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In-session workshop under the framework for non-market approaches referred to in Article 6, paragraph 8, of the Paris Agreement**Report by the secretariat***Summary*

This report summarizes the presentations, world café session and round-table discussions at the in-session workshop under the framework for non-market approaches referred to in Article 6, paragraph 8, of the Paris Agreement, as well as Parties' reflections on the workshop, held on 11 November 2025 during the sixty-third session of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice. The report has been prepared to assist in the implementation of the activities of the 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](#).

Abbreviations and acronyms

ABM	Adaptation Benefits Mechanism
CMA	Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement
FWG	Facilitative Working Group
GCNMA	Glasgow Committee on Non-market Approaches
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
LACLIMA	Latin American Climate Lawyers Initiative for Mobilizing Action
LCIPP	Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform
NDC	nationally determined contribution
NMA	non-market approach
PBFCC	Bolivian Platform against Climate Change
SBSTA	Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice
SUBARU	Sustainable Business of Adaptation for Resilient Urban future

I. Introduction

A. Mandate

1. CMA 4 requested the secretariat, subject to the availability of resources, to facilitate opportunities for Parties participating in NMAs to identify, develop and implement NMAs by:¹

(a) Organizing an in-session workshop, including plenary presentations and round-table discussions, to be held in conjunction with each meeting of the GCNMA, for exchange of information on NMAs, including best practices for and lessons learned from identifying, developing and implementing them, as well as on NMAs that may require financial, technology and capacity-building support and the support available for them;

(b) Preparing a report on each workshop for consideration by the GCNMA at its subsequent meeting.

2. CMA 6 also requested the GCNMA to continue inviting representatives of the LCIPP to each in-session workshop referred to in paragraph 1(a) above as well as representatives of Indigenous Peoples and representatives of local communities.²

3. CMA 6 further requested the secretariat to continuously improve the quality and efficiency of the in-session workshops, including through full utilization thereof, such as via dynamic discussions in the style of world cafés.³

B. Scope

4. This report describes the proceedings of the in-session workshop held in conjunction with GCNMA 8 (see chap. II below). It summarizes the presentations (see chap. III below), world café session (see chap. IV below) and round-table discussions (see chap. V below) at the workshop and provides some reflections from Parties thereon (see chap. VI below). The report does not reflect the views of all Parties, as not all Parties were represented at the workshop.

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

5. The SBSTA may wish to take note of the information in this report in considering the implementation of the activities of the work programme under the framework for non-market approaches referred to in Article 6, paragraph 8,⁴ and in decision [4/CMA.3](#).

II. Proceedings

6. The in-session workshop was held on 11 November 2025 during SBSTA 63. It was opened by the SBSTA Vice-Chair, Carol Franco (Dominican Republic), and facilitated by the GCNMA Co-Chairs, El Hadji Mbaye Diagne (Senegal) and Jacqui Ruesga (New Zealand).

7. The objective of the workshop was to bring together Parties and non-Party stakeholders to exchange information on NMAs and the support available for them, in line with the mandate referred to in paragraph 1(a) above.

8. Having responded to the invitation from the secretariat to express interest in presenting NMAs at the workshop, representatives of Japan and Malaysia made presentations

¹ Decision [8/CMA.4](#), para. 10.

² Decision [7/CMA.6](#), para. 17.

³ Decision [7/CMA.6](#), para. 18.

⁴ Articles referred to in this report are Articles of the Paris Agreement.

as well as representatives of the African Development Bank (including an intervention by Uganda), CGIAR, LACLIMA, the NDC Partnership and PBFCC.⁵

9. Following the presentations, a world café session provided an opportunity for the presenters to engage informally with small groups of the workshop participants to explore the topics covered in the presentations in more detail.

10. During the subsequent round-table discussions, which were opened by a representative of the FWG of the LCIPP, participants were encouraged to share views on the presentations and key insights from the world café session.

III. Summary of presentations

11. A representative of Japan presented on adaptation-focused NMAs, outlining Japan's international cooperation and financing initiatives for addressing adaptation challenges in developing countries, including through the deployment of Japanese technologies overseas. Case studies from the *Climate Change Adaptation Good Practices* series of publications by the Japanese Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry were shared. The representative described an event for adaptation technology matchmaking between the private sector and municipalities in Asia held under the SUBARU initiative (which is registered on the NMA Platform⁶), capacity-building for using technologies deployed under the initiative, feasibility studies for deploying Japan's advanced adaptation technologies in other Asian countries, and Japan's efforts to contribute to scaling up financing for adaptation and disaster risk reduction by taking the lead in the development of a relevant ISO standard.

12. A representative of Malaysia provided an overview of the Forest Conservation Certificate, a domestic non-market mechanism aimed at mobilizing finance for forest conservation. The presentation included examples of approved projects as well as information on governance arrangements; measurement, reporting and verification requirements; and tax incentives under the mechanism. The representative noted Malaysia's intention to record the Forest Conservation Certificate as an NMA under Article 6, paragraph 8, mentioning that it is seeking support for capacity-building, reporting and collaboration with other Parties in relation to implementing the Certificate as an NMA.

13. A representative of the African Development Bank discussed the ABM and the aim to generate certified adaptation benefits as a means of mobilizing finance for adaptation. The presentation outlined ex post and ex ante project financing modalities under the ABM, including an adaptation 'supermarket' where projects can be listed and adaptation benefits can be purchased, and plans to transition the ABM from its pilot phase to global deployment. A representative of the ABM Executive Committee added that, with the pilot phase of the ABM ending in 2025, its next transitional phase involves identifying a host country or an international organization to provide the necessary legal and operational framework for rolling out the ABM as a global mechanism. A representative of Uganda noted that certified adaptation benefits can support the implementation of national adaptation priorities, help to address persistent challenges in securing adaptation finance, and provide a mechanism for scaling up resources for adaptation in the agriculture, water and other priority sectors. The representative of Uganda emphasized that the ABM has the potential to mobilize climate finance both internationally and domestically.

14. A representative of CGIAR shared its experience as a support provider for NMAs under Article 6, paragraph 8, noting the rapid increase in the number of support providers listed on the NMA Platform. The representative shared lessons learned from providing support to Colombia and the Plurinational State of Bolivia, including in preparing submissions of NMAs for recording on the NMA Platform using the offline submission form, engaging with national authorities and drawing on secretariat guidance in relation to their potential NMAs. The presentation highlighted the need to raise awareness and establish a

⁵ The presentations are available at <https://unfccc.int/event/in-session-workshop-including-plenary-presentations-and-round-table-discussions-on-non-market-0>.

⁶ <https://unfccc.int/nma-platform>.

common understanding of Article 6, paragraph 8, including in relation to what constitutes an NMA in practice and how they can support the implementation of NDCs.

15. Two representatives of LACLIMA introduced its work as a support provider for NMAs under Article 6, paragraph 8, outlining how it is increasing awareness of the NMA Platform and understanding of the submission process for NMAs, and the assistance it provides to stakeholders for identifying NMAs. They provided examples of potential NMAs in Brazil, including ecotourism and environmental awareness programmes, education and training initiatives, just transition programmes, non-market-based “payment for ecosystem services” schemes and private sector circular economy efforts.

16. A representative of the NDC Partnership outlined the support that it provides to Parties for addressing the climate priorities identified in their NDCs. The NDC Partnership is a global coalition with more than 250 members that mobilizes support exclusively for NDC-aligned action. The representative outlined the country-driven model for coordinating technical assistance and funding for planning and implementing NDCs, and highlighted the types of support, such as finance and investment, that Parties request through the Partnership. Energy is the most commonly mentioned sector across Parties’ requests for support, followed by agriculture. It was emphasized that the majority of the technical and project support that the NDC Partnership provides aligns with the principles and aims in Article 6, paragraph 8.

17. A representative of PBFCC presented an NMA proposal developed by the Bolivian Civil Society Coalition, outlining a concept for operationalizing Article 6, paragraph 8, through climate ambition partnerships guided by four principles: non-marketization; integration of mitigation and adaptation; full participation of Indigenous Peoples, women and local communities; and technological sovereignty and direct local financing to ensure that the resources and knowledge arising from an NMA remain with those implementing it. A pilot case study from the nut region in the north of the Plurinational State of Bolivia was highlighted, where communities combine forest conservation with sustainable production. The representative called for strengthened international cooperation, financial support and dialogue between Parties and observers to enable scaling up of such initiatives.

IV. Summary of world café session

18. The world café session facilitated small group discussions between workshop participants and the representatives who had made presentations. A representative of the FWG joined the session to discuss the Baku Workplan of the LCIPP (2025–2027)⁷ with a view to exploring potential linkages between the Workplan and the work programme under the framework for non-market approaches. A representative of the secretariat also took part to answer questions on the NMA Platform and other activities of the work programme.

19. Participants asked in-depth questions related to specific topics or areas of interest, while the representatives had the opportunity to interact directly with the participants, posing questions and seeking feedback. The informal and interactive format promoted dynamic exchanges and fostered mutual understanding and a sense of collaboration in relation to the issues discussed.

V. Summary of round-table discussions

20. A representative of the FWG opened the round-table discussions by emphasizing the relevance of the implementation of Article 6, paragraph 8, to Indigenous Peoples and local communities given that associated decisions and initiatives affect their territories and living spaces, recognizing their collective and territorial rights, and highlighting the need to establish social and environmental safeguards in this regard. The representative underscored the need for the full and effective participation of Indigenous Peoples and local communities at all levels of decision-making, guided by free, prior and informed consent, before any action is taken that affects their land and resources. It was noted that NMAs remain the least developed of the mechanisms under Article 6, which presents an opportunity for creating

⁷ Contained in annex I to document [FCCC/SBSTA/2024/1](#).

synergies between activities under the work programme under the framework for non-market approaches and those of the FWG. Finally, the representative stressed the value of Indigenous, traditional and local knowledge for climate action.

21. One participant offered reflections and raised questions on several of the presentations. The participant:

(a) Asked whether the progress of implementation of Japan's SUBARU initiative in Cambodia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Nepal could be reflected on the NMA Platform;

(b) Commended Malaysia's innovative approach to the Forest Conservation Certificate and noted the ambition to mobilize finance;

(c) Noted the examples of potential NMAs from Colombia and the Plurinational State of Bolivia presented by CGIAR and suggested that Parties consider allowing single-Party NMAs to be recorded on the NMA Platform;

(d) Proposed a grading system for determining the quality of certified adaptation benefits under the ABM, as well as for identifying direct and indirect benefits arising from the adaptation activities;

(e) Asked the NDC Partnership about the mechanisms in place for working with governments on implementing climate priorities in NDCs and emphasized the need to insulate the support provided for forest stewardship from market approaches.

22. One participant offered reflections on the importance of Article 6, paragraph 8, as an essential component of the implementation of the Paris Agreement, with NMAs complementing market-based approaches and enabling cooperation where market mechanisms face limitations. On the basis of the presentations, the participant:

(a) Highlighted the strong potential of NMAs for supporting NDC implementation in areas such as sustainable agriculture and forestry, water management, ecosystem restoration and conservation, and inclusive energy transition;

(b) Underscored the value of the NMA Platform as a growing hub for knowledge-sharing and mutual learning;

(c) Emphasized the importance of robust safeguards for ensuring that NMAs deliver social and environmental benefits, including ensuring respect for human rights;

(d) Expressed appreciation to the secretariat for organizing capacity-building workshops and providing technical guidance on NMAs to Parties and stakeholders in the intersessional period.

23. One participant noted that the in-session workshop showcased good ideas for new NMAs that could be replicated in other countries. The participant explained that they are in the initial phase of engaging with the NMA Platform, having submitted a first NMA from their region, but that uncertainties remain as to how to create and develop national guidelines for NMAs. The participant emphasized the need for more capacity-building for national focal points for Article 6, paragraph 8, including through the sharing of case studies, and encouraged greater use of the online discussion forum⁸ on the NMA Platform for exchanging information. Finally, the participant observed that NMAs could offer a good alternative to carbon market solutions and contribute directly to NDC implementation.

24. Highlighting some points from the world café discussions, one participant:

(a) Emphasized the importance of ABM host countries issuing letters of approval to demonstrate that an NMA under the mechanism is considered a genuine adaptation activity, noting that such letters could help to promote greater access to adaptation finance, and suggested that the process for issuing these letters could be distinct from the approval procedures applied under the market-based components of Article 6, given that NMAs represent voluntary contributions to adaptation;

⁸ <https://unfccc.int/nma-forum>.

(b) Stressed the need to continue exploring what ‘non-market approaches’ means in practice and described the work of the ABM on developing an indicator for assessing progress in implementing adaptation activities, using criteria such as contribution to biodiversity, use of Indigenous technical knowledge and job creation, to help inform considerations of their cost-effectiveness;

(c) Called for Parties to express interest in hosting the ABM following completion of its pilot phase.

25. One participant highlighted the value of the joint mitigation and adaptation approach presented by PBFCC, noting that it provides a holistic way to address climate change. The participant welcomed Japan’s presentation on the use of technologies for adaptation and underlined that NMAs present an opportunity to combine mitigation and adaptation action, stressing that the goals of the Paris Agreement cannot be achieved without both. Support was expressed for allowing intended NMAs to be recorded on the NMA Platform by national focal points for Article 6, paragraph 8, while calling for increased capacity-building for such focal points. In addition, the participant emphasized that market-based and non-market approaches are equally important for achieving NDCs. Finally, the participant congratulated Canada and Chile on their NMA recently recorded on the NMA Platform.

26. One participant expressed appreciation for the strong interest in Japan’s SUBARU initiative shown during the world café discussions. The participant noted concerns about the financial challenges associated with implementing NMAs to adaptation, whereby many projects struggle to secure commercial returns. A key issue identified was how private sector financial institutions with substantial capital can be more effectively engaged in supporting such NMAs. The participant highlighted that ISO standard 37116, currently being developed, on financing for adaptation and disaster risk reduction could help in addressing these financial challenges.

VI. Reflections on the workshop

27. Parties welcomed the opportunity to engage with the presenters and the FWG, and to participate in the discussions at the workshop. They described the workshop as informative and a valuable opportunity to hear about work being undertaken in relation to NMAs.

28. Parties expressed their appreciation for the continued use of the world café format, noting that it provided an informal space for interacting and exchanging experience.
