

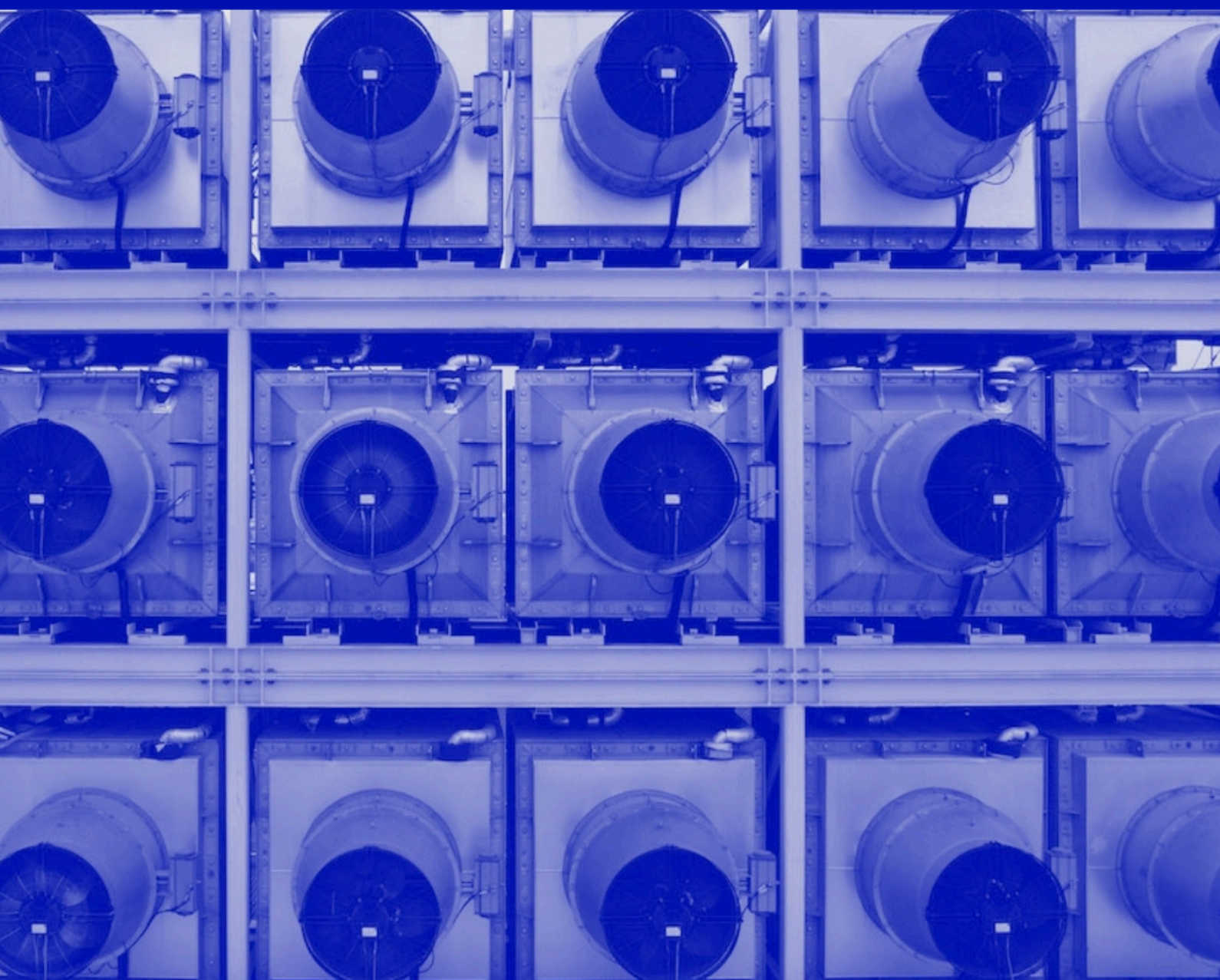
AN ASSESSMENT FOR AFRICAN AND GLOBAL DECISION-MAKERS

CONSULTATION METHODOLOGY NOTE FOR:

# The Future of Carbon Dioxide Removal in Africa

Feasibility, Opportunity, and the Choices Ahead

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### Other Documents in ATFL's CDR in Africa Report Series

This report is part of a three-part series:

- **Carbon Dioxide Removal: A Primer** – A short explainer written for practitioners and decision-makers working on climate and development in Africa and globally who have limited familiarity with the CDR space.
- **The Future of Carbon Dioxide Removal in Africa: Feasibility, Opportunity, and the Choices Ahead** – The complete report, presenting the full research, analysis, and findings.
- **Consultation Methodology Note** – Outlines the design, analytical framework, verification procedures, and constraints from the stakeholder consultation process.

This note describes the design, sample, coding and limitations of the stakeholder consultation that informs **The Future of Carbon Dioxide Removal in Africa: Feasibility, Opportunity, and the Choices Ahead**. Findings from the consultation are reported in that publication.

# How This Study Was Done

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## 01

### **Design and conduct.**

The consultation comprised fifteen semi-structured expert interviews conducted between February and July 2026: fourteen individual interviews and one joint interview with two participants, sixteen people in total. One interview is with the project research lead and is identified as such in the coding records.

Each interview followed an eight-module script covering background and positionality; big-picture framing; climate and development; technology and viability; market structure and value capture; government engagement; constraints and opportunities; and forward-looking predictions. The script asked respondents to prioritise: to rank pathways, identify common misconceptions, and state what evidence would change their view.

Respondents were identified purposively, mainly through expert referral, to reach people actively building, funding, buying, researching or regulating CDR in Africa and globally. The evidence base combines interviewer notes, with two independent sets for most interviews, and recordings and transcripts where available.

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## 02

### **Anonymisation.**

Participation was anonymised. Respondents were informed that comments would not be attributed by name without explicit permission and that insights would be presented in synthesised form. Each respondent is identified only by a code (INT001–INT015) and a descriptor covering role, region and technique focus. Names and institutional affiliations are held internally and appear in no output.

Organisations are named in ATFL's publications where they form part of the landscape mapped through desk research. Opinions and claims from interviews are attributed to codes.

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## 03

### Coding and verification.

Interviews were coded into three linked records: an insights matrix of thirty-nine analytical dimensions mapped to the eight modules; a log of seventy-five discrete insights, each tagged by theme and valence; and a dashboard scoring each respondent from 0 to 5 on seventeen recurring themes, where 0 indicates the theme was not raised and 5 indicates it was central to the interview.

Claims drawn from the consultation were checked against interview notes and transcripts before use. Italicised phrases in ATFL's publications are anonymised paraphrases verified against the source record. The coding records are stored in the project workbook.

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## 04

### Units used in figures.

Figures and counts derived from the consultation use one of two units, stated in each caption.

- **Respondent share.** Percentages and “N of 15” counts reflect the share of the fifteen interview units in which a theme registered as strong or core, a coded intensity of 4 or 5 on the 0–5 scale.
- **Coded mentions.** Where a total exceeds fifteen, the unit is coded insights (n=75), not respondents, and is labelled as mentions.

Mean intensity is reported in a small number of places to distinguish themes that are widely held from those that are strongly held but contested.

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# 05

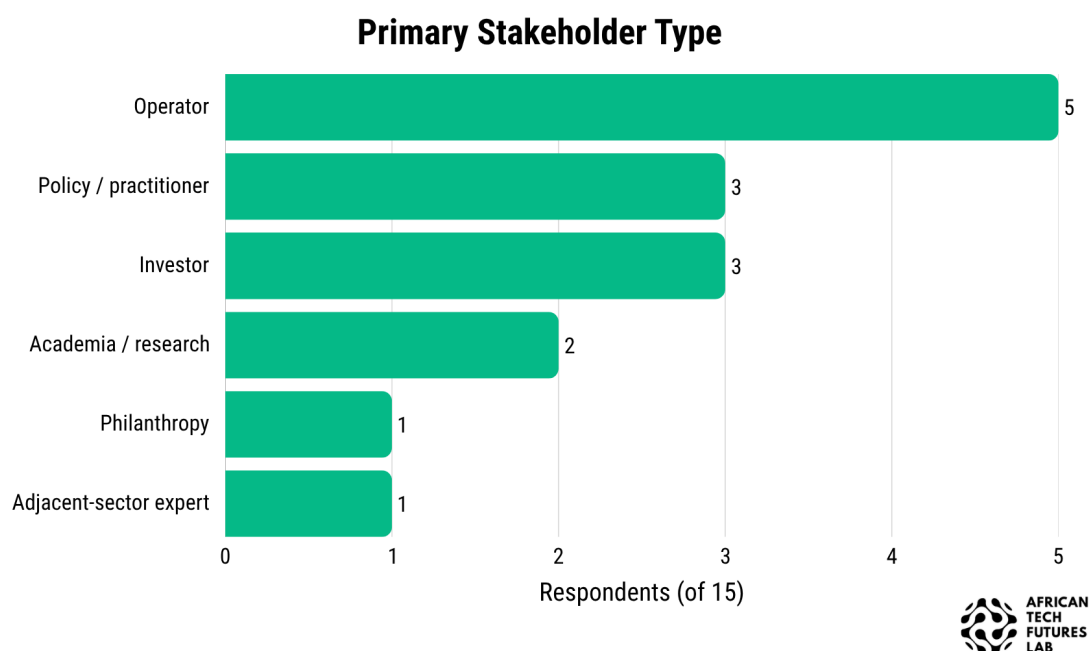
## Scope and limitations.

The consultation is expert testimony from a purposive sample. It is not a survey and is not statistically representative. Five limitations apply:

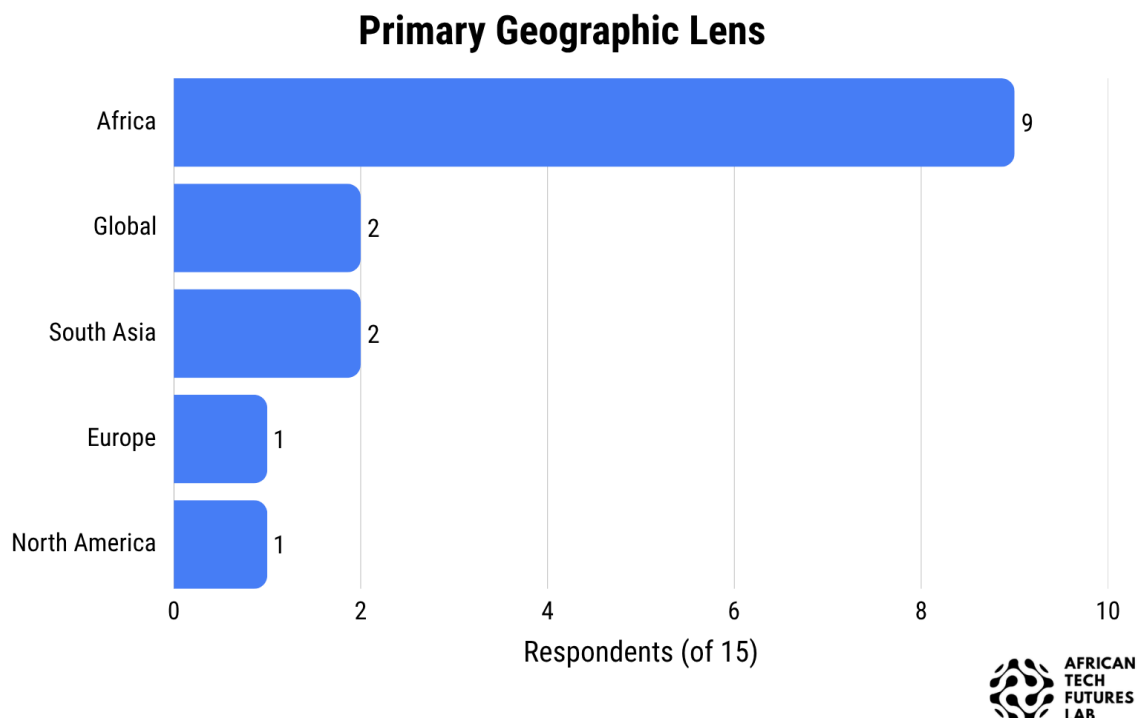
- **Practitioner sample.** Operators are the largest group, and most respondents build, fund or shape projects directly. The panel includes no sitting government official, development-finance representative, or community or civil-society voice. Claims about public priorities and community benefit require further engagement.
- **Geographic weighting.** Kenya and East Africa are the centre of gravity, with South Africa second. Country-specific findings should not be generalised.
- **Uneven Africa-specific expertise.** Fourteen of fifteen respondents are strongly familiar with CDR; ten are strongly familiar with African CDR. Externally based respondents were included as global and Global South comparators.
- **Small subgroups.** Comparisons across stakeholder groups involve three to five people and are indicative only.
- **Timing.** The interviews span five months during which perceptions of voluntary demand shifted sharply, including in response to a major buyer's procurement pause. Views on demand partly reflect that period.

## Who We Spoke To

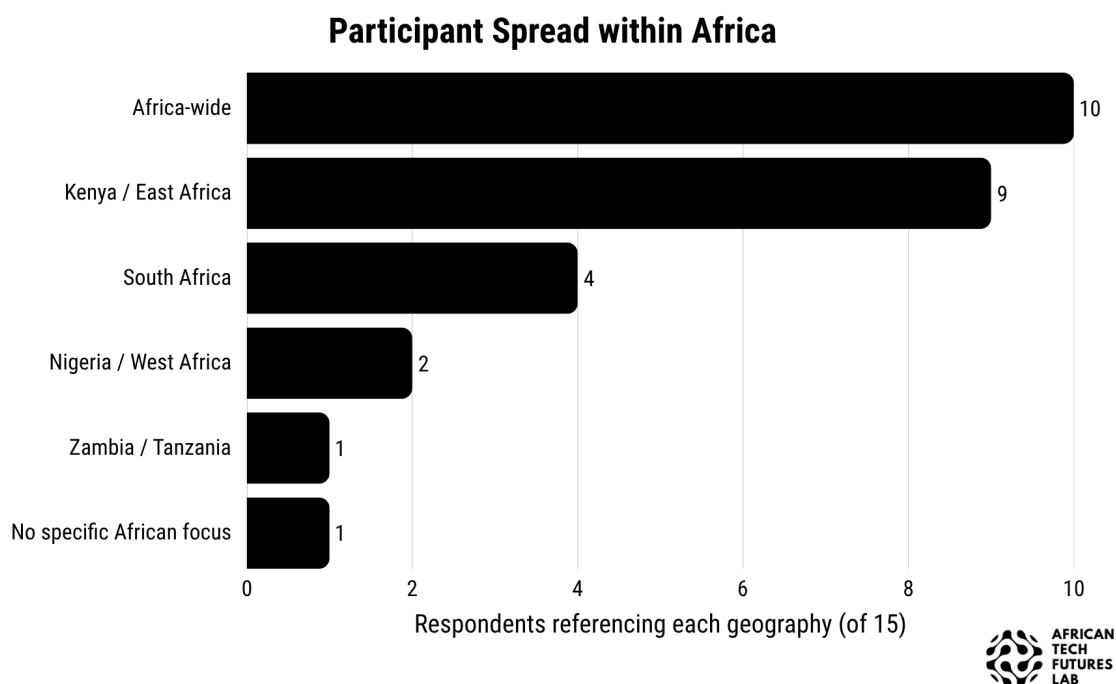
The figures below summarise the panel by stakeholder type, geographic focus and technique focus. The unit is the fifteen interview units; where respondents could give more than one answer, totals exceed fifteen and the caption says so.



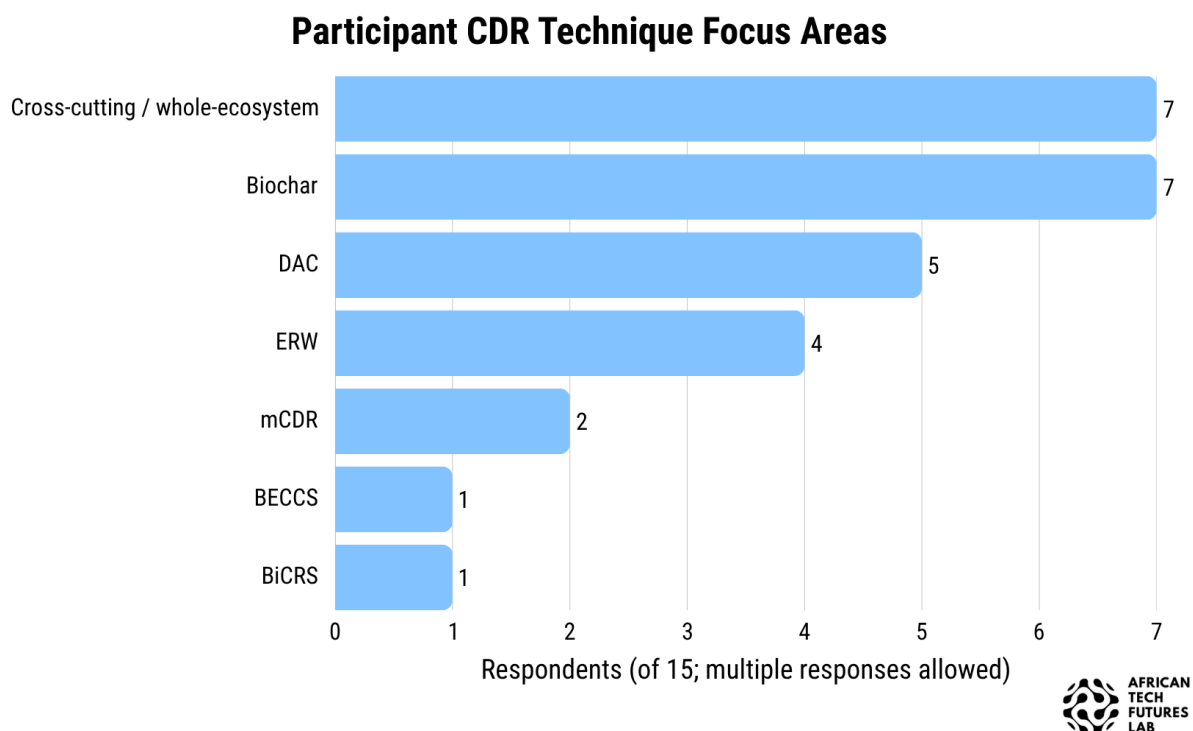
**Figure 1.** Primary stakeholder type (n=15). Operators are the largest group, at five of fifteen. Seven respondents also hold a second role, such as investor-operator or operator-policy.



**Figure 2.** Primary geographic lens (n=15). Nine respondents work principally on Africa. The four non-African lenses (Europe, North America, global, South Asia) were included as buyer-side and Global South comparators.



**Figure 3.** Geographic concentration of the African focus (multi-response; totals exceed 15). Ten respondents hold an Africa-wide view; Kenya and East Africa are the most-referenced specific focus, at nine, followed by South Africa at four.



**Figure 4.** CDR technique focus (multi-response; totals exceed 15). Biochar is the most-covered specific pathway, at seven, level with a cross-cutting whole-ecosystem view, followed by DAC and ERW.