



Food and Agriculture Organization  
of the United Nations

# Article 6.8 in Practice: Transforming Agrifood Systems through Non-Market Approaches (NMAs)

Examples from SCALA support for integrated mitigation, adaptation and resilience.

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Session 2: Experiences, lessons learned and  
thematic areas

OFFICE OF CLIMATE CHANGE, BIODIVERSITY AND ENVIRONMENT





## Which questions we would like to answer

- How can a non-market approach support agrifood systems transformation?
- What integrated mitigation-adaptation-resilience outcomes were achieved?
- Which institutions needed to cooperate?
- What barriers emerged?
- What lessons were learned?
- What elements are transferable to other countries?
- How can these experiences inform future NMAs under Article 6.8?



# SCALA as an NMA-type implementation model

## SCALA: Scaling up Climate Ambition on Land use and Agriculture

Country-led implementation of NDC and NAP agrifood system priorities with FAO & UNDP support to address information, governance and finance gaps.



Cote d'Ivoire, Egypt, Ethiopia, Senegal, Uganda



Cambodia, Mongolia, Nepal, Thailand



Argentina, Colombia, Costa Rica

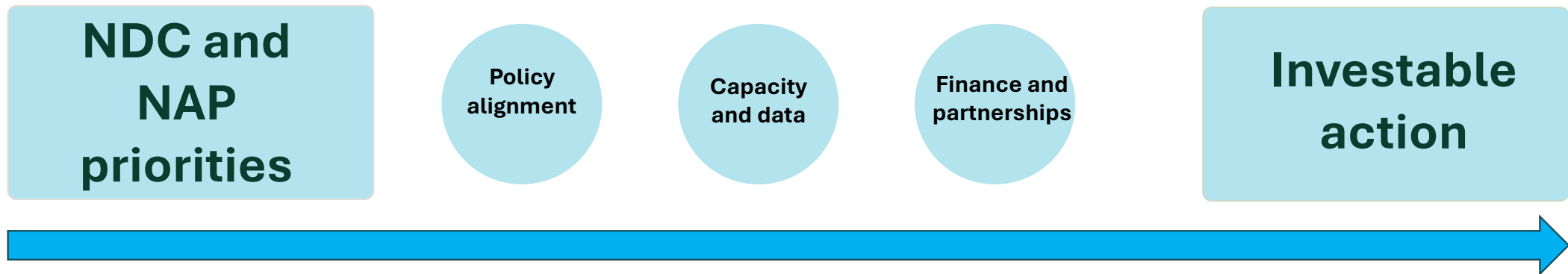
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# FAO Agrifood systems: where NMA values becomes practical

Agrifood systems account for 32 percent of global GHG emissions and are highly exposed to climate impacts.



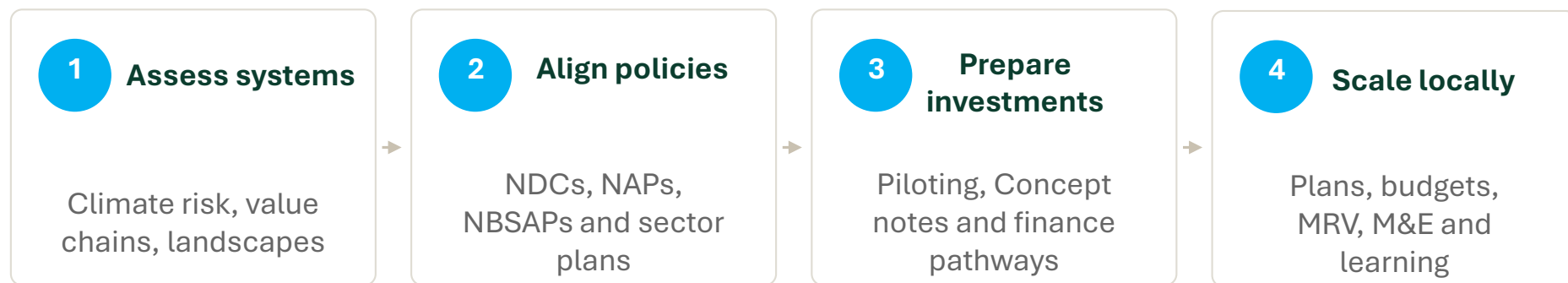
- 01 Policy alignment** Connect NDCs, NAPs, food security and biodiversity priorities.
- 02 Capacity and data** Build the evidence needed to select, monitor and adjust actions.
- 03 Finance and partnerships** Prepare bankable pipelines and de-risk agrifood investments.

The issue is not ambition. It is moving from plans to investable, scalable implementation.



# SCALA as an NMA-type implementation model

**SCALA works where Article 6.8 matters most:  
between national climate commitments and implementation on the ground.**



Engage partners throughout the entire process: Public, Private, Civil Society and Local actors

Whole-of-government

Country-owned

Evidence-based

No mitigation outcome transfer

**Main lesson: the NMA value is the enabling architecture, not a single activity.**

# FAO What SCALA shows in practice:

A non-market approach can generate enabling conditions that directly support implementation.

**12**

countries supported to strengthen implementation capacity in agriculture and land use

**8**

NDC 3.0 submissions supported in 2025, with one NAP submitted

**19**

systems-level assessments conducted or validated for transformative climate action

**928**

stakeholders trained or consulted on gender, nature-based solutions and climate finance

## From assessments to finance

16 project concept notes developed; several already linked to climate finance processes and project pipelines.

## Finance catalysis

USD 162.9 million catalyzed public finance reported cumulatively; USD 62.5 million leveraged in 2025.

**These are not carbon transactions. They are the foundations that allow countries to implement climate action in agrifood systems.**

# FAO Four Lessons from SCALA for agrifood NMAs

The strongest examples combine policy, evidence, finance and institutions.

## Lesson 1

**Start from the implementation gap**

Use **NDC and NAP priorities** to identify concrete agrifood actions, not abstract projects.

**Cambodia • Côte d'Ivoire**

## Lesson 2

**Evidence unlocks finance**

Risk, value chain and landscape **assessments** help move from ambition to **bankable pipelines**.

**Somalia • Zambia • Colombia**

## Lesson 3

**Coordination is a delivery mechanism**

Agriculture, environment, finance, private sector and local actors must **co-design implementation**.

**Costa Rica • Senegal • Uganda**

## Lesson 4

**De-risk adaptation early**

**Insurance, PES, certification, traceability and blended finance** make resilience investable.

**Argentina • Nepal • Costa Rica**

**The repeatable pattern is clear:  
Diagnose, coordinate, de-risk, finance and implement.**

# FAO From examples to replicable NMAs

What Article 6.8 can help scale in agrifood systems.

**NMAs can turn climate plans into investable action when they build the enabling conditions that markets alone do not provide.**

1

## Package integrated portfolios

Agrifood NMAs should combine mitigation, adaptation, resilience, food security and livelihoods in one coherent implementation pathway.

2

## Invest early in readiness

Data, safeguards, institutional coordination and finance preparation are not preliminary details. They are the core work.

3

## Use the NMA Platform for learning

Record lessons, barriers, tools and replication conditions so countries can learn from practical experience.

### Closing message:

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**Article 6.8 is strongest when it helps countries cooperate where finance, institutions and knowledge need to move together.**

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**THANK YOU**

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