



Case Study  
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# KENYA'S ARTICLE 6 FRAMEWORK

Kenya has also advanced regarding the implementation of institutional and regulatory frameworks set forward for Article 6 engagement. This case study describes Kenya's approach to Article 6, including the ways in which the country intends to participate in Article 6.

## NDC Integration and Article 6 policy

In December 2020, Kenya communicated its enhanced and updated NDC. The [updated NDC](#) reflects an ambition enhancement building on an increased emission reduction target by 2030 from 30% in the initial NDC to 32% relative to the BAU scenario of 143 MtCO<sub>2</sub>eq. The implementation of Kenya's NDC is estimated to cost over USD 62 billion up to 2030. Kenya intends to bear 21% of the mitigation cost from domestic sources, while 79% of this is subject to international support in the form of finance, technology development and transfer, and capacity building. In its updated NDC, Kenya explicitly stated its intention to use voluntary cooperation under Article 6, while developing the domestic legislation and institutional frameworks to govern its engagement in market and non-market mechanisms. The legislative framework and the guidelines for a domestic carbon market, are reportedly near to publication, but the specifics are not yet made publicly available at this time.

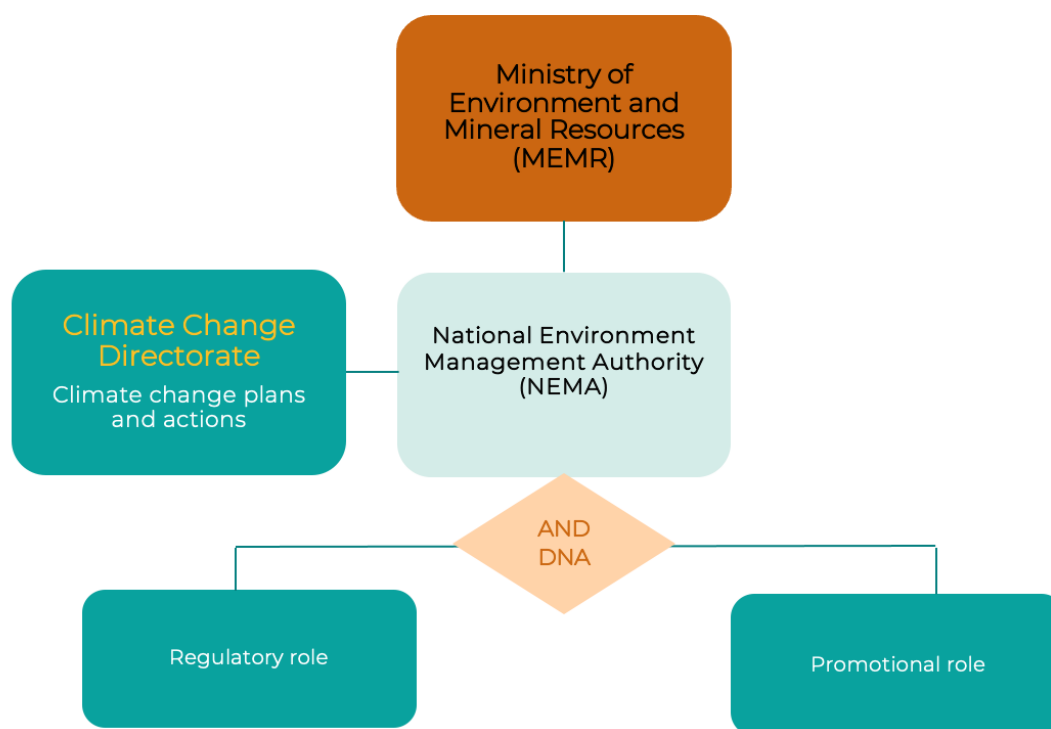
## Institutional framework for Article 6

To guide and implement the necessary actions for the country's strategic approach for Article 6, Kenyan officials designated the following responsible authorities and institutions:

- The Climate Change Directorate, the lead government agency responsible for coordinating climate change plans and actions
- The National Environment Management Authority (NEMA), Kenya's DNA under the CDM and is housed within the Ministry of Environment and Mineral Resources (MEMR).

The figure below shows the entities are involved in overseeing or steering the national Article 6 strategy and implementation procedures in Kenya.

Figure 1. Institutional framework for Article 6 in Kenya



Source: Authors, based on [NEMA \(2023\)](#)

## Article 6 Activities Underway

The following developments of Article 6 activities are worth highlighting:

- Kenya is one of the East African nations, along with Rwanda, Ethiopia that has already been [piloting crediting activities under Article 6.2](#) approaches through the JCM and the World Bank's Standardised Crediting Framework.
- Singapore and Kenya have signed a MoU to develop Bilateral Agreement on carbon credits and trading under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement.
- Kenya was the first African country who signed up to the Africa Carbon Markets Initiative (ACMI). Kenya aims to develop a carbon activation plan with the support of ACMI. In the lead-up to COP28 [ACMI's action programmes](#) aim to accelerate Africa's participation in the global carbon market, notably by advancing market commitments, develop projects based on new methodologies and the realities on the ground well as increasing the volume of credits available on the continent.
- Kenya has put forward three bills that is likely to impact benefit sharing arrangements with regards to carbon projects and regulate Kenya's



participation in domestic and international carbon markets: the Climate Change (Amendment) Bill, 2023; the [Carbon Credit Trading and Benefit Sharing Bill, 2023](#); and the [Natural Resources \(Benefit Sharing\) Bill, 2022](#)<sup>1</sup>.

## Tracking, recording, accounting and reporting

Kenya's finance minister stated in 2021 that a national carbon credits and green assets registry is under development. With little information on the status of these endeavours, efforts are presently being made to help build the proper recording, accounting, and reporting system, especially preceding the completion of the NDC target's accounting year (i.e. scheduled to take place in 2032). The country's NDC indicates that necessary measures will be implemented to account for any use of ITMOs, in accordance with the strategy agreed upon throughout the UNFCCC process.

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<sup>1</sup> This strategic orientation is further detailed the Information Note *Sharing of Benefits Between Host Country and Buyer* on the Article 6 page *What is needed for national implementation?*