

How existing tools can strengthen the implementation of non-market approaches

9° MEETING OF GLASGOW COMMITTEE ON NON-MARKET APPROACHES



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We notice several existing initiatives that operate in a manner similar to the Article 6.8 Platform.

- ➔ These mechanisms function as registries of mitigation and adaptation initiatives seeking financial, technical, or capacity-building support.
- ➔ Such platforms exist at both national and regional levels.

Mapping Existing Platforms

How can we connect existing implementation pathways?

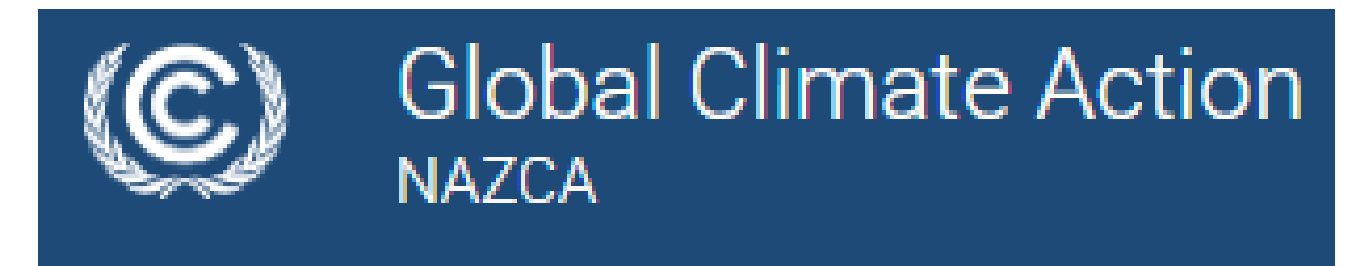
- To better understand how existing platforms operate and explore potential connections with Article 6.8, we engaged with representatives involved in the operation of national and international climate platforms.

With a focus on Latin America, we sought to understand:

- how these platforms identify and structure projects;
- how they connect initiatives with support providers;
- how matchmaking functions are organized;
- and what opportunities may exist for cooperation and interoperability with the NMA Platform.

Some examples

Sharm el-Sheikh online portal.



**Sistema Nacional
de Inversiones**



Regional and International Platforms/Initiatives

Examples of Existing Pathways and Potential Areas for Collaboration

➔ Sharm el-Sheikh Online Portal

Interoperability with the NMA Platform is already being considered under the 2026 UNFCCC Technical Paper

➔ LEDS LAC

Through Communities of Practice, knowledge management programmes, webinars, regional workshops, technical assistance, and sectoral networks, LEDS LAC has been supporting countries and project developers across Latin America:

- Communities of Practice
- Knowledge Management Programmes
- Regional workshops
- Technical assistance
- Sectoral networks



National Platforms

When looking at national platforms, we found that although they differ in structure and governance, many follow a similar operational logic:

1. projects are submitted to the platform



2. Government institutions assess whether those projects meet predefined eligibility criteria



4. governments prioritize projects and determine which initiatives may receive support or be connected to financing opportunities during a given period.



3. projects are evaluated against national priorities

As a result, many national platforms are being developed around a common set of objectives:

- organizing climate projects, identifying priority initiatives, preparing projects for implementation and investment, connecting them with potential investors and support providers, and ultimately accelerating access to climate finance.

Where Do National Platforms and the NMA Platform Converge?



Although these platforms have different mandates, they perform many similar functions

Function	National Platforms	NMA Platform
Visibility of Climate Initiatives	✓	✓
Matchmaking of Financiers and Project Developers	✓	x
Mobilization of technology	x	x
Mobilization of capacity-building support	x	✓

Many countries already have national mechanisms in place to identify, catalogue, and prioritize climate-related initiatives and projects, including both mitigation and adaptation activities at scale.

These systems often include screening processes to assess project eligibility for green and climate finance, helping determine which initiatives meet the requirements of specific funding sources.

In many cases, they also facilitate the allocation and matching of financial resources mobilized by the country itself, even when those resources are ultimately managed through national or regional development banks.

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To conclude, our analysis suggests some opportunities:

- **Regional platforms provide a useful window into the actual needs of climate projects and initiatives.**
 - Through their day-to-day engagement with project developers, they already identify common barriers related to finance, technical assistance, project preparation, capacity-building, and implementation support.
 - Many of these platforms support initiatives in areas such as renewable energy, waste management, ecosystem conservation, and other activities that contribute to both mitigation and adaptation.
 - National platforms often complement this role by identifying projects requiring financial support and screening them against domestic eligibility and policy criteria.
- **Strengthen the a service-provider ecosystem.**
 - The NMA Platform could evolve beyond a project registry and strengthen a hub connecting projects with organizations that provide technical assistance, capacity-building, project preparation, and implementation support.

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To conclude, our analysis suggests some opportunities:

- **Referral Pathways for Non-Prioritized Projects.**
 - National platforms frequently identify high-quality climate initiatives that are technically sound and aligned with broader mitigation or adaptation objectives, but that do not fit current national funding priorities, sectoral strategies, or eligibility requirements of available financing instruments.
 - Rather than being excluded from support opportunities altogether, these initiatives could be referred to the NMA Platform, where they may gain visibility and connect with alternative sources of finance, technical assistance, technology transfer, or international partners.
- **Enable proactive partner identification**
 - Rather than relying exclusively on projects to seek support, countries and organizations interested in financing or supporting non-market approaches could proactively engage with existing regional and national platforms to identify promising initiatives. This could reduce transaction costs and facilitate faster partnership development.

- ✓ The NMA Platform could strengthen its role as a matchmaking and implementation tool by becoming better prepared to receive and connect projects emerging from these national processes.
- ✓ Strengthening interoperability, matchmaking and institutional coordination can transform the NMA Platform from a repository of initiatives into a gateway for implementation under Article 6.8.



Thank You!

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