United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

Article 6.8 on non-market approaches

Definition, purpose and status

Thimphu, Bhutan, 8 August 2024



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.





Glasgow

- Established the Glasgow Committee on Non-market Approaches
- Adopted the work programme under the framework for nonmarket approaches



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



Dubai

 Established Article 6.8 National Focal Points to access the webbased platform



- Identified by the participating Parties on a voluntary basis
- Involve more than one participating Party
- Do not involve the transfer of any mitigation outcomes
- Facilitate the implementation of NDCs of host Parties and contribute to achieving the long-term temperature goal of the Paris Agreement
- Conducted in a manner that is consistent with the eleventh preambular paragraph of the Paris Agreement
- Minimize and, where possible, avoid negative environmental, economic and social impacts





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 a UNFCCC web-based 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





Adaptation, resilience and sustainability



Mitigation measures to address climate change and contribute to sustainable development

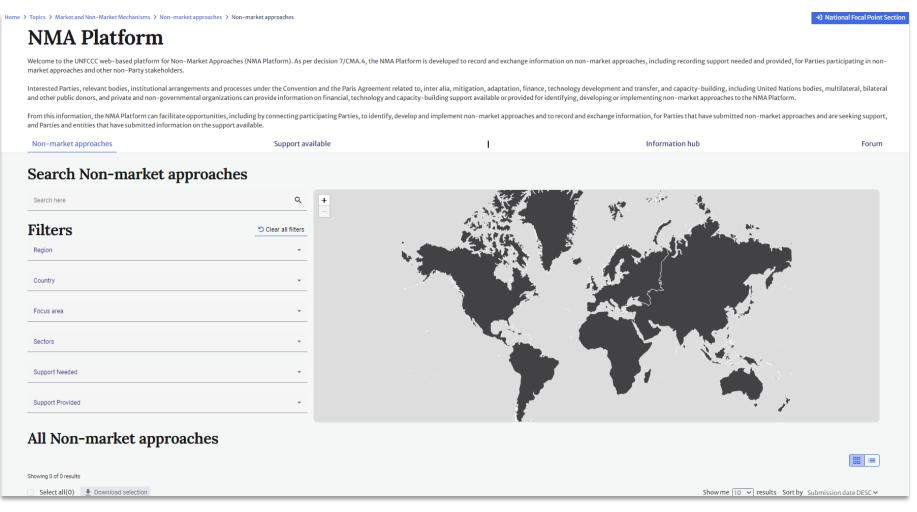


Development of clean energy sources



Additional focus areas to be identified and recommended based on experience and information from the web-based platform

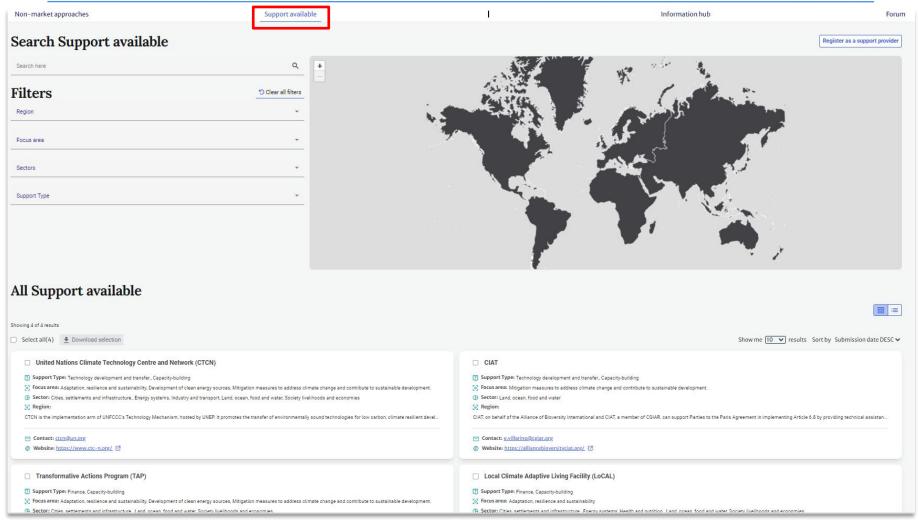




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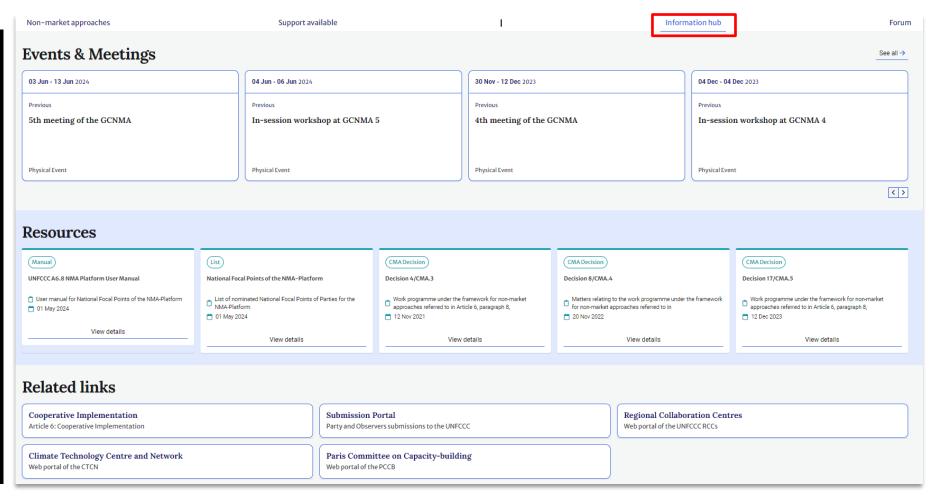
NMA Platform



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NMA Platform



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SUstainable Business of Adaptation for Resilient Urban future (SUBARU)

- Launched by Japan and UN Habitat at COP 27
- Works with Japanese companies to build climate change resilience in Asia-Pacific cities
- Focuses on investment in infrastructure, policy and regulatory support, and technology and innovation
- Promotes public-private partnerships, capacity-building and knowledge sharing



Local Climate Adaptive Living (LoCAL)

- Established by UNCDF to help local government authorities in developing countries finance climate adaptation
- Combines performance-based climate resilience grants with technical and capacity-building support
- Globally financed by the EU, Sida, Liechtenstein, Andorra – more at the local level
- Operational in 20 countries; further
 18 in design phase

In Ghana, LoCAL has channelled climate finance through 13 local authorities

- 8,500 mangroves seedlings planted in the Ada East District Assembly to help preserve the area's biodiversity
- Coconut trees planted in Winneba village around the local school to protect buildings and houses from natural hazards



GUIDING QUESTIONS

- What are the current adaptation and mitigation programmes in your country?
- What are the main climate challenges in your country that could be addressed through non-market approaches?
- What existing initiatives could be scaled up or adapted?
- How can these non-market approaches assist in achieving a country's NDCs?



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Thank you

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