

Conakry energy conservation

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Below is a directory/list of NGOs, charities and non-profits working on protecting environment. They run awareness campaigns for climate change and pressurize governments to adopt policies for reducing carbon emissions. Many are also focused on adopting renewable energy solutions. in Conakry. Total Results = 15

Carbon credits represent one of the tools countries can leverage to advance the development of the energy sector.

Countries to the likes of Guinea-Conakry, rich in forestry and actively developing several renewable energy projects, are well positioned to utilize carbon credits to stimulate the development of untapped energy resources while correspondingly fighting climate change. Carbon credits are gaining increasing attention in Africa where several green projects are underway.

These projects are issued marketable credits by governments or companies, opening opportunities for project investment. Carbon credits are already extensively used, and some estimates suggest that the amount of equivalent CO₂ tons (one credit = one ton) could potentially increase tenfold by 2030, reaching over 2 billion tons.

Some African countries, endowed with vast forested areas like Gabon (covering 89% of its territory) and Mozambique (covering 78% of its territory), are already capitalizing on the potential of carbon credits. In 2021, Mozambique became the first country to receive a payment from the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility



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(FCPF), administered by the World Bank. The FCPF distributed \$6.4 million, which equated to 1.3 million certified emission reductions or carbon credits created by community-level efforts in nine Zambia provincial districts. The government should earn a total of \$50 million in compensation for reducing carbon emissions by 10 million tons through 2024.

Similarly, the United Nations approved 187 million Gabonese carbon credits in early October 2022, valuing the entire holding at more than \$1 billion. More recently, in March 2023, Liberia signed a Memorandum of Understanding awarding exclusive rights to a private Emirati firm Blue Carbon over one million hectares of forest, or nearly 10% of the country's geographical area. This corporation will be in charge of marketing the carbon credits obtained via conservation or reforestation efforts.

Guinea-Conakry, like its neighbor Liberia, is part of the Western Guinea Lowland Forest Ecoregion, a biodiversity hotspot that stretches from Sierra Leone and Guinea in the west to the Ivory Coast and Cameroon in the east, comprising over 27% of Guinea's geographical area. This ecoregion is largely made up of mangroves, which are able to store three to four times more carbon than forests found on land. It acts as a carbon sink and a natural barrier to climate change. It is also believed to be capable of absorbing more CO₂ than the Amazon rainforest.

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