

Introduction to Article 6.8 on non-market approaches

Suriname workshop

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Cooperative approaches (Article 6.2)

Bilateral/multilateral cooperation between interested countries, involving **transfers of the mitigation outcomes** produced through such cooperation

The mechanism (Article 6.4)

To be operated centrally (UNFCCC secretariat), credits emission reductions by public and private sector actors, allows for **international transfer of those credits**

Framework for non-market approaches (Article 6.8)

Facilitates climate action through **international cooperation focused on sustainable development and poverty eradication** (and does **not** involve trading)

Article 6.8

Parties recognize the importance of integrated, holistic and balanced non-market approaches being available to Parties to **assist in the implementation of their nationally determined contributions**, in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication, in a coordinated and effective manner, including through, inter alia, mitigation, adaptation, **finance, technology transfer and capacity building**, as appropriate. These approaches shall aim to:

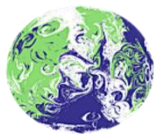
- (a) **Promote mitigation and adaptation ambition;**
- (b) **Enhance public and private sector participation in the implementation of nationally determined contributions;** and
- (c) **Enable opportunities for coordination across instruments and relevant institutional arrangements.**

Article 6.9

A **framework for non-market approaches** to sustainable development is hereby defined to **promote the non-market approaches** referred to in paragraph 8 of this Article.



2. Article 6.8 key decisions



UN CLIMATE
CHANGE
CONFERENCE
UK 2021
IN PARTNERSHIP WITH ITALY

Glasgow

- Established the GCNMA
- Adopted the work programme under the framework for non-market approaches



COP27
SHARM EL-SHEIKH
EGYPT 2022

Sharm el-Sheikh

- Adopted the schedule of the work programme
- Agreed the specification for the UNFCCC web-based platform
- Mandated in-session workshops at Glasgow Committee meetings



COP28
UAE

Dubai

- Established Article 6.8 National Focal Points to access the web-based platform



COP29
Baku
Azerbaijan

Baku

- Completed an expedited and simple assessment of Phase 1 of the work programme and provided guidance for Phase 2

Each non-market approach facilitated under the framework:

- ✓ Is identified by the participating Parties on a **voluntary basis**
- ✓ Involves **more than one participating Party**
- ✓ Does **not** involve the **transfer of any mitigation outcomes**
- ✓ Facilitates **the implementation of NDCs of host Parties** and contributes to achieving the long-term temperature goal of the Paris Agreement
- ✓ Is conducted in a manner that is consistent with the **eleventh preambular paragraph** of the Paris Agreement
- ✓ Minimizes and, where possible, avoids negative environmental, economic and social impacts





Adaptation, resilience and sustainability



Mitigation measures to address climate change and contribute to sustainable development

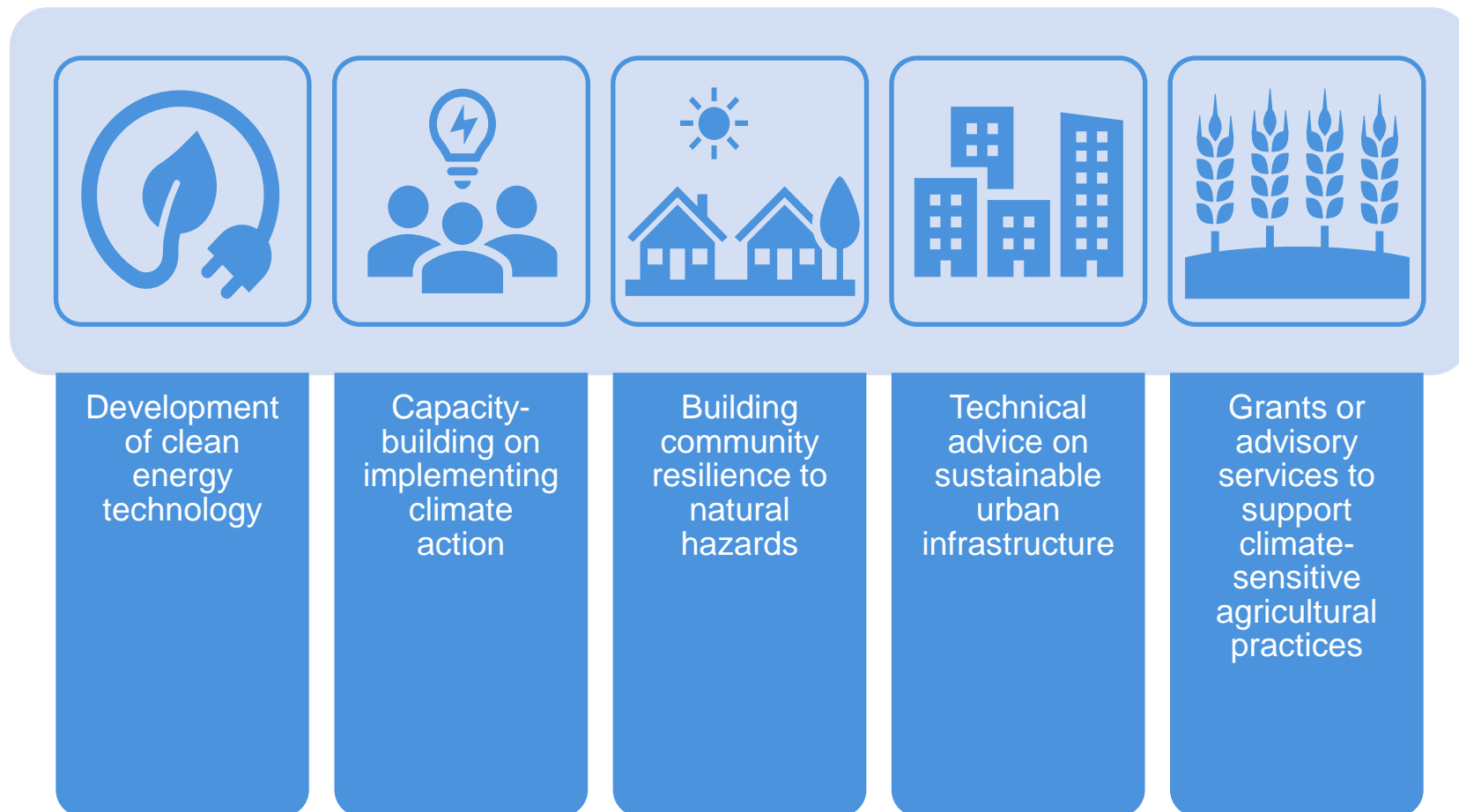


Development of clean energy sources



Additional focus areas to be identified and recommended based on experience and information from the NMA Platform

3.3 Defining a non-market approach



Adaptation Benefits Mechanism (ABM)

- Results-based **financial mechanism** developed by the African Development Bank in collaboration with the governments of Uganda, Kenya, Madagascar, Benin, Gambia, Guinea and Nigeria
 - For example, the ABM aims to support:*
 - *Water and nutrition security in Uganda; and*
 - *Flood and heatwave resilience in Kenya.*
- Mobilizes **finance for adaptation** → enables developed countries, consumers, private sector, etc. to contribute to the costs of adaptation by committing to purchase **Certified Adaptation Benefits**
- Helps fill **existing gaps in metrics on adaptation** by providing quantified and verified data on resilience, adaptation finance and co-benefits



Sustainable Business of Adaptation for Resilient Urban future (SUBARU) initiative

- Promotes **climate-resilient urban development** through **public-private partnerships** led by Japan and UN-Habitat
- Active in Cambodia, Nepal, Philippines, Viet Nam; aims to reach 42 countries
- Connects **local adaptation needs** with **Japanese private sector solutions** via expert meetings, pilot projects and workshops
- Focuses on **inclusive collaboration** to address urban adaptation challenges using tailored technologies

In Nepal, a Japanese SME partnered with Lalitpur City to pilot an innovative technology using recycled bricks and construction waste to create pavement for public spaces.

A workshop was also held to explain the technology to local government officials, university students and NGOs.





Identifying measures for **enhancing existing linkages, creating synergies and facilitating coordination and implementation** of NMAs



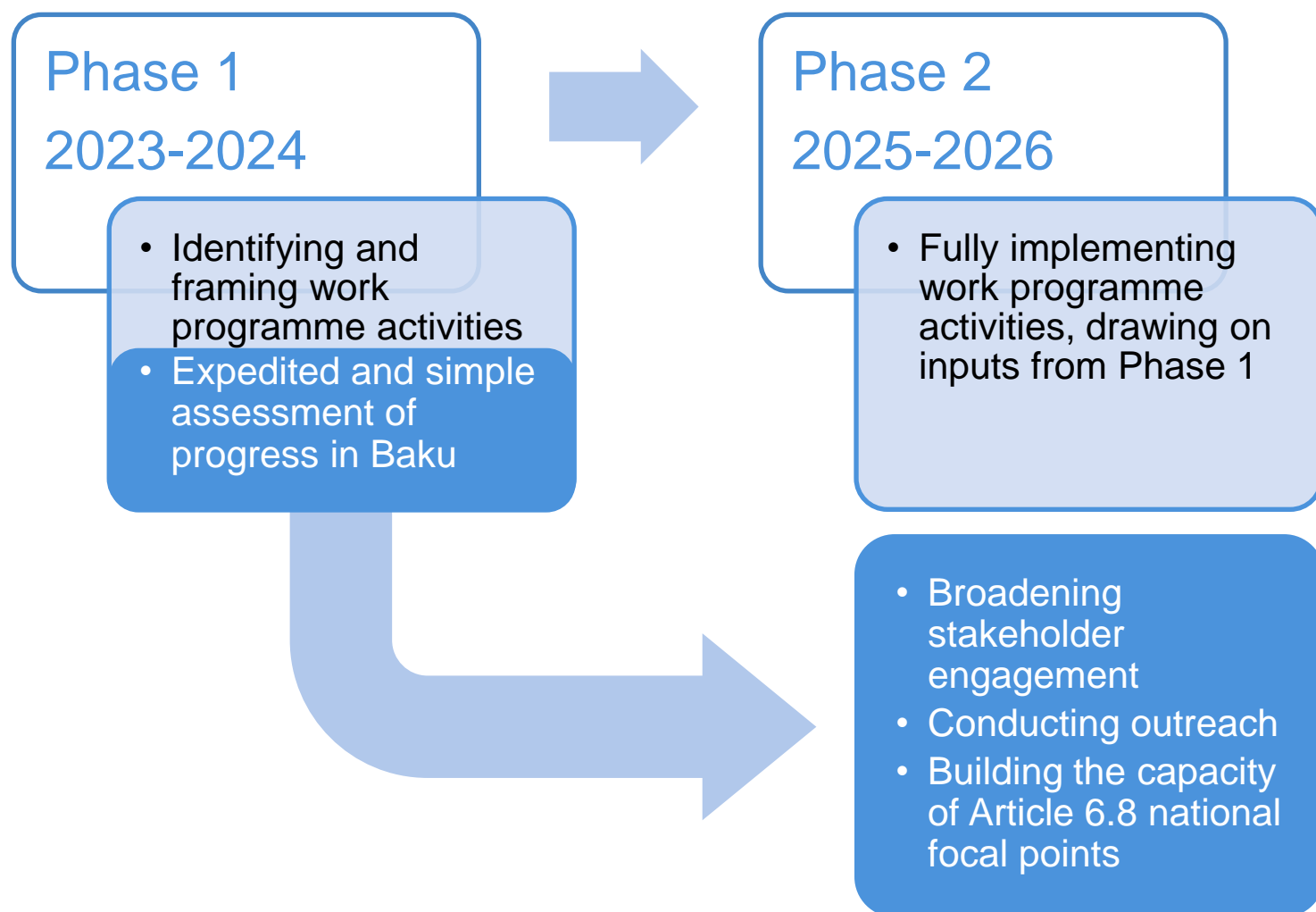
Developing and implementing tools, with the assistance of the secretariat, including the NMA Platform for recording and exchanging information on NMAs



Identifying and sharing information, best practices, lessons learned and case studies in relation to developing and implementing NMAs



Identifying **initiatives, programmes and projects for facilitating NMAs that support the implementation of NDCs** to allow for higher mitigation and adaptation ambitions in NDCs





Workshops



Stakeholder engagement



Submissions



Technical papers and synthesis
reports



NMA Platform

