



United Nations

FCCC/SBSTA/2022/3



Framework Convention on
Climate Change

Distr.: General
13 May 2022

English only

Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice

Fifty-sixth session

Bonn, 6–16 June 2022

Item 14 of the provisional agenda

**Work programme under the framework for non-market
approaches referred to in Article 6, paragraph 8, of the
Paris Agreement and in decision 4/CMA.3**

Views and information referred to in paragraph 6 of decision 4/CMA.3

Synthesis report by the secretariat

Summary

This report synthesizes views and information referred to in paragraph 6 of decision 4/CMA.3 contained in submissions from Parties and observers received between 8 November 2021 and 3 May 2022. It has been prepared for consideration by the Glasgow Committee on Non-market Approaches at its 1st meeting, to be held in June 2022, and to serve as input to the relevant workshop to be held in conjunction with the fifty-sixth session of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice.



Abbreviations and acronyms

CDM	clean development mechanism
CMA	Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement
LoCAL	Local Climate Adaptive Living facility
NAMA	nationally appropriate mitigation action
NDC	nationally determined contribution
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 1/CP.16, para. 70)
SBSTA	Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice
TT:CLEAR	technology information clearing house

I. Introduction

A. Mandate

1. CMA 3 requested the secretariat to prepare a synthesis report on views and information submitted by Parties and observers on:¹

(a) Existing relevant non-market approaches that may be facilitated under the framework for non-market approaches referred to in Article 6, paragraph 8, of the Paris Agreement in the initial focus areas referred to in paragraph 3 of decision 4/CMA.3 that are in accordance with the provisions in chapter II of the annex to decision 4/CMA.3;

(b) 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 that are in accordance with the provisions in chapter II of the annex to decision 4/CMA.3;

(c) The UNFCCC web-based platform referred to in paragraph 8(b)(i) of the annex to decision 4/CMA.3, 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 and the Paris Agreement);

(d) The schedule for implementing the activities of the work programme under the framework.²

2. This synthesis report has been prepared for consideration by the Glasgow Committee on Non-market Approaches at its 1st meeting, to be held in June 2022, and to serve as input to the in-session workshop on the matters referred to in paragraph 1 above to be held in conjunction with SBSTA 56.³

B. Scope and approach

3. This report synthesizes views and information on each of the matters referred to in paragraph 1 above as contained in submissions from 15 Parties or groups of Parties and eight observers received between 8 November 2021 and 3 May 2022.

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

4. The SBSTA may wish to use the information contained in this report as input to the in-session workshop referred to in paragraph 2 above.

D. Possible action by the Glasgow Committee on Non-market Approaches

5. The Glasgow Committee may wish to consider the information contained in this report in implementing the activities of the work programme under the framework for non-market approaches and in developing, at its 1st meeting, a schedule for doing so for consideration and adoption at CMA 4 (November 2022).⁴

¹ Decision 4/CMA.3, paras. 6–7.

² Decision 4/CMA.3, annex. The activities are outlined in para. 8.

³ Decision 4/CMA.3, paras. 7–8(a).

⁴ As per decision 4/CMA.3, para. 4.

II. Synthesis of submitted views and information

A. Existing non-market approaches

6. CMA 3 decided that the initial focus areas of the activities of the work programme under the framework for non-market approaches include, but are not limited to, adaptation, resilience and sustainability; mitigation measures to address climate change and contribute to sustainable development; and development of clean energy sources.⁵

7. All submissions provided information on one or more existing non-market approaches that may be facilitated under the framework in those initial focus areas that are in accordance with the provisions in chapter II of the annex to decision 4/CMA.3. Table 1 lists the 72 such non-market approaches reported in the submissions, ranging from specific mechanisms, such as LoCAL, to broader approaches, including policies and measures.

Table 1

Reported existing non-market approaches that may be facilitated in the initial focus areas of the activities of the work programme under the framework for non-market approaches

<i>Initial focus area</i>	<i>Existing non-market approaches</i>
Adaptation, resilience and sustainability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adaptation benefit mechanism • Amazon Fund • Climate Adaptation Notes • Convention on Biological Diversity • Forest Investment Programme • Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade Action Plan • Global Climate Change Alliance • Research and development of technologies that will enable increase in adaptation ambition • Tropical Forest Alliance • Voluntary contributions to adaptation by individuals
Mitigation measures to address climate change and contribute to sustainable development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate and Clean Air Coalition • Forest Carbon Partnership Facility • Green Climate Fund pilot programme for REDD+ results-based payments • ICLEI – Local Governments for Sustainability • REDD+ social and environmental standards • Research and development of technologies that will enable increase in mitigation ambition
Development of clean energy sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Berlin Energy Transition Dialogue • Clean Energy Ministerial • International Energy Agency Clean Energy • International Partnership for Energy Efficiency • International Solar Alliance • Sustainable Energy for All initiative
Cross-cutting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cleaner Energy Future Initiative for the Association of Southeast Asian Nations • Cooperative programmes that address agriculture, land, food security, biodiversity and climate change, as well as issues under related Sustainable Development Goals • Frameworks referred to in Article 5 of the Paris Agreement • LoCAL • Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform • Lowering Emissions by Accelerating Forest Finance Coalition • Measures to prevent and minimize forest and land degradation, including promoting remote sensing tools • NDC Partnership

⁵ Decision 4/CMA.3, para. 3.

Unspecified

- Accelerating and enhancing outcomes
- Actions that can be described as policies, strategies, regulations, or bilateral or voluntary agreements that result in increase in mitigation and adaptation ambition
- Bilateral and multilateral cooperation
- Blue carbon approaches
- Capacity-building: education and awareness-raising
- Capacity-building in relation to renewable energy for increasing electricity generation; climate risk insurance; and climate risk and vulnerability assessment, including mainstreaming such assessment in policies, strategies, programmes, projects and plans at the national and subnational level; and developing indicators and tracking metrics for monitoring and reporting on adaptation action
- Carbon pricing
- Circular economy, particularly in the waste sector
- Clean electrical and infrastructure grid enhancement (energy transition)
- Climate and biodiversity-smart and regenerative agriculture
- Climate bonds, loans and grants for mitigation actions
- Developing renewable energy for electricity generation
- Discussions and exchange of lessons and experience in relation to action towards decarbonization (sectoral or cross-cutting)
- Enhancing productivity and food security and piloting locally led climate action
- Using fiscal flows
- Financial policies and measures: import tax on fossil fuel products
- Financial policies and measures: levy on domestic and international aviation through an initiative to offset emissions developed by the Carbon Offsetting and Reduction Scheme for International Aviation
- Fiscal and economic incentives for applying non-market approaches, including incentives for investment in renewable energy and low-carbon motorized transport; and privatization of water supply services and application of tradable permits for water supply services and subsidies for purchasing environmentally sustainable technologies
- Green construction, in the context of both policy and technology
- Holistic rangeland management and restoration
- Identifying high-impact cooperation models
- Improving resilience in the water sector by enhancing water harvesting
- International trade policy
- Investment in technology development and transfer for energy efficiency, water harvesting and efficiency, climate-smart agriculture, sustainable waste management, sustainable charcoal production, and eco-innovation and sustainable trade for micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises
- Lifestyle for Environment
- Matching facility under the Paris Agreement to facilitate and enhance country cooperation to help address the ambition gap, including, but not limited to, achieving the 1.5 gigatonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent potential emission reductions currently reflected in the conditional components of NDCs
- National adaptation plans
- National programmes and frameworks that foster mitigation and adaptation benefits
- Nature-based climate action
- Piloting payment for ecosystem services schemes applicable to the forestry and water sectors to promote forest conservation, sustainable forest management landscape restoration and other nature-based solutions for increasing forest and tree cover; reduce deforestation, forest and land degradation, and biodiversity loss; improve water regulation; and enhance local communities' resilience to climate change impacts
- Policies and measures for increasing tree cover
- Regulatory framework to enable relevant sectoral transformation, including incentives
- Replicating and implementing successful arrangements
- Research and development of technologies that will enable increase in mitigation and adaptation ambition

<i>Initial focus area</i>	<i>Existing non-market approaches</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Results-based finance for mitigation and adaptation, including for biodiversity conservation, water security and other environmental results • Setting out pathways to decarbonization that ensure resilience in the long term • Sharing experience of assessing the co-benefits of implementing climate-resilient strategies • Sharing information and best practices drawn from experience of cooperation • Social inclusivity and human rights protection • Sustainable forest management and landscape restoration • Tax incentives for importing waste recycling technologies • Using instruments that promote development of, among others, renewable energy and energy-efficient technologies to support Parties in meeting their climate change commitments

1. Adaptation, resilience and sustainability

8. Four submissions from Parties or groups of Parties and one from an observer provided views and information on a total of 10 existing non-market approaches that may be facilitated under the framework in this focus area. The most frequently identified was the adaptation benefit mechanism, which was also mentioned by one Party as a potential additional focus area (see para. 15 below).

2. Mitigation measures to address climate change and contribute to sustainable development

9. Two submissions from groups of Parties and two from observers provided views and information on a total of six existing non-market approaches that may be facilitated under the framework in this focus area, with the most frequently cited being the Green Climate Fund pilot programme for REDD+ results-based payments and the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility.

3. Development of clean energy sources

10. One submission from a group of Parties provided views and information on six existing non-market approaches that may be facilitated under the framework in this focus area.

4. Cross-cutting focus areas

11. Six submissions from Parties or groups of Parties and two from observers provided views and information on a total of eight existing non-market approaches that may be facilitated under the framework in two or more of the initial focus areas. The most frequently cited, LoCAL, was identified for facilitation in all three initial focus areas.

12. Seven existing non-market approaches mentioned in the submissions were identified for facilitation in two of the initial focus areas. The most commonly reported combination of areas was adaptation, resilience and sustainability, and mitigation measures to address climate change and contribute to sustainable development: two submissions from groups of Parties and one from an observer provided views and information on a total of six existing non-market approaches that may be facilitated in both of those areas. Only one existing non-market approach was identified for facilitation in the areas of both mitigation measures to address climate change and contribute to sustainable development, and development of clean energy sources, and it was also identified as a potential additional focus area by one Party. No information was provided on existing non-market approaches that may be facilitated in the areas of both adaptation, resilience and sustainability, and development of clean energy sources.

5. Unspecified focus area(s)

13. Nine submissions from Parties or group of Parties and five from observers did not specify the initial focus area(s) in which the reported existing non-market approaches may

be facilitated under the framework. For example, national adaptation plans may be facilitated in the area of adaptation, resilience and sustainability, but, since this was not specified in the submissions, for the purpose of this report the focus area for that non-market approach is considered unspecified. The submissions provided views and information on a total of 42 existing non-market approaches without specifying respective focus area(s). The approaches most frequently mentioned without specifying respective focus area(s) were nature-based solutions and climate action.

14. One submission from a group of Parties addressed and provided general reflections on existing non-market approaches in the initial focus areas and potential additional focus areas together, stating that these focus areas are part of a single continuous effort in the design of the work programme under the framework.

15. Some of the existing non-market approaches that were reported without specifying respective focus area(s) were included as examples of both potential additional focus areas and non-market approaches that may be facilitated in those areas, including blue carbon approaches, social inclusivity and human rights protection, financial policies and measures, and an adaptation benefit mechanism. Examples of potential additional focus areas and related non-market approaches are discussed in chapter II.B below.

6. Reference to chapter II of the annex to decision 4/CMA.3

16. Only some submissions discussed how the identified existing non-market approaches are in accordance with the provisions in chapter II of the annex to decision 4/CMA.3. Only one submission, from a group of Parties, directly referenced and discussed each provision. Further, the four submissions from Parties or groups of Parties and two from observers that broadly referred to the chapter did not discuss how the examples of existing non-market approaches provided are in accordance with its provisions.

17. Many submissions discussed aspects of the provisions although the chapter was not specifically referenced. The most frequently discussed provisions were those related to NDCs, namely that an aim of non-market approaches facilitated under the framework should be to assist Parties in implementing NDCs in an integrated, holistic and balanced manner, and that such approaches should facilitate implementation of NDCs of host Parties and contribute to achieving the long-term temperature goal of the Paris Agreement.⁶ For example, submissions included discussion on how the activities of the work programme under the framework should contribute to Parties increasing the ambition of NDCs over time, and how the non-market approaches that assist Parties in fully implementing and achieving NDCs while fostering sustainable development and poverty eradication should be prioritized.

B. Potential additional focus areas

18. CMA 3 provided social inclusivity, financial policies and measures, circular economy, blue carbon, just transition of the workforce and an adaptation benefit mechanism as examples of potential additional focus areas of non-market approaches that may be facilitated under the framework for such approaches.⁷

19. Six submissions from Parties and two submissions from observers proposed non-market approaches that may be facilitated under the framework in those potential additional focus areas. Table 2 lists those non-market approaches by potential additional focus area. One group of Parties did not support consideration of additional focus areas on account of considering the initial focus areas to be sufficiently broad. One Party called for some of the proposed additional focus areas (blue carbon, social inclusivity and human rights protection, and financial policies and measures) to be included among the initial focus areas. One submission from a group of Parties and two from observers referred to the potential additional focus areas but did not clearly state whether the examples of non-market approaches therein should be considered relevant to the initial or additional focus areas.

⁶ Decision 4/CMA.3, annex, paras. 2(b) and 3(d), respectively.

⁷ Decision 4/CMA.3, para. 6(b).

20. Most submissions did not clearly distinguish between potential and existing non-market approaches that may be facilitated under the framework in potential additional focus areas.

Table 2

Reported non-market approaches that may be facilitated in potential additional focus areas of the activities of the work programme under the framework for non-market approaches

<i>Potential additional focus area</i>	<i>Non-market approaches</i>
Social inclusivity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poverty eradication and action towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals • Social inclusion and diversity in the context of adaptation • Social inclusion and poverty eradication in pursuing climate goals • Social inclusion and poverty eradication in the context of just transition • Supporting requirements appropriate to national circumstances in relation to sustainable development, equity and poverty eradication
Financial policies and measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A form of levy on domestic and international aviation • Designing projects to attract diverse forms of investment, including environmental, social and governance investment • Financial and technical cooperation, rules and regulations, fiscal measures and collective action • Friends of Fossil Fuel Subsidy Reform initiative • Using economic and fiscal instruments and implementing regulations (e.g. feed-in tariffs, carbon pricing, energy efficiency)
Circular economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maximizing resource efficiency • Mitigating greenhouse gas emissions from extractive industries, manufacturing, construction, transportation, waste management and other sectors
Blue carbon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Blue economy approaches • Sustainable policy, management and planning related to coastal ecosystems
Just transition of the workforce	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approaches to and best practices for just transition • International support for just transition, including through public grant finance • Protecting jobs • Reskilling and redeploying the workforce
Adaptation benefit mechanism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Robust adaptation benefit mechanism
Other potential focus area and unspecified examples	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adaptation action • Addressing access to information • Addressing access to new technologies • Affordable low-emission alternatives • Building on experience and plans in implementing the Cleaner Energy Future Initiative • Co-benefits of mitigation and adaptation • Developing safeguards to ensure no harm, respect of human rights and alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals and benefit-sharing • Domestic mitigation measures in developing countries • Enhancing research, technology and innovation in relation to the initial focus areas • Ensuring direct access of indigenous peoples to support for non-market approaches • Increasing capability • Information, education and awareness-raising programmes • LoCAL • Quantification methods to contribute to emission reductions • Recognizing, protecting and fulfilling the rights of indigenous peoples

<i>Potential additional focus area</i>	<i>Non-market approaches</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reducing or removing barriers to accessing new low-emission technologies, particularly for Parties with small economies • Regional and international cooperation in specific sectors or areas (i.e. adaptation, renewable energy, reducing specific greenhouse gases, technology transfer, corporate cooperation and other initiatives) • Research and development (innovation and technology transfer (e.g. implementation of technology action plans on the basis of developing countries' technology needs assessments)) • Supporting NAMAs • Technology transfer and capacity-building • Voluntary agreements without internationally transferred mitigation outcomes (bilateral, regional and multilateral)

1. Social inclusivity

21. Two submissions from Parties and one from an observer provided views and information on social inclusivity as a potential additional focus area. Relevant non-market approaches include social inclusion and diversity in the context of adaptation; social inclusion and poverty eradication in the context of just transition; supporting requirements appropriate to national circumstances in relation to sustainable development, equity and poverty eradication; and poverty eradication and action towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals.

2. Financial policies and measures

22. Four submissions from Parties and one from an observer provided views and information on financial policies and measures as a potential additional focus area. Relevant non-market approaches include levies and taxes on activities that cause emissions (e.g. air travel, fossil fuel extraction); approaches to funding (e.g. attracting environmental, social and governance investment, feed-in tariffs); financial cooperation; and fiscal measures, including fossil fuel subsidy reform and carbon pricing.

3. Circular economy

23. One Party noted circular economy as a potential additional focus area, including maximizing resource efficiency as a non-market approach.

4. Blue carbon

24. One Party noted blue carbon as a potential additional focus area, with sustainable policy, management and planning related to coastal ecosystems, and promoting the blue economy identified as relevant non-market approaches.

5. Just transition of the workforce

25. Three Parties noted just transition of the workforce as a potential additional focus area. They highlighted as relevant non-market approaches protecting jobs; reskilling and redeploying the workforce; international support for just transition, including through public grant finance; and approaches to and best practices for just transition.

6. Adaptation benefit mechanism

26. One Party mentioned the adaptation benefit mechanism as a potential additional focus area, proposing a robust adaptation benefit mechanism as a non-market approach.

7. Other potential additional focus areas

27. Six submissions from Parties and two from observers provided information and views on non-market approaches that may be facilitated in potential additional focus areas other than those already provided as examples. In terms of trends, technology was mentioned in three submissions from Parties, with non-market approaches including technology transfer,

research and development, innovation, implementation of technology action plans on the basis of developing countries' technology needs assessments, addressing access to technology, reducing or removing barriers to accessing new low-emission technologies, particularly for Parties with small economies, and enhancing research, technology and innovation in areas related to the initial focus areas.

8. Existing non-market approaches that may be facilitated under the framework in potential additional focus areas

28. The submissions generally did not indicate whether the non-market approaches that may be facilitated under the framework in potential additional focus areas are existing or not. Only two submissions from Parties and one from an observer appeared to indicate that the reported approaches were existing, such as the Friends of Fossil Fuel Subsidy Reform initiative, supporting NAMAs, domestic mitigation measures in developing countries and LoCAL.

9. Reference to chapter II of the annex to decision 4/CMA.3

29. One submission from an observer discussed how the non-market approach relevant to the potential additional focus areas identified therein is in accordance with each of the provisions in chapter II of the annex to decision 4/CMA.3, referencing each paragraph of the chapter. One submission from a Party broadly mentioned the provisions without directly referencing chapter II. Other submissions did not discuss either extensively or at all how non-market approaches in the potential additional focus areas are in accordance with chapter II.

30. The provisions most commonly discussed in the submissions in relation to non-market approaches in potential additional focus areas were how the non-market approaches are aimed at enhancing the participation of the public and private sector and civil society organizations in implementing NDCs; how they assist participating Parties in implementing NDCs in an integrated, holistic and balanced manner, including through mitigation, adaptation, finance, technology development and transfer, and capacity-building, as appropriate; and how they facilitate implementation of NDCs of host Parties and contribute to achieving the long-term temperature goal of the Paris Agreement.⁸

31. Finally, one group of Parties suggested that elements such as just transition of the workforce, social inclusivity, water security and disaster risk reduction should be considered among the principles to be promoted.

C. UNFCCC web-based platform

32. The key functions of the UNFCCC web-based platform are recording and exchanging information on non-market approaches, including information identified through the work programme under the framework for such approaches, and supporting identification of opportunities for participating Parties to identify, develop and implement non-market approaches.⁹ Table 3 lists specific functions relevant to those key functions that were mentioned in the submissions.

Table 3

Reported specific functions relevant to the key functions of the UNFCCC web-based platform

<i>Key function</i>	<i>Specific functions</i>
Recording information on non-market approaches	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Registering non-market approaches, including through links with other web-based platforms • Recording lessons learned and best practices in developing and implementing non-market approaches • Recording information on non-market approaches necessary for reporting, including for annual reporting,

⁸ Decision 4/CMA.3, annex, paras. 2(a)(ii), 2(b)(i) and 3(d), respectively.

⁹ Decision 4/CMA.3, annex, para. 8(b)(i).

<i>Key function</i>	<i>Specific functions</i>
	the enhanced transparency framework and the global stocktake
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recording mitigation and adaptation impacts of non-market approaches • Recording information on NDCs supported by non-market approaches
Exchanging information on non-market approaches	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exchanging information on identifying, developing and implementing non-market approaches • Linking with the centralized accounting and reporting platform • Mapping registered non-market approaches • Searching recorded information on non-market approaches • Handling inquiries on the recorded information
Supporting identification of opportunities for participating Parties to identify, develop and implement non-market approaches	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitating networking between stakeholders • Matching needs for support for identifying, developing and implementing non-market approaches with opportunities • Mapping opportunities • Providing learning materials for identifying, developing and implementing non-market approaches • Registering opportunities • Inviting support for developing and implementing non-market approaches
Other/cross-cutting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Being accessible to stakeholders • Providing information on conditional elements of NDCs and/or long-term low-emission development strategies • Registering sectoral, regional or global profiles of the needs for preparing corresponding initiatives

1. Recording information on non-market approaches

33. Ten submissions from Parties or groups of Parties and four from observers identified specific functions relevant to recording information on non-market approaches. Registering non-market approaches was the most frequently identified specific function, examples of which include being a publicly accessible online registry of initiatives, programmes and projects of countries seeking financial support, capacity-building and technology transfer; a registry of non-market approaches for achieving conditional elements of NDCs that require financial support, capacity-building and/or technology transfer; and a registry of information on specific activities under the adaptation benefit mechanism.

34. Seven submissions from Parties or groups of Parties mentioned the importance of providing links to related web-based platforms on the UNFCCC platform in registering non-market approaches, rather than establishing a large stand-alone platform, in order to avoid duplication of efforts, including under the framework for non-market approaches, with work of the subsidiary and UNFCCC constituted bodies.¹⁰ Two Parties expressed the view that this approach will enable opportunities for coordination across instruments and relevant institutional arrangements. Proposed existing relevant web-based platforms include:

- (a) The public registry for adaptation communications;
- (b) Websites related to response measures;
- (c) The global climate action portal (NAZCA);¹¹
- (d) The NAMA registry;¹²

¹⁰ As per decision 4/CMA.3, annex, para. 1(a)(ii).

¹¹ <https://climateaction.unfccc.int/>.

¹² <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/publicnama/SitePages/Home.aspx>.

- (e) The climate finance data portal;¹³
- (f) The TT:CLEAR project pipeline;¹⁴
- (g) The CDM Bazaar;¹⁵
- (h) The capacity-building portal;¹⁶
- (i) The NDC Partnership initiative;
- (j) The Cleaner Energy Future Initiative digital platform.¹⁷

35. Four submissions from Parties or groups of Parties and one from an observer identified recording lessons learned and best practices in developing and implementing non-market approaches as a specific function, such as by showcasing best practices with evidence of replicability, and highlighting best practices and lessons learned for maximizing the utility of the platform.

36. Three submissions from Parties or groups of Parties and one from an observer mentioned that the UNFCCC web-based platform should have the functionality to record information necessary for reporting, including for annual reporting to the CMA under the framework for non-market approaches, for reporting under the enhanced transparency framework and for the global stocktake under the Paris Agreement. Examples of functions include collecting information required for reporting to the CMA under the framework for non-market approaches, including the results of the implementation of work programme activities and recommendations;¹⁸ collecting information that can be used for reporting under the enhanced transparency framework and for the global stocktake; and gathering information for reporting on financial and other support provided under the enhanced transparency framework.

37. One submission from a Party and one from an observer identified recording mitigation and adaptation impacts of non-market approaches as a specific function, such as recording generated certified adaptation benefits from activities under the adaptation benefit mechanism and use of the adaptation benefits; how non-market approaches contribute to NDC implementation; and emission reductions achieved through non-market approaches.

38. Another specific function identified in the submissions was recording information on NDCs supported by non-market approaches for enhancing transparency.

2. Exchanging information on non-market approaches

39. Seven submissions from Parties and groups of Parties and two from observers identified specific functions relevant to exchanging information on non-market approaches. Exchanging information on identifying, developing and implementing non-market approaches was the most frequently identified specific function, including registering tools for exchanging information that help in identifying, developing and implementing non-market approaches (e.g. free software, technological applications); facilitating discussion on operationalizing the adaptation benefit mechanism, including on guidelines produced by the interim executive committee of the mechanism; and providing a space to discuss activities, focus areas, and monitoring and reporting tools relevant to non-market approaches.

40. Four submissions from Parties or groups of Parties and one from an observer stated that it should be possible to search the information on non-market approaches recorded on the UNFCCC web-based platform, including functions for filtering and grouping registered non-market approaches by country, region and sector to enable identification of similar needs and efficient allocation of resources, and logical search functions for ease of navigation.

41. One submission from a group of Parties mentioned that the UNFCCC web-based platform should be linked with the centralized accounting and reporting platform referred to

¹³ <https://unfccc.int/climatefinance?home>.

¹⁴ <https://unfccc.int/tclear/projects>.

¹⁵ https://cdm.unfccc.int/public_inputs/bazaar/index.html.

¹⁶ <https://unfccc.int/topics/capacity-building/workstreams/capacity-building-portal>.

¹⁷ <https://www.cefia-dp.go.jp/>.

¹⁸ As per decision 4/CMA.4, annex, para. 9.

in decision 2/CMA.3 to ensure that international transfers of mitigation outcomes generated by non-market approaches do not occur.

3. Supporting identification of opportunities for participating Parties to identify, develop and implement non-market approaches

42. Nine submissions from Parties or groups of Parties and three from observers identified specific functions relevant to supporting identification of opportunities for participating Parties to identify, develop and implement non-market approaches. Registering opportunities was the most frequently identified, including registering cooperative initiatives of public or private sector organizations under and outside the UNFCCC that offer financial support, technology transfer and other means of implementation through the voluntary creation of profiles by those organizations; listing means of implementation offered; and registering pledges of support for mitigation.

43. Three submissions from Parties or groups of Parties and two from observers referred to the specific function of matching needs for support for identifying, developing and implementing non-market approaches with opportunities, including matching registered national, sectoral or regional needs with available registered resources; developing a platform for matching registered non-market approaches with support; and facilitating collaboration with Parties offering means of implementation through cooperative initiatives of public or private sector organizations.

44. However, one group of Parties stated that it did not support implementation of any function for matching needs with opportunities so as to avoid duplication of efforts, including with entities that provide support for non-market approaches such as the Adaptation Fund, the Climate Technology Centre and Network, the Green Climate Fund, the Global Environment Facility, the Least Developed Countries Fund, the Special Climate Change Fund and multilateral development banks.

45. One group of Parties proposed mapping opportunities as a specific function, namely mapping financial and technical cooperation by public and private sector organizations at the national, regional and global level.

46. Three submissions from Parties and one from an observer mentioned inviting support for developing and implementing non-market approaches as a specific function, including providing a platform for posting proposals requesting support for implementation of registered non-market approaches; for promoting specific activities under the adaptation benefit mechanism among potential investors, allowing for direct contact and investment, including crowdfunding; and for participants in non-market approaches to openly invite participation in or contributions to implementation of non-market approaches.

47. Other specific functions identified include facilitating networking among stakeholders, and providing learning materials for identifying, developing and implementing non-market approaches, such as an interactive knowledge portal with learning materials, video tutorials and online learning modules.

4. Other or cross-cutting specific functions

48. One submission from a group of Parties and one from an observer proposed providing information on conditional elements of NDCs and/or long-term low-emission development strategies that require support from other Parties as a function of the UNFCCC web-based platform.

49. One group of Parties stated that the UNFCCC web-based platform should register sectoral, regional and global profiles of needs on the platform with a view to preparing corresponding initiatives.

50. One group of Parties highlighted the need for consensus on the focus areas of non-market approaches, the non-market approaches facilitated under the framework for such approaches and the eligibility criteria for non-market approaches before identifying how to operationalize the platform, including its functions.

51. Two submissions from Parties and four from observers emphasized the importance of ensuring access to the platform by stakeholders, including international, private sector, philanthropic and civil society organizations, as well as indigenous peoples and local communities, such as by facilitating access to stakeholders with limited Internet connectivity and providing information in all official United Nations languages.

D. Schedule for implementing work programme activities

52. The schedule to be developed and recommended by the Glasgow Committee for implementing the activities of the work programme under the framework for non-market approaches may contain a timeline and expected outcomes for each activity, including specifications for the UNFCCC web-based platform, such as its functions, form, target users and information to be contained thereon, with a view to supporting effective implementation of the work programme.¹⁹

53. Nine Parties or groups of Parties and two observers submitted views and information on the schedule, mainly views on content and time period.

54. In relation to content:

(a) One group of Parties expressed the view that the schedule should be in two parts to cover the mandated activities,²⁰ which could be carried out in parallel or sequentially, of identifying measures for enhancing existing linkages, creating synergies and facilitating coordination and implementation of non-market approaches, with the goal of concluding that part in November 2022 at the latest; and implementing measures, including developing the UNFCCC web-based platform;

(b) Two Parties or groups of Parties suggested that the schedule cover work on the modalities of the UNFCCC web-based platform and include the time frame for its finalization with the aim of operationalizing the platform in 2023;

(c) Three Parties or groups of Parties expressed the view that the schedule should cover initial exchanges on non-market approaches, identifying those that have and have not worked and drawing lessons from that experience; and developing definitions and criteria to support a common understanding among Parties;

(d) Four Parties or groups of Parties proposed that the schedule include workshops, either in session or with defined timelines, with one submission from a group of Parties expressing the view that the workshops could be held every six months, and a further suggestion from a Party that the workshops could be held in conjunction with events and activities organized by other stakeholders;

(e) One group of Parties expressed the view that the schedule should include inviting Parties and observers to make submissions on possible non-market approaches that may be facilitated under the framework;

(f) One Party expressed the view that the schedule should be phased and actionable and cover supporting countries in taking stock of existing non-market approaches, to be posted on the UNFCCC web-based platform, and registering and piloting new non-market approaches, which is also relevant to the identified need to cover work on the modalities of the platform;

(g) Two Parties or groups of Parties proposed that the schedule include developing methodologies, assumptions and guidelines for tracking progress of implementation and monitoring and reporting on achievements related to adaptation and mitigation ambition that have been funded;

(h) One group of Parties expressed the view that the schedule should include developing standard templates for profiles to allow for comparisons and linkages between countries based on needs, and resource guides to facilitate access to information on implementation of non-market approaches for Parties, particularly those that lack sufficient

¹⁹ Decision 4/CMA.3, para. 4.

²⁰ Decision 4/CMA.3, annex, para. 8.

resources, institutional capacity and manpower. It was also expressed that non-market approaches specified in NDCs could be matched with new or existing public or private technical and financial cooperation;

(i) One group of Parties suggested that the schedule include promoting work in sectors such as energy, forests, transport and agriculture, followed by mapping exercises to gather, on the basis of the needs identified in NDCs, information on sectoral, regional and global initiatives and the possibility of developing new initiatives under the UNFCCC;

(j) One submission from an observer stated that non-market approaches that are already being implemented and facilitate implementation of the Paris Agreement should be prioritized in the schedule.

55. In relation to time period, one group of Parties expressed the view that the schedule should cover three years, while another proposed that the schedule cover two periods of two years each (2022–2023 and 2024–2025). In addition, three submissions from Parties or groups of Parties and one from an observer appeared to suggest that the schedule should have an annual focus, either renewed annually or as a series of annual plans as part of a longer period to be covered by the schedule.

56. There was a general indication that the schedule should start in 2022, with many submissions emphasizing the need to start the work programme activities promptly in order to achieve measurable progress in 2022, while noting however that the Glasgow Committee was requested to develop the schedule for consideration and adoption at CMA 4.