



# Article 6 readiness in West Africa

Scoping study

September 2021

This technical report is a product of the West African Alliance on Carbon Markets and Climate Finance (the Alliance) and was developed in a joint effort by the Alliance secretariat, the Alliance coordinator and the Alliance technical partners.



[www.westafricacclimatealliance.org](http://www.westafricacclimatealliance.org)  
[westafricacclimatealliance@gmail.com](mailto:westafricacclimatealliance@gmail.com)

### Authors

Tobias Hunzai (Climate Focus), Nicole Krämer (Climate Focus)

### Contributors

Sandra Greiner (Climate Focus); Federico De Lorenzo (Climate Focus); Aglaja Espelage (Perspectives Climate Group); Stephan Hoch (Perspectives Climate Group); Philipp Censkowsky (Perspectives Climate Group); Kaja Weldner (Perspectives Climate Group); Samba Fall (ENDA Energie, Alliance secretariat); Ousmane Fall Sarr (Alliance coordinator); Mouhamadou Lamine BASSE (ENDA Energie, Alliance secretariat)

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*inventory expert, Ministry of the Environment, Water and Forests, Guinea); Christopher Kabah (Technology Needs Assessment (TNA) coordinator and national designated entity (NDE), Energy lead advisor for the NDC, Environmental protection agency (EPA), Liberia); Alioun Fall (Regional director at the climate change directorate of the Ministry for Environment, Mauritania); Cheikh Kane (Professor at the technical faculty of the University of Nouakchott and mitigation expert, Mauritania); Sidaty Dah (researcher at École normale supérieure (ENS) Nouakchott, GHG inventory expert, Mauritania); Assadek Cham Chan (Advisor at the National Environment Council for Sustainable Development and focal point for the Rio Convention and WAA, Mauritania); Daoura Neino Mahmadou (Advisor on climate change and carbon markets, National Environmental Council for Sustainable Development, Niger); Asmau Jibril (Head of mitigation division, Department of Climate change, Federal Ministry of Environment, Nigeria); Saadatu Gambo (Action for Climate Empowerment Focal point, Federal Ministry of Environment, Nigeria); Papa Lamine Diouf (Assistant to the Head of the Climate Change Division, Directorate of Environment and Classified Establishments (DECC), the Ministry of environment and sustainable development, Senegal); Henry David Bayoh (Head of climate change unit, National Tourist Board (NTB) of Sierra Leone); Gabriel Kapka (UNFCCC focal point, Ministry of Environment, Sierra Leone); Komla EDOU (Coordinator of NC4 and BUR2, Ministry of the Environment, Sustainable Development and Nature Protection, Togo); Méry YAOU (Head of the Climate Change Division, Environmental Directorate, Ministry of the Environment, Sustainable Development and Nature Protection, Togo); Azankpo KOMLA (UNFCCC Focal Point, Environment Directorate, Ministry of the Environment, Sustainable Development and Nature Protection, Togo)*

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# Part 1

## Introduction

West African countries are among the poorest and most vulnerable to climate impacts in the world. Among the countries targeted by the West African Alliance, 13 out of 16 fall within the category of least developed countries (LDCs). At the same time, combatting climate change offers opportunities for sustainable economic growth in the sub-region. For example, West Africa has abundant potential for solar energy and other renewable resources that can be harnessed for meeting universal access to energy goals, including through decentralized technologies. Given the current speed of economic development, West African governments are looking for means to finance such low emission development policies, which are competing with the 'quick fix' of large fossil fuel infrastructure projects popping up across the sub-region.

The ambition for realizing sustainable development and minimizing the emission of greenhouse gases (GHGs) is laid out in the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) of West African countries. Opportunities for GHG mitigation are predominantly in the energy and agriculture sectors as well as in

industry, waste, transport and in some countries in oil and gas production. West African NDCs, however, have a large funding gap. Many NDC targets are conditional upon international support, particularly through climate and carbon finance, technology transfer and capacity building.

Both the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement (PA) allow for voluntary international cooperation between countries to reduce emissions and mitigate climate change. As part of the Kyoto Protocol, the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) provided a tool for international cooperation through the international trade of Certified Emission Reductions (CERs) generated in developing countries. After 2020, Article 6 of the Paris Agreement allows countries to internationally transfer mitigation outcomes by engaging in bi-or multilateral cooperative approaches (Article 6.2), to participate in a crediting mechanism under UNFCCC oversight (Article 6.4), and to promote non-market approaches in an international work programme (Article 6.8). Beyond offsetting and emission compensation, the CDM and certainly the future Article 6.4 mechanism are increasingly perceived as disbursement tools for results-based climate finance.

West African countries struggled to participate in the CDM in the early years, as a result, the sub-region had relatively little access to international carbon finance for mitigation action. This reduced access can be partially attributed to the fact that West African countries were comparatively late in establishing the necessary institutional frameworks for CDM participation, and in promoting the use of the CDM domestically. In addition, the international CDM rules were not sufficiently compatible with African GHG emission profiles and mitigation opportunities. Looking forward, West African UNFCCC delegates feel the need to better cooperate and coordinate their engagement in shaping Article 6 rules as well as towards Article 6 readiness.

**What is Article 6 readiness?** While there is no standard definition, the term Article 6 readiness can be understood to mean any actions a country has to undertake or organizational structures it has to put in place to be able to take full advantage of international market-based cooperation in the context of Article 6 of the Paris Agreement, and the awareness of non-market based opportunities as they are recognized by Article 6.8.

Under the PA, carbon markets acquire new and more nuanced features. As all Parties to the PA now have mitigation commitments, both developed and developing countries now must account for transfers of mitigation outcomes when they report on NDC implementation and achievement. In contrast to the situation under the CDM, host countries from developing countries must now consider their own mitigation targets before authorizing transfers. To participate in market-based cooperation under the PA, West African countries will need to first evaluate how much mitigation needs to be achieved and retained towards their own NDC commitments. Even though LDCs may only be expected to make

modest domestic contributions in the first NDC implementation periods in acknowledgement of their special circumstances, transparent accounting for and reporting on any internationally transferred mitigation outcomes (ITMO) will be crucial.

Participation in Article 6 market-based cooperative approaches therefore requires a domestic framework that facilitates the approval and registration of mitigation activities and an authorisation process for international transfers. Accounting adjustments between the acquiring and transferring countries will be used to avoid the double counting of mitigation outcomes (emission reductions and removals) towards more than one Party's NDC. This process requires expanded institutional capacity within West African countries to be able to participate in Article 6 approaches.

**The objective of the study:** In order to be able to navigate these new requirements, Alliance members requested the organization to draw up a comprehensive approach to jump-start and progress in-country Article 6 readiness in West Africa. The Alliance has welcomed this request and commissioned its technical partners to create a support framework and knowledge base to deliver Article 6 readiness support efficiently and effectively to member countries. Country representatives to the Alliance are either themselves, or have been appointed by each countries UNFCCC focal point in charge of Article 6 implementation.

In order to identify Article 6 readiness support needs of West African countries, structured key informative interviews were held with representatives of 13 out of 16 West African countries, detailing existing readiness capacities and prioritizing next steps. The analysis of the interviews, early in-country readiness engagements in Nigeria and Togo, as well as literature review forms the basis of this study.

This study creates a bottom-up host country readiness map that outlines the building blocks of national Article 6 implementation. Based on this, standardized modules of Article 6 readiness support are defined.

As such, the primary target audience of this study are country members and the Alliance secretariat including the Steering Committee, who are in charge of planning the Alliance activities, as well as the technical partners of the Alliance, responsible for the implementation of the activities. Nevertheless, the study is written for a broader audience and is publicly available. It is not the intention of this study to introduce the market and non-market mechanisms as laid out under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement. For readers not familiar with these mechanisms, a literature list with relevant reading materials is being provided in the Annex. Furthermore, the Annex contains sixteen country factsheets detailing the current state of Article 6 readiness based on interviews and research.



## Part 2

# Building blocks for Article 6 readiness – From a host country perspective

The current discussions on guidance, rules, modalities and procedures of market-based cooperation and the work program on non-market-based cooperation under Article 6 are complex. It may leave some country observers without a clear idea of how to implement these emerging rules and requirements on a practical level, while benefitting from the opportunities it offers. And yes, there are still pending issues regarding the functioning of international market-based cooperation under the Paris Agreement. At the same time, first Article 6 initiatives<sup>1</sup> are piloting voluntary cooperation between countries, establishing capacities and procedures to administrate the exchange of ‘internationally transferable mitigation outcomes’ (ITMOs) or exploring new non-market-based approaches. And the many contentious negotiation issues aside, the latest negotiation drafts offered a comprehensive picture with a much less contested list of reporting requirements for emission transfers under Article 6. It is therefore in the interest of least- and developing countries to consider the role of carbon finance in their NDC and to lay the foundation for engagement, even in the absence of Article 6 being finalized in the Paris Agreement rulebook. The

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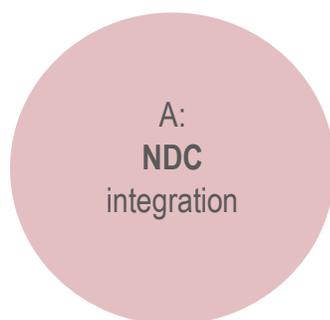
<sup>1</sup> For an overview of Article 6 pilot initiatives, visit: [Article 6 Piloting: State of Play and Stakeholder Experiences](#).

experience with the CDM gives ample reason for proactiveness. Expectations are that the demand for international cooperation through Article 6 will be significant on a global scale to support more ambitious NDCs.

Article 6 readiness is made up of various elements, which could be thought of as “building blocks” [NDC integration; Policy; Framework; Infrastructure]. Each block entails measures that can help to establish a sound and coordinated approach. There are different entry points to navigate and get started. While we stress that there is no one size fits all solution, the categorization of elements of Article 6 readiness can help countries develop their own engagement strategies. We therefore aim to lay out a map that clusters the technical considerations to provide an overview **without pre-judging any individual pathway**. This allows for the prioritization of actions by host countries and to guide the development of support measures tailored to national circumstance.

## Introduction of Article 6 readiness building blocks

In this conceptual approach, we propose four clusters or building blocks to summarize considerations that host countries may answer and implement prior to the authorization of international emission transfers. The building blocks follow a certain implementation logic but are not meant as a step-by-step manual. Depending on the country circumstances, a host-country might find it necessary to follow a different sequence by picking activities from each block that fit immediate needs. After an introduction to the scope of each building block, the study details the elements that form a holistic overview of the conceptual readiness map.



Market-based cooperation under the Paris Agreement differ from the CDM primarily through the link to the host countries NDC in the activities implemented; and the introduction of accounting requirements in the context of NDCs (i.e., introduction of corresponding adjustments to the annual emission balance<sup>2</sup>). Article 6 supported activities have to be considered in light of the country’s NDC in order to ensure the host country does not authorize an export of mitigation outcomes the country needs to meet its domestic target. At its core, Article 6 cooperation enhances ambition and promotes implementation of the NDC. Activities governed by Article 6 rules therefore need to be embedded within the overall NDC planning and reporting processes and cannot exist in isolation from it. This building block draws up opportunities to embed the Article 6

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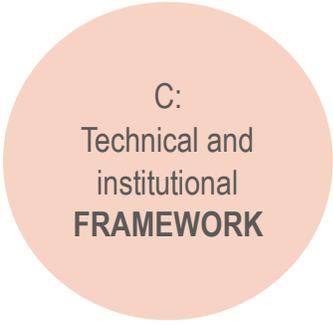
<sup>2</sup> For more information, [see](#): Perspectives/Climate Focus (2020), Promoting transparency in Article 6 Designing a coherent and robust reporting and review cycle in the context of operationalising Articles 6 and 13 of the Paris Agreement.

approach into the domestic NDC implementation plan, alignment of timelines, MRV and cooperation with international support initiatives.



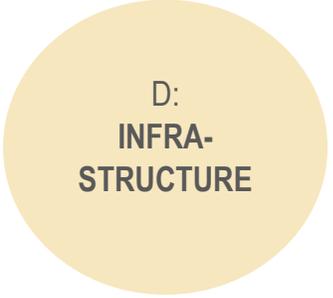
**B:  
Art 6 POLICY**

The NDC establishes the basis for host country mitigation ambition by outlining prioritized sectors, actions to be carried out with domestic resources, as well as areas and actions conditional upon international support. To approach the question of how Article 6 mechanisms can support the conditional aspects of the NDC, the host country can develop an Article 6 policy through the elaboration of a strategy. The strategy outlines the use of carbon finance by establishing the guiding principles and criteria for mitigation outcomes that are eligible to be authorized for transfer.



**C:  
Technical and  
institutional  
FRAMEWORK**

The host country institution responsible for the approval of activities under the Article 6.4 mechanism and authorization and administration of ITMO transfers will require a technical and procedural framework to comply with the rules that govern Article 6. With few exceptions, this is a novelty in the evolution of international carbon markets in developing countries under the UNFCCC. Any host country will need to establish the institutional capacity to administrate ITMO transfers through technical and legal guidance and procedures that ultimately lead to the authorization of ITMO transfers that align with the host countries' NDC objectives while following the Article 6.2 guidance and/or the rules of the Article 6.4 mechanism and national strategies. In addition, host countries will build the processes to report on its Article 6 cooperation to the UNFCCC and in the context of the enhanced transparency framework (ETF).

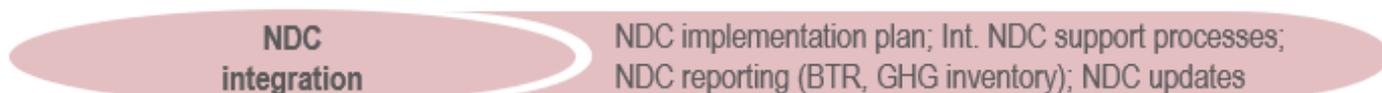


**D:  
INFRA-  
STRUCTURE**

Depending on the mechanism that is being used, the host country will require infrastructures and accounting tools to track and monitor ITMO transfers leaving and entering the country. A domestic registry or access to an international registry for ITMOs will be required for Article 6.2 transactions and any transfer. Under the A6.4M, the MRV protocols for the activities and the mechanisms registry will support and deliver information for the monitoring, reporting and verification of activity emissions and resulting emission reductions (A6.4ERs), on which basis host countries can ensure robust accounting. This entails actions summarized under this building block.

## Detailing and connecting the building blocks

### Building Block A: NDC integration



Countries often communicate within their NDC the intention to use market-based cooperation under Article 6. This is an important step to indicate a clear **mandate** for the establishment of a domestic process for engagement. Apart from the domestic mandate, it is a signal for the international community to engage with the country to identify opportunities for market-based cooperation.

Setting NDC targets aligned with the global goal of limiting global warming to well below 2 degrees is the prerogative of states. NDCs are communicated in a way that enhances transparency and understanding but embody different types of targets. To ease comparability and accounting of international transfers of mitigation outcomes, while not a disqualifying factor, it is highly advantageous to establish a **quantified NDC target** that ideally is congruent with data reported in national inventory reports, as this facilitates the task of calculating the national emission balance of sources and sinks covered by the NDC.

For those countries that establish a **NDC coordination body** or committee, the agency or institution responsible for Article 6 should be represented. This can be in the format of having a dedicated working group on carbon markets and climate finance.

Over time, most countries will establish more and more sophisticated national GHG monitoring systems and inventories that inform and drive domestic climate actions and comply with the requirements of the Enhanced Transparency Framework<sup>3</sup>. The GHG inventory and emission trends and projections in the inventory reports inform mitigation targets in NDCs and means of implementation, including the use of carbon markets for specific sectors and activities. Every country will need to address the technical complexities of NDC accounting and reporting through a comprehensive national MRV system, which in turn may be comprised of a network of sectorial MRV arrangements. When setting up **MRV systems for the NDC**, the consideration of monitoring impacts in emission levels through activities financed by carbon or climate finance can prove vital for steering and adapting the national use of Article 6 cooperation over time. A country participating in cooperative approaches will have to, among others<sup>4</sup>, describe: how Article 6 activities support the mitigation of greenhouse gases and the implementation of its NDC; how the country ensures environmental integrity such that there is no increase in

<sup>3</sup> For more information, see: UNFCCC (2020), Reference [Manual](#) for the Enhanced Transparency Framework under the Paris Agreement.

<sup>4</sup> Please note that for the purpose of simplification, this concept does not consistently distinguish between requirements applicable to voluntary cooperation under 6.2 or certification under 6.4.

global emissions; sustainable development benefits; and that the application of metrics and measurements is consistent between Article 6 activities and the NDC.<sup>5</sup>

The international community has set up multiple **support initiatives for developing countries to operationalize their NDCs**<sup>6</sup>. It is in the interest of the recipient countries engaging with this support to inform country-driven process of NDC operationalization by including Article 6 usage as one of the focus areas. This will furthermore prevent the potential development of NDC coordination structures that do not include the capacity and consideration for Article 6 cooperation. In an ideal scenario, NDC implementation support initiatives will help to leverage technical and financial support to build an informed and integrated domestic approach to Article 6.

Summary of potential readiness considerations and actions for building block A:

- Indicate the intention to use Article 6 mechanisms in the NDC
- Communicate with international partners the need for Article 6 implementation support within NDC coordination and operationalization processes
- Include Article 6 as a topic in national NDC coordination body
- Alignment of monitoring of engagement in and activities financed by carbon markets in the setup of NDC MRV system

### Building Block B: Elaborating the Article 6 policy



The national Article 6 policy outlines the use of carbon markets<sup>7</sup> by establishing the guiding principles and criteria for mitigation outcomes that are eligible to be transferred outside of the country. The host countries will evaluate which mitigation measures it seeks to support through external resources. This requires a good understanding of emission drivers, mitigation opportunities and costs of mitigation action. Article 6 is still a somewhat abstract concept in the context of most developing countries' NDC approaches.

In this regard, it is advisable to engage and **consult public sector colleagues** in the environmental ministry, sectorial ministries as relevant and related agencies to provide

<sup>5</sup> For more information on Article 6 reporting and tracking see: Unger, Moritz (2019), Host Country Authorizations under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement: Developments After COP 24.

<sup>6</sup> Such as the NDC Partnership.

<sup>7</sup> The strategy may also include the intention to use non-market approaches to international cooperation such as the Adaptation Benefit Mechanism.

insights into the mitigation opportunities, benefits and context of market-based cooperation under the Paris Agreement. A broader level of knowledge from colleagues involved in the NDC process will help to inform the way the country aims to make use of carbon markets as well as with the cross-sectorial and sometimes interagency nature of implementation.

Another capacity building element that will prove helpful with the initial steps is to **engage private sector participants and civil society representatives** in the national carbon market arena. Before a country can establish any domestic rules for effecting international transfers and clearly define a national strategy for engaging with Article 6, it will require a good understanding of the market opportunities available. This is done ideally before identifying in detail the sectors, actions, and mitigation outcomes the country understands to be optimal for international market transactions (considering, among others, their abatement costs, how these actions are captured in the NDC, and which additional actions should be supported with climate finance). These efforts require strong and regular channels of communication with the domestic private sector already investing in mitigation activities under the CDM and independent carbon market standards such as Gold Standard or VCS. Private stakeholders need to be aware about the status<sup>8</sup> of current certification programs and the novelties and eligibility of mitigation outcomes being sold from projects in the future. An important question here will be the possibility of transitioning CDM projects into the new Article 6.4 mechanism, or to continue their financing in Article 6.2 bilateral cooperation.<sup>9</sup> These private sector stakeholders can hold an invaluable amount of institutional memory and knowledge regarding the application of international emission certification. Knowing of them and having a channel of communication to the private sector will be of great importance in the beginning to retain existing market infrastructures and allow for a timely uptake of activities. Additionally, the inclusion of civil society representatives with a shown interest in the topic into any open consultation will not only increase transparency, but also help to inform and improve the inclusiveness and knowledge base of any approach in regards to early detection of risks and sustainable development benefit assessment.

**Defining the national Article 6 strategy** may be organized as an inclusive stakeholder exercise. The question at the center of the discussion is how carbon markets should support the attainment of the national NDC ambition. It is important to keep in mind, that any mitigation outcome sold can no longer be accounted for achievement of the NDC target. A strategy therefore has to identify sectors, technologies and potentially emission volumes the country is intending to authorize for carbon market use together with the overarching guiding principles. With the progression of the 5-year ambition cycle and the update of NDCs, the strategy may change over time, adapting to new circumstances and developments. To generate confidence in project developers that may need to invest into the certification of mitigation outcomes (registration and issuance fees, costs of

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<sup>8</sup> [See](#): Greiner, Unger (2020): The CDM Legal Context Post-2020: Discussion Paper.

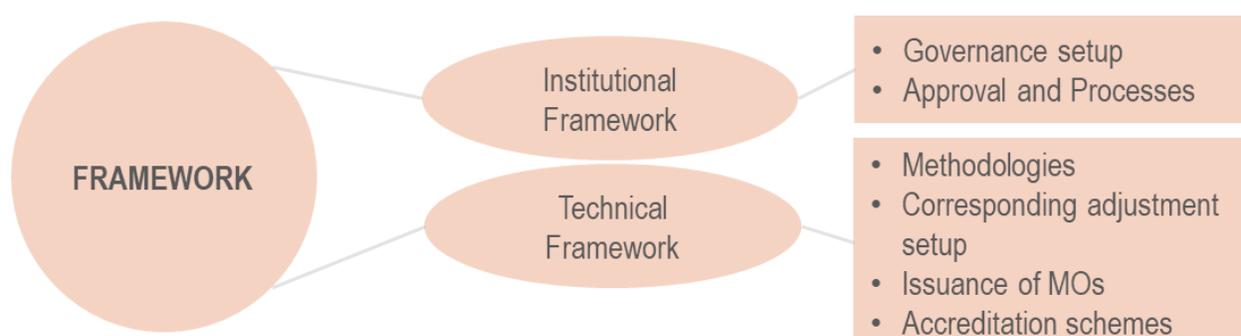
<sup>9</sup> To learn more about the discussion on transitioning CDM activities [see](#): Climate Finance Innovators (2020), Closing the deal on 'CDM Transition' – How COP 25 defined new guardrails for compromise and what they mean for Africa

methodology and activity development, costs of validation and verification processes), the duration and validity of the strategy should be clearly stated.

Summary of potential readiness considerations and actions for building block B:

- Inform and consult public sector colleagues involved in NDC implementation on the use of Article 6 in the national context
- Establishing a communications channel with private stakeholders active in carbon markets in the country and civil society representatives engaged in the topic
- Planning the process to elaborate and define a national Article 6 strategy that besides others identifies guiding principles, sectors, technologies and potentially mitigation volumes the country is intending to authorize for carbon market use

### Building Block C: National Article 6 technical framework



The approach to the establishment of a framework for ITMO transactions is the most technical building block for countries Article 6 readiness. The framework is the combination of processes, technical guidance and procedures that ultimately lead to the authorization of ITMOs that align with the host countries' NDC objectives while being in compliance with the future Article 6 rules. This is the heart of the transaction approval process and will benefit from a well elaborated Article 6 national strategy (building block B). Most technical aspects within the framework have been studied and will continue to be published [see literature list at the end of the study]. It is likely that a lot of the technical questions will arise in conjunction with the first activities requesting authorization to accommodate approval and transaction.

Voluntary cooperation under Article 6.2 leaves the decisions on how to quantify, monitor, verify and report emission reductions largely up to the participating countries and project proponents, as long as they follow the reporting requirements established by the international agreement.

A governance structure will have to be established that governs the process and assigns responsibilities that relate to political and strategic decision-making, technical steering

and oversight as well as administrative tasks.<sup>10</sup> Following early guidance and pilot experience, we suggest the establishment of an institutional framework that at least consists out of two bodies: A structure that gives strategic and political oversight and a structure that assumes technical decision power and administration tasks.

Political and strategic orientation can be given by an **Inter-ministerial Article 6 Committee**: This body would perform the coordination across government agencies and stakeholders, defining and updating the national Article 6 strategy as well as its integration with the NDC implementation framework. At this strategic level, the host country decides what role Article 6 cooperation plays in domestic mitigation efforts and what are preconditions to granting an authorization.

This committee can be directly integrated into relevant NDC coordination processes and bodies.

The **Article 6 Technical Secretariat or body** would be the coordinating entity responsible for implementing the Article 6 cooperation in line with guidance from the inter-ministerial oversight and ensuring the relevant information, stakeholders and processes are considered in concrete activities. For instance, such a Secretariat or body would:

- Communicate the conditions for approval of activities to be registered under the Article 6.4 mechanism and the conditions for authorization of international transfer.
- Oversee the methodologies, standards and guidelines applied in Article 6 cooperation. This includes liaising with relevant national experts and the relevant people in the sector ministries or agencies to provide country specific parameters and data to be considered as condition to facilitate methodological alignment with NDC and accounting against the NDC emission balance. This will require in-house capacities of experts in the ministries responsible for the sectors in which Article 6 cooperation is pursued.
- Oversee and approve where relevant auditors for verification; including in some cases set up and manage national or regional accreditation schemes of auditors.
- Serve as designated national Article 6 focal point, including as DNA for the Article 6.4 mechanism.
- Issue letters of approval for Article 6.4 activities (including transition of CDM activities) and letters of authorization for transfer both for Article 6.2 and Article 6.4 cooperation.
- Track Article 6.4ER issuance, authorizations, and transfers as well as all other ITMO authorizations and transfers through relevant infrastructure (see below).
- Compile information and provide the initial reports required under Article 6.2 cooperation, as well as provide regular quantitative information to the Article 6 database. In coordination with the responsible entities for the national inventory and the BTR processes, provide the regular qualitative information required and

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<sup>10</sup> For more details on potential setup arrangements, see: [GGGI](#) (2021), Designing Governance Structures and Transactional Documents for Mitigation Outcomes.

apply corresponding adjustments to the national emission balance to be reported in the BTR.

- Invite stakeholder feedback where relevant and be the addressee of potential grievances from local stakeholders or stakeholders involved in Article 6 cooperation.

It should be noted that the most appropriate governance set-up may depend on the specific form of engagement in Article 6 cooperation. For instance, in Senegal's Standardized Crediting Framework (SCF) there are three distinct bodies: An oversight body, a technical body and an administrative body. This differentiation is necessary as this SCF does establish many processes and tasks at the national level. Other countries may more strongly rely on other international mechanisms (e.g., the Article 6.4 mechanism or other crediting mechanisms such as operated by Verra or Gold Standard) to design their Article 6 cooperation. In some cases, we may also see the proliferation of bilateral oversight committees as known from the Japanese Joint Crediting Mechanism (JCM).

Accounting through corresponding adjustments will be used to avoid the double counting of mitigation outcomes towards more than one Party's NDC or when authorized for other purposes. These **corresponding adjustments** need to correspond in that the transferring country must reflect the transfer by adding the amount sold to its annual emission balance, whereas the recipient country will make a corresponding subtraction from its annual emissions balance.<sup>11</sup> Parties are still negotiating how and when to apply corresponding adjustments.

If a country transparently and clearly communicates on how and when the country intends to apply corresponding adjustments (following an agreement on the international guidance on Article 6 and in line with decision 18/CMA.1), this could position the country well ahead in the quest for international finance associated with market-based cooperative approaches and other international mitigation regimes, such as CORSIA. It requires commitment to ensure corresponding adjustments are timely and adequately made, as well as the establishment of publicly available legal and administrative procedures to effect corresponding adjustments domestically and then report these internationally through the Biennial Transparency Report (BTR). Most donor countries and international financiers will require such certainty prior to formally engaging with a host country for any Article 6 transaction.

The establishment of these various capacities and structures will require the **training of staff**.

Summary of potential readiness considerations and actions for building block C:

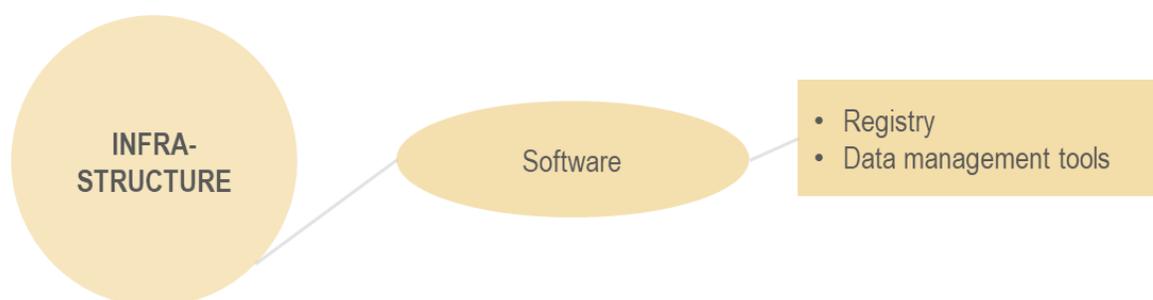
- Establishment of a governance structure that accounts for decision making processes, technical and administrative tasks

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<sup>11</sup> Note that these accounting adjustments will not be made in the national inventory report, but in the reporting tables in the structured summary on NDC implementation as per decision 18/CMA.1. Most likely, the table will elaborate on the emission balance of sources and sinks covered by the NDC as measures (e.g., in inventory) and then have a row with additions or subtractions of mitigation outcomes used or first transferred in the context of Article 6.

- Allocation of roles and responsibilities
- Establish the necessary process and templates for granting approvals and authorizations
- Establish the reporting and accounting basis for corresponding adjustments
- Training of staff to carry out assigned tasks

#### Building block D: Article 6 infrastructure



Depending on the avenue of market-based cooperation (bilateral cooperation or engagement in A6.4M), the host country will require infrastructure and systems to track and monitor ITMO authorizations and transfers. For Article 6.2 cooperation, Parties must have access to a registry that records the ITMO authorization, first transfer, transfer, acquisition, cancellation, use towards NDCs, voluntary cancellation, authorization for other purposes, cancellation for overall mitigation in global emissions, and transfers for the share of proceeds for adaptation and has all the necessary accounts. The UNFCCC Secretariat will develop and maintain an international registry that Parties can use if they wish to.

Quantitative as well as qualitative information to ensure transparency on cooperative approaches and track ITMOs is to be stored in both national and international infrastructures. To this end, there will be a Centralized Accounting and Recording Platform (CARP) maintained by the UNFCCC Secretariat with the links to all reports submitted by the Parties. The CARP will include an Article 6 database that collects the quantitative information. While it is likely that the Article 6.4 mechanism's registry will be directly linked to the CARP and its Article 6 database, easing administrative burden on the host country, it may be necessary to have a data tool at the national level to plan and track Article 6.4 approvals, authorization and Article 6.4 credit transactions through 6.2 processes.

There are different levels of system sophistication available for different scales and needs. Before establishing data tracking tools or even fully fledged national registries, any country should **take stock of the administrative needs and system requirements for national use**. This may avoid building systems that are either too big or small, too expensive, or not fit for purpose.

Summary of potential readiness considerations and actions for building block D:

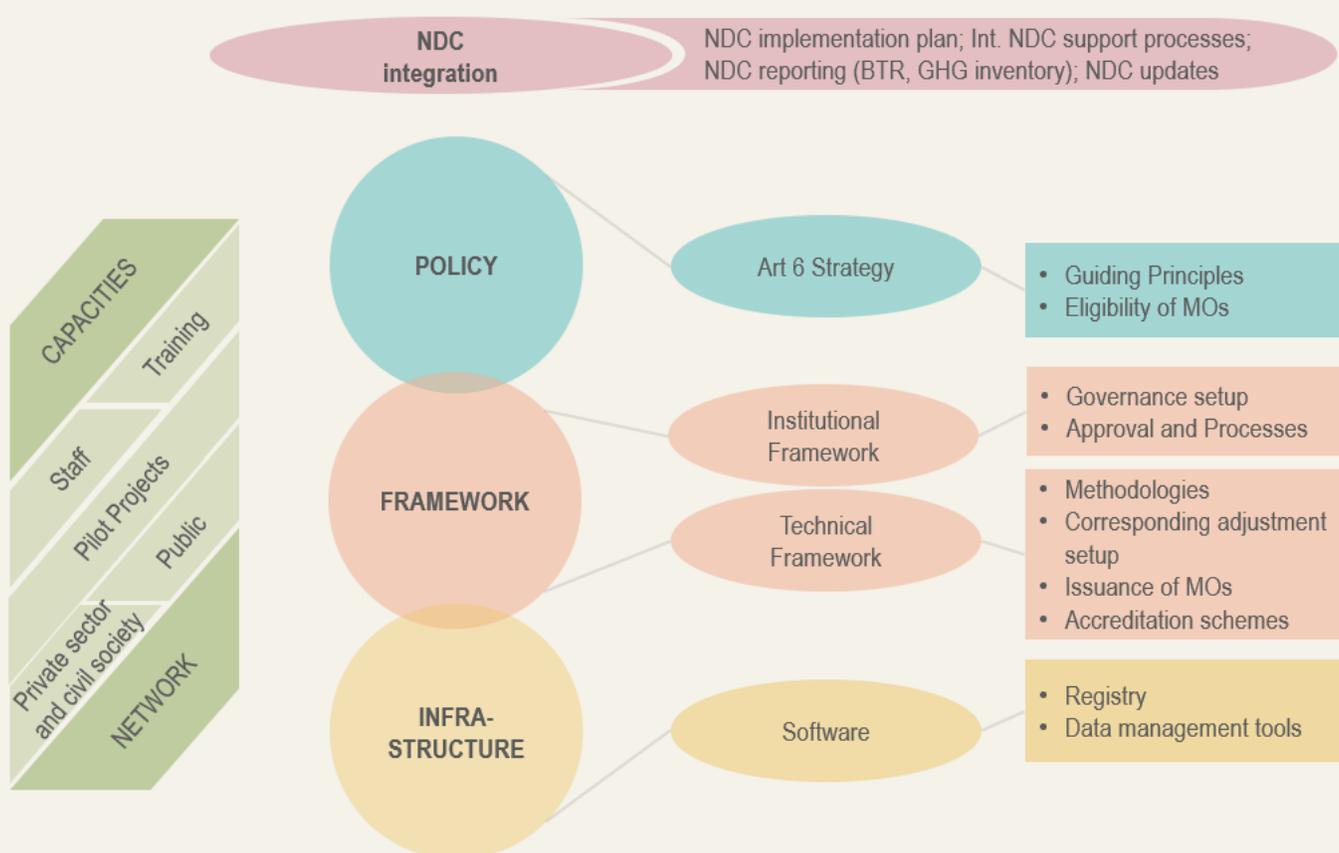
- Take stock of the administrative needs and infrastructure requirements for national registries to track, monitor and administrate engagement in Article 6 cooperation and ITMO authorizations and transfers.
- Build or commission tailored registries fit for purpose

### Combined Article 6 readiness map

The below map combines the various elements of the four building blocks and forms an overview of the main readiness considerations for Article 6 from a host country perspective. There is no imposed hierarchy for where to start the readiness 'journey', but the possibility to navigate your way based on the individually applicable starting point and prioritization.

Approaching Article 6 planning processes requires a good understanding of the interconnectivity of required actions. This map is intended to help chart the way.

Mapping the building blocks of Article 6 – from a host country perspective



## Part 3

# Preparing for Article 6 in West Africa: Readiness Assessment

Over the past decade, West African countries have been actively engaged in international carbon markets and built a foundation of various mitigation activities that, beyond reducing emissions, have proven to be crucial for financing sustainable development in the region. Countries have participated in the CDM as well as the voluntary carbon markets (VCM), registering an array of carbon projects and programs that have issued 7.3 MtCO<sub>2</sub>e Certified Emission Reductions (CERs) and continue to issue CERs to this day. An additional 1.1MtCO<sub>2</sub>e of Verified Emission Reductions (VERs) through voluntary carbon standards have originated in the sub-region. Countries also developed carbon market governance processes and institutional frameworks, establishing Designated National Authorities (DNA) and setting as well as complying to regulations and criteria for project evaluation, approvals, eligibility checks, and other crucial aspects of a project lifecycle under the CDM. Out of the 16 countries affiliated to the West African Alliance, 8 host countries' activities successfully issued CERs under the CDM. In return, this means that half of the West African countries



were not able to take advantage of the market mechanisms established by the Kyoto Protocol. VCM projects were able to issue VERs in 14 out of the 16 member countries.

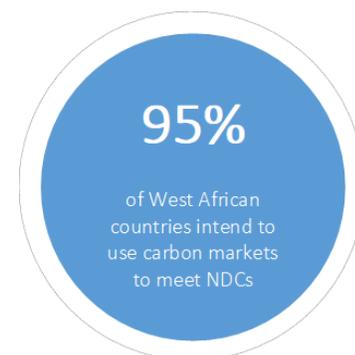
Moving towards the preparation for Article 6, we observe the emergence of early-movers and front-running countries in the sub-region. This is already a good development when compared to the early days of the CDM.

The Paris Agreement has brought forth not only a new international framework for market-based cooperation under its Article 6, but also renewed ambition and motivation for the region to engage in carbon markets post-2020. With every country having to set NDCs under the Paris Agreement, almost all West African countries indicated in some way or another that carbon markets could play a role in financing their mitigation targets across various sectors. With the establishment of the West African Alliance, there has been a continued surge in West African countries wanting to participate in carbon markets under Article 6.

Building on the analysis of 13 key informative interviews with member countries, the readiness assessment dives into the Article 6 building blocks described in Part 2 of this study (NDC integration, policy, framework, infrastructure) that highlight what is known to be the basis for Article 6 participation.

The Alliance conducted interviews in 13 of the 16 member countries and spoke with a total of around 33 country representatives comprised of West African Alliance focal points as well as focal points from respective Ministries of Environment, Environmental Protection Agencies, Meteorological Institutes, National Environment Councils for Sustainable Development, Climate Change Directorates, and National Committees of Climate Change.

With the vast and open participation of these key stakeholders, the Alliance was able to identify or further acknowledge that many West African countries have already started to engage in Article 6 and, while most are still at the early stages of preparations, are advancing on different aspects of the Article 6 building blocks. As part of the readiness assessment, the countries self-identified the next steps and support needs to progress.



## Assessment of Article 6 readiness in West Africa

The Article 6 readiness assessment in West Africa was conducted on the basis of described building blocks, detailing achievements and gaps. While they are not a linear stepwise approach to Article 6 implementation, the blocks build on one another and follow a logical structure. As a starting point, Article 6 cooperation requires the involvement and leadership from government entities while engaging and enabling activities from the private sector and project developers. This means

that countries need to have processes in place to involve the key stakeholders that will shape Article 6 cooperation in their country, as was the case under the CDM.

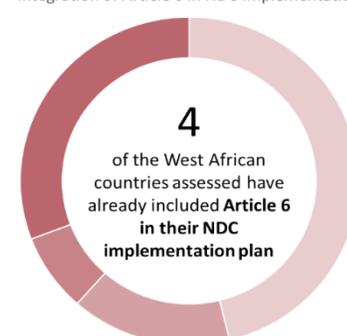
In West Africa, all 13 countries interviewed as part of the Article 6 readiness assessment, have a committed group of governing stakeholders that either have already coordinated carbon markets under the CDM or were newly established for Article 6. In most cases, the leading institution is the Ministry of Environment or Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), which for many West African countries, are also the institutions responsible for NDC implementation. This sets the groundwork for tackling all four Article 6 building blocks, including first and foremost the smooth integration of Article 6 in countries' NDCs.

### A. Integration of Article 6 in West African NDCs

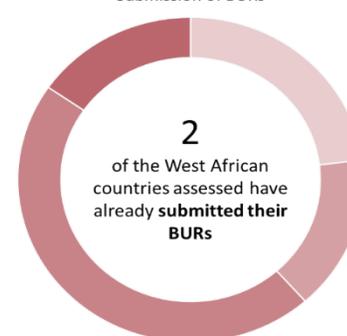
Good coordination between entities responsible for Article 6 developments and those in charge of NDC implementation is important to foster the strategic integration of Article 6 into countries' NDC implementation plans and strategies. This ensures that countries have a holistic approach to Article 6 and warrant interlinkages of Article 6 across all NDC processes as well as UNFCCC reporting requirements. The Article 6 readiness assessment considered the following aspects as part of this building block: the NDC implementation plan, international NDC support processes, NDC reporting such as the submission of Biennial Update Reports (BURs) and -from 2024 onwards- Biennial Transparency Reports (BTRs) and GHG inventories, and the tracking of NDC progress.

Globally, countries are at the early stages of preparing for the Article 6 rules. This also holds true for West African countries. However, the readiness assessment showcased that more than half of the West African countries interviewed are either planning, in the process of or have already considered Article 6 as part of their NDC implementation plans. Moreover, almost all countries are working to or already have recently submitted updated BURs and GHG inventories (with reference years differing widely across the sub-region), with a smaller group of countries having started the tracking of their NDCs.

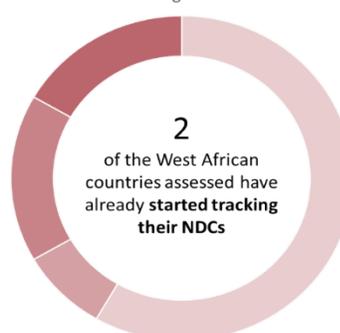
Integration of Article 6 in NDC Implementation



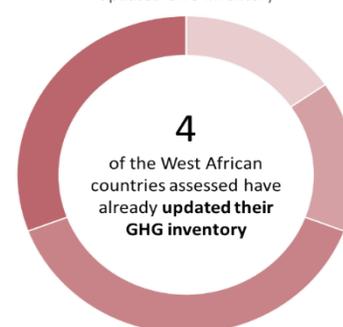
Submission of BURs



Tracking of NDCs



Updated GHG Inventory



■ Not yet    ■ Planning  
■ In the process of    ■ Implemented

It is evident that most West African countries are advancing with their NDC processes and the consideration of Article 6 within these. In Ghana, for example, the leading institution for Article 6 engagement is the Ministry of Environment and the EPA, with the EPA having been appointed as the agency in charge of technically coordinating and implementing the country's NDC. Ghana has also established a National Climate Change Implementation Committee, with 21 members from governments, academia, NGOs, and the private sector, to coordinate its NDC implementation. Local governments are very much involved in the local implementation. This also includes Article 6, which has already been integrated into the country's NDC implementation strategy and is being well-coordinated and communicated to further strengthen its intended integration.

However, while many countries have taken the step towards considering Article 6 in their NDC plans, not all are at the same stage. There is room for improvement and capacities needed to build a more comprehensive link and integration of Article 6 within these processes in West Africa. Currently, many of the countries are engaged with various international or regional support initiatives that are supporting the operationalization of their NDCs as well as how Article 6 can play a role in this respect.

Initiatives such as the West African Alliance, the NDC Partnership, UNDP, UNEP, the World Bank, the African Development Bank, the Standardized Crediting Framework, ECOWAS, among others, have all been cited as those providing NDC support in West African countries. For example, the NDC Partnership supports 14 of the 16 West African Alliance member countries and provides capacity building, knowledge products and finance coordination to help countries implement their NDCs. The NDC Partnership also increasingly facilitates the discussion on the role of Article 6 to meet NDC goals.

In **Nigeria**, the NDC Partnership together with the West African Alliance, conducted a scoping mission to identify challenges and barriers to NDC implementation. The consultations included workshops on implementing Article 6 and took into account presentations from Ministries, Departments and Agencies from its five NDC sectors and Nigeria's NDC Sectorial Action Plans to identify cross-cutting and sectorial needs for its NDC implementation. The activities that were included in the NDC implementation plans needs assessment are the development of an Article 6 strategy, and the intention to use carbon market projects as a tool for monitoring, reporting, and verification (MRV) in sectors with weak activity data.

## B. Development of Article 6 Policies in West Africa

The integration of Article 6 in countries' NDCs is complemented further with the establishment of an overall Article 6 policy in the form of a national Article 6 strategy. A national Article 6 strategy would comprise guiding principles and criteria for the use of international market-based cooperation and mitigation outcomes that could be authorized for transfers on international carbon markets. It would ultimately solidify the role of Article 6 within the country and define clear goals using market mechanisms to meet the NDC targets across all relevant sectors.

Currently, no West African country has elaborated an Article 6 strategy. However, some of the first steps in consulting the various stakeholders have been taken:

- ➔ **Elaboration of Article 6 Strategy:** No West African country has developed a policy guiding the domestic use of Article 6.



Defined national Article 6 Strategy

- ➔ **Consultations of public sector colleagues:** Close to half of the 13 countries described that they have already consulted colleagues in the ministry of environment and related agencies regarding Article 6 opportunities and benefits.



Consultations with Public Sector Stakeholders

- ➔ **Establishing a communication channel with the private sector:** Five countries have started to build a network of private sector representatives to identify relevant stakeholders (such as those already investing in mitigation activities under the CDM or the VCM) and to build a good channel of communication with those working on the ground to implement mitigation activities. Out of these, two countries have already held consultations with the private sector specifically on Article 6 and inform them on what the new carbon markets mean for project developers as well as discuss challenges and needs such as the transition of projects from the CDM to Article 6.



Identified Private Sector Stakeholders



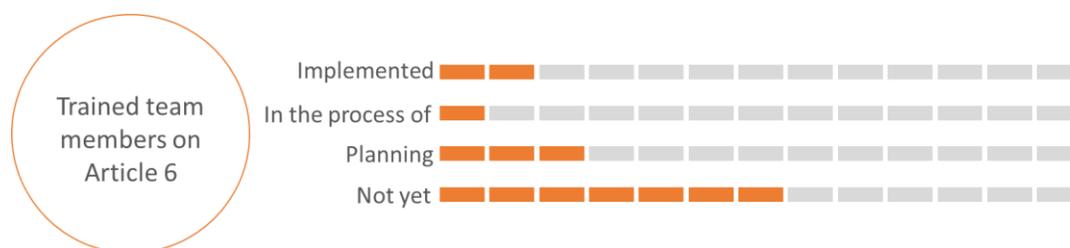
#### Consultations with Private Sector Stakeholders on Article 6

The identification of private sector stakeholders seems to have been most straightforward for those countries that have had prior experience with the CDM. Four countries have used their existing networks from the CDM and cited that the interactions between their DNAs (or now Article 6 representatives) with project developers have been good, with Senegal having even provided capacity training in this respect. This also holds true for the interactions between ministerial colleagues and sharing knowledge on Article 6 opportunities and benefits. Currently, the most advanced countries include Ivory Coast, Ghana, Nigeria, and Senegal.

#### C. Establishment of an Article 6 Framework in West Africa

Developing a good Article 6 framework requires having a governance structure that makes decisions on Article 6 and carries out technical and administrative duties. It also involves ensuring that staff are well-trained to take on tasks such as establishing the reporting and accounting system for ITMOs and corresponding adjustments, among others.

Against this backdrop, the Interviews delved into these aspects with West African countries during the Article 6 readiness assessment. Most countries have in place a set of government stakeholders that are responsible for the developments around Article 6. As a general trend, topics falling under the technical and institutional framework, have only been addressed by countries engaged in piloting initiatives. Early experiences in the establishment of such frameworks lend itself for knowledge sharing between West African countries.



In the current situation, both Ghana and Senegal are the most advanced in the establishment of a technical and institutional framework. In Senegal, the World

Bank supported Standardized Crediting Framework<sup>12</sup> creates an organizational structure that establishes a decision body (climate change commission), technical body (Article 6 working group under national climate commission (COMNAC)), and administrator (within the Ministry of Environment) to steer Article 6 use. Ghana is progressing on the establishment of a framework due to the needs arising from pilot transactions with the Swiss KLIK Foundation.

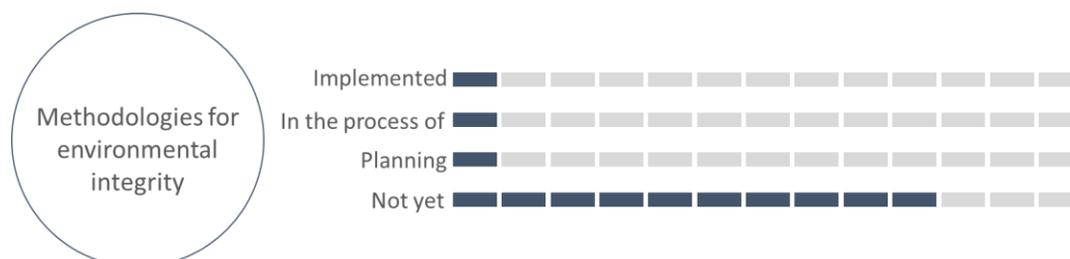
However, most countries have not reached this stage yet.



Another technical element of implementing Article 6 and more specifically Article 6 mitigation activities is the approval of existing or the development of methodologies applicable in the host country contexts. Methodologies outline how to calculate and set baselines, assess the additionality of an activity, and monitor as well as quantify the emissions reductions. All this to the end of ensuring the

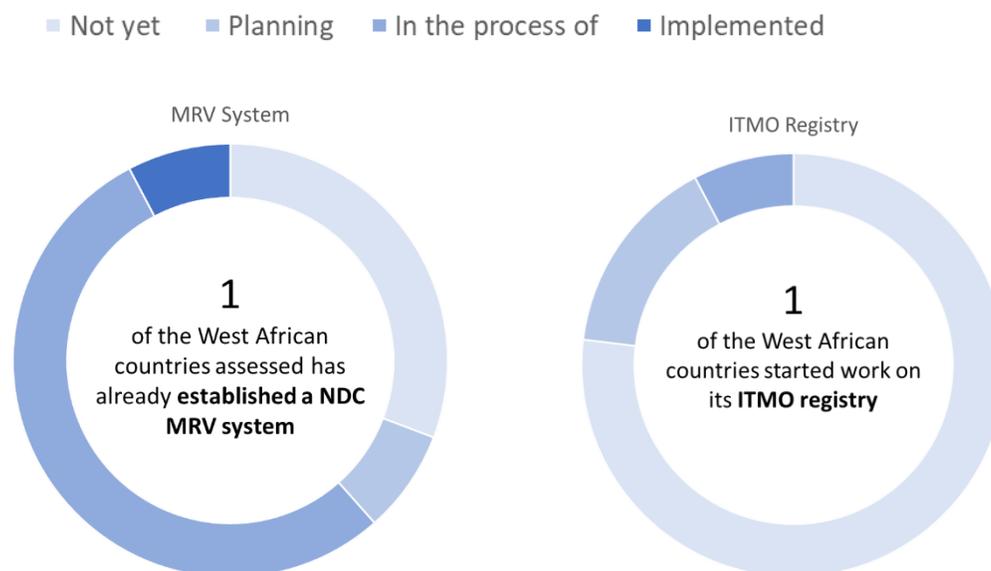
<sup>12</sup> For more information on the Standardized Crediting Framework in Senegal see the World Bank's Ci-Dev webpage: <https://www.ci-dev.org/knowledge-center>

environmental integrity of an activity. While Article 6.2 does not stipulate which methodologies a country must use, Article 6.4 may require methodologies developed under the CDM and VCM standards to be adapted. In the absence of Article 6 projects and national strategy, apart from a few pilots, there has not been the need to develop methodologies yet.



#### D. Progress on an Article 6 Infrastructure in West Africa

Lastly, one of the key puzzle pieces for Article 6 engagement are the infrastructures and systems to track and monitor the mitigation outcomes authorized and transferred. The two key aspects in this regard include access to a national ITMO registry where everything related to the creation, transfer, cancellation, and other movement of ITMOs is recorded. Another important aspect is the national MRV system that helps tracking NDC implementation, in relation to monitor and verify GHG emissions, monitor the planning and implementation of mitigation activities and policies as well as the support that is being received such as financial means, capacity building or technical support.



Out of the 13 countries interviewed one country has already established its NDC MRV system (Ghana), whereas 7 other countries are currently in the process of developing a

MRV system. On the other hand, while one country has started to plan the establishment of an ITMO registry (Ghana), this process is still at very early stages for the majority of West African countries interviewed. This infrastructure will also greatly depend on the finalization of the Article 6 rules as well as the route – either Article 6.2 or 6.4 – that countries aim to take as they engage in carbon markets under the Paris Agreement and time needed until infrastructure will be established at the UNFCCC level, both for Article 6.2 and the Article 6.4 mechanism.

## Article 6 Pilot Activities in West Africa

As more and more countries are preparing for Article 6, there has been a proliferation of Article 6 pilot activities with more buyer countries emerging on the scene. In West Africa, three countries have started to engage in Article 6 pilot activities, with early movers testing how international collaboration under Article 6.2 can work in practice. Senegal and Ghana have formalized their cooperation with the Swiss KliK Foundation for example.

- ➔ Senegal is currently implementing two Article 6 pilots:
  - The Dissemination of Domestic Biogas Digesters in Senegal’s Rural and Peri-Urban Areas
  - The Sustainable Waste Management Program
- ➔ Ghana is currently implementing one Article 6 pilot:
  - The National Clean Energy Access Programme

With this, various initiatives that aim to support West African countries in developing Article 6.2 pilot projects have also been on the rise, including the West African Alliance.

Moreover yet, some countries are starting discussions around Article 6.8 non-market mechanisms, with initiatives such as the African Development Bank’s Adaptation Benefit Mechanism (ABM) taking the lead in this regard. The ABM is consistent with the Article 6.8 objective as outlined in the Paris Agreement and does not envisage the international transfer of mitigation outcomes but to enhance synergies in adaptation, mitigation, and sustainable development through promoting finance, technology transfer and development and capacity building for activities with quantifiable adaptation benefits. In the West African region, Côte D’Ivoire is starting to engage a first pilot of the Adaptation Benefit Mechanism under Article 6.8

## Self-Identified Next Steps for West African Countries

West African countries are at different early stages of Article 6 readiness. In many cases, what is needed as a first step, is building capacities in the form of consultations and knowledge sharing to form the groundwork for Article 6 engagement, such as establishing a clear Article 6 mandate and developing a national strategy. Having this initial groundwork in place can help to leverage engagement from buyer countries to cooperatively develop pilot activities and in turn advance on the technical and institutional framework. It can also

help members to ensure Article 6-related issues are considered in NDC and MRV- related processes and ongoing support the country is receiving in these contexts.

As part of the interviews with country members of the Alliance, respondents were asked to identify the next steps to progress their Article 6 preparedness. The needs and next steps were evaluated on the level of priority for each country: high priority, medium priority, and low priority. On this basis the needs and next steps were ranked from one to eight to showcase which steps are most pressing for West African countries.

Incorporating Article 6 considerations into the national NDC planning and support process as well as establishing a clear mandate for Article 6 engagement were tied with nine West African countries naming both steps as a high priority. These were closely followed by the need to inform and consult with public sector colleagues regarding Article 6 opportunities, which was named as a high priority for eight countries. The remaining steps were very closely followed by each other, with the majority voting these steps as a medium priority.

All eight steps were only voted by one to two countries as a low priority. A low priority vote in this case is seen as a certain step not being as pressing as another, however, it does not necessarily translate to countries already having implemented this step or receiving capacity support for it. Eight countries also provided additional aspects that they see as important next steps, whereby for Ivory Coast, Guinea, and Togo, for example, indicated that building the capacities of key personnel and stakeholders to engage in Article 6 is an important step and need.

### West African Art 6 readiness needs priorities

*(Based on interviews with member country representatives)*

■ High Priority ■ Medium Priority ■ Low Priority ■ Already carried out



It is evident that the steps that received highest priority are those that build the ground-work and knowledge capacity for a national governance landscape for Article 6 and are an essential foundation to engage in Article 6 cooperation. Setting the level of priority aside, all countries interviewed, even those that are more advanced in terms of Article 6 readiness, saw a need for further capacity building and support in all the outlined steps.



Annex

## ANNEX 1: Article 6 Literature list

Link to Article 6 Library established by ERCST: <https://ercst.org/article-6-library-2/>

### Article 6 UNFCCC Negotiations

[Carbon Mechanisms Review 01-2020: Business as Usual? | Wuppertal Institute for Climate, Environment and Energy | 2020](#)

[Leveraging ambition through carbon markets | S. Mikolajczyk, L. 't Gilde | EBRD, Climate Focus | 2020](#)

[2020 UPDATE Negotiating cooperation under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement | A. Michaelowa, A. Espelage, B. Müller | European Capacity Building Initiative | 2020](#)

[Operationalizing the Share of Proceeds for Article 6 | S. Greiner, A. Michaelowa, A. Espelage, S. Hoch, N. Krämer | Climate Finance Innovators | 2019](#)

[Africa is getting ready for Article 6 | N. Krämer, S. Hoch, O. Fall Sarr, T. Chagas, T. Hunzai, A. Michaelowa, S. Greiner | Climate Finance Innovators | 2018](#)

## Accounting and Corresponding Adjustments

Averaging or multi-year accounting? Implications for environmental integrity of carbon markets under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement | L. Schneider, A. Siemons | Öko-Institut e.V | 2021

Decoding Article 6 of the Paris Agreement Version II | A. Marcu | Asian Development Bank (ADB), ERCST | 2020

Article 6 Corresponding Adjustments: Key accounting challenges for Article 6 transfers of mitigation outcomes | S. Greiner, N. Krämer, A. Michaelowa, A. Espelage | Climate Focus, Perspective Climate Group | 2019

## Transparency and reporting

Promoting transparency in Article 6: Designing a coherent and robust reporting and review cycle in the context of operationalising Articles 6 and 13 of the Paris Agreement | A. Michaelowa, A. Espelage, L. 't Gilde, T. Chagas | Perspectives Climate Group, Climate Focus | 2020

Reference Manual for the Enhanced Transparency Framework under the Paris Agreement | United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change | 2020

Host Country Authorizations under Article 6 Paris Agreement: Developments After COP 24 (Katowice) | M. v. Unger | Atlas Environmental Law Advisory | 2020

## Article 6 Institutional Framework

Designing Governance Structures and Transactional Documents for Mitigation Outcome Transactions under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement | Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI) | 2021

## Article 6 Piloting

Article 6 piloting: State of play and stakeholder experiences | S. Greiner, N. Krämer, F. De Lorenzo, A. Michaelowa, S. Hoch, J. Kessler | Climate Focus, Perspectives Climate Group | 2020

Update June 2019: Moving towards next generation carbon markets – Observations from Article 6 pilots | S. Greiner, T. Chagas, N. Krämer, A. Michaelowa, D. Brescia, S. Hoch | Climate Focus, Perspectives Climate Group | 2019

Final Report and Lessons Learned Note for the Standardized Crediting Framework Pilot in Rwanda | R. Spalding-Fecher, S. Greiner, N. Krämer, L. Mongendre, J. Ntazinda | World Bank, Carbon Limits, Climate Focus, Climate Concern | 2019

Piloting a Standardized Crediting Framework for Scaling Up Energy Access Programs: Senegal Pilot Lessons Learned Note | R. Spalding-Fecher, S. Greiner, N. Krämer, L. Mongendre, M. Diagne, A. Diop | Carbon Limits A/S, Climate Focus, and Afrique-Energie Environnement | 2019

Article 6 of the Paris Agreement: Drawing Lessons from the Joint Crediting Mechanism | J. Nylander, K. Hughes, T. Miyata, T. Murayama | Asian Development Bank (ADB) | 2019

Setting crediting baselines under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement | A. Michaelowa, H.M. Ahonen, A. Espelage | Perspectives Climate Group | 2021

Identifying Potential Policy Approaches under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement Initial Lessons Learned | M. Mraz, F. Aouane, M. A. B. Torres, J. Jacquet, S. Gill, T. Kanda | Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI) | 2021

## CDM Transition

Closing the deal on 'CDM Transition' – How COP 25 defined new guardrails for compromise and what they mean for Africa | S. Hoch, S. Greiner, E. Mbaye Diagne, A. Michaelowa, N. Krämer, A. Espelage, R. Kassaye | Climate Finance Innovators | 2020

Transition pathways for the Clean Development Mechanism under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement. Options and implications for international negotiators | D. Brescia, A. Michaelowa, M. A. Marr, A. Espelage, R. Kassaye | Perspectives Climate Group | 2019

The CDM Legal Context Post-2020: Discussion Paper | M. v. Unger, S. Greiner, N. Krämer | Climate Focus, Atlas Environmental Law Advisory | 2019

## Article 6.8 Non-Market Approach

Virtual Seminar: Operationalizing Article 6.8 & 6.9 of the Paris Agreement: A summary of key messages | K. Karschunke, T. Forth, A. Michaelowa | DEHSt, BMU, Perspectives Climate Group | 2020

Development of an Adaptation Benefits Mechanism methodology | African Development Bank (AfDB) | 2020

International bulk purchasing as an NMA: Using Article 6.8 of the Paris Agreement to reduce the cost of climate technology | B. Müller, A. Michaelowa, A.-K. Weber | European Capacity Building Initiative (ECBI) | 2020



## ANNEX 2: Individual country readiness factsheets

The information contained in the country factsheets has been gathered through online desk research as well as interviews with the country's national focal point for the West African Alliance on Carbon Markets and Climate Finance. The information extracted from publicly available sources might have been modified or complemented in light of the information provided by the focal point.

Five factsheets have been reviewed and approved by the focal points of the respective member countries (Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Nigeria) after finalization.

You may select any factsheet by clicking on the country name:

[Benin](#)  
[Burkina Faso](#)  
[Cabo Verde](#)  
[Côte d'Ivoire](#)  
[The Gambia](#)  
[Ghana](#)  
[Guinea](#)  
[Guinea-Bissau](#)

[Liberia](#)  
[Mali](#)  
[Mauritania](#)  
[Niger](#)  
[Nigeria](#)  
[Senegal](#)  
[Sierra Leone](#)  
[Togo](#)

## Benin – Article 6 Readiness factsheet<sup>13</sup>

### NDC Process

#### Compliance with the Paris Agreement

<b>Status of the NDC</b>	INDC submitted 30 Sept 2015; ratified 31 Oct 2016 First NDC submitted 11 Oct 2017; revision to be finalized by April 2021
<b>NDC Implementation Plan</b>	NDC Partnership plan coordinated by GIZ; implementation instruments discussed as part of the updating process
<b>National Communications</b>	Latest: NC3 – 28 Oct 2019
<b>Biennial Update Reports</b>	Latest: BUR1 – 24 Oct 2019
<b>Long-term Low Emission Development Strategies</b>	LT-LEDS submitted 12 Dec 2016
<b>NDC Partnership</b>	Member of the Partnership
<b>Coordinating body for NDC implementation</b>	Ministry of Living and Sustainable Development (General Directorate for Environment and Climate) with other key sectorial representative Ministries

#### Summary of NDC mitigation ambition

Target year	Emission reduction target compared to Business as Usual (BAU)		Use of carbon markets to achieve mitigation targets
2030	- 21.4%		Not explicitly envisaged/unclear
	Unconditional part of mitigation target - 3.5%	Conditional part of mitigation target Additional - 17.9%	

### CDM Pipeline information<sup>14</sup>

#### Project activities (PAs)

Code	Project	Type	Status	Total CERs issued
-	-	-	-	-

<sup>13</sup> The information contained in this factsheet has been gathered through online desk research as well as interviews with the country's national focal point for the West African Alliance on Carbon Markets and Climate Finance. The information extracted from publicly available sources might have been modified or complemented in light of the information provided by the focal point. Benin's national focal point for the Alliance has reviewed and approved the factsheet.

<sup>14</sup> Data source: CDM Pipeline database, UNEP DTU Partnership (updated 1 May 2021); PoA Pipeline database, UNEP DTU Partnership (updated 1 May 2021).

## Programmes of Activities (PoAs) including information about Component Project Activities (CPAs)

Code	Project	Type	Status	# of CPAs in Benin	CERs issued from Benin's CPAs
8438	Clean Cook Stoves in Sub-Saharan Africa by ClimateCare Limited	EE households	Registered	0	-
9136	Landfill gas capture, flaring and utilization program in Africa	Landfill gas	Registered	0	-
9941	Programme of Activities for Local Improved Cookstoves in West Africa	EE households	Registered	0	-
9977	West African Biodigester Programme of Activities	EE households	Registered	0	-

## Voluntary Carbon Market (VCM)<sup>15</sup>

### Project activities (PAs)

Code	VCM Standard	Project	Type	Status	Total credits issued
-	-	-	-	-	-

### Programmes of Activities (PoA) including information about Component Project Activities (CPA) or Voluntary Project Activities (VPA) (Gold Standard only)

Code	Project	Type	Status	# of CPAs/VPAs in Benin	CERs issued from Benin's CPAs/VPAs
10795	Implementation and Operation of Water Kiosks – PoA	Energy Efficiency – domestic	Listed	-	-
2489	Efficient Cookstoves in Benin and Togo	Energy Efficiency – domestic	GS Certified Project	4 (VPA)	32,746

## Article 6 Readiness

### Highlights

<b><u>Lead on Article 6</u></b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The <b>Ministry of Living and Sustainable Development</b> (<i>Ministère du Cadre de Vie et du Développement Durable</i>), and in particular the <b>General Directorate for Environment and Climate</b> coordinates all activities related to climate change and shall be in charge of Article 6 implementation and carbon markets</li> </ul>
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<b><u>Climate governance</u></b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establishment of the <b>National Committee on Climate Change</b> with representation from public and private sectors and civil society. The Committee's sub-commission on mitigation has been highly relevant in developing the BUR and identifying and estimating the mitigation potential under the NDC update</li> </ul>
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<sup>15</sup> Data source: Gold Standard Impact Registry (last accessed 10 May 2021).

**NDC implementation support activities**

- *'Promesse climatique'* – **Climate Promise** (UNDP, UNEP, GIZ, WB, IRENA): Initiative for elaborating specific studies on projects to consider for the NDC update

## Full Article 6 Readiness Assessment

Not yet ● Planning ● Under development ● Yes ●

**Article 6 policy**

- Issued a mandate to establish a domestic process for engaging with Article 6 ●
- Established guiding principles for the eligibility of activities that can generate ITMOs ●
- Informed public sector staff of Article 6 opportunities and benefits ●
- Identified relevant private sector stakeholders for Article 6 ●
- Consulted with relevant private sector stakeholders about Article 6 opportunities and benefits ●
- Defined a national Article 6 strategy ●

**Infrastructure**

- Developed a national ITMO registry ●

**Article 6 Pilot Projects**

- Engaged with investors interested in acquiring ITMOs from Article 6.2 pilot activities ●
- Engaged in discussions to start or contribute to Article 6.8 pilot activities ●

**NDC Integration**

- Embedded Article 6 considerations into NDC implementation plans ●
- Updated the national GHG inventory ●
- Submitted the Biennial Update Report (BUR) ●
- Started monitoring NDC implementation ●
- Established procedures to comply with the modalities, procedures and guidelines (MPGs) of the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) ●

**Technical and Legal Framework**

- Trained public sector staff for carrying out defined Article 6 tasks ●
- Established a legal domestic framework for Article 6 ●
- Established an authorization structure for Article 6.2 ●
- Established an approval and authorization structure for Article 6.4 ●
- Established/approved methodologies for environmental integrity ●

**Self-identified support need prioritization**

- High Priority
- Issuing a clear mandate for Article 6 engagement
  - Incorporating Article 6 considerations into ongoing national planning and NDC support processes by international partners
- Medium Priority
- Identifying private sector stakeholders
  - Engaging with private sector stakeholders
  - Informing public sector staff of Article 6 opportunities
  - Creating a link between ITMO accounting and NDC tracking
  - Formulating a framework for eligible mitigation outcome activities
  - Elaborating an Article 6 legal domestic framework (governance structure)
- Low Priority
- Other self-identified needs:
- Observe the decisions that will be taken on Article 6 carefully
  - Involve all stakeholders in a good process of enhancement of Article 6 readiness

## Burkina Faso – Article 6 Readiness factsheet<sup>16</sup>

### NDC Process

#### Compliance with the Paris Agreement

<b>Status of the NDC</b>	INDC submitted 29 Sept 2015; ratified 11 Nov 2016 NDC revision is ongoing
<b>NDC Implementation Plan</b>	2018 (including roadmap)
<b>NDC Investment Plan</b>	2019 (it contains approx. ten adaptation and mitigation projects)
<b>National Communications</b>	Latest: NC2 – 1 Apr 2015 (NC3 under development)
<b>Biennial Update Reports</b>	Not yet submitted (BUR1 under development)
<b>Long-term Low Emission Development Strategies</b>	LT-LEDS not yet submitted A National Sustainable Development Policy was developed in 2013
<b>NDC Partnership</b>	Member of the Partnership
<b>Coordinating body for NDC implementation</b>	Ministry of Environment (SP-CNDD) together with other line ministries

#### Summary of NDC mitigation ambition

Target year	Emission reduction target compared to Business as Usual (BAU)		Use of carbon markets to achieve mitigation targets
		- 18.2%	
2030	Unconditional part of mitigation target	Conditional part of mitigation target	Envisaged
	- 6.6%	- 11.6% (13.76 MtCO <sub>2</sub> e)	

### CDM Pipeline information<sup>17</sup>

#### Project activities (PAs)

Code	Project	Type	Status	Total CERs issued
10151	Zina Solar PV power plant project	Solar	Registered	-
10398	Off-grid Solar PV project at IAMGOLD Essakane SA Gold Mine	Solar	Registered	19,119
-	Kodani Solar	Solar	At Validation	-

<sup>16</sup> The information contained in this factsheet has been gathered through online desk research as well as interviews with the country's national focal point for the West African Alliance on Carbon Markets and Climate Finance. The information extracted from publicly available sources might have been modified or complemented in light of the information provided by the focal point.

Burkina Faso's national focal point for the Alliance has reviewed and approved the factsheet.

<sup>17</sup> Data source: CDM Pipeline database, UNEP DTU Partnership (updated 1 May 2021); PoA Pipeline database, UNEP DTU Partnership (updated 1 May 2021).

## Programmes of Activities (PoAs) including information about Component Project Activities (CPAs)

Code	Project	Type	Status	# of CPAs in Burkina Faso	CERs issued from Burkina Faso's CPAs
9136	Landfill gas capture, flaring and utilization program in Africa	Landfill gas	Registered	0	-
9626	DelAgua Public Health Program in Eastern Africa	EE households	Registered	0	-
9666	Promoting Efficient Stove Dissemination and Use in West Africa	EE households	Registered	0	-
9977	West African Biodigester Programme of Activities	EE households	Registered	1	85,939
10320	Scaling-Up Solar Photovoltaic Power Generation	Solar	Registered	1	-
-	International Renewable Electrification and Safe Drinking Water Supply	EE service	At validation	1	-

## Voluntary Carbon Market (VCM)<sup>18</sup>

### Project activities (PAs)

Code	VCM Standard	Project	Type	Status	Total no. of credits issued
PV_2017_7	Plan Vivo	Rehabilitation and Sustainable Management of Degraded Pastures in the Sahel by O.N.G. Aged	Assisted Natural Regeneration Improved Land Management	Certified	6,717
PV_2017_16	Plan Vivo	Rehabilitation and Sustainable Management of Degraded Pastures in the Sahel by REACH Italia	Assisted Natural Regeneration Improved Land Management	Certified	612

## Programmes of Activities (PoA) including information about Component Project Activities (CPA) or Voluntary Project Activities (VPA) (Gold Standard only)

Code	Project	Type	Status	# of CPA/VPAs in Burkina Faso	Credits issued from Burkina Faso's CPAs/VPAs
1247	Improved Kitchen Regimes Multi-Country PoA	Energy Efficiency – domestic	GS Certified Design	17 (VPA)	-
5047	African Improved Cookstoves and Clean Water Programme PoA	Energy Efficiency – domestic	GS Certified Design	7 (VPA)	-

## Article 6 Readiness

<sup>18</sup> Data source: Gold Standard Impact Registry (last accessed 10 May 2021); Plan Vivo Projects (last accessed: 10 May 2021).

## Highlights

### Lead on Article 6

- The **Ministry of Environment** through the *Secrétariat Permanent du Conseil National pour le Développement Durable* (SP-CNDD) are leading the implementation of Article 6

## Full Article 6 Readiness Assessment

Not yet ● Planning ● Under development ● Yes ●

### Article 6 policy

Issued a mandate to establish a domestic process for engaging with Article 6	●
Established guiding principles for the eligibility of activities that can generate ITMOs	●
Informed public sector staff of Article 6 opportunities and benefits	●
Identified relevant private sector stakeholders for Article 6	●
Consulted with relevant private sector stakeholders about Article 6 opportunities and benefits	●
Defined a national Article 6 strategy	●

### Infrastructure

Developed a national ITMO registry	●
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### Article 6 Pilot Projects

Engaged with investors interested in acquiring ITMOs from Article 6.2 pilot activities	●
Engaged in discussions to start or contribute to Article 6.8 pilot activities	●

### NDC Integration

Embedded Article 6 considerations into NDC implementation plans	●
Updated the national GHG inventory	●
Submitted the Biennial Update Report (BUR)	●
Started monitoring NDC implementation	●
Established procedures to comply with the modalities, procedures and guidelines (MPGs) of the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF)	●

### Technical and Legal Framework

Trained public sector staff for carrying out defined Article 6 tasks	●
Established a legal domestic framework for Article 6	●
Established an authorization structure for Article 6.2	●
Established an approval and authorization structure for Article 6.4	●
Established/approved methodologies for environmental integrity	●

**Self-identified support need prioritization**

High Priority

Medium Priority

- Issuing a clear mandate for Article 6 engagement
- Incorporating Article 6 considerations into ongoing national planning and NDC support processes by international partners
- Identifying private sector stakeholders
- Engaging with private sector stakeholders
- Informing public sector staff of Article 6 opportunities
- Creating a link between ITMO accounting and NDC tracking
- Formulating a framework for eligible mitigation outcome activities
- Elaborating an Article 6 legal domestic framework (governance structure)

Low Priority

Other self-identified needs:

- Capacity building on Article 6 for all actors (high priority)
- Financial support for capacity building (high priority)
- Elaborating an Article 6 implementation strategy

## Cabo Verde – Article 6 Readiness factsheet<sup>19</sup>

### NDC Process

#### Communications and reports to the UNFCCC

<b>Status of the NDC</b>	INDC submitted 30 Sept 2015; ratified 21 Sept 2017 Updated NDC submitted 2 Apr 2021
<b>NDC Implementation Plan</b>	NDC Implementation Roadmap to be released in 2021
<b>National Communications</b>	Latest: NC3 – 5 Oct 20178
<b>Biennial Update Reports</b>	Not yet submitted
<b>Long-term Low Emission Development Strategies</b>	LT-LEDS not yet submitted A Low Carbon and Resilient Development Strategy was developed in 2015
<b>NDC Partnership</b>	Not a member

#### Summary of NDC mitigation ambition

Target year	Emission reduction target compared to Business as Usual (BAU)		Use of carbon markets to achieve mitigation targets
2030	Unconditional part of mitigation target - 18%	Conditional part of mitigation target - 24% Additional -6%	Envisaged

### CDM Pipeline information<sup>20</sup>

#### Project activities (PAs)

Code	Project	Type	Status	Total CERs issued
9570	Bundled wind power project Cape Verde	Wind	Registered	375,000

#### Programmes of Activities (PoAs) including information about Component Project Activities (CPAs)

Code	Project	Type	Status	# of CPAs in Cabo Verde	CERs issued from Cabo Verde's CPAs
-	-	-	-	-	-

### Voluntary Carbon Market (VCM)

#### Project activities (PAs)

Code	VCM Standard	Project	Type	Status	Total no. of credits issued
-	-	-	-	-	-

<sup>19</sup> The information contained in this factsheet has been gathered through online desk research.

<sup>20</sup> Data source: CDM Pipeline database, UNEP DTU Partnership (updated 1 May 2021); PoA Pipeline database, UNEP DTU Partnership (updated 1 May 2021).

Programmes of Activities (PoA) including information about Component Project Activities (CPA) or Voluntary Project Activities (VPA) (Gold Standard only)

Code	Project	Type	Status	# of CPA/VPAs in Cabo Verde	Credits issued from Cabo Verde's CPAs/VPAs
-	-	-	-	-	-

## Côte d'Ivoire – Article 6 Readiness factsheet<sup>21</sup>

### NDC Process

#### Communications and reports to the UNFCCC

<b>Status of the NDC</b>	INDC submitted 30 Sept 2015; ratified 25 Oct 2016 NDC revision is ongoing
<b>NDC Implementation Plan</b>	Plan developed covering until 2020; subsequent plan under elaboration
<b>National Communications</b>	Latest: NC3 – 31 Dec 2017
<b>Biennial Update Reports</b>	Latest: BUR1 – 19 Jul 2018
<b>Long-term Low Emission Development Strategies</b>	LT-LEDS not submitted A general long term strategy was developed – Côte d'Ivoire 2040
<b>NDC Partnership</b>	Member of the Partnership
<b>Coordinating body for NDC implementation</b>	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development

#### Summary of NDC mitigation ambition

Target year	Emission reduction target compared to Business as Usual (BAU)		Use of carbon markets to achieve mitigation targets
		- 28%	
2030	Unconditional part of mitigation target	Conditional part of mitigation target	Envisaged
	- 28%	-	

### CDM Pipeline information<sup>22</sup>

#### Project activities (PAs)

Code	Project	Type	Status	Total CERs issued
2250	Abidjan Municipal Solid Waste-To-Energy Project	Landfill gas	Registered	-
3463	SANIA fuel switching from natural gas to renewable biomass Project	Biomass energy	Registered	-
4083	Landfill Gas Recovery and Flaring Project in Akouedo, Ivory Coast	Landfill gas	Registered	-
8456	Azito Energie, Phase 3 Expansion from Single Cycle to Combined Cycle	EE supply side	Registered	484,419
8819	BIOVEA Renewable Biomass-to-energy project at Aboisso	Biomass energy	Registered	-
10326	Soubré Hydropower Project	Hydro	Registered	-

<sup>21</sup> The information contained in this factsheet has been gathered through online desk research as well as interviews with the country's national focal point for the West African Alliance on Carbon Markets and Climate Finance. The information extracted from publicly available sources might have been modified or complemented in light of the information provided by the focal point. Côte d'Ivoire's national focal point for the Alliance has reviewed and approved the factsheet.

<sup>22</sup> Data source: CDM Pipeline database, UNEP DTU Partnership (updated 1 May 2021); PoA Pipeline database, UNEP DTU Partnership (updated 1 May 2021).

10507	Nova Power Solar Project in Korhogo, Cote d'Ivoire	Solar	Registered	-
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### Programmes of Activities (PoAs) including information about Component Project Activities (CPAs)

Code	Project	Type	Status	# of CPAs in Côte d'Ivoire	CERs issued from Côte d'Ivoire's CPAs
7359	PoA for the Reduction of emission from non-renewable fuel from cooking at household level	EE households	Registered	1	-
8696	Côte d'Ivoire and Cameroon Efficient Cookstoves Program	EE households	Registered	5	-
9136	Landfill gas capture, flaring and utilization program in Africa	Landfill gas	Registered	0	-
-	SunLighting™ Côte d'Ivoire – Programme to replace kerosene lamps with micro PV LED systems	Solar	At Validation	1	-

### Voluntary Carbon Market (VCM)<sup>23</sup>

#### Project activities (PAs)

Code	VCM Standard	Project	Type	Status	Total no. of credits issued
1522	Verra VCS	Soubre Hydropower Project	Energy Industries	Registered	2,082,000

### Programmes of Activities (PoA) including information about Component Project Activities (CPA) or Voluntary Project Activities (VPA) (Gold Standard only)

Code	Project	Type	Status	# of CPA/VPAs in Côte d'Ivoire	Credits issued from Côte d'Ivoire's CPAs/VPAs
2506	Improved Cooking Stoves Programme in Côte d'Ivoire	Energy Efficiency – domestic	GS Certified Design	1 (VPA)	-

### Article 6 Readiness

#### Highlights

<b><u>Mandate for Article 6 engagement</u></b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The <b>Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development</b> is leading the implementation of Article 6</li> </ul>
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<b><u>Article 6 early initiatives</u></b>	<b>Article 6.8</b>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td><b>African Development Bank (AfDB)</b> Pilot activity of the Adaptation Benefit Mechanism (ABM)</td> </tr> </table>	<b>African Development Bank (AfDB)</b> Pilot activity of the Adaptation Benefit Mechanism (ABM)
<b>African Development Bank (AfDB)</b> Pilot activity of the Adaptation Benefit Mechanism (ABM)			

<sup>23</sup> Data source: Gold Standard Impact Registry (last accessed: 10 May 2021); Verra Voluntary Carbon Standard (last accessed: 10 May 2021).

**Stakeholders engagement**

- CDM stakeholders network in place
- Civil society and local collectives actively involved in discussions

## Full Article 6 Readiness Assessment

Not yet ● Planning ● Under development ● Yes ●

**Article 6 policy**

Issued a mandate to establish a domestic process for engaging with Article 6 ●

Established guiding principles for the eligibility of activities that can generate ITMOs ●

Informed public sector staff of Article 6 opportunities and benefits ●

Identified relevant private sector stakeholders for Article 6 ●

Consulted with relevant private sector stakeholders about Article 6 opportunities and benefits ●

Defined a national Article 6 strategy ●

**Infrastructure**

Developed a national ITMO registry ●

**Article 6 Pilot Projects**

Engaged with investors interested in acquiring ITMOs from Article 6.2 pilot activities ●

Engaged in discussions to start or contribute to Article 6.8 pilot activities ●

**NDC Integration**

Embedded Article 6 considerations into NDC implementation plans ●

Updated the national GHG inventory ●

Submitted the Biennial Update Report (BUR) ●

Started monitoring NDC implementation ●

Established procedures to comply with the modalities, procedures, and guidelines (MPGs) of the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) ●

**Technical and Legal Framework**

Trained public sector staff for carrying out defined Article 6 tasks ●

Established a legal domestic framework for Article 6 ●

Established an authorization structure for Article 6.2 ●

Established an approval and authorization structure for Article 6.4 ●

Established/approved methodologies for environmental integrity ●

**Self-identified support need prioritization**

## High Priority

- Issuing a clear mandate for Article 6 engagement
- Elaborating an Article 6 legal domestic framework (governance structure)
- Formulating a framework for eligible mitigation outcome activities
- Incorporating Article 6 considerations into ongoing national planning and NDC support processes by international partners

## Medium Priority

- Identifying private sector stakeholders
- Engaging with private sector stakeholders
- Informing public sector staff of Article 6 opportunities

## Low Priority

- Creating a link between ITMO accounting and NDC tracking

## Other self-identified needs:

- Capacity building of key personnel

## The Gambia – Article 6 Readiness factsheet<sup>24</sup>

### NDC Process

#### Communications and reports to the UNFCCC

<b>Status of the NDC</b>	INDC submitted 30 Sept 2015 NDC revision is ongoing
<b>NDC Implementation Plan</b>	Under development for the updated NDC
<b>National Communications</b>	Latest: NC3 – 27 Jul 2020
<b>Biennial Update Reports</b>	Not yet submitted
<b>Long-term Low Emission Development Strategies</b>	LT-LEDS not yet submitted/under development Low Emissions Climate Resilient Development Strategy (LECRDS) (2017)
<b>NDC Partnership</b>	Member of the Partnership
<b>Coordinating body for NDC implementation</b>	Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Natural Resources (MECCNAR)

#### Summary of NDC mitigation ambition

Target year	Emission reduction target compared to Business as Usual (BAU)		Use of carbon markets to achieve mitigation targets
	- 45.4% <sup>25</sup>		
2030	Unconditional part of mitigation target 0.1 MtCO <sub>2</sub> e (approx. -3%) <sup>26</sup>	Conditional part of mitigation target 2.17 MtCO <sub>2</sub> e (approx. -56%) <sup>27</sup>	Envisaged

### CDM Pipeline information<sup>28</sup>

#### Project activities (PAs)

Code	Project	Type	Status	Total CERs issued
-	-	-	-	-

#### Programmes of Activities (PoAs) including information about Component Project Activities (CPAs)

Code	Project	Type	Status	# of CPAs in the Gambia	CERs issued from the Gambia's CPAs
-	The Haidar El Ali Mangrove Initiative (HEAMI)	Reforestation	At Validation	0	-

<sup>24</sup> The information contained in this factsheet has been gathered through online desk research as well as interviews with the country's national focal point for the West African Alliance on Carbon Markets and Climate Finance. The information extracted from publicly available sources might have been modified or complemented in light of the information provided by the focal point.

<sup>25</sup> As per The Gambia's INDC (2015).

<sup>26</sup> Source: Climate Action Tracker (last accessed 11 May 2021).

<sup>27</sup> Source: Climate Action Tracker (last accessed 11 May 2021).

<sup>28</sup> Data source: CDM Pipeline database, UNEP DTU Partnership (updated 1 May 2021); PoA Pipeline database, UNEP DTU Partnership (updated 1 May 2021).

## Voluntary Carbon Market (VCM)<sup>29</sup>

### Project activities (PAs)

Code	VCM Standard	Project	Type	Status	Total no. of credits issued
-	-	-	-	-	-

Programmes of Activities (PoA) including information about Component Project Activities (CPA) or Voluntary Project Activities (VPA) (Gold Standard only)

Code	Project	Type	Status	# of CPA/VPAs in the Gambia	Credits issued from the Gambia's CPAs/VPAs
1247	Improved Kitchen Regimes Multi-country PoA	Energy Efficiency – domestic	GS Certified Design	7 (VPA)	15,400

## Article 6 Readiness

### Highlights

<p><b><u>Tracking NDC implementation</u></b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>MRV tool developed within the framework of the <b>UNDP Climate Promise project</b>, submitted for validation and testing</li> <li><b>West African Initiative project</b> (supported by Canada) also aims at supporting an MRV system               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>MoUs signed with sectors to conduct information gathering for GHG inventory</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
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### Full Article 6 Readiness Assessment

Not yet ● Planning ● Under development ● Yes ●

<p><b>Article 6 policy</b></p> <p>Issued a mandate to establish a domestic process for engaging with Article 6 ●</p> <p>Established guiding principles for the eligibility of activities that can generate ITMOs ●</p> <p>Informed public sector staff of Article 6 opportunities and benefits ●</p> <p>Identified relevant private sector stakeholders for Article 6 ●</p> <p>Consulted with relevant private sector stakeholders about Article 6 opportunities and benefits ●</p> <p>Defined a national Article 6 strategy ●</p>	<p><b>Infrastructure</b></p> <p>Developed a national ITMO registry ●</p>
	<p><b>Article 6 Pilot Projects</b></p> <p>Engaged with investors interested in acquiring ITMOs from Article 6.2 pilot activities ●</p> <p>Engaged in discussions to start or contribute to Article 6.8 pilot activities ●</p>

<sup>29</sup> Data source: Gold Standard Impact Registry (last accessed: 10 May 2021).

**NDC Integration**

Embedded Article 6 considerations into NDC implementation plans	●
Updated the national GHG inventory	●
Submitted the Biennial Update Report (BUR)	●
Started monitoring NDC implementation	●
Established procedures to comply with the modalities, procedures, and guidelines (MPGs) of the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF)	●

**Technical and Legal Framework**

Trained public sector staff for carrying out defined Article 6 tasks	●
Established a legal domestic framework for Article 6	●
Established an authorization structure for Article 6.2	●
Established an approval and authorization structure for Article 6.4	●
Established/approved methodologies for environmental integrity	●

**Self-identified support need prioritization**

High Priority	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Elaborating an Article 6 legal domestic framework (governance structure)</li> <li>▪ Formulating a framework for eligible mitigation outcome activities</li> <li>▪ Incorporating Article 6 considerations into ongoing national planning and NDC support processes by international partners</li> </ul> <p>Creating a link between ITMO accounting and NDC tracking</p>
Medium Priority	
Low Priority	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Issuing a clear mandate for Article 6 engagement</li> <li>▪ Identifying private sector stakeholders</li> <li>▪ Engaging with private sector stakeholders</li> <li>▪ Informing public sector staff of Article 6 opportunities</li> </ul> <p>Creating a link between ITMO accounting and NDC tracking</p>
Other self-identified needs:	

## Ghana – Article 6 Readiness factsheet<sup>30</sup>

### NDC Process

#### Communications and reports to the UNFCCC

<b>Status of the NDC</b>	INDC submitted 23 Sept 2015; ratified 21 Sept 2016 NDC revision is ongoing
<b>NDC Implementation Plan</b>	Plan developed; waiting for official validation and adoption
<b>National Communications</b>	Latest: NC4 – 27 May 2020
<b>Biennial Update Reports</b>	Latest: BUR2 – 19 Feb 2019
<b>Long-term Low Emission Development Strategies</b>	LT-LEDS not yet submitted A Low Carbon Development Strategy was developed in 2016 Final Africa LEDES Report submitted in 2019
<b>NDC Partnership</b>	Member of the Partnership
<b>Coordinating body for NDC implementation</b>	Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

#### Summary of NDC mitigation ambition

Target year	Emission reduction target compared to Business as Usual (BAU)		Use of carbon markets to achieve mitigation targets
	- 45% of 74 MtCO <sub>2e</sub>		
2030	Unconditional part of mitigation target - 15%	Conditional part of mitigation target Additional - 30%	Envisaged

### CDM Pipeline information<sup>31</sup>

#### Project activities (PAs)

Code	Project	Type	Status	Total CERs issued
5381	ZOOMLION GHANA LTD Composting of Municipal Solid Waste in Accra area	Methane avoidance	Registered	-
8896	Jubilee Oil Field Associated Gas Recovery & Utilization Project	Fugitive	Registered	-
9360	Project Asona - CCGT – Takoradi - Ghana	EE supply side	Registered	-
10276	Oblogo 1 Landfill Gas Recovery and Flaring Project	Landfill gas	Registered	-

<sup>30</sup> The information contained in this factsheet has been gathered through online desk research as well as interviews with the country's national focal point for the West African Alliance on Carbon Markets and Climate Finance. The information extracted from publicly available sources might have been modified or complemented in light of the information provided by the focal point. Ghana's national focal point for the Alliance has reviewed and approved the factsheet.

<sup>31</sup> Data source: CDM Pipeline database, UNEP DTU Partnership (updated 1 May 2021); PoA Pipeline database, UNEP DTU Partnership (updated 1 May 2021).

## Programmes of Activities (PoAs) including information about Component Project Activities (CPAs)

Code	Project	Type	Status	# of CPAs in Ghana	CERs issued from Ghana's CPAs
5342	African Improved Cooking Stoves Programme of Activities	EE households	Registered	6	112,392
7359	PoA for the Reduction of emission from non-renewable fuel from cooking at household level	EE households	Registered	1	-
7522	Standard Bank Renewable Energy Programme	Hybrid renewables	Registered	1	-
7893	Standard Bank MSW Composting Programme	Methane avoidance	Registered	1	-
8438	Clean Cook Stoves in Sub-Saharan Africa by ClimateCare Limited	EE households	Registered	2	1,176,415
9007	Distribution of Improved Cook Stoves in Sub-Saharan Africa	EE households	Registered	0	-
9136	Landfill gas capture, flaring and utilization program in Africa	Landfill gas	Registered	1	-
9666	Promoting Efficient Stove Dissemination and Use in West Africa	EE households	Registered	0	-
10320	Scaling-Up Solar Photovoltaic Power Generation	Solar	Registered	1	-
10430	Man and Man Enterprise Improved Cooking Stoves CDM Programme in Ghana supported by Republic of Korea	EE households	Registered	2	72,545
10576	Ghana Improved Cookstove Project by EWP in Republic of Korea	EE households	Registered	20	-
10351	Climate Action with rural households by Climate Action Stichting	EE households	Registered	1	-
-	International Renewable electrification and Safe Drinking Water Supply Program	EE Service	At Validation	-	-

## Voluntary Carbon Market (VCM)<sup>32</sup>

### Project activities (PAs)

Code	VCM Standard	Project	Type	Status	Total no. of credits issued
2410	Verra VCS	Reforestation of Degraded Forest Reserve Areas in Ghana, West Africa	Agriculture Forestry and Other Land Use	Under Validation	-
2389	Verra VCS	Clean Cook Stoves in Sub-Saharan Africa by ClimateCare Ltd	Energy Demand	Credits Transferred from Approved GHG program	3,508
413	Gold Standard	Improved Household Charcoal Stoves in Ghana	Energy Efficiency – Domestic	GS Certified	1,534,448
407	Gold Standard	Gyapa Cook Stoves Project in Ghana	Energy Efficiency – Domestic	GS Certified	4,033,088

<sup>32</sup> Data source: Gold Standard Impact Registry (last accessed: 10 May 2021); Verra Voluntary Carbon Standard (last accessed: 10 May 2021).

## Programmes of activities (PoA) including information about Component Project Activities (CPA) or Voluntary Project Activities (VPA) (Gold Standard only)

Code	Project	Type	Status	# of CPA/VPAs in Ghana	Credits issued from Ghana's CPAs/VPAs
1264	Native Energy Hydrad Biosand Water Filter Programme West Africa	Energy Efficiency – domestic	GS Certified	2 (VPA)	73,851
1385	Man and Man Enterprise Improved Cooking Stoves Programme in Ghana	Energy Efficiency – domestic	GS Certified	1 (VPA)	904,112
936	Clean Cook Stoves in Sub-Saharan Africa by ClimateCare Ltd	Energy Efficiency – domestic	Listed	1 (CPA)	-

## Article 6 Readiness

### Highlights

#### Mandate for Article 6 engagement

- The Ministry of Environment has appointed the **Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)** to be the responsible agency to technically coordinate climate change and all related issues, including carbon markets and Article 6

		Early engagement with two buyer countries:	
<b>Article 6.2</b>	<b>Switzerland</b> National Clean Energy Access Programme	<b>Sweden</b> Solar supply project	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Bilateral agreement signed first</li> <li>⚠ Working on MADD development with the KliK Foundation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Project selection made by the Swedish Energy Agency (SEA) first</li> <li>⚠ Working on bilateral agreement</li> </ul>	
<b>Article 6 early initiatives</b>			
		Initiatives that could potentially fit under Article 6.4 once the rules are clear:	
<b>Article 6.4</b>	Intention to pilot activities under <b>CORSIA</b> scheme	Engaged with <b>Republic of Korea</b> Supporting cookstove projects	<b>Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF)</b> Results-Based Payments on Climate-smart Cocoa production

#### ITMO Registry

- ITMO registry development supported by UNDP almost completed and currently undergoing review
- Approached by the World Bank to be part of the **Climate Warehouse**

#### Tracking NDC implementation

- Developed and started using an **Excel-based NDC accounting tool**
- Currently training Liberia, Nigeria and Mozambique to use the tool

## Full Article 6 Readiness Assessment

Not yet ● Planning ● Under development ● Yes ●

<p><b>Article 6 policy</b></p> <p>Issued a mandate to establish a domestic process for engaging with Article 6 ●</p> <p>Established guiding principles for the eligibility of activities that can generate ITMOs ●</p> <p>Informed public sector staff of Article 6 opportunities and benefits ●</p> <p>Identified relevant private sector stakeholders for Article 6 ●</p> <p>Consulted with relevant private sector stakeholders about Article 6 opportunities and benefits ●</p> <p>Defined a national Article 6 strategy ●</p>	<p><b>Infrastructure</b></p> <p>Developed a national ITMO registry ●</p>
<p><b>NDC Integration</b></p> <p>Embedded Article 6 considerations into NDC implementation plans ●</p> <p>Updated the national GHG inventory ●</p> <p>Submitted the Biennial Update Report (BUR) ●</p> <p>Started monitoring NDC implementation ●</p> <p>Established procedures to comply with the modalities, procedures, and guidelines (MPGs) of the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) ●</p>	<p><b>Article 6 Pilot Projects</b></p> <p>Engaged with investors interested in acquiring ITMOs from Article 6.2 pilot activities ●</p> <p>Engaged in discussions to start or contribute to Article 6.8 pilot activities ●</p>
<p><b>Self-identified support need prioritization</b></p> <p>High Priority</p> <p>Medium Priority</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Informing public sector staff of Article 6 opportunities</li> <li>▪ Engaging with private sector stakeholders</li> </ul> <p>Low Priority</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Identifying private sector stakeholders</li> <li>▪ Elaborating an Article 6 legal domestic framework (governance structure)</li> <li>▪ Formulating a framework for eligible mitigation outcome activities</li> <li>▪ Incorporating Article 6 considerations into ongoing national planning and NDC support processes by international partners</li> <li>▪ Creating a link between ITMO accounting and NDC tracking</li> </ul> <p>Other self-identified needs:</p>	<p><b>Technical and Legal Framework</b></p> <p>Trained public sector staff for carrying out defined Article 6 tasks ●</p> <p>Established a legal domestic framework for Article 6 ●</p> <p>Established an authorization structure for Article 6.2 ●</p> <p>Established an approval and authorization structure for Article 6.4 ●</p> <p>Established/approved methodologies for environmental integrity ●</p>

## Guinea – Article 6 Readiness factsheet<sup>33</sup>

### NDC Process

#### Communications and reports to the UNFCCC

<b>Status of the NDC</b>	INDC submitted 10 Oct 2015; ratified 21 Sept 2016 NDC revision is ongoing
<b>NDC Implementation Plan</b>	Under development for the updated NDC; investment plan and implementation roadmap developed
<b>National Communications</b>	Latest: NC2 – 9 Oct 2018
<b>Biennial Update Reports</b>	Not yet submitted
<b>Long-term Low Emission Development Strategies</b>	LT-LEDS not yet submitted The 2016-2020 National Economic and Social Development Plan (PNDES – <i>Plan National de Développement Économique et Social</i> ) contains the objective to combat climate change and its repercussions
<b>NDC Partnership</b>	Member of the Partnership
<b>Coordinating body for NDC implementation</b>	Ministry of Environment – Climate Change Directorate

#### Summary of NDC mitigation ambition

Target year	Emission reduction target compared to Business as Usual (BAU)		Use of carbon markets to achieve mitigation targets
	-13% (excluding LUCF)		
2030	Unconditional part of mitigation target	Conditional part of mitigation target	Envisaged
	-	-13% (excluding LUCF)	

### CDM Pipeline information<sup>34</sup>

#### Project activities (PAs)

Code	Project	Type	Status	Total CERs issued
-	-	-	-	-

#### Programmes of Activities (PoAs) including information about Component Project Activities (CPAs)

Code	Project	Type	Status	# of CPAs in Guinea	CERs issued from Guinea's CPAs
-	International Renewable Electrification and Safe Drinking Water Supply Program	EE Service	At Validation	0	-

<sup>33</sup> The information contained in this factsheet has been gathered through online desk research as well as interviews with the country's national focal point for the West African Alliance on Carbon Markets and Climate Finance. The information extracted from publicly available sources might have been modified or complemented in light of the information provided by the focal point.

<sup>34</sup> Data source: CDM Pipeline database, UNEP DTU Partnership (updated 1 May 2021); PoA Pipeline database, UNEP DTU Partnership (updated 1 May 2021).

## Voluntary Carbon Market (VCM)<sup>35</sup>

### Project activities (PAs)

Code	VCM Standard	Project	Type	Status	Total no. of credits issued
880	Gold Standard	Improved Cookstoves in Guinea by Bolivia Intil Sud Soleil	Energy Efficiency – domestic	GS Certified	11,779
3957	Gold Standard	Project Blue	Energy Efficiency – domestic	Listed	-

### Programmes of activities (PoA) including information about Component Project Activities (CPA) or Voluntary Project Activities (VPA) (Gold Standard only)

Code	Project	Type	Status	# of CPA/VPAs in Guinea	Credits issued from Guinea's CPAs/VPAs
-	-	-	-	-	-

## Article 6 Readiness

### Highlights

#### Lead on Article 6

- **Ministry of Environment**, in particular the **Climate Change Directorate** is responsible for climate change related matters

#### NDC implementation support activities

- **World Bank** and **NDC Partnership** support NDC investment plan
  - **UNDP** and **UNFCCC** support NDC revision
- **African Development Bank** supported workshop on NDC status

## Full Article 6 Readiness Assessment

Not yet ● Planning ● Under development ● Yes ●

### Article 6 policy

Issued a mandate to establish a domestic process for engaging with Article 6 ●

Established guiding principles for the eligibility of activities that can generate ITMOs ●

Informed public sector staff of Article 6 opportunities and benefits ●

Identified relevant private sector stakeholders for Article 6 ●

Consulted with relevant private sector stakeholders about Article 6 opportunities and benefits ●

Defined a national Article 6 strategy ●

### Infrastructure

Developed a national ITMO registry ●

### Article 6 Pilot Projects

Engaged with investors interested in acquiring ITMOs from Article 6.2 pilot activities ●

Engaged in discussions to start or contribute to Article 6.8 pilot activities ●

<sup>35</sup> Data source: Gold Standard Impact Registry (last accessed: 10 May 2021).

**NDC Integration**

Embedded Article 6 considerations into NDC implementation plans	●
Updated the national GHG inventory	●
Submitted the Biennial Update Report (BUR)	●
Started monitoring NDC implementation	●
Established procedures to comply with the modalities, procedures, and guidelines (MPGs) of the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF)	●

**Technical and Legal Framework**

Trained public sector staff for carrying out defined Article 6 tasks	●
Established a legal domestic framework for Article 6	●
Established an authorization structure for Article 6.2	●
Established an approval and authorization structure for Article 6.4	●
Established/approved methodologies for environmental integrity	●

**Self-identified support need prioritization**

High Priority	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Issuing a clear mandate for Article 6 engagement</li> <li>▪ Informing public sector staff of Article 6 opportunities</li> </ul> <p>Incorporating Article 6 considerations into ongoing national planning and NDC support processes by international partners</p>
Medium Priority	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Identifying private sector stakeholders</li> <li>▪ Engaging with private sector stakeholders</li> <li>▪ Elaborating an Article 6 legal domestic framework (governance structure)</li> </ul>
Low Priority	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Formulating a framework for eligible mitigation outcome activities</li> <li>▪ Creating a link between ITMO accounting and NDC tracking</li> </ul>
Other self-identified needs:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Capacity building of stakeholders (highest priority)</li> <li>▪ Identification of other relevant actors</li> </ul>

## Guinea-Bissau – Article 6 Readiness factsheet<sup>36</sup>

### NDC Process

#### Communications and reports to the UNFCCC

<b>Status of the NDC</b>	INDC submitted 30 Sept 2015; ratified 22 Oct 2018 NDC revision is ongoing
<b>NDC Implementation Plan</b>	Not yet developed
<b>National Communications</b>	Latest: NC3 – 9 Mar 2018
<b>Biennial Update Reports</b>	Latest: BUR1 – 22 Sep 2020 LT-LEDS not yet submitted
<b>Long-term Low Emission Development Strategies</b>	The National Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRSP II) and the National Strategic Plan – TERRA RANKA 2015-2025 have mainstreamed climate change priorities
<b>NDC Partnership</b>	Member of the Partnership

#### Summary of NDC mitigation ambition

Target year	Sector	Targets	Use of carbon markets to achieve mitigation targets
2030	Forestry	Establish and schedule a new forestry policy	Envisaged
	Energy	Incorporate the largest possible potential of renewable energies in the energy mix	
	All sectors	Develop a national strategy for long-term low-carbon development	

### CDM Pipeline information<sup>37</sup>

#### Project activities (PAs)

Code	Project	Type	Status	Total CERs issued
-	-	-	-	-

<sup>36</sup> The information contained in this factsheet has been gathered through online desk research.

<sup>37</sup> Data source: CDM Pipeline database, UNEP DTU Partnership (updated 1 May 2021); PoA Pipeline database, UNEP DTU Partnership (updated 1 May 2021).

## Programmes of Activities (PoAs) including information about Component Project Activities (CPAs)

Code	Project	Type	Status	# of CPAs in Guinea-Bissau	CERs issued from Guinea-Bissau's CPAs
7359	PoA for the Reduction of emission from non-renewable fuel from cooking at household level	EE households	Registered	0	-
-	The Haidar El Ali Mangrove Initiative (HEAMI)	Reforestation	At Validation	0	-

## Voluntary Carbon Market (VCM)<sup>38</sup>

### Project activities (PAs)

Code	VCM Standard	Project	Type	Status	Total no. of credits issued
2324	Verra VCS	Community Based Avoided Deforestation Project in Guinea-Bissau – REDD	Agriculture Forestry and Other Land Use	Registered	77,857

### Programmes of activities (PoA) including information about Component Project Activities (CPA) or Voluntary Project Activities (VPA) (Gold Standard only)

Code	Project	Type	Status	# of CPA/VPAs in Guinea-Bissau	Credits issued from Guinea-Bissau's CPAs/VPAs
-	-	-	-	-	-

<sup>38</sup> Data source: Verra Voluntary Carbon Standard (last accessed: 10 May 2021).

## Liberia – Article 6 Readiness factsheet<sup>39</sup>

### NDC Process

#### Communications and reports to the UNFCCC

<b>Status of the NDC</b>	INDC submitted 30 Sept 2015; ratified 27 Aug 2018 NDC revision is ongoing
<b>NDC Implementation Plan</b>	No clear national strategy; other national documents support the implementation of the NDC
<b>National Communications</b>	Latest: NC2 – 6 Apr 2021
<b>Biennial Update Reports</b>	Latest: BUR1 – 6 Apr 2021
<b>Long-term Low Emission Development Strategies</b>	LT-LEDS not yet submitted Liberia's long-term sustainable development strategy is the 'Vision by 2030'
<b>NDC Partnership</b>	Member of the Partnership
<b>Coordinating body for NDC implementation</b>	Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

#### Summary of NDC mitigation ambition

Target year	Emission reduction target compared to Business as Usual (BAU)		Use of carbon markets to achieve mitigation targets
2030	-15%		Envisaged
	Unconditional part of mitigation target	Conditional part of mitigation target	
	-	-15%	

### CDM Pipeline information<sup>40</sup>

#### Project activities (PAs)

Code	Project	Type	Status	Total CERs issued
3914	Whein Town Landfill Gas Recovery Project	Landfill gas	Registered	-

<sup>39</sup> The information contained in this factsheet has been gathered through online desk research as well as interviews with the country's national focal point for the West African Alliance on Carbon Markets and Climate Finance. The information extracted from publicly available sources might have been modified or complemented in light of the information provided by the focal point.

<sup>40</sup> Data source: CDM Pipeline database, UNEP DTU Partnership (updated 1 May 2021); PoA Pipeline database, UNEP DTU Partnership (updated 1 May 2021).

## Programmes of Activities (PoAs) including information about Component Project Activities (CPAs)

Code	Project	Type	Status	# of CPAs in Liberia	CERs issued from Liberia's CPAs
5342	African Improved Cooking Stoves Programme of Activities	EE households	Registered	4	-
7359	PoA for the Reduction of emission from non-renewable fuel from cooking at household level	EE households	Registered	1	-
9136	Landfill gas capture, flaring and utilization program in Africa	Landfill gas	Registered	0	-

## Voluntary Carbon Market (VCM)<sup>41</sup>

### Project activities (PAs)

Code	VCM Standard	Project	Type	Status	Total no. of credits issued
1665	Verra VCS	HPP Project	Energy Industries	Registered	9,100

### Programmes of activities (PoA) including information about Component Project Activities (CPA) or Voluntary Project Activities (VPA) (Gold Standard only)

Code	Project	Type	Status	# of CPA/VPAs in Liberia	Credits issued from Liberia's CPAs/VPAs
-	-	-	-	-	-

## Article 6 Readiness

### Highlights

#### Lead on Article 6

- The **Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)** to be the responsible agency to technically coordinate climate change and all related issues, including carbon markets and Article 6

#### NDC implementation support activities

- NDC Partnership** coordinates the NDC revision. **Conservation International**, the **European Union** and the **UNDP** are also involved in the process
- Three major sectors considered under mitigation: energy, waste and transport. Intention to incorporate more sectors in the NDC revision

<sup>41</sup> Data source: Verra Voluntary Carbon Standard (last accessed: 10 May 2021).

## Full Article 6 Readiness Assessment

Not yet ● Planning ● Under development ● Yes ●

<p><b>Article 6 policy</b></p> <p>Issued a mandate to establish a domestic process for engaging with Article 6 ●</p> <p>Established guiding principles for the eligibility of activities that can generate ITMOs ●</p> <p>Informed public sector staff of Article 6 opportunities and benefits ●</p> <p>Identified relevant private sector stakeholders for Article 6 ●</p> <p>Consulted with relevant private sector stakeholders about Article 6 opportunities and benefits ●</p> <p>Defined a national Article 6 strategy ●</p>	<p><b>Infrastructure</b></p> <p>Developed a national ITMO registry ●</p>
<p><b>NDC Integration</b></p> <p>Embedded Article 6 considerations into NDC implementation plans ●</p> <p>Updated the national GHG inventory ●</p> <p>Submitted the Biennial Update Report (BUR) ●</p> <p>Started monitoring NDC implementation ●</p> <p>Established procedures to comply with the modalities, procedures, and guidelines (MPGs) of the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) ●</p>	<p><b>Article 6 Pilot Projects</b></p> <p>Engaged with investors interested in acquiring ITMOs from Article 6.2 pilot activities ●</p> <p>Engaged in discussions to start or contribute to Article 6.8 pilot activities ●</p>
<p><b>Self-identified support need prioritization</b></p> <p>High Priority</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Issuing a clear mandate for Article 6 engagement</li> <li>▪ Informing public sector staff of Article 6 opportunities</li> <li>▪ Identifying private sector stakeholders</li> </ul> <p>Incorporating Article 6 considerations into ongoing national planning and NDC support processes by international partners</p> <p>Medium Priority</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Engaging with private sector stakeholders</li> </ul> <p>Low Priority</p> <p>Other self-identified needs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Making the NDC process stakeholder-driven</li> <li>▪ Providing more clarity on Article 6</li> </ul>	<p><b>Technical and Legal Framework</b></p> <p>Trained public sector staff for carrying out defined Article 6 tasks ●</p> <p>Established a legal domestic framework for Article 6 ●</p> <p>Established an authorization structure for Article 6.2 ●</p> <p>Established an approval and authorization structure for Article 6.4 ●</p> <p>Established/approved methodologies for environmental integrity ●</p>

## Mali – Article 6 Readiness factsheet<sup>42</sup>

### NDC Process

#### Communications and reports to the UNFCCC

<b>Status of the NDC</b>	INDC submitted 29 Sept 2015; ratified 23 Sept 2016 NDC revision is ongoing
<b>NDC Implementation Plan</b>	NDC Implementation Roadmap developed for the years 2017-2020 <sup>43</sup>
<b>National Communications</b>	Latest: NC3 – 2 Aug 2018
<b>Biennial Update Reports</b>	Not yet submitted
<b>Long-term Low Emission Development Strategies</b>	LT-LEDS not yet submitted Mali's Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategic Framework (CSCR) and Strategic Framework for Economic Recovery and Sustainable Development in Mali (CREDD) address Mali's GHG emission goals
<b>NDC Partnership</b>	Member of the Partnership

#### Summary of NDC mitigation ambition

Target year	Emission reduction target compared to Business as Usual (BAU)		Use of carbon markets to achieve mitigation targets
2030	-27%		Envisaged
	<i>(average for Energy, Agriculture, and LUCF sectors)</i>		
	Unconditional part of mitigation target	Conditional part of mitigation target	
	-	-27%	

### CDM Pipeline information<sup>44</sup>

#### Project activities (PAs)

Code	Project	Type	Status	Total CERs issued
3090	Férou Regional Hydropower Project	Hydro	Registered	702,138
10324	Akuo Kita Solar Project	Solar	Registered	-

<sup>42</sup> The information contained in this factsheet has been gathered through online desk research.

<sup>43</sup> Source: UNDP (2020) [Note d'information sur la mise en œuvre de la Contribution Déterminée au niveau National \(CDN\) du Mali dans le cadre de la mise en œuvre de l'Accord de Paris sur le Climat](#).

<sup>44</sup> Data source: CDM Pipeline database, UNEP DTU Partnership (updated 1 May 2021); PoA Pipeline database, UNEP DTU Partnership (updated 1 May 2021).

## Programmes of Activities (PoAs) including information about Component Project Activities (CPAs)

Code	Project	Type	Status	# of CPAs in Mali	CERs issued from Mali's CPAs
7359	PoA for the Reduction of emission from non-renewable fuel from cooking at household level	EE households	Registered	0	-
9666	Promoting Efficient Stove Dissemination and Use in West Africa	EE households	Registered	0	-
9941	Programme of Activities for Local Improved Cookstoves in West Africa	EE households	Registered	1	17,084
10320	Scaling-Up Solar Photovoltaic Power Generation	Solar	Registered	1	-
10429	Mali Rural Electrification Program	Solar	Registered	3	-
-	International renewable Electrification and Sae Drinking Water Supply Program	EE Service	At Validation	0	-

## Voluntary Carbon Market (VCM)<sup>45</sup>

### Project activities (PAs)

Code	VCM Standard	Project	Type	Status	Total no. of credits issued
829	Verra VCS	Jatropha Curcas Grouped Project	Agriculture Forestry and Other Land Management	Registered	-
4731	Gold Standard	ZANBAL	Other	GS Certified Design	-
414	Gold Standard	Improved Charcoal Stoves in Mali	Energy Efficiency – domestic	GS Certified Project	1,001,341
1888	Gold Standard	Family-Sized Biodigester Project in South Mali	Energy Efficiency – domestic	GS Certified Design	-

### Programmes of activities (PoA) including information about Component Project Activities (CPA) or Voluntary Project Activities (VPA) (Gold Standard only)

Code	Project	Type	Status	# of CPA/VPAs in Mali	Credits issued from Mali's CPAs/VPAs
2486	PoA for Local Improved Cookstoves in West Africa	Energy Efficiency – domestic	GS Certified Design	-	-

<sup>45</sup> Data source: Gold Standard Impact Registry (last accessed: 10 May 2021); Verra Voluntary Carbon Standard (last accessed: 10 May 2021).

## Mauritania – Article 6 Readiness factsheet<sup>46</sup>

### NDC Process

#### Communications and reports to the UNFCCC

<b>Status of the NDC</b>	INDC submitted 30 Sept 2015; ratified 27 Feb 2017 NDC revision is ongoing
<b>NDC Implementation Plan</b>	Not yet developed
<b>National Communications</b>	Latest: NC4 – 27 May 2020
<b>Biennial Update Reports</b>	Latest: BUR2 – 25 Feb 2021
<b>Long-term Low Emission Development Strategies</b>	Mauritania developed one National Strategy for Sustainable Development (SNDD, 2006) LT-LEDS not yet submitted
<b>NDC Partnership</b>	Not a member
<b>Coordinating body for NDC implementation</b>	Ministry of Environment

#### Summary of NDC mitigation ambition

Target year	Emission reduction target compared to Business as Usual (BAU)		Use of carbon markets to achieve mitigation targets
		-22.3%	
2030	Unconditional part of mitigation target	Conditional part of mitigation target	Envisaged
	-3.7%	Additional -19.6%	

### CDM Pipeline information<sup>47</sup>

#### Project activities (PAs)

Code	Project	Type	Status	Total CERs issued
3090	Férou Regional Hydropower Project	Hydro	Registered	702,138

#### Programmes of Activities (PoAs) including information about Component Project Activities (CPAs)

Code	Project	Type	Status	# of CPAs in Mauritania	CERs issued from Mauritania's CPAs
-	-	-	-	-	-

<sup>46</sup> The information contained in this factsheet has been gathered through online desk research as well as interviews with the country's national focal point for the West African Alliance on Carbon Markets and Climate Finance. The information extracted from publicly available sources might have been modified or complemented in light of the information provided by the focal point.

<sup>47</sup> Data source: CDM Pipeline database, UNEP DTU Partnership (updated 1 May 2021); PoA Pipeline database, UNEP DTU Partnership (updated 1 May 2021).

## Voluntary Carbon Market (VCM)<sup>48</sup>

### Project activities (PAs)

Code	VCM Standard	Project	Type	Status	Total no. of credits issued
1734	Verra VCS	Large Scale grid connected solar PV Project in Toujounine	Energy Industries	Registered	106,268
1733	Verra VCS	Nouakchott 30 MW wind power plant	Energy Industries	Registered	302,474

### Programmes of activities (PoA) including information about Component Project Activities (CPA) or Voluntary Project Activities (VPA) (Gold Standard only)

Code	Project	Type	Status	# of CPA/VPAs in Mauritania	Credits issued from Mauritania's CPAs/VPAs
-	-	-	-	-	-

## Article 6 Readiness

### Highlights

#### Regional and international collaboration on carbon markets

- Regional collaboration with Senegal
- Some carbon market activities are managed by the **Ministry of Energy**, which has previous experience working with the French Agency for Ecological Transition (ADEME) on carbon markets

#### NDC implementation support activities

- Support from the **UNDP** and the **UNEP**, but support varies between sectors

## Full Article 6 Readiness Assessment

Not yet ● Planning ● Under development ● Yes ●

#### Article 6 policy

Issued a mandate to establish a domestic process for engaging with Article 6 ●

Established guiding principles for the eligibility of activities that can generate ITMOs ●

Informed public sector staff of Article 6 opportunities and benefits ●

Identified relevant private sector stakeholders for Article 6 ●

Consulted with relevant private sector stakeholders about Article 6 opportunities and benefits ●

Defined a national Article 6 strategy ●

#### Infrastructure

Developed a national ITMO registry ●

#### Article 6 Pilot Projects

Engaged with investors interested in acquiring ITMOs from Article 6.2 pilot activities ●

Engaged in discussions to start or contribute to Article 6.8 pilot activities ●

<sup>48</sup> Data source: Verra Voluntary Carbon Standard (last accessed: 10 May 2021).

**NDC Integration**

Embedded Article 6 considerations into NDC implementation plans	●
Updated the national GHG inventory	●
Submitted the Biennial Update Report (BUR)	●
Started monitoring NDC implementation	●
Established procedures to comply with the modalities, procedures, and guidelines (MPGs) of the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF)	●

**Technical and Legal Framework**

Trained public sector staff for carrying out defined Article 6 tasks	●
Established a legal domestic framework for Article 6	●
Established an authorization structure for Article 6.2	●
Established an approval and authorization structure for Article 6.4	●
Established/approved methodologies for environmental integrity	●

**Self-identified support need prioritization**

High Priority	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Issuing a clear mandate for Article 6 engagement</li> <li>▪ Engaging with private sector stakeholders</li> <li>▪ Informing public sector staff of Article 6 opportunities</li> </ul>
Medium Priority	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Identifying private sector stakeholders</li> <li>▪ Incorporating Article 6 considerations into ongoing national planning and NDC support processes by international partners</li> <li>▪ Creating a link between ITMO accounting and NDC tracking</li> <li>▪ Formulating a framework for eligible mitigation outcome activities</li> <li>▪ Elaborating an Article 6 legal domestic framework (governance structure)</li> </ul>
Low Priority	
Other self-identified needs:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Mobilization of funding</li> </ul>

## Niger – Article 6 Readiness factsheet<sup>49</sup>

### NDC Process

#### Communications and reports to the UNFCCC

<b>Status of the NDC</b>	INDC submitted 20 Oct 2015; NDC submitted 19 Sept 2016; ratified 21 Sept 2016 NDC revision is ongoing
<b>NDC Implementation Plan</b>	Plan under development
<b>National Communications</b>	Latest: NC3 – 4 Jan 2017
<b>Biennial Update Reports</b>	Not yet submitted
<b>Long-term Low Emission Development Strategies</b>	LT-LEDS not yet submitted The country developed one Sustainable Development and Inclusive Growth Strategy - Niger 2035
<b>NDC Partnership</b>	Member of the Partnership
<b>Coordinating body for NDC implementation</b>	Ministry of Environment

#### Summary of NDC mitigation ambition

Target year	Emission reduction target compared to Business as Usual (BAU)		Use of carbon markets to achieve mitigation targets
		- 34.6%	
2030	Unconditional part of mitigation target	Conditional part of mitigation target	Envisaged
	- 34.6%	Additional - 31.1%	

### CDM Pipeline information<sup>50</sup>

#### Project activities (PAs)

Code	Project	Type	Status	Total CERs issued
9708	Niger Acacia Senegal Plantation Project	Reforestation	Registered	153,000

#### Programmes of Activities (PoAs) including information about Component Project Activities (CPAs)

Code	Project	Type	Status	# of CPAs in Niger	CERs issued from Niger's CPAs
7359	PoA for the Reduction of emission from non-renewable fuel from cooking at household level	EE households	Registered	0	-

<sup>49</sup> The information contained in this factsheet has been gathered through online desk research as well as interviews with the country's national focal point for the West African Alliance on Carbon Markets and Climate Finance. The information extracted from publicly available sources might have been modified or complemented in light of the information provided by the focal point.

<sup>50</sup> Data source: CDM Pipeline database, UNEP DTU Partnership (updated 1 May 2021); PoA Pipeline database, UNEP DTU Partnership (updated 1 May 2021).

## Voluntary Carbon Market (VCM)<sup>51</sup>

### Project activities (PAs)

Code	VCM Standard	Project	Type	Status	Total no. of credits issued
2382	Verra VCS	Niger Acacia Senegal Plantation Project	Agriculture Forestry and Other Land Management	Under Validation	-

### Programmes of activities (PoA) including information about Component Project Activities (CPA) or Voluntary Project Activities (VPA) (Gold Standard only)

Code	Project	Type	Status	# of CPA/VPAs in Niger	Credits issued from Niger's CPAs/VPAs
-	-	-	-	-	-

## Article 6 Readiness

### Highlights

<b><u>Lead on Article 6</u></b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The <b>Ministry of Environment</b> is officially responsible for the NDC strategy and related issues, including Article 6</li> <li>The Ministry works in collaboration with the <b>National Environment Council for Sustainable Development</b>, which is in charge of Article 6 directives and is composed of different working groups that are chaired by different line ministries</li> </ul>
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### Full Article 6 Readiness Assessment

Not yet ● Planning ● Under development ● Yes ●

<p><b>Article 6 policy</b></p> <p>Issued a mandate to establish a domestic process for engaging with Article 6 ●</p> <p>Established guiding principles for the eligibility of activities that can generate ITMOs ●</p> <p>Informed public sector staff of Article 6 opportunities and benefits ●</p> <p>Identified relevant private sector stakeholders for Article 6 ●</p> <p>Consulted with relevant private sector stakeholders about Article 6 opportunities and benefits ●</p> <p>Defined a national Article 6 strategy ●</p>	<p><b>Infrastructure</b></p> <p>Developed a national ITMO registry ●</p>
	<p><b>Article 6 Pilot Projects</b></p> <p>Engaged with investors interested in acquiring ITMOs from Article 6.2 pilot activities ●</p> <p>Engaged in discussions to start or contribute to Article 6.8 pilot activities ●</p>

<sup>51</sup> Data source: Verra Voluntary Carbon Standard (last accessed: 10 May 2021).

**NDC Integration**

- Embedded Article 6 considerations into NDC implementation plans ●
- Updated the national GHG inventory ●
- Submitted the Biennial Update Report (BUR) ●
- Started monitoring NDC implementation ●
- Established procedures to comply with the modalities, procedures, and guidelines (MPGs) of the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) ●

**Technical and Legal Framework**

- Trained public sector staff for carrying out defined Article 6 tasks ●
- Established a legal domestic framework for Article 6 ●
- Established an authorization structure for Article 6.2 ●
- Established an approval and authorization structure for Article 6.4 ●
- Established/approved methodologies for environmental integrity ●

**Self-identified support need prioritization**

High Priority

Medium Priority

- Informing public sector staff of Article 6 opportunities
- Engaging with private sector stakeholders

Low Priority

- Identifying private sector stakeholders
- Elaborating an Article 6 legal domestic framework (governance structure)
- Formulating a framework for eligible mitigation outcome activities
- Incorporating Article 6 considerations into ongoing national planning and NDC support processes by international partners
- Creating a link between ITMO accounting and NDC tracking

Other self-identified needs:

## Nigeria – Article 6 Readiness factsheet<sup>52</sup>

### NDC Process

#### Communications and reports to the UNFCCC

<b>Status of the NDC</b>	INDC submitted 28 Nov 2015; ratified 16 May 2017 NDC revision is ongoing
<b>NDC Implementation Plan</b>	Developed sectorial actors plans for the five sectors included in the NDC
<b>National Communications</b>	Latest: NC3 – 18 Apr 2020
<b>Biennial Update Reports</b>	Latest: BUR1 – 17 Mar 2018
<b>Long-term Low Emission Development Strategies</b>	LT-LEDS not yet submitted Nigeria's Vision 2020 National Development Plan contains climate change components (OECD/IEA, 2010)
<b>NDC Partnership</b>	Member of the Partnership
<b>Coordinating body for NDC implementation</b>	Ministry of Environment

#### Summary of NDC mitigation ambition

Target year	Emission reduction target compared to Business as Usual (BAU)		Use of carbon markets to achieve mitigation targets
	- 45%		
2030	Unconditional part of mitigation target - 20%	Conditional part of mitigation target Additional - 25%	Intention

<sup>52</sup> The information contained in this factsheet has been gathered through online desk research as well as interviews with the country's national focal point for the West African Alliance on Carbon Markets and Climate Finance. The information extracted from publicly available sources might have been modified or complemented in light of the information provided by the focal point. Nigeria's national focal point for the Alliance has reviewed and approved the factsheet.

## CDM Pipeline information<sup>53</sup>

### Project activities (PAs)

Code	Project	Type	Status	Total CERs issued
553	Recovery of associated gas that would otherwise be flared at Kwale oil-gas processing plant, Nigeria	Fugitive	Registered	-
2029	Pan Ocean Gas Utilization Project	Fugitive	Registered	2,306,245
2711	Efficient Fuel Wood Stoves for Nigeria	EE households	Registered	99,000
3740	Recovery and marketing of gas that would otherwise be flared at the Asuokpu/Umutu Marginal Field, Nigeria	Fugitive	Registered	-
3841	Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) composting facility in Ikorodu, Lagos State	Landfill gas	Registered	48,368
5645	Afam Combined Cycle Gas Turbine Power Project	Fossil fuel switch	Registered	542,000
6672	LFG project in Nigeria	Landfill gas	Registered	-
7726	Kainji Hydropower Rehabilitation Project, Nigeria	Hydro	Registered	-
8747	Lafarge WAPCO Partial Substitution of Alternative Fuels in Cement Facilities Project in Nigeria	Biomass energy	Registered	-
9163	Recovery and Utilization of Associated Gas from the Obodugwa and neighbouring oil fields in Nigeria	Fugitive	Registered	-
9391	OML58 IPP Gas Fired Generation Project	EE supply side	Registered	-
-	Escravos Oil Field Associated Gas Recovery and Utilization Project	Fugitive	At Validation	-
-	Qua Iboe Flare Gas Recovery Project	Fugitive	At Validation	-

<sup>53</sup> Data source: CDM Pipeline database, UNEP DTU Partnership (updated 1 May 2021); PoA Pipeline database, UNEP DTU Partnership (updated 1 May 2021).

## Programmes of Activities (PoAs) including information about Component Project Activities (CPAs)

Code	Project	Type	Status	# of CPAs in Nigeria	CERs issued from Nigeria's CPAs
5067	Improved Cooking Stoves for Nigeria Programme of Activities	EE households	Registered	5	230,465
5342	African Improved Cooking Stoves Programme of Activities	EE households	Registered	5	73,110
6283	Distribution of fuel-efficient improved cooking stoves in Nigeria	EE households	Registered	4	415,682
7359	PoA for the Reduction of emission from non-renewable fuel from cooking at household level	EE households	Registered	3	-
9007	Distribution of Improved Cook Stoves in Sub-Saharan Africa	EE households	Registered	1	339
9441	Energy Efficiency of Nigeria's Residential Lighting Stock by Distributing up to 40 Million Compact Fluorescent Lamps (CFLs) to Residential Households Connected to the National Grid	EE households	Registered	1	-
9948	Impact Carbon Global Safe Water Programme of Activities (PoA)	EE service	Registered	10	218,545
10093	Cable Propelled Mass Transit Projects in Nigeria	Transport	Registered	1	-
10320	Scaling-Up Solar Photovoltaic Power Generation	Solar	Registered	1	-
-	Oando Low Cost LPG Cook Stove Initiative Nigeria	EE households	At Validation	1	-
-	Replacement of Higher Carbon Fuels by Natural Gas in the Industrial and Power Sector in Nigeria	Fossil fuel switch	At Validation	1	-
-	International Renewable Electrification and Safe Drinking Water Supply Program	EE service	At Validation	0	-
-	PoA for the dissemination of clean cooking technologies in households and communities	EE households	At Validation	0	-

## Voluntary Carbon Market (VCM)<sup>54</sup>

### Project activities (PAs)

Code	VCM Standard	Project	Type	Status	Total no. of credits issued
2450	Verra VCS	Starsight Energy – Rooftop Solar PV and Efficient Air Conditioners	Energy Industries	Under Validation	-
7312	Gold Standard	Promoting Improved Cooking Practices in Nigeria	Energy Efficiency – domestic	GS Certified Project	1,421,552
411	Gold Standard	Efficient Fuel Wood Stoves for Nigeria	Energy Efficiency – domestic	GS Certified Project	97,297

<sup>54</sup> Data source: Gold Standard Impact Registry (last accessed: 10 May 2021); Verra Voluntary Carbon Standard (last accessed: 10 May 2021).

## Programmes of activities (PoA) including information about Component Project Activities (CPA) or Voluntary Project Activities (VPA) (Gold Standard only)

Code	Project	Type	Status	# of CPA/VPAs in Nigeria	Credits issued from Nigeria's CPAs/VPAs
834	Improved Cooking Stoves for Nigeria PoA	Energy Efficiency – domestic	GS Certified Project	5 (CPA)	175,086
1264	Native Energy Hydrad Biosand Water Filter Programme West Africa	Energy Efficiency – domestic	Listed	1 (VPA)	-
3255	Improved Cooking Stoves for Africa Master PoA	Energy Efficiency – domestic	Listed	1 (VPA)	-

## Article 6 Readiness

### Highlights

#### Lead on Article 6

- The **Mitigation Division** in the **Department of Climate Change** of the Federal Ministry of Environment is responsible for Article 6

#### Article 6 policy and framework

- As part of the NDC Partnership support, it is planned to develop a **national strategy on the use of carbon markets** for NDC achievement
- An established climate change legal working group has the mandate for developing a **legal domestic framework** for Article 6

#### Article 6 related activities

- Undertaking a study on use of Article 6 for the power sector with support from **Swedish Energy Agency**
- Working on a water-related adaptation project (relevant for Article 6.8) with the **African Development Bank**

#### ITMO Registry

- Currently planning its development
- Sent a proposal to receive support from the EU

## Full Article 6 Readiness Assessment

Not yet ● Planning ● Under development ● Yes ●

<p><b>Article 6 policy</b></p> <p>Issued a mandate to establish a domestic process for engaging with Article 6 ●</p> <p>Established guiding principles for the eligibility of activities that can generate ITMOs ●</p> <p>Informed public sector staff of Article 6 opportunities and benefits ●</p> <p>Identified relevant private sector stakeholders for Article 6 ●</p> <p>Consulted with relevant private sector stakeholders about Article 6 opportunities and benefits ●</p> <p>Defined a national Article 6 strategy ●</p>	<p><b>Infrastructure</b></p> <p>Developed a national ITMO registry ●</p>
<p><b>NDC Integration</b></p> <p>Embedded Article 6 considerations into NDC implementation plans ●</p> <p>Updated the national GHG inventory ●</p> <p>Submitted the Biennial Update Report (BUR) ●</p> <p>Started monitoring NDC implementation ●</p> <p>Established procedures to comply with the modalities, procedures, and guidelines (MPGs) of the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) ●</p>	<p><b>Article 6 Pilot Projects</b></p> <p>Engaged with investors interested in acquiring ITMOs from Article 6.2 pilot activities ●</p> <p>Engaged in discussions to start or contribute to Article 6.8 pilot activities ●</p>
<p><b>Self-identified support need prioritization</b></p> <p>High Priority</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Issuing a clear mandate for Article 6 engagement</li> <li>▪ Informing public sector staff of Article 6 opportunities</li> <li>▪ Incorporating Article 6 considerations into ongoing national planning and NDC support processes by international partners</li> <li>▪ Elaborating an Article 6 legal domestic framework (governance structure)</li> </ul> <p>Medium Priority</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Formulating a framework for eligible mitigation outcome activities</li> <li>▪ Creating a link between ITMO accounting and NDC tracking</li> </ul> <p>Low Priority</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Identifying private sector stakeholders</li> <li>▪ Engaging with private sector stakeholders</li> </ul> <p>Other self-identified needs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Carry out baseline studies / references</li> </ul>	<p><b>Technical and Legal Framework</b></p> <p>Trained public sector staff for carrying out defined Article 6 tasks ●</p> <p>Established a legal domestic framework for Article 6 ●</p> <p>Established an authorization structure for Article 6.2 ●</p> <p>Established an approval and authorization structure for Article 6.4 ●</p> <p>Established/approved methodologies for environmental integrity ●</p>

## Senegal – Article 6 Readiness factsheet<sup>55</sup>

### NDC Process

#### Communications and reports to the UNFCCC

<b>Status of the NDC</b>	INDC submitted 26 Sept 2015; ratified 21 Sept 2016 Updated NDC submitted 9 Dec 2020
<b>NDC Implementation Plan</b>	Not yet developed but planned
<b>National Communications</b>	Latest: NC3 – 8 Jan 2016
<b>Biennial Update Reports</b>	Not yet submitted (under development)
<b>Long-term Low Emission Development Strategies</b>	LT-LEDS not yet submitted Senegal's NDC is part of the Emerging Senegal Plan (2014-2023) – the national development strategy
<b>NDC Partnership</b>	Member of the Partnership
<b>Coordinating body for NDC implementation</b>	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development

#### Summary of NDC mitigation ambition

Target year	Emission reduction target compared to Business as Usual (BAU)		Use of carbon markets to achieve mitigation targets
		- 29%	
2030	Unconditional part of mitigation target - 7%	Conditional part of mitigation target Additional - 22%	Envisaged

<sup>55</sup> The information contained in this factsheet has been gathered through online desk research as well as interviews with the country's national focal point for the West African Alliance on Carbon Markets and Climate Finance. The information extracted from publicly available sources might have been modified or complemented in light of the information provided by the focal point.

## CDM Pipeline information<sup>56</sup>

### Project activities (PAs)

Code	Project	Type	Status	Total CERs issued
3090	Félou Regional Hydropower Project	Hydro	Registered	702,138
3286	Energy efficiency improvement Project of CSS sugar mill	Biomass energy	Registered	-
5265	Oceanium mangrove restoration project	Afforestation	Registered	-
5626	Partial Substitution of Coal by Jatropha Fruits and Biomass Residues in the Production of Portland Cement	Biomass energy	Registered	-
5846	Taiba N'diaye Wind Energy project, Senegal	Wind	Registered	-
10327	Grid-connected Solar PV project in Méouane	Solar	Registered	71,207
10331	Grid-connected Solar PV project in Bokhol	Solar	Registered	-
10368	Grid-connected Solar PV project in Mérina Dakhar	Solar	Registered	63,000
6040	M'beubeuss Landfill Methane Recovery Project	Landfill gas	At Validation	-
10662	Grid-Connected Solar PV Project in Kahone	Solar	Registration Requested	-
10663	Grid-connected solar PV Project in Kael	Solar	At Validation	-
-	Walo storage	Solar	At Validation	-

<sup>56</sup> Data source: CDM Pipeline database, UNEP DTU Partnership (updated 1 May 2021); PoA Pipeline database, UNEP DTU Partnership (updated 1 May 2021).

Programmes of Activities (PoAs) including information about Component Project Activities (CPAs)

Code	Project	Type	Status	# of CPAs in Senegal	CERs issued from Senegal's CPAs
5927	Promotion of Energy-Efficient lighting using Compact Fluorescent Light Bulbs in rural areas in Senegal	EE households	Registered	1	-
7359	PoA for the Reduction of emission from non-renewable fuel from cooking at household level	EE households	Registered	0	-
9007	Distribution of Improved Cook Stoves in Sub-Saharan Africa	EE households	Registered	1	-
9136	Landfill gas capture, flaring and utilization program in Africa	Landfill gas	Registered	0	-
9666	Promoting Efficient Stove Dissemination and Use in West Africa	EE households	Registered	8	-
10124	CDM Sustainable Energy Programme	EE households	Registered	2	-
10411	Senegal Rural Electrification Program	Solar	Registered	6	19,992
-	The Haidar El Ali Mangrove Initiative (HEAMI)	Reforestation	At Validation	1	-
10641	The African Cookstoves Initiative PoA	EE households	Registered	1	-
-	International Renewable Electrification and safe Drinking water supply	EE service	At Validation	0	-

## Voluntary Carbon Market (VCM)<sup>57</sup>

### Project activities (PAs)

Code	VCM Standard	Project	Type	Status	Total no. of credits issued
2407	Verra VCS	Niokolo Koba REDD+ Project	Agriculture Forestry and Other Land Use	Under Development	-
2406	Verra VCS	SENEGAL AND WEST AFRICA MANGROVE PROGRAMME (SWAMP)	Agriculture Forestry and Other Land Use	Under Development	-
1971	Verra VCS	SAKAL SOLAR FARM	Energy industries	Registered	54,594
1774	Verra VCS	Grid-connected Solar PV project in Bokhol	Energy industries	Registered	64,695
1760	Verra VCS	The Haidar EL ALI Mangrove Initiative (HEAMI)	Agriculture Forestry and Other Land Use	Under Development	-
1683	Verra VCS	Kahone Solar PV Plant	Energy industries	Registration requested	-
1652	Verra VCS	Centrale Solaire de Malicounda - Groupe Solaria	Energy industries	Under Development	-
1318	Verra VCS	Livelihoods' mangrove restoration grouped project in Senegal	Agriculture Forestry and Other Land Use	Registered	265,537
1071	Verra VCS	Jatropha Agroforestry Senegal	Agriculture Forestry and Other Land Use	Registered	480

### Programmes of activities (PoA) including information about Component Project Activities (CPA) or Voluntary Project Activities (VPA) (Gold Standard only)

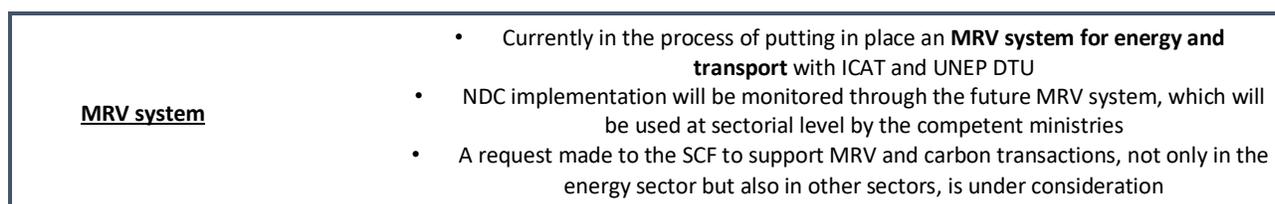
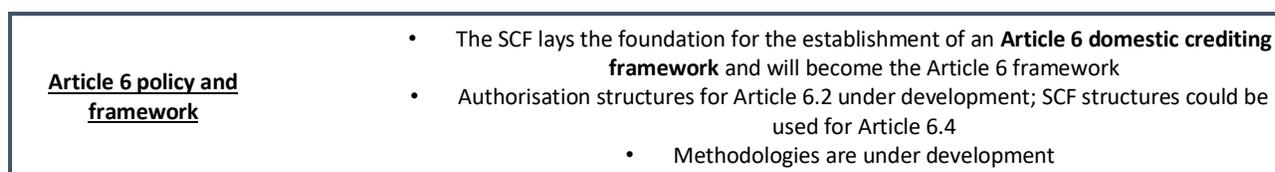
Code	Project	Type	Status	# of CPA/VPAs in Senegal	Credits issued from Senegal's CPAs/VPAs
-	-	-	-	-	-

## Article 6 Readiness

### Highlights

<b><u>Mandate for Article 6 engagement</u></b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The <b>Climate Change Division (DECC)</b> of the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MEDD) is responsible for Article 6</li> </ul>
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<sup>57</sup> Data source: Verra Voluntary Carbon Standard (last accessed: 10 May 2021).



## Full Article 6 Readiness Assessment

Not yet ● Planning ● Under development ● Yes ●

<p><b>Article 6 policy</b></p> <p>Issued a mandate to establish a domestic process for engaging with Article 6 ●</p> <p>Established guiding principles for the eligibility of activities that can generate ITMOs ●</p> <p>Informed public sector staff of Article 6 opportunities and benefits ●</p> <p>Identified relevant private sector stakeholders for Article 6 ●</p> <p>Consulted with relevant private sector stakeholders about Article 6 opportunities and benefits ●</p> <p>Defined a national Article 6 strategy ●</p>	<p><b>Infrastructure</b></p> <p>Developed a national ITMO registry ●</p>
<p><b>NDC Integration</b></p> <p>Embedded Article 6 considerations into NDC implementation plans ●</p> <p>Updated the national GHG inventory ●</p> <p>Submitted the Biennial Update Report (BUR) ●</p> <p>Started monitoring NDC implementation ●</p> <p>Established procedures to comply with the modalities, procedures, and guidelines (MPGs) of the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) ●</p>	<p><b>Article 6 Pilot Projects</b></p> <p>Engaged with investors interested in acquiring ITMOs from Article 6.2 pilot activities ●</p> <p>Engaged in discussions to start or contribute to Article 6.8 pilot activities ●</p>
<p><b>Self-identified support need prioritization</b></p> <p>High Priority</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Identifying private sector stakeholders</li> <li>▪ Informing public sector staff of Article 6 opportunities</li> </ul> <p>Issuing a clear mandate for Article 6 engagement</p> <p>Medium Priority</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Engaging with private sector stakeholders</li> <li>▪ Elaborating an Article 6 legal domestic framework (governance structure)</li> <li>▪ Creating a link between ITMO accounting and NDC tracking</li> <li>▪ Formulating a framework for eligible mitigation outcome activities</li> <li>▪ Incorporating Article 6 considerations into ongoing national planning and NDC support processes by international partners</li> </ul> <p>Low Priority</p> <p>Other self-identified needs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Elaboration of an Art. 6 implementation strategy (<u>high priority</u>)</li> </ul>	<p><b>Technical and Legal Framework</b></p> <p>Trained public sector staff for carrying out defined Article 6 tasks ●</p> <p>Established a legal domestic framework for Article 6 ●</p> <p>Established an authorization structure for Article 6.2 ●</p> <p>Established an approval and authorization structure for Article 6.4 ●</p> <p>Established/approved methodologies for environmental integrity ●</p>

## Sierra Leone – Article 6 Readiness factsheet<sup>58</sup>

### NDC Process

#### Communications and reports to the UNFCCC

<b>Status of the NDC</b>	INDC submitted 1 Oct 2015; ratified 1 Nov 2016 NDC revision is ongoing
<b>NDC Implementation Plan</b>	Plan developed and currently under revision
<b>National Communications</b>	Latest: NC3 – 4 Mar 2018
<b>Biennial Update Reports</b>	Not yet submitted
<b>Long-term Low Emission Development Strategies</b>	LT-LEDS not yet submitted
<b>NDC Partnership</b>	Member of the Partnership
<b>Coordinating body for NDC implementation</b>	Ministry of Environment and Environmental Protection Agency

#### Summary of NDC mitigation ambition

Target year	Emission reduction target compared to Business as Usual (BAU)		Use of carbon markets to achieve mitigation targets
	7.58 MtCO <sub>2</sub> e ( <b>absolute emissions</b> )		
2035	Unconditional part of mitigation target	Conditional part of mitigation target	Envisaged
	-	7.58 MtCO <sub>2</sub> e ( <b>absolute emissions</b> )	

### CDM Pipeline information<sup>59</sup>

#### Project activities (PAs)

Code	Project	Type	Status	Total CERs issued
9556	Makeni power project	Biomass energy	Registered	-

#### Programmes of Activities (PoAs) including information about Component Project Activities (CPAs)

Code	Project	Type	Status	# of CPAs in Sierra Leone	CERs issued from Sierra Leone's CPAs
7359	PoA for the Reduction of emission from non-renewable fuel from cooking at household level	EE households	Registered	1	-
9136	Landfill gas capture, flaring and utilization program in Africa	Landfill gas	Registered	0	-

<sup>58</sup> The information contained in this factsheet has been gathered through online desk research as well as interviews with the country's national focal point for the West African Alliance on Carbon Markets and Climate Finance. The information extracted from publicly available sources might have been modified or complemented in light of the information provided by the focal point.

<sup>59</sup> Data source: CDM Pipeline database, UNEP DTU Partnership (updated 1 May 2021); PoA Pipeline database, UNEP DTU Partnership (updated 1 May 2021).

## Voluntary Carbon Market (VCM)<sup>60</sup>

### Project activities (PAs)

Code	VCM Standard	Project	Type	Status	Total no. of credits issued
2401	Verra VCS	Reforestation of Degraded Lands in Sierra Leone	Agriculture Forestry and Other Land Use	Under Validation	-
1201	Verra VCS	Gola REDD project	Agriculture Forestry and Other Land Use	Registered	820,583

### Programmes of activities (PoA) including information about Component Project Activities (CPA) or Voluntary Project Activities (VPA) (Gold Standard only)

Code	Project	Type	Status	# of CPA/VPAs in Sierra Leone	Credits issued from Sierra Leone's CPAs/VPAs
-	-	-	-	-	-

## Article 6 Readiness

### Highlights

#### Lead on Article 6

- **Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)**, in particular the Climate Change Unit to be responsible for Article 6

#### NDC implementation support activities

- UNDP has been instrumental in providing support, including for the NDC revision
  - The Global Environment Facility provided funding
    - ECOWAS has been supportive
    - EU looking for cooperation

<sup>60</sup> Data source: Verra Voluntary Carbon Standard (last accessed: 10 May 2021).

## Full Article 6 Readiness Assessment

Not yet ● Planning ● Under development ● Yes ●

<p><b>Article 6 policy</b></p> <p>Issued a mandate to establish a domestic process for engaging with Article 6 ●</p> <p>Established guiding principles for the eligibility of activities that can generate ITMOs ●</p> <p>Informed public sector staff of Article 6 opportunities and benefits ●</p> <p>Identified relevant private sector stakeholders for Article 6 ●</p> <p>Consulted with relevant private sector stakeholders about Article 6 opportunities and benefits ●</p> <p>Defined a national Article 6 strategy ●</p>	<p><b>Infrastructure</b></p> <p>Developed a national ITMO registry ●</p>
<p><b>NDC Integration</b></p> <p>Embedded Article 6 considerations into NDC implementation plans ●</p> <p>Updated the national GHG inventory ●</p> <p>Submitted the Biennial Update Report (BUR) ●</p> <p>Started monitoring NDC implementation ●</p> <p>Established procedures to comply with the modalities, procedures, and guidelines (MPGs) of the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) ●</p>	<p><b>Article 6 Pilot Projects</b></p> <p>Engaged with investors interested in acquiring ITMOs from Article 6.2 pilot activities ●</p> <p>Engaged in discussions to start or contribute to Article 6.8 pilot activities ●</p>
<p><b>Self-identified support need prioritization</b></p> <p>High Priority</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Issuing a clear mandate for Article 6 engagement</li> <li>▪ Informing public sector staff of Article 6 opportunities</li> <li>▪ Incorporating Article 6 considerations into ongoing national planning and NDC support processes by international partners</li> <li>▪ Creating a link between ITMO accounting and NDC tracking</li> </ul> <p>Medium Priority</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Identifying private sector stakeholders</li> <li>▪ Engaging with private sector stakeholders</li> <li>▪ Elaborating an Article 6 legal domestic framework (governance structure)</li> <li>▪ Formulating a framework for eligible mitigation outcome activities</li> </ul> <p>Low Priority</p> <p>Other self-identified needs:</p>	<p><b>Technical and Legal Framework</b></p> <p>Trained public sector staff for carrying out defined Article 6 tasks ●</p> <p>Established a legal domestic framework for Article 6 ●</p> <p>Established an authorization structure for Article 6.2 ●</p> <p>Established an approval and authorization structure for Article 6.4 ●</p> <p>Established/approved methodologies for environmental integrity ●</p>

## Togo – Article 6 Readiness factsheet<sup>61</sup>

### NDC Process

#### Communications and reports to the UNFCCC

<b>Status of the NDC</b>	INDC submitted 21 Oct 2015; ratified 28 Jun 2017 NDC revision is ongoing (to be published in June 2021)
<b>NDC Implementation Plan</b>	Plan developed
<b>National Communications</b>	Latest: NC3 – 7 Nov 2015
<b>Q1</b>	Latest: BUR1 – 27 Sept 2017
<b>Long-term Low Emission Development Strategies</b>	LT-LEDS not yet submitted A National Sustainable Development Policy was developed in 2011
<b>NDC Partnership</b>	Member of the Partnership
<b>Coordinating body for NDC implementation</b>	Ministry of Environment/NDC Committee

#### Summary of NDC mitigation ambition

Target year	Emission reduction target compared to Business as Usual (BAU)		Use of carbon markets to achieve mitigation targets
	- 31.14%		
2030	Unconditional part of mitigation target - 11.4%	Conditional part of mitigation target Additional - 20%	Envisaged

### CDM Pipeline information<sup>62</sup>

#### Project activities (PAs)

Code	Project	Type	Status	Total CERs issued
-	-	-	-	-

<sup>61</sup> The information contained in this factsheet has been gathered through online desk research as well as interviews with the country's national focal point for the West African Alliance on Carbon Markets and Climate Finance. The information extracted from publicly available sources might have been modified or complemented in light of the information provided by the focal point.

<sup>62</sup> Data source: CDM Pipeline database, UNEP DTU Partnership (updated 7 May 2021); PoA Pipeline database, UNEP DTU Partnership (updated 7 May 2021).

## Programmes of Activities (PoAs) including information about Component Project Activities (CPAs)

Code	Project	Type	Status	# of CPAs in Togo	CERs issued from Togo's CPAs
7359	PoA for the Reduction of emission from non-renewable fuel from cooking at household level	EE households	Registered	0	-
8438	Clean Cook Stoves in Sub-Saharan Africa by ClimateCare Limited	EE households	Registered	0	-
9136	Landfill gas capture, flaring and utilization program in Africa	Landfill gas	Registered	0	-
9666	Promoting Efficient Stove Dissemination and Use in West Africa	EE households	Registered	25	448,091
9815	Man and Man Enterprise Improved Cooking Stoves Programme in Togo	EE households	Registered	1	-

## Voluntary Carbon Market (VCM)<sup>63</sup>

### Project activities (PAs)

Code	VCM Standard	Project	Type	Status	Total no. of credits issued
10712	Gold Standard	MIVO Energie - Enabling LPG access for cooking in Togo	Energy Efficiency – domestic	Listed	-
3951	Gold Standard	PROJECT TOGO	Other	GS Certified Design	-
1147	Gold Standard	Composting of municipal organic waste in Lome	Other	GS Certified Project	7,792

## Programmes of activities (PoA) including information about Component Project Activities (CPA) or Voluntary Project Activities (VPA) (Gold Standard only)

Code	Project	Type	Status	# of CPA/VPAs in Togo	CERs issued from Togo's CPAs/VPAs
1247	Improved Kitchen Regimes Multi-country PoA	Energy Efficiency – domestic	GS Certified Design	9 (VPA)	-

## Article 6 Readiness

### Highlights

<b><u>Mandate for Article 6 engagement</u></b>	• <b>Combatting Climate Change Division of the Ministry of Environment</b> will be the responsible institution
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<sup>63</sup> Data source: Gold Standard Impact Registry (last accessed: 10 May 2021).

**NDC implementation support activities**

- Support by the **UNDP** and the **Climate Promise**

## Full Article 6 Readiness Assessment

Not yet ● Planning ● Under development ● Yes ●

### Article 6 policy

Issued a mandate to establish a domestic process for engaging with Article 6 ●

Established guiding principles for the eligibility of activities that can generate ITMOs ●

Informed public sector staff of Article 6 opportunities and benefits

Identified relevant private sector stakeholders for Article 6

Consulted with relevant private sector stakeholders about Article 6 opportunities and benefits

Defined a national Article 6 strategy ●

### Infrastructure

Developed a national ITMO registry ●

### Article 6 Pilot Projects

Engaged with investors interested in acquiring ITMOs from Article 6.2 pilot activities ●

Engaged in discussions to start or contribute to Article 6.8 pilot activities ●

### NDC Integration

Embedded Article 6 considerations into NDC implementation plans ●

Updated the national GHG inventory ●

Submitted the Biennial Update Report (BUR) ●

Started monitoring NDC implementation

Established procedures to comply with the modalities, procedures, and guidelines (MPGs) of the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF)

### Technical and Legal Framework

Trained public sector staff for carrying out defined Article 6 tasks ●

Established a legal domestic framework for Article 6 ●

Established an authorization structure for Article 6.2

Established an approval and authorization structure for Article 6.4

Established/approved methodologies for environmental integrity ●

### Self-identified support need prioritization

High Priority

Medium Priority

Low Priority

Other self-identified needs:     ▪   Need for capacity building

