



# AFRICAN FOREST FORUM CAPACITY BUILDING PROGRAMME ON CLIMATE FINANCE & CARBON FINANCE

Regional Blue Carbon Workshop in the Western Indian Ocean:

*Strengthening measures for the protection, restoration and sustainable management of Blue Carbon Ecosystems in the Western Indian Ocean in Line with Global and Regional Policy Commitments*

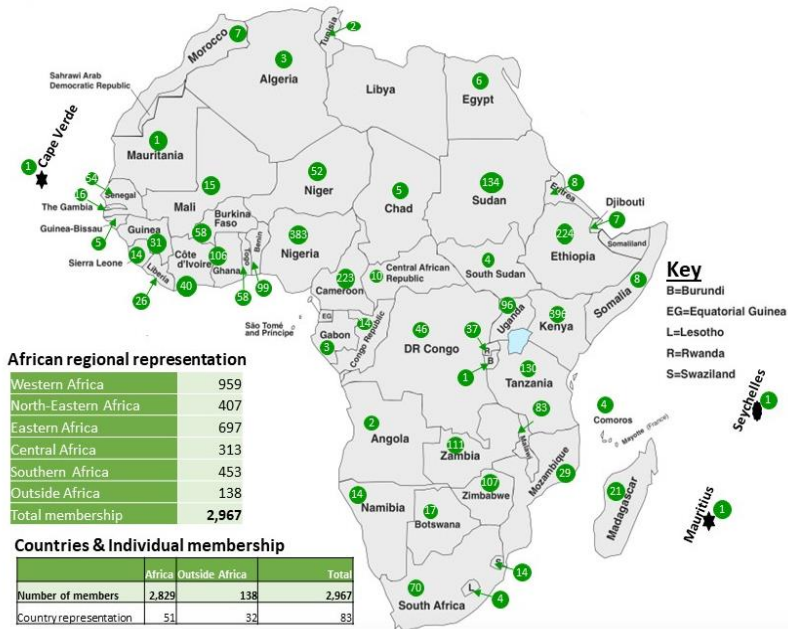
Zanzibar, Tanzania, 22-24 October 2024

Doris Mutta, African Forest Forum





## THE AFRICAN FOREST FORUM (AFF)



2967 AFF members from 83 countries worldwide; of these, 51 are African countries, WIO countries included.  
 Membership: [www.afforum.org](http://www.afforum.org)

AFF is a pan-African NGO with Hqs in Nairobi, Kenya.

An association of individuals who share the quest for and commitment to the sustainable management, use and conservation of all types of forests and tree resources of Africa (terrestrial, coastal and mangrove forests)

For the socio-economic well-being of its people and for the stability and improvement of its environment

Creates and provides a platform and enabling environment for independent and objective analysis, advocacy and advice on relevant policy and technical issues to achieve its commitment on forestry to reduce poverty, promote gender equality and economic and social development.





“The Programmatic Approach”  
2018



## AFRICAN FOREST FORUM STRATEGY: 2021-2025

The AFF Strategy, sets out a vision for AFF to upscale its commitment to promote sustainable management of forestry resources in ways that address the needs of the African people and the environment they live in.

### Seven Focal Areas:

Programme Area 6: Capacity and Skills development for:

PA 1: Better management of forests and trees;  
*(addressing deforestation, land degradation, unsustainable utilisation)*

PA 2: Forests and trees in economic development;  
*(promoting alternative livelihoods to address poverty)*

PA 3: Contribution of forests and trees to environment health  
*(addressing climate change impacts)*

PA5: Policies and governance  
*(addressing inadequate/weak governance, illegal logging)*





## AFRICAN FOREST FORUM STRATEGY: 2021-2025

The Strategy sets AFF on a pathway that takes into account: dynamism that characterizes the African forestry sector; *emerging issues: gender, climate change, carbon markets & trade, bio-economy etc*

- That AFF follows in helping African countries to also contribute to achievement of Global Forest Goals and targets, AU Agenda 2063 within the context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. **SDG 13 Climate change SDG 15 Managing forests sustainably**, UNFCCC-The Paris Agreement. **Capacity building in key areas is crucial**

### IMPLEMENTING THE STRATEGY (2014 to 2024)

Sida, SDC supported projects: “*Strengthening sustainable forest management in Africa*”, “*Strengthening management and use of forest ecosystems for sustainable development in Africa*”, and “*African forests, people and climate change*” aim to *inter alia*

- enhance national forest governance by strengthening African **capacity to effectively participate in multilateral environmental** processes and mainstreaming into national policies, plans and activities; and **to respond to the Paris Agreement**;
- improve knowledge and capacities of African stakeholders in responding to adverse effects of climate change through better management and use of forests.



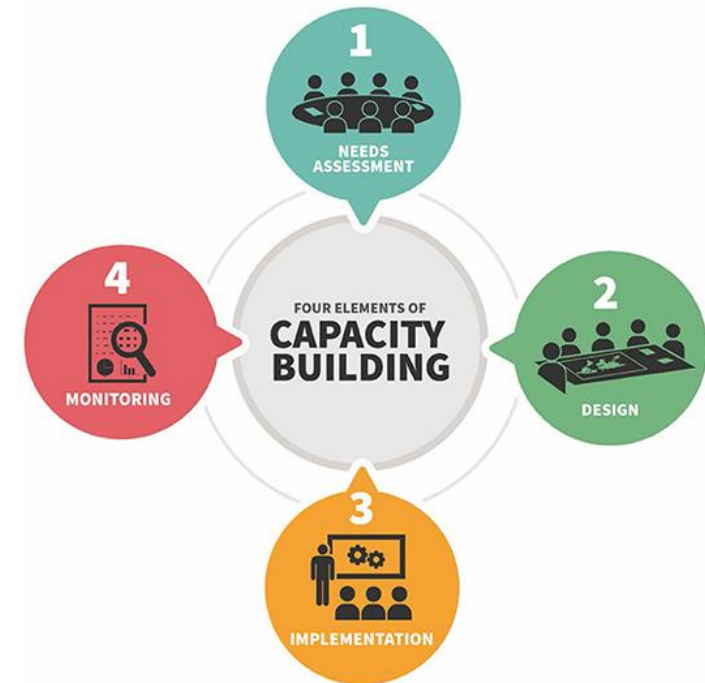


## CAPACITY BUILDING AND SKILLS DEVELOPMENT

Goal: To raise awareness and provide knowledge and skills to forestry practitioners, stakeholders and those responsible for driving forestry development in various institutions

### The approach –demand driven

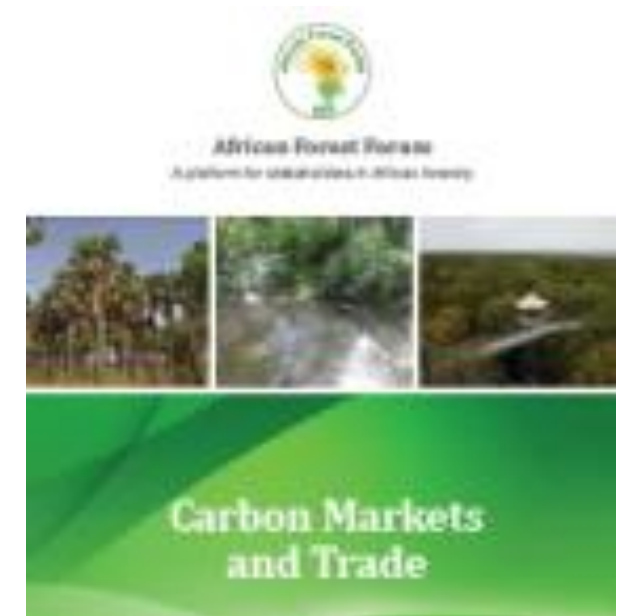
- a) Assess gaps/needs in capacities and skills in the sector (professional, technical, civil society, informal); *Training Needs Assessment, curriculum review- tertiary institutions*
- b) Develop means to address identified gaps: *Training modules, guidelines, compendia- international negotiations, climate change, forest certification, forest governance, leadership for SFM, forest planning and management, and*
- c) Implementation: *Training workshops*





# TRAINING NEEDS ASSESSMENT FOR DEVELOPMENT OF TRAINING MODULES; AND COMPENDIUMS ON INTERNATIONAL NEGOTIATIONS AND CLIMATE CHANGE

- TNA conducted in 2011 examined mainstreaming climate change issues in African forestry sector, and informed development of “*Training modules on forest-based climate change adaptation, mitigation, carbon trading and payment for other environmental services*”
- Based on these modules eight training compendiums developed (by over 150 scientists) in a pedagogical manner to contextualise the content in the module (2017-18): available at <https://afforum.org/compendia/>
  1. Basic science of climate change: a compendium for professional training in African forestry
  2. Basic science of climate change: a compendium for technical training in African forestry
  3. Basic science of climate change: a compendium for short courses in African forestry
  4. Carbon markets and trade: a compendium for professional training in African forestry
  5. Carbon markets and trade: a compendium for technical training in African forestry
  6. Carbon markets and trade: a compendium for short courses in African forestry
  7. Climate modelling and scenario development: a compendium for professional training in African forestry
  8. International dialogues, processes and mechanisms on climate change: compendium for professional and technical training in African forestry



[www.afforum.org](http://www.afforum.org)

*212 forestry stakeholders from 43 countries trained on MEAs; African common positions for UNFF, UNCCD COP sessions developed*

## BUILDING CAPACITY ON CLIMATE FINANCE

- Africa falls behind other regions in **mobilizing resources for climate change initiatives**, and affects implementation of climate action and achieving climate goals.
- This is attributed to: **insufficient domestic capacity** at technical, institutional and financial levels to
  - a) **develop quality project proposals that respond to investment criteria of climate funds,**
  - b) **lay down sound implementation mechanisms and**
  - c) **establish functional reporting systems.**
- Two regional training workshops were organised with the objective to develop strategic human capacity in African institutions to **fully deploy mechanisms to mobilise climate finance successfully and sustainably** especially in the context of countries revising, updating Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), and National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) in the short, medium and long term.
- A critical mass of 86 forestry practitioners from 20 countries capacitated to access information on global funding opportunities that come with MEAs, and to develop bankable projects for GCF, GEF, GFFFN (2021 to 2022)



## BUILDING CAPACITY ON CLIMATE FINANCE (CONT'D)

### OVERVIEW OF TRAINING

- Session 1: Background, key issues and challenges of forestry and climate change
- Session 2: Overview of climate finance
- Session 3: In-depth understanding of some key aspects of climate finance mechanisms
  - Session 3.1. Focus on some key requirements/ aspects common to climate finance mechanisms
  - Session 3.2. Focus on some of the main funding mechanisms
- Session 4: Writing/ development of project proposals





## BUILDING CAPACITY ON CLIMATE FINANCE: CONTENT (CONT'D)



### SESSION 1: BACKGROUND, KEY ISSUES AND CHALLENGES OF FORESTRY AND CLIMATE CHANGE

- Global context and emerging themes in forestry and climate change
- Regional/sub-regional context and emerging themes in forestry and climate change
- Discussion on global, regional and national forest issues and initiatives

### SESSION 2: OVERVIEW OF CLIMATE FINANCE

Financing mechanisms related to the UNFCCC convention and their relevance for the forest sector:

- Global Environment Facility (GEF);
- Green Climate Fund (GCF);
- Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF)
- Least Developed Countries (LDCs) Fund
- Adaptation Fund (AF)

**BUILDING  
CAPACITY ON  
CLIMATE FINANCE:  
CONTENT  
(CONT'D)**

Other funding opportunities for climate actions:

- Global Forest Finance Facilitation Network
- REDD+ (UNREDD initiatives, etc.)
- World Bank
- UNCCD funding for Global Land initiative
- Private sector funding (Debt-for-nature swap, blended finance)
- African Development Bank (ACCF)
- Multilateral Development Banks for East and Southern Africa regions,
- Private sector financing
- African Fund for Sustainable Forestry (ASFF)
- Other multilateral and bilateral financing

Potential sources of domestic finance: Challenges associated with access; opportunities and best practices in East and Southern Africa


# BUILDING CAPACITY ON CLIMATE FINANCE: CONTENT (CONT'D)

## SESSION 3: IN-DEPTH UNDERSTANDING OF SOME KEY ASPECTS OF CLIMATE FINANCE MECHANISMS

- Session 3.1. Focus on some key requirements/ aspects common to climate finance mechanisms
- Session 3.2. Focus on some of the main funding mechanisms
- *Green Climate Fund (GCF)*
- *Global Environment Facility (GEF)*
- *Adaptation Fund*

## SESSION 4: WRITING / DEVELOPMENT OF PROJECT PROPOSALS

### Group Exercise

- Context and definition of problems (issues/problems to be addressed; climate rationale; obstacles – theory of change; etc.)
  - Description of the program/project (from objectives to activities – logical framework)
  - Monitoring framework (overview + GCF-specific aspects)
  - Funding model (co-financing, etc.)
  - Stakeholder engagement (including gender consideration)
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## BUILDING CAPACITY ON CARBON MARKETS AND TRADING

African forests and trees are increasingly becoming very **strategic**. Carbon sequestration increases in growing forests, a process that positively influences the level of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere, which, in turn, may reduce global warming.

It is important to **understand adequately** the **dynamics of this interaction & markets** to be able to design and implement appropriate mitigation and adaptation strategies for the forest sector

**Carbon trade**, sometimes called emissions trading, is a market-based tool to address GHG emissions that has become widely accepted as a **cost-effective method** for addressing climate change and other environmental challenges.

Provides framework for orderly **decarbonization processes** and financial instruments for emissions reduction. Carbon markets could **provide financial resources to support conservation of forests**. This underscores the significance of **afforestation and reforestation, land restoration and soil carbon sequestration** in carbon dioxide removal.

Currently, Africa only generates around **2%** (39 million in 2021) of its estimated **potential of 2,400 million carbon credits** per year. Africa has not yet realized its full carbon market potential.

<https://blogs.worldbank.org/en/africacan/is-the-race-for-carbon-credits-a-marathon-or-a-sprint-for-kenyan-enterprises-afe-0524>



A total of **574 African stakeholders in 16 countries** and 66 from the private sector trained on Rapid Carbon Stock Assessment (RaCSA), forest carbon marketing and trade, development of Project Idea Notes (PIN) and Project Design Documents (PDD).



# TRAINING ON CARBON MARKETS AND TRADING

## Chapters:

1. Introduction to payment for ecosystem services
2. Technical preparation of carbon projects
3. Concepts and principles in carbon markets and trade
4. Regulations on carbon markets and trading
5. Carbon benefit sharing





## CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION TO PAYMENT FOR ECOSYSTEM SERVICES

- Ecosystem services
- Concepts of payment for ecosystem services (PES)
- Initiatives leading to payment for ecosystem services
- Classification of ecosystem services
- Economic opportunities for ecosystem services
- Stakeholders in payment for ecosystem services
- Types of payment for ecosystem services
- Methods of assessment of ecosystem services
- Classes of payment for ecosystem services operational in Africa
  - Biodiversity conservation PES
  - Watershed PES
  - Carbon sequestration and storage PES







# CHAPTER 3: CONCEPTS AND PRINCIPLES IN CARBON MARKETS AND TRADE

- Terminologies in carbon trading
- Carbon markets.
  - Characteristics of carbon markets
  - Types of carbon markets
  - Carbon trade
- REDD+
  - Terminologies
  - Background.
  - Operationalization of REDD+
  - Funding for REDD+
  - Challenges of REDD+
- Carbon credits
- Financing mechanisms
  - Advantages of carbon finance
  - Limitations of carbon finance
  - Sources of finance..
  - Approaches to funding .
  - Access to carbon finance .
  - Challenges facing Carbon markets ...
  - Opportunities and risks associated with carbon markets and trade





## CHAPTER 4: REGULATIONS ON CARBON MARKETS AND TRADING

- Emissions Trading Agreements
- Emission Reduction Purchase Agreement
- Mechanisms in the Kyoto protocol.
  - Clean Development Mechanism
  - Joint Implementation
  - Carbon Credit Trading
- Carbon offset standards
  - Types of carbon offset standards
  - Carbon offset standards relevant to Africa
- REDD+ Social and Environmental Standards (REDD+ SES)



## CHAPTER 5: CARBON BENEFIT SHARING

- Concept and principles of carbon benefit sharing
- Types of benefits
- Benefit sharing mechanisms
- Principles of benefit sharing
- Stakeholders and benefit sharing.
  - Responsibilities
  - Benefit sharing under CDM and Voluntary Carbon Markets.
  - Property rights



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