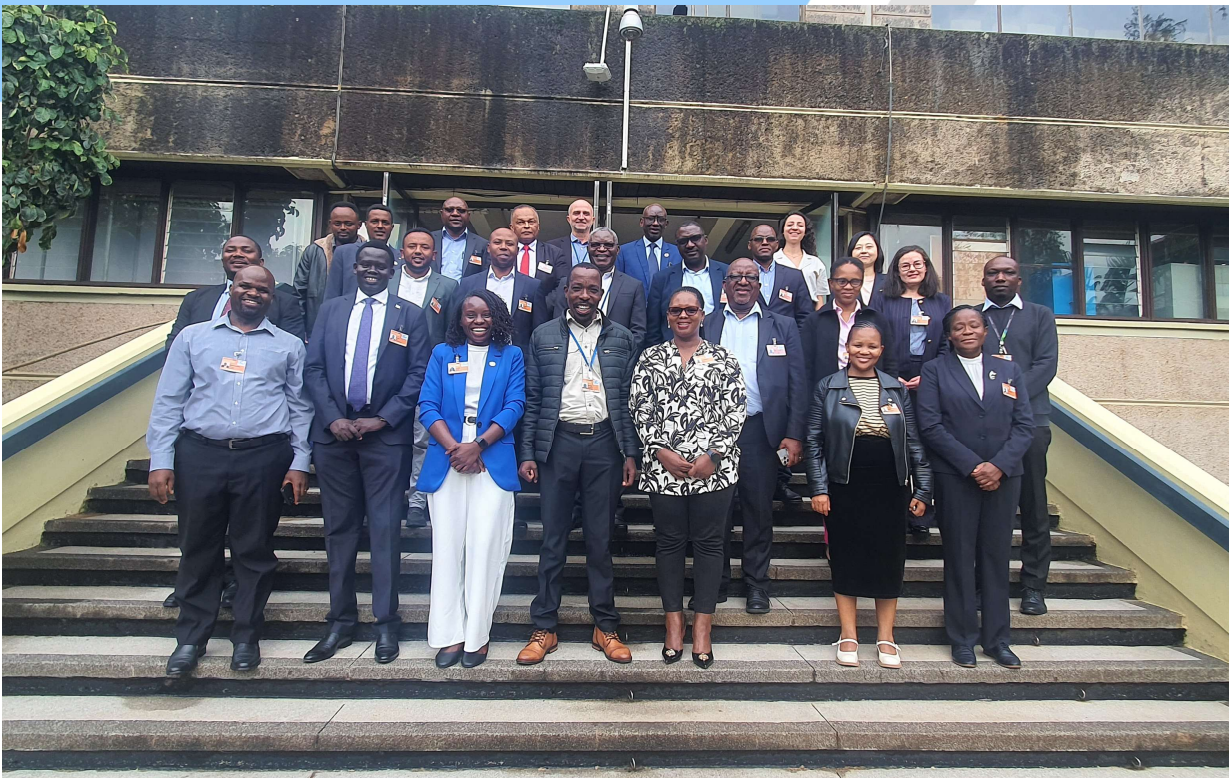




# **United Nations** Climate Change Regional Collaboration Centres

## **Regional Dialogues on Carbon Pricing East and Southern Africa REPORT**



**2025**

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## About the Report and CiACA Initiative

This report is developed as part of the Collaborative Instruments for Ambitious Climate Action (CiACA) initiative, launched at the 22<sup>nd</sup> session of the Conference of the Parties (COP) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in Marrakech in 2016. CiACA aims to support countries worldwide in considering and adopting carbon markets and carbon pricing instruments to align with the goals of the Paris Agreement. The initiative is implemented through the UNFCCC Regional Collaboration Centres (RCCs) and is supported by the German Federal Government through the Federal Ministry for the Environment, Climate Action, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMUKN).

Focusing on the East and Southern Africa region, this report summarizes views and perspectives expressed by participants during the Regional Workshop on Article 6 and Carbon Pricing for East and Southern Africa held on 22 – 25 April 2025, in Nairobi, Kenya, and seeks to support policymakers and other stakeholders from the region in the design, implementation, and enhancement of carbon pricing instruments and Article 6 mechanisms for implementing Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs). Additionally, it provides key insights to foster regional collaboration and drive ambitious climate action through market-based instruments.

## Forewords



**JAMES GRABERT**

Director, Mitigation Division  
UN Climate Change Secretariat

As the Director of the Mitigation Division at the UNFCCC, I am pleased to present this report on the Regional Workshop on Article 6 and Carbon Pricing, marking a significant milestone in our collective efforts toward effective climate action. Held in Nairobi, Kenya, on 22 April 2025, this event gathered a broad spectrum of stakeholders—including Article 6.4 Designated National Authorities (DNAs), officials from ministries and national agencies, UNFCCC National Focal Points from across East and South Africa region—to advance discussions on carbon pricing mechanisms and international cooperation under Article 6 with a high emphasis on the Paris Agreement Crediting Mechanism (PACM). Carbon pricing, as well as the framework of Article 6 of the Paris Agreement, plays a crucial role in enabling countries to meet their climate objectives. Beyond driving emission reductions, these instruments unlock essential financial resources to support the implementation of NDCs, fostering economic opportunities within climate markets.

I would like to extend my deepest appreciation to the Government of Kenya for its collaboration in hosting this workshop. Additionally, I wish to thank the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) Carbon Market Division for its generous funding and technical support, which have been instrumental in making this dialogue possible. Their ongoing commitment to strengthening capacity and facilitating knowledge exchange continues to shape the future of carbon pricing and Article 6 mechanism in the region.

This report captures the insightful discussions, challenges, and opportunities identified during the workshop. I trust it will serve as a valuable resource for stakeholders working to enhance carbon pricing policies, deepen cooperation under Article 6, and accelerate climate action. As we move forward, sustained collaboration and capacity-building efforts will be key to fostering an equitable and efficient carbon market that supports long-term sustainable development.

**ANDREA CAMPONOGARA**

Team Lead, RCC Coordination Unit  
UN Climate Change Secretariat

The RCCs continue to play a pivotal role in facilitating the implementation of the Paris Agreement, supporting countries in designing and implementing effective climate policies. Through capacity-building activities and tailored technical assistance, the RCCs help nations advance carbon pricing and Article 6 mechanisms, foster regional cooperation, and mobilize the necessary resources to meet their NDCs.

The Regional Workshop on Article 6 and Carbon Pricing is a critical part of this effort, providing a platform for in-depth discussions on carbon pricing tools, such as carbon taxes and emissions trading systems (ETS), and their role in accelerating climate action. This also gives the occasion to communicate better on the Paris Agreement Crediting Mechanism (PACM) and its operationalization in different countries. It was an opportunity for countries in East and Southern Africa to share their experiences, learn from each other, and collaborate on solutions to the region's climate challenges.

The Regional Collaboration Centre for East and Southern Africa (RCC EAS Africa) is committed to delivering results on the ground, ensuring that countries receive the support they need to achieve their NDCs. We recognize that effective climate action requires ongoing collaboration, and I encourage partners, governments, civil society, and the private sector to continue supporting these efforts. The RCCs remain open and ready to assist countries under the CiACA project, offering tailored support and facilitating knowledge sharing to strengthen the region's capacity to meet climate commitments.

I would like to extend my sincere appreciation to the Government of Kenya for hosting this important event and express our gratitude to the UNEP, Carbon Market Division for their continued partnership. Additionally, I wish to thank the German Government for its steadfast support of CiACA work. Together, we can ensure that all countries have the necessary tools and support to meet their climate commitments and drive meaningful progress toward a sustainable future.

## Abbreviations and Acronyms

BTR	Biennial Transparency Report
BMUKN	Federal Ministry for the Environment, Climate Action, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety
CDM	Clean Development Mechanism
CiACA	Collaborative Instruments for Ambitious Climate Action
COP	The Conference of the Parties
CPI	Carbon Pricing Instrument
DNA	Article 6.4 Designated National Authority
ETS	Emissions Trading Systems
EU CBAM	European Union Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism
GIZ	German Agency for International Cooperation
ITMO	Internationally Transferred Mitigation Outcome
MRV	Measurement, Reporting, and Verification
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
PACM	Paris Agreement Crediting Mechanism
RCC EAS Africa	Regional Collaboration Centre for East and Southern Africa
RCC	Regional Collaboration Centre
REDD+	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation
REDiCAP	The Regional Dialogues on Carbon Pricing
SBM	Supervisory Body of the Paris Agreement Crediting Mechanism
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
UNEP	United Nations Environment Program
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
VCM	Voluntary Carbon Market



## A. Introduction

The Regional Dialogues on Carbon Pricing (REDiCAP) was conducted with the purpose of supporting policymakers in price-based instruments and delivered as part of the CiACA initiative.

This activity stems from the following mandates:

- Decision 1/CP.21 Paragraph 136: Also recognizes the important role of providing incentives for emission reduction activities, including tools such as domestic policies and carbon pricing.
- Paris Agreement Article 6, paragraph 1: Parties recognize that some Parties choose to pursue voluntary cooperation in the implementation of their nationally determined contributions to allow for higher ambition in their mitigation and adaptation actions and to promote sustainable development and environmental integrity.
- Paris Agreement Article 11, paragraph 3: All Parties should cooperate to enhance the capacity of developing country Parties to implement this Agreement. Developed country Parties should enhance support for capacity-building actions in developing country Parties.
- Decision 1/CP.21 Paragraph 52: Decides that, in the implementation of the Agreement, financial resources provided to developing country Parties should enhance the implementation of their policies, strategies, regulations and action plans and their climate change actions with respect to both mitigation and adaptation to contribute to the achievement of the purpose of the Agreement as defined in its Article 2.

The project objectives are achieved through engagement, awareness raising, capacity building, funded studies as well as funded experts made available to the countries. Specifically, the workshop falls under the capacity-building objectives of this project.

Supported developing countries are the main beneficiary of the project by enabling them to put in place more effective and efficient policies (which also deliver co-benefits).

## B. Scope of the report

This report synthesizes the views and comments provided by participants during the Regional Workshop on Article 6 and Carbon Pricing for the East and Southern Africa Region, organized by the UNFCCC secretariat with the RCC EAS Africa, from 22-25 April 2025. The Workshop for the East and Southern Africa Region was successfully held at the United Nations Campus in Nairobi, Kenya.

This REDiCAP/Article 6 training brought together approximately 35 participants from across the East and Southern Africa, which included 17 representatives from 16 countries<sup>1</sup>, and 18 resource persons and walk-ins, e.g., UNEP Carbon Market Division, SBM Members, UNFCCC secretariat and RCC West and Central Africa Article 6 and Carbon pricing expert.

The overall objective of a week-long event was to enable a shared understanding of the opportunities presented by the carbon pricing instruments (CPIs). This workshop aims to:

- Foster greater regional dialogues on effective carbon pricing strategies, stakeholder engagement, and implementation pathways.
- Deepen the understanding of how to effectively engage with the market and non-market cooperative mechanisms under Article 6, including Article 6.2, Article 6.4 and Article 6.8 with a focus on how carbon pricing tools can be leveraged to mobilize finance and drive mitigation outcomes.
- Assist the participants in developing better strategies and plans to embed Article 6 mechanisms and carbon pricing into their NDCs, sectoral development frameworks and climate action policies.
- Facilitate a regional platform for sharing of best practices, challenges and lessons learned in designing and implementing CPIs within Article 6 cooperation, including pilot projects and registry experiences.
- Strengthen the technical, legal and institutional capacity of regional stakeholders to meet participation and compliance requirements under Article 6, with emphasis on aligning CPIs with MRV systems and authorization procedures.

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<sup>1</sup> Botswana, Eritrea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibie, Rwanda, Seychelles, South Africa, South Sudan, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe



## C. Approach and structure

Section D provides the synthesis of submitted views, categorized into common topics and sub-topics raised throughout the training. Session E includes findings from an online survey conducted after the training to collect feedback and inputs from training participants.

## D. Summary of Key Discussions during the Workshop

- (i) Carbon pricing as a climate tool: Debates were raised on the effectiveness of carbon taxes, ETS and Voluntary Carbon Markets (VCMs) for reducing emissions and financing climate action. Listening to country experience like South Africa, an emphasis on carbon pricing as a pathway to meet NDCs and net-zero goals were advanced. It was also discussed the practical barriers in policy design with the complexity of ETS vs simplicity of carbon taxes; the need for feasibility studies; The revenue management that led to tension between using carbon tax revenue for climate action vs general budget.
- (ii) Global trends and African Context: Considering the global trends and African context, it was highlighted the proliferation of carbon pricing policies worldwide and its integration of carbon credits into domestic systems, and challenges like geopolitical uncertainty. The focus on Africa led to the reason why carbon pricing was historically adopted by developed nations (due to binding emission targets under the Kyoto Protocol). The unique challenges for Africa were underlined to be linked to balancing revenue needs with emission reduction goals, underdeveloped private sectors, and designing context-specific policies.
- (iii) Article 6 of Paris Agreement: It was also presented the opportunities under Article 6 to leverage carbon markets for climate finance and technology transfer. It emphasized Article 6's role in facilitating international carbon markets through cooperative approaches under Article 6.2 and the mechanism established under Article 6.4 as well as promoting non-market approaches under Article 6.8. The discussion also explored how African countries can harness these provisions to enhance NDC ambition and attract climate-related investments. An emphasis was put on corresponding adjustments, its principle, and its practice regarding the Article 6 Mechanisms. Zambia shows how there is a struggle in the region on Share of Proceeds implementation between different entities due to regulatory delays. South Africa presents how to explore 6.4 methodologies for credit supply diversification.
- (iv) Credit sharing policy: There is limited clarity and guidance on credit sharing between public and private entities as well as across diverse stakeholders' groups.
- (v) Article 6 engagement: Stakeholder awareness of Article 6 processes remains low and delaying effective engagement and national readiness. This gap affects the ability of countries to participate in the Article 6 mechanisms.
- (vi) Carbon Pricing landscape: Separately, awareness of CPIs — such as ETS, carbon taxes, and results-based climate finance — also remains limited. This hinders

strategic planning and domestic policy integration, especially in contexts where institutional capacity is still developing.

- (vii) **External Policy signals:** Discussions further highlighted the potential impact of external policies like the European Union's Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) and evolving U.S. climate policies shifts on African economies. These developments underscore the need for proactive capacity building and policy alignment to safeguard competitiveness and climate ambition.
- (viii) **Registry development and management:** The participants raised concerns regarding the development, cost, and operational management of registries under both Article 6.2 and Article 6.4. The discussion emphasized the importance of establishing robust institutional and legal frameworks to support registry functions. Within the centralized mechanism (PACM), participants noted that operational responsibilities are primarily managed by the UNFCCC Secretariat. However, they highlighted the complexity of the procedural requirements — including numerous forms — and stressed the need for greater transparency. For countries unable to develop their own national registries, the option to use the centralized registry provided by the UNFCCC Secretariat was seen as a valuable opportunity.
- (ix) **Role of the Designated National Authority (DNA):** In parallel, participants underscored the need for clearer guidance on the role of the DNA in Article 6 implementation. While the DNA is expected to oversee authorization processes and ensure alignment with national priorities, its specific responsibilities within the broader institutional setup remain poorly understood. Strengthening the capacity of DNAs and other involved entities was identified as a critical priority to ensure effective participation, procedural compliance, and strategic engagement with Article 6 mechanisms.
- (x) **Equity and development priorities:** A just transition can be supported by protecting energy-intensive industries and promoting job creation through the development and implementation of domestic offset standards. The discussion also covered financial transparency, specifically the accounting of carbon tax revenues in Biennial Transparency Reports (BTRs). Botswana developed how they focus on directing revenues to SDG-aligned conservation.
- (xi) **South-South learning:** Information sharing remains important across the region and beyond while knowledge product is capital for countries so to helps them get more experience being in the outcomes of negotiations than in Article 6 or carbon market readiness. It was also the occasion for participants to underscore the need for tailored, context-specific frameworks and regional collaboration to leverage carbon pricing for climate goals while safeguarding socioeconomic stability.

- (xii) Voluntary Carbon Markets (VCM): it was underlined that trust, alignment with global climate goals, and coordinated action are essential for VCMs to mobilize private finance effectively while supporting equitable climate action. The integrity both in demand side and supply-side that led to ensuring credits represent real emissions reductions/removals and addressing methodological rigor (additionality, permanence) while having corporate transparency in emissions reporting and credit usage and avoiding misleading claims (such as carbon neutrality without deep cuts). The German representative (joining online) emphasized the importance of prioritizing high-cost, high-impact mitigation projects within international carbon markets — a recommendation echoed by several country delegates. The discussion also brought attention to persistent market challenges, including the mismatch between low credit prices and high project costs, demand uncertainty, fragmented standards, and ongoing geopolitical tensions.

## E. Regional specific opportunities and barriers

### 1. Barriers and Challenges

- (i) Institutional and technical capacity gaps: Many countries in the region lack the institutional infrastructure needed for operationalizing Article 6. Key gaps include limited experience in managing the outcomes of Mitigation credit units. There is also a lack of trained personnel capable of developing and managing carbon pricing policies, carbon market participation and project pipelines.
- (ii) Limited Measurement, Reporting, and Verification (MRV) and data systems: Robust MRV frameworks are critical for participation in Article 6 and CPIs. Different countries in the East and Southern Africa region struggle with fragmented or outdated data systems, making it difficult to track emissions and emission reduction across sectors in a credible aspect. This hinders both domestic carbon pricing implementation and readiness for international markets.
- (iii) Complex legal and regulatory environments: Some countries are still developing their legal frameworks for carbon markets and environmental fiscal reform. The absence of clear laws for credit issuance, carbon ownership, and registry management makes difficult to develop project and complicate cross-border cooperation under Article 6.2 and Article 6.4.
- (iv) Risk of market fragmentation: With countries projecting to develop carbon pricing and Article 6 strategies independently, there is a risk of divergent rules, conflicting standards, and inconsistent participation criteria. This could hinder future regional integration or mutual recognition of credits and systems, especially in regions like the East African Community.
- (v) Private sector uncertainty and limited investment readiness: This sector often lacks awareness, technical capacity or incentives to engage in carbon markets or invest in mitigation activities. Where awareness is perceptible, uncertainty around carbon pricing rules, international demand, and credit valuation dampens enthusiasm. Financial entities also lack the tools and capacity to evaluate the carbon revenue flows.

### 2. Opportunities

- (i) Political commitment and NDC ambition: Many countries in the region have previously submitted ambitious NDCs, some of which explicitly reference the use of carbon markets or carbon pricing to meet conditional mitigation targets. The political will to explore Article 6 instruments is growing, especially countries like Ethiopia, Kenya, Zambia, Uganda, and Rwanda.

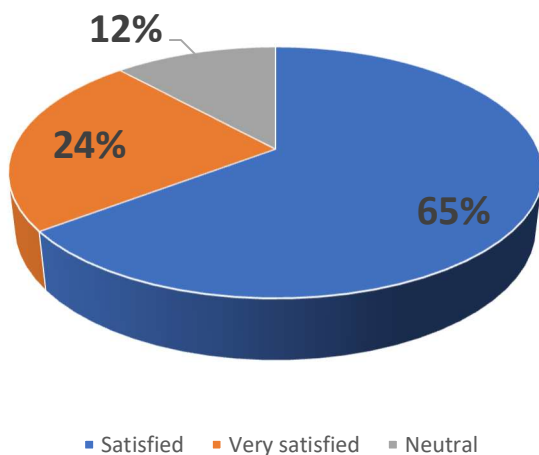
- (ii) Existing experience from Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) and VCM: Several countries in the region – such as Uganda, Kenya, South Africa, and Rwanda - have a history of engaging in the CDM and VCM. This provides a basis for project pipeline, stakeholder engagement, and institutional memory that can/is leveraged for PACM or Cooperative approaches under Article 6.2.
- (iii) Strong potential in nature-based solutions and energy access: The region holds a huge potential in mitigation through forestry (REDD+), blue carbon (such as mangroves), agroforestry, clean cooking, and off-grid renewable energy. These activities do not participate only to emissions reduction but contribute to strong co-benefits such as poverty reduction, improved health, and biodiversity conservation – making them attractive under Article 6 mechanisms and high-integrity voluntary markets
- (iv) Supportive regional institutions and partnerships: The RCC EAS Africa, UNEP, Eastern Africa Alliance on Carbon Markets are fostering with the support of many multilateral development banks or development agencies (such as GIZ) technical cooperation, south-south learning, and matchmaking between buyers and sellers. These institutions can help harmonise approaches, reduce duplication and provide pooled technical support
- (v) Interest in regional carbon market integration: There is a vision around developing regional carbon markets or shared infrastructure (e.g., registries, MRV systems, accreditation). While still aspirational, such integration could reduce costs, improve scalability, and attract international interest. The East African Power Pool and Southern African Power Pool already provide a precedent for cross-border collaboration in energy that could support crediting systems.
- (vi) Non-market approaches (Article 6.8) and adaptation finance innovation: Innovative mechanisms supported by multilateral bank and piloted in different countries (Case of Uganda) show that the region is also positioned to lead in Article 6.8 implementation. NMAs can support climate-resilient development without the pressures of carbon credit generation, especially in the least developed countries (LDCs).

## F. Feedback and reflections

As key notes, the percentage for qualitative data (e.g., challenges, suggestions) were based on theme frequency across the 17 participants responses, all of whom reported 100% overall satisfaction with the workshop. The satisfaction topics does not have precise percentages, but a dominance was inferred from aggregated feedback. We can notice that the critical gaps: Capacity (65%) and regulatory clarity (47%) were the most cited barriers. Regarding the training or capacity building need, we had 71% of participants who underlined the technical Article 6 skills as critical.

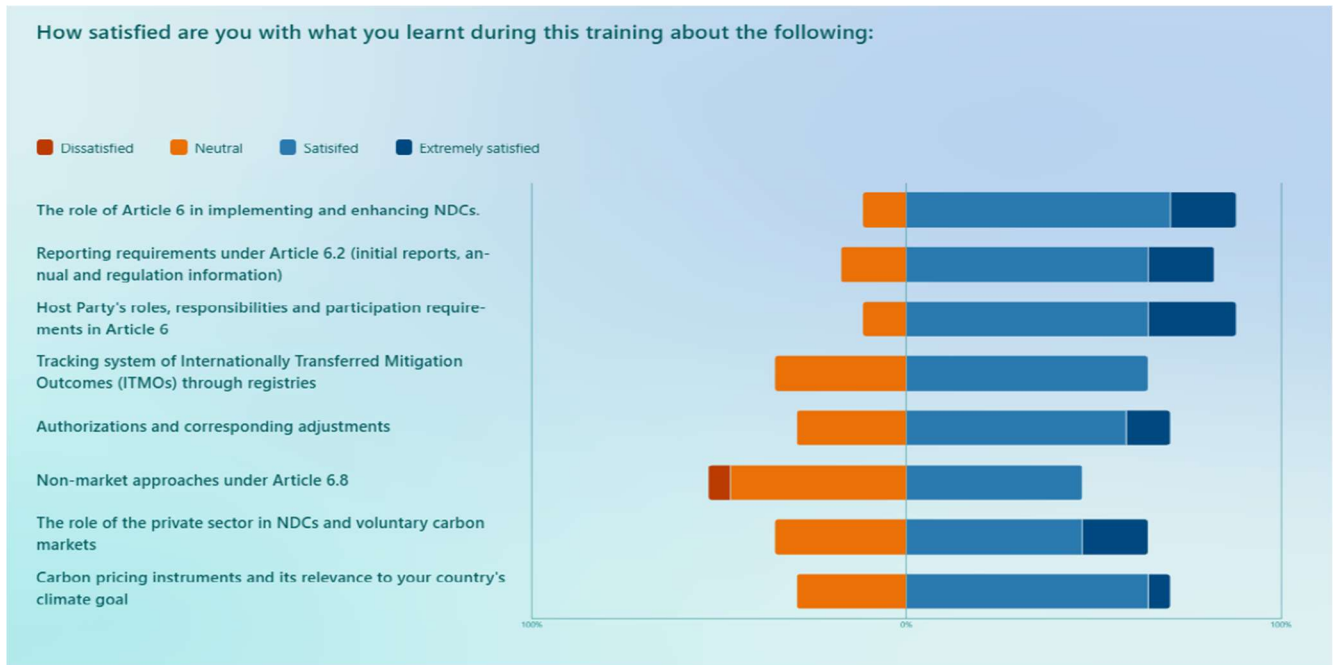
1. Highest satisfaction areas: 17 participants were highly satisfied about the theme "Role of Article 6 in NDCs" and "Carbon pricing relevance" (Majority satisfied / Extremely satisfied). Neutral/Satisfied focus was on reporting and ITMOs tracking.
2. Regarding the workshop ratings, the categories format and delivery and workshop overall got 65% of respondents satisfied, 24% very satisfied and 12% neutral.

**Satisfaction rate of the workshop**



3. Regarding participants' level of satisfaction with the themes covered, the graphic below illustrates varying responses. "The role of Article 6 in implementing and enhancing NDCs" was met with high satisfaction, with many participants expressing strong approval. Additionally, the "Host Party's roles, responsibilities, and participation requirements in Article 6" ranked among the themes with the highest levels of satisfaction.





- (i) The result of the survey shows several key areas for improvement to enhance the effectiveness of the workshop. We have to:
- Extend the allocated time for the workshop (Needed more time);
  - Incorporate more interactive exercises and discussions.
  - Group participants based on their regional similarities (group countries within same region).
  - Provide relevant pre-workshop materials to enhance preparation (virtual pre-training, background documents).
- (ii) For the challenges in Article 6 participation, the participants underlined that:
- Capacity Gaps (lack of awareness/capacity, additional capacities, institutional capacities), reflecting the need for enhanced technical knowledge and institutional readiness.
  - Regulatory uncertainty (delay in framework finalisation, need regulatory frameworks), emphasizing the lack of clear and consistent policies to support implementation.
  - Operational tool (volume of materials, lack of right tools), indicating the necessity for robust mechanisms and frameworks to facilitate effective participation.

(iii) For the demand training or any additional support, the expectation was around:

- Technical skills enhancement: Corresponding adjustments; ITMOs; Article 6.2 reporting
- NDC development and implementation
- Article 6 operationalization: registry systems; carbon project design
- Resource development: Training materials and alignment tools

## G. Conclusion and Key takeaways

### **Carbon Pricing Policies and Climate Ambition**

- (i) It was emphasized that well-designed carbon pricing policies can drive climate ambition and accelerate investment while supporting sustainable development. The case study of South Africa led to different questions and better understandings of participants.
- (ii) The workshop showcased a robust commitment from stakeholders across East and Southern Africa to understand and operationalize Article 6 and Carbon Pricing, particularly with an emphasis on aligning with NDC targets and sustainable development goals.

### **Peer-to-peer Learning and Knowledge Sharing**

- (i) Several countries are actively engaged in ongoing initiatives and had the opportunity to exchange their experiences with others (about the implementation of Article 6 cooperative approaches and opportunities with carbon pricing instruments). The training encouraged peer-to-peer learning, which was well received by participants. It was designed to cater to both less experienced and more advanced countries in this area, serving as a platform for meaningful knowledge sharing and interaction.
- (ii) The discussions led the participants to express their will for information and experience sharing in the region especially with a deep consideration to output of different work undergone by the supervisory body.

### **Stakeholder Engagement and Partnerships**

- (i) The training was also the opportunity for country representatives to build networks with potential partners ready to provide support for carbon pricing implementation, their article 6 readiness implementation and capacity building.
- (ii) Participants raised the necessity for in-country capacity-building that could be the opportunity to gather all potential stakeholders (especially policymakers, public and private sector, local communities, and Civil Society Organisation).
- (iii) Recognition of the vital role of the private sector in the mechanisms of Article 6, CPIs adoption and the value of leveraging non-market approaches to complement market-based efforts.

### **Technical Capacity and Understanding of Article 6 Mechanisms**

- (i) Participants enhanced their knowledge of the roles, responsibilities, and processes required for host countries to effectively engage in Article 6 activities — particularly in relation to authorizations, accounting, and registry participation. They gained a clear understanding of the procedures for registering activities under the PACM and the documentation required for authorization, eligibility, accounting, and reporting.
- (ii) The participants have also the chance to understand the principle behind corresponding adjustments and how it's related to the collaborative approaches and the countries NDC implementation.

### **Funding and Financial Need**

The need of funding was expressed by some participants to support the implementation of Article 6 and the study on feasibility of CPIs and its operationalization in their country.

## Annex I: Agenda

### Day 1 – Regional Dialogue on Carbon Pricing (REDiCAP)

#### SESSION 1

09:40 – 10:30      Taking Stock of Carbon Pricing in East and Southern Africa: Main Instruments and Trends

#### SESSION 2

11:00 – 12:45      Aligning Carbon Pricing with Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)

#### SESSION 3

14:00 – 15:15      Harnessing Voluntary Carbon Markets for NDC Implementation

#### SESSION 4

15:15 – 16:00      Cooperative Mechanisms under Article 6

16:15 – 16:45      Baku Outcomes and the Road Ahead

16:45 – 17:00      Wrap Up of Day 1

### Day 2 – Operationalizing Article 6

#### SESSION 1

09:00 – 10:30      Unlocking Article 6 Potential and Catalyzing Climate Action

#### SESSION 2

10:45 – 13:00      Understanding the Paris Agreement Carbon Markets (PACM)

#### SESSION 3

14:00 – 15:30      Roles and Responsibilities of Host Parties – Part I

#### SESSION 4

15:45 – 16:45      Roles and Responsibilities of Host Parties – Part II

17:00 – 17:15      Reflections and Closing

### Day 3 – Engagement under PACM: Operational Aspects

#### SESSION 1

09:00 – 10:30      Key Milestones and Outcomes from the Supervisory Body (SBM) Discussions

#### SESSION 2

10:30 – 11:30      Understanding the Rules and Regulations: Registry

#### SESSION 3

11:45 – 13:00      Transitioning of CDM Activities

#### SESSION 4

14:00 – 16:00      Reporting and Review Processes under Article 6

16:15 – 16:30      Review and Wrap Up of the Day

### Day 4 – Operationalization and Action Planning

*SESSION 1*

09:00 – 10:00      Article 6.8: Background and Experiences

*SESSION 2*

10:00 – 10:45      Private Sector Roles in Article 6 for NDC Implementation

*SESSION 3*

11:00 – 12:30      Overview of Article 6 Capacity Building Initiatives

*SESSION 4*

14:00 – 15:30      Embedding Workshop Learnings into National Strategies (incl. Action Plan activity)

15:30 – 16:00      Wrap Up and Closing Remarks

## Annex II: List of Participants

No.	Country	Ministry/Organization
1	Botswana	Department of Meteorological Services
2	Eritrea	Ministry of Land, Water & Environment
3	Eswatini	Ministry of Tourism and Environmental Affairs
4	Ethiopia	Ministry of Planning and Development
5	Kenya	National Environment Management Authority
6	Kenya	Ministry of Environment, Climate Change & Forestry
7	Lesotho	Lesotho Meteorological Services, Ministry of Energy and Meteorology
8	Malawi	Ministry of Natural Resources and Climate Change
9	Mozambique	National Directorate of Climate Change
10	Namibia	Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism
11	Rwanda	Rwanda Environment Management Authority
12	Seychelles	Climate Change and Energy Department, Ministry of Agriculture, Climate Change and Environment
13	South Africa	Department of Forestry, Fisheries and Environment
14	South Sudan	Ministry of Environment and Forestry
15	Uganda	Ministry of Water and Environment
16	Zambia	Ministry of Green Economy and Environment
17	Zimbabwe	Climate Change Management Department, Ministry of Environment, Climate, Tourism and Hospitality Industry

**“In total, 18 participants from 17 countries and 6 members of Article 6.4 Supervisory Body participated in the Regional Workshop on Article 6 and Carbon Markets.”**



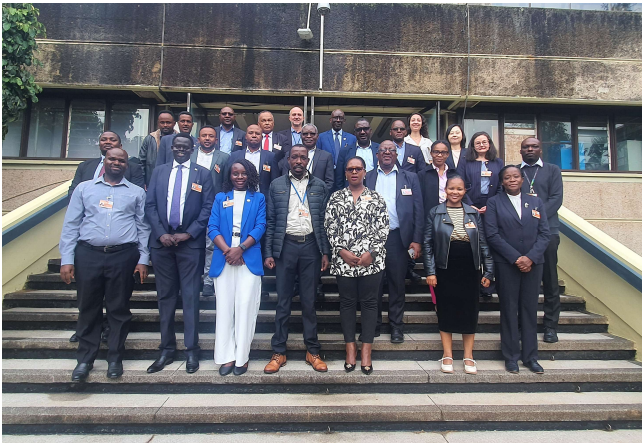
## Photo Report



**Carbon Pricing Presentation launching**



**UNEP Information gathering presentation**



**Group photo of the Participants**



**Presentation on Article 6.4 forms**