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Matters relating to Article 6, paragraph 8, of the Paris Agreement

Review 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

Inputs to the review 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*

Report by the secretariat

Summary

This report compiles information for consideration by the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice in the context of the review, at its sixty-fourth and sixty-fifth sessions, 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](#). The report presents a synthesis of the key takeaways from the annual progress reports of the Glasgow Committee on Non-market Approaches; an analysis of the views of national focal points for Article 6, paragraph 8, and stakeholders on their experience with non-market approaches and the NMA Platform; and a mapping of constituted bodies and institutional arrangements and processes under the Convention and the Paris Agreement relevant to the work programme.

* The present report was submitted to the conference services for processing after the deadline for technical reasons beyond the control of the submitting office.

Abbreviations and acronyms

CMA	Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement
CMP	Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol
COP	Conference of the Parties
CTCN	Climate Technology Centre and Network
FWG	Facilitative Working Group
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GCNMA	Glasgow Committee on Non-market Approaches
GEF	Global Environment Facility
KCI	Katowice Committee of Experts on the Impacts of the Implementation of Response Measures
LCIPP	Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform
NAP	national adaptation plan
NDC	nationally determined contribution
NMA	non-market approach
PCCB	Paris Committee on Capacity-building
REDD+	reducing emissions from deforestation; reducing emissions from forest degradation; conservation of forest carbon stocks; sustainable management of forests; and enhancement of forest carbon stocks (decision 1/CP.16, para. 70)
SBSTA	Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice
SCF	Standing Committee on Finance
TEC	Technology Executive Committee
WIM	Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts

I. Introduction

A. Mandate

1. CMA 3 requested SBSTA 64 and 65 to review 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](#), including its activities, with a view to enhancing its effectiveness, taking into account relevant inputs, including the outcomes of the global stocktake, and to make recommendations thereon for consideration and adoption by no later than at CMA 8.¹

2. To inform the review, CMA 7 requested the secretariat to:²

(a) Produce a synthesis report on the key takeaways from the annual progress reports of the GCNMA, focusing on the elements outlined in paragraph 9 of the annex to decision [4/CMA.3](#);

(b) Gather the experience of national focal points³ with the NMA Platform⁴ and their views on:

(i) Barriers to using the Platform and recommendations to address them;

(ii) Means to enhance their experience with the Platform;

(iii) Ways in which NMAs support the achievement of NDCs;

(c) Gather the views of stakeholders on their experience with NMAs and the NMA Platform, as well as on the identification of support provided and needed to implement NMAs and on how to increase the effectiveness of the work programme activities;⁵

(d) Develop a mapping of the work programme against other relevant bodies and institutional arrangements and processes under the Convention and the Paris Agreement to provide information on synergies and help to avoid duplication of efforts.

B. Scope

3. The synthesis report referred to in paragraph 2(a) above is presented in chapter II below. Its scope includes four annual progress reports of the GCNMA (for 2022–2025),⁶ covering eight meetings of the GCNMA (1 to 8). The synthesis of key takeaways provides an overview of progress and outcomes of activities implemented under the work programme during this period.

4. The views and experience of national focal points and stakeholders as referred to in paragraph 2(b–c) above were gathered using two online surveys. The analyses of their results are presented in chapter III below for the national focal point survey and chapter IV below for the stakeholder survey, with results being provided in graphical format in the annex. The surveys were conducted by the secretariat in January–February 2026. National focal points were invited by email to complete the survey and given three weeks to respond, while Parties and non-Party stakeholders were identified via the GCNMA mailing list and their registration on the NMA Platform as support providers and invited by email to participate. Outreach to promote participation comprised posting invitations to complete the survey on the NMA Platform discussion forum and the LinkedIn group “UN Climate Change: Article 6 of the Paris Agreement”, as well as disseminating invitations via the UNFCCC regional collaboration centres in order to encourage their networks to take part. For both surveys a

¹ Decision [4/CMA.3](#), para. 10.

² Decision [21/CMA.7](#), paras. 19–20.

³ National focal points referred to in this report are national focal points for Article 6, para. 8, of the Paris Agreement.

⁴ <https://unfccc.int/nma-platform>.

⁵ As referred to in decision [4/CMA.3](#), annex, chap. V.

⁶ See documents [FCCC/SBSTA/2022/10](#), paras. 84–86; [FCCC/SBSTA/2023/8](#), paras. 59–63; [FCCC/SBSTA/2024/10](#), paras. 78–81; and [FCCC/SBSTA/2025/7](#), paras. 73–75.

branching design was used, meaning that not all respondents were asked every question. The data shown in the figures in the annex reflect responses to each individual question.

5. The mapping referred to in paragraph 2(d) above is presented in chapter V below. Its aim was to identify constituted bodies and institutional arrangements and processes under the Convention and the Paris Agreement relevant to the work programme and describe their mandates, functions and areas of alignment with the programme, while also highlighting their existing forms of cooperation with the work programme. The exercise did not seek to propose changes to existing forms of cooperation or identify new forms.

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

6. The SBSTA may wish to take note of the information in this report in reviewing the work programme and making recommendations on its effectiveness to CMA 8.

II. Synthesis of key takeaways from the annual progress reports of the Glasgow Committee on Non-market Approaches

A. Background

7. The annual progress reports summarize the work undertaken by the GCNMA, including discussions held at its meetings and, where applicable, intersessional work conducted.

8. The annual progress reports also refer to draft texts, a draft decision and elements of a draft decision forwarded to the CMA for consideration and/or adoption, with links to the relevant documents, available on the UNFCCC website, provided. These draft texts, draft decision and elements were informed by inputs provided and views expressed by Parties at GCNMA meetings and, where relevant, in submissions. In the annual progress reports, it is generally recognized that the draft texts and elements do not represent consensus among Parties and that further work by the CMA is necessary before adopting any decision. With regard to the draft decision, the text was agreed on at GCNMA 6 and adopted at CMA 6 without modification.⁷

B. Results of the implementation of the work programme activities

9. CMA 4 adopted a schedule for implementing activities under the work programme, with a first phase (2023–2024) focused on identifying and framing all relevant elements of the activities and operationalizing the NMA Platform, followed by a second phase (2025–2026) focused on implementing the activities.⁸

10. Discussions at GCNMA 1 to 8 correspondingly evolved from design and planning to operational matters with regard to work programme activities. Early meetings focused on defining the scope of NMAs under the framework for them, identifying focus areas of the work programme activities and developing tools and modalities to support the implementation of activities, whereas later meetings focused on the refinement and use of those tools and modalities.

⁷ Decision [7/CMA.6](#).

⁸ Decision [8/CMA.4](#), paras. 2–3.

1. NMA Platform

11. The NMA Platform⁹ is a tool for recording and exchanging information on NMAs and supporting the identification of opportunities for Parties to identify, develop and implement NMAs.¹⁰

12. CMA 4 requested the secretariat to develop and operationalize the NMA Platform in accordance with the specifications set out in decision [8/CMA.4](#).¹¹ The GCNMA tracked progress in the development of the Platform at its subsequent meetings. Discussions at GCNMA 4 centred on defining the technical specifications for the Platform and on the timeline for its testing and soft launch. CMA 5 invited interested Parties to notify the secretariat of their national focal points to enable them to access the Platform.¹² By GCNMA 5, the Platform had been operational for one month, and the attention of the GCNMA thus turned to encouraging Parties to record their NMAs, including information on support available and provided for implementing them, as well as encouraging the registration of support providers, on the Platform. The first NMA¹³ was submitted to the Platform during GCNMA 6 and recorded in December 2024.¹⁴ At GCNMA 7 onward, discussions shifted to technical adjustments and updates to be made to the Platform, including the launch of its discussion forum and the revision of text and graphics, as well as to quantitative reporting of information and data available on and related to the use of the Platform.

13. Since becoming operational, use of the NMA Platform by Parties and non-Party stakeholders has been increasing. As at 31 March 2026:

- (a) Three NMAs had been recorded;
- (b) 118 national focal points had been designated;¹⁵
- (c) 31 organizations had registered as support providers.

2. Capacity-building

14. Providing Parties and other stakeholders with capacity-building related to Article 6, paragraph 8,¹⁶ emerged as a priority at GCNMA meetings, with the importance of the capacity-building work programme for implementing Article 6 of the Paris Agreement in supporting the identification, development and implementation of NMAs being emphasized at GCNMA 6.

15. Since GCNMA 5, the secretariat has conducted capacity-building activities for national focal points, Parties and non-Party stakeholders. These include webinars introducing the scope and objectives of Article 6, paragraph 8, the definition and identification of NMAs, and the process of submitting NMAs to the NMA Platform, and workshops aimed at building the capacity of participants to develop and implement NMAs. Some regional workshops were organized jointly with regional collaboration centres and some bilateral workshops were conducted at the request of Parties or organizations.

16. The secretariat has also developed capacity-building resources to support implementation of the work programme under the framework for non-market approaches, including:¹⁷

- (a) A fact sheet on NMAs;

⁹ Previously referred to as the UNFCCC web-based platform.

¹⁰ As per decision [4/CMA.3](#), annex, para. 8(b)(i).

¹¹ Decision [8/CMA.4](#), paras. 5–13.

¹² Decision [17/CMA.5](#), para. 5.

¹³ The Adaptation Benefits Mechanism, submitted by Uganda.

¹⁴ Once submitted to the NMA Platform, NMAs undergo a review by the secretariat and a concurrence check with the participating Parties listed in the submission, whereby those Parties are given 30 days to review them on a non-objection basis before they are then recorded on the Platform.

¹⁵ See <https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/the-paris-agreement/nma-platform/list-of-NFPs-A6-8>.

¹⁶ Articles referred to in this report are Articles of the Paris Agreement.

¹⁷ Available under the “Resources” section of the information hub on the NMA Platform (<https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/the-paris-agreement/cooperative-implementation/Article-6-8/nma-platform/main/information-hub>).

- (b) A compilation of frequently asked questions on Article 6, paragraph 8;
- (c) A user guide for the NMA Platform aimed at national focal points;
- (d) An offline submission form for recording NMAs on the NMA Platform;
- (e) A checklist to help identify whether a proposed initiative is an NMA;
- (f) A user guide for the discussion forum on the NMA Platform.

3. Modalities for implementing the work programme

(a) Workshops

17. A total of eight workshops focused on NMAs and work programme activities have been held for representatives of Parties, observers, and constituted bodies and institutional arrangements and processes under the Convention and the Paris Agreement since GCNMA 1. Seven of the workshops were held in session, in conjunction with GCNMA meetings.¹⁸ One virtual workshop, on defining specifications for the NMA Platform, was held intersessionally, prior to GCNMA 2.

18. At each in-session workshop, Parties and non-Party stakeholders delivered several presentations covering a range of topics related to NMAs and work programme activities. Discussions at early workshops focused on the scope, design, schedule for implementation and potential additional focus areas (see para. 66 below for the initial focus areas) of the work programme activities and on the specifications for the NMA Platform. While the identification of NMAs was a recurring topic at all workshops, from the workshop held in conjunction with GCNMA 3 the focus shifted to the exchange of information on NMAs, including best practices and lessons learned in identifying, developing and implementing NMAs, as well as on NMAs requiring financial, technology and capacity-building support and the support available for them.¹⁹ At the more recent workshops barriers to the use of the NMA Platform were discussed.

19. In addition to the in-session workshops featuring plenary presentations and round-table discussions,²⁰ a world café session was introduced at the workshop held in conjunction with GCNMA 6. Parties noted the benefits of this modality in facilitating engagement with presenters, and it continued to be used at subsequent workshops.

20. Reports summarizing the presentations and discussions at the seven in-session workshops were prepared by the secretariat for consideration by the GCNMA at its following meetings.²¹

(b) Meeting convened by the Chair of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice

21. The SBSTA Chair invited representatives of relevant constituted bodies and institutional arrangements and processes under the Convention and the Paris Agreement to a meeting held in conjunction with SBSTA 58 aimed at enhancing the collaboration of those entities with the GCNMA.²² Parties welcomed the views and information provided by the representatives.

¹⁸ No in-session workshop was held in conjunction with GCNMA 2.

¹⁹ In accordance with decision [8/CMA.4](#), para. 10(a).

²⁰ As footnote 19 above.

²¹ In accordance with decision [8/CMA.4](#), para. 10(b). The reports on the workshops, along with other workshop materials, are available under the “Events and meetings” section of the information hub on the NMA Platform (<https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/the-paris-agreement/cooperative-implementation/Article-6-8/nma-platform/main/information-hub>).

²² As per decision [8/CMA.4](#), para. 18. The recorded webcast of the meeting is available at <https://unfccc.int/event/sbsta-chair-meeting-with-constituted-bodies/inst-arrangements-on-collaboration-with-the-gcnma>.

(c) Spin-off groups

22. The formation of spin-off groups at meetings, introduced at GCNMA 3, has increasingly been recognized as an effective modality for facilitating in-depth discussion by interested Parties on specific topics related to NMAs. CMA 6 encouraged the GCNMA to identify topics for spin-off groups in advance and Parties to facilitate the discussion on their proposed topics²³ in order to improve opportunities for broader participation and engagement by various stakeholders in those groups.

(d) Information resources

23. Three reports were prepared by the secretariat to synthesize views and information submitted by Parties and observers on areas such as existing NMAs, potential additional focus areas for the work programme activities, the schedule for implementing the work programme activities, specifications for the NMA Platform, the NMA submission process, and topics for workshops and spin-off groups.²⁴ These synthesis reports served as a basis for discussions at GCNMA meetings, including at the in-session workshops held in conjunction with them.

24. Three technical papers were prepared by the secretariat for consideration by the GCNMA addressing technical aspects related to implementing the work programme activities, namely specifications for the NMA Platform; linkages and synergies with other UNFCCC entities; and possibilities for enhancing engagement with public and private sector stakeholders at GCNMA meetings.²⁵

25. Since GCNMA 3, the secretariat has provided updates on intersessional work at the beginning of each GCNMA meeting.²⁶ Early updates focused on the status of development and operationalization of the NMA Platform. Later updates provided information on activities undertaken since the previous GCNMA meeting, including the number of national focal points, registered support providers and recorded NMAs; an overview of capacity-building activities delivered; and the status of updates to the NMA Platform.

C. Topics addressed in draft decisions

26. The topics addressed in draft decisions referred to in the annual progress reports (see para. 8 above for details) reflect those identified by Parties at GCNMA meetings and in submissions, grouped thematically below.²⁷

1. How to enhance existing linkages and create synergies, and how to facilitate coordination and implementation of non-market approaches

27. These topics related to approaches to coordination among Parties and non-Party stakeholders and their engagement in identifying, developing and implementing NMAs. They have included the use of spin-off groups, in-session workshops and the online discussion forum of the NMA Platform as modalities to support networking and information exchange, as well as cooperation with the LCIPP.

2. How to facilitate support for non-market approaches

28. These topics focused on the provision of capacity-building support to Parties and a broad range of stakeholders, while prioritizing national focal points. The topics have addressed capacity-building needs in identifying, developing and implementing NMAs and in recording and exchanging information on NMAs on the NMA Platform. They have also

²³ Decision [7/CMA.6](#), para. 14(d).

²⁴ See documents [FCCC/SBSTA/2022/3](#), [FCCC/SBSTA/2023/6](#) and [FCCC/SBSTA/2024/6](#).

²⁵ See informal technical papers PA/A6.8/TP/1, PA/A6.8/TP/2 and PA/A6.8/TP/3, available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/614162>, <https://unfccc.int/documents/620146> and <https://unfccc.int/documents/628378>, respectively.

²⁶ In accordance with decision [7/CMA.6](#), para. 19.

²⁷ Chaps. II.C.1–II.C.3 align with the reporting requirements set out in decision [4/CMA.3](#), annex, para. 9(b–d).

included references to including activities under the work programme as part of the broader capacity-building work programme for implementing Article 6 of the Paris Agreement. Many of the topics have been included in CMA decisions.

3. Work programme activities in implementing the framework

29. These topics addressed key aspects of implementing the work programme activities, including the schedule for their implementation, identification of additional focus areas and development and enhancement of the NMA Platform. Many of these topics informed subsequently adopted CMA decisions, including requests for the GCNMA to identify and recommend additional focus areas and provisions related to the role of the Platform in recording NMAs, exchanging information and supporting engagement among Parties and stakeholders. Some proposals, including those relating to detailed features of the Platform, were not retained in adopted decision texts.

4. Other topics relevant to the work programme

30. Some topics of draft decision text related to modalities of the work programme led to the CMA requesting the secretariat to organize workshops and prepare reports on specific topics. These topics included recommendations for improving the effectiveness of workshops and the use of spin-off groups, including through broader stakeholder participation and advance identification of discussion topics.

31. These topics also included an expedited assessment of the first phase of implementation of the work programme and guidance for the second phase.²⁸ The assessment, conducted at GCNMA 6, found that, as mandated (see para. 9 above), the first phase focused on identifying and framing all relevant elements of the work programme activities and made use of work programme modalities as a starting point for identifying existing NMAs, while the guidance for the second phase acknowledged the need to continue work on NMAs in the context of all relevant elements of work programme activities and suggested refinements to the work programme modalities.

III. Results of the survey of national focal points

A. Background

32. The secretariat circulated the online survey referred to in paragraph 4 above to 111 national focal points²⁹ and received 20 responses (an 18 per cent response rate). Respondents were primarily from Africa (55 per cent) and Latin America and the Caribbean (35 per cent), with some from Europe (5 per cent) and North America (5 per cent).

33. The analysis of the results presented in chapter III.B below does not reflect the views of all national focal points, as not all national focal points responded to the survey. The limited number of responses means that only indicative conclusions can be drawn. The responses may, however, assist in identifying recurring themes and potential areas for further attention in the context of the review of the work programme to be conducted at SBSTA 64 and 65.

B. Analysis

1. Overview and trends

34. The responses suggest that the NMA Platform is delivering value as a practical information resource. Sixty-five per cent of respondents reported using the Platform at least occasionally. Of these, the most common uses were to identify examples of NMAs (85 per

²⁸ In response to the request in decision [8/CMA.4](#), para. 4.

²⁹ The figure reflects the number of national focal points designated by Parties at the time the survey was circulated.

cent) and access information and resources on NMAs and Article 6, paragraph 8 (69 per cent).

35. Sixty-two per cent of respondents who had used the NMA Platform rated it easy or very easy to use. At the same time, several moderate or major barriers to using the Platform were reported. The most prominent were challenges in identifying relevant support available for identifying, developing and implementing NMAs, and the process for recording an NMA being too complex or time-consuming (62 per cent for each). These barriers translate into a strong demand for more practical support for using the NMA Platform.

36. Support preferences varied depending on participation in the secretariat's capacity-building webinars (see para. 15 above). Respondents who had not attended or watched recordings of any webinars placed greater emphasis on step-by-step written guidance, while those who had were more likely to prioritize peer exchange and show greater interest in targeted formats such as short tutorials and tailored bilateral support.

37. Webinar participation also appeared to be associated with stronger awareness of existing resources.³⁰ Respondents who attended live webinars reported being aware of about four of the five resources listed, compared with about two of the five resources among those who had not.

2. Barriers to using the NMA Platform and recommendations to address them

38. Thirty-five per cent of respondents reported never having used the NMA Platform, citing practical constraints such as limited time or capacity, lack of awareness of the Platform and, for some, uncertainty about its purpose or the absence of an NMA to record.

39. Among the majority of respondents who have used the NMA Platform, barriers were generally reported as minor to moderate. However, several issues with the Platform's use were rated as moderate or major barriers by a notable percentage of respondents. Further to the barriers noted in paragraph 35 above, lack of awareness of the purpose of the Platform's discussion forum and unclear guidance on what information is required to record an NMA were each reported as a moderate or major barrier by 54 per cent of respondents.

40. Recommendations for addressing barriers to using the NMA Platform were provided in free text responses; these included clearer and more accessible guidance materials, offline resources to mitigate Internet connectivity limitations, support in languages other than English and opportunities for in-person learning. Some respondents emphasized the need for practical assistance to make recording NMAs on the Platform easier, alongside requests for support in using the Platform to mobilize finance and build partnerships for NMAs.

3. Means to enhance experience with the NMA Platform

41. Assessments of whether key functions of the NMA Platform meet respondents' needs were broadly positive. Finding and browsing recorded NMAs received the highest rating, with 77 per cent of respondents indicating that the Platform mostly or fully meets needs. Recording an NMA, and overall navigation and usability, were also both assessed positively (62 per cent mostly or fully meets needs for each).

42. Responses were more mixed for finding and browsing information on support available and support providers and for viewing resources and guidance on the information hub of the NMA Platform. In both cases, 54 per cent of respondents indicated that the function mostly or fully meets needs, while the remainder indicated that needs are met only to a limited extent or not at all. The Platform's discussion forum received the most varied responses: 46 per cent of respondents indicated that it mostly or fully meets needs, 39 per cent indicated that it meets needs only to a limited extent or does not meet needs at all, and 15 per cent were unsure.

43. Respondents' preferences for support provide insight into how their experience with the NMA Platform could be enhanced. Respondents most frequently highlighted the need for peer exchange on how other Parties use the Platform (69 per cent) and step-by-step written

³⁰ For the list of resources, see figure 3 in chap. I of the annex.

guidance on how to use the different functional sections of the Platform (38 per cent). Several free text responses indicated a preference for in-person learning modalities.

44. Views were mixed on whether Parties are likely to record an NMA within the next 12 months: 40 per cent indicated this was very likely or somewhat likely, 35 per cent indicated this was somewhat unlikely or very unlikely, and 25 per cent were not sure. Respondents identified having an improved understanding of the scope and criteria for NMAs (85 per cent), a clearer understanding of the submission process and information required (60 per cent) and greater institutional time or capacity (60 per cent) as factors that would increase the likelihood of recording an NMA.

4. Ways in which non-market approaches support the achievement of nationally determined contributions

45. Respondents' views on the contribution of NMAs to NDC implementation were generally positive. Sixty-five per cent indicated that NMAs support their Party's NDC implementation to at least a moderate extent, while 20 per cent were unsure and 10 per cent indicated not at all.

46. Among respondents indicating that NMAs support NDC implementation, NMAs were most frequently associated with supporting adaptation priorities or goals and capacity-building in support of priorities identified in the NDC (86 per cent for each). Mitigation actions or targets and mobilization of finance to support NDC implementation were also commonly selected (79 per cent for each).

47. When asked to identify the most important ways in which NMAs support NDC implementation, respondents most frequently highlighted mobilizing finance and investment (57 per cent). Accelerating access to technologies and related expertise and improving policy coherence across mitigation, adaptation and means of implementation were also selected by a notable share of respondents (36 per cent for each). Respondents also emphasized the value of NMAs in enabling broader participation of stakeholders in addressing NDC priorities (71 per cent), facilitating voluntary international cooperation aligned with national priorities (64 per cent) and addressing priorities not covered by market mechanisms (64 per cent).

IV. Results of the survey of stakeholders

A. Background

48. The stakeholder survey referred to in paragraph 4 above received 53 responses, of which 55 per cent were Party representatives and 45 per cent non-Party stakeholders. As the survey was publicly shared beyond targeted distribution lists, a response rate cannot be calculated.

49. Respondents reported working across multiple regions: 43 per cent in Africa, 40 per cent in Asia, 28 per cent in Latin America and the Caribbean, 15 per cent in Europe, 15 per cent in North America and 9 per cent in Oceania. Respondents could select more than one region.

B. Analysis

1. Overview and trends

50. Over 50 per cent of respondents were engaged in negotiations and policy processes related to Article 6, paragraph 8, with negotiators in the UNFCCC process representing the largest role category (40 per cent). Engagement with NMAs was most commonly through participation in negotiations (75 per cent) and in-session workshops and/or spin-off groups (63 per cent). Fewer respondents reported providing financial or technology support for NMAs (10 and 8 per cent respectively), although 31 per cent reported providing capacity-building support.

51. Awareness of the NMA Platform was high, but use was lower. Thirty per cent reported having used the Platform, while 64 per cent were aware of it but had not used it. Among users, the most common purposes for visiting the Platform were accessing information and resources on Article 6, paragraph 8, and NMAs and identifying examples of NMAs (81 per cent for each).

52. Use of the NMA Platform was closely associated with experience with NMAs. Sixty-nine per cent of respondents reporting extensive experience with NMAs indicated having used the Platform, compared with 19 per cent of those reporting moderate experience and 8 per cent of those reporting limited experience. A similar pattern was observed for support provision.

53. Differences were evident between Party and non-Party respondents. Non-Party stakeholders were more likely than Party representatives to report extensive experience with NMAs (33 per cent compared with 17 per cent), to have used the NMA Platform (46 per cent compared with 17 per cent) and to have provided or facilitated support for NMAs (58 per cent compared with 21 per cent). In terms of increasing effectiveness of the work programme, non-Party stakeholders were more likely to prioritize facilitating voluntary cooperative actions between Parties and other stakeholders (71 per cent compared with 34 per cent), while Party representatives prioritized supporting the identification, development and implementation of NMAs (55 per cent compared with 38 per cent).

2. Experience with non-market approaches

54. Respondents reported varying levels of experience with NMAs. Twenty-five per cent reported extensive experience, 49 per cent moderate experience and 23 per cent limited experience. Four per cent reported having no experience.

55. Respondents were asked to what extent NMAs have contributed to the objectives of the work programme.³¹ Across all objectives, the most common response was “to some extent”. Contributions were perceived as strongest in facilitating voluntary cooperative actions between Parties and other stakeholders that are not reliant on market-based approaches and weakest in relation to enabling integrated, holistic and balanced approaches across mitigation, adaptation, finance, technology development and transfer, and capacity-building.

3. Experience with the NMA Platform

56. Overall usability of the NMA Platform was rated positively. Ease of use and navigation and ease of finding guidance and resources related to Article 6, paragraph 8, were each rated effective or very effective by 88 per cent of respondents. Clarity and accessibility of information on the Platform was rated as effective or very effective by 81 per cent. Ratings were more mixed for functions linked to support and engagement; for instance, usefulness of the Platform for identifying support for NMAs was rated as ineffective or very ineffective by 44 per cent of respondents.

57. Eighteen per cent of respondents reported not experiencing any barriers to using the NMA Platform. Among the barriers reported, the most frequently selected were difficulty understanding how the Platform can be used in practice (46 per cent) and difficulty identifying relevant support available (40 per cent). Party representatives more frequently reported challenges in identifying support or examples of NMAs, while non-Party stakeholders more often highlighted lack of awareness of the purpose of the Platform’s discussion forum and language constraints.

4. Support provided and needed for non-market approaches

58. Thirty-eight per cent of respondents reported having provided or facilitated support for NMAs, most commonly through capacity-building or training and policy or institutional support (70 per cent for each). Smaller shares of respondents reported having provided financial support (15 per cent) or technology development or transfer (10 per cent).

³¹ For the list of objectives, see figure 23 in chap. II of the annex.

59. Financial support for identifying, developing or implementing NMAs was identified as the type of support most needed (79 per cent), followed by capacity-building for designing and implementing NMAs at the national or subnational level (66 per cent).

60. Views were mixed on how effectively the work programme facilitates connections between support needs for NMAs and available financial, technology and capacity-building support: 47 per cent of respondents assessed this facilitation as effective or very effective, while 49 per cent assessed it as somewhat ineffective or very ineffective.

5. Effectiveness of the work programme activities

61. Views on the overall effectiveness of the work programme were mixed. Forty-five per cent of respondents assessed the programme as effective or very effective, while 49 per cent assessed it as somewhat ineffective or very ineffective.

62. Regarding modalities of the work programme, in-session workshops, spin-off groups, and technical papers and synthesis reports were assessed positively overall, with around 80 per cent of respondents rating each as effective or very effective.

63. Assessments were more mixed for engagement between Parties and public and private sector stakeholders and for collaboration with relevant constituted bodies and institutional arrangements and processes. Roughly half of respondents rated those modalities as effective or very effective but about 40 per cent rated them as somewhat ineffective or very ineffective. Some free text responses emphasized the importance of strengthening the participation in NMAs of stakeholders, including Indigenous Peoples and local communities.

64. When asked which components of the work programme should be prioritized to increase its effectiveness, respondents most frequently selected facilitating voluntary cooperative actions between Parties and other stakeholders (51 per cent), improving access to financial, technology and capacity-building support (47 per cent) and supporting the identification, development and implementation of NMAs (47 per cent).

65. Regarding the design and delivery of work programme activities, respondents highlighted the need for clearer step-by-step guidance and examples on how to identify and frame NMAs (60 per cent). Providing follow-up outputs from workshops and spin-off groups and linking these to the NMA Platform was selected by 40 per cent of respondents, as was adjusting the design of the work programme to better reflect the different roles and needs of Parties, national focal points, support providers and other stakeholders. In free text responses, several respondents called for better use of the Platform's discussion forum and clearer information on accessing available support.

V. Mapping of constituted bodies and institutional arrangements and processes relevant to the work programme

66. In the mapping presented in the table below, relevance to the work programme was determined on the basis of whether the mandate and key functions of the constituted body or institutional arrangement or process under the Convention or the Paris Agreement concerned relate to the topics covered under the work programme, including the initial focus areas for its activities:³²

- (a) Adaptation, resilience and sustainability;
- (b) Mitigation measures to address climate change and contribute to sustainable development;
- (c) Development of clean energy sources.

67. For the purpose of the mapping, finance, technology development and transfer, and capacity-building were considered to be the key support types relevant to NMAs, consistently with the role of NMAs in assisting participating Parties in implementing their NDCs in an

³² As set out in decision [4/CMA.3](#), para. 3.

integrated, holistic and balanced manner.³³ In the table below, the column “Alignment with support types relevant to NMAs” aligns with those support types, and the descriptions provided in parentheses indicate the nature of support facilitated or enabled by each body or institutional arrangement or process within its mandate. The descriptions do not imply the delivery of support under Article 6, paragraph 8.

68. Also in the table below, in the column “Alignment with work programme initial focus areas”, alignment is described as “direct” where a focus area falls within the core mandate of the body or institutional arrangement or process concerned, and as “indirect” where the relationship is enabling or cross-cutting. This characterization is intended to reflect areas of thematic alignment between workstreams and does not imply a formal relationship or institutional linkage.

³³ As per decision [4/CMA.3](#), annex, para. 2(b)(i).

Mapping 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 against relevant constituted bodies and institutional arrangements and processes under the Convention and the Paris Agreement

<i>Name</i>	<i>Mandate</i>	<i>Key functions</i>	<i>Alignment with support types relevant to NMAs</i>	<i>Alignment with work programme initial focus areas</i>	<i>Engagement with the work programme</i>
Constituted bodies					
Adaptation Committee	Decisions 1/CP.16 and 11/CMA.1	Promote the implementation of enhanced action on adaptation in a coherent manner under the Convention and the Paris Agreement	Finance (providing information and recommendations to inform COP and CMA guidance on means of implementation) Technology development and transfer (providing information and recommendations to inform COP and CMA guidance on means of implementation) Capacity-building (direct support and guidance)	Adaptation, resilience and sustainability (direct)	Provided an overview of the mandate of the Adaptation Committee and potential areas of collaboration on NMAs at the meeting convened by the SBSTA Chair on collaboration with the GCNMA (see para. 21 above)
Adaptation Fund Board	Decisions 1/CMP.3 , 1/CMP.14 and 13/CMA.1	Supervise and manage, under the authority and guidance of the CMP, the Adaptation Fund, which was established to finance concrete adaptation projects and programmes in developing country Parties that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change The Adaptation Fund, in addition to serving the Convention, serves the Paris Agreement under the guidance of, and accountable to, the CMA on all matters relating to the Paris Agreement and shall exclusively serve the Paris Agreement once the share of proceeds under Article 6, paragraph 4, becomes available	Finance (project and programme funding)	Adaptation, resilience and sustainability (direct)	Presented an overview of the Adaptation Fund, including its results and selected case studies, at the in-session workshop held with GCNMA 4

<i>Name</i>	<i>Mandate</i>	<i>Key functions</i>	<i>Alignment with support types relevant to NMAs</i>	<i>Alignment with work programme initial focus areas</i>	<i>Engagement with the work programme</i>
CTCN Advisory Board	Decisions 1/CP.16 , 10/CP.30 , 15/CMA.1 and 17/CMA.7	Facilitate, as the operational arm of the Technology Mechanism, technology cooperation to enhance the development and transfer of climate technologies and assist, on request, developing country Parties in implementing climate action Provide technical assistance to help countries to identify, design, deploy and scale up climate technology solutions; access to knowledge and information, including in repositories, via best practices and through the matching of expertise; and opportunities for networking, partnership creation and capacity-building to facilitate collaboration among stakeholders, strengthen national capabilities and link actors across the public, private, research and civil society sectors ^a	Finance (enabling access to finance through readiness support, support for project concept development, and matchmaking with financial partners, within the mandate of the CTCN) Technology development and transfer (technical assistance) Capacity-building (institutional strengthening)	Adaptation, resilience and sustainability (direct) Mitigation measures to address climate change and contribute to sustainable development (direct) Development of clean energy sources (direct) ^b	Provided information on the background, mandate and programme of work of the CTCN at the meeting convened by the SBSTA Chair on collaboration with the GCNMA (see para. 21 above) Presented an overview of the Technology Mechanism, including the joint work programme of the Technology Mechanism for 2023–2027, at the in-session workshop held with GCNMA 5 Added a link to the CTCN web portal on the NMA Platform information hub in response to the request of SBSTA 60 ^c
FWG of the LCIPP	Decision 2/CP.24	Further operationalize the LCIPP and facilitate the implementation of its functions related to knowledge-building and capacity-building for engagement in developing and implementing climate change policies and actions	Capacity-building (participation and knowledge)	Adaptation, resilience and sustainability (direct) Mitigation measures to address climate change and contribute to sustainable development (direct)	Presented the mandate and functions of the LCIPP, particularly as they relate to developing NMAs, at the meeting convened by the SBSTA Chair on collaboration with the GCNMA (see para. 21 above) Participated in four in-session workshops (held with GCNMA 5 to 8), delivering opening remarks for round-table discussions, presenting

<i>Name</i>	<i>Mandate</i>	<i>Key functions</i>	<i>Alignment with support types relevant to NMAs</i>	<i>Alignment with work programme initial focus areas</i>	<i>Engagement with the work programme</i>
KCI	Decision 7/CMA.1	Support the work of the forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures, in accordance with its agreed functions, work programme and modalities ^d (see also page 19 below for information on the forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures)	Capacity-building (analysis and information exchange)	Mitigation measures to address climate change and contribute to sustainable development (direct)	the workplan of the LCIPP and facilitating a world café session Took note of the update on the work programme provided by the secretariat at the 13 th meeting of the FWG Presented information on the work programme areas and activities of the KCI and its engagement with stakeholders at the meeting convened by the SBSTA Chair on collaboration with the GCNMA (see para. 21 above)
Least Developed Countries Expert Group	Decision 29/CP.7 , as extended by decision 15/CP.26	Provide technical guidance and support to the least developed countries for formulating and implementing NAPs, preparing and implementing national adaptation programmes of action and implementing the least developed countries work programme	Capacity-building (technical guidance, guidelines, knowledge, assessment and learning)	Adaptation, resilience and sustainability (direct)	–
PCCB	Decision 1/CP.21	Assist developing country Parties in addressing current and emerging gaps and needs related to implementing capacity-building and further enhancing capacity-building efforts, including regarding coherence and coordination in capacity-building activities under the Convention	Capacity-building (coordination and coherence) ^e	Adaptation, resilience and sustainability (indirect) Mitigation measures to address climate change and contribute to sustainable development (indirect)	Presented an introduction to the PCCB and potential ways for it to collaborate on NMAs at the meeting convened by the SBSTA Chair on collaboration with the GCNMA (see para. 21 above) Presented information on the workplan and activities of the PCCB at

<i>Name</i>	<i>Mandate</i>	<i>Key functions</i>	<i>Alignment with support types relevant to NMAs</i>	<i>Alignment with work programme initial focus areas</i>	<i>Engagement with the work programme</i>
				Development of clean energy sources (indirect) ^f	the in-session workshop held with GCNMA 5 Took note of information provided on the work programme at meetings of the informal coordination group for capacity-building under the Convention and the Paris Agreement, in which the work programme is represented by the secretariat Added a link to the PCCB web page on the NMA Platform information hub in response to the request of SBSTA 60 ^g
SCF	Decisions 1/CP.16 and 3/CMA.1	Assist the COP in improving coherence and coordination in the delivery of climate finance; rationalization of the Financial Mechanism; mobilization of financial resources; and measurement, reporting and verification of support provided to developing country Parties	Finance (assisting the COP and the CMA in exercising functions with respect to the Financial Mechanism)	Adaptation, resilience and sustainability (indirect) Mitigation measures to address climate change and contribute to sustainable development (indirect) Development of clean energy sources (indirect)	Provided information on the background and functions of the SCF at the meeting convened by the SBSTA Chair on collaboration with the GCNMA (see para. 21 above) Provided an overview of areas of intersection between the work of the SCF and NMAs at the in-session workshop held with GCNMA 5
TEC	Decisions 1/CP.16 and 15/CMA.1	Undertake, as the policy arm of the Technology Mechanism, analysis of and provide recommendations on policies that can accelerate the development	Technology development and transfer (policy guidance) Capacity-building (enabling frameworks)	Adaptation, resilience and sustainability (direct) Mitigation measures to address climate	Presented the rolling workplan of the TEC for 2023–2027 at the meeting convened by the SBSTA Chair on collaboration

<i>Name</i>	<i>Mandate</i>	<i>Key functions</i>	<i>Alignment with support types relevant to NMAs</i>	<i>Alignment with work programme initial focus areas</i>	<i>Engagement with the work programme</i>
		and transfer of low-emission and climate-resilient technologies		change and contribute to sustainable development (direct) Development of clean energy sources (direct)	with the GCNMA (see para. 21 above) Presented an overview of the Technology Mechanism, including the joint work programme of the Technology Mechanism for 2023–2027, at the in-session workshop held with GCNMA 5
WIM Executive Committee	Decision 2/CP.19 Article 8 of the Paris Agreement	Guide the implementation of the functions of the WIM, including enhancing knowledge and understanding of comprehensive risk management approaches; strengthening dialogue, coordination, coherence and synergies among stakeholders under and outside the Convention; and enhancing action and support to address loss and damage Provide oversight to thematic expert groups, of which there are five (on slow onset events, non-economic losses, comprehensive risk management, displacement, and action and support) Develop knowledge products on good practices and policy recommendations on averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage Convene experts and relevant organizations to pool expertise on loss and damage	Capacity-building (knowledge and coordination)	Adaptation, resilience, and sustainability (direct) Mitigation measures to address climate change and contribute to sustainable development (indirect)	–

<i>Name</i>	<i>Mandate</i>	<i>Key functions</i>	<i>Alignment with support types relevant to NMAs</i>	<i>Alignment with work programme initial focus areas</i>	<i>Engagement with the work programme</i>
Institutional arrangements and processes					
Action for Climate Empowerment	Decisions 17/CMA.1 and 22/CMA.3 Decision 22/CMA.4 Article 12 of the Paris Agreement	Empower all members of society to engage in climate action by promoting education, training, public awareness, public participation, public access to information and international cooperation related to climate action	Capacity-building (education and awareness)	Adaptation, resilience and sustainability (indirect) Mitigation measures to address climate change and contribute to sustainable development (indirect) Development of clean energy sources (indirect)	–
Forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures	Decisions 8/CP.17 , 13/CP.28 , 4/CMP.18 and 19/CMA.5	Implement the work programme of the forum and provide a platform for Parties to share, in an interactive manner, information, experience, case studies, best practices and views on response measures ^h	Capacity-building (dialogue and information exchange)	Mitigation measures to address climate change and contribute to sustainable development (direct)	–
Fund for responding to Loss and Damage	Decisions 1/CP.28 and 5/CMA.5	Provide finance to assist developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change in responding to loss and damage	Finance (the Fund is an operating entity of the Financial Mechanism, serving the Convention and the Paris Agreement)	Adaptation, resilience and sustainability (indirect)	–
GCF	Decisions 1/CP.16 and 3/CMA.1	Provide financial resources on a grant or concessional basis under the guidance of and accountable to the COP	Finance (the GCF is an operating entity of the Financial Mechanism, serving the Convention and the Paris Agreement)	Adaptation, resilience and sustainability (direct) Mitigation measures to address climate change and contribute to sustainable development (direct)	Provided information on the background and activities of the GCF at the meeting convened by the SBSTA Chair on collaboration with the GCNMA (see para. 21 above) Provided an update on the provision of support

<i>Name</i>	<i>Mandate</i>	<i>Key functions</i>	<i>Alignment with support types relevant to NMAs</i>	<i>Alignment with work programme initial focus areas</i>	<i>Engagement with the work programme</i>
GEF	Decisions 9/CP.1 and 3/CMA.1	Provide financial resources on a grant or concessional basis under the guidance of and accountable to the COP	Finance (the GEF is an operating entity of the Financial Mechanism, serving the Convention and the Paris Agreement)	Development of clean energy sources (direct)	relevant to NMAs by the GCF to developing countries, including finance for projects adopting joint mitigation and adaptation approaches, as well as information on the new GCF programming cycle, at the in-session workshops held with GCNMA 4 and 5
				Adaptation, resilience and sustainability (direct)	Provided information on the background and workplan of the GEF and potential areas of collaboration on NMAs at the meeting convened by the SBSTA Chair on collaboration with the GCNMA (see para. 21 above)
				Mitigation measures to address climate change and contribute to sustainable development (direct)	
				Development of clean energy sources (direct)	Presented an overview of the GEF, including its funding cycle, resources, focal areas and programmes, at the in-session workshops held with GCNMA 4 and 5
High-level champions and Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action	Decisions 1/CP.21 , 1/CP.25 , 1/CP.26 and 17/CP.29	Support the implementation of the Paris Agreement under the leadership of the high-level champions by strengthening voluntary action and enabling collaboration between governments and the cities, regions, businesses, investors and civil society stakeholders that must act on climate change	Finance (coordination and facilitation) Technology development and transfer (coordination and facilitation) Capacity-building (coordination and facilitation)	Adaptation, resilience and sustainability (indirect)	–
				Mitigation measures to address climate change and contribute to sustainable	

<i>Name</i>	<i>Mandate</i>	<i>Key functions</i>	<i>Alignment with support types relevant to NMAs</i>	<i>Alignment with work programme initial focus areas</i>	<i>Engagement with the work programme</i>
				development (indirect) Development of clean energy sources (indirect)	
Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change	Decision 17/CP.19 ⁱ	Act as a knowledge-to-action hub for adaptation and resilience, contributing to the scaling up of adaptation action across systems and communities by leveraging a network of more than 450 partner organizations, communities of practice of thematic experts, and diverse knowledge systems, including through the UN Climate Change Universities Partnership Programme; and deploying forward-looking approaches and co-creating timely, understandable and actionable knowledge and know-how across thematic areas, including local and subregional initiatives such as the Lima Adaptation Knowledge Initiative ^l	Capacity-building (creation, curation and delivery of knowledge and know-how; building of strategic partnerships with non-State actors)	Adaptation, resilience and sustainability (direct)	–
Sharm el-Sheikh joint work on implementation of climate action on agriculture and food security	Decision 3/CP.27	Implement the outcomes of the Koronivia joint work on agriculture and previous activities addressing issues related to agriculture, as well as future topics, recognizing that solutions are context-specific and take into account national circumstances	Finance (dialogue and exchange) Technology development and transfer (dialogue and exchange) Capacity-building (dialogue and exchange) ^k	Adaptation, resilience and sustainability (direct) Mitigation measures to address climate change and contribute to sustainable development (direct)	–
Sharm el-Sheikh mitigation ambition and	Decision 4/CMA.4	Urgently scale up mitigation ambition and implementation in this critical decade in a manner	Capacity-building (matchmaking)	Mitigation measures to address climate change and	Took note of decision 13/CMA.7 , which encourages Parties to

<i>Name</i>	<i>Mandate</i>	<i>Key functions</i>	<i>Alignment with support types relevant to NMAs</i>	<i>Alignment with work programme initial focus areas</i>	<i>Engagement with the work programme</i>
implementation work programme		that complements the global stocktake through focused exchanges of views, information and ideas		contribute to sustainable development (direct)	record projects that they identify under the Sharm el-Sheikh mitigation ambition and implementation work programme on the NMA Platform (para. 10); requests the secretariat to prepare a technical paper exploring options for the operationalization of the additional feature and functionality of the NMA Platform that would enable Parties to record such projects, for consideration at SBSTA 64 (para. 12); and requests SBSTA 64 to consider ways to enable interconnection between the NMA Platform and other platforms, including national platforms for Parties that request it (para. 11)
United Arab Emirates just transition work programme	Decisions 1/CMA.4 , 3/CMA.5 and 2/CMA.7	Promote discussion on pathways to achieving the goals of the Paris Agreement outlined in Article 2, paragraph 1, in the context of Article 2, paragraph 2	Capacity-building (experience sharing)	Adaptation, resilience and sustainability (indirect) Mitigation measures to address climate change and contribute to sustainable development (indirect)	–

<i>Name</i>	<i>Mandate</i>	<i>Key functions</i>	<i>Alignment with support types relevant to NMAs</i>	<i>Alignment with work programme initial focus areas</i>	<i>Engagement with the work programme</i>
Warsaw Framework for REDD+	Decisions 2/CP.13 , 4/CP.15 , 1/CP.16 , 2/CP.17 , 12/CP.17 , 9/CP.19 , 10/CP.19 , 11/CP.19 , 12/CP.19 , 13/CP.19 , 14/CP.19 , 15/CP.19 , 16/CP.21 , 17/CP.21 and 18/CP.21 Article 5 of the Paris Agreement	Provide a comprehensive framework under the Convention to support the implementation of REDD+ activities by developing countries, including by providing methodological guidance, defining safeguards, and coordinating the provision of support and results-based finance	Finance (framework for results-based finance) Capacity-building (methodological guidance)	Development of clean energy sources (indirect) Adaptation, resilience and sustainability (indirect) Mitigation measures to address climate change and contribute to sustainable development (direct)	–

^a Additional functions include supporting Parties in project preparation and concept and proposal development, including facilitating access to climate finance (within the mandate of the CTCN); providing technical and logistical support to national designated entities; promoting multi-country, regional and programmatic approaches to technology deployment; strengthening international partnerships with public and private sector actors; and promoting North–South, South–South and triangular cooperation, including through twinning centre arrangements.

^b The programme of work of the CTCN for 2023–2027 (available at <https://www.ctc-n.org/resources/ctcn-third-programme-work-2023-2027>) is aimed at accelerating climate resilience and emission reduction through five system transformations: water–energy–food nexus, buildings and infrastructure, sustainable mobility, energy systems, and business and industry.

^c [FCCC/SBSTA/2024/7](#), para. 160(a).

^d For more information, see annex I to decisions [13/CP.28](#), [4/CMP.18](#) and [19/CMA.5](#).

^e The annual focus area of the PCCB for 2025–2026 is capacity-building for holistic investment strategies, bankable projects and stakeholder engagement to strengthen the implementation of NDCs and NAPs in developing countries. For more information, see <https://unfccc.int/topics/capacity-building/pccb/paris-committee-on-capacity-building-focus-area>.

^f The PCCB Network is implementing a work programme related to its energy cluster. For more information, see <https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/bodies/constituted-bodies/paris-committee-on-capacity-building-pccb/pccb-network-paris-committee-on-capacity-building-pccb/energy-cluster>.

^g [FCCC/SBSTA/2024/7](#), para. 160(a).

^h The functions, work programme and modalities of the forum and its KCI are contained in annex I to decisions [13/CP.28](#), [4/CMP.18](#) and [19/CMA.5](#).

ⁱ See also documents [FCCC/SBSTA/2018/4](#), paras. 13–28; [FCCC/SBSTA/2019/2](#), paras. 10–34; [FCCC/SBSTA/2021/3](#), paras. 12–30; [FCCC/SBSTA/2022/6](#), paras. 10–20; [FCCC/SBSTA/2023/4](#), paras. 19–28; and [FCCC/SBSTA/2025/4](#), paras. 62–76.

^j More information is available at <https://www.unfccc.int/nwp/workstreams>.

^k More information is available at <https://unfccc.int/topics/land-use/workstreams/agriculture>.

Annex

Results of the surveys conducted to gather views on the experience of national focal points for Article 6, paragraph 8, of the Paris Agreement and stakeholders with non-market approaches and the NMA Platform*

[English only]

I. Results of the survey of national focal points

Figure 1

Response to the survey question: “In which region is your Party located?”

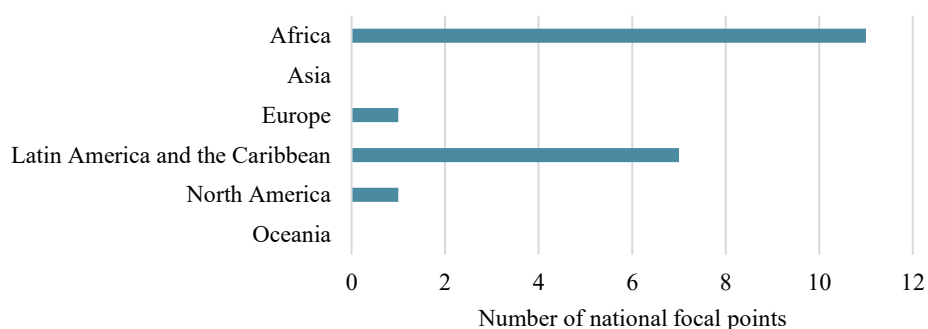
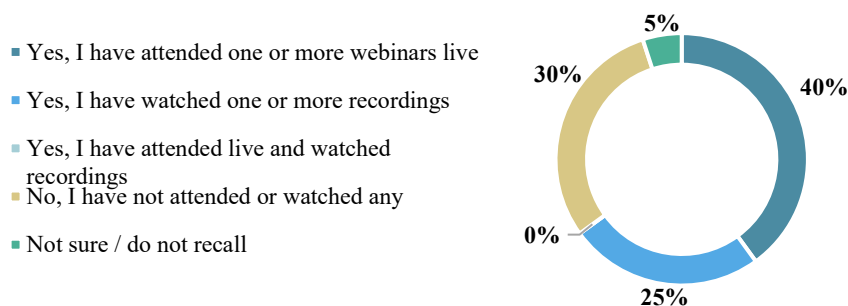


Figure 2

Response to the survey question: "Have you attended, or watched a recording of, any UNFCCC secretariat webinars introducing Article 6, paragraph 8, and the NMA Platform, including the NMA submission process?"



* Not formally edited.

Figure 3

Response to the survey question: "Are you aware of the following resources available to national focal points for Article 6, paragraph 8?"

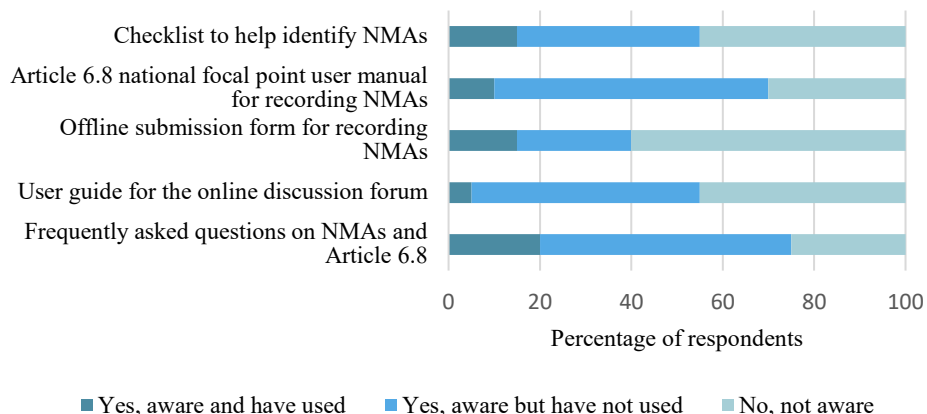


Figure 4

Response to the survey question: "How would you assess your familiarity with the NMA Platform?"

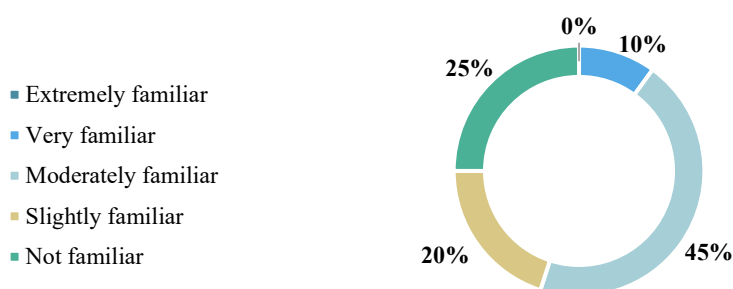


Figure 5

Response to the survey question: "How often do you visit the NMA Platform?"

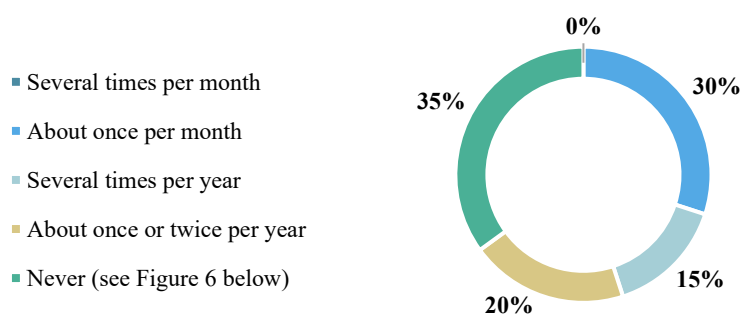


Figure 6
Response to the survey question: "What is the main reason you have not used the NMA Platform?"

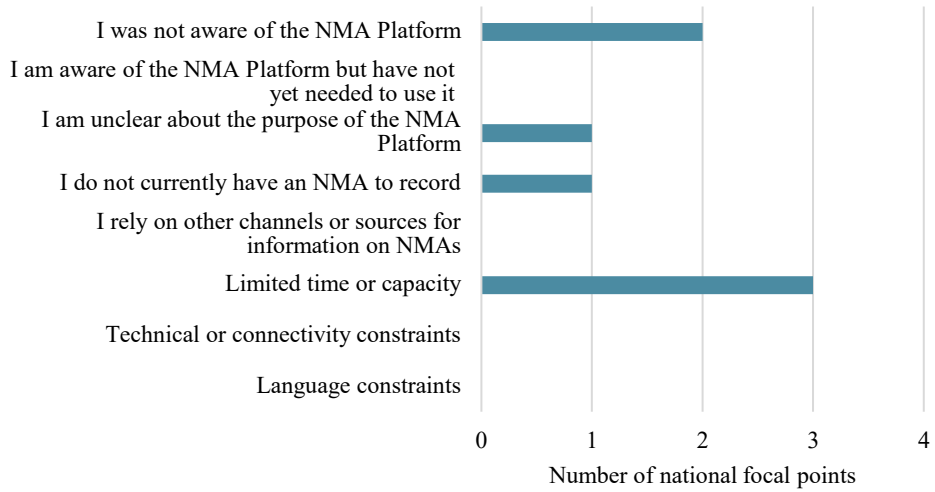


Figure 7
Response to the survey question: "What have been your main reasons for visiting the NMA Platform? Select all that apply."

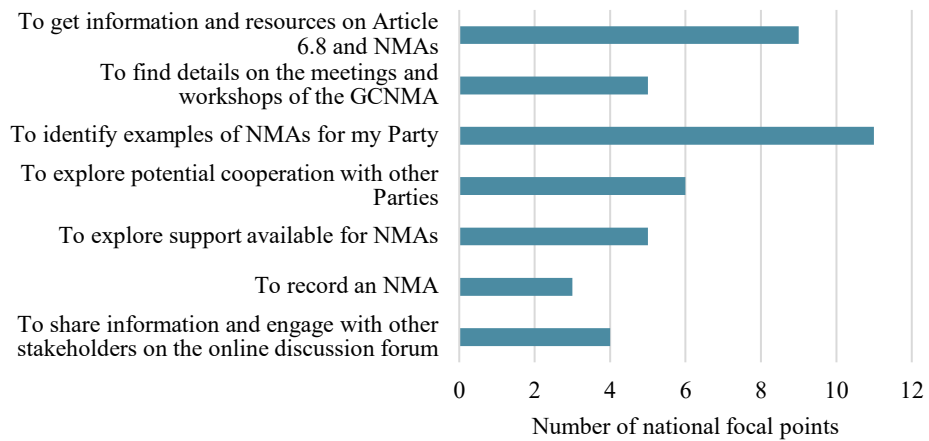


Figure 8
Response to the survey question: "Overall, how easy is it to use the NMA Platform?"

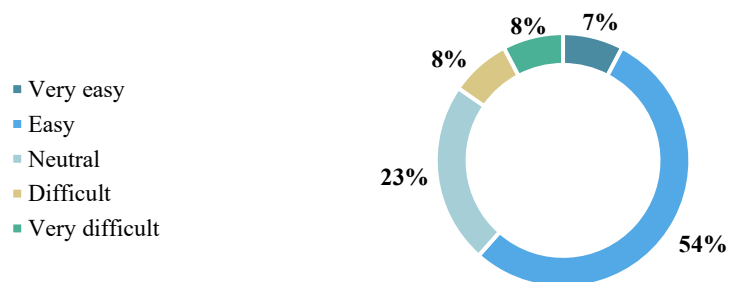


Figure 9

Response to the survey question: "Based on your experience, please rate the extent to which each of the following factors has acted as a barrier to your use of the NMA Platform."

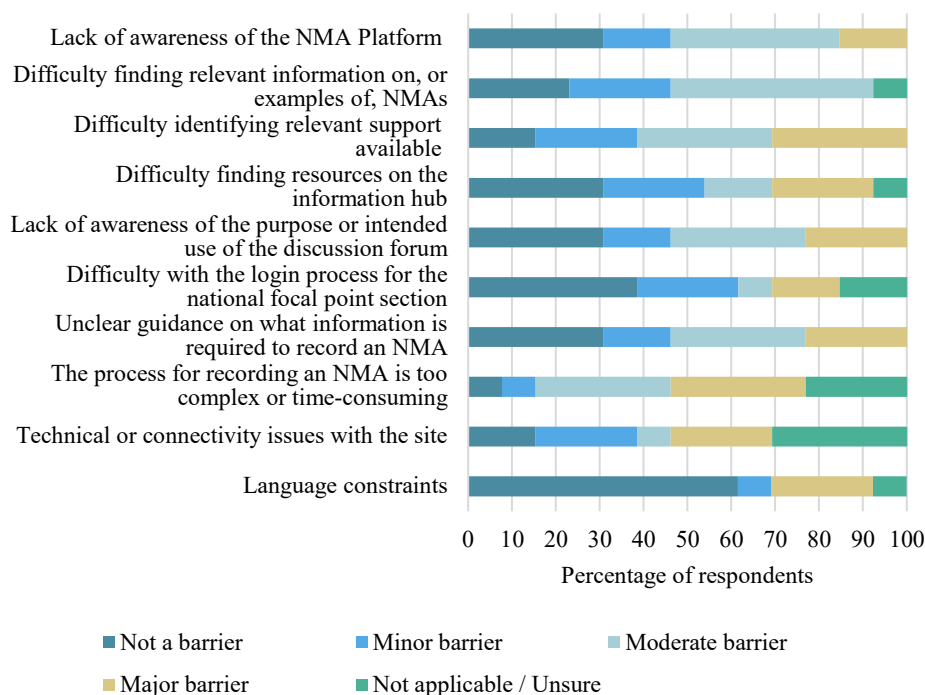


Figure 10

Response to the survey question: "To what extent do the following NMA Platform functions meet your needs as a national focal point for Article 6, paragraph 8?"

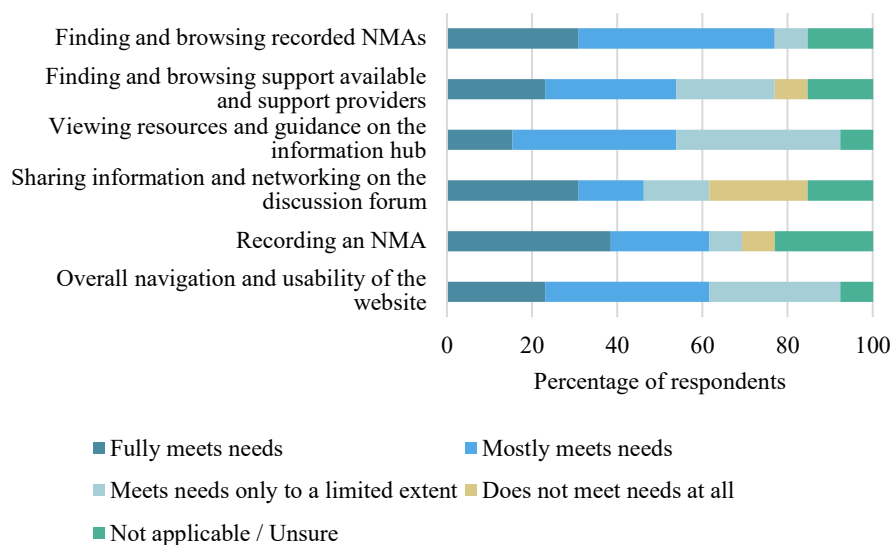


Figure 11

Response to the survey question: "What types of support would most improve your experience with the NMA Platform? Select up to two."

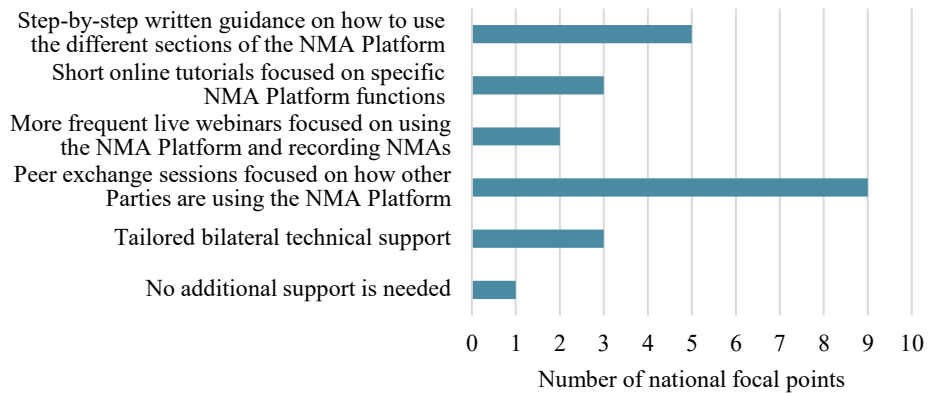


Figure 12

Response to the survey question: "In the next 12 months, how likely is your Party to record an NMA on the NMA Platform?"

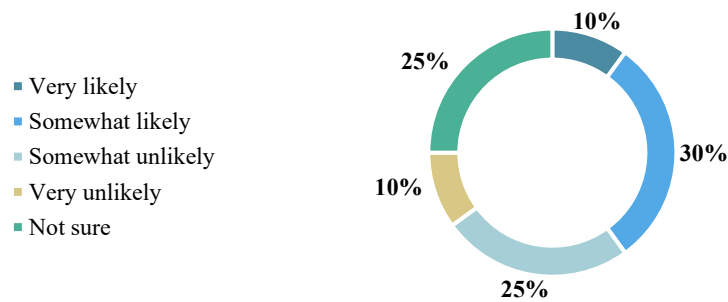
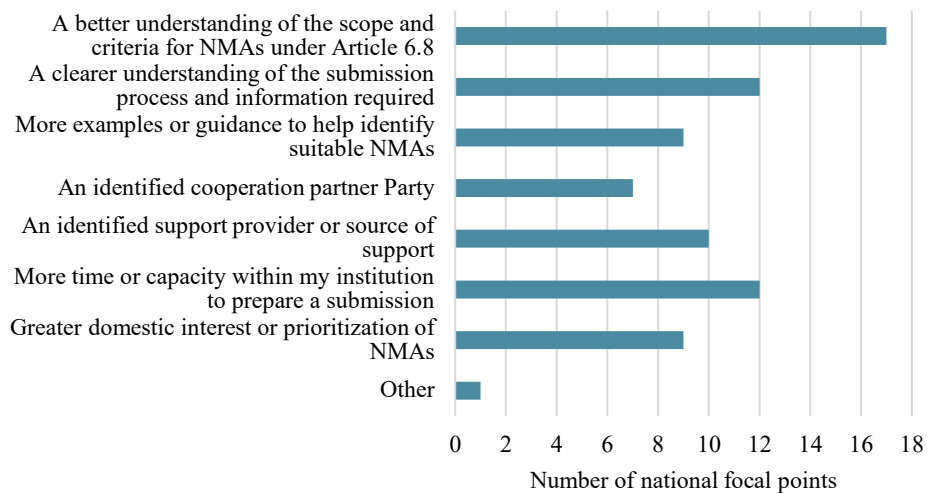


Figure 13

Response to the survey question: "What would most increase your likelihood of recording an NMA on the NMA Platform? Select all that apply."



Note: In the category "Other", one national focal point noted their Party already has an NMA recorded on the Platform but is not considering another in the near future.

Figure 14
Response to the survey question: "To what extent do NMAs help your Party implement its NDC?"

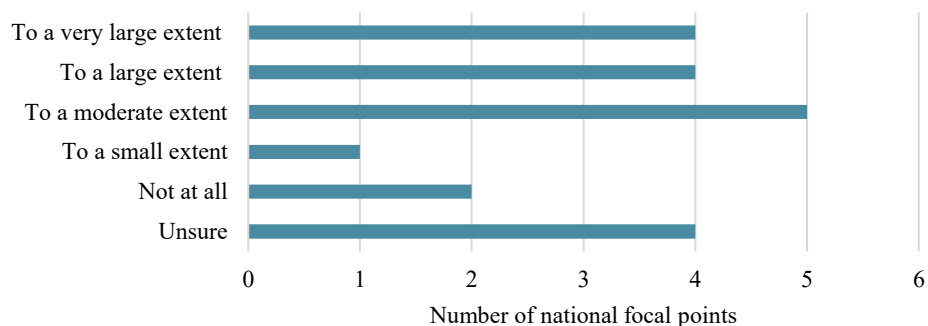


Figure 15
Response to the survey question: "In relation to your response above, which aspects of your Party's NDC do NMAs support? Select all that apply."

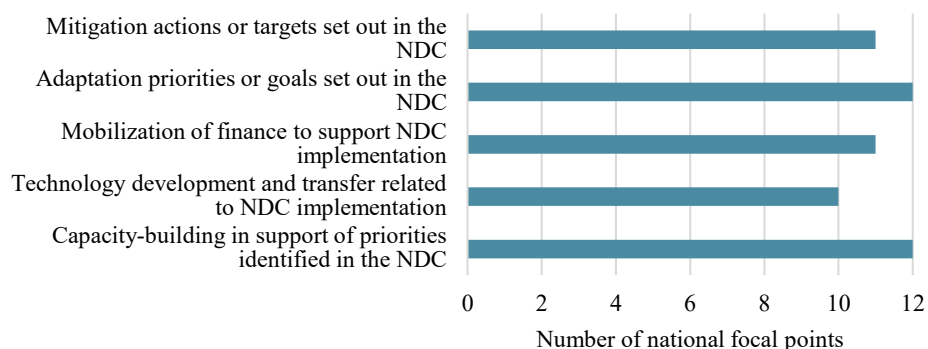


Figure 16
Response to the survey question: "What are the most important ways in which NMAs support implementation of your Party's NDC? Select up to two."

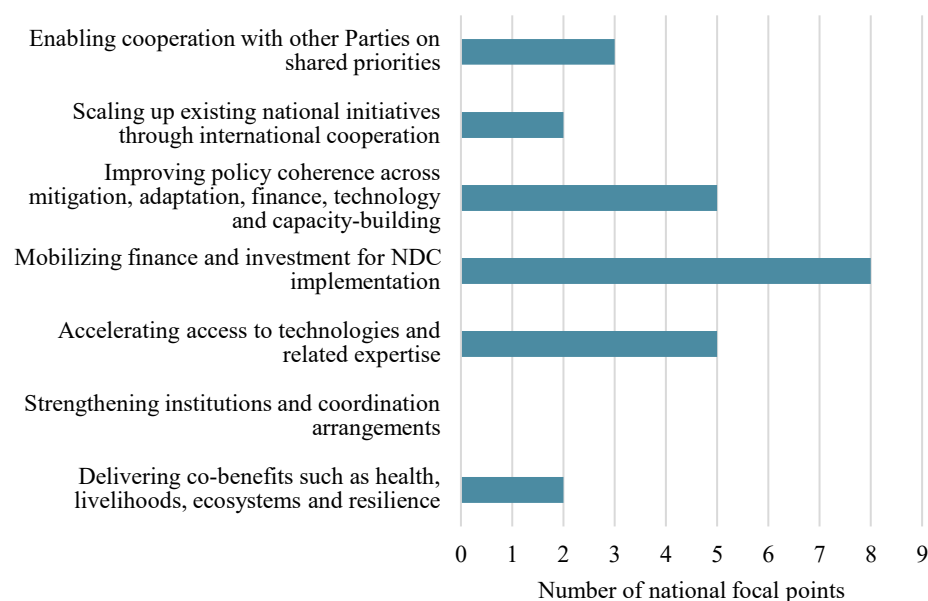
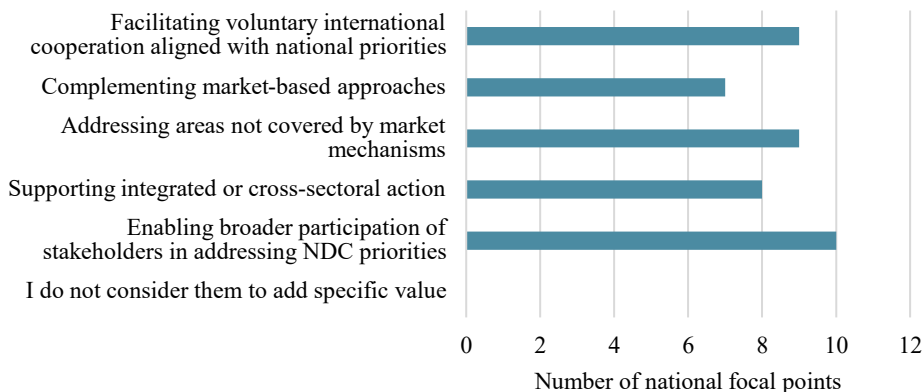


Figure 17

Response to the survey question: "In what ways do NMAs add value to the implementation of your Party's NDC? Select all that apply."



II. Results of the survey of stakeholders

Figure 18

Response to the survey question: "In what capacity are you responding to this survey?"

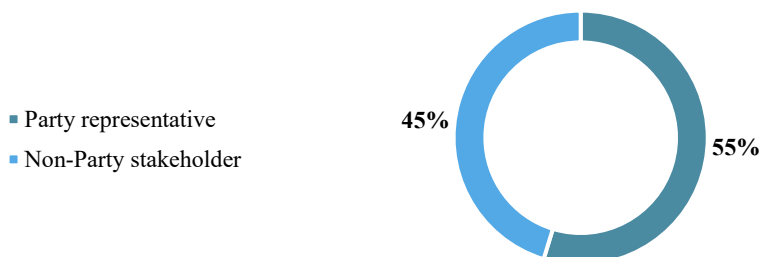


Figure 19

Response to the survey question: "In which region or regions do you primarily work in relation to Article 6, paragraph 8? Select all that apply."

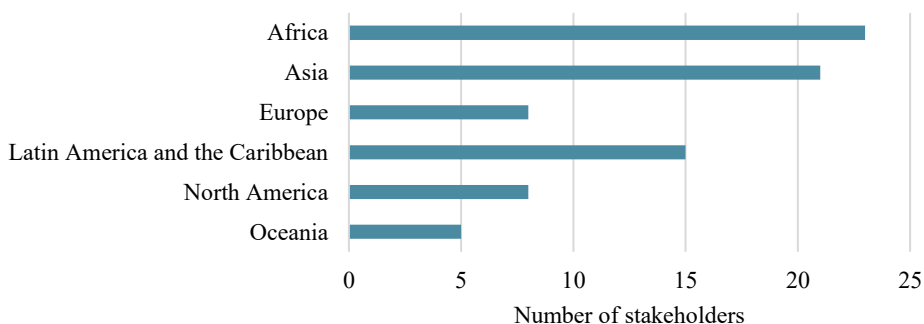
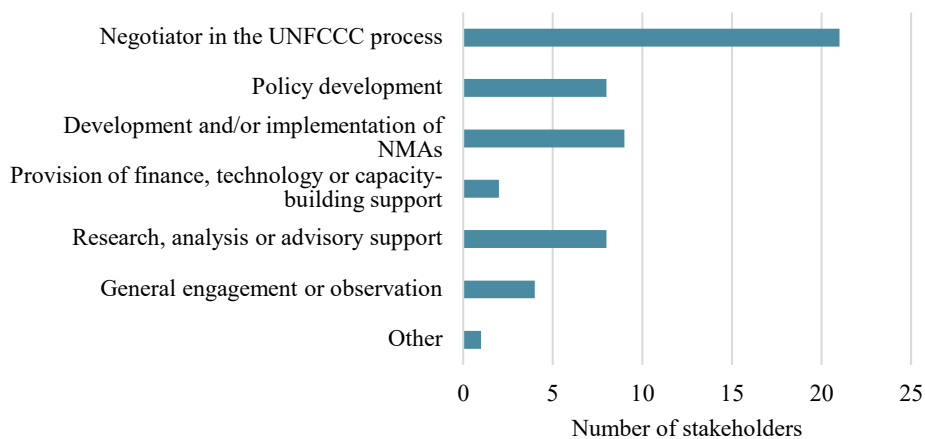


Figure 20

Response to the survey question: "Currently, what is your primary role in relation to Article 6, paragraph 8?"



Note: In the category "Other", one respondent noted they provide technical support to Parties.

Figure 21

Response to the survey question: "How would you describe your level of experience with NMAs under Article 6, paragraph 8?"

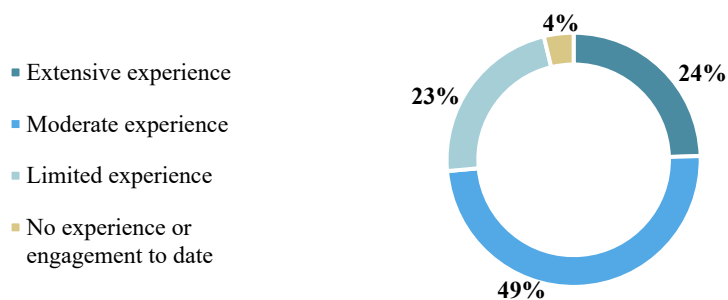
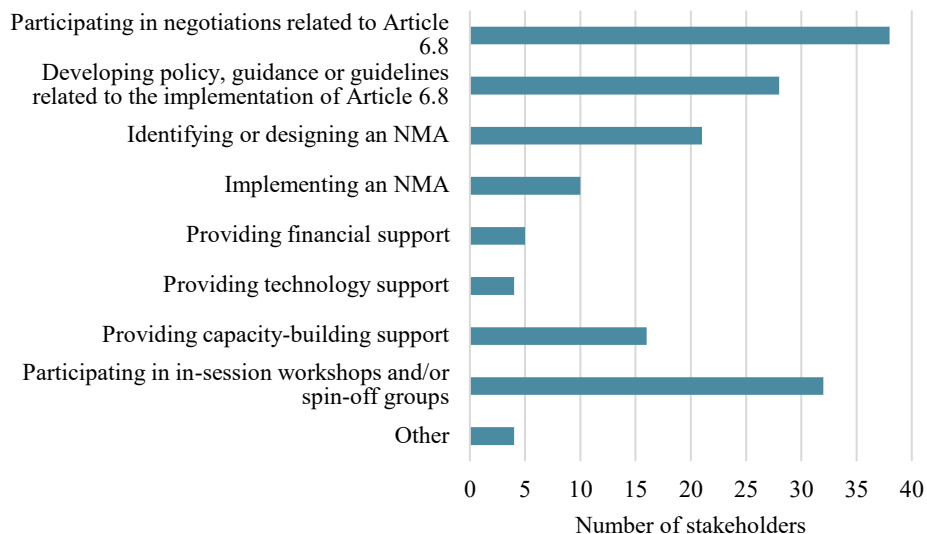


Figure 22

Response to the survey question: "In which ways have you engaged with NMAs under Article 6, paragraph 8? Select all that apply."



Note: In the category “Other”, respondents also mentioned activities such as sharing technical information on Article 6, paragraph 8, with colleagues, providing consultancy support on specific NMAs, delivering conferences on NMAs and contributing conceptual inputs to the development of NMAs.

Figure 23

Response to the survey question: "Based on your experience, to what extent have NMAs under Article 6, paragraph 8, contributed to the following objectives of the work programme?"

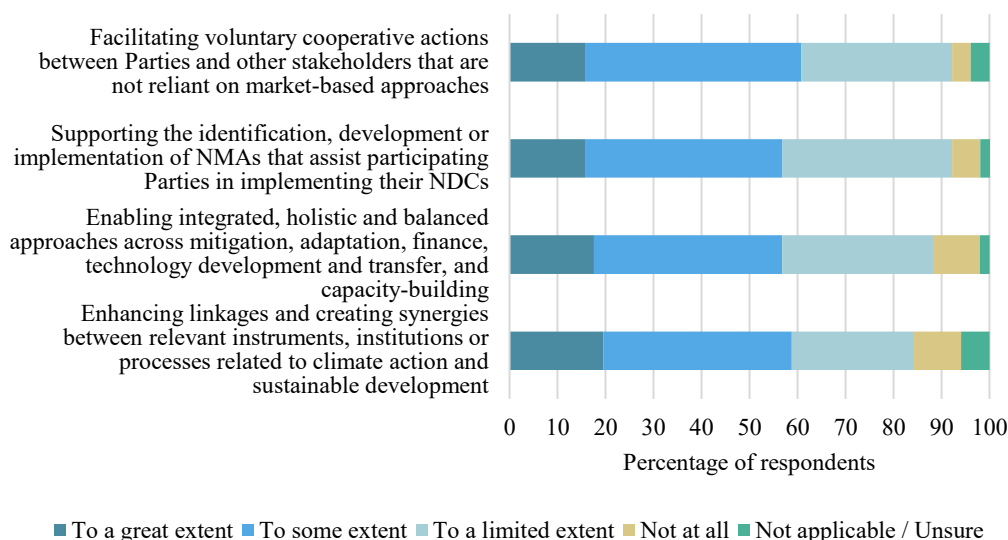


Figure 24

Response to the survey question: "Have you used the NMA Platform?"

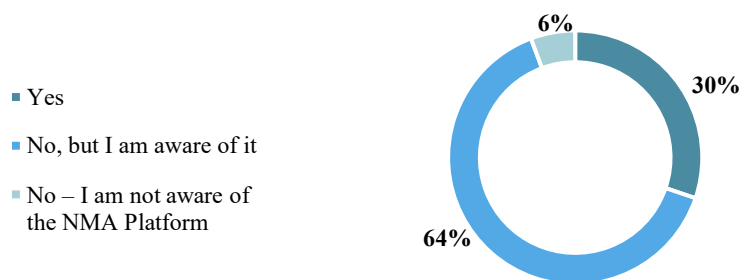
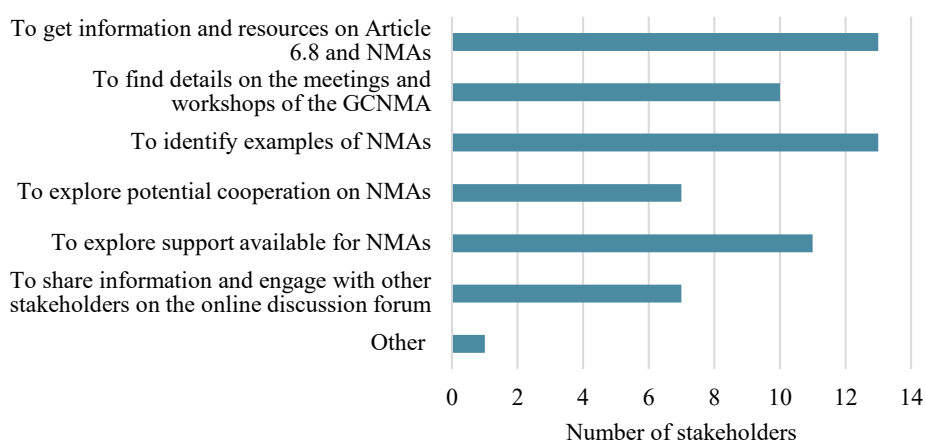


Figure 25

Response to the survey question: "What have been your main reasons for visiting the NMA Platform? Select all that apply."



Note: In the category "Other", one respondent noted they visited the NMA Platform to track how much it is being used.

Figure 26

Response to the survey question: "How would you assess the following aspects of the NMA Platform?"

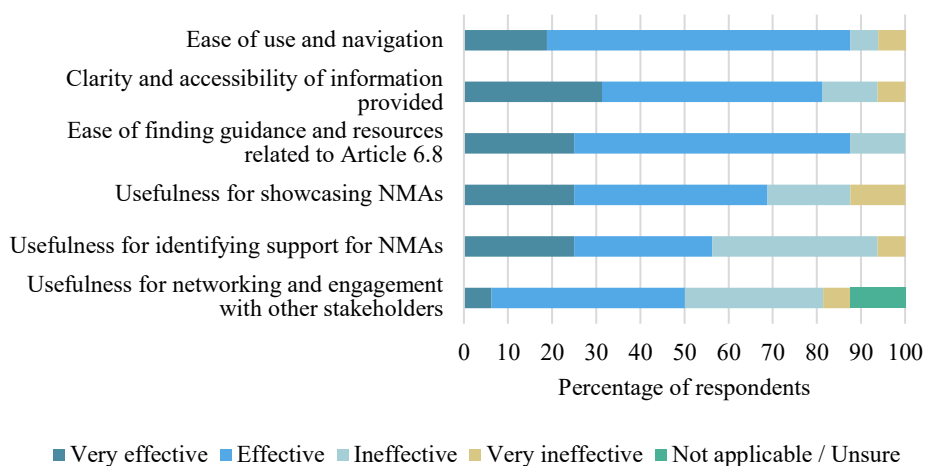
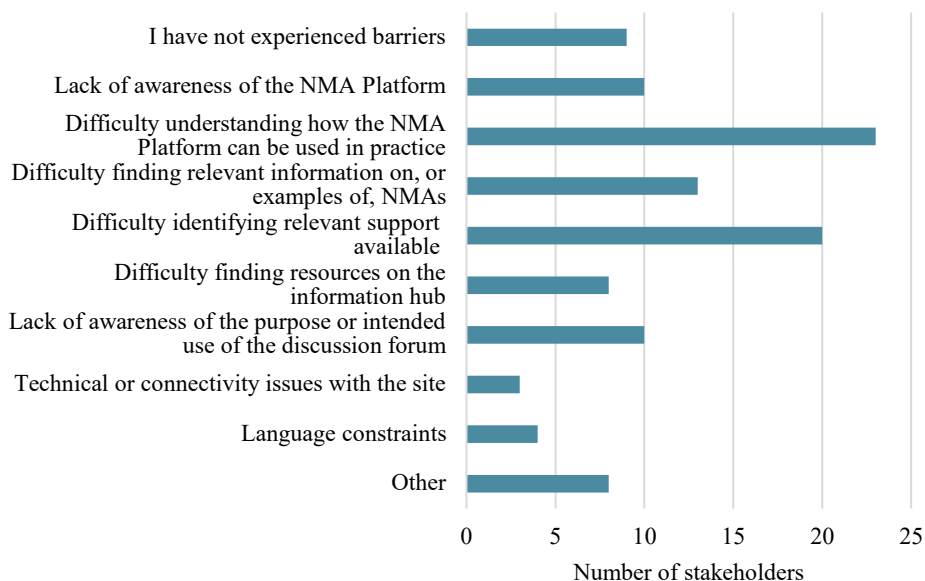


Figure 27

Response to the survey question: "What have been your main barriers, if any, to using the NMA Platform? Select up to three."



Note: In the category “Other”, respondents also raised issues related to access limitations, including concerns that only national focal points can submit NMAs, the need to clarify roles and functions such as those of host countries, usability concerns regarding the map and filters, and broader structural questions about how the Platform supports the development and registration of NMAs. One respondent noted that while the Platform is easy to use, the limited number of recorded NMAs reflects insufficient engagement from Parties rather than usability barriers.

Figure 28

Response to the survey question: "Have you provided or facilitated support for NMAs?"

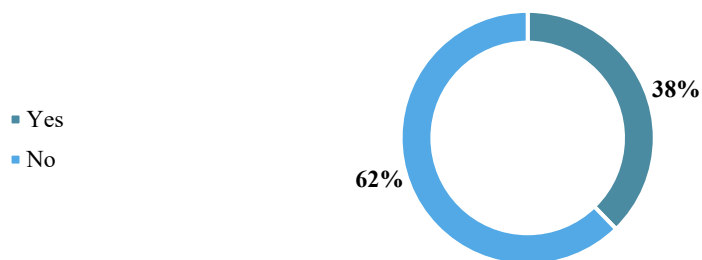
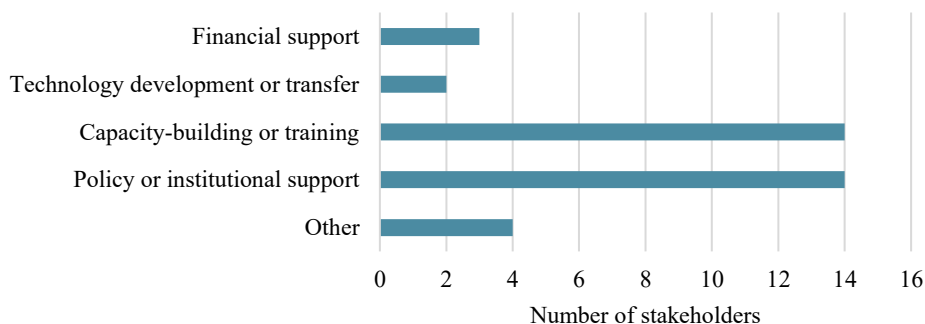


Figure 29

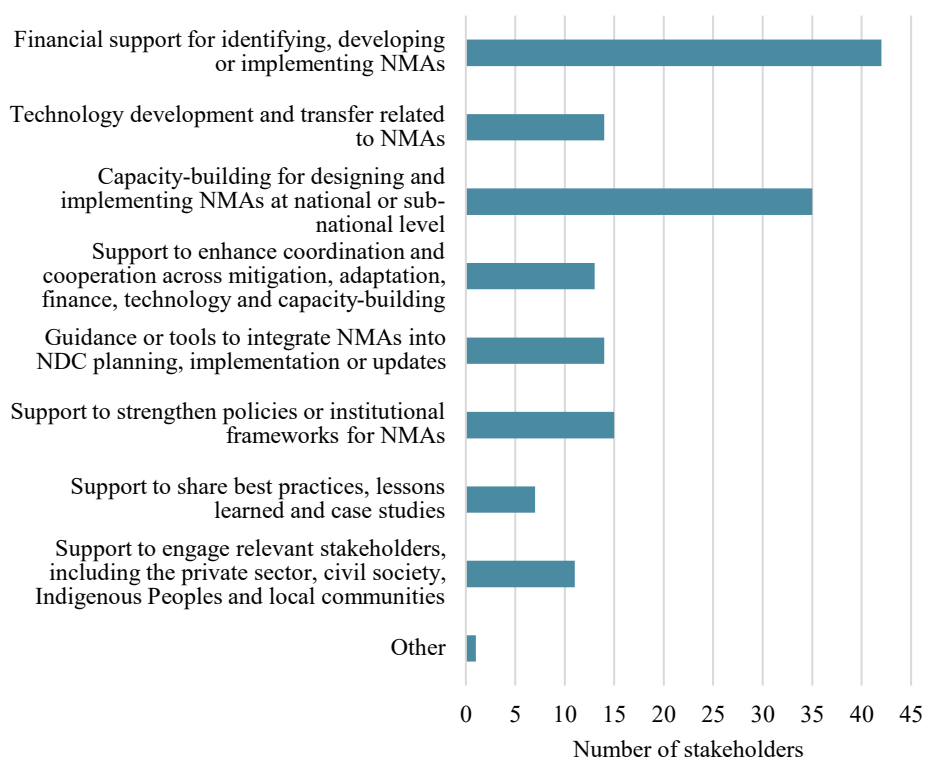
Response to the survey question: "What types of support have you provided or facilitated? Select all that apply."



Note: In the category “Other”, respondents also mentioned promoting NMAs, consultancy and analytical support, and conceptual design of financing and data integration approaches.

Figure 30

Response to the survey question: "What types of support do you think are most needed to enable NMAs to better support the implementation of NDCs? Select up to three."



Note: In the category “Other”, one respondent raised concerns about the limited perceived incentives and unclear added value to submit NMAs to the Platform.

Figure 31

Response to the survey question: "How effectively does the current work programme facilitate connections between support needs for NMAs and available financial, technology and capacity-building support?"

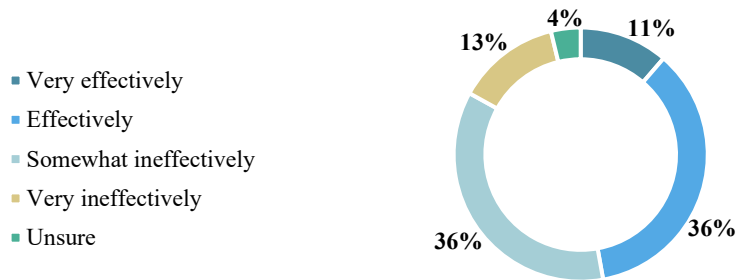


Figure 32

Response to the survey question: "Overall, how effective do you think the work programme for Article 6, paragraph 8, has been to date?"

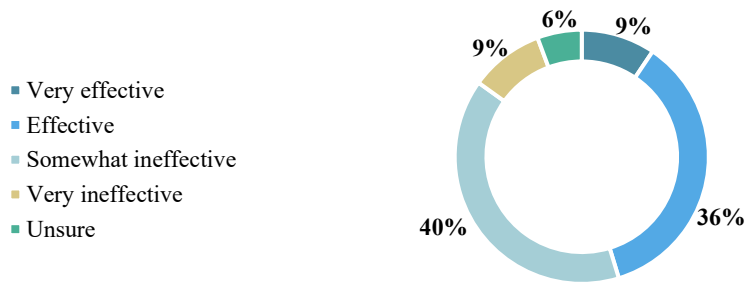


Figure 33

Response to the survey question: "How effective have the following work programme modalities been in supporting NMAs?"

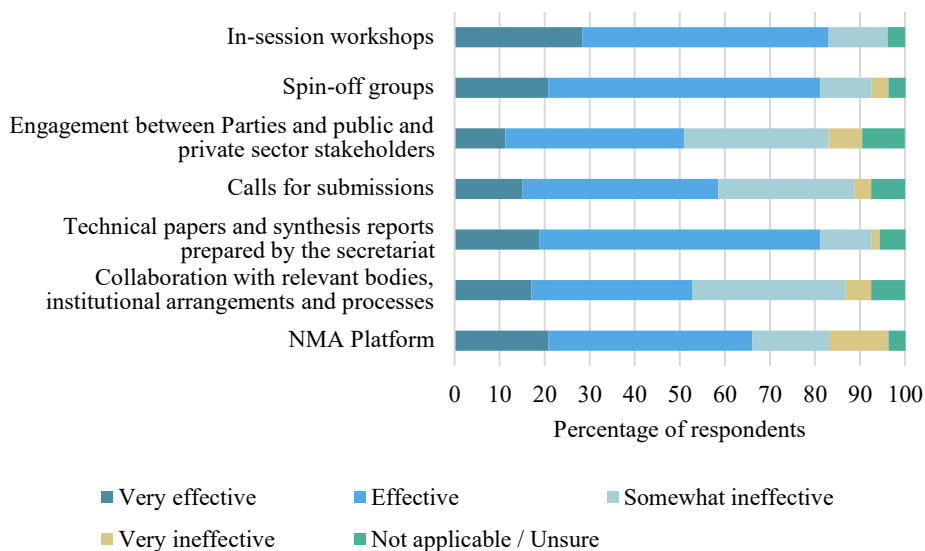
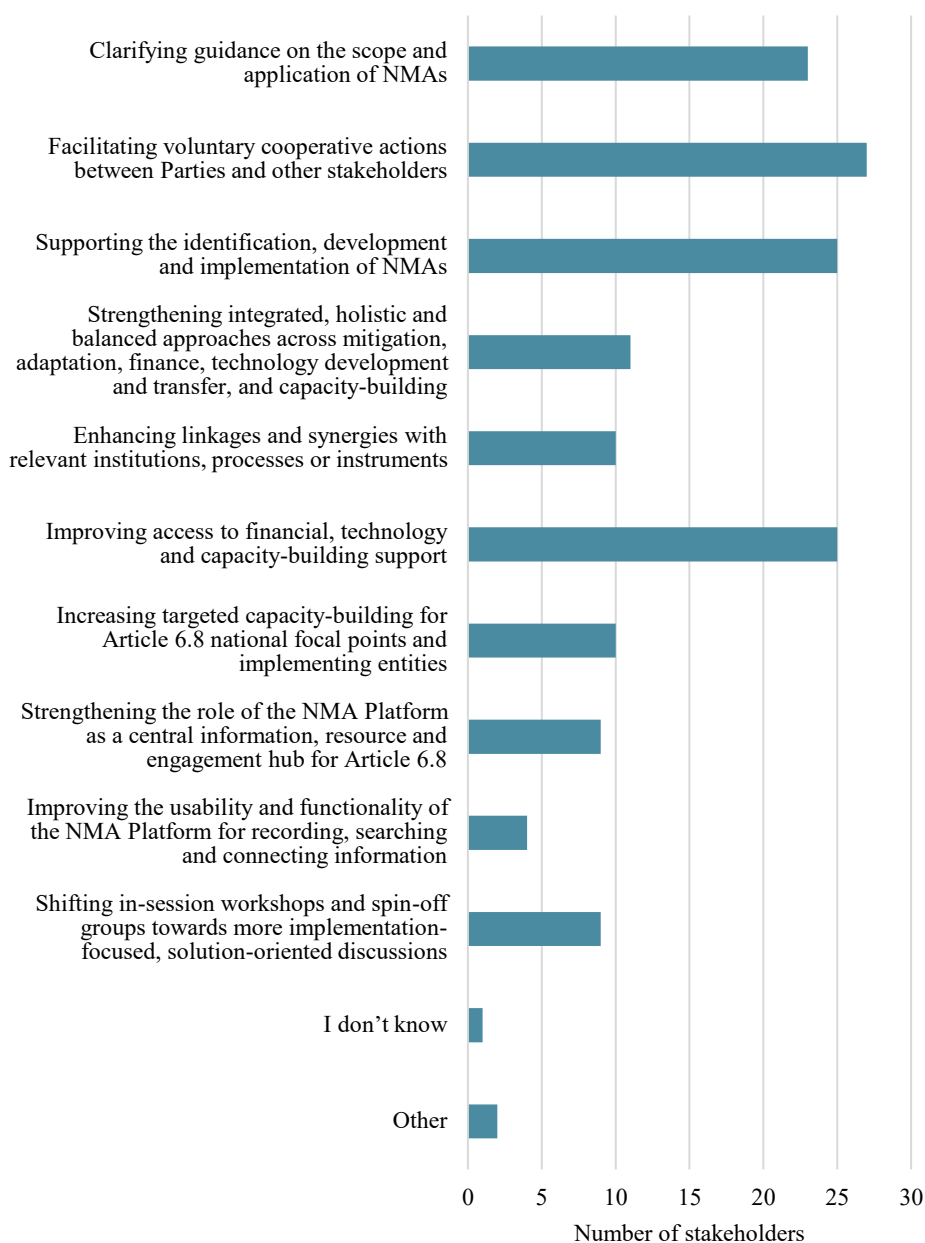


Figure 34

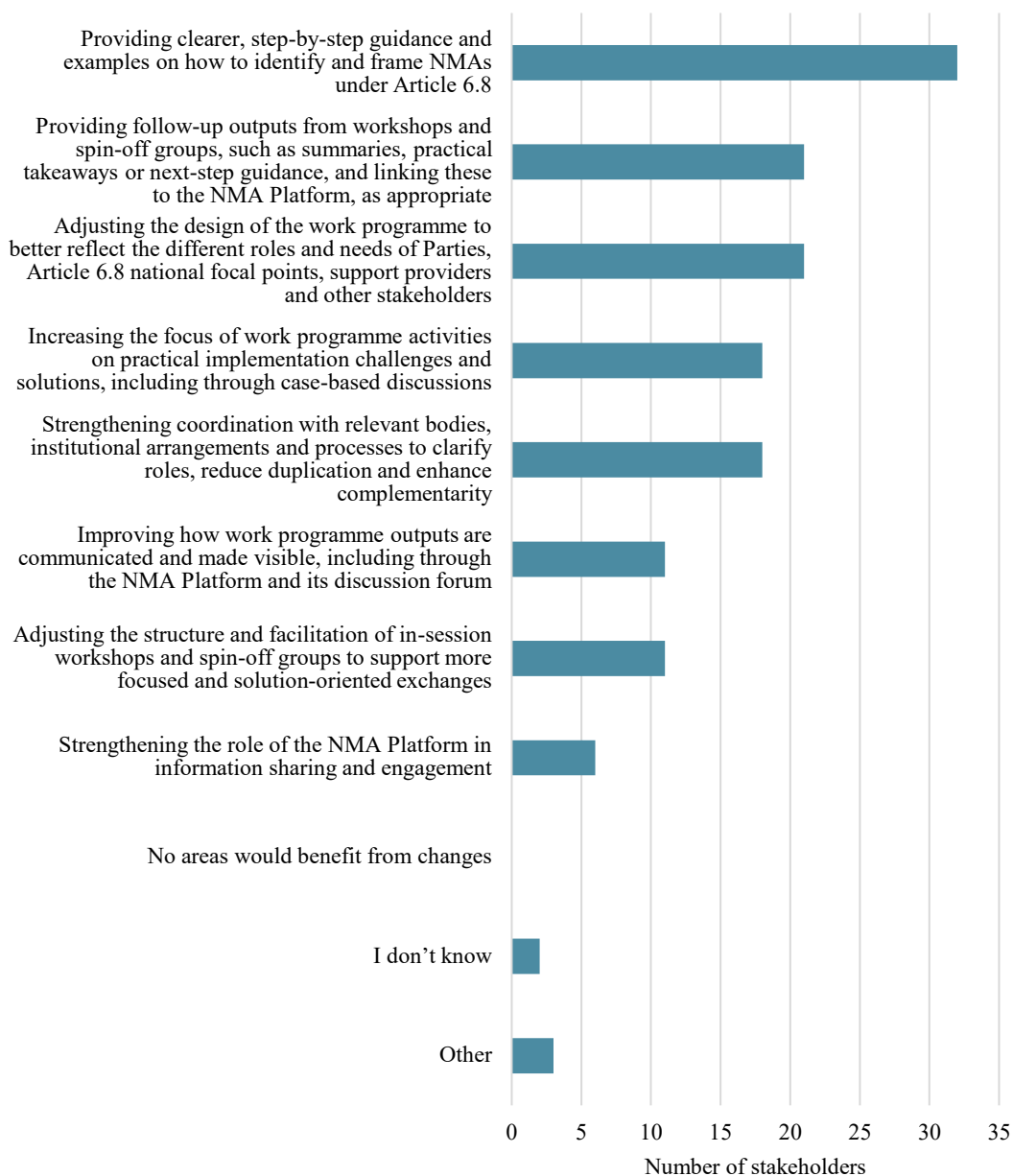
Response to the survey question: "Which components of the work programme for Article 6, paragraph 8, do you think should be prioritized to increase its effectiveness in the future? Select up to three."



Note: In the category "Other", respondents highlighted the need to strengthen engagement on the NMA Platform, avoid duplication with initiatives outside the Paris Agreement process, and increase virtual, hybrid and in-person engagement formats to support cooperation.

Figure 35

Response to the survey question: "What changes could be made to how work programme activities are designed or delivered to improve their effectiveness?"



Note: In the category "Other", respondents suggested providing guidance on the value of registering NMAs, emphasizing community-level and multi-sector implementation approaches, and enabling non-Party stakeholders to make fuller use of the Platform.