



# Status of NDCs 3.0 preparation and carbon pricing approaches as a tool for achieving NDC targets in West and Central Africa

14 November, Special Event  
Room Buta, 17:00-18:30  
(GMT+4)



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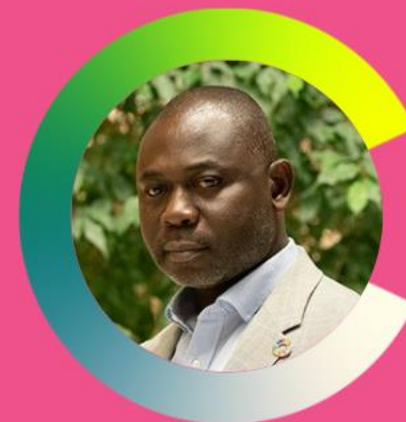
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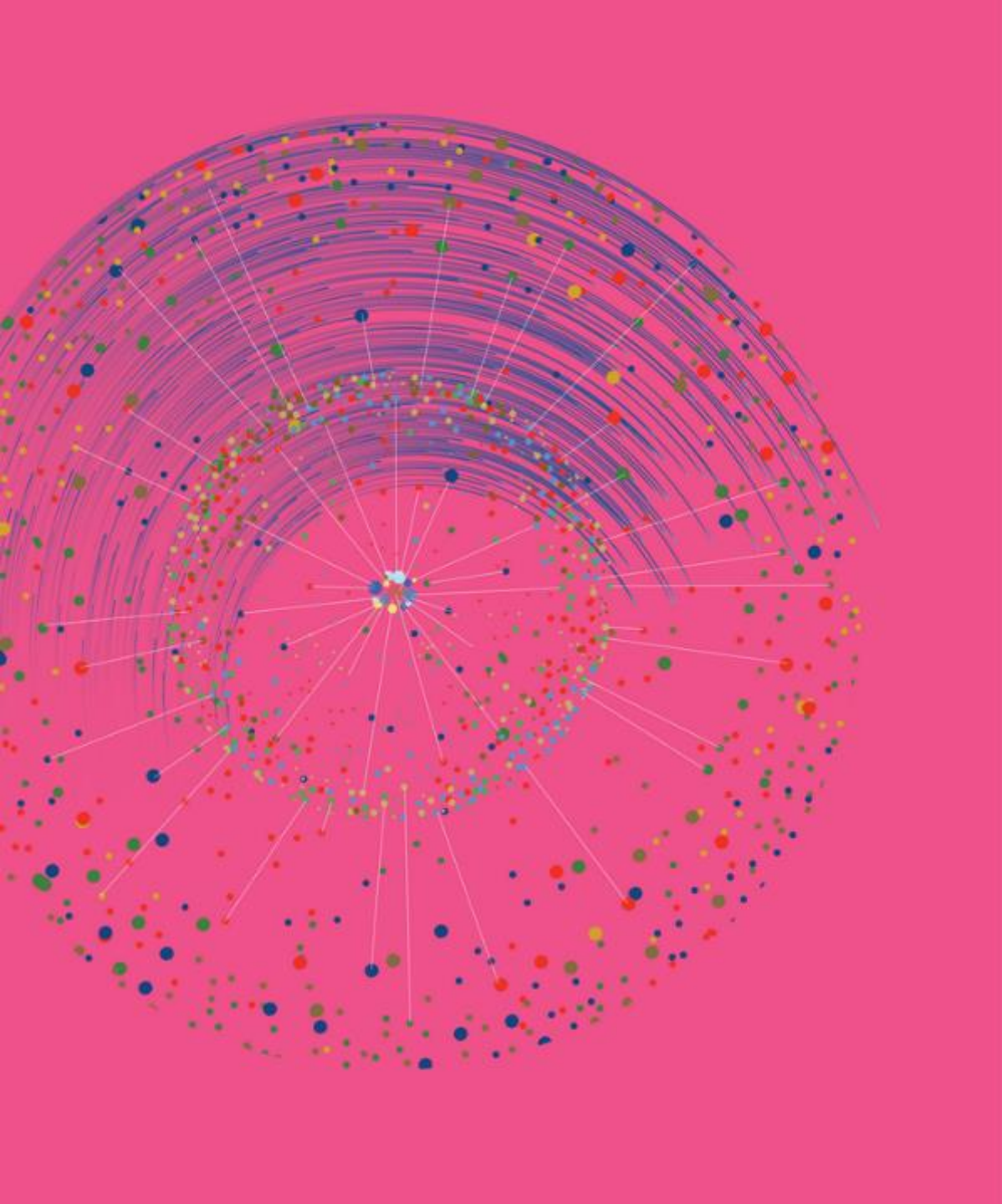
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# **STATUS OF NDCS 3.0 PREPARATION**

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Philippe Missi Missi, NDC  
& LT-LEDS Expert

14 November 2024



# NDCs 3.0 Status | Mapping Road to NDC 3.0

| Country List               | Support Providers per country              | Areas of Support from Support Providers   |
|----------------------------|--|---|
| 1. Benin                   | 1. NDC P, UN Women, GGGI                   | 2050 Pathways Platform : C, F, P, Q<br>ACF: A<br>AGNES: F<br>CAFI: C, P, Q<br>European Union<br>GGGI: A, E, F, L, N<br>GIZ: C; F<br>LUX Dev: A<br>NDC P: A, B, C, F, H, L, P, Q<br>PATPA: D, F, G, P<br>UN Women: E, F, L, N<br>UNDP: A, H, O<br>UNICEF: K<br>UNIDO: L, N<br>UNOHCHR: M<br>US Government: D, F<br>World Bank: B |
| 2. Burkina Faso            | 2. NDC P, UNDP, GGGI, UN Women, GIZ        |   |
| 3. Burundi                 | 3. NDC P                                   |   |
| 4. Cameroun                | 4. CAFI, US Gov, UNDP                      |   |
| 5. Cabo Verde              | 5. Lux Dev, PATPA                          |   |
| 6. Central Africa Republic | 6. UNDP                                    |   |
| 7. Chad                    | 7. PATPA                                   |   |
| 8. Congo                   | 8. NDC P                                   |   |
| 9. Cote d'Ivoire           | 9. NDC P, World Bank, PATPA                |   |
| 10. DRC                    | 10. -                                      |   |
| 11. Equatorial Guinea      | 11. NDC P, UNDP                            |   |
| 12. Gabon                  | 12. -                                      |   |
| 13. Gambia                 | 13. 2050 Pathways Platform                 |   |
| 14. Ghana                  | 14. NDC P, GIZ                             |   |
| 15. Guinea                 | 15. -                                      |   |
| 16. Guinea Bissau          | 16. NDC P                                  |   |
| 17. Liberia                | 17. UNDP, Liberia                          |   |
| 18. Madagascar             | 18. NDC P, GIZ                             |   |
| 19. Mali                   | 19. UNDP                                   |   |
| 20. Mauritania             | 20. NDC P, UNDP                            |   |
| 21. Niger                  | 21. -                                      |   |
| 22. Nigeria                | 22. NDC P, 2050 Pathways Platform, EU, GIZ |   |
| 23. São Tome and Principe  | 23. NDC P, PATPA                           |   |
| 24. Senegal                | 24. ACF, UN Women                          |   |
| 25. Sierra Leone           | 25. -                                      |   |
| 26. Togo                   | 26. - UNDP                                 |   |

## LEGEND:

A. NDC 2.0 Stocktake

E. Inclusive Engagement

I. Voluntary Cooperation approaches under Art. 6

M. Human-right approach

Q. Investment Risk Analysis

B. NDC Implementation Plan

F. Technical assistance, Capacity Building, Research/study

J. Adaptation

N. Green economy and decent works

R. Private Sector

C. Resource mobilisation

G. NDC Tracking Integration

K. Children-sensitivity

O. LT-LEDs

- No information available on the support or no support yet

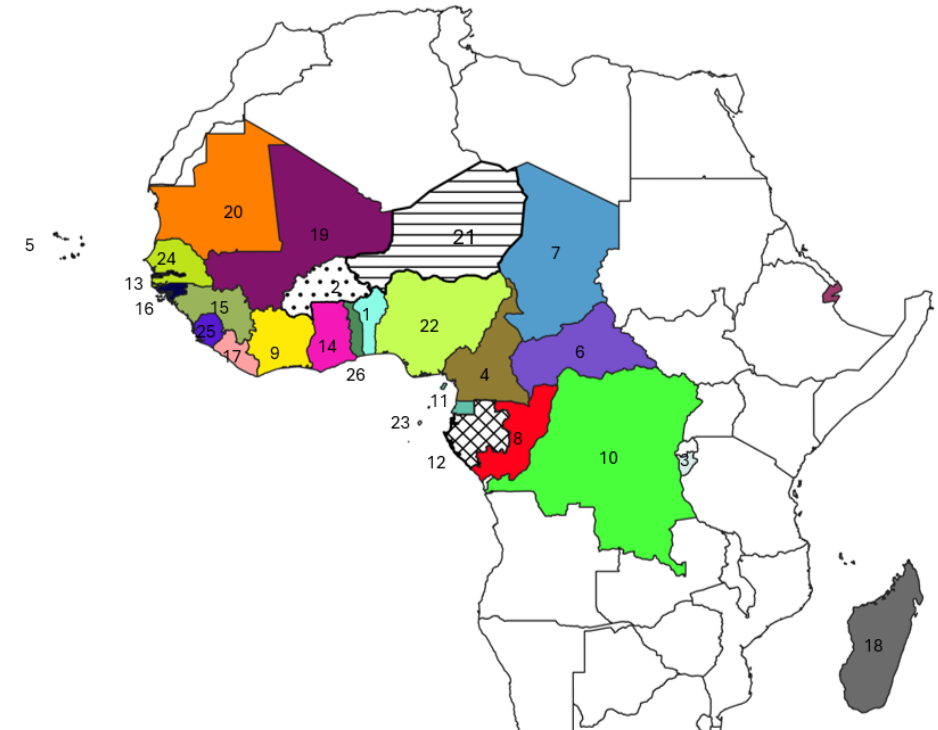
D. Models

H. NDC Roadmap

L. Gender-responsive

P. MRV

## ROAD TO NDC 3.0: SUPPORT MAPPING FOR WAC AFRICA



# NDCs 3.0 Status | Overview

26 countries in the region

100% countries intend to submit NDC 3.0 in 2025

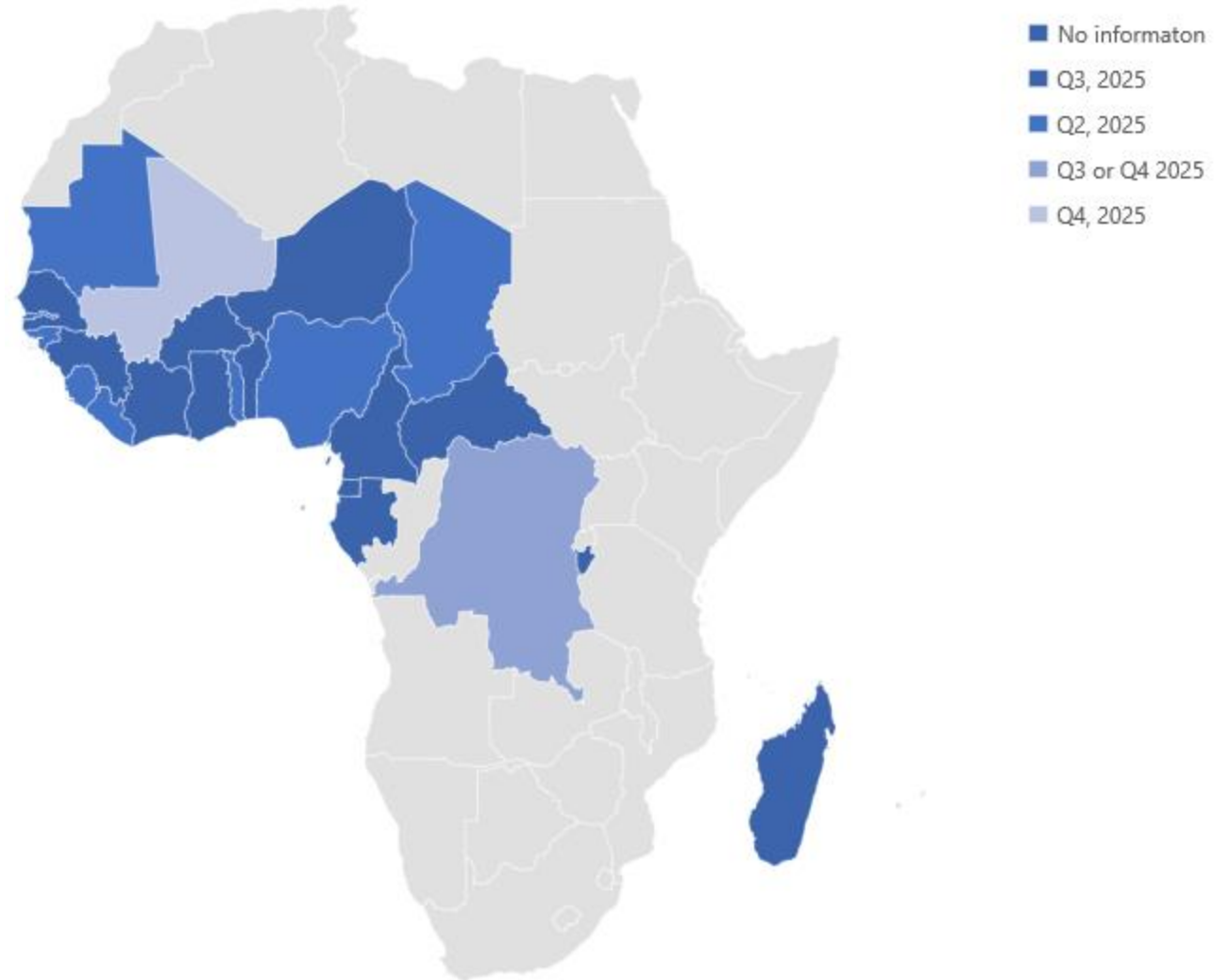
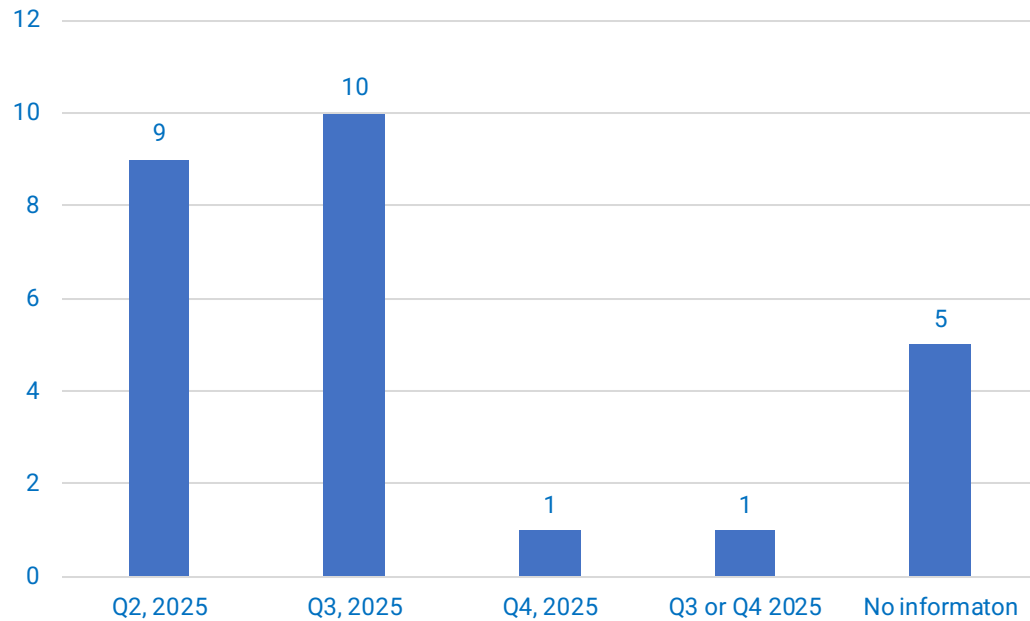
Only 1 country (Nigeria) has started development

Key timeline: All submissions planned for 2025



# NDCs 3.0 Status | Submission timeline

West and Central African Countries Submission Timeline



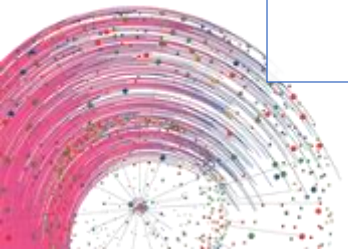
# NDCs 3.0 Status | Support Status

## Support:

- Partially Supported through NDC Partnership: 8
- Fully Supported through NDC Partnership: 1
- Minimal support from ILC (additional support needed): 3
- Not Supported: 15

## Support Providers:

- NDC Partnership
- Grand Duchy of Luxembourg
- UNDP
- NREL
- Central Africa Forest Initiative (CAFI)
- International Land Coalition (ILC)



# NDCs 3.0 Status | RCC WACA Key Actions

1

## Facilitation and Technical Assistance to Parties

2

## International Land Coalition (ILC) Support:

- 3 countries: Burkina Faso, Liberia, Togo
- Total funding: 60,000 USD

3

## CAFI Support:

- Cameroon
- 400,000 USD secured:
  - 200,000USD for NDC 3.0 development
  - 200,000USD for the Climate Action Plan
- Other countries into consideration

4

## Collaboration on NDC Investment Planning :

- Multi-country Capacity Building Workshop on NDC Investment Planning
- Collaboration with 3 potential partners including NDC Partnership

5

## Collaboration with UN Women and UNICEF for potential Technical Assistance for:

- Gender-responsive NDCs
- Child-sensitive NDCs



# NDCs 3.0 Status | Special Attention

## 1. Nigeria

- First and only country to start NDC 3.0 development
- Already initiated development process
- Plans to increase unconditional contribution above current 20%
- Plans to maintain 27% conditional contribution
- Lessons can be learned from their early start for other countries

## 2. Democratic Republic of Congo

- Targeting submission in Q3/Q4 2025
- Not sure to enhance the ambition
- Currently not supported for the development of the NDC 3.0
- Potential need for technical assistance

## 3. Mali

- Only country planning Q4 2025 submission
- Difficulties in securing support providers through the NDC Partnership
- Political situation may affect support accessibility
- No current support
- Urgent need for intervention



# NDCs 3.0 Status | Countries Needs

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NDC Implementation Plans

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NDC Investment Plans

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GHG Emissions projections

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Adaptation component

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Voluntary Cooperation Approach under Article 6

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Gender-responsive and child-sensitive NDCs

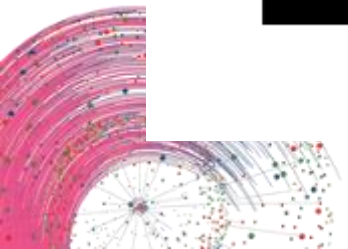


# NDCs 3.0 Status | Menti meter



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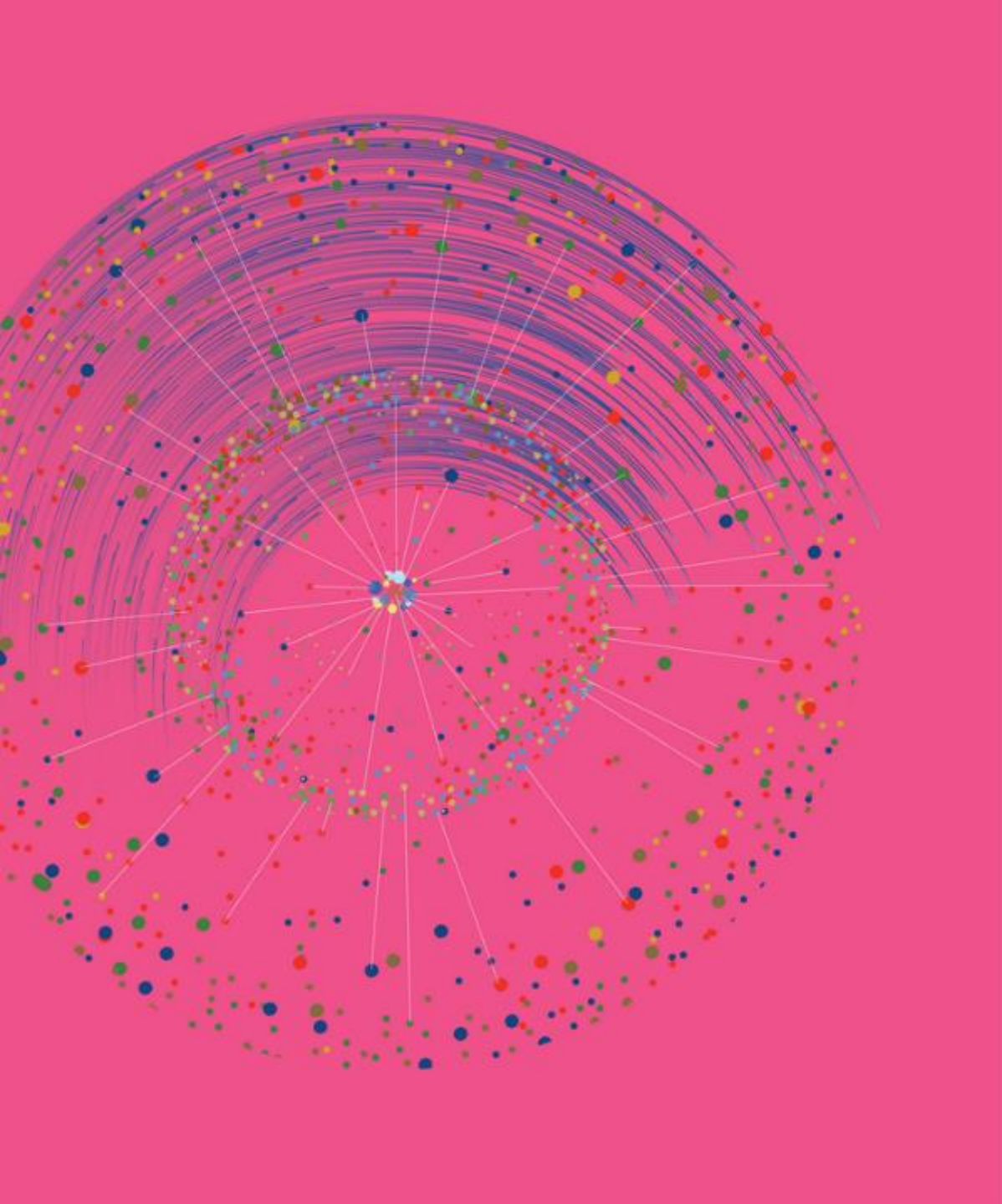
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Q&A







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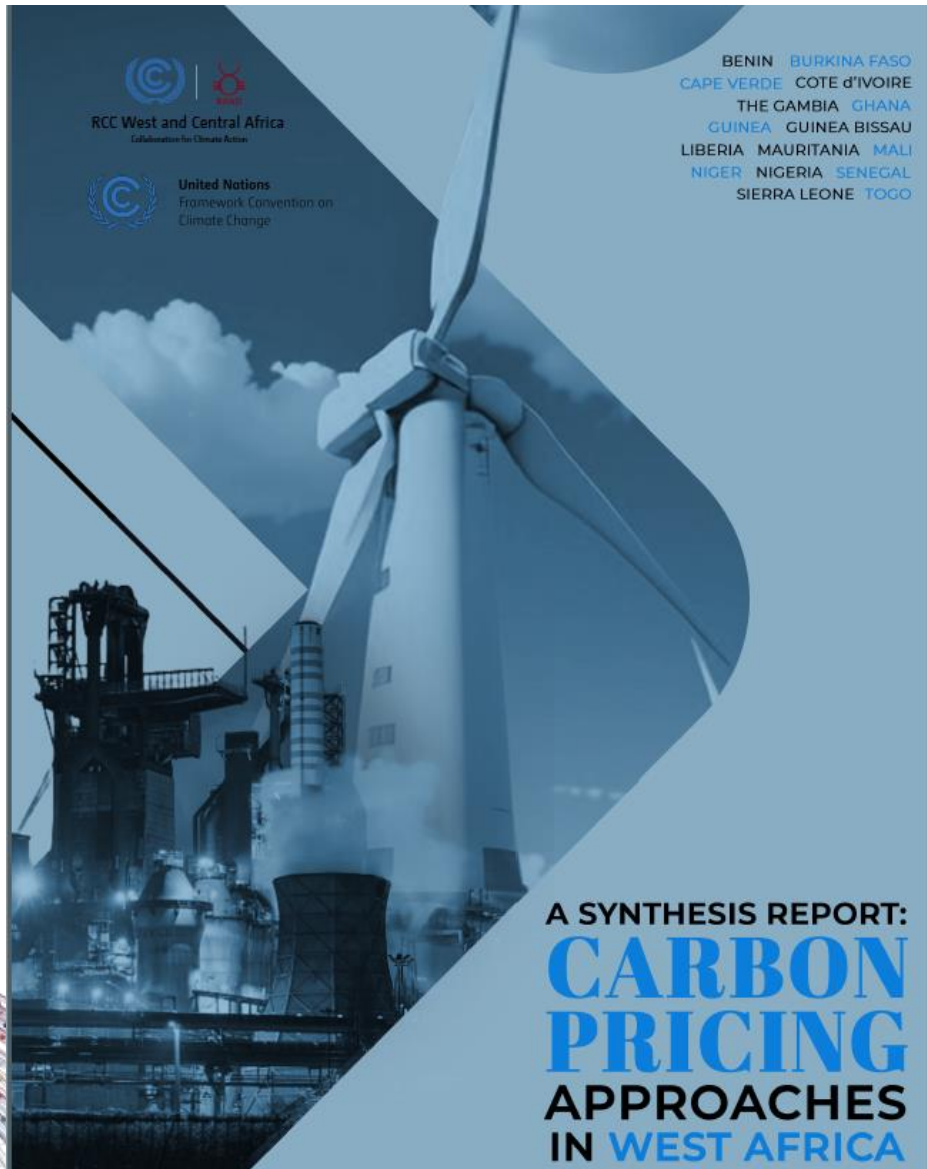
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# **PRESENTATION OF SYNTHESIS REPORTS ON CARBON PRICING APPROACHES IN WEST AND CENTRAL AFRICA+**

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M'koumfida Bagbohouna, Senior  
Climate Change Specialist  
14 November 2024

# Carbon Pricing | Publications



# Carbon Pricing | Agenda



Background



Study Objectives



Methodology



Findings



Recommendations and conclusions



# Background | Financing NDC Implementation



National  
Budget



International  
Climate Finance



Private  
Capital



  
Carbon Finance/  
Carbon pricing



Enhancement  
of forest  
carbon stock  
(Afforestation/  
reforestation)



Sustainable  
Forest  
Management



E-mobility



Renewable  
Energy



Carbon Removal  
Technologies



Energy  
Efficiency

**NDC Implementation**



# Background | The CI-ACA Supports NDC Implementation

Launched at **COP22** in 2016

Address developing countries needs for **innovative and collaborative** instruments to achieve **increasingly ambitious** NDCs.

**Provision of support** to understand options and pathways for implementation

**Voluntary initiative:** funded by voluntary contributions from donors and does not create obligations for recipient



# Carbon Pricing | Study Objectives

1

Take stock of carbon pricing initiatives in the West and Central African regions.

2

Identify potential opportunities for carbon pricing in the regions.

3

Identify market drivers that can create the demand for carbon pricing.

4

Consider domestic arrangements and critical infrastructure for the implementation of carbon pricing.



# Carbon Pricing | Methodology



- Desk review was employed to investigate and analyze secondary data as it relates to carbon pricing in the context of reducing GHG emissions and assisting countries to achieve their NDCs in West and Central Africa.

# Findings | Intentions to adopt carbon pricing instruments

- 11 out of 16 countries have expressed an intention to explore carbon pricing instruments in their NDCs, (LT-LEDS) and other policies documents.
- 8 out of the 16 countries are at different stages of the Collaborative Instruments for Ambitious Climate Action (CiACA).



## Nigeria

Nigeria explicitly stated that it intended not to use carbon pricing in its updated NDC (2021). However, Nigeria's LTS identified carbon tax long- as an important instrument for their long-term decarbonisation pathway. Nigeria participates under the CI-ACA. The country has undertaken first national consultation and capacity-building workshop (2021), carbon pricing assessment study (2022) and Carbon pricing opportunities awareness workshop (2023) under CI-ACA



## Senegal

A study assessed different options for the introduction of domestic carbon pricing instruments in Senegal as first phase of CI-ACA. The study recommended the implementation of a carbon tax. Launch of a study on carbon tax to assess the potential economic impacts of carbon pricing.



## Ghana

Ghana referred to adopting appropriate carbon pricing measures in its updated NDC. Key steps towards implementation includes the Carbon Pricing Instruments assessment study and stakeholder consultation in 2020 under CI-ACA project. The country's focus in recent years has been on Article 6 mechanism and no further discussions on carbon pricing.



## Côte d'Ivoire

Cote d'ivoire indicated in its NDC that it will develop innovative financing instruments such as a local carbon markets. Key milestone in the operationalisation of carbon pricing include: Accession to the Carbon Pricing Leadership Coalition (CPLC) and Prime Minister's intervention in CPLC High-Level Assembly; Self-funded feasibility study on national carbon price and validation of results (2016); Launch of the Partnership for market readiness (PMR) project on carbon taxation (2018)



## Sierra Leone

Sierra Leone made reference to the EU's Emissions Trading Scheme as a potential vehicles and sources of climate financing in its NDC. It is not clear how the country intends to achieve this. Sierra Leone under its IMF programme is considering levying carbon taxes on certain sectors of the economy as part of policy commitments to restore stability, maintain debt sustainability, and finance climate action.



## Guinea

Guinea – Bissau is among new countries currently obtaining support from the CI-ACA to assess carbon options.



## Togo

Togo is among countries currently undertaking carbon pricing study under the CI-ACA project



## Gambia

According to its 2050 Climate Vision, Ghana seeks to use international carbon pricing to accelerate the transition to the low-carbon economy



## Benin

Benin's Low Carbon Development Strategy 2016 – 2025 has measures to establish a carbon tax with its collection and payment methods. Benin is also among countries currently undertaking carbon pricing study under the CI-ACA project



## Guinea - Bissau

In its NDC, Guinea-Bissau intends to strengthen its capacities in the field of carbon pricing through the establishment of specific training programs for the actors concerned (Energy and energy efficiency). Guinea – Bissau is among countries currently obtaining support from the CI-ACA to assess carbon options.



## Liberia

NDC actions include the introduction of a 10% tax on luxury vehicles and the integration of a tax on transit vehicles by 2025 and implementation of a Hydrofluorocarbon (HFC) tax for regulating the consumption of fluorinated gases in the air conditioning and refrigeration sector



## Benin

Benin's Low Carbon Development Strategy 2016 – 2025 has measures to establish a carbon tax with its collection and payment methods. Benin is also among countries currently undertaking carbon pricing study under the CI-ACA project



## Burkina Faso

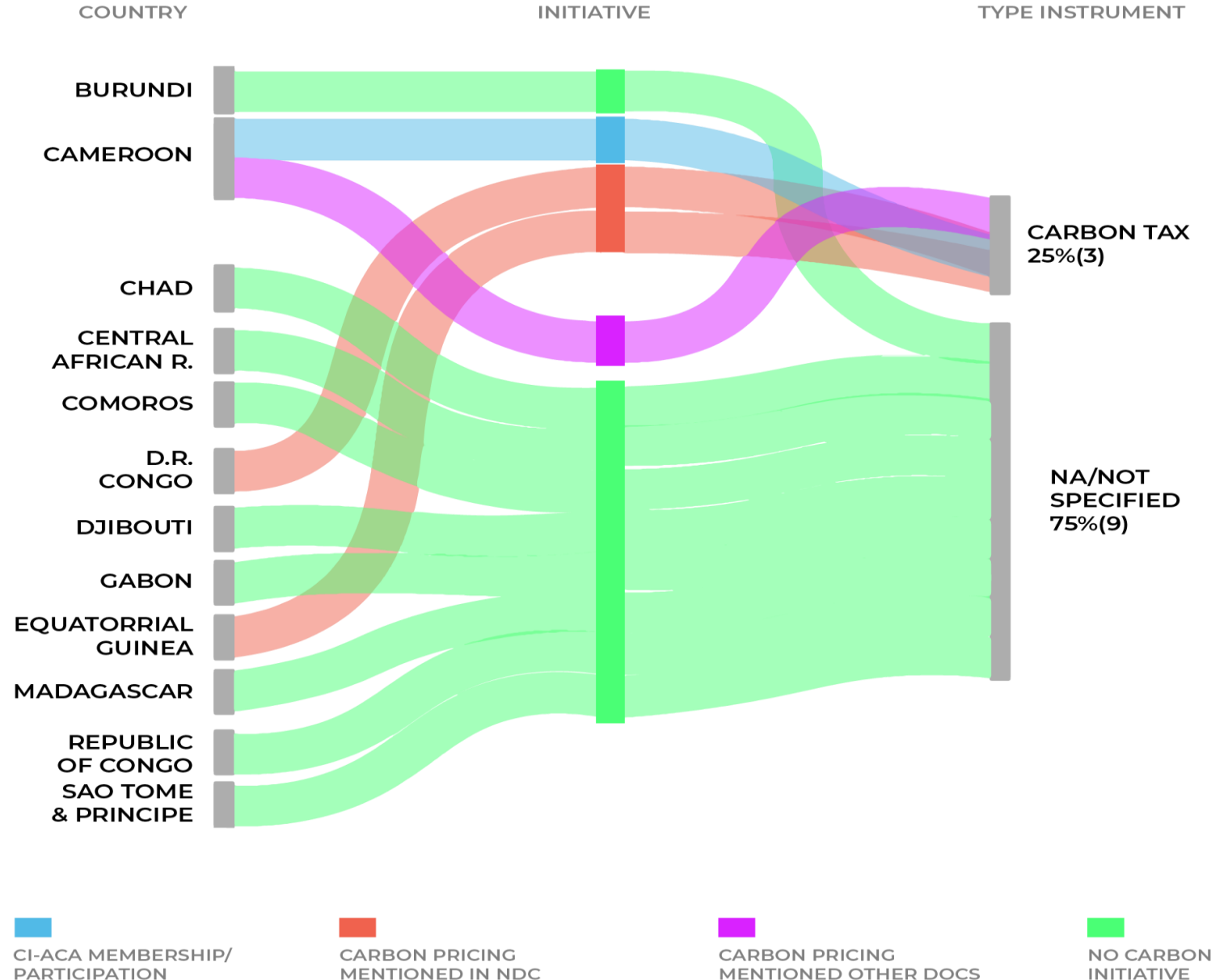
Burkina Faso is among countries currently undertaking carbon pricing study under the CI-ACA project.





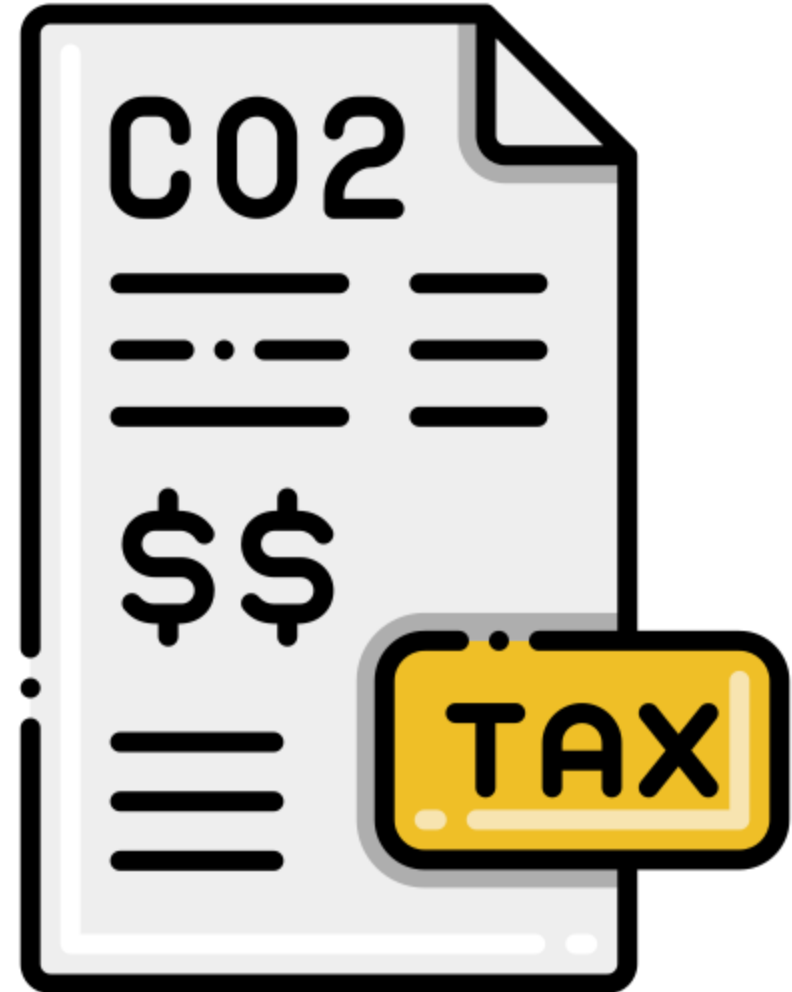
# Carbon Pricing | Intentions by Central African countries

- **3 countries**, Cameroon, DR Congo and Equatorial Guinea have expressed interest in carbon pricing instruments.
- **Cameroon** is the most advanced in process in Central Africa. Has undertaken stakeholder capacity building and consultations workshop as part of an ongoing feasibility study.



# Carbon Pricing | Type of instrument under consideration

- 8 out of 25 countries expressing intentions have indicated interest in exploring carbon tax



# Critical elements for operationalization | Relevant country experience for implementation

## CDM Participation

Burundi, Cameroon, DR Congo, Eq. Guinea, Gabon, Madagascar, Burkina Faso, Senegal, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Togo, Ghana, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Ivory Coast

## REDD+ Participation

Cameroon, DR Congo, Madagascar, Burkina Faso, Senegal, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Togo, Ghana, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Ivory Coast

# Critical elements for operationalization | Status of MRV implementation in West Africa

- Many West and Central African countries currently lack the MRV infrastructure for operating a credible carbon pricing initiative (**Only 3 have implemented MRV for GHG and Mitigation action tracking**)
- MRV is a key requirement to ensure transparency, essential for guaranteeing the integrity of any Carbon Pricing scheme.

## NOT REPORTED

NUMBER OF PARTIES: 15

### COUNTRIES

BURKINA FASO  
BURUNDI  
CAMEROON  
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC  
CHAD  
COMOROS  
CONGO REPUBLIC  
COTE d'IVOIRE

DJIBOUTI  
EQATORIAL GUINEA  
CABON  
GUINEA  
MADAGASCAR  
REPUBLIC OF CABO VERDE  
THE GAMBIA

## PLANNED

NUMBER OF PARTIES: 5

### COUNTRIES

DR. CONGO  
LIBERIA  
MALI  
NIGERIA  
SENEGAL

## IMPLEMENTED

NUMBER OF PARTIES: 3

### COUNTRIES

GHANA  
SIERRA LEONE  
TOGO

NUMBER OF PARTIES: 2

COUNTRIES  
GUNIEA-BISSAU  
NIGER

NUMBER OF PARTIES: 2

COUNTRIES  
BENIN  
MAURITANIA

## NOT IN PLACE

## UNDER IMPLEMENTATION

# Carbon Pricing | Market drivers in West and Central African countries

The primary demand for carbon credits comes from voluntary and international compliance needs. None of the 25 countries has implemented a carbon tax or ETS yet and therefore, the domestic compliance demand does not exist.





# Carbon Pricing | Conclusions and Recommendations

- There is growing interest in the region in the possibility of operationalizing carbon pricing instruments for climate action.
- The value of Carbon Pricing lies less in the potential to reduce current emissions, and more in the prospects offered for curbing expected emissions growth. This is because countries have relatively low emissions.
- Countries' decision to adopt carbon pricing should be premised on the context of country-level GHG emission profiles, national policy objectives, sectors at risk, and other national circumstances.
- Countries in the region have significant experience in carbon crediting mechanisms such as CDM and REDD+. Building on such experiences, the technical capacity of countries could be built on carbon pricing design and implementation.
- The implementation of carbon pricing will not be practical or feasible without essential MRV systems in place.



# Full reports are available on the UNFCCC website

[Download West Africa Report](#)



[Download Central Africa Report](#)



# Panel discussion | Effective NDC Implementation and Tracking

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Q&A







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# Thank you for joining!



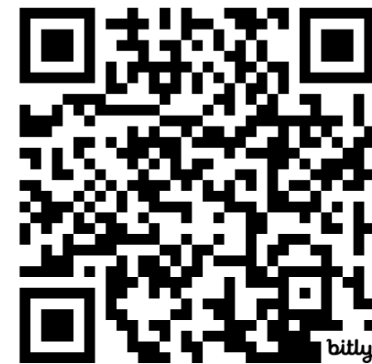
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