



Submission concerning the work programme under the framework for non-market approaches referred to in Article 6, paragraph 8, of the Paris Agreement

CGIAR¹ is pleased to share its inputs to the fifth meeting of the Glasgow Committee on Non-market Approaches (A.6.8), pursuant to the call for submissions agreed by Parties at COP28, and referred to in paragraph 14 of Decision 14C/CMA5 concerning:

- (a) Themes for spin-off groups; and
- (b) Existing non-market approaches under the initial focus areas of the work programme activities

Future themes for spinoff groups

Article 6.8 concerning non-market-based approaches (NMA) is now moving to implementation. At COP 28, following the update on the web-based platform for NMAs, it was agreed that it would be completed by June 2024². Countries are now putting in place their National Focal Points (NFP)³, and there is enhanced emphasis on the scope of NMAs, including the call for submissions concerning existing non-market approaches⁴. Hence, any further spinoff groups should place emphasis on implementation-oriented discussions, intended to support enhanced and scaled up support for NMAs.

During the 'In Session Workshop held in conjunction with the 4th meeting of the Glasgow Committee on Non-market Approaches, significant emphasis was placed on forests, ecosystems, Article 5, and how approaches under Article 6.8 (including rights-based approaches) can contribute to the protection of forests and critical ecosystems. Paragraph 12 of the COP28 decision on NMAs, reiterates the importance of protection of forests and ecosystems, and notes the importance of ensuring the integrity of all ecosystems, including oceans, and the protection of biodiversity, recognized by some cultures as Mother Earth, and noting the importance for some of the concept of "climate justice", when taking action to address climate change⁵.

Reducing deforestation and protecting forests and ecosystems cannot be achieved without addressing international trade in commodities and both supply and demand side drivers of deforestation. This is widely recognised. A small number of agricultural (and mining) products are responsible for driving deforestation and forest and ecosystems degradation globally and causing significant emissions. The global food system alone is responsible for a third of global GHG emissions and its sustainable transformation requires a shift in consumption patterns to more sustainably produced food⁶.

¹ CGIAR, including its constituent institutions such as **the International Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT)**, delivers science and innovation to advance the transformation of food, land, and water systems in a climate crisis.

² See paragraph 6 of COP 28 Decision text here: https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/CMA_14c_Article_6.8_0.pdf

³ See paragraph 5 of COP28 Decision text here: https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/CMA_14c_Article_6.8_0.pdf

⁴ See paragraph 14(b) of COP28 Decision text here: https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/CMA_14c_Article_6.8_0.pdf

⁵ See here: https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/CMA_14c_Article_6.8_0.pdf

⁶ <https://www.nature.com/articles/s43016-021-00225-9>. The EAT-Lancet Commission (2019) Summary Report of the EAT-Lancet Commission on Healthy Diets from Sustainable Food Systems, <https://eatforum.org/eat-lancet-commission/>

Hence it would be our submission that a spin off group should take place on the subject of: **NMAs to accelerate action at scale for climate-resilient low emissions food systems and sustainable agricultural consumption and production.**

The spin off groups should also be aligned with the outcome of the First Global Stocktake (GST1). The GST1 outcome from COP28 recognises the fundamental priority of safeguarding food security and ending hunger, and the particular vulnerabilities of food production systems to the adverse impacts of climate change⁷. In the Adaptation section of the decision, Parties encourage the implementation of integrated, multi-sectoral solutions, such as land use management, sustainable agriculture, and resilient food systems, and recognise that adaptation can contribute to mitigating impacts and losses⁸. It draws on the agreed text concerning the Global Goal on Adaptation and 2030 targets⁹, and urges Parties to increase ambition and enhance adaptation action and support. Parties agree to accelerate action at scale and at all levels, towards attaining climate-resilient food and agricultural production, supply, food distribution systems. To meet Paris Agreement goals and support economic development in all countries, parties agree to increase sustainable and regenerative production and ensure equitable access to adequate food and nutrition for all¹⁰.

The scope of non-market-based approaches should also be considered in this context. Areas of contention related to the scope of NMAs as raised in the negotiations, include results-based payments and other forms of commodification of nature, such as carbon taxes, all forms of emissions trading, or any transfer of mitigation outcomes. The subject of climate-resilient low emissions food systems and sustainable agricultural consumption and production is fundamentally related to global markets, supply chains and trade. Hence Parties would need to consider whether the scope of NMAs could support initiatives related to trade, sustainability and commodities within the context of Article 6.8.

As a further consideration, spin off groups should also place emphasis on access to the web-based platform. The platform currently requires that two (or more) countries would need to approve projects before they can be uploaded to the platform, which severely limits its potential. This issue was raised by representatives of the Climate, Land, Ambition and Rights Alliance (CLARA) and a major philanthropic representative of the Climate and Land Use Alliance (CLUA) during the in-session workshop. The CLUA representative cautioned that this lack of access would create major disincentives for philanthropy to engage and the CLARA representative reminded countries of the Article 6.8(b) provision of the Paris Agreement, which requires enhancement of participation. Hence, the web-based platform must ensure equitable access for all stakeholders.

Examples of existing non-market approaches under the initial focus areas of the work programme activities

Incentives to promote the production of commodities without deforestation and that enhance biodiversity make for non-market approaches. These incentives are available in developing

⁷ See the Preamble of Decision 4/CMA5, Outcome of the First Global Stocktake. See here: https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/cma5_auv_4_gst.pdf

⁸ See Paragraph 55 of Decision 4/CMA5, Outcome of the First Global Stocktake. See here: https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/cma5_auv_4_gst.pdf

⁹ See paragraph 9(b) of Decision 8a/CMA5 concerning the Glasgow–Sharm el-Sheikh work programme on the global goal on adaptation referred to in decision 7/CMA.3. See here: https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/cma5_auv_8a_gga.pdf

¹⁰ See Paragraph 63(b) of Decision 4/CMA5, Outcome of the First Global Stocktake. See here: https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/cma5_auv_4_gst.pdf

countries.¹¹ In Colombia, for instance, the government has several instruments that support sustainable commodity production.¹² One notable instrument it has established is *Obras por Impuestos*, through which companies that pay taxes in Colombia and whose gross annual income reaches or exceeds 33,610 UVT (Unidad de valor tributario) – roughly US\$ 406,000 in 2024 – can elect to use up to half of the taxes imposed on that income as investment in projects benefiting territories that the government has identified to be beset by conflict, poverty, illegal economy, and institutional weaknesses.

Such investment could potentially be redirected to incentivize sustainable production of commodities for domestic consumption. *Obras por Impuestos* can support payment for ecosystem services schemes and activities by enterprises that the government has certified to be green businesses, i.e., enterprises that provide goods and services that are beneficial for the environment. A project with the cocoa producers' association in Caqueta, ASPROABELEN, that was recently registered with the government's *Obras por Impuestos* project bank¹³ includes technical assistance toward implementing sustainable cocoa agroforestry, restoring degraded forest areas and improving farm practices that can lead to increased incomes. It was structured as part of the work under a development cooperation project that Germany funded and under CGIAR global and Latin America and Caribbean initiatives fostering climate action. The project builds on a conservation agreement between ASPROABELEN, the Alto Fragua Indi Wasi National Natural Park; and non-profits WWF Colombia, Corporación para el Desarrollo Sustentable del Piedemonte Andino-Amazónico, and Proyecto de Conservación de Aguas y Tierras.¹⁴

As such, the aforementioned project overall provides a holistic approach that promotes climate action while delivering Sustainable Development Goal outcomes as envisioned by Art. 6.8. These include improved livelihoods, biodiversity conservation and peacebuilding.

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¹¹ See <https://edepot.wur.nl/646851>

¹² See <https://cgspace.cgiar.org/server/api/core/bitstreams/4d1ff819-0001-4233-8012-eb66da84b499/content>

¹³ See <https://alliancebioiversityciat.org/stories/open-investment-novel-nature-peace-project-colombia>

¹⁴ See <https://cgspace.cgiar.org/server/api/core/bitstreams/c925f6cf-56b9-4a95-bc90-2dd7111b74a9/content>