

Carbon Mechanisms Research

Policy Paper 01/2026: Getting Ready for Article 6 and the VCM. The global carbon market capacity building landscape and host country perspectives

Supplementary material A: Short profiles of the initiatives analyzed

This document contains supplementary material to the Carbon Mechanisms Research Policy Paper 01/2026 “Getting Ready for Article 6 and the VCM” by Kreibich et al. The paper can be downloaded at www.carbon-mechanisms.de/en/CB

In the following, each of the carbon market capacity building programs that were considered in the paper is described with a short profile. The programs are listed in an alphabetical order. In addition to this supplementary material, a free to download excel table contains the detailed overview of relevant information (such as donor and recipient countries, lifetime, focus areas and methodological approaches) for each initiative analysed. The Excel file can be downloaded at www.carbon-mechanisms.de/en/CB

Access Strategies Program

The VCMI Strategies Program forms an integral part of VCMI and was launched shortly after its founding in March 2021. This program supports countries, regions and sectors to engage in carbon markets and realize the potentials of the VCM, Article 6 and compliance markets. By the use of technical assistance and policy guidance, the Access Strategies Program provides capacity building to engage policy makers and LDCs to create national carbon frameworks, connect stakeholders through events and workshops and create knowledge material. With the assistance of partners like Climate Focus, the UNDP the program already supported 6 countries (namely Benin, Pakistan, Peru, Kenya, Coalition of Caribbean Countries, Mexico) in capacity building.

[Link](#)

African Carbon Markets Initiative

The Africa Carbon Markets Initiative (ACMI) was launched at COP27 in 2022 with the objective of scaling high-integrity carbon markets across Africa. For this purpose, it collaborates with partners across the carbon market ecosystem. ACMI implements a wide range of activities covering multiple aspects of the carbon market value chain: the initiative fosters the supply of carbon credits by working on regulatory frameworks, supporting the scaling-up of project developers and suppliers and building capacities for MRV and

validation. It promotes carbon credits to buyers, deploys financing mechanisms to derisk early investments and sets advance market-signals to stimulate the African carbon market. In terms of carbon market governance, ACMI is supporting countries in developing so-called carbon market activation plans (CMAPs) that are to contribute to regulatory frameworks. ACMI has supported Kenya and Mozambique to get CMAPs underway, while work on CMAP development continues in five countries. In the region, ACMI is collaborating with more than 20 countries.

[Link](#)

Article 6 Capacity Building Project

This capacity building initiative is part of NDC Assist II from the GIZ on behalf of the German Ministry of Development and Economic Cooperation aims to strengthen strategic capacities in Peru, Rwanda and South Africa by providing strategic and methodological advice to ministries and downstream institutions. This should enable these countries to strengthen national policies and institutional frameworks to support decision making processes on Article 6. The project consists of three approaches of action: ecosystem development around Article 6 in the private and public sector through training and advisory services, support of Article 6 policy strategy development and knowledge exchange of partner countries on international platforms like the NDC Partnership.

[Link](#)

Article 6 Support Facility

The Asian Development Bank's Article 6 Support Facility assists ADB's developing country members in enhancing their capacity and getting ready for participating under Article 6 by supporting policy development, institutional infrastructure and Article 6 pilots. It provides in-country support for Armenia, Georgia, Indonesia, Mongolia, Pakistan, Philippines, Thailand and Viet Nam. The initiative implements various activities focused on Article 6, such as roundtables, regional trainings and a training program with a focus on piloting of Article 6. Other topics covered by the Support Facility include regional trainings and workshops on climate policy and carbon pricing. Together with UNFCCC and other partners, the initiative also organizes the Regional Dialogue on Carbon Pricing (REdiCAP).

[Link](#)

BioCarbon Fund Initiative for Sustainable Landscapes

The BioCarbon Fund Initiative for Sustainable Landscapes (ISFL) supports countries in the design and implementation of jurisdictional emission reduction programmes that result in nature-based carbon credits. The main focus is the reduction of GHG emissions from the land sector through REDD+ approaches, the improvement of sustainable agriculture and land-use planning. To identify mitigation potentials, the ISFL works together with various stakeholders of the host countries. The projects are implemented by (sub-)governmental actors from the host country. In doing so, the ISFL does not only focus on explicit mitigation programmes but also fosters sustainable development by promoting respective policies and legislation. By 2030, the ISFL is expected to generate over 50 million tonnes of total emission reductions in the participating countries.

[Link](#)

Business Partnership for Market Implementation

Building on the Business Partnership for Market Readiness, IETA launched the Business Partnership for Market Readiness (B-PMI) in 2022. The aim of the initiative is to complement the World Bank's Partnership for Market Implementation (PMI) by focussing on private sector engagement within voluntary, compliance and Article 6 markets in partner countries. B-PMI aims to create a space where private sector and host country governments interact. For doing so, IETA, as the responsible organisation for the initiative organises in-person workshops, facilitates network events for B-PMI members, local businesses and local governments as well as produces knowledge materials.

[Link](#)

Carbon Initiative for Development

The Carbon Initiative for Development (Ci-Dev) trust fund, launched in 2013 by the World Bank, mobilizes private finance for low-income countries. The goal is to fund innovative and transformative business models by the private sector, to provide low-carbon energy to communities who are most vulnerable to climate change. The initiatives' portfolio contains thirteen programs that show how carbon finance can support not only emission reductions, but also improvements in welfare.

Ci-Dev contains several areas of action: For example, the "Standardized Crediting Framework" is an emissions reduction crediting framework. It is country owned, lowers transaction costs, improves transparency and saves time in generating the emissions reductions. Further, Ci-Dev contains reinforcing components: the Readiness Fund and the Carbon Fund. The Readiness Fund supports capacity building in least developed countries by developing standardized baselines, assisting energy access programs, and promoting simplified CDM rules. It also offers technical support to Carbon Fund-backed projects when needed. The Carbon Fund makes performance-based payments by purchasing certified emission reductions from low-carbon investments. Ultimately, a knowledge centre shares learnings from the initiatives work.

[Link](#)

Carbon Payments for Development Facility

UNDP's Carbon Payments for Development (CP4D) Facility was established in 2021. The initiative supports the uptake of Article 6.2 through three pillars of activities. A key objective of CP4D is to support host countries to get ready for bilateral cooperation under Article 6.2 of the Paris Agreement. Following gap analyses and technical assistance needs assessments, the initiative trains public stakeholders and private sector representatives through workshops, training videos and online learning sessions. The initiative focuses on the development of comprehensive regulatory frameworks for Article 6 that comprise the entire spectrum of governance, authorization procedures and the institutional structure for ITMO transactions. While CP4D is currently supporting seven countries in the development of such frameworks, for example Ghana has already developed its carbon market framework. The initiative further aims to nurture the implementation of mitigation activities that can be part of cooperative approaches under Art. 6.2 through a Platform for Voluntary Bilateral Cooperation - a digital solution to track project implementation. In addition, CP4D will create concrete demand for ITMOs by channelling

results-based payments to private sector project proponents who invest upfront in mitigation activities in developing countries.

[Link](#)

Carbon Transaction Facility

The Carbon Transaction Facility (CTF) was launched in October 2024 with the dual objective of improving host country readiness and to accelerate carbon trading under Article 6. The CTF has two main pillars: First, the Article 6 Readiness Facility which is a multi-donor fund supporting the readiness of potential Article 6 host countries through activities in the areas of enhancing awareness and confidence in Article 6 among host country governments, supporting the development of robust institutional governance frameworks, the development of mitigation activities and lastly knowledge sharing as well as exchange between host countries and buyer countries. The second pillar are the CTF Carbon Funds which are a series of initial funds purchasing ITMOs from host countries on behalf of buyer countries. In addition, these funds provide technical assistance (design and validation/verification of activities), prepare the transaction process through documentation, support negotiations between governments and project proponents and manage the fund. Sweden and Norway were the first two countries to open a carbon fund under the CTF.

[Link](#)

Climate Action Catalyst Fund

The Asian Development Bank's Climate Action Catalyst Fund (CACF) mobilizes carbon finance to support mitigation projects across Asia and the Pacific under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement. By purchasing carbon credits, the fund enhances the financial viability of green initiatives while helping partners meet emission targets and sustainable development goals. Open to both public and private entities, the CACF provides early-stage support for diverse activities ranging from specific projects to broad policy-based crediting. Currently anchored by a \$27 million commitment from Sweden, the ADB aims to grow the fund beyond \$100 million to further incentivize low-carbon technologies and regional private sector investment.

[Link](#)

Climate Action Center of Excellence A6 Academy

The Climate Action Center of Excellence (CACE) is an initiative by the Gulf Organisation for Research & Development (GORD) and the country of Qatar aimed at fostering high integrity carbon markets. The capacity building component of the initiative mainly consists of the Article 6 Academy, which is an online tool providing information for the public and private sector to aid institutional and political readiness. CACE further supports governments in the development of Article 6.2 frameworks focusing in particular on legal and institutional aspects. The initiative also assists public and private sector entities in project design and assessment of project potential, covering numerous technical as well as institutional aspects. CACE applies a combination of approaches with a strong focus on online support and focus groups, but also including practical trainings, workshops.

[Link](#)

Climate Ambition Raising Through Article 6

Climate Ambition Raising Through Article 6 (CARTA) is an initiative by the UNDP and Swedish Energy Agency (SEA) to underwrite climate mitigation projects and sustainable development in Africa while reducing poverty and emissions reductions. This forms part of Sweden's ambitions to reduce its emissions by investments in ITMOs. The project collaborates with multiple political and private stakeholders to drive development in clean energy, poverty reduction and more. Beyond the mere development of emissions reductions, the cooperation with UNDP and use of Article 6 principles, CARTA aims to make development projects in the region more bankable and assist them in using market mechanisms to further drive development.

[Link](#)

Climate and Ozone Protection Alliance

The Climate and Ozone Protection Alliance (COPA) was initiated in 2021 by the German Federal Ministry of Economic Affairs and Climate Action (BMWK) and is being implemented by GIZ in cooperation with UNDP and UNIDO. The alliance works to eliminate ozone-depleting substances (ODS) and high global warming potential gases (HFCs) from the cooling sector. Therefore, COPA brings together partner country government representatives and private sector stakeholders in working groups to develop new solutions. The working groups cover the development of a policy framework, technology solutions, finding suitable financing mechanisms under Article 6 and the Voluntary Carbon Market (VCM) and develop models for implementation of the recently gained knowledge. Stakeholders targeted by these solutions are mainly public policy of developing countries to generate political and technical readiness and the private sector for providing suitable financing options.

[Link](#)

Climate Market Club

The Climate Market Club was launched in 2020 by the World Bank Group, the MDB Working Group on Article 6 and several other partners, to provide a space for discussion about first activities under Article 6.2.

The country participants (Bangladesh, Bhutan, Chile, Ghana, Japan, Peru, Rwanda, Senegal, Singapore, Sweden and Switzerland) share common principles such as ensuring environmental integrity, avoiding double counting and rule-based cooperation. The country participants authorized non-sovereign entities (Klik Foundation, Global Green Growth Institute, Temasek, Institute for Global Environmental Strategies, and UNDP) to participate in the monthly meetings.

The Club's focus is to discuss key topics related to Article 6.2 and to share this knowledge. Therefore, a solid knowledge base is built through the development of "template documents frameworks, and approach papers through an evidence-based consultative process to facilitate informed decision-making for the generation, transfer, and use of mitigation outcomes from pilot activities in post-2020 climate markets". These documents are discussed and published following the feedback from the Club participants. This allows them to send a strong signal on climate ambition.

[Link](#)

Climate Warehouse

The Climate Warehouse is a World Bank initiative focusing on the digital infrastructure of carbon markets. It tests, pilots and develops elements of the digital infrastructure, such as digital MRV systems, national carbon registries and metadata platform to connect and aggregate information from different registries (the Climate Action Data Trust - CAD Trust). In terms of capacity building and knowledge sharing, the Climate Warehouse offers knowledge products such as reports, technical papers and audiovisuals for each of these topics. The capacity building activities are conducted in collaboration with PMI.

[Link](#)

Collaborative Instruments for Ambitious Climate Action

Collaborative Instruments for Ambitious Climate Action (CI-ACA) is part of the UNFCCC work program and is implemented with the UNFCCC RCCs. CI-ACA provides bilateral support to developing countries in the consideration, design and implementation of carbon pricing instruments and the use of Article 6. The programme supports countries by providing funding for regional experts that support national governments, technical studies, capacity building workshops. At the broader level, CI-ACA organizes Regional Dialogues on Carbon Pricing (REdiCAP) to raise awareness, allow for sharing of experiences and take stock of ongoing activities in the field of economic instruments and market mechanisms. For example, REdiCAP events took place for the regions of Latin America, Africa and Asia.

[Link](#)

Cooling program for Southern Africa

The Cooling Program for Southern Africa (CooPSA) is being implemented by the GIZ together with its partner organization GFA Consulting Group. The programme funded by the Germany Ministry for Economy and Climate Protection (BMWK) is operational in Botswana, Eswatini, Namibia and South Africa and aims to enable a sustainable transformation of the growing air-cooling needs of developing countries in South Africa. This programme introduces F-Gas free and energy efficient AC units, that mitigate climate change by drastically reducing emissions. Therefore, framework conditions to pilot market-based approaches will be created so that Article 6 can be implemented actively. The program actively develops and works on political, regulatory, technological and economic framework conditions.

[Link](#)

Designing Article 6 Policy Approaches – Jordan

Founded by the Government of Norway, the project Designing Article 6 Policy Approaches – Jordan (DAPA – Jordan) aims to mobilise climate finance and follows previous DAPA programmes with Indonesia, Senegal and Morocco. In order to do so, the programme designs a policy-level crediting intervention to support implementing projects under Article 6 which shall further attract private investments into mitigation projects. The launch of the project follows the signing of a memorandum of understanding between Jordan and Norway during COP29. The DAPA programs are implemented by GGGI.

As a sector with great mitigation potential, the waste sector was identified beforehand. Furthermore, it shall also be explored how the emission reductions generated in the project

can be used as ITMOs. Central to this are policy-based carbon market strategies which are to be developed within the project and in close coordination with national institutions and international partners.

DAPA - Jordan is part of the Norwegian Global Emission Reduction Initiative (NOGER). Under NOGER, also Senegal, Indonesia and Morocco partners with Norway to implement Article 6.

[Link](#)

Eastern Africa Alliance on carbon markets and Carbon Pricing

The Eastern Africa Alliance on Carbon Markets and Climate Finance is a coalition of seven member countries, Burundi, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda and Sudan. The Alliance was born out of the need to participate, shape and enhance the regional readiness with regard to the new generation of market mechanisms under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement. The Alliance aims to strengthen the members position on international carbon markets and to access climate finance for NDC implementation. In doing so, the Alliance focuses on improving regional readiness in light of new market mechanisms under the Paris Agreement. The EAA is mainly aimed at government representatives while also engaging with the private sector. Among two thematic groups (one on carbon markets and one on climate finance) the Alliance, together with technical partners from GIZ and the RCC Kampala, creates room for exchange and capacity building activities by for instance enhancing the member states' readiness to implement Article 6 activities. To this end, the East African Alliance on Carbon Markets and Climate Finance offers various resources such as studies, blueprints, country reports, and organises workshops as well as webinars.

[Link](#)

Enhancing Access to Benefits while Lowering Emissions

Enhancing Access to benefits while Lowering Emissions (EnABLE) is a global knowledge, operations and technical assistance program, set up as a trust fund hosted by the World Bank, that aims to maximise the carbon and non-carbon benefits of mitigation programmes. EnABLE especially focuses on the inclusion of marginalized groups, local communities, disadvantaged groups and indigenous people. For doing so, this technical assistance programme provides direct funding to the respective target groups via within the emission reduction programmes that the World Bank supports. The anticipated outcomes include the improvement in the resilience of livelihoods, biodiversity conservation, and climate change mitigation.

The three priorities under EnABLE are to enhance the enabling environment for benefits from mitigation projects, to identify and strengthen opportunities for engagement of the target beneficiaries and the integration of social inclusion as well as gender equality in the design plus the implementation of results-based finance programmes.

[Link](#)

Enhancing climate protection ambition using international carbon markets

Enhancing climate protection ambition using international carbon markets is a follow up project Global Carbon Market that was conducted by the GIZ. Global Carbon Market ran from 2018 to 2023 on which “Enhancing climate protection ambition” seamlessly followed (2023-2026). The project supports the German Federal Government and the partner countries (Brazil, the Dominican Republic and Uganda) with implementing market-based approaches for climate protection. Therefore, the financial commitment is 6,209,803 EUR. The objective of the project is that: “public, private and civil decision-makers effectively use national and international carbon market instruments to implement their climate change mitigation activities”. To fulfil that goal the approach is divided in five chunks: “advance innovative projects”, “conduct studies and analyses”, “advise stakeholders”, “foster knowledge exchange” and “enhance international participation”. With the first chunk the initiative drives the design and implementation of new carbon market activities, boosting ambition and financial flows for climate action. The second chunk contains the strengthening of the capacity of public decision makers, to studies and analyses to qualify public decision makers to engage with existing carbon market instruments. The third chunk offers guidance to government agencies and private sector actors on applying market-based instruments and engaging in carbon markets, in alignment with Article 6 of the Paris Agreement. The fourth chunk promotes the sharing of experience and lessons learned with stakeholders through conferences and workshops. Lastly, the initiative supports Eastern African and Caribbean states in taking part in international negotiations and encourages knowledge exchange and best practices among partner countries. Through this comprehensive approach, the project strengthens both national and international capacities to effectively leverage carbon markets as a driver for ambitious climate protection.

[Link](#)

EU task Force for International carbon pricing and Markets Diplomacy

Initiated by the European Commission, the EU Task Force for International Carbon Pricing and Markets Diplomacy, was set up to engage with non-EU countries, promoting the development of carbon pricing and carbon markets. Thus, the Task Force implies the set up or expansion of domestic compliance markets like emission trading systems or carbon taxes as well as supporting partner countries in the implementation of Article 6. Further, the task force also aims to ensure high integrity on the voluntary carbon market. For doing so, the Task Force follows the implications of the Call to Action for Paris-aligned carbon markets.

[Link](#)

Forest Carbon Partnership Facility

The Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) operates as a comprehensive framework designed to assist countries in reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation while simultaneously safeguarding biodiversity and local livelihoods. By providing both financial and technical assistance, the facility helps nations build the necessary capacity to participate in future incentive systems for forest conservation. This mission is executed

through two distinct channels: the Readiness Fund, which established foundational governance and transparency for sustainable forest management, and the Carbon Fund, which pilots performance-based payment systems to reward verified emission reductions. The World Bank is the trustee to the funds.

Beyond technical implementation, the program prioritizes equitable benefit sharing and the active inclusion of Indigenous Peoples and civil society organizations in the decision-making process. By testing ways to enhance the livelihoods of forest-dependent communities, the facility ensures that climate action provides tangible social benefits. A core component of its strategy is the broad dissemination of knowledge and "South-South" learning, which allows participants to apply global best practices to their local contexts. Ultimately, these efforts aim to engage the private sector and create high-quality, scalable programs that contribute to a global reduction in atmospheric carbon.

[Link](#)

Global Alliance on Green Economy – Article 6 Capacity Building

The Global Alliance on Green Economy (GAGE) was established in 2022 during the Ministerial Roundtable on Green Economy at the World Green Economy Summit (WGES) in Dubai. Promoted by the Government of the United Arab Emirates and the World Green Economy Organization, GAGE supports countries in advancing a green economy - driving economic growth while safeguarding the environment, reducing emissions, and building resilience. The core functions of GAGE are the strengthening of national and global capacities through technical and technological assistance, providing a platform to connect project developers with finance providers, and facilitating knowledge exchange on implementation, best practices, and lessons learned. One of the main GAGE programmes is "Article 6 capacity building", which is to raise awareness and enhance capacities of countries to enable their participation in international carbon markets and non-market mechanisms. The programme is to support 15 countries through capacity building, develop ten clean energy projects eligible under Article 6.2 and Article 6.4 and provide partnerships and a matchmaking platform. The program targets policymakers as well as project developers.

[Link](#)

Implementing Art. 6 of the Paris Agreement, Transfer Readiness Assistance

The Art. 6 Transfer Readiness Assistance (TRA), implemented in November 2021 by UNDP and the State Secretariat for Economic Affairs, Switzerland (SECO), is a project that assesses the international transfer readiness of Ghana, Georgia, Peru, Senegal and Thailand. While Switzerland is the main donor, the UNDP takes on the implementing part. The TRA additionally looks into the capacity gaps of the recipient countries and elaborates suitable activities to enable them to participate in transactions under Art. 6.2. This includes the development of regulatory frameworks, technical support and institutional arrangements. Therefore, special trainings for the stakeholders are taking place and other knowledge material is being made.

[Link](#)

Integrated Assessment for Article 6

The Integrated Assessment for Article 6 (IAA6) project implemented by UNEP Copenhagen Climate Center (UNEP-CCC) aims to help countries prepare for and take part in cooperative approaches under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement. Supported by funding from the European Commission's Directorate-General for Climate Action, it is designed to strengthen ambition, transparency and effectiveness in achieving NDCs. The initiative focuses on how recipient countries can build capacity and establish the technical abilities and take part in the carbon market to raise ambition in their NDC.

The IAA6 approach consists of three phases. First, an integrated assessment reviews a country's readiness for Article 6 through an analysis of governance, processes and technical capacity, using tools such as interviews, workshops, checklists and document reviews. This is followed by a decision support phase, in which the findings are translated into a practical action plan developed jointly with stakeholders and supported by modelling tools. The plan is treated as a living document that can be updated as needed. The third phase involves implementing priority actions, tracking progress and making adjustments in line with country-specific circumstances and timelines.

Modelling is used throughout the project to ensure decisions are based on robust data and tailored to national contexts. By combining readiness assessment, planning support and implementation, IAA6 helps countries put in place the political, technical and institutional foundations needed to participate effectively in Article 6 cooperation to use these mechanisms to raise climate ambition.

[Link](#)

Joint Crediting Mechanism Global Partnership

The Joint Crediting Mechanism Partnership (JCM GP) is an initiative initiated by the Ministry of the Environment Japan. Via regular meetings and workshops, the program aims to connect multiple stakeholders from the 29 JCM partner countries. In these meetings, the government officials and implementing partners from partner countries come together to discuss experience sharing and institutional development to accelerate the implementation of the JCM. With partners like UNDP, UNFCCC and the World Bank, this initiative aids political and institutional readiness for Article 6.2. The initiative further conducts reports on the interactions between the JCM and Article 6, sustainable development as well as MRV.

[Link](#)

National Carbon Registry

The UNDP National Carbon Registry is a free to use, open-source software designed to manage national data and the process for trading carbon credits. The platform can be used by governments to track, manage and regulate carbon credits within their national carbon markets. The software is a digital public good where the software's code is open. This allows countries to make changes to the software, shaping it to align best with country-specific needs. Furthermore, the software is an interoperable digital system that can be extended with national measurements, MRV systems and international digital systems like the UNDP voluntary cooperation platform. The approach of designing such an open-source programme shall avoid duplication efforts by countries and thus helps to save time and to reduce costs.

Currently, six countries (Cote d'Ivoire, Namibia, Nigeria, Zimbabwe, Sri Lanka, Vietnam) are working on adapting and implementing their National Carbon Registries using the software provided by UNDP.

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NDC Partnership's Article 6 Readiness Toolkit

The Article 6 Readiness Toolkit, developed through a collaboration between the NDC Partnership and Perspectives Climate Research, serves as a strategic resource for national decision-makers and development partners navigating the complexities of international carbon markets. Its primary purpose is to help countries identify their specific readiness needs and priorities, enabling them to make informed decisions about how to engage with the Article 6. By providing a structured framework, the toolkit allows users to assess existing institutional capacities and resources while pinpointing the exact areas where further capacity development or external support is required.

The toolkit covers a broad spectrum of essential readiness components, including the establishment of governance structures, the development of legal and regulatory frameworks, and the creation of the technical infrastructure necessary for carbon registries. It also emphasizes the alignment of Article 6 activities with a country's Nationally Determined Contributions to ensure that international carbon trading supports, rather than undermines, national climate targets. Through this comprehensive approach, the toolkit helps host countries manage potential risks such as double counting or overselling mitigation outcomes, ultimately fostering a more transparent and effective global carbon market that promotes sustainable development and high-integrity climate action.

[Link](#)

Nordic Initiative for Cooperative Approaches

Building on the Nordic Partnership Initiative on Upscaled Mitigation Action (NIP), an initiative launched in 2011, that focuses on climate finance solution for sectoral GHG reductions in developing countries, the Nordic Environment Finance Corporation (NEFCO), the Nordic countries (Finland, Norway, Sweden and supported by Iceland and Denmark) and the Nordic Council of Ministers jointly developed the Nordic Initiative for Cooperative Approaches (NICA). The main objective of NICA is to operationalise international market-based cooperation under Article 6 with capacity building among Nordic and global public and private stakeholders as well as their peers. For this, NICA serves as a collaboration platform and puts an emphasis on capacity building which is conducted via (possible) practical pilot activities. For this, NICA is screening and mapping feasible options for such pilot activities, that also have the potential for Article 6 transactions, in various countries, notably in East-Africa. Pilot activities take place in Peru, Vietnam as well as Uganda and might possibly be used for ITMO purchases. While NICA also explores the synergies between Article 6 and the VCM, as a common standard, the guidance and criteria for Article 6.4 shall be applied for all carbon market cooperation. For capacity building, NICA provides studies and documentations on potential Article 6 transactions, summary reports of NICA activities, fact sheets outlining the NICA approach as well as seminars and technical assistance e.g., by organising workshops.

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Norwegian Global Emissions Reduction Initiative

The Norwegian Global Emission Reduction Initiative (NOGER) is Norway's umbrella framework for international cooperation under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement. Its goal is to achieve additional, high-integrity emission reductions through partnerships with host countries from the Global South while strengthening their capacity to sustain long-term climate action.

NOGER focuses on capacity building, program development, and financing of emission reductions in partner countries. It supports both project and program-level activities as well as sectoral, jurisdictional, and policy-based approaches. The single measures supported can be carried out by private and public entities - while the collaboration is at governmental level. Thus, emission reductions need to be authorised by the host country to be transferred as Internationally Transferred Mitigation Outcomes (ITMOs) to Norway, with results-based payments delivered only after verified ITMOs are credited to Norway's registry.

The initiative prioritizes environmental integrity, sustainable development co-benefits, and safeguards to avoid rebound emissions after project completion. Capacity building ensures host countries can manage ITMO transactions—covering governance, approval, control, and accounting—while understanding implications for the host countries' own Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs). This support is gradually phased out when an Article 6 infrastructure is being built up or already in place. However, while the payments for emission reductions will be result-based, grants for capacity building are not conditional on verified results.

NOGER collaborates with partners such as the Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI), which manages a USD 100 million fund to help design programs and oversee payments, and the World Bank's Transformative Carbon Asset Facility (TCAF), including a pilot project in Uzbekistan. Agreements (bilateral agreements or Memoranda of Understanding) have also been made with countries including Benin, Indonesia, Morocco, Senegal, Jordan, and Zambia, with further cooperation underway through the Asian Development Bank's CACF. Norway excludes credits from the forest sector, ensuring such reductions remain within host countries.

[Link](#)

Online Course Operationalizing Article 6.2 of the Paris Agreement: Achieving ambitious climate action through cooperative approaches

The self-paced online course, "Operationalizing Article 6.2 of the Paris Agreement: Achieving Ambitious Climate Action through Cooperative Approaches," provides a comprehensive overview of the requirements and building blocks needed to establish a functional Article 6.2 framework at the national level. Responsible for the course is the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the UNFCCC, mainly geared toward government officials, policymakers and technical (ministerial) staff.

The program's objective is to equip participants to make informed decisions regarding their country's participation, to become empowered partners in bilateral cooperative approaches. The six modules cover essential topics, starting with an introduction to Article 6 and the benefits, risks, and implications of market engagement. Crucially, the course details the technical and policy components required for implementation, including how to identify

high-integrity, transformative mitigation actions, and the processes for transfer authorization, registration, and corresponding adjustments to maintain environmental integrity. Finally, participants gain an overview of the necessary governance and institutional setup, as well as the specific reporting requirements to the UNFCCC, such as the Initial Report and contributions to the Biennial Transparency Report (BTR). Completion of the course shall prepare staff to design and operate the necessary policies and procedures for leveraging Article 6.2 to achieve NDCs and mobilize conditional financing.

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Operationalising Paraguay's national Carbon market Framework for Increased Climate Ambition

The project's objective is to operationalise Paraguay's National Carbon Market Framework by supporting the Paraguayan Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development. In order to accomplish carbon transaction under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement, GGGI as the project partner, will focus on awareness raising activities, knowledge sharing and assist with the creation of policies and regulatory frameworks as well as mitigation activity pipeline development interventions. Among other possibilities, the carbon credits can be traded with GGGI's Carbon Fund members under the Carbon Transaction Facility.

[Link](#)

Article 6 Implementation Partnership

The Article 6 Implementation Partnership (A6IP) was launched by the Japanese Ministry of Environment and the Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES) in 2023. By January 2025, the A6IP engages with 86 partner countries and over 100 organizations, including private sector actors, to strengthen institutional and technical capacities, advance best practices, and foster international collaboration.

The Partnership's objective is to enable Parties to enhance their NDCs through the use of Article 6. Support is being provided in two main areas, the Knowledge Hub and the Global Support Package: More generic and introductory capacity building resources are offered through the Knowledge Hub, which serves as a collection of resources on Article 6. The Knowledge Hub supports policy makers and practitioners by providing access to essential documents in the library, a collection with interactive platforms and tools as well as educational content and guidance. Tailored assistance to partner countries is provided through the Global Support Package. Partner countries can select the specific areas where assistance is needed. This includes strategy development, legal and institutional readiness for ITMO authorization or technical support in the area of methodology development and project initiation.

[Link](#)

Partnership for Market Implementation

The Partnership for Market Implementation (PMI), a ten-year initiative launched by the World Bank in 2021, serves as the successor to the Partnership for Market Readiness with a primary focus on transitioning from climate policy preparation to the actual rollout of carbon pricing instruments. By providing technical assistance, the partnership assists emerging

markets and developing economies in designing and deploying carbon taxes and emissions trading systems that align with their specific national development priorities and Nationally Determined Contribution targets. The initiative functions as a comprehensive "one-stop shop" for carbon pricing expertise.

Operating with a capitalization target of \$250 million, the PMI currently supports over 35 Global South countries through a multi-faceted approach that includes national engagement, global knowledge sharing, and innovation programs. Key activities involve establishing robust legal and regulatory frameworks, developing digital monitoring, reporting, and verification systems, and building the necessary infrastructure for carbon registries. The partnership aims to align national carbon pricing efforts with Article 6. By fostering both South-South and North-South knowledge exchanges, the PMI provides a collaborative platform for countries to share best practices and collectively innovate on market-based solutions for greenhouse gas mitigation.

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Program for Open and Sustainable Carbon Markets in LAO PDR

The Program for Open and Sustainable Carbon Markets in Lao PDR is a three-year initiative funded with \$2.3 million to integrate the nation into international carbon markets under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement. Managed by the Global Green Growth Institute with technical assistance and support from the Australian government, the project establishes essential governance frameworks—such as the National Decree on Carbon Credits and a centralized project registry—to provide transparency and predictability for market participants. By offering technical assistance to private and community developers, the program aims to mobilize carbon finance that protects Lao PDR's extensive forestry and agricultural resources while supporting its transition toward net-zero development by 2050. Furthermore, the initiative strengthens institutional capacity and coordinates a pipeline of mitigation projects to ensure that international climate finance directly assists in achieving the country's conditional Nationally Determined Contribution targets.

[Link](#)

Scaling Climate Action by Lowering Emissions (SCALE)

SCALE is a trust fund, managed by the World Bank for deploying results-based climate finance. Functioning as an umbrella partnership, SCALE facilitates the delivery of direct climate finance and supports countries to overcome barriers in accessing funding via carbon markets. The support for countries in Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean is provided by financing the generation of carbon credits that will be traded under a floor-price mechanism, by supporting for countries in building the operational infrastructure to engage in carbon markets and crowding-in of private sector finance by simplifying the access to carbon markets.

For this, SCALE is structured across three pillars that entail sectors in which the ambition of projects that generate carbon credits shall be increased. The pillars are nature-based solutions, decarbonisation e.g., in the transport, energy, and waste management sectors as well as policy changes in fiscal sectors and greening the financial sector.

SCALE builds on other World Bank initiatives including the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility, the Initiative for Sustainable Forest Landscapes, the Carbon Initiative for Development and the Transformative Carbon Asset Facility.

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Supporting Preparedness for Article 6 Cooperation

Supporting Preparedness for Article 6 Cooperation (SPAR6C) was launched in 2022, commissioned by the German Ministry for the Economy and Climate Action, with GGGI in the lead of a broader consortium. The program focuses on the VCM and Article 6 transactions and aims to raise climate ambition through private sector investments. Key areas are the development of a Carbon Market Framework and raising political readiness towards Article 6. Therefore, public policy and the private sector are the targeted stakeholders.

Methodological approaches are mainly knowledge sharing through global exchange and providing a bunch of tools and guides for their partner countries (Colombia, Pakistan, Thailand, Zambia) and internationally. The support for their partner countries contains two components: capacity building and private finance engagement. That encompasses medium- and long-term emission planning which means technical assistance and examining potentials for ambition raising, governance framework development which includes technical support for governments designing their Article 6 strategies that makes ITMOs possible; and mitigation activity development.

[Link](#)

Sustainable Development Initiative

The Sustainable Development Initiative (SDI), a collaborative effort between the UNEP Copenhagen Climate Centre, the Wuppertal institute and (at the beginning) the Gold Standard Foundation, is designed to support the operationalization of sustainable development provisions within Article 6 of the Paris Agreement. By fostering a party-driven policy dialogue and providing technical research, the initiative assists negotiators and stakeholders in establishing rules and procedures that ensure climate actions also contribute to broader global development goals. A central component of the SDI's work involves the development and piloting of specialized tools, such as the Article 6.4 Sustainable Development Tool, which is used to measure, report, and verify the impacts of mitigation activities while safeguarding against unintended negative consequences. Through its extensive library of policy briefs, good practice guides, and knowledge-sharing webinars, the initiative promotes high-integrity carbon markets that prioritize transparency and equitable benefits. Supported by several European nations, including Sweden, Germany, and Norway, the SDI continues to refine assessment approaches and build international capacity to ensure that market instruments effectively support all seventeen Sustainable Development Goals.

[Link](#)

Transformative Carbon Asset Facility (TCAF)

TCAF is a World Bank trust fund that aims to support developing countries meet their NDC, through the implementation of market-based carbon pricing, capacity building and private sector investments in low carbon technologies. The Stakeholder targeted are therefore the private sector and public policy. TCAF focusses the Voluntary Carbon Market (VCM) and the

following areas: the political readiness, by reforms of the energy sector and policy changes through pricing and regulations; technical readiness by scaling up investments in low carbon technologies; the institutional and legal readiness through capacity building and informing and sharing lessons learned with international climate negotiations.

Methodological Approaches contain financial incentives, providing knowledge material, and support the NDC implementation through RBCF (result-based climate finance).

[Link](#)

UNFCCC Regional Collaboration Centres

The objective of the Regional Cooperation Centres (RCCs) is to support countries in working towards the implementation of the Paris Agreement. Globally, there are six RCCs that engage with over 140 countries and which are hosted by regional partners:

- RCC West and Central Africa by the Banque Ouest Africaine de Développement (BOAD) in Lomé,
- RCC East and Southern Africa by the East African Development Bank (EADB) in Kampala,
- RCC Latin America by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) in Panama City,
- RCC MENA and South Asia by the World Green Economy Organization (WGEO) in Dubai,
- RCC Caribbean by the Windward Islands Research and Education Foundation (WINDREF) in St George's and
- RCC Asia and the Pacific by the Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES) in Bangkok.

The first RCCs were established by the United Nation Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 2013 in Lomé, Kampala, St George's and Bogota (which later moved its base to Panama). The last RCC was established in 2019 in Dubai.

The RCCs offer capacity building in several areas and support countries in the implementation of their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) as well as more broadly in aligning with the provisions of the Paris Agreement. The RCCs are doing so by engaging with stakeholders in (online) meetings and workshops, publishing guidelines and reports as well as giving technical and policy support. Concerning the implementation of carbon pricing instruments and Article 6, the RCCs provide in-country support for the operationalisation of Article 6 with the development of institutional frameworks and by giving further procedural and methodological support. Furthermore, the RCCs organise regional dialogues on carbon pricing, Article 6 Training and the DNA forum which offer an overview of carbon pricing, international compliance as well as voluntary carbon markets.

[Link](#)

West African Alliance On Carbon Markets And Climate Finance

The West African Alliance On Carbon Markets And Climate Finance was launched in 2017 with financial support by the German Federal Ministry of Economic Affairs and Climate Action as well as the British Department for Energy Security & Net zero. Further funding and

implementing partners are BOAD, the RCC Lomé and African Development Bank. Members of the Alliance are Benin, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, the Gambia and Togo. The objective of the West African Alliance On Carbon Markets and Climate Finance (WAA) is to strengthen the members position in international carbon markets which then benefit from technology transfer and access to result-based finance. For doing so, the Alliance offers a variety of support activities for carbon markets and result-based finance for NDC implementation. The activities aim at three objectives 1) to promote the access to market mechanisms and climate finance opportunities within the region, 2) to enable active participation by West African delegates in the UNFCCC discussions on Article 6, transparency and climate finance, 3) to support Article 6 pilot projects in the region and to share the experiences made. With this, the WAA is primarily aimed at government representatives but also supports (private) project developers. In a publicly available Alliance Library introductory resources to Article 6 and resources for Article 6 readiness are available. In addition, the Knowledge Hub embedded in the alliance's website offers further information on Article 6, the VCM and climate finance.

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