

Article 6 capacity building listed per implementing organization (Preparatory Meeting for A6 Implementation Partnership Sept.9th'2022)

A6 capacity building data source: "A6 capacity building survey" results received by MOEJ between Mar.-Sept. 2022.

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#	Main implementing organization type	Main implementing organization	Other implementing organizations	Supporting organizations	Program name	Type of capacity building			Country/Region of program implementation	Outline of activity
						A6 participation (authorization & recording)	A6 reporting	A6 project development & implementation		
U1	UN Agencies	UNFCCC	-	-	(Capacity building on A6.2)	○	○		Global	Capacity building on A6.2 (FCC/PA/CMA/2021/10/Add.1Decision 2/CMA.3 Para.12) Requests the secretariat to design and, following consultation with Parties, implement a capacity-building programme, including through its regional collaboration centres, to assist Parties, particularly developing country Parties, intending to participate in cooperative approaches, including to: (a) Support the development of institutional arrangements, including in relation to reporting, in order to enable Parties to engage in cooperative approaches; (b) Help Parties ensure that cooperative approaches in which they participate support ambition; (c) Assist the least developed countries and small island developing States in meeting the participation requirements as set out in chapter II of the annex (Participation);
U2	UN Agencies	UNFCCC	-	-	(Capacity building on A6.4)	○	○		Global	Capacity building on A6.4 (FCC/PA/CMA/2021/10/Add.1Decision 3/CMA.3 Para.14) Requests the secretariat, including through its regional collaboration centres and in consultation with the Supervisory Body, to design and implement, in consultation with Parties, a capacity-building programme to assist Parties wishing to voluntarily participate in the mechanism to, inter alia: (a) Establish the necessary institutional arrangements to implement the requirements contained in the annex; (b) Develop the technical capacity to design and set baselines for application in host Parties;
U3	UN Agencies	UNOPS (Secretariat)	UNEP CCC is an implementing partner	-	Initiative for Climate Action Transparency (ICAT)	○	○		Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bangladesh*, Belize, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Equatorial Guinea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, India*, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Lesotho, Liberia, Maldives, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Panama, Peru, Republic of the Congo, Rwanda, São Tomé and Príncipe, Senegal, South Africa*, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam, Zimbabwe	ICAT provides countries with tailored support and practical tools and methodologies to build the robust transparency frameworks needed for effective climate action in sync with national development priorities. A new component of the ICAT toolbox and country support is to support ITMO accounting, integrated with tracking progress of NDC implementation following ETF guidance and Article 6 guidance in an integrated manner. Vietnam and Costa Rica have pioneered such integrated approaches to NDC and Article 6 accounting supported by UNEP CCC.
U4	UN Agencies	UNEP Copenhagen Climate Center (UNEP CCC)	-	-	CDM, Article 6 and Voluntary Carbon Market Pipeline Analysis and Database	○	○		All developing and developed countries participating in CDM and Article 6 activities, to be expanded with an overview of government authorized VCM projects	Data and analysis on Article 6 of the Paris Agreement cooperative approaches and voluntary carbon markets, their integrity and contribution to implementation of NDCs and SDGs, nationally and globally, is currently not available. Development of science-based, independent data and analysis, made publically available in a user-friendly format, is essential to inform market players and policy makers about compliance and voluntary carbon market mitigation actions, their outcomes and context with the overall objective to accelerate a sustainability transition for a 1.5-degree world. A 3-year project is established with a process for Article 6 and voluntary carbon market data collection and analysis.
U5	UN Agencies	UNEP Copenhagen Climate Center (UNEP CCC) jointly with the Gold Standard Foundation	-	-	Sustainable Development Initiative for Article 6	○	○		Developing countries, all regions	The Sustainable Development Initiative (SDI) explores Party and other stakeholder views on options to assist with the implementation of sustainable development provisions in Article 6 of the Paris Agreement to the UNFCCC. Based on technical work, research and analysis, the SDI regularly presents options for guidance, rules, modalities and procedures to operationalize the Article 6 sustainable development (SD) provisions. The overall objective of the current SDI work plan is to raise awareness on the opportunities associated with strong SD provisions in Article 6 through a combination of a party driven policy dialogue; piloting of SD tools and approaches in real world projects, and outreach and strategic partnerships for a community of practice.
U6	UN Agencies	UNIDO	-	-	Expert Group Meeting (EGM) Examining the role of carbon markets to enhance investment in carbon removal in developing and emerging markets	○	○	○	Global	UNIDO is organizing this EGM is to explore the roles of carbon markets in accelerating and scaling-up investments in advanced decarbonizing technologies and their deployment in developing and emerging markets. The objective of the EGM is: 1)To take stock of the state of development, challenges and opportunities and current gaps to leverage carbon markets for financing decarbonization projects to facilitate uptake of advanced decarbonizing technologies, in the hard-to-abate industrial sectors of developing and emerging countries including the use of removal options such as CCS, as well as to capitalize and create positive linkages to the agricultural and forestry sectors. 2)To identify a roadmap of actions and roles of different players in strengthening carbon markets and enabling environments, including for clear and accurate rules and guidelines, governance, infrastructure, methodology for monitoring, reporting and verification, certification as well as project pipeline development.

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U7	UN Agencies	UNDP	-	-	Article 6.2 Transfer Readiness Assistance (TRA) Project	○	○	○	Global (However, target countries are only countries with signed bilateral Article 6.2 agreements with Switzerland)	<p>1. Legal readiness for ITMO transfers under the respective national laws This Transfer Readiness Assistance (TRA) project will support countries with the following outputs, to ensure they are legally ready to engage in ITMO transactions with Switzerland under their respective national laws:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Institutionalization of Climate Change Policies: Legal gap assessment and recommendations for inclusiveness of policies and laws, their embedment in broader policy frameworks and assessment of distinctions between mitigation targets to achieve the NDC goals and for international transfers. ● Analysis of the legal capability of the country to transfer title to ITMO activity emission reductions and removals. Review of the concept of ITMOs and the legal titles attached to them in the context of the national laws. ● Review of Government authority to transfer ITMO titles. This involves the review of transferability of carbon rights and the related procedures that set out specific rules for the transfer of titles to emission reductions from a public or private entity to another (or to the government). Recommendations and steps to pass the ownership of emission reductions contractually by parties and the development of prescribed forms. ● Sectoral readiness for private sector engagement and direct cross-border investing. Assessment of policies and laws for foreign private investment (equity and debt) into national companies and possibilities of public-private partnerships. <p>2. Support establishment of ITMO operational processes to facilitate ITMO project selection, authorizations, implementation, ITMO transfers and related corresponding adjustments. An overarching Article 6.2 strategy is expected to settle policy questions regarding the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● relationship between NDC and mitigation activities to generate ITMOs; ● ensuring environmental integrity in transacting ITMOs; ● maximising sustainable development benefits; ● eligibility criteria for potential mitigation activities; ● clarity on the use of ITMOs; ● pricing and share of proceeds utilization; ● overall governance structure; ● linkages with voluntary markets, crediting schemes, Article 6.4 and CORSIA; ● standards and methodologies; ● Article 6.2 infrastructure; ● authorisation, corresponding adjustment and reporting; ● capacity development and awareness support. <p>The consequent operationalization of ITMO project implementations will be guided through a digital ITMO operational manual, set-up on the global ITMO collaboration platform (see activity 3) which will translate the policy provision into concrete operational guidance on the mitigation activity development and implementation related institutional procedures. This project will support countries establish their operational process through delivering the following outputs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Review of the global state of carbon pricing policies and carbon markets and interlinkages between the NDCs and emerging post-2020 climate markets. ● Development of a national Article 6.2 strategy. This strategy will reflect the latest knowledge, experiences and practices at the international level. The strategy will address broader policy questions related to relationship between NDC and mitigation activities to generate ITMOs. ● Development of a digital ITMO operational manual that seeks to operationalize the Article 6.2 strategy and regulate the development and implementation of mitigation activities. The ITMO manual will address the following elements: (a) institutional arrangement for Article 6.2 ITMO project implementation; (b) mitigation activity development cycle; (c) approval procedures for ITMO project registration and ITMO issuances and transfers; (d) service fees, charges and payments; (e) criteria for methods and participating auditing entities; (f) standards and complaint redress; (g) associated templates. ● At least two stakeholder consultations during the development of the documents and a final validation workshop to approve the Article 6.2 strategy and ITMO operational manual. <p>3. Digital Article 6.2 Platform to enhance cooperation between host countries and buying countries and strengthen countries' awareness about Article 6.2. Article 6.2 activities follow a project cycle which is similar to earlier carbon markets under the Kyoto Protocol with the most prominent being the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) with newly added steps such as the authorization and transfer of ITMOs and related corresponding adjustments. These processes follow certain universally applicable steps while other steps will be nationally determined for which countries will establish their national processes. The national processes will include ITMO project authorization, monitoring, verifications and ITMO issuance, transfers and corresponding adjustments. UNDP will provide support to harmonize the processes through a digital Article 6.2 platform to align and streamline processes and facilitate cooperation between and among countries active in cooperative approaches as well as newcomers interested in engaging in cooperative approaches with Switzerland. The advantages of operationalizing a global digital platform with access rights for host and buyer countries are: (1) it will further improve transparency and comparability of Article 6.2 processes and; (2) through awareness raising and information sharing also enhance participation of countries in emerging carbon markets. While the platform will be established through other funding sources, up to 4 new countries and 3 components will be added to expand the utilization of the platform such as Peer to Peer interactions, a coded mobile app for enhanced user services and plausibility verifications during ITMO project implementation. Furthermore, under this outcome, UNDP will raise awareness about opportunities and progress on Article 6.2 and communicate and disseminate success stories in English, French and Spanish through the Article 6.2 platform in multiple delivery formats. This will include an effective communication of the strengths and lessons learned from the individual Article 6.2 activities in each target country to garner whole of government support and replicate actions at global levels. The project will achieve these goals through the following outputs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Develop mobile app features, linked to the platform for monitoring of ITMO projects. ● Develop secure layers to payment transfers for registration and issuance fees. ● Establish connection features for national registries and external platforms. ● Development of at least 6 success stories in the target countries in English and the national (UN) language, where applicable. ● Participate in at least two conferences and/or webinars per year to disseminate best practices and lessons learned at national, regional and global level. <p>4. Hands-on "Learning by Doing" on operationalization of the ITMO project cycle The success of any carbon exchange programme depends on robust processes for implementation of ITMO projects and credible developer and project data that allows independent scrutiny at every level of ITMO project development and implementation. The stream of generated ITMOs must occur on a functional emission transaction registry to ensure environmental integrity. Emissions are recorded in a database with serialised emission reduction units and other public information including vintages of emission units, identity and location of projects, project funders, and verification details. The procedures for the implementation of ITMO projects will include (i) processes for project developers, (ii) project registration procedures, (iii) implementation of transaction registry systems and the definition of different users, user rights and responsibilities to operate the systems. UNDP will provide hands-on support to allow countries active learning by doing throughout the TRA project with the goal to fully operationalize the ITMO project cycle as well as the use of emission transaction registries where available and the application of corresponding adjustments. Through additional targeted trainings on the ITMO operational manual and the ITMO project processes, UNDP will ensure smooth ITMO issuances and ITMO transfers. This will be achieved through the following outputs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Development of training materials for the ITMO operational manual and the emission registry/Excel spreadsheet. ● Provide hands-on support during the institutionalization of the ITMO project implementation processes and work closely with users in key roles and with key responsibilities for effective ITMO project implementation. ● On-going learning by doing will be provided for tracking of authorized ITMO projects, and issued and transferred ITMOs. ● Conduct at least 4 targeted trainings per country for 4 key user groups: Lead ministry stakeholders, line ministries stakeholders, private sector stakeholders and national finance institutions.

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M1	Multi-lateral Development Banks	World Bank	-	Australia, Canada, EU, Finland, Germany, Japan, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, UK	Partnership for Market Implementation Facility (PMIF)	○	○	○	Global	<p>In alignment with the WBG Climate Action Plan 2021-25, the objective of the Partnership for Market Implementation Facility (PMIF) is to contribute to accelerating global decarbonization efforts by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assisting client countries to design and deploy explicit carbon pricing policies/programs appropriate to their domestic context and compatible with their sustainable development priorities; and Catalyzing the development of the next generation of international carbon markets. <p>Through various initiatives and programs under the PMIF, the World Bank is providing Article 6 capacity building support for our clients in two forms:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developing and conceptualizing new ideas and prototypes that would contribute to operationalizing carbon markets, scaling up climate actions, and supporting clients in making informed decisions Providing support to clients in piloting and implementation of the new approaches developed <p>PMIF coordinates with relevant WBG initiatives, MDBs, UNFCCC, international development partners and regional alliances to bring more synergies and ensure complementarities across different activities.</p> <p>Concrete activities and support provided under the PMIF include :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Piloting generation of emission reduction credits from World Bank lending operations: Building on the existing GHG accounting, the World Bank is working on a systematic framework to identify, generate, and track emission reduction credits from its lending operations in support of countries' decarbonization pathways. The program will initially pilot the generation of emission reduction credits from select lending operations on an opt-in basis. Develop an end-to-end digital ecosystem for carbon markets and climate action: With a view to enhancing liquidity, efficiency, accuracy, sustainability, and transparency of the carbon markets, the World Bank is exploring the use of new and advanced digital technologies for carbon markets including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Digitalize and automate measuring, reporting, and verification (MRV) system Support countries with establishment of national MRV and registry systems to participate in international carbon markets Integrate digital MRV at the mitigation project level with national MRV systems and the registry, where appropriate Connect decentralized registry systems through the Climate Warehouse information system to enable tracking of emission reduction credits and reduce double counting risks Explore how tokenization of emission reduction credits and smart contracts can help scale up climate action through enhanced security, liquidity, and transparency Capacity building and training on operation of national MRV and registry systems Innovate financial mechanisms: Strategic and innovative use of climate and carbon finance can help meet the financing gap and contribute to catalyzing additional private capital. The World Bank is developing innovative financing mechanisms and business models that deploy them intelligently to meet client needs and attract private investment. Examples of concepts being developed include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> New methodologies for estimating emission reductions (e.g., from coal transition and green hydrogen production); this can present an opportunity for new mitigation actions in client countries to access results-based climate finance, and potentially create a pathway for accessing carbon finance in the future Instruments and approaches that could help manage regulatory risks associated with emerging carbon markets (e.g., corresponding adjustment risk guarantee), and contribute to improving projects' creditworthiness Exploration of the establishment of a seller-side carbon fund which aggregates credits to reduce transaction costs, enable branding as double green through reinvestment of a portion of the proceeds in climate mitigation and adaptation, and create a streamlined process for participation in markets at the domestic level Develop the concept of emission reduction-linked bonds that can securitize future cash flows from an Emissions Reduction Purchase Agreement (ERPA) to make the funds available to the project entity upfront through an IBRD bond issuance Develop template documents such as General Terms and Conditions for Purchase and Sale, as well as options contract Support establishing country processes and institutional arrangements for Article 6: A systematic and streamlined decision making process backed by robust institutional arrangements and the policy framework is essential for countries to effectively plan, utilize, and manage Article 6 and international carbon market transactions to achieve their NDCs. The World Bank developed several approach papers that clarify the carbon asset development process, provide options on how host countries can design institutions and approval procedures at the domestic level, and the role of a national policy framework for conducting Article 6.2 transactions. Through the Partnership for Market Implementation (PMI), the piloting and implementation of such support will be provided to selected countries. Develop knowledge products (information papers, approach papers, guidance notes), analytical frameworks, and tools for capacity building: PMIF produces various analytical outputs to help client countries prepare for their participation in international carbon markets and make informed decisions. Some of these knowledge products include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Article 6 Approach Papers on host countries' crediting strategy, pricing strategy, reporting requirements under the Paris Agreement, etc. A guidance note on options available for monetizing emission reduction credits A guidance note on defining quality of emission reduction credits Mitigation Action Assessment Protocol – International Transfer Readiness (MAAP-ITR) tool developed to help benchmark a country's readiness and performance in international carbon markets Capacity building on requirements under the Paris Agreement and for participating in the international carbon markets: PMIF, through PMI and Climate Warehouse, develops and delivers various capacity building and training activities to countries on various aspects of the Paris Agreement and to understand the participation requirements for international carbon markets.

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M2	Multi-lateral Development Banks	World Bank Group	-	Canada, Japan, UK and other donors.	Partnership for Market Implementation (PMI)	○	○	○	Multilateral/Global	<p>The Partnership for Market Implementation (PMI) is a World Bank Multilateral Fund assisting countries to design, pilot, and implement pricing instruments (e.g., carbon taxes and emissions trading systems) aligned with their development priorities whilst facilitating knowledge exchange across borders. PMI 10-year program to bring an ambitious and long-term vision for the viability of carbon markets to its support for programs and policies -- across jurisdictions and sectors -- that introduce a strong price signal on carbon emissions and contribute to the Paris Agreement goal of limiting temperature rise to 1.5°C. The facility size is \$100m (with a capitalization target of US\$250 m), of which the UK provided £20m.</p> <p>From Readiness PMI is the successor program to the World Bank's successful Partnership for Market Readiness (PMR) effort that, from 2011 to 2021, supported 23 emerging economies and developing countries to design and deploy carbon pricing and market instruments to facilitate the reduction of emissions. PMR provided funding and technical assistance to 23 countries, accounting for 46% of global greenhouse gas emissions, all of whom now have the basic nuts and bolts for establishing a carbon pricing system.</p> <p>To Implementation PMI responds to the increased demand for carbon pricing implementation support from countries. Over half --69 of 195 countries -- have indicated that they are planning or considering the use of carbon pricing to meet their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs). The Partnership launched in 2021 to help countries embarking on carbon pricing to move from readiness to rollout. The Partnership will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support 30 countries and jurisdictions in the development and implementation of carbon pricing instruments to meet their NDC targets and long-term decarbonization strategies. • Help countries participate in the operationalization of Article 6 of the Paris Agreement, which would facilitate international cooperation on carbon markets and promote the convergence of national carbon pricing instruments. • Help countries identify and implement best practice approaches and, where relevant, help them achieve compatibility in design with other carbon pricing efforts and markets. • Inform the national and international policy discussions on greenhouse gas mitigation by sharing lessons learned and by providing a platform for collective innovation on carbon pricing instruments. • Develop a comprehensive knowledge base on carbon pricing instruments and market mechanisms, and facilitate information exchange through technical discussions and dissemination of knowledge products <p>PMI work will look directly at Article 6, through knowledge projects, workshops, and country support with PMI and Partnership for Market Development and Innovation Facility (PMIF) umbrella trust fund being well positioned to support countries through the program components. Capacity building for Article 6.2 participation requirements and engagement int Article 6.4 will be critical for many developing countries. Furthermore, the World Bank hope to mobilise additional resource for this work.</p>
M3	Multi-lateral Development Banks	World Bank Group	-	Canada, UK	Transformative Carbon Asset Facility (TCAF)	○		○	Multilateral/Global(Middle Income Countries. Aiming to operate in 4-5 countries)	<p>The Transformative Carbon Asset Facility (TCAF) is a multilateral fund at the World Bank Group that seeks to pilot carbon market mechanisms under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement by combining results-based payments for verified emission reductions with internationally transferred mitigation outcomes (ITMOs). The fund was established in 2017 in an effort to test various methods to operationalize ITMOs between parties and develop transaction structures while ensuring stringent accounting, transparency, and environmental integrity of carbon assets.</p> <p>The unique - and transformative - aspect of TCAF is that it is focused on implementing crediting programs at the policy, sector, and jurisdiction levels (for example, crediting for energy sector reforms, sector performance standards/targets or programs to reduce the carbon footprint of municipalities).</p> <p>A key feature of TCAF is furthermore that it uses both climate finance (public ODA) and carbon finance (funding to acquire ITMOs) contributions to fund its projects in a phased approach. The concept is to first use climate finance to achieve verified emission reductions to help achieve the host country's NDC, including technical assistance for developing capacity for linkages between these activities and Article 6 to generate ITMOs. The second phase then introduces carbon finance for the acquisition of ITMOs generated by the policy-level mitigation activity beyond the host country's NDC.</p> <p>TCAF(\$210m) supports scaled up policy level carbon crediting programmes where the implementing country is planning to take ambitious climate mitigation action. This could be via regulations, fiscal policies, feed-in-tariffs or other forms of financial incentives. In collaboration with the implementing entity (normally a Government ministry) TCAF will design a methodology that pays for additional verified emissions reductions above current ambition, providing targeted support to unlock barriers, provide finance for results, and allow increased climate ambition to be realised.</p> <p>TCAF will provide targeted capacity building for Article 6 collaboration in host countries where an agreement is signed. TCAF's policy implementation support plans aim to provide host countries with an overview of the steps that will help the government prepare for Article 6 collaboration. They will be structured around:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strategizing for Article 6 engagement, which explores high-level opportunities, risks and conditions for Article 6 engagements, as well as identifies key areas and questions that need to be explored to develop an engagement strategy. 2. Governing Article 6 collaboration, which explores in more detail the necessary governance structures and institutional frameworks that will need to be developed to guide and implement Article 6 collaboration, including to meet the monitoring requirements as established by the Rulebook.

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M4	Multi-lateral Development Banks	World Bank		UK	Carbon Initiative for Development (Ci-Dev)	○		○	Low income countries, primarily in Sub-Saharan Africa: see portfolio (https://www.ci-dev.org/programs)	<p>Carbon Initiative for Development (Ci-Dev) has the following objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Develop innovative low carbon methodologies to finance projects with high development benefits in low income countries (LICs) and reduce carbon emissions. These are for low carbon technologies that deliver community/household level results, e.g. biogas, household solar and micro-hydro power. ● Test a results-based approach, by paying for emissions reductions, to support a portfolio of pilot projects in LICs that are innovative and offer household and community level development benefits. ● Determine, through investments, whether and how carbon results-based financing can be used in the energy access sector, and share lessons learned internationally to inspire further scaling and replication. ● Share new methodologies applicable to the LIC context, and their practical demonstration, to influence the future international carbon market so that LICs can receive a greater share of carbon finance that results in reduced carbon emissions and increased development benefits. <p>As part of Ci-Dev's post-2020 crediting approach, the programme will roll out its Standardised Crediting Framework (SCF) in all Ci-Dev host countries, which will align with Article 6.2. of the Paris Agreement. Ci-Dev is already helping to deliver capacity building in a country focused, learning by doing manner, and this SCF rollout will help support national and regional actors develop the institutional frameworks required for Paris aligned carbon market participation.</p>
M5	Multi-lateral Development Banks	Asian Development Bank's Article 6 Support Facility (A6SF)	-	-	Regional Training Programme on Carbon Pricing	○			Regional	A6SF has designed a modular introductory training program for key government officials and other relevant stakeholders involved in developing and implementing national policies and programs related to carbon markets. The objective of the training program is to enhance the capacity of participating DMCs to develop national frameworks for operationalizing Article 6. The A6SF's modular training program is comprised of four modules encompassing: Module 1 – Introduction to national climate policy; Module 2 – Introduction to carbon pricing; Module 3 – Introduction to international and domestic carbon markets; and, Module 4 – Introduction to Article 6 of the Paris Agreement.
					ADB Roundtables on Article 6	○			Regional	ADB convenes the ADB Roundtables on Article 6 to enable its DMCs to contribute to the development and eventually take advantage of new carbon markets under Article 6. The Roundtables aim to facilitate discussion among architects of new market mechanisms under the Paris Agreement to build deeper understanding of the technical options and key issues for the ongoing international negotiations. Two types of ADB Roundtables have been convened: Roundtables on Creating a Regional Carbon Market Alliance and Roundtable discussions on Capacity Building for Article 6 Issues.
					Workshop on Piloting Article 6 of the Paris Agreement	○			Regional	The training provided participants with an overview of Article 6 of the Paris Agreement and how it presents new opportunities and challenges for international trading. Concepts for the operationalization of Article 6 in developing countries were presented including different types/scales of crediting, the role and responsibilities of various stakeholders in conducting Article 6 pilots, as well as an overview of current activities being considered as Article 6 pilots. The workshop delved into the economic, technical, and policy issues and trained participants on developing approaches and criteria for screening prospective mitigation actions for piloting under Article 6 as well as developing a roadmap for the design and development of Article 6 pilots.
					Regional Dialogue on Carbon Pricing (REdiCAP)	○	○		Regional	Co-organized with UNFCCC, UN ESCAP, UNEP, and UNDP, REdiCAP provides an opportunity for senior government officials from the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and Central Asia Regional Economic Cooperation (CAREC) region to explore and discuss the benefits of carbon pricing to meet NDC targets, the challenges, tools, and best practices in implementation.
M6	Multi-lateral Development Banks	Asian Development Bank and the Vulnerable Group of Twenty (V20) Ministers of Finance	-	-	ADB Workshop on Carbon Pricing for V20 countries in Asia and the Pacific	○			Regional (SIDS/LDCs)	The workshop on carbon pricing was conducted for key policy makers in V20 countries in Asia and the Pacific to provide them with knowledge on the latest state and trends of carbon pricing globally as well as in Asia Pacific, and how carbon pricing can be an effective instrument to be a new source of public revenue and shape economy level climate actions as part of the broader climate policy toolbox to achieve climate targets articulated under their respective Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and raise ambition over time. Together with the Regional Pacific NDC Hub, a subsequent workshop was organized for key policy makers in Small Island Developing States (SIDS) in Asia and the Pacific. ADB regularly convenes such regional workshops with other development partners.

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M7	Multi-lateral Development Banks	Asian Development Bank	-	-	ADB Knowledge Products Related to Article 6	○			Regional	<p>ADB continues to take advance action and assume leadership in developing knowledge products that look into critical matters related to operationalizing Article 6 of the Paris Agreement. The ADB recognizes that the resources accrued through investment in the CDM and the JCM—including experience, knowledge, and institutional capacity—are broadly acknowledged as valuable and applicable to international carbon markets under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement. Two relevant publications on this topic include:</p> <p>ADB. 2021. From Kyoto to Paris—Transitioning the Clean Development Mechanism</p> <p>ADB. 2021. Article 6 of the Paris Agreement: Drawing Lessons from the Joint Crediting Mechanism (Version II)</p>
M8	Multi-lateral Development Banks	African Development Bank, Climate Change and Green Growth Department	-	-	Pilot Phase of the Adaptation Benefits Mechanism (Article 6.8)			○	Nigeria, Lagos/Africa	<p>Technical assistance for the implementation of the Adaptation Benefits Mechanism (ABM) through a demonstration project in the Water sector.</p> <p>The project "Innovative solutions to mitigate flood risks and strengthen the resilience to climate change-induced flooding at community level in Lagos, Nigeria (DARWIN)" is funded through the African Climate Technology and Finance Center and Network (ACTFCN) project funded by the Global Environmental Facility (GEF), which is being implemented by the African Development Bank with a US\$ 400,000 grant. It is co-financed by the Government of the Netherlands and Slamdam B.V., a private sector entity based in the Netherlands. The project is being implemented by a consortium of Slamdam B.V., Zephyr Consulting LLC (based in the UAE) and Natural EcoCapital (based in Nigeria), in consultation with the Nigerian Ministry of Water and the Ministry of Environment.</p> <p>By demonstrating the innovative, low-cost, and light-weight water-filled flood barrier system SLAMDAM, local communities and institutions, the project aims to provide a community-based solution to enhance the resilience, and reduce the vulnerability to climate-induced flooding of a vulnerable and poor community in Lagos, Nigeria, which is already suffering economic, social and environmental damages from flooding.</p> <p>The measure is highly replicable. The ABM will be used to mobilize new finance for replication through results-based payments. For this purpose, an ABM baseline and monitoring methodology is being developed that can be used to demonstrate the adaptation benefits to be generated through such project types, which will be in the public domain and can be used free-of-charge. The project will also deliver a new tool to predict the flooding risks that can be tailored to specific locations for a small fee. The ABM delivers quantified and verified adaptation benefits and, hence, enhances the MRV and accountability of adaptation action.</p> <p>The project has the potential to contribute to meeting the needs and priorities for adaptation in the Nigerian Nationally Determined Contribution under the Paris Agreement, specifically those requiring international cooperation and support.</p> <p>The capacity building provided under this project targets the local community, and the local and federal governments. The local community will be capacitated on climate change impacts and measures; and provided with technical skills to operate and maintain the Slamdam technology, including by women. The local and federal governments will learn about using the ABM to mobilize finance for adaptation.</p>
M9	Multi-lateral Development Banks	African Development Bank, Climate Change and Green Growth Department	-	-	Piloting Market-based approaches in Africa (Articles 6.2 and 6.4)	○	○	○	Benin, Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana and Nigeria/Africa	<p>Technical assistance for scoping the potential for use of market-based approaches in the target countries. Assistance for the preparation of project design documents for selected mitigation activities and meeting some of the Article 6 participation requirements will be provided under a follow-up project, expected to start in the second half of 2022.</p> <p>The project "West African Countries' ITMO Readiness Scoping Assessment" was funded through the African Climate Technology and Finance Center and Network (ACTFCN) project funded by the Global Environmental Facility (GEF), which is being implemented by the African Development Bank with a US\$ 275,000 grant. It resulted in a scoping study, recommending four concept notes for mitigation activities, one in each of the target countries, selected in consultation with the respective governments for further development under Article 6.</p>

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C1	Country	Australian Government Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water	-	-	Indo-Pacific Carbon Offsets Scheme (IPCOS)	○	○	○	Australia/Indo-Pacific	<p>The Indo-Pacific Carbon Offsets Scheme (IPCOS) is a \$104 million, 10 year commitment to climate action in the region. Australia is working side-by-side with partners to deliver demand-driven support and enhance the region's capacity to participate in a high-integrity global carbon markets.</p> <p>IPCOS is a partnership arrangement between the private and not-for profit sectors, Australian Government, and Indo-Pacific countries hosting projects.</p> <p>IPCOS will help to boost the region's ability to attract new public and private investment in climate action. Carbon abatement projects initiated under the Scheme will endeavour to deliver non-carbon benefits which contribute to Sustainable Development Goals. The Scheme will align with Article 6 of the Paris Agreement, including the application of robust accounting to ensure the avoidance of double counting.</p> <p>Governance arrangements will give a voice to peoples and communities impacted by projects and deliver market assurance while respecting countries' sovereignty and acknowledging project host countries' circumstances.</p> <p>In response to needs identified by partner countries, IPCOS will draw upon Australian institutional experience and technical expertise to collaborate by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Working with partners on the policy frameworks and technical capacity required for meeting NDCs and participation in global carbon markets • Establishing robust and responsive project authorisation and other governance processes • Meeting international transparency obligations to ensure no double counting of traded abatement • Knowledge sharing and technology transfer, especially between communities, traditional landowners and First Nations peoples • Cooperative emissions reduction projects that demonstrate the creation and trade of robust, high-integrity offsets, and which offer sustainable environmental, adaptation and livelihoods benefits that are valued by local communities • Developing and sharing a suite of digital tools and guidance, including a data analysis and mapping tool that can be used to calculate potential carbon emissions and sequestration in the land sector at the national and regional level quickly, easily and transparently <p>IPCOS leverages Australia's recognised expertise in robust measurement, reporting and verification (MRV) of greenhouse gas emissions and removals, as well as strong regional and bilateral partnerships. IPCOS, through its Transparency initiative, will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Enhance participating countries' ability to meet and report against their Nationally Determined Contributions and meet transparency standards under the Paris Agreement. o Boost Parties' mutual confidence in claimed outcomes and market confidence in the integrity of internationally-traded carbon abatement more broadly. o Give the region a stronger voice in global standard setting, through our collaboration on transparency mechanisms.
C2	Country	Government of Canada	•NovaSphere •Gold Standard		Climate finance: Bilateral Support for Nationally Determined Contributions Implementation & Climate Governance	○	○		•Togo, Gambia, Ghana and Liberia •Pacific Alliance	<p>From 2017 to 2022, Canada supported countries in the Pacific Alliance (Chile, Colombia, Mexico and Peru) and West Africa (Benin, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Cote d'Ivoire, The Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, and Togo) to define regional and national priorities to address greenhouse gas (GHG) and short-lived climate pollutant (SLCP) emissions and to pursue opportunities to strengthen their capacity to measure, report, and verify (MRV) emissions. These projects have facilitated South-South MRV collaboration and knowledge sharing within and between the Pacific Alliance and West Africa as a means of exchanging and replicating best practices generated from Canada's climate finance sectoral projects in each region.</p> <p>In 2022, Canada announced the continuation and expansion of this work in the Pacific Alliance and four countries in West Africa (Togo, The Gambia, Ghana and Liberia) valued at CAD \$24.5 million over 4 years (2022-2026). These projects will support countries to strengthen and scale up their climate governance by establishing national climate measurement, reporting and verification (MRV) systems. This will support data driven policymaking and advance the mobilization of investments and the acceleration of climate mitigation actions to implement Nationally Determined Contributions under the Paris Agreement. While advancing cooperative approaches under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement, such as Internationally Transferred Mitigation Outcomes (ITMOs), are not a specific purpose of these projects, Article 6 related activities may be part of ongoing conversations and subject to potential pilots depending on partners' priorities and interest. Project activities, particularly those that build capacity for effective GHG accounting systems and transparency, are important precursors to access and engage in any international carbon markets under the Paris Agreement.</p>

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C3	Country	New Zealand Ministry for Primary Industries (NZ), New Zealand Agricultural Research Centre (NZ)		In collaboration with others GRA partners including NAIS, Bogor, Universiti Putra (ASEAN); FANRPAN, FARA, RUFORUM (Africa); INIA, INTA, IICA, FONTAGRO (Latin America)	Global Research Alliance Inventory Training		○	○	Developing countries from Asia, Pacific, Africa, and Latin America	<p>New Zealand was a founding member of the Global Research Alliance (GRA) on Agricultural Greenhouse Gases, and hosts its Secretariat out of the New Zealand Ministry of Primary Industries. Through the GRA, New Zealand provides significant investment to support developing countries to improve their agriculture greenhouse gas emissions, including through enhanced MRV capacity.</p> <p>Training to support developing countries to achieve Tier 2 reporting for the largest key sources of emissions and a minimum of Tier 1 for all other sources. The inventory training is delivered through workshops, peer support, inventory research programmes etc.</p> <p>The Climate Smart Agriculture Initiative in ASEAN and Southern and Eastern Africa has five components to deliver the long-term outcomes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Capability building for science and policy across the career trajectory (students, entry, mid and senior levels). ● Improving agricultural greenhouse gas inventory estimates. ● Establishing regional greenhouse gas measurement 'hubs' to build capability and address zones of consistent global agricultural emission data gaps. ● Regional research projects to generate regionally specific data (such as emission factors, climate and production data). ● Develop and pilot mitigation activities on-farm to identify suitable options for policy implementation.
C4	Country	University of Auckland (NZ), Waikato University (NZ), Massey University (NZ), Lincoln University (NZ)		In partnership with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), FONTAGRO, RUFORUM, CGIAR, International Livestock Research Institute, International Rice Research Institute, Institute of Instrumentation, Control and Automation, Climate and Clean Air Coalition, World Bank, among other GRA partners.	Global Research Alliance on Agricultural Greenhouse Gases (GRA) mitigation research			○	Countries from Asia, Africa, and Latin America	<p>New Zealand was a founding member of the Global Research Alliance (GRA) on Agricultural Greenhouse Gases, and hosts its Secretariat out of the New Zealand Ministry of Primary Industries. Through the GRA, New Zealand provides significant investment to support developing countries to improve their agriculture greenhouse gas emissions.</p> <p>Mitigation research supported by GRA focuses on advancing the scientific knowledge related to the mitigation of agricultural greenhouse gas emissions by bringing together multi-disciplinary scientists from around the world, including New Zealand. Through regional research activities, these projects support developing countries identify opportunities to raise agricultural productivity and reduce agricultural greenhouse gas emissions. Further, these projects enable training and capacity building opportunities for scientists from developing countries.</p> <p>The GRA supported mitigation research projects focused on the following key areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● manipulating the rumen biochemistry and microbiology to mitigate greenhouse gas production. ● identifying low emission animals for breeding programmes. ● investigating holistic agricultural soil management practices to expand the knowledge of soil organic carbon sequestration, biodiversity and sustainable production. ● identifying the impact of livestock feed consumption on their emissions profile. ● understanding the new aspects of biological nitrification inhibition. ● Investigating novel carbon sequestration opportunities in soils. ● establishing climate neutrality for dairy systems.

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C5	Country	AgResearch (NZ), Lincoln University (NZ), Massey University (NZ), NIWA (NZ), University of Auckland (NZ), University of Otago (NZ)	Many other GRA partners.		Global Research Alliance Awards				Countries from Asia, Africa, Latin America and the Pacific	<p>New Zealand was a founding member of the Global Research Alliance (GRA) on Agricultural Greenhouse Gases, and hosts its Secretariat out of the New Zealand Ministry of Primary Industries. Through the GRA, New Zealand provides significant investment to support developing countries to improve their agriculture greenhouse gas emissions.</p> <p>As a member country of the GRA, New Zealand supports various fellowships and awards schemes to help scientists develop new and innovative solutions to address agricultural greenhouse gas emissions. Building capacity and sharing knowledge and research experiences between countries and organisations is an important way to accelerate global solutions to reduce agricultural greenhouse gas emissions and enhance food security. Some of these award schemes include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● CLIFF-GRADS (also supported by GRA members and partners) <p>Building capability of early career agricultural students in developing countries to conduct applied research on climate change mitigation in agriculture (124 recipients so far). CLIFF-GRADS provide short-term grants for students currently enrolled in PhD programmes to undertake scientific training and research on topics related to measurement and mitigation of greenhouse gas emissions and/or carbon storage in agricultural systems and quantification of greenhouse gas emissions and mitigation potential from food loss and waste.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● NZ-GRADS <p>NZ-GRADS is a PhD scholarship offered to science students from developing countries to complete their PhD at a New Zealand university. The PhD research topics must be related to greenhouse gas emissions from agricultural systems, primarily livestock, but innovative and novel aspects of this will be considered, especially related to new technologies or new applications of existing technologies.</p> <p>The GRA offers a wide range of capability building and research programmes through various partners within New Zealand and internationally. These PhD students are actively supported through various extension and networking events that we host in New Zealand.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● RUFORUM GRA-GRG <p>A series of Graduate Research Grants (CRG) to facilitate capability building in Africa. Through the RUFORUM network of universities in Africa, these grants support a Principal Investigator to support at least two Masters students. This research and training is on topics related to the measurement and management of greenhouse gas emissions and removals in pastoral and agro-pastoral ruminant livestock farming systems in Africa.</p> <p>Supporting the development of capability in African universities is crucial to support Africa to respond to the goals established by the Paris Agreement on Climate Change, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, as well as national and regional priorities of African States.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● LEARN technical training awards <p>LEARN (The Livestock Emissions Abatement Research Network) Award builds international capability in livestock emissions research. The awards support technical staff and scientists from developing countries and GRA member countries to work alongside New Zealand colleagues. They share knowledge on livestock greenhouse gas emissions measurement, modelling and mitigation practice to increase the level of scientific skills and technological capabilities internationally.</p>
C6	Country	The Swedish Environmental Protection Agency (main coordinator agency)	Statistics Sweden, The Swedish Energy Agency, The Swedish Meteorological and Hydrological Institute, The Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences and The National Board of Housing, Building and Planning.		Strengthened Institutions for a Sustainable Climate (SISC)			○	Africa region: Ethiopia, Kenya, Mozambique, Rwanda, Uganda and Zimbabwe	<p>Strengthened Institutions for a Sustainable Climate (SISC) programme aspires to contribute to the implementation of National Determined Contributions by strengthening partner countries and selected organisations capacities to produce, analyse and use climate related data for mitigation, adaptation, urban planning and governance measures. Themes in ongoing projects are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Development of transparency systems (MRV, processes for data collection, greenhouse gas inventories). ● Climate adaptation (action plans, impact of climate change, disaster risk reduction, tree planting, gender aspects). ● Urbanisation (planning, stakeholder involvement, slum upgrading, environment, buildings, air pollution and transport).

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C7	Country	UK COP Presidency (COP Unit & BEIS)			COP Catalyst for Climate Action: Capacity building for carbon market participation.	○			Global	<p>The COP26 Catalyst for Carbon Market Participation consultation events brought together carbon market practitioners and experts from around the world to develop recommendations for capacity building for inclusive and ambitious global carbon markets in support of the Paris Agreement.</p> <p>With the support of the team at Wilton Park, the Carbon Market Action Group members closely followed discussions at the Regional Climate Weeks 2021, wherein regional stakeholders discussed important climate challenges, capacity gaps, and opportunities in the run-up to COP26. The Action Group used these consultations to identify key issues upon which a set of recommendations would be built.</p> <p>A longer version/report on the recommendation will be published shortly, summarising:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● what we heard and reflected on in terms of lessons learnt from the past ● what we heard in the consultation meetings about challenges and opportunities for carbon market participation ● the recommendations we have identified as part of the action group and presented at COP26. <p>The COP Catalyst team is now focusing on how to implement these recommendations moving forward, and to encourage their uptake amongst other donors, TA providers, and the wider carbon markets community.</p>
C8	Country	The Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES)	Mitsubishi UFJ Research and Consulting Co., Ltd. (MURC)	The Ministry of the Environment, Japan	Mutual Learning Program for Enhanced Transparency (MLP)		○		Chile, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mongolia and Thailand	<p>Mutual Learning program for Enhanced Transparency (MLP) is a peer-to-peer learning activity by pairing countries to deep dive into technical discussion in order to improve and enhance the understanding of reporting under Article 6 and Article 13 for preparing future biennial transparency reports (BTRs). The MLP continues 7-months in total and all discussion meetings are implemented through online.</p> <p>The MLP consists of two tracks: reporting under Article 6 using the joint crediting mechanism (JCM) as an example, and the other for under Article 13, in which reporting of mitigation actions. For reporting under Article 6, MLP participants draft three types of reporting (i.e. initial report, annual information, and regular information) in accordance with the Guidance on cooperative approaches referred to in Article 6, paragraph 2, of the Paris Agreement. In reporting Article 13 of the MLP, similarly participants develop draft reports on mitigation actions (e.g. waste and agriculture sectors) using the common tabular formats complying with the Modalities, procedures and guidelines for the enhanced transparency framework (MPGs).</p>
C9	Country	The Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES)		The Ministry of the Environment, Japan	Side events and workshops at international conferences		○		Global	Side events and workshops at various international conferences will be conducted to discuss and share 1) experiences gained through works in assisting methodological development and in organizing various workshops and 2) the reporting system for enhanced transparency.
C10	Country	The Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES)		The Ministry of the Environment, Japan	Seminars promoting the implementation of Article 6	○			Global	Seminars will share advanced case studies with government agencies and related industries, foster understanding of Article 6, and advance system development and capacity building.
C11	Country	The Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES)		The Ministry of the Environment, Japan	Assistance to develop a baseline review tool for Article 6.4			○	Global	In collaboration with international organizations, MoEJ supports to develop a baseline review tool of mechanism methodologies for Article 6.4 mechanism and utilize the knowledge gained from the development of JCM's methodology.
C12	Country	Overseas Environmental Cooperation Center, Japan (OECC)	~2021FY The Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES)	The Ministry of the Environment, Japan	Support JCM Partner Countries for expanding Third Party Entity (TPE)			○	JCM partner countries: Mongolia, Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Kenya, Maldives, Vietnam, Lao, Indonesia, Costa Rica, Palau, Cambodia, Mexico, Saudi Arabia, Chile, Myanmar, Thailand, Philippines, Senegal, Tunisia, Azerbaijan, Moldova (as of Sept.6th 2022)	<p>Support for expanding TPEs, such as organizing workshops on MRV procedures, will be given to government officials and TPEs considering MRV reviews of JCM.</p> <p>Past workshops included sharing of JCM implementation status, introduction of approved JCM methodology (including trend of methodologies as well as the revision of solar PV methodologies, how to apply Emission Factor under the JCM), explaining the status of Article 6.</p> <p>From 2020~2021, workshops were held for Indonesia, Mongolia, Thailand.</p> <p>For FY 2022, support for Vietnam and Bangladesh is planned.</p>

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R1	Regional	Eastern African Alliance on Carbon Markets	GIZ in cooperation with UNFCCC/RCC Kampala	Germany	Eastern African Alliance on Carbon Markets	○	○		Burundi, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda	<p>With the support of the BMWK activity Global Carbon Market Project in East Africa and in cooperation with the UNFCCC Regional Collaboration Center Kampala, Burundi, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania, Sudan and Uganda established the East African Alliance on Carbon Markets and Climate Finance.</p> <p>The Alliance was officially launched in June 2011 with the specific objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Promoting a common vision on carbon markets and climate finance in the region; ● Fostering an active and better coordinated participation of delegates from the region in the UNFCCC negotiations on market mechanisms and climate finance as well as other international fora; ● Supporting readiness to implement Article 6 of the Paris Agreement.
R2	Regional	West African Alliance on Carbon Markets	-	West African Development Bank (BOAD), Germany	West African Alliance on Carbon Markets	○		○	Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Ivory Coast, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo	<p>The initiative was launched at COP22 in Marrakech (November 2016) and builds on the positive experience of the World Bank's CDM Reform Working Group. By establishing a permanent regional structure with a Secretariat in Dakar, the Alliance aims to enhance the long-term position of West African countries to participate in international carbon markets and improved access to result-based climate finance for NDC implementation. To achieve these goals, the West African Alliance for Carbon Market and Climate Finance relies on the following activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Fostering active participation by West African delegates in the UNFCCC negotiations on market mechanisms, transparency and climate finance ● Promoting access to market mechanisms and climate finance on national and regional level ● Managing the transition of CDM-related capacities and activities into the Paris Agreement context through local pilot projects ● Supporting Article 6 pilot experiences in the region while sharing implementation knowledge in the negotiations and vice versa
O1	Other organisations	Perspectives Climate Group	Collaboration between Perspectives Climate Group, Climate Focus, AERA Group, Carbon Africa Limited, Afrique Energie Environnement (AEE) and South South North.	Supported by International Climate Initiative (IKI) of the German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU) on the basis of a decision adopted by the German Bundestag.	Climate Finance Innovators (funded by the International Climate Initiative)	○	○	○	West Africa, East Africa, Senegal, Ethiopia, Uganda	<p>The Climate Finance Innovators Project aims to develop replicable climate financing models in Ethiopia, Senegal and Uganda that are based on the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) elements and activities. The project thereby establishes innovative linkages between UNFCCC market mechanisms and international climate financing institutions such as the Green Climate Fund (GCF). The partner countries stand out regarding their ambition, regional lighthouse effect and relevance for climate negotiations. In all three countries, the project works with government partners and the private sector to formulate funding proposals that scale up existing pilot mitigation actions, thus mobilizing pre-2020 action with high sustainable development impacts. National and regional capacity development as well as conceptual work strengthen readiness and the enabling environment in the host countries. Lessons learned are being fed continuously into the climate negotiations and public debate, thereby contributing to the design of Paris Agreement policy instruments – in particular Article 6. The cooperation with African climate negotiators supports their impact on the UNFCCC process.</p>
O2	Other organisations	Perspectives Climate Research GmbH	-	-	Carbon Market Mechanisms Working Group	○			Global	<p>In designing international market-based cooperation as set out in Articles 6.2 and 6.4 of the Paris Agreement, the Parties ought to consider the experience gained to date under the Kyoto Protocol (e.g., under the Clean Development Mechanism) and build on successful models. With this in mind, Germany supports the CMM-WG, established at the Innovate4Climate in Singapore in June 2019.</p> <p>The CMM-WG provides a platform for dialogue, enabling the exchange of experiences and coordination of activities to support the role of programmatic and upscaled activities financed through international market-based cooperation or results-based climate finance. The CMM-WG conducts regular meetings with working group members and invited stakeholders to share experiences, challenges, and success stories of their activities. Background papers on key issues for future international market-based cooperation are prepared and circulated to consolidate a common understanding of technical issues. In addition, Perspectives regularly consults with relevant stakeholders on specific issues and reports to the CMM-WG. In this way, the working group contributes to the development of robust rules that ensure environmental integrity for scalable mitigation approaches.</p>

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O2	Other organisations	Perspectives Climate Research GmbH		The concept phase of this initiative has been generously supported by: Swedish Energy Agency, IGES - Institute for Global Environmental Strategies, Japan Ministry of the Environment, African Development Bank Group	International Initiative for Development of Article 6 Methodology Tools (II-AMT)	○	○		Global	The International Initiative for Development of Article 6 Methodology Tools (II-AMT) is an international expert-led process to enable the alignment of approved Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) baseline and monitoring methodologies with rules and principles for collaboration under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement. Experts from all continents will bring different perspectives from their knowledge of climate policies and practices in key regions combined with long-standing expertise in CDM methodologies. The group of experts will develop specific 'Article 6 methodology tools' reflecting the principles and approaches of Article 6. The tools can be added to existing baseline and monitoring methodologies in a modular fashion. This will support the rapid operationalisation of market-based cooperation under Article 6. Article 6 methodologies then do not need to be developed "from scratch", which would take many years and would require significant financial and human resources.
O3	Other organisations	GIZ (Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH)	-	Germany	Global Carbon Carbon Markets	○	○	○	India, Tunisia, Uganda, Caribbean Region	The project enables public and private decision-makers to use national and international carbon market instruments for the implementation of their climate change mitigation activities. In the partner countries, the project supports the further development of market mechanisms and promotes innovative climate protection projects. Planning for cooperation with the Caribbean has been under way since 2021. Through studies and analyses, the project strengthens the ability of public decision-makers in the partner countries to make use of new and existing carbon market instruments. It advises government agencies and private sector actors on the opportunities provided by market-based instruments. Experiences and lessons learned are shared with relevant actors at conferences and workshops. The project also strengthens the participation of the partner countries in international negotiations and South-South knowledge exchange.
O4	Other organisations	Consortium lead: Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI)	Partner: UNEP Copenhagen Climate Centre, GFA Consulting Group GmbH (GFA), Carbon Limits AS (CL), Kommunalkredit Public Consulting GmbH (KPC)	Germany	Supporting Preparedness for Article 6 Cooperation (SPAR6C)	○	○	○	Colombia, Pakistan, Thailand, Zambia	The objective of the SPAR6C Program is to increase climate action ambition across four implementation countries: Colombia, Pakistan, Thailand, and Zambia. Through strategic use of Article (A6) cooperative approaches, cost-effective international carbon markets will be developed that engage the private sector in NDC implementation through high integrity ITMO transactions with positive sustainability impacts and overselling safeguards. Research-based capacity building will catalyze the High Ambition Community of Practice (HA-CoP) to further support the transformative aspects of the program. Through engaging the private sector in NDC implementation and supporting participating country governments to access international carbon markets based on a country-tailored strategy to accelerate mitigation activity, leading to increased climate ambition. Governments, private sector and academia in each of the countries will benefit through outputs including capacity building, development of guides for implementation and carbon market pilots. Each output of the program has significant sustainability – creating an enduring multiplier effect. The HA-CoP will bring together the implementing countries, involving youth and academia, along with other regional and global stakeholders to share knowledge on the progression of cooperative approaches. The toolbox of guides will be created for and applied by the implementing countries and subsequently shared widely. The governance frameworks, regulations and strategies put in place will allow for a scaling up of trading beyond the initial program pilots.

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O5	Other organisations	Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI)	-	Sweden	Mobilising Article 6 Trading Structures (MATS)	○	○	○	Nepal and Cambodial (+2 TBD)	<p>As part of the Mobilising Article 6 Trading Structures (MATS) programme, one pillar specifically focuses on capacity building to enable the operationalization of article 6 cooperation. This includes support to the development of governance frameworks and infrastructure relevant in preparing for and implementing article 6.</p> <p>GGGI will work with a host country to establish internal procedures necessary to authorize transactions under Article 6. This may be through development support of a body within government, with representation from across ministries. This body will be designed to monitor progress towards NDC targets, review activities that generate emission reductions flows to determine whether their government should proceed with finance through international carbon markets or undertake the activity with internal finance as part of efforts to achieve their NDC. Where necessary the programme will support countries to understand and create rules on Article 6 participation, as well as give guidance on the key aspects such as ownership and corresponding adjustments. Once frameworks have been designed and established GGGI will support the host countries practical application of the frameworks.</p>
O6	Other organisations	Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI)	-	-	Designing Article 6 Policy Approaches (DAPA)	○	○		Indonesia, Morocco, Senegal and Viet Nam	<p>This project supports host countries to engage in international carbon transactions through <i>the design of policy approaches</i> under Article 6. The project <i>supports host countries to develop policy approaches with a carbon price output</i> that enables them to undertake national-level emission reductions. As with all GGGI's work, any intervention will need to have full country ownership and implementation will be country led – GGGI acting as enabling partner supporting the government as and when needed.</p>
O7	Other organisations	The Gold Standard Foundation	-	-	Article 6 Early Movers Programme			○	Global	<p>Gold Standard has established an Article 6 Early Movers Programme to support project developers, governments and other actors to understand and apply Article 6 guidance adopted at COP26 for project-based activities. The programme includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● A dedicated helpdesk to respond to questions from project developers, government officials or other stakeholders related to the implementation of, and implications of, Article 6 guidance ● Supporting the piloting of early Article 6 activities, through technical support to project developers and host countries related to the process of requesting and granting a Letter of Authorisation. ● Opportunities for peer-to-peer exchange and knowledge-sharing, to learn from and build on successful experiences. This includes a webinar series, details of which are available here (https://www.goldstandard.org/blog-item/article-6-webinar-series). <p>The primary objective of the programme is to support and enable early authorisations of credits for use under Article 6, providing proof-of-concept and practical experience to support the scaling of market activity under the Paris Agreement. Gold Standard is working closely with other entities providing capacity-building support and intends to add value by (a) supporting Article 6 application under an established standard; and (b) providing support for non-state actors such as project developers.</p>
O8	Other organisations	International Emissions Trading Association (IETA) / ALLCOT	-	-	Article 6 training workshop for governments and businesses	○			Global (on demand)	<p>IETA and ALLCOT developed a training workshop on Article 6 readiness aimed at government officials, business representatives and carbon market experts of countries that intend to make use of Article 6 cooperative mechanisms.</p> <p>The training is structured around the following structure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Global and local policy context ● Overview of Article 6 guidelines ● Host country readiness (institutional framework, registries, authorization, CDM transition) ● Case studies and pilot projects ● Post-Glasgow market ecosystem ● Practical takeaways <p>It can be delivered over one or two days and will first be offered to the government of Colombia in May 2022.</p>

Article 6 capacity building listed per implementing organization (Preparatory Meeting for A6 Implementation Partnership Sept.9th'2022)

A6 capacity building data source: "A6 capacity building survey" results received by MOEJ between Mar.-Sept. 2022.

Capacity building type was categorized by MOEJ by reading the activity outline from the "A6 capacity building survey" results, and is subject to revision.

#	Main implementing organization type	Main implementing organization	Other implementing organizations	Supporting organizations	Program name	Type of capacity building			Country/Region of program implementation	Outline of activity
						A6 participation (authorization & recording)	A6 reporting	A6 project development & implementation		
O9	Other organisations	International Emissions Trading Association (IETA)	-	-	Business Partnership from Market Implementation (B-PMI)	○	○	○	Global (engagement planned in selected countries participating in the World Bank's PMI)	<p>B-PMI aims to provide capacity building and training to business organizations from selected PMI countries. The goal is to create synergies with the World Bank's programme and leverage overall climate ambition, helping businesses identify opportunities created by carbon markets and the operationalization of Article 6.</p> <p>B-PMI will leverage the knowledge and experience of IETA's secretariat and membership to promote a common understanding with local businesses in target countries, share best practices and support the emergence of a new global carbon pricing architecture where different domestic and international markets co-exist in an integrated and interoperable ecosystem.</p> <p>B-PMI will be launched in May 2022 and plans to operate as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Phase 1 (Q2 2022): launch; selection of initial target countries; start engagement. ● Phase 2 (Q3 2022 – Q4 2023): operations in the first 2-3 target countries. ● Phase 3 (Q1 2024 and beyond): based on the experiences of Phase 2, expand the programme in additional jurisdictions. Depending on the level of interest, funding and results achieved, the programme will expand at a rate of up to 2-3 target countries per year <p>B-PMI will build on IETA's successful implementation of B-PMR, a business-to-business capacity building programme focus on carbon pricing readiness (https://www.ieta.org/B-PMR).</p> <p>Deliverables will include workshops and webinars as well as a digital library of publications and audiovisuals.</p>