Unlocking the true potential of NMA under Article 6.8

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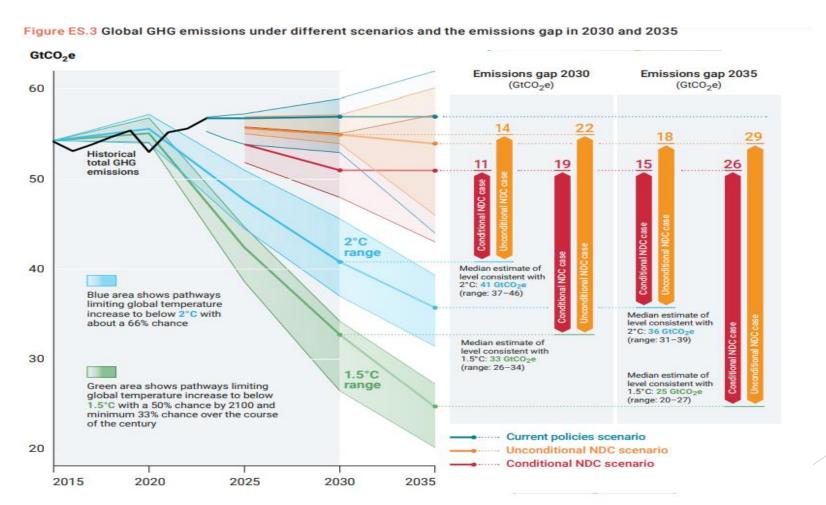
Positive movement forward

- ► Agreed decision texts since COP26 in Glasgow
- Operationalization of web based platform
- ► Increasing registration of Party Focal Points
- Engagement of LCIP Platform in Article 6.8 activities
- Dedicated personnel to support GCNMA team

Backlog in Work Programme Activities

- Identifying Non-market Approaches
- Supporting Joint Mitigation and Adaptation (JMA) approaches in NMAs
- Supporting 'zero deforestation' commitments by investing in protection and restoration of forests
- Connecting NMAs to means of implementation
- Engaging with Indigenous Peoples, including Indigenous Peoples-led philanthropy
- Supporting 'conditional' NDC activities
 - raising ambition
 - closing implementation gaps

UNEP 2024 Emissions Gap report: contributions from 'Conditional' NDCs



More on the 'To-Do' list...

- Further solidify Guidelines and Procedures:
 - ► For identifying and tracking NMAs
 - Designing and implementing an accessible grievance mechanism
- Clarify the negative list of activities not eligible for NMA support:
 - ► Energy generation and use from oil, coal, gas, biomass or nuclear fuels
 - Large dams
 - Geoengineering approaches
 - Tree plantation development
 - 'readiness' for further carbon trading
- Stipulate: that mitigation outcomes under 6.8 must remain separate from offset and carbon and biodiversity credit markets

What is blocking the progress?

- Unequal access of non-Party stakeholders to the web based platform thereby severely restricting the participation of non-Party stakeholders
- The web based platform should be re-designed to provide equitable access to the non-Party stakeholders
- Ensuring technological assessment of co-benefits for NMA projects in relation to climate mitigation, adaptation, biodiversity protection and other SDGs to ensure the maximum transparency of joint implementation outcome
- Unjust interpretation of cooperative approach resulting in two party sign offs made mandatory to approve NMAs - restricting opportunities for individual parties to connect with Indigenous and other communities, women and youth and the support of philanthropic organisations.
- Reconsideration is required in the spirit of robust, participatory and just implementation of Article 6.8
- Lack of clarity on the role of National Focal Points should be facilitators & not gatekeepers
- ▶ Stark absence of connection to means of implementation, non-market based funding support

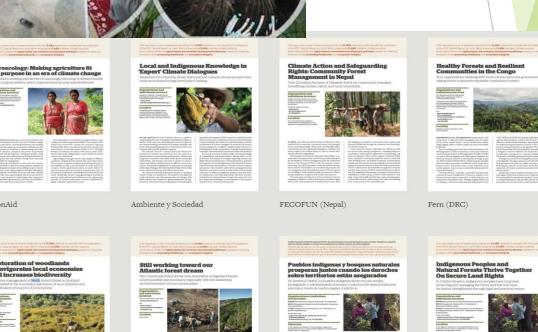
GFC and CLARA member contributions - demonstrating the importance of NMAs



Solution-focused case studies, coinciding with publication of the IPCC Special Report on Land.

The case studies showcase climate solutions demonstrating the rights-based, low-emission development pathways that also expand livelihood opportunities while protecting ecosystem integrity.

The work is ongoing....



Global Forest Coalition (Chile)

NEPAL: Federation of Community Forestry Users Nepal (FECOFUN)

22 million hectares of forest have been established as sustainable community-owned and managed forests

The main goal and objective is to reduce deforestation and forest degradation, increase ground covered by native forests.

Wildfire control, open grazing management, controlling illegal encroachment, native species regeneration and planting, and forest management.

Support community-based forest enterprises, ensure improved access to food and clean drinking water, and healthy ecosystems to increase climate resilience.



Envirocare TANZANIA: Community conservation through recognition of customary land rights & women's participation in decision making

The communities have established tree nurseries as part of their long-term conservation plan.

Native trees have been planted around water sources, farms and adjacent to forests.

The trees provide building materials, fuel, medicines and animal fodder and will also contribute to local rainfall and cooling, and provide habitat for wildlife.

The indigenous communities have also returned to traditional organic farming for their agricultural production, to promote income generation, soil regeneration, environmental conservation and human health.



PARAGUAY: Sustainable practices of indigenous communities (HENOI)

The Indigenous Enhlet community in the Chaco region is spread over a landscape of grasslands, bush forest and palm-covered savannah.

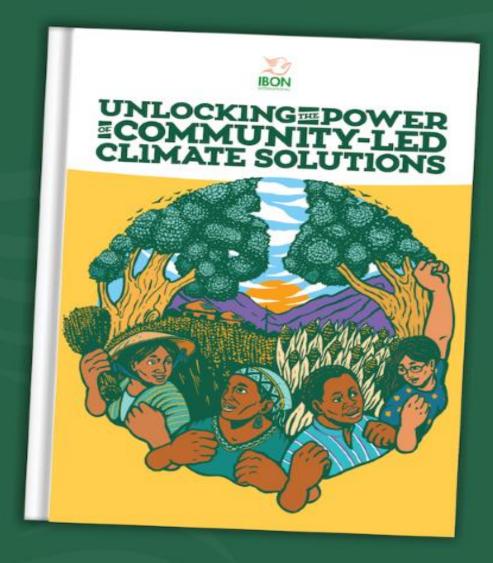
They produce food in a sustainable way, and maintain their culture, health and spiritual traditions in harmony with their environment.

The community is actively engaged in restoring habitats and reversing environmental damage. This is primarily done by planting pioneer trees and other plant species to facilitate the spontaneous growth of native vegetation through natural succession.

Their traditional agricultural practices have minimal impact since they involve less tillage and no agrochemicals.

Engaged in successful initiatives to practice agroecology, save seeds and restore degraded soils and habitats.





PUBLICATION

This book examines six case studies from Brazil, Chile, India, Indonesia, Paraguay, and Uganda. Each case study focuses on different climate issues but shares a common theme: people-powered solutions rooted in community engagement, local knowledge, and collective action.



Scan the QR code or go to bit.ly/2ndPPCA

Anchoring climate and biodiversity

Similar existing community based NMAs reiterate the fact that Article 6.8 can anchor the very important joint work programme on climate and biodiversity enhancing synergy between UNFCCC and CBD

https://www.idos-research.de/en/press-release-statement-from-scientists-on-the-need-for-a-joint-work-programme-between-the-cbd-and-the-unfccc/

Thank You!