



United Nations
Economic Commission for Africa

Regulating carbon markets: building capacity for the implementation of Article 6 of the Paris Agreement

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The Way Forward

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1. A simplified guideline or framework for Article 6 is needed in Africa to empower stakeholders and contribute meaningfully to climate action, and driving the continent towards a more sustainable and resilient future

Hence,

- Develop a clear roadmap to enable African countries, civil society organizations, businesses, and communities to navigate the complexities of Article 6 and define/understand their roles and responsibilities;
- Develop a simplified framework that fosters transparency, accountability, and inclusivity where all stakeholders, regardless of their level of expertise or resources, can actively engage in the implementation of Article 6.



2. African countries must put in place robust policies and regulations that address climate change challenges without compromising their development imperatives

Hence, African countries shall

- Build capacity in climate change adaptation and mitigation strategies, empower local communities, and foster collaboration among stakeholders;
- Secure technology transfer for the deployment of clean and climate-friendly technologies, encouraging innovation, and establishing partnerships with developed nations to enable technology access and transfer;
- Ensure adequate financial support through climate funds, grants, and investments that prioritize Africa's sustainable development goals, including renewable energy projects, nature-based solutions, and climate-resilient infrastructure.



3. Africa has pioneered several commendable initiatives in the implementation of Article 6 of the Paris Agreement, demonstrating the continent's commitment to addressing climate change and encompass a range of activities, including carbon pricing mechanisms, clean energy projects, sustainable agriculture practices, and forest conservation efforts. E.g., Senegal, Ghana, Nigeria, Ivory Coast, Zimbabwe, etc

However, to maximize the impact of these initiatives,

- there is a critical need for experience sharing and a robust learning process as African nations would collectively enhance their implementation strategies, overcome challenges, and capitalize on successful approaches;
- the exchange shall be executed via appropriate platforms (regional, international partnerships, and South-South cooperation) to foster a collaborative environment that accelerates progress and ensures the replication of successful initiatives across the continent.



4. The implementation of Article 6 in African countries involves several actors, including government agencies, AGN, UN agencies, international organizations, non-governmental organizations, private sector entities, local communities, and civil society groups, which underscores the complexity and importance of coordination efforts

This coordination shall:

- Provide platforms for multi-stakeholders, task forces, or inter-agency collaboration to foster dialogue, information sharing, and joint decision-making;
- Clearly define the roles and responsibilities of the AGN, focal points, OIBC, UNFCCC and others to play proactive role in supporting member States.



5. The ACPC undertakes to continue working with the AGN in mobilizing finance for capacity building in Africa to implement Article 6 and foster sustainable development.

Such collaboration can

- Play a pivotal role in securing the necessary financial resources to support African countries in implementing Article 6 of the Paris Agreement.
- Strengthen institutional frameworks to enhance policy development and provide technical assistance to African nations, empowering them to participate effectively in cooperative climate action.



6. African countries should align their domestic policies and strategies with the objectives and principles outlined in Article 6 to ensure a harmonized and coordinated approach to climate action.

By integrating Article 6 into national development plans and climate change frameworks, African countries can

- Optimize their efforts, avoid duplication, and enhance the effective implementation of Article 6 of the Paris Agreement;
- Foster collaboration among various stakeholders, including government agencies, private sector entities, and civil society, promoting a unified response to climate change;
- Unlock the potential for cooperative approaches, such as emissions trading and sustainable development mechanisms.



7. The involvement of the private sector is crucial to effectively implement Article 6 in Africa as their engagement brings the much-needed financial resources, technical expertise, and innovation required to drive climate action and sustainable development.

However, it is essential to

- Put in place robust regulations are necessary to safeguard against potential risks, such as greenwashing, market manipulation, and social and environmental impacts;
- Strike a balance between their engagement and robust regulation, as Africa strives to harness the potential of Article 6 to drive inclusive, sustainable, and climate-resilient growth on the continent.



8. The COP has mandated the UNFCCC secretariat to organize capacity building initiatives for developing country parties on the implementation of Article 6 of the Paris Agreement including the use of internationally transferred mitigation outcomes (ITMOs) towards NDCs. African countries

Hence, African countries shall

- Engage with the UNFCCC's RCCs to take stock of availability, relevance and timeliness of training and capacity building initiatives on the rules and modalities of Article 6
- Explore opportunities to enhance technical assistance from the UNFCCC and other parties on setting up national carbon registries, developing baseline and monitoring plans, and engaging in collaborative partnerships that facilitate access to climate financing for high-impact mitigation and adaptation projects.



Twalumba
Thank you!
Merci!

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