## United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

# Article 6.8 on non-market approaches

**Definition, purpose and status** 

Praia, Cabo Verde, 31 October 2024



## **Cooperative approaches (Article 6.2)**

Bilateral/multilateral cooperation between interested countries, involving **transfers of the mitigation outcomes** produced through such cooperation



## The mechanism (Article 6.4)

To be operated centrally (UNFCCC secretariat), credits emission reductions by public and private sector actors, allows for **international transfer of those credits** 

## Framework for non-market approaches (Article 6.8)

Facilitates climate action through international cooperation focused on sustainable development and poverty eradication (and does not involve trading)



### Article 6.8

Parties recognize the importance of integrated, holistic and balanced non-market approaches being available to Parties to **assist in the implementation of their nationally determined contributions**, in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication, in a coordinated and effective manner, including through, inter alia, mitigation, adaptation, **finance, technology transfer and capacity building**, as appropriate. These approaches shall aim to:

- (a)Promote mitigation and adaptation ambition;
- (b)Enhance public and private sector participation in the implementation of nationally determined contributions; and
- (c) Enable opportunities for coordination across instruments and relevant institutional arrangements.

### Article 6.9

A framework for non-market approaches to sustainable development is hereby defined to promote the non-market approaches referred to in paragraph 8 of this Article.





# **Glasgow**

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



## Sharm el-Sheikh

- Adopted the schedule of the work programme
- Agreed the specification for the UNFCCC web-based platform
- Mandated in-session workshops at Glasgow Committee meetings



### Dubai

 Established Article 6.8 National Focal Points to access the webbased platform



# Each non-market approach facilitated under the framework:

- Is identified by the participating Parties on a voluntary basis
- Involves more than one participating Party
- Does not involve the transfer of any mitigation outcomes
- ✓ Facilitates the implementation of NDCs of host Parties and contributes to achieving the long-term temperature goal of the Paris Agreement
- Is conducted in a manner that is consistent with the eleventh preambular paragraph of the Paris Agreement
- Minimizes and, where possible, avoids negative environmental, economic and social impacts





Adaptation, resilience and sustainability



Mitigation measures to address climate change and contribute to sustainable development



Development of clean energy sources



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





Identifying measures for enhancing existing linkages, creating synergies and facilitating coordination and implementation of NMAs



Developing and implementing tools, with the assistance of the secretariat, including a UNFCCC web-based platform for recording and exchanging information on NMAs



Identifying and sharing information, best practices, lessons learned and case studies in relation to developing and implementing NMAs



Identifying initiatives, programmes and projects for facilitating NMAs that support the implementation of NDCs to allow for higher mitigation and adaptation ambitions in NDCs



# Phase 1 2023-2024

- Identifying and framing work programme activities
- Expedited and simple assessment of progress in Baku

# Phase 2 2025-2026

Fully implementing work programme activities, drawing on inputs from Phase 1



# SUstainable Business of Adaptation for Resilient Urban future (SUBARU)

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



# Local Climate Adaptive Living (LoCAL)

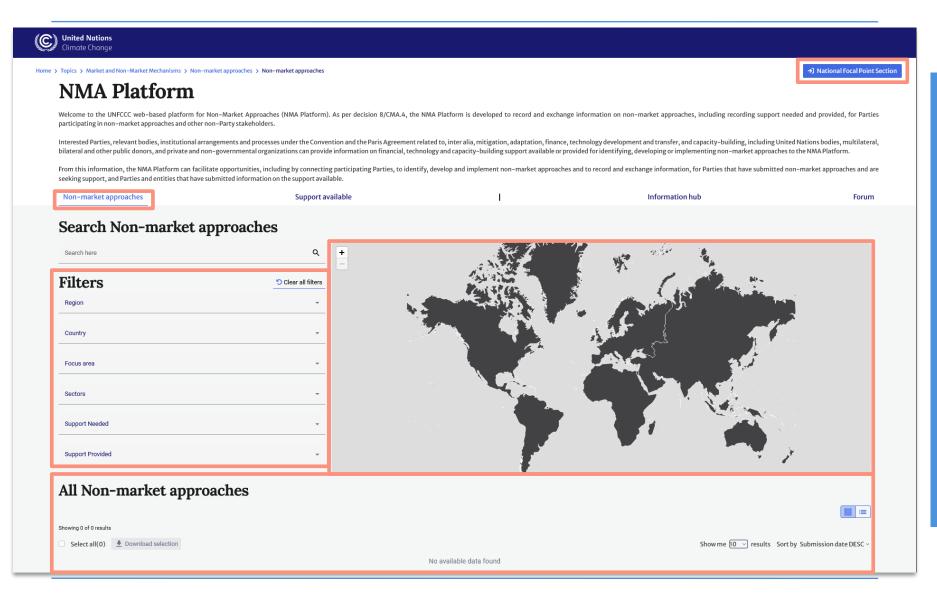
- Established by UNCDF to help local government authorities in developing countries finance climate adaptation
- Combines performance-based climate resilience grants with technical and capacity-building support
- Globally financed by the EU, Sida, Liechtenstein, Andorra – more at the local level
- Operational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

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

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

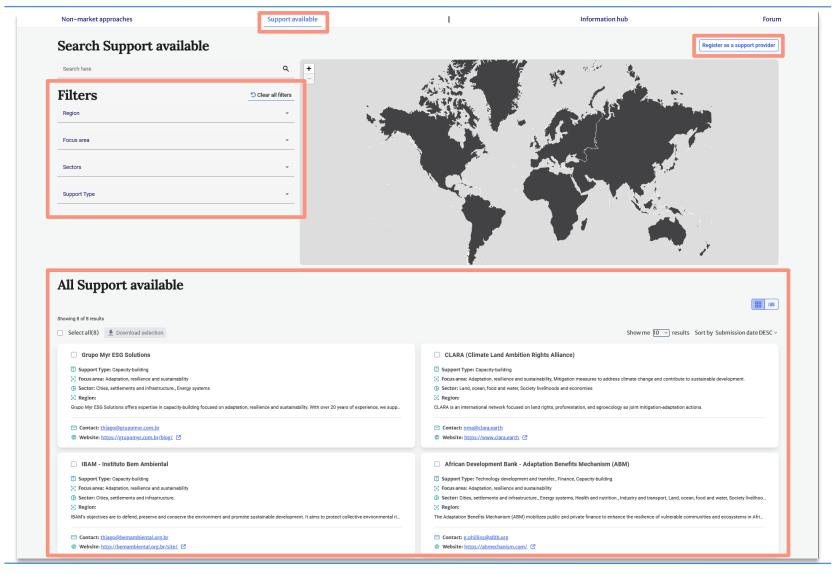


#### **NMA Platform**



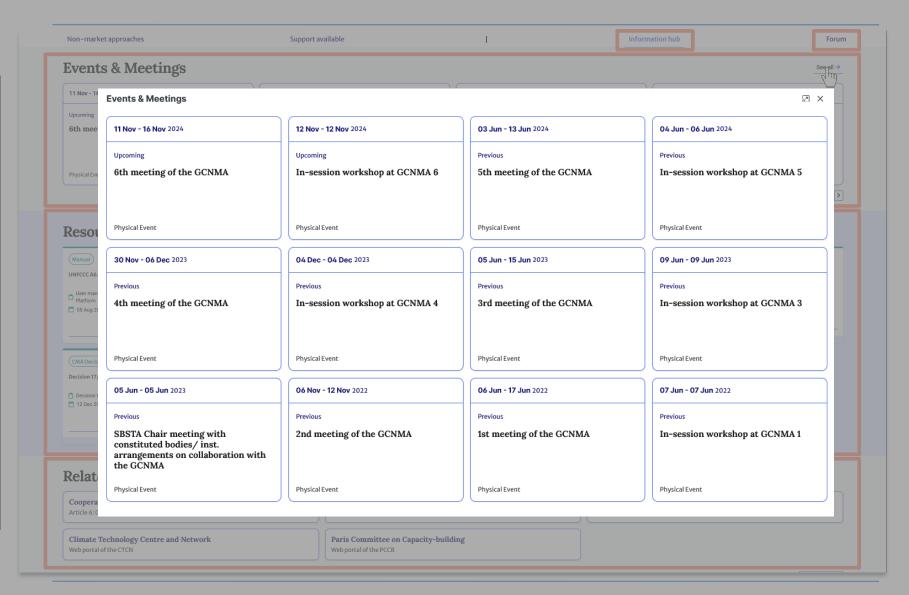


#### **NMA Platform**





### **NMA Platform**





# West and Central African countries that have designated National Focal Points for Article 6.8

Burundi

Central African Republic Democratic Republic of the Congo

Equatorial Guinea

Gambia

Guinea

Madagascar

Niger

Nigeria

Senegal

Sierra Leone

Togo

Parties should email

nma-platform@unfccc.int

to designate their

**National Focal Point** 







# **GUIDING QUESTIONS**

- What are the main climate challenges in your country that could be addressed through non-market approaches?
- What existing adaptation and mitigation programmes in your country meet the criteria for non-market approaches under Article 6.8? Could these be scaled up or adapted?
- How can these non-market approaches assist in achieving your country's NDCs?



## United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

# Thank you

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