

The logo for FANRPAN (Food Agriculture and Natural Resources Policy Analysis Network) is displayed in a serif font. To the left of the text is a photograph of a yellow corn cob with green husks. The background of the top section is a gradient from light green to brown, with a curved line separating it from the yellow section below.

FANRPAN
Food Agriculture and Natural Resources Policy Analysis Network

The Africa Biocarbon Initiative

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The Interaction between Forestry, Agriculture and Climate Change and the Implications for REDD

International Institute for Environment and Development

www.fanrpan.org

Outline

- **Background**
 - *Kyoto*
 - *Africa and REDD*
- **African positions on Climate Change**
 - *COMIFAC*
 - *COMESA*
- **Africa Biocarbon Initiative**
 - *Rationale*
 - *Progress*

Background

Kyoto Protocol

- The Kyoto Protocol only addresses **A**fforestation and **R**eforestation (**A/R**) to enhance the sink of GHG emissions
- **A**voiding **D**eforestation (**AD**) - not included because countries have different circumstances (*Land use, land-use change and forestry sector*)
- A/R through CDM has not been promising for Africa
- AD would address 20% of the global emissions (*equivalent to 1.6 billion tons of carbon per year*)

Focus on Forestry - Agriculture and Other Sustainable Land Uses left out

Background

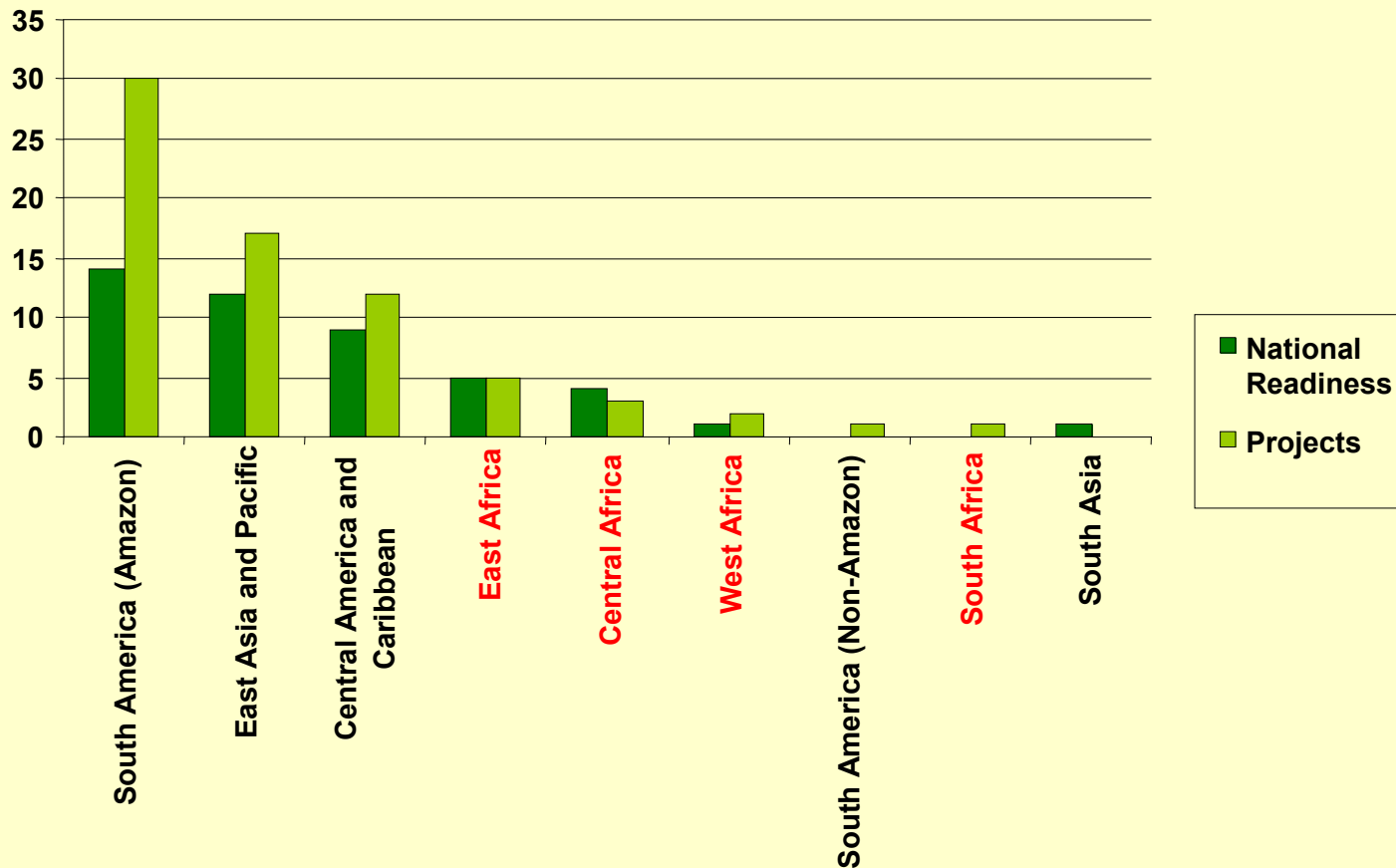
Africa after Kyoto

- 12 African Countries in REDD Readiness Processes
- Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) : *Cameroon, DRC, Gabon, Kenya, Liberia, Ghana, Ethiopia, Madagascar, Congo, Uganda*
- UN REDD: *Tanzania, DRC, Zambia*
- 11 REDD Pilot projects in Africa
 - *30 in the Amazon basin*
 - *17 in East Asia*
 - *12 in Central America*

(Unpublished data compiled by ASB for the UK Dept for Forestry, Environment and Rural Affairs)

Background

REDD Pilot Projects



21 of 117 REDD readiness and REDD demonstration by April 2009.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-------|-------------|-------|
| • Africa's share | 7.7 % | East Asia | 24.7% |
| • Pacific sub-region | 5% | Indonesia's | 12.8% |

Background

Africa Carbon Projects - Forestry

- Carbon markets worth US\$118m in 2007 (*Up from 31 m in 06*)
- Over 60 Carbon forestry initiatives in Africa (*Planned and in Development*)
- Less than 4 currently making payments
- None formally in a market (*CDM, Voluntary, CCX etc*)
- 1 Registered CDM project - (*4/40 from Africa in Pipeline*)

(Walker et al., 2008; Jindal et al., 2008)

Region	Number
<i>East Africa</i>	33
<i>Southern Africa</i>	13
<i>West Africa</i>	9
<i>Central Africa</i>	3

Type	Number
<i>Restoration</i>	35
<i>Woodlot</i>	22
<i>Agroforestry</i>	20
<i>Plantation</i>	10
<i>Avoided D</i>	10
<i>Soil</i>	6

Background

Central African Forest Commission (COMIFAC)

- Countries have submission on REDD
- Futuristic rather than Historic Baselines
- Favour degradation
- Development Adjustment Factor
- Support a Fund



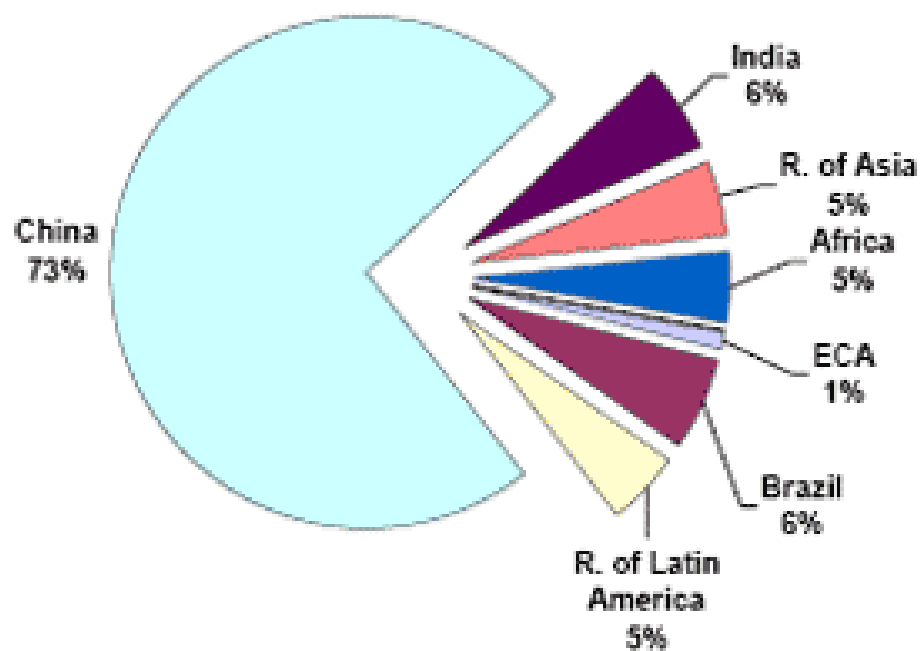
Background

Who is selling?

- Almost 100 countries eligible to sell credits
- China, India and Brazil major sellers
- Africa still largely bypassed
- Trades tend to concentrate on larger, middle-income countries

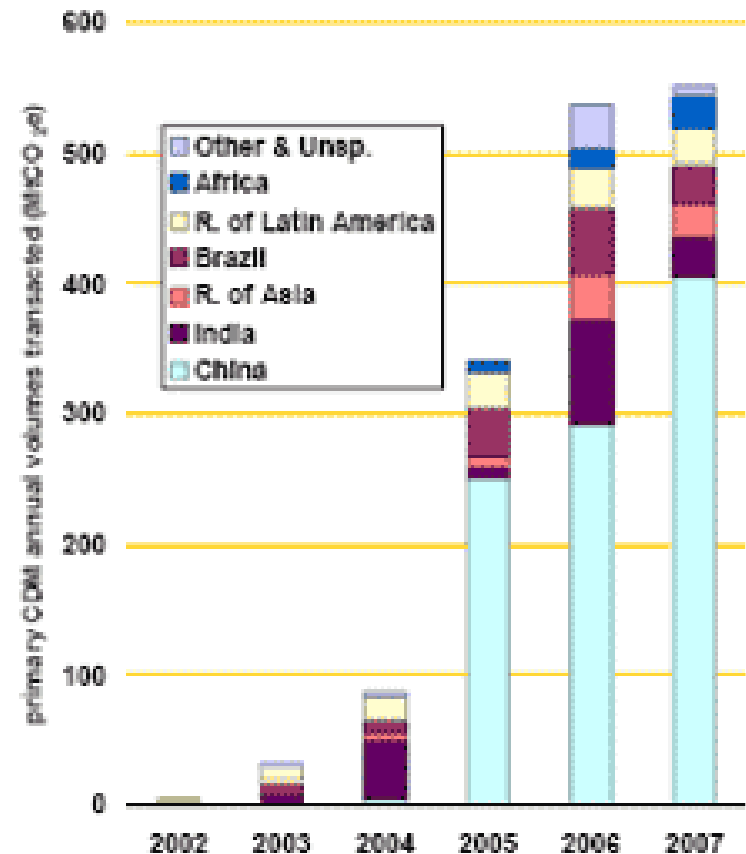
Background

Who is selling?



2007

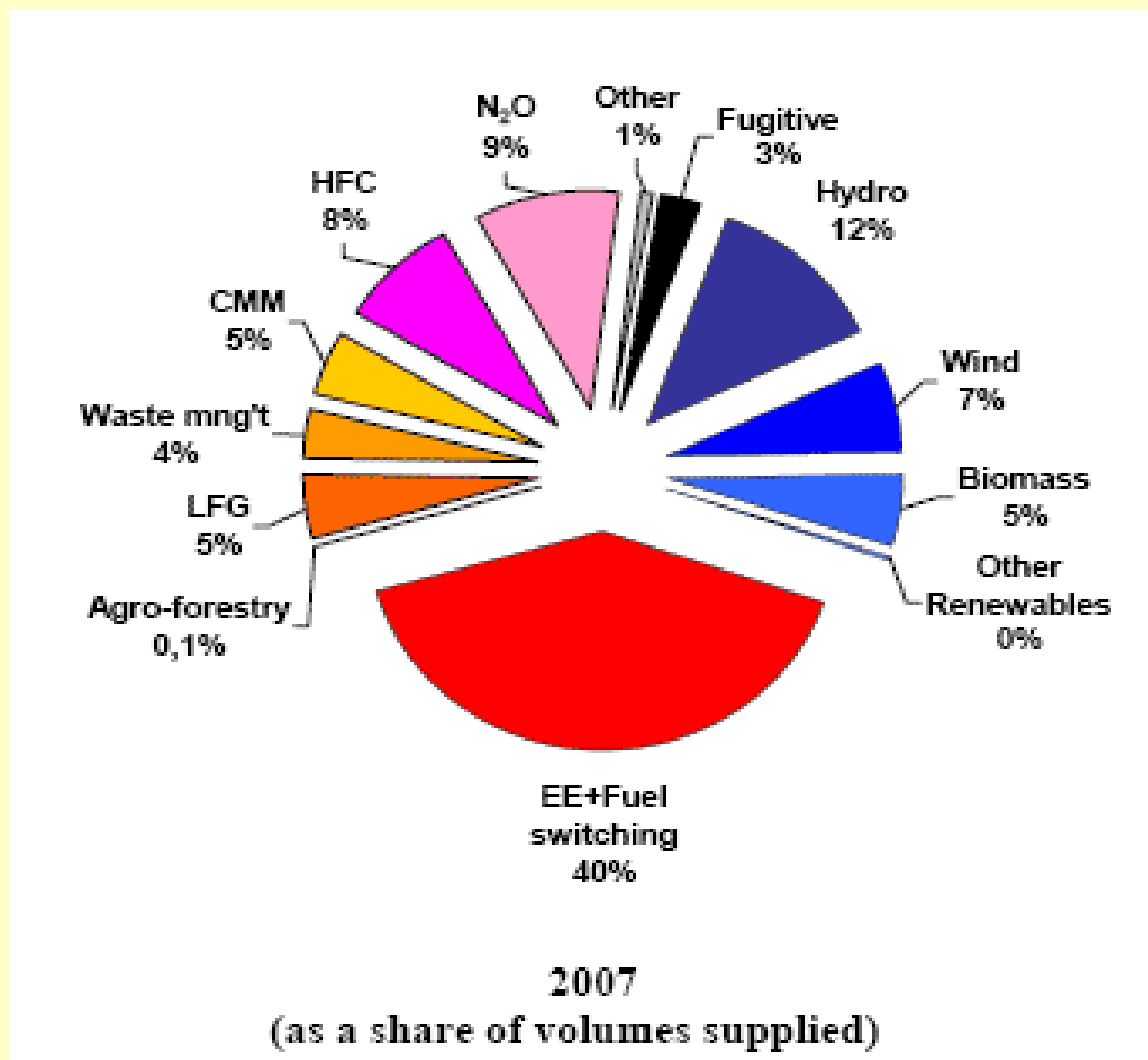
(As a share of volumes supplied)⁴⁵



2002-2007

Background

Distribution of Sales



Carbon Market at a Glance, Volumes & Values in 2006-07

Africa Biocarbon Initiative

COMESA's Climate Change Initiative

Specific Objectives

- Consolidate a *shared vision for Africa* on climate change, a *common voice* in the Post Kyoto Climate Change negotiations and beyond.
- Mobilize *African and international scientific and technical communities* to increase knowledge base
- Mobilise *civil society and align with Governments* in climate change matters.
- Provide a framework for the *establishment of an African Biocarbon Facility* that combines market-based offsets, public and private funds.

Africa Biocarbon Initiative

Collaboration of 3 Regional Economic Communities

- Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA)
 - *19 Countries*
 - *Population exceeding 400 million*
- Southern African Development Community (SADC)
 - *15 Countries*
 - *Over 200 million people*
- East African Community (EAC)
 - *5 Countries*
 - *Over 125 million people*

26 Countries

Africa Biocarbon Initiative

- Supports broad AFOLU (Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Uses)
- Inclusion of agriculture
 - *better opportunities for Adaptation benefits*
 - *more impact on livelihoods*
- Landscape perspective that includes Forest Core, Forest Frontier and Agriculture / Forest mosaics
- Favour a combination of Market and Non-market mechanisms
- Small land holders be strongly considered



Climate Change in Africa

Rationale

Agriculture -
a major driver
of
deforestation



Climate Change in Africa

Rationale

- Small scale producers responsible for over 80% of staple food crops
- Women - main food producers in sub-Saharan Africa accounting for:
 - a) 70% of the agricultural labour force
 - b) 80% of food production in Africa
 - *64% of People Living With HIV and AIDS are in sub Saharan Africa (SSA)*
 - *75% of all Women LHWA are in SSA*



Climate Change in Africa

Rationale

- Land owned – up to 1 hectare
- Main Crops – Staples (Corn)
- Yield Maize 100kg/ha
- Fertilizer used: 0.2 of recommended/desired levels
- Use of recycled seeds
- Agricultural implements owned - hand hoe
- Engagement with policy processes - nil



Climate Change in Africa

Rationale

Status of Smallholder Farmers - Access to Assets

Human Assets

- Female Headed Household (FHH), Child Headed House Hold (CHH), high illiteracy levels (increased from 131.4 million in 1990 - 136 million in 2000).

Natural Assets

- Little or no access to productive land (on average smallholder farmer has less than a hectare)

Social Assets

- Fragmented nucleus family, High HIV and AIDS prevalence (2/3 of world cases), Dependent on relief (NGOs), most support goes to food and health economically inactive, high dependency ration, more orphans and sick members

Financial Assets

- Remittance erosion by Financial Crisis, Retrenchments high, Little or no access to credit, most income used to buy food and medication

Physical Assets

- Housing, livestock, farm implements.

Africa Biocarbon Initiative

Principles

- **Integration**
 - *Climate Change considerations must be integrated into policies, sectoral planning and implementation at local, national and regional levels*
- **Disaster reduction and risk management**
 - *Better diagnosis of vulnerabilities and strengthening of local leadership and response*
- **Building economic and social resilience**
 - *Reflects African realities and priorities - poverty reduction and community benefits*
- **Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD)**
- **Agriculture, Forest and Other Land Use (AFOLU)**
- **Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF)**

Africa Biocarbon Initiative

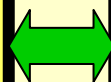
- **Launched in Poznan in December 2008**
- **Endorsed by:**
 - *African Union*
 - *Nobel Laureate Wangari Maathai*
 - *Honourable Rejoice Mabudafhasi, Deputy Minister of Environmental Affairs, South Africa,*
 - *Mr Agus Purnomo from Indonesia's National Council on Climate Change*
 - *Honourable Ligia de Doens, Minister of Environment for Panama*
 - *Honourable Ambassador Blake of Antigua and Barbuda*
 - *Brent Swallow from the World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF)*
 - *Alexander Mueller from the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO)*
- **Design of the Facility – end of November 2009**
 - *(Global Mechanism of the UNCCD)*
- **Capitalization of Facility – 2010 onwards**
 - *(PTA - COMESA Development Bank)*

Africa Biocarbon Initiative

Priorities for Africa - Adaptation and Mitigation

ADAPTATION starts today!

- Recognize that most African countries are highly vulnerable to current climate variability
- Prepare strategically for longer-term change, where necessary and possible
- Differentiate between adaptation at the local, national and regional level (different time-horizons!)



MITIGATION –focus on opportunities!

- Recognize that total CO2 emissions are low, but per capita emissions are high if land-use changes are taken into account
- Focus on mitigation options which reduce land degradation and thereby also vulnerabilities
- Take mitigation into account in long-term investments, where there is financing support

Africa Biocarbon Initiative

Priorities for Africa - Adaptation

Sustainable Land Use Management

- Strengthening Food Security & maintaining environmental sustainability
- Links of SLUM with climate risk management and mitigation of climate change
- Reduction of climate vulnerabilities through:
 - *Improved land productivity*
 - *Improved water retention*
 - *Reduced erosion and top soil loss*
 - *Reduction of compounding environmental pressures*

Africa Biocarbon Initiative

Priorities for Africa - Mitigation

- Africa promotes REDD - the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions by forest sources
 - REDD provides a unique opportunity for forest nations to be rewarded for forest protection and stewardship*
- Africa promotes AFOLU - carbon sequestration through agriculture, forestry and land use

Africa Biocarbon Initiative

Challenges for African Biocarbon Initiative

- Reliable Methodologies (*for measuring carbon inventories*)
- Cost effective Methodologies (*medium resolution / satellite imagery*)
- Leakage
- Development Adjustment Factor
- Opportunity costs and trade-offs for REDD
- Land tenure in Africa versus space for REDD / AFOLU

Africa Biocarbon Initiative

Issues at Stake for Africa

- Inclusion of AFOLU in the final text of Copenhagen
- Slow pace of the implementation of the Kyoto Protocol
- Provision of finance, technology and capacity – building to developing countries
- Adaptation and Mitigation should go hand in hand – gains made could be eroded if emissions continue unabated
- Capacity building – Africa has weak institutional, technical, technological and negotiating capacities
- The emerging divide between G-77 and Africa

Africa Biocarbon Initiative

Model for Distributing New Money

- Scale up of community managed environment programmes, e.g. CAMPFIRE
- Smallholder farmers act as environmental custodians
 - *creates jobs - local people are trained and become involved as environmental educators, etc*
- Benefits from carbon finance cement community collective responsibility
 - *incentive for people to conserve environment*
 - *generates funds for community projects or to supplement household incomes*

Conclusion

Agriculture is the back-bone of Africa's livelihood.

**A climate change deal which does not include
Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Uses (AFOLU)**

is

NO DEAL