerating Forest Finance (LEAF Coalition) etc.

1. **d) Development of clean energy sources**: Initiative Sustainable Energy for All (SE4ALL); Clean Energy Transitions Programme (International Energy Agency (IEA)); International Partnership for Energy Efficiency; Berlin Energy Transition Dialogue; International Solar Alliance; Clean Energy Ministerial etc

Given that the criteria for identifying NMAs is extremely broad under Art 6.8, NMAs can be any form of international cooperation that exists as bilateral or multilateral area/sectoral efforts, programs or projects that aid Parties in enhancing existing linkages, creating synergies, and facilitating coordination in the implementation of NDCs. Considering the vast scope of potential areas that can be incorporated within the NMAs, it will be imperative to avoid duplication and burdens on Parties that may result in delay the implementation of the work programme.

There is a significant number of existing NMAs that currently operate in silos, mainly in the form of a variety of technical and financial international cooperation. In this case, priority should be given to the NMAs that enable full implementation and help meet country NDCs while fostering sustainable development and poverty eradication. Additionally, the NMAs should facilitate coordination between public-private sectors and civil societies and enhance recognition to strengthen international efforts.

Priority should also be given to the areas where market applicability is complex, but will result in significant progress towards emission reductions, removals or reforms such as increased deployment of sustainable energy technologies in power generation.

1. **How NMA initiatives and programmes, consistent with the framework for NMAs have addressed the elements of chapter II, paragraph 3(e), of the annex to decision 4/CMA.3 and other relevant criteria determined by the participating Parties, as relevant.**

The LMDC fully supports the view that NMA must 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.

Also, the LMDC has the view that NMA should be the way to address climate change, in the context of equity and common but differentiated responsibilities, while ensuring sustainable development and poverty eradication.