



United Nations Climate Change Regional Collaboration Centres

Regional Dialogues on Carbon Pricing West and Central Africa **REPORT**



2024

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About this Report and CiACA Initiative

This report is developed as part of the Collaborative Instruments for Ambitious Climate Action Initiative (CiACA), launched during the COP22 Climate Change Conference in Marrakech in 2016. CiACA aims to support countries worldwide in adopting carbon markets and carbon pricing instruments to align with the goals of the Paris Agreement. The initiative is implemented through the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Regional Collaboration Centres (RCCs) and is supported by the German Federal Government through the Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Climate Action (BMWK).

This report centers on the West and Central Africa region, offering a comprehensive summary of the insights and perspectives shared by participants during the Regional Dialogue on Carbon Pricing (REDiCAP) for West and Central Africa, held on 29 October 2024, in Praia, Cabo Verde. The document aims to serve as a resource for policymakers and other regional stakeholders by supporting the development, implementation, and improvement of carbon pricing mechanisms as tools for achieving the targets outlined in Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs).

Beyond its focus on carbon pricing, the report also highlights critical insights to encourage regional collaboration and advance ambitious climate action. By emphasizing market-based approaches, it seeks to inspire collective efforts and strategic initiatives across West and Central Africa to combat climate change effectively.

Forewords



JAMES GRABERT

Director, Mitigation Division
UN Climate Change Secretariat

As the Director of the Mitigation Division at the UNFCCC, I am pleased to present this report on the Regional Dialogues on Carbon Pricing (REDiCAP), a significant milestone in our collective efforts to combat climate change. This event, held in Praia, Cabo Verde, on 29 October 2024, brought together diverse stakeholders including Article 6.4 Designated National Authorities (DNAs), other relevant officials in associated roles across various ministries/national agencies, UNFCCC National Focal Points, private sector players, civil society organisations from across West and Central Africa, reinforcing the critical importance of carbon pricing approaches to climate change mitigation.

The adoption of carbon pricing instruments, coupled with the framework provided by Article 6 of the Paris Agreement, plays an important role in enabling countries to meet their climate goals. These instruments not only help reduce emissions but also unlock much-needed financial resources to support the achievement of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs).

I would like to express my sincere gratitude to the Government of Cabo Verde for their exceptional collaboration in hosting this event and to the German Government for their continued support in funding the REDiCAP. Additionally, I would like to thank the West African Alliance on Carbon Markets and Climate Finance for their partnership in organizing the event. Their support and dedication to advancing carbon markets in the region are invaluable in driving the shared climate agenda forward.

This report captures the insightful discussions, challenges, and opportunities identified during the workshop, and I trust it will serve as a useful resource for stakeholders looking to advance carbon pricing and climate action in the region. The work outlined here underscores the importance of continued collaboration and capacity building as we move towards a low-carbon future.

**ANDREA CAMPONOGARA**

RCC Global Lead

UN Climate Change Secretariat

The Regional Collaboration Centres (RCCs) continue to play a pivotal role in facilitating the implementation of the Paris Agreement by helping countries design and implement effective climate policies. Through capacity-building activities and tailored technical assistance, the RCCs support nations in advancing carbon pricing mechanisms, fostering regional cooperation, and

mobilizing the necessary resources to meet their NDCs.

The REDiCAP is a critical part of this effort, as it provided a platform for in-depth discussions on carbon pricing tools, such as carbon taxes and emissions trading systems (ETS), and their role in accelerating climate action. It was an opportunity for countries in West and Central Africa to share their experiences, learn from each other, and collaborate on solutions to the region's climate challenges.

The Regional Collaboration Centre for West and Central Africa (RCC WAC Africa) is committed to delivering results on the ground, ensuring that countries have the support they need to achieve their NDCs. We recognize that effective climate action requires ongoing collaboration, and I would like to call upon all partners, governments, civil society, and the private sector—to continue to support these efforts. The RCCs remain open and ready to assist countries under the CiACA project, offering tailored support and facilitating knowledge sharing to strengthen countries in the region's capacity to deliver on their NDC targets.

I would like to thank the Government of Cabo Verde for hosting this important event and express our gratitude to the West African Alliance on Carbon Markets and Climate Finance for their continued partnership. I would like to extend my deepest appreciation to the German Government for their steadfast support of CiACA work. Together, we can ensure that all countries have the necessary tools and support to meet their climate commitments and drive meaningful progress for a sustainable future.

Abbreviations and Acronyms

BOAD	Banque Ouest Africaine de Développement (West African Development Bank)
CiACA	Collaborative Instruments for Ambitious Climate Action
DNAs	Designated National Authorities
ECCAS	Economic Community of Central African States
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
ETS	Emissions Trading System
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
LT-LEDS	Long-term Low Greenhouse Gas Emission Development Strategies
MRV	Monitoring, Reporting and Verification
NDCs	Nationally Determined Contributions
RCC WAC Africa	Regional Collaboration Centre for West and Central Africa
REDiCAP	Regional Dialogues on Carbon Pricing
UEMOA	Union Économique et Monétaire Ouest-Africaine (West African Economic and Monetary Union)
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
WAA	West African Alliance on Carbon Markets and Climate Finance

A. Introduction

The Regional Dialogues on Carbon Pricing (REDiCAP) was conducted with the purpose of supporting policymakers in price-based instruments and delivered as part of the project Collaborative Instruments for Ambitious Climate Action (hereinafter CiACA). This report highlights the views expressed by participants in the Dialogue organized on 29 October 2024, in Praia, Cabo Verde.

This activity stems from the following mandates:

- Decision 1/CP.21 Paragraph 136: Also recognizes the important role of providing incentives for emission reduction activities, including tools such as domestic policies and carbon pricing.
- Paris Agreement Article 6, paragraph 1: Parties recognize that some Parties choose to pursue voluntary cooperation in the implementation of their nationally determined contributions to allow for higher ambition in their mitigation and adaptation actions and to promote sustainable development and environmental integrity.
- Paris Agreement Article 11, paragraph 3: All Parties should cooperate to enhance the capacity of developing country Parties to implement this Agreement. Developed country Parties should enhance support for capacity-building actions in developing country Parties.
- Decision 1/CP.21 Paragraph 52: Decides that, in the implementation of the Agreement, financial resources provided to developing country Parties should enhance the implementation of their policies, strategies, regulations and action plans and their climate change actions with respect to both mitigation and adaptation to contribute to the achievement of the purpose of the Agreement as defined in its Article 2.

The CiACA objectives are achieved through engagement, awareness raising, capacity building, funded studies as well as funded experts made available to the countries. Specifically, the REDiCAP falls under the capacity-building objectives of this project.

Supported developing countries are the main beneficiaries of the CiACA by enabling them to put in place more effective and efficient policies (which also deliver co-benefits).

B. Background

The REDiCAP West and Central Africa was held in Praia, Cabo Verde, on 29 October. 83 participants representing 22 countries¹, United Nations (UN) organisations, international organisations and the private sector participated in the REDiCAP. The public sector participants constitute largely the environment and finance ministries and departments while the private sector project developers and carbon market service providers. The participant list is provided in Annex II.

The adoption of carbon pricing mechanisms and Article 6 of the Paris Agreement has significantly increased globally, driven by the urgency to meet climate targets and the effectiveness of carbon pricing instruments like carbon taxes and emissions trading systems (ETS) for addressing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. Article 6 of the Paris Agreement provides a framework for international cooperation on carbon markets, allowing countries to engage in cooperative approaches and transfer mitigation across borders, facilitating climate commitments.

In West and Central Africa, countries are recognizing the benefits of these instruments in achieving their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and driving climate action. However, while some countries are advanced in this process, others face limited capacity to take full advantage of these tools.

The workshop, organized by the UNFCCC's Regional Collaboration Centre for West and Central Africa (RCC WAC Africa) and the West African Alliance on Carbon Markets and Climate Finance (WAA), focused on deepening the understanding of carbon pricing instrument and Article 6 of the Paris Agreement in West and Central Africa.

Objectives included:

- Promoting regional dialogues on effective carbon pricing strategies, stakeholder engagement, and implementation.
- Deepen understanding of the operational aspects and requirements of carbon pricing tools, including carbon taxes, ETS, Article 6 and voluntary carbon markets, and their roles in NDC implementation.
- Sharing best practices, challenges, and successes in the implementation of carbon pricing instruments to support NDC and LT-LEDS implementation.

These objectives aim to drive the adoption and effective implementation of carbon pricing instruments for NDC and LT-LEDS implementation and sustainable development in West and Central African countries.

¹ Central Africa country representation includes Burundi, Cameroon, Chad, Republic of Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Sao Tome and Principe.

West Africa country representation includes Benin, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Liberia, Guinea Bissau, Guinée Conakry, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone.

The workshop employed an interactive format designed to maximize participant engagement and knowledge exchange. It featured expert presentations on key thematic areas, offering foundational insights and technical guidance, along with findings from ongoing CiACA funded studies. These were complemented by experience-sharing sessions, where countries at different stages of CiACA implementation shared practical lessons and challenges. Participants then engaged in group discussions and breakout sessions, fostering collaborative dialogue on strategies for effective implementation. The format also included dedicated Q&A sessions, enabling participants to clarify concepts and contribute to discussions.

C. Approach and structure

The report is structured to reflect the REDiCAP discussions and outcomes. Section D covers insights on designing and implementing mechanisms like carbon taxes and ETS, addressing MRV and stakeholder challenges. Section E highlights regional opportunities, such as financing NDCs, and barriers like financial and policy gaps. Section F summarizes participant feedback on the REDiCAP's effectiveness. Section G outlines outcomes, emphasizing capacity building, tailored policies, and collaboration for advancing carbon pricing.

D. Discussion

1. General considerations for designing carbon pricing policies for NDC implementation.

The workshop underscored the importance of carbon pricing instruments as pivotal tools for achieving low-carbon development. These mechanisms provide financial incentives for emission reductions and support sustainable development when designed to fit the specific contexts of West and Central African nations.

Key insights included:

i. **Economic Efficiency:**

Carbon pricing, whether through taxes or ETS, was accepted as the most efficient way to reduce GHG emissions if properly designed. As highlighted by examples from the developed world, countries like Sweden, Norway, and Denmark have successfully implemented such systems for over 25 years. Emerging economies, such as China, South Africa, and Colombia, are also advancing these instruments. In West Africa, participants recognized that emissions are currently low but are projected to grow, making carbon pricing essential for steering future emissions toward low-carbon pathways.

ii. **Alignment with NDCs:**

Carbon pricing must align with NDCs to support countries in meeting their international commitments under the Paris Agreement. Article 6 cooperative approaches, particularly through trade of Internationally Transferred Mitigation Outcomes (ITMOs), offer opportunities for NDC financing and implementation. For instance, experience sharing by Nigeria highlighted how carbon pricing could be tailored to address the energy sector's reliance on fossil fuels and incentivize transitions to cleaner technologies.

iii. **Progressive Implementation:**

Countries emphasized the need to adopt phased approaches. For example, Senegal's carbon tax will initially target electricity producers connected to the grid, oil and gas producers, and major cement manufacturers. The tax will start low, enabling stakeholders to adapt gradually, while revenue will support mitigation actions. This equally applies to Nigeria which adopts a pilot approach and starting implementation in the telecommunication sector.

(a) Development of Carbon Pricing Strategies/Frameworks

Participants identified the necessity of robust, context-specific frameworks for carbon pricing.

i. **Sectoral Prioritization:**

Participants discussed the need to prioritise sectors with the highest emissions or greatest

potential for reductions. Countries also shared their experience on how this selection was accomplished. Examples include:

- Cameroon: Agriculture, responsible for 60% of emissions, and energy sectors were identified as key targets for carbon pricing strategies.
- Nigeria: The telecommunications sector, due to its extensive use of diesel generators for powering infrastructure, was chosen as a priority for a pilot carbon tax.
- ii. **Revenue Recycling:**
Recycling revenues to support vulnerable populations and promote renewable energy was emphasized. Senegal, for instance, plans to reinvest carbon tax proceeds in domestic mitigation projects, avoiding revenue absorption into the national treasury.
- iii. **Institutional Capacity Building:**
Participants stressed that capacity constraints, particularly for monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV) systems, remain a significant barrier. To address this:
 - Cameroon plans to build technical and institutional capacities at national and local levels.
 - The West African Alliance aims to launch the "West African Alliance Academy," integrating carbon market themes into university curricula to develop local expertise.
- iv. **Political Buy-in:** The breakout group discussions reiterated the need to promote public buy-in of carbon pricing instruments through communicating non- GHG emission reduction benefits, such as jobs creation, good health and well-being.

(b) Specific Considerations for Policy Options

- i. **Carbon Taxes:**
 - **Ease of Implementation:** As noted in the feasibility studies for Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Nigeria and Senegal, carbon taxes are simpler to implement due to existing taxation systems.
 - **Sector-Specific Application:** Senegal and Nigeria are focusing their carbon taxes on key sectors like energy, cement, oil and gas, and telecommunication. In Senegal, the tax applies only to large-scale electricity producers connected to the grid and major oil and gas producers, ensuring limited impact on smaller businesses.
- ii. **Emissions Trading Systems (ETS):**
 - ETS provides flexibility and cost-effectiveness but requires extensive technical preparation. A regional ETS is being explored to harmonize efforts and prevent competitiveness issues among countries in the Union Économique et Monétaire Ouest-Africaine (West African Economic and Monetary Union; UEMOA in French) region according to a presentation on a feasibility study in the region funded by CiACA.
 - Regional collaboration can also reduce implementation costs and strengthen market integrity.

iii. **Integration with Article 6:**

- Article 6 mechanisms were highlighted as vital for linking carbon pricing with international markets. For example, under a proposed model, companies exceeding emissions thresholds could purchase carbon credits instead of paying taxes.
- Cameroon plans to build on its experience with CDM projects to integrate Article 6 approaches, leveraging lessons learned to ensure effective operationalization.

(c) Challenges and Barriers

i. **Capacity Constraints:**

Many countries face technical and institutional limitations. For instance, robust MRV systems were lacking in the majority of countries according to a study presented by the RCC WAC Africa. Only Ghana, Sierra Leone and Togo have implemented national MRVs. Countries' efforts to implement carbon pricing instruments cannot be realized in the absence of such critical infrastructure.

ii. **Economic and Social Impacts:**

Concerns were raised about the effects of carbon pricing on low-income populations and industries. In response:

- Nigeria's carbon tax approach includes measures to minimize adverse impacts, such as reinvesting revenue as a subsidy for green energy projects.
- Cameroon highlighted the need to consider economic resilience and align policies with local development priorities.

iii. **Harmonization Across Borders:**

Disparities in carbon pricing policies could lead to market distortions. To address this, regional organizations such as Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), UEMOA, Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS) must work to establish standardized guidelines, ensuring fair competition and mitigating leakage risks.

iv. **Public Acceptance:**

Gaining public support is essential. Stakeholders emphasized the importance of consultations and education campaigns. For example, Cameroon and Nigeria have engaged private companies, local governments, and civil society in extensive consultations to ensure the feasibility and acceptability of their carbon pricing instrument design.

v. **Policy Integration:**

Integrating carbon pricing with existing policies and systems can be challenging. For instance, several West African countries already have energy sector taxes unrelated to emissions, requiring careful alignment to avoid duplication.

E. Regional specific opportunities and barriers

(a) Regional Opportunities

- i. The region has significant untapped potential in sectors like agriculture, energy, and forestry to support carbon trade domestically and internationally.
- ii. The existence of regional bodies such as the ECOWAS, UEMOA, ECCAS can establish platforms to harmonize carbon pricing instruments across member states, ensuring consistency in regulations and avoiding competitive imbalances.
- iii. Article 6 presents an opportunity to mobilize finance for NDC implementation.
- iv. Existing feasibility studies and pilot programs in Senegal, Côte d'Ivoire, and Nigeria provide a foundation for carbon tax implementation, with lessons learned informing policy frameworks for other countries. The carbon pricing studies in Senegal, Côte d'Ivoire, and Nigeria explore tailored instruments to reduce GHG emissions to meet their NDC targets.
 - Senegal focuses on a carbon tax applied to energy, cement, and waste sectors, supported by the UNFCCC through CiACA project.
 - Côte d'Ivoire, funded by the Partnership for Market Readiness (PMR) and the Carbon Pricing Leadership Coalition (CPLC), also investigated a carbon tax targeting energy, transport, and industry to achieve a 28% emissions reduction by 2030 in its NDC.
 - Nigeria, the most advanced country in implementation in the region, plans a carbon tax (short-term) and emissions trading scheme (ETS, long-term), prioritizing oil and gas initially while planning for broader applications across power, transport, and waste sectors, with funding UNFCCC through CiACA project. Nigeria is currently supported to design a pilot carbon tax in the telecommunication sector.
- v. CiACA and other partners' supports are identified in the region that countries can tap into for implementing Article 6 and carbon pricing instruments to support NDC implementation.

(b) Regional Barriers

- i. Several countries lack the necessary MRV systems and technical expertise for designing and implementing carbon pricing instruments. Only Ghana, Sierra Leone and Togo have MRV implemented.
- ii. Many countries in the region have economies heavily reliant on sectors like agriculture and energy, making them sensitive to the introduction of carbon pricing instruments. Stakeholders expressed concerns that poorly designed carbon pricing mechanisms could disproportionately affect low-income households and small businesses.
- iii. Inconsistent regulations across countries create challenges for regional harmonization.

- iv. Resistance to carbon pricing instruments can arise due to a lack of awareness among stakeholders. Cameroon and Nigeria's emphasis on extensive stakeholder consultations highlights the importance of addressing this barrier.
- v. Limited access to international funding and domestic fiscal constraints hinders the development of carbon pricing systems. The design and implementation of carbon pricing instruments are associated with costs that countries will need support to bear.

F. Feedback and reflections

(a) Participants Sex and Organisation

- i. The REDiCAP was attended by 83 participants constituting 30% Female and 70% Male (Figure 1). The majority of the participants are experts from the public sector (42%), followed by the private sector (34%). UN organisations such as the FAO, UNIDO, UNICEF and UNDP comprised 14% while International/Intergovernmental organisations such as the West Africa Development Bank (BOAD) account for 10% of participants (Figure 2).

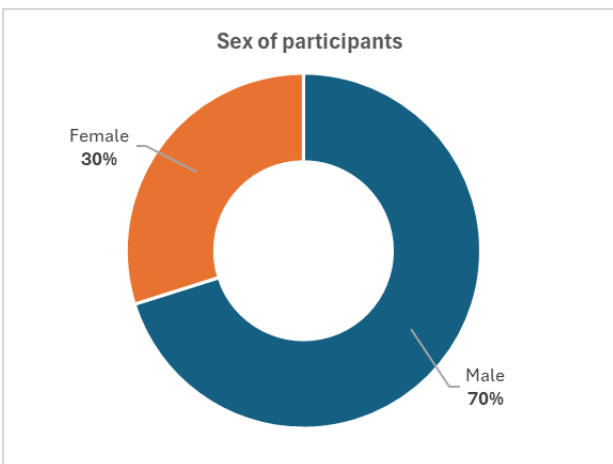


Figure 1. Sex of participants

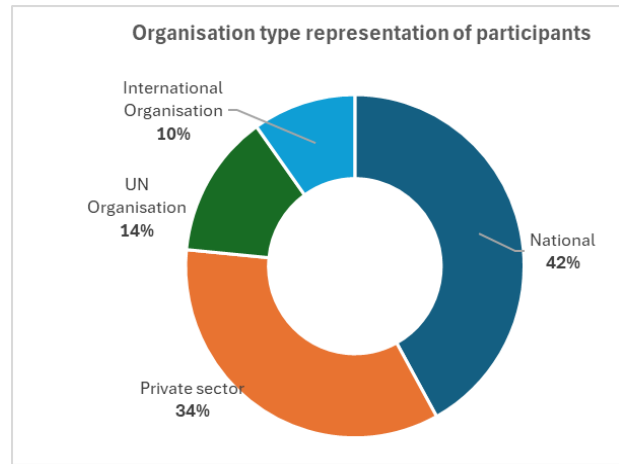


Figure 2. Organisation type representation

(b) Post Event Survey Results

- ii. To collect feedback and inputs from workshop participants, an online survey was conducted after the REDiCAP sessions. Out of the total 83 participants, 15 (nearly 18%) respondents participated in the survey.
- iii. The workshop outcomes according to the 15 survey respondents demonstrate strong positive feedback across all evaluation areas, as shown in Figures 3–6. A majority of participants (62%) reported that the workshop significantly enhanced their understanding of carbon pricing and its relevance to their country's climate objectives, while 38% indicated some improvement, with no negative responses recorded (Figure 3). All respondents (100%) found the content directly relevant to their work responsibilities, underscoring its practical applicability (Figure 4). The quality of presentations and facilitation received favorable ratings, with 60% rating it as "Good" and 40% as "Fair," and

no "Poor" ratings (Figure 5). Similarly, the overall content of the workshop was highly rated, with 67% of participants describing it as "Excellent" and 33% as "Good" (Figure 6).

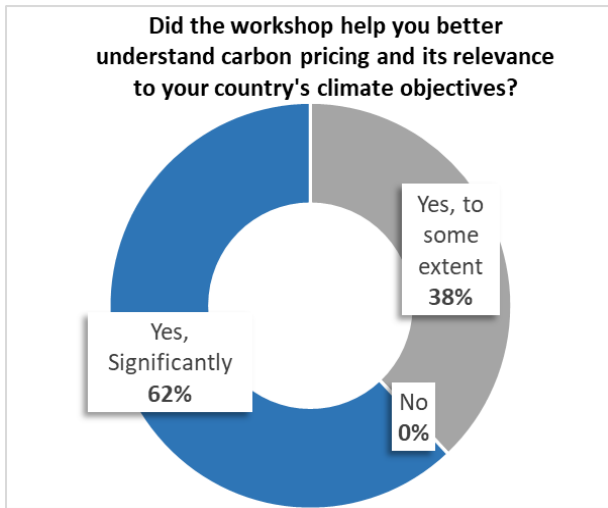


Figure 1. Understanding carbon pricing relevance for NDC targets

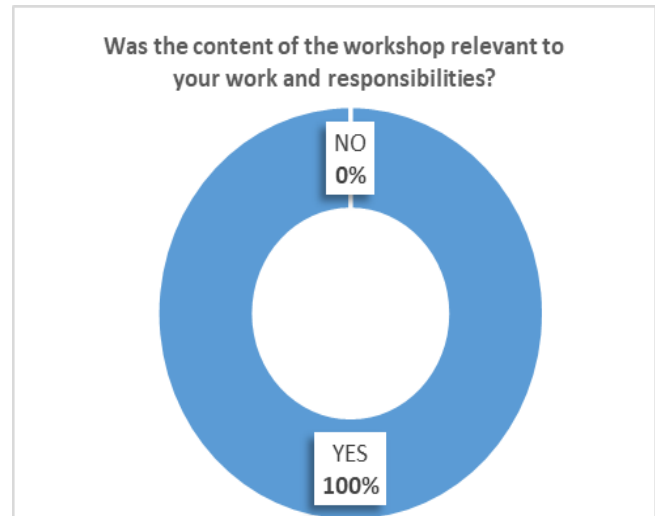


Figure 2. Relevance of workshop to work responsibility

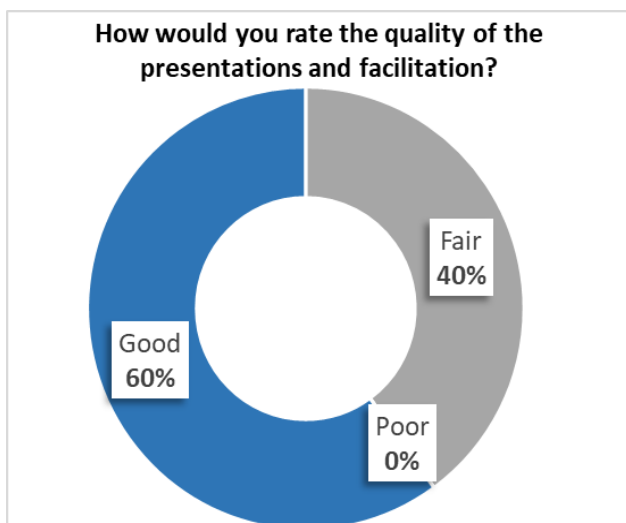


Figure 4. Quality of presentation and facilitation

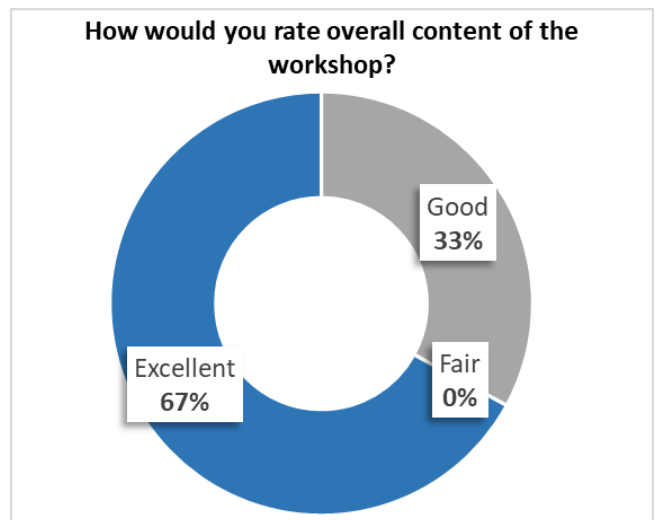


Figure 3. Overall assessment of workshop content

G. Conclusion and Key take-aways

Conclusions

The REDiCAP workshop was a landmark event that brought together a diverse range of stakeholders from 22 countries in West and Central Africa. With participants from the government, the private sector, civil society, and international organizations, the workshop provided a platform for collaborative discussions on the role of carbon pricing in addressing climate change and achieving NDCs.

Carbon pricing instruments, such as carbon taxes and ETS were recognized not only as tools for reducing GHG emissions but also as drivers of economic development and social equity. The discussions emphasized the need for regional collaboration, institutional strengthening, and tailored approaches to overcome barriers and harness the region's opportunities.

Regional Opportunities

- i. **Untapped Potential in Key Sectors:**
The agriculture, energy, and forestry sectors in the region hold significant potential for carbon trading, both domestically and internationally. For example, Cameroon has identified agriculture and energy as key sectors for carbon pricing, while Nigeria is piloting efforts in the telecommunications sector.
- ii. **Harmonized Regional Action:**
Regional bodies such as ECOWAS, WAEMU, and ECCAS provide platforms for harmonizing carbon pricing policies across countries. This harmonization can reduce competitiveness concerns, ensure regulatory consistency, and promote regional trade in carbon credits.
- iii. **Integration with Article 6:**
Article 6 cooperative approaches present opportunities to mobilize international finance and technology transfer for NDC implementation. Countries like Cameroon are leveraging lessons from the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) to explore cooperative approaches under Article 6.
- iv. **Existing Feasibility Studies and Pilot Programs:**
Insights from initiatives in Senegal, Côte d'Ivoire, and Nigeria provide a solid foundation for designing scalable and replicable carbon pricing policies. These include carbon taxes targeting specific sectors, such as energy, cement, and waste, and plans for ETS development.

Regional Barriers

- i. **Limited Technical and Institutional Capacity:**
Many countries in the region lack the necessary MRV systems and institutional frameworks

for implementing carbon pricing mechanisms. For example, only Ghana, Sierra Leone, and Togo currently have operational national MRV systems.

ii. **Economic Sensitivities:**

Economies in the region are heavily reliant on sectors like agriculture and energy, making them particularly vulnerable to poorly designed carbon pricing instruments. Stakeholders emphasized the importance of addressing social equity concerns, such as the disproportionate impacts on low-income households and small businesses.

iii. **Fragmented Policy Landscape:**

Inconsistent regulations across countries pose challenges to regional harmonization, potentially leading to market distortions and competitiveness issues.

iv. **Financial Constraints:**

Limited access to international funding and domestic fiscal constraints hinder the design and implementation of carbon pricing instruments. Participants noted the need for external financial support to address these challenges.

Key Takeaways from the Discussions

i. **Capacity-Building and Institutional Support:**

Addressing capacity gaps, particularly in MRV systems and technical expertise, was identified as a priority. Donor institutions and regional bodies must provide targeted support to strengthen institutional frameworks and build technical capacity.

ii. **Equity and Social Impact:**

Carbon pricing mechanisms must be designed with equity considerations in mind. Revenue recycling—using funds generated from carbon pricing to support vulnerable populations and promote renewable energy—was highlighted as a critical strategy.

iii. **Public Awareness and Stakeholder Engagement:**

Building public trust and support is essential for successful implementation. Transparent consultations and awareness campaigns should communicate the socio-economic benefits of carbon pricing, such as job creation and improved health outcomes.

iv. **Regional Collaboration:**

Harmonizing carbon pricing policies across countries can foster regional trade, attract investment, and enhance market integrity. Participants emphasized the role of regional organizations in establishing standardized guidelines and facilitating cooperation.

v. **Phased Implementation and Sector Targeting:**

A phased approach to implementation, starting with high-emission sectors, allows countries to build capacity and adapt gradually. Examples from Senegal and Nigeria demonstrate the effectiveness of targeting specific sectors in the early stages of carbon pricing.

Insights for the Future

- i. Participants called for a capacity-building approach with precise targeting of the country's needs which involves sitting down with countries to identify needs and co-design solutions.
- ii. Capacity building activities must include local civil society initiatives and the private sector because they are one of the most important players in carbon pricing and carbon market implementation.
- iii. Countries must work towards harmonizing carbon pricing policies across the region to facilitate trade, attract investment, and promote equitable growth. Regional guidelines for carbon taxes and ETS could streamline this process.
- iv. Future carbon pricing strategies must incorporate measures to protect low-income households and vulnerable sectors, ensuring that the transition to a low-carbon economy is just and inclusive.
- v. Insights from CiACA funded feasibility studies and pilot programs, such as those in Senegal, Nigeria, and Cameroon, should inform scalable and replicable carbon pricing policies across the region.

H. Photographic Report

In total, 34 experts from the public sector of 22 countries and 49 people from the local and international private sector and partners participated in the REDiCAP.



Figure 5. Participants at the opening ceremony of the REDiCAP.

"As we delve into the opportunities presented by Article 6 and carbon pricing in this workshop, let us identify opportunities for achieving climate resilience, sustainable development, and equitable growth for our communities." - Mr. Pedro Lopes - Secretary of State for Digital Economy – Ministry of Finance of Cabo Verde.



Figure 6. Opening session panel.

Harness innovative solutions, like carbon pricing, to address the pressing challenges of climate change can unlock socio-economic benefits and substantial green investment in West and Central Africa.



Figure 7. Experience sharing by Nigeria

“It is essential to align carbon pricing instruments with the country's NDC and national sustainable development goals.” Asmua Jibril – Deputy Director, National Council for Climate Change, Nigeria.



Figure 8. Facilitated breakout discussion on effective design of carbon pricing instruments.

Carbon pricing instruments and their associated green investments can lead to job creation, which has socio-economic benefits. The implementation of these instruments must highlight benefits beyond emission reduction to gain public buy-in.

H. Annexes

List of Participants

No.	Country/Organisation	Details/Ministry
1	AEDD	
2	AERA Group	
3	Afrique Energie Environnement	Resource person
4 - 5	BOAD	
6	Burkina Faso	UNFCCC NFP
7 - 8	Burundi	Geographic Institute of Burundi
9	Cameroon	Ministry of Environment, Protection of Nature and Sustainable Development (MINEPDED)
10 - 12	Climate Action Platform – Africa (CAP-A)	
13 - 15	Climate Focus	Resource person
16	Cote d'Ivoire	Ministère de l'Environnement
17	Democratic Republic of Congo	MEDD
18	ECOWAS Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (ECREEE)	
19	ENDA ENERGIE	Resource person
20	Equatorial Guinea	Ministry of Fisheries and Environment
21	FAO Cabo Verde	
22	Gabon	Ministry of Environmentchirs
23	Gambia	Ministry of Environment
24 - 25	Ghana	Environmental Protection Agency
26 - 27	Guinea Bissau	MABAC-G-BISSAU
28	Guinée	Legal Advisor/Focal Point for Implementation of the Carbon Market (PMI) - Environment - Guinea
29	Liberia	Environmental Protection Agency
30 - 31	MAA - DGASP	
32	Mali	AEDD
33	Mauritania	UNFCCC NFP
34 - 35	Nigeria	National Council for Climate Change (NCCC)
36	ONU-RCO	
37-38	Perspectives Climate Group	Resource person
39 - 40	UNDP	

41 - 42	São Tomé and Príncipe	
43 -44	Sierra Leone	MET AGENCY
45	Tchad	MEPDD
46 - 48	UNFCCC RCC WACA	Resource person
49 - 50	UNICEF	
51 - 52	UNIDO	
53 - 58	West African Alliance on Carbon Markets and Climate Finance	Resource person

**Please note that due to some participants not completing the registration process at the venue, their details are not included in the participant list.

Agenda

REDiCAP	
DAY 1 - Understanding Carbon Markets and Navigating Carbon Pricing (REDiCAP Focused)	
SESSION 1	
0830 - 0900	Registration
	<i>Format: Plenary</i>
0900 - 0935	Welcome and Introduction
	MC: Cabo Verde
	Welcome Remarks <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Secretary of State for Digital Economy – Ministry of Finance of Cabo Verde - Mr. Pedro Lopes United Nations Resident Coordinator for Cabo Verde – Ms. Patricia Portela De Souza UNFCCC Representative – Perumal Arumugam West African Alliance on Carbon Markets and Climate Finance (WAA) – Ousmane Fall Sarr
	Context and Agenda Setting Introduction to Moderators and Speakers
0935 - 0945	Group Picture
0945 – 1100	Taking stock of the Regional Carbon Pricing - Main Instruments and Trends
	<i>Format: Presentations and Moderated Discussion</i>
	<i>Room: Main room (Plenary)</i>
	Moderator: Rachel Pekker Climate Policy Advisor for Global Carbon Markets - Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Climate Action (BMWK)

	<p><u>Scene-setting: Overview of the Carbon Markets Global level: Compliance, Voluntary and Article 6</u></p> <p>In this session, there will be two presentations focused on the global and regional trend of carbon pricing and carbon market instruments. The moderator will then invite and lead the discussion with both the presenters and the participants. More time will be allocated for the discussion.</p> <p>Presentation on overview and trends of Carbon Market Instruments globally – 15 minutes</p> <p><i>Presenter: Perumal Arumugam - UNFCCC</i></p>
	<p>Presentation on trends of carbon markets and carbon pricing approaches in West and Central Africa - 15 minutes</p> <p><i>Presenter: Bernard Ayittah – UNFCCC RCC WAC Africa</i></p>
	<p><u>Moderated Discussion: 45 Minutes</u></p>
SESSION 2	
1115-1245	Leveraging Carbon Pricing Policies for NDC achievement and progression
	<i>Format: Presentation and panel discussion</i>
	<i>Room: Main room (Plenary)</i>
	<p><u>Complexities and strategic considerations essential for effective and equitable carbon pricing policies:</u></p> <p>Keynote Presentation -Hadji Mbaye DIAGNE - 30 minutes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Presentation of the UEMOA Regional Carbon Pricing Studies.</i>
	<p><u>Moderator: Walters Tubua -UNFCCC RCC WAC Africa</u></p> <p><u>Presentations on other experiences in the region – 60 minutes</u></p>

	<p>Presentations by countries and regional bodies on carbon market instruments including possible instruments under consideration (carbon tax, ETS, Hybrid approaches, Article 6, voluntary market), the process of evaluation, the key challenges and opportunities identified, and the associated policy responses.</p> <p><u>Presenters:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Asmau Jibril – Nigeria (in person):- country experience sharing on ongoing pilot carbon tax operationalisation in Nigeria and anticipated benefits to the country. • Timothée KAGONBET – Cameroon – (in person):- Country experience sharing on carbon pricing instruments design and effective national consultation process. • Economic Commission West African States - Mr. Raoul KOUAME - (virtual):- Considerations for a regional carbon market or carbon pricing instruments and the role of the ECOWAS in regional and national operationalization of instruments.
SESSION 3	
1400-1500	Implementing Carbon Pricing for Climate Action
	<i>Format: Breakout sessions Parallel sessions</i>
	<u>Moderator: Walters Tubua -UNFCCC RCC WAC Africa</u>
	<u>How effectively designed carbon pricing policies can bolster climate ambition under the Paris Agreement:</u>
	<u>Breakout Session – 45 minutes</u>
	<p>Breakout Group 1: Private sector</p> <p><u>What strategies can be employed to ensure meaningful and inclusive private sector participation in the Carbon pricing?</u></p> <p>Potential areas to consider could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - What can be the economic benefits and impacts of domestic and external carbon pricing instruments on businesses in the West and Central Africa region? - How can carbon pricing instruments be designed to ensure national and regional business are not disadvantages?

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - How can carbon pricing instruments be designed to attract private investment for low carbon technologies? <p>Facilitator: WAA</p>
	<p>Breakout Group 2: Public sector</p> <p><u>How can we design and implement effective carbon pricing policies that support climate ambition and national development priorities?</u></p> <p>Potential areas to consider could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What can be economic benefits or impacts of carbon pricing instruments on national development and climate action? • What are social and equity issues that countries need to pay attention to in the design and implementation of carbon pricing instruments • How can we develop responsive/effective institutional systems/mechanism to support effective carbon pricing policies? <p>Facilitator: Bernard Ayittah, UNFCCC RCC WAC Africa</p> <p><u>Report session - Summary of Breakout discussion (plenary) – 15 minutes</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Breakout Group 1: Private sector ▪ Breakout Group 2: Public sector
	<p>Reflections and Closing (10 - 15 minutes)</p> <p>Walters Tubua, UNFCCC RCC WAC Africa</p>