Enhancing Ambition of Climate Action in the African Context

Africa-focused Analysis of the First Global Stock Outcomes

Chapter 8

AFRICA'S FOREST & LAND-USE GOVERNANCE
GST-1 IMPLICATIONS FOR NDC 2.0

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5 TAKEAWAYS

- ❑ GST-1: Halting & reversing deforestation by 2030 is part of the Paris pathway; support includes results-based payments.
- ❑ Africa's forests deliver global climate services (≈$30–55bn/yr) but receive a fraction in support.
- ❑ Dual pressures: commodity expansion + energy poverty (≈1bn without clean cooking) threaten sinks.
- ❑ NDC 2.0 should use a 5-step, justice-centred approach with clear conditional targets and safeguards.
- ❑ Finance & markets must scale: NCQG ≥$300bn/yr by 2035, ambition to ≥$1.3tn/yr across sources; Article 6 rules advancing.

Source : GST-1/1-CMA.5; IPCC AR6; IEA 2025; CPI 2024; AFR100; NCQG COP29

GST-1 Signals on Forests & Land

What to Carry into NDC 2.0

- Recognizes nature & ecosystems as essential to 1.5°C; calls for enhanced efforts to halt & reverse deforestation by 2030.
- Enablers noted: finance, technology transfer, capacity building; results-based payments (e.g., REDD+) explicitly referenced.
- Implication: All NDC 2.0s should show how AFOLU actions align with GST-1 and national development priorities.

UNFCCC Decision 1/CMA.5 (GST-1 outcome)

Africa’s Forest Reality

Value, Pressure, Trend

- ❑ Global service value: Congo Basin net carbon removal ≈$55bn/yr; net ~≈$30bn after deforestation impacts.
- ❑ Finance gap: Africa receives ≈4% of global climate finance; forestry support far below needs.
- ❑ Drivers: export-oriented commodities (cocoa, palm, rubber) + woodfuel demand (≈1bn lack clean cooking).
- ❑ Trend: continental net sink capacity reportedly fell from ≈12.3 to ≈2.75 $GtCO_2$ over recent decades.

CGD; CPI 2024; IEA 2025; Chapter 8 analysis

NDC 2.0 for AFOLU

A 5-Step, Justice-Centred Approach

1. Assess Potential & Baselines: quantify ecosystem/public-good value; strengthen NFMS/MRV.

2. Safeguards & Social Design: tenure, benefit-sharing, FPIC, livelihoods; align with poverty reduction.

3. Targets & Split: unconditional vs. conditional tied to identified finance/tech support.

4. Financing Mix: grants for public goods; concessional capital for revenue projects; results-based & Article 6.

5. Delivery Systems: enforcement, data, inter-ministerial coordination; regional cooperation for scale.

Framework adapted from Chapter 8 (GST-1 African-Focused Analysis)

Finance & Cooperation

From Gap to Delivery

- NCQG: at least \$300bn/yr by 2035; broader ambition to mobilise ≈\$1.3tn/yr from all sources by 2035.
- Priorities for AFOLU: predictable grants for protection/restoration; clean-cooking scale-up; MRV & enforcement.
- Innovations: debt-for-nature swaps, green/forest bonds with credit enhancement, pooled regional facilities.

COP29 NCQG decision & analyses; CPI Africa finance landscape

Article 6

Opportunities with Guardrails

- Operational progress on 6.2 authorizations/transparency; 6.4 standards and methodology work advancing.
- Country actions: clarify authorization policy, registries, corresponding adjustments; ensure integrity & fair pricing.
- Equity: channel proceeds to communities; avoid perverse baselines; enable jurisdictional approaches where feasible.

CMA decisions & SB updates; integrity briefs (2024–2025)

Regional Leverage

Delivering at Scale

- AFR100: restore 100M ha by 2030; align national NDC targets with pledged hectares.
- Congo Basin/COMIFAC & AFF: shared MRV, enforcement cooperation, pooled finance windows.
- Great Green Wall & Transfrontier areas: nature-based resilience with livelihood co-benefits.

AFR100; regional institutions (COMIFAC, AFF)