**India’s submission on** **Article 6.8 based on CMA’s decision on the Work Programme under the framework for non-market approaches referred to in Article 6, paragraph 8, of the Paris Agreement**

1. India welcomes the opportunity to address the topic of Article 6.8 work programme and its implementation, specifically with respect to the decision text adopted in Glasgow which invited Parties to submit views and information in Paragraph 6 of the Decision -/CMA.3.
2. Decision 1/CP.21 paragraph 39 of the Paris Agreement enables the creation of mechanisms that: *“facilitate the use and coordination of Non-Market-Based Approaches (NMAs) in the implementation of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) at the national level of countries in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication”.* Additionally, paragraph 6 of Decision -/CMA.3 *"Work Program in the Framework of Non-Market-Based Approaches referred to in Article 6, paragraph 8, of the Paris Agreement"* invites the Parties and observers to submit their proposals through the portal no later than February 28, 2022. This should lead to the creation of links and synergies for, *inter-alia*, mitigation, adaptation, financing, development and technology transfer and local capacity building, while avoiding duplication of efforts under the Convention, the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement.
3. India recognizes the need to operationalize non-market approaches in the context of Article 6, paragraph 8, of the Paris Agreement. In this context, the Glasgow Committee should strengthen non-market approaches by facilitating the implementation of various NDCs, clear actions to promote mitigation and adaptation goals, and focus on increasing cooperation at a domestic and international level. Additionally, the cooperation under non-market approaches can promote sustainable lifestyles, globally, as an important approach to combat climate change. Lifestyle for Environment (LIFE) can be a key for raising awareness and driving actions towards sustainable consumption and production and responsible resource use, with direct benefits for environment and climate change.
4. It is imperative that cooperation remains at the center of non-market approaches. The work towards operationalizing the work programme for non-market approaches should enable the transfer of financial and technology resources, and capacity-building from developed countries to all developing countries under the principles of common but differentiated responsibilities and equity. Non-market approaches would therefore enable developing countries to accomplish their NDCs in respect of mitigation and adaptation, and likewise the fulfillment of NDCs of developed countries in relation to provision of finance, technology, and capacity-building.
5. It is imperative that the implementation of Article 6.8 activities by developing and developed countries are reported to and monitored by a formal mechanism. This process must be part of the Enhanced Transparency Mechanism.
6. Developing countries will accordingly be enabled to leverage the framework for non-market approaches to implement their NDCs in the context of the focus areas mentioned under Paragraph 3 of the Decision -/CMA.3 text. Developed countries will gain recognition of fulfillment of their NDCs in respect of provision of means of implementation.
7. In addition to the initial focus areas mentioned in Paragraph 3 of the Decision -/CMA.3 text, some other themes, specifically, resource efficiency, circular economy, blue economy, just transition of the workforce and a robust adaptation benefit mechanism should be additional focus areas facilitated under the framework of non-market approaches.
8. Social inclusion is central to climate adaptation. India is home to diverse groups of people that have different levels of exposure and vulnerability to extreme climate events. Non-market approaches that drive adaptation in most vulnerable countries should not exacerbate the environmental or livelihood challenges for any group of the population, since this can lead to maladaptation which would have long term negative effects. It is crucial that adaptation plans and actions under the framework of non-market approaches take into consideration and address social diversity and inclusion.
9. There is a strong link between circular economy and climate mitigation. Transition to a circular economy can help mitigate GHG emissions from extractive industries manufacturing, construction, transportation, waste management, and other sectors. India has adopted the path of a circular economy with the aim of achieving sustainable development along with significant reduction in pollution and GHG emissions and maximizing resource efficiency. This will minimize the consumption of finite natural resources and provide impetus for new business models and entrepreneurial ventures.
10. Sustainable policy, management, and planning activities in coastal ecosystems will help conserve and sustainably manage coastal carbon sinks. Integrating blue carbon into the non-market mechanism under the Paris Agreement will drive climate change mitigation. The Indian Ocean is home to some of the most extensive coastal blue carbon ecosystems on the planet. Leveraging non-market approaches would help drive finance and technologies into blue carbon restoration across the extensive coastline.
11. Climate change mitigation should include just transition of the workforce. Protection of jobs, reskilling, and redeployment of the workforce would be crucial to ensuring social inclusion and eradication of poverty as we move towards our climate goals. Non-market approaches should ensure the transition to a sustainable, low-carbon economy that has a positive impact on employment. The development and utilization of new energy sources increase in carbon sequestration, and development of specialized energy-saving services should bring in new investments through non-market approaches and add new jobs to the impacted sectors.
12. Further, India strongly urges that NDCs communicated by Parties to the Paris Agreement be surveyed to identify additional sector-wise areas of focus. To facilitate financial and technical cooperation, India supports the sectoral approach proposal to the Glasgow Committee. After identifying the focus areas by sectors, activities like financial and technical cooperation, rules and regulations, fiscal measures, and collective action can be addressed.
13. Regarding the web portal mentioned under Annex Paragraph 8.(b).(i) of Decision -/CMA.3, India submits that the web portal should function as an online registry with public access to the initiatives, programs, and projects from countries that are pursuing financial, capacity building, technology transfer and/or other means of implementation through the mapping of projects, and connections to countries listing means of implementation provided by them including finance, technology, and capacity building through cooperative initiatives of public or private entities. Further, the web portal should serve as a source of comprehensive information on non-market approaches and the NDCs supported by them, driving transparency.
14. India will strongly support and engage with the Glasgow Committee in its goal of strengthening non-market-based approaches for the implementation of the NDCs through increased cooperation at the national, regional, and international levels.

**India reserves the right to make additional submissions and present further views on the relevant issues connected with the Work programme under the framework for non-market approaches referred to in Article 6 paragraph 8 of the Paris Agreement, to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).**

\* \* \*