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

Meeting of the Glasgow Committee on Non-market Approaches

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 9 June 2026 during the sixty-fourth 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
AOSIS	Alliance of Small Island States
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
CCAP	Center for Clean Air Policy
CLARA	Climate Land Ambition and Rights Alliance
CMA	Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GCNMA	Glasgow Committee on Non-market Approaches
LACLIMA	Latin American Climate Lawyers Initiative for Mobilizing Action
LCIPP	Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform
NDC	nationally determined contribution
NMA	non-market approach
SBSTA	Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice
SCALA	Scaling up Climate Ambition on Land use and Agriculture through nationally determined contributions and national adaptation plans
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

4. CMA 7 invited Parties and observers to submit views and information on topics for discussion at the in-session workshop to be held in conjunction with GCNMA 9 and requested the secretariat to organize the workshop on the basis of the topics identified.⁴

B. Scope

5. This report describes the proceedings of the in-session workshop held in conjunction with GCNMA 9 (see chap. II below). It summarizes the presentations and participants' comments and questions thereon in the subsequent discussions (see chap. III below), the world café session (see chap. IV below) and the 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

6. 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, of the Paris Agreement and in decision [4/CMA.3](#).

¹ Decision [8/CMA.4](#), para. 10.

² Decision [7/CMA.6](#), para. 17.

³ Decision [7/CMA.6](#), para. 18.

⁴ Decision [21/CMA.7](#), paras. 12–13. The submissions received are available at <https://submissions.unfccc.int/> (in the search field, type “non-market approaches”).

II. Proceedings

7. The in-session workshop was held on 9 June 2026 during SBSTA 64. It was opened by the SBSTA Chair, Carol Franco (Dominican Republic), and facilitated by the GCNMA Co-Chairs, Angela Friedrich (Austria) and Charles Hamilton (Bahamas).

8. The following topics were selected for discussion at the workshop pursuant to the mandate referred to in paragraph 4 above:

- (a) Enabling conditions, support and institutional arrangements for NMAs;
- (b) Experiences, lessons learned and thematic areas of NMAs.

9. 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 the context of the topics referred to in paragraph 8 above. Parties and observers that provided submissions in response to the invitation referred to in paragraph 4 above were also invited to share their views at the workshop.

10. Representatives of the European Union, CCAP and LACLIMA each made a presentation on the topic referred to in paragraph 8(a) above; representatives of AOSIS, Japan, the African Development Bank and FAO made presentations on the topic referred to in paragraph 8(b) above;⁵ and the workshop participants were invited to comment on the presentations thereafter.

11. The subsequent world café session provided an opportunity for the presenters to engage informally with small groups of the workshop participants to explore the topics in more detail.

12. A representative of the Facilitative Working Group of the LCIPP then opened the round-table discussions, with a representative of CLARA providing introductory remarks. During the round table, participants shared key reflections arising from the world café session and on NMAs more broadly.

III. Summary of presentations and participants' comments and questions thereon

A. Enabling conditions, support and institutional arrangements for non-market approaches

13. A representative of the European Union discussed safeguards in relation to the implementation of Article 6, paragraph 8, of the Paris Agreement. The representative highlighted that, given the diversity of NMAs, the voluntary and proportionate application of safeguards can promote greater clarity and trust in relation to, and support effective and credible implementation of, NMAs by helping Parties to identify and manage associated environmental and social risks. The representative outlined the importance of any approach to the application of safeguards reflecting the principles set out in the preamble to the Paris Agreement, including consideration of human rights, the rights of Indigenous Peoples, gender equality and intergenerational equity, while respecting different national circumstances. The presentation included example guiding questions that could help Parties to think practically about safeguards for their NMAs.

14. A representative of CCAP demonstrated how the implementation of Article 6, paragraph 8, can serve as a strategic tool for creating enabling conditions for making NDCs investable and implementable, highlighting four areas of focus: tariff and regulatory reform aimed at enabling newer low-emission technologies to compete with established high-emission technologies; sectoral road maps offering practical, country-specific pathways for achieving NDC targets; NDC refinement and capacity-building for designing national

⁵ The presentations are available at <https://unfccc.int/event/in-session-workshop-including-plenary-presentations-and-round-table-discussions-on-non-market-1>.

policies that support NDC implementation; and innovative financial mechanisms for de-risking investment and facilitating mobilization of private finance for technologies and activities that support NDC implementation in developing countries. The presentation included a case study on the cooperation between Canada and Chile within the framework of the Recycle Organics Chile programme, which has been recorded as an NMA and demonstrates how targeted, non-transactional support from one country, including policy inputs and technical assistance, can be used to create enabling conditions for mitigation action in the waste sector of another.

15. Two representatives of LACLIMA explained how existing tools can be used to strengthen the implementation of NMAs. The presentation included an analysis of national and regional platforms that function as registries of mitigation and adaptation initiatives for which financial, technical or capacity-building support is being sought, with a focus on Latin America. The representatives noted that many such platforms perform functions that are relevant to the implementation of Article 6, paragraph 8, and therefore could complement the NMA Platform.⁶ They highlighted opportunities for strengthening cooperation and interoperability between those platforms and the NMA Platform, including by exchanging information and referring relevant projects between platforms. For instance, national and regional platforms could establish pathways for referring high-quality climate projects that are not in line with the current funding priorities at the national level to the NMA Platform to gain visibility and access to finance. The representatives suggested that the functionalities of the NMA Platform could be improved so that it can better connect projects in need of support, such as technical assistance and capacity-building, with organizations that provide such support.

16. In the subsequent discussion, in relation to:

- (a) The presentation of the European Union on safeguards, participants:
 - (i) Noted that allowing flexibility in the application of safeguards could have both positive and negative effects, depending on how such flexibility is used and the NMAs concerned, including by resulting in safeguards being applied more or less stringently in different contexts;
 - (ii) Raised questions regarding the type of safeguards that may be needed in relation to support providers registered on the NMA Platform;
 - (iii) Expressed concern regarding the small number of NMAs recorded on the NMA Platform and questioned whether the current requirements NMAs need to meet to be eligible for submission are too strict;
- (b) The presentation of CCAP on enabling conditions, participants:
 - (i) Emphasized that both developed and developing countries may need to establish or strengthen policy and regulatory environments that enable them to engage in cooperative activities under Article 6, paragraph 8, and that the lack of a dedicated financing window remains the main constraint on progress in recording NMAs on the NMA Platform;
 - (ii) Questioned whether the cooperation between Canada and Chile was based on a replicable mechanism or a unique bilateral relationship;
 - (iii) Noted that the intention behind recording Recycle Organics Chile on the NMA Platform was not only to showcase the programme but also to gain practical experience of the Platform and whether it would enhance the programme's visibility;
- (c) The presentation of LACLIMA on tools for strengthening implementation of NMAs, participants:
 - (i) Noted that the potential costs of developing the interoperability between climate platforms should be carefully considered;

⁶ <https://unfccc.int/nma-platform>.

- (ii) Asked which criteria should be used to determine whether national, regional or international platforms are suitable for interoperability with the NMA Platform;
- (iii) Asked about the current functionality of the NMA Platform in terms of recording and facilitating implementation of NMAs, and which additional functionalities would be most important for enhancing the Platform's effectiveness in performing those functions.

B. Experiences, lessons learned and thematic areas of non-market approaches

17. A representative of AOSIS discussed the bulk purchase and distribution of renewable energy technologies through pooled procurement initiatives in small island developing States as a practical NMA. Small island developing States have ambitious NDCs whose achievement relies on the adoption of renewable energy technologies; however, access to such technologies and competitive financing remains constrained by dependence on imported fossil fuels, fragmented markets for renewable energy technologies and the limited scale of demand within individual countries. The representative stated that pooled procurement can help to support the wider deployment of clean energy technologies by combining demand across countries and lowering transaction costs. The presentation included lessons learned from regional initiatives relevant to the clean energy transition in the Caribbean and the Pacific, including that a shift in this context from national approaches to coordinated regional action can reduce costs and that bulk purchasing is particularly suitable for standardized energy-efficient appliances.

18. A representative of Japan shared experience and lessons learned from the SUBARU initiative, which is a partnership between the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry of Japan and the United Nations Human Settlements Programme Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific aimed at strengthening urban resilience in the Asia-Pacific region through public-private partnerships. Seminars and matching events are held under SUBARU to connect technology providers with municipalities seeking adaptation support. An example was provided of a match between a Japanese company and a Nepali municipality that led to a project on advanced aerobic composting. Training sessions were held in Japan and Nepal to support project implementation. A key lesson learned from the SUBARU initiative is the importance of connecting advanced technologies directly with local stakeholders and of using a step-by-step approach to project implementation, starting with capacity-building, in order to ensure that advanced technologies can be introduced sustainably. The representative noted that Japan recently submitted the Cleaner Energy Future Initiative for ASEAN to the NMA Platform.⁷

19. A representative of the African Development Bank provided an update on the ABM, a results-based mechanism for financing adaptation, noting that 2026 marks a decade of ABM development and the conclusion of its six-year pilot phase. Key findings from evaluations of the ABM pilot phase completed by the ABM Executive Committee and the ABM Secretariat include that the ABM can create new revenue streams for adaptation, incentivize private sector engagement in adaptation action and contribute to the implementation of NDCs and national adaptation plans. An external review by the Global Green Growth Institute is under way to assess the readiness of the ABM to be scaled up globally, which would require a host organization with a global mandate and the participation of developed country Parties in mobilizing financial support for ABM activities. The representative noted that the ABM had at that time 28 projects in development, four approved methodologies for defining baselines, indicators and monitoring approaches for adaptation activities and two projects completed and ready for issuance of certified adaptation benefits.

20. A representative of FAO discussed the SCALA programme as an example of how NMAs can support the transformation of agrifood systems, which were noted as accounting for 32 per cent of global greenhouse gas emissions. SCALA supports the country-led implementation of priority actions identified in NDCs and national adaptation plans for

⁷ It has since been recorded on the NMA Platform.

agrifood systems, with FAO and the United Nations Development Programme helping to address associated information, governance and finance gaps. The representative reported that SCALA had so far supported 12 countries in strengthening their capacity to implement projects in the area of agriculture and land use, and catalysed the mobilization of USD 162.9 million in public finance. The main lesson learned from the SCALA programme is that the value of an NMA lies in the enabling architecture for delivering on national climate commitments in relation to agrifood systems that it helps to build through policy alignment, strengthening of capacity, evidence-building, and mobilization of finance and partnerships.

21. In the subsequent discussion, participants asked questions in relation to the presentations for further discussion during the world café session:

(a) The representative of AOSIS was asked whether the regional initiatives described in the presentation could progress without being recorded on the NMA Platform, and what added value NMAs can contribute in the area of clean energy transition given that institutions such as multilateral development banks already support renewable energy and rural electrification projects;

(b) Japan and the African Development Bank were asked about the main challenge in developing the SUBARU initiative and the ABM respectively, how that challenge was addressed and whether any challenges during implementation necessitated changes in approach;

(c) FAO was asked whether SCALA was recorded on the NMA Platform and, if not, whether doing so could add value by increasing its visibility.

IV. Summary of world café session

22. The world café session facilitated small group discussions between workshop participants and the representatives who had made presentations. A representative of the secretariat also took part to answer questions on the NMA Platform and other activities of the work programme.

23. 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

24. A representative of the Facilitative Working Group opened the round-table discussions by introducing the Baku Workplan of the LCIPP for 2025–2027.⁸ The six collective approaches set out in the Workplan are designed to provide opportunities to deepen understanding of diverse values, world views and knowledge systems, which can inform NMAs. The representative highlighted the theme for guiding work under the LCIPP in 2026, namely advancing holistic climate action through kinship, balance and collective well-being, rooted in cultural heritage, lived realities and diverse knowledge systems, noting that this provides a foundation for examining NMAs through the lens of Indigenous values and local climate realities. In addition, two case stories from Fiji and India were presented to illustrate the contributions of Indigenous Peoples and local communities to NMAs. Lastly, the workshop participants were invited to submit views on the impact of the work undertaken under the LCIPP and thematic focus areas for the next LCIPP workplan.⁹

⁸ Contained in annex I to document [FCCC/SBSTA/2024/1](https://fccc.int/sites/default/files/2026-03/Guide%20for%20LCIPP%20Calls%20for%20Submission%202026_Final.pdf).

⁹ As per decision [14/CP.29](https://fccc.int/sites/default/files/2026-03/Guide%20for%20LCIPP%20Calls%20for%20Submission%202026_Final.pdf), para. 19. Information on making submissions is available at https://lcipp.unfccc.int/sites/default/files/2026-03/Guide%20for%20LCIPP%20Calls%20for%20Submission%202026_Final.pdf.

25. A representative of CLARA then provided introductory remarks on the review of the work programme, mandated for SBSTA 64 and 65.¹⁰ The representative referenced barriers and challenges identified by Parties in submissions made in 2025 related to using the NMA Platform and to NMAs supporting NDC implementation,¹¹ including:

- (a) Lack of clarity around and understanding of NMAs;
- (b) Lack of standardized guidance on and frameworks for the implementation of NMAs;
- (c) Limited access to finance for NMAs;
- (d) Limited ability of the NMA Platform to facilitate coordination across NMAs and enable the participation of non-Party stakeholders in NMAs;
- (e) Limited effectiveness of the NMA Platform in supporting NDC implementation.

26. The representative proposed the need for a clearer definition of NMAs that acknowledges their role in upholding the integrity of ecosystems and protecting Mother Earth, including through use of the knowledge and practices of Indigenous Peoples. The representative described the requirement that an NMA involve more than one participating Party as a barrier to identifying NMAs, and emphasized that the NMA Platform will remain limited in supporting the identification and implementation of NMAs without a function for matching NMAs for which financial, technology and capacity-building support is being sought with potential providers of that support. The need for stronger provision of financial support from the Global Environment Facility, the Green Climate Fund and other multilateral donors was also mentioned.

27. In the course of the discussions, one participant emphasized the valuable role of NMAs in supporting NDC implementation, noting that the increasing number of NMAs recorded on the NMA Platform demonstrates continued progress in the use and functioning of the Platform. The participant welcomed presenters' interest in increasing the visibility of and support for NMAs, including by building the capacity of stakeholders involved in developing and implementing NMAs to identify opportunities for cooperation and to access relevant support. At the same time, the participant cautioned that the guiding questions proposed by the European Union for consideration of safeguards could have the unintended effect of narrowing the range of activities that can be identified as NMAs. The participant emphasized that the development of any linkages between the NMA Platform and other platforms should be considered in line with existing mandates relevant to Article 6, paragraph 8, and in a manner that preserves the cooperative nature of NMAs. The participant considered the use of tariff reforms proposed by CCAP to increase the competitiveness of low-emission technologies to be a market-based solution and therefore not appropriate in the context of NMAs. The participant concluded by highlighting the importance of pursuing adaptation-focused NMAs alongside mitigation efforts.

28. One participant, offering reflections and raising questions in relation to several of the presentations:

- (a) Noted that they hoped to see the examples of NMAs presented by the representatives of AOSIS and FAO recorded on the NMA Platform, and encouraged the secretariat to facilitate the process, as appropriate;
- (b) Welcomed the European Union's presentation on safeguards and asked whether information on safeguards could be shared on the NMA Platform;
- (c) Asked whether a dedicated funding window for NMAs under the Global Environment Facility or the Green Climate Fund could be created in response to the lack of financing for NMAs pointed out by the representative of CLARA, and expressed support for allowing single-Party NMAs to be recorded on the NMA Platform;

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

¹¹ The submissions are available at <https://submissions.unfccc.int/> (filter for "2025" and type "non-market approaches" in the search field).

(d) Expressed their view that connecting the NMA Platform with other national and international climate platforms will likely not add any value, while noting that it warrants further discussion.

29. One participant observed common elements across the presentations of AOSIS and FAO, including that the value of NMAs is in the enabling architecture that they help to create. The participant emphasized that bringing countries together through cooperation on NMAs can help in scaling up mitigation efforts, unlocking private sector finance and de-risking investments. The participant highlighted the importance of assessing at the system level the conditions needed to implement NMAs that address climate action priorities, rather than considering implementation needs only at the level of individual projects or interventions, noting that undertaking such assessments across countries could create efficiencies and synergies that would not otherwise arise. The participant suggested that the examples of NMAs discussed in the presentations be recorded on the NMA Platform to help to illustrate different ways in which countries can cooperate.

VI. Reflections on the workshop

30. Parties welcomed the opportunity to engage in the workshop, and share views and present their experience in relation to NMAs. They described the workshop as being useful for providing space for discussion on the role, value and examples of NMAs. Parties appreciated the opportunity to reflect on the use and functions of the NMA Platform.

31. Parties observed from the examples shared at the workshop that lessons are emerging from developing and implementing NMAs. They highlighted the value of sharing these lessons so that other Parties may learn from them and, where relevant, replicate successful practices. Parties noted that NMAs can support collective action, thereby helping to enhance mitigation and adaptation ambition and accelerate NDC implementation. In addition, Parties noted the usefulness of examples showing how cooperation within the scope of NMAs can help to unlock finance for climate action and support implementation of NDC priorities.

32. Parties suggested that NMAs presented at the workshop that have not yet been recorded on the NMA Platform be submitted to increase their visibility.
