FACILITATIVE SHARING OF VIEWS – GABON

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FIRST BIENNIAL UPDATE REPORT OF GABON ON CLIMATE CHANGE

Janvier Kevin NDONG NZOGHO – CNC/GHG inventory coordinator

Sandy Joan MBIA BOURDETTES – CNC/Assistant

Plan

I. National context and arrangements

II. GHG inventory

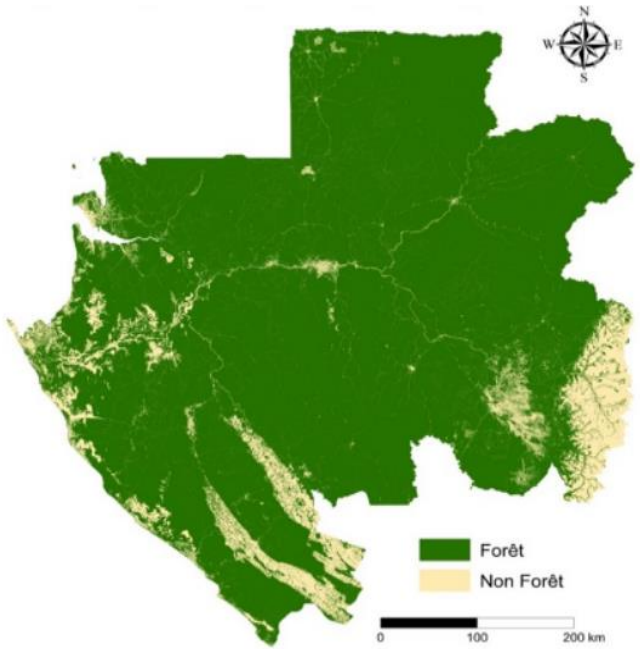
III. Mitigation actions and effect

IV. Barriers and support needed and received

I. National context and arrangements

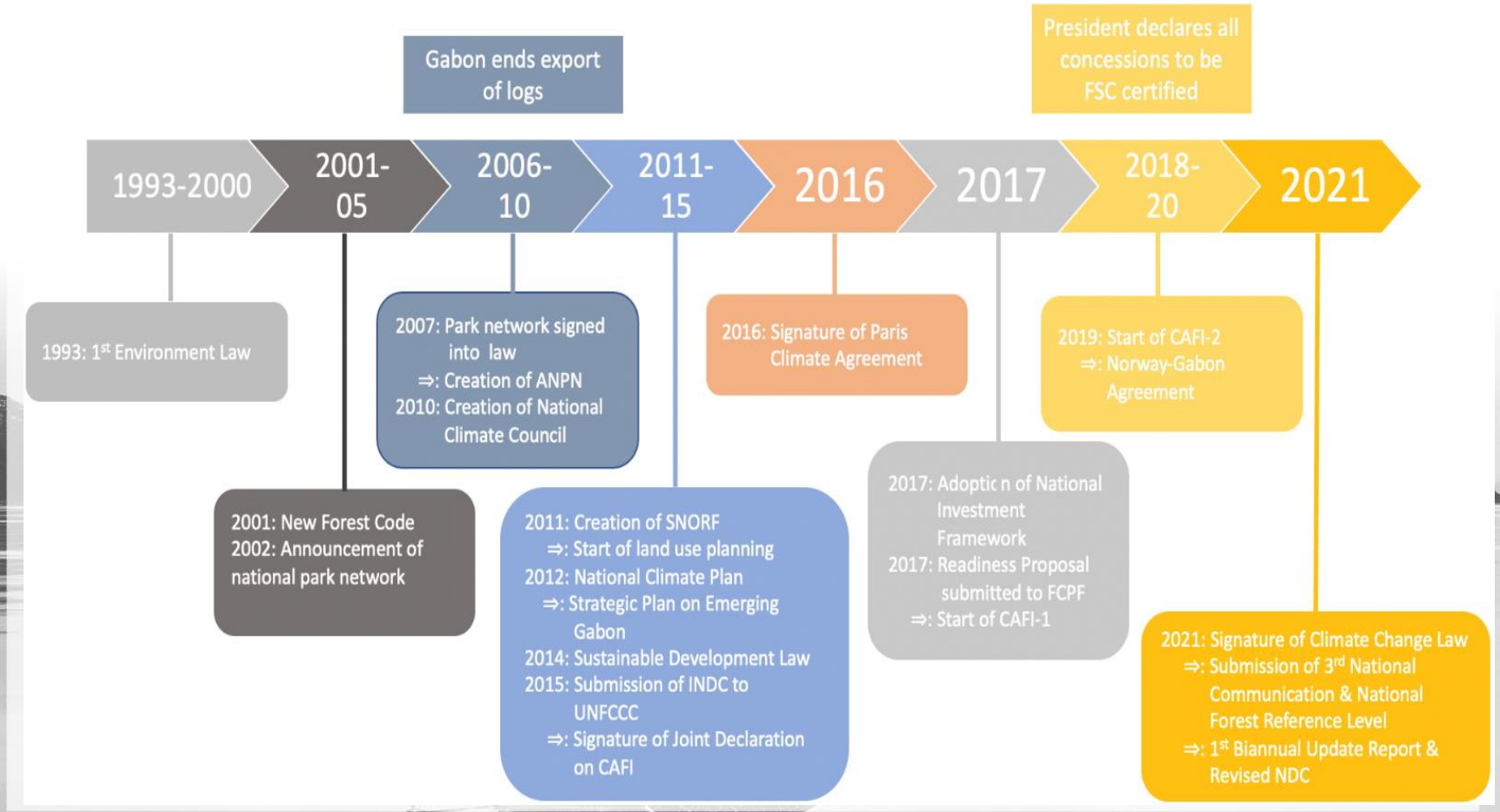
1. National context:

- located in Central Africa, it shares a border with Congo, Cameroon and Equatorial Guinea;
- Gabon has an area of 267,667 km²;
- In 2020, its total forest cover is 88%, which is part of the greater Congo Basin;
- In 2013, the population of Gabon was 1,811,079 inhabitants.



I. National context and arrangements

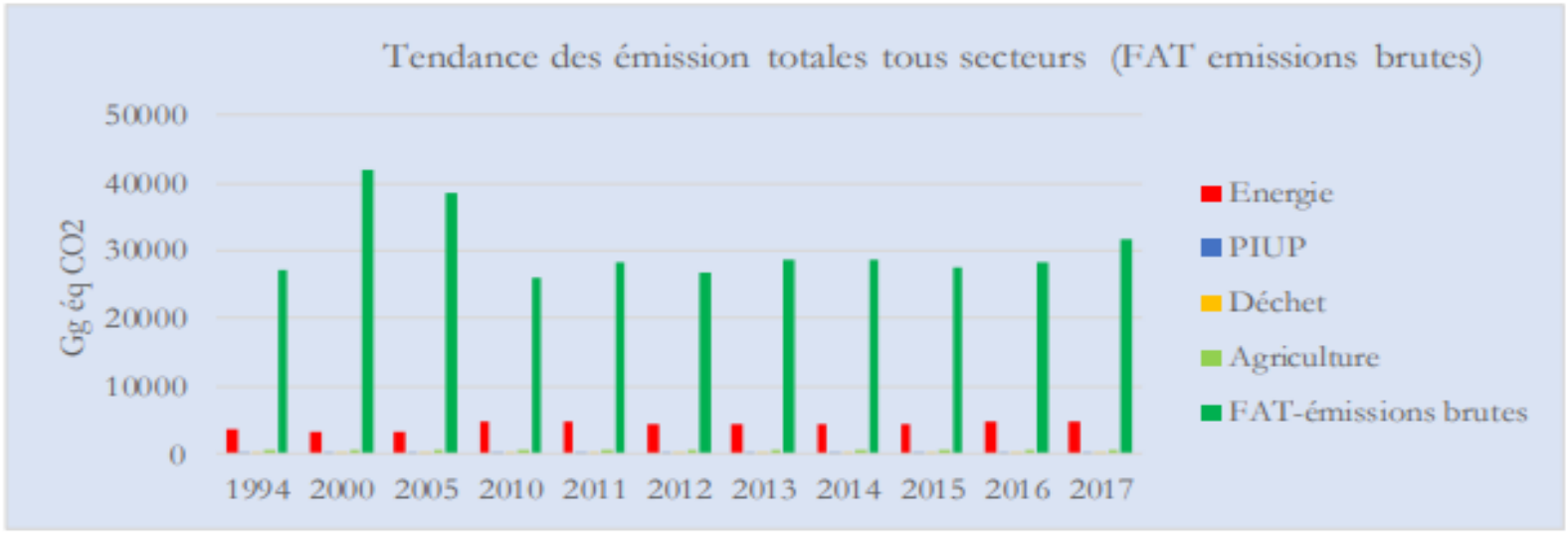
2. Institutional arrangements and strategic vision



II. GHG inventory

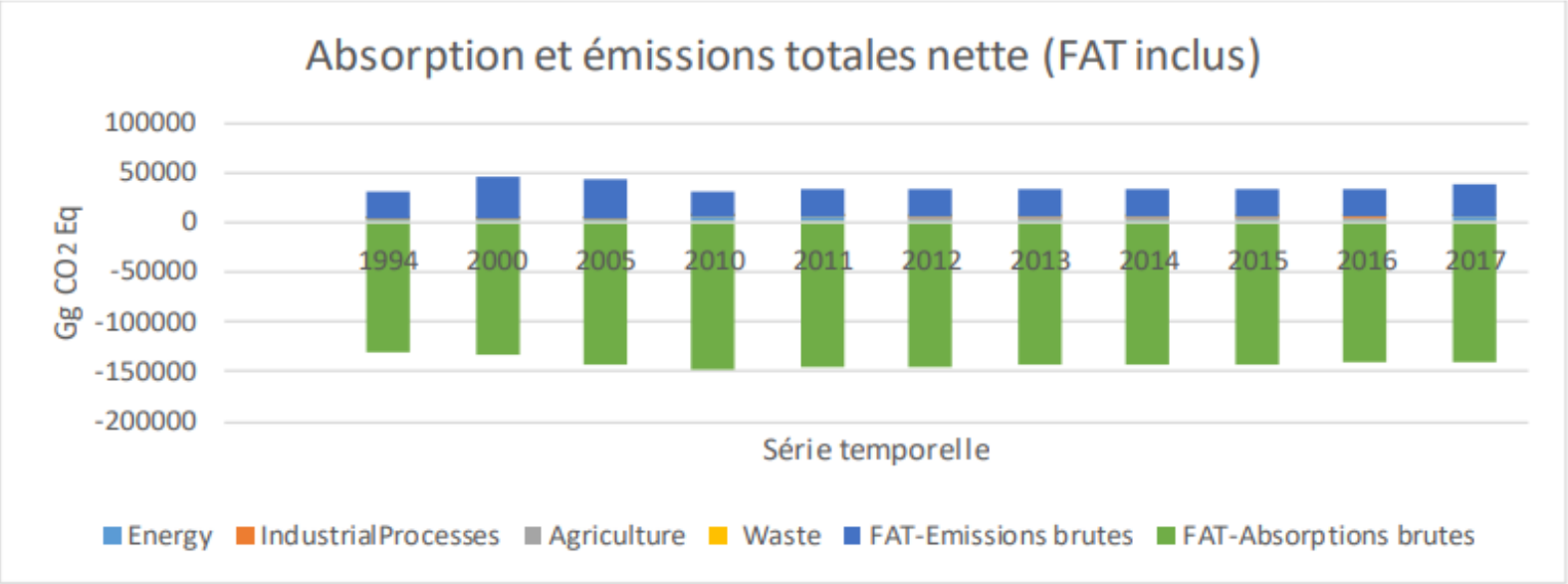
- The majority sector in terms of emissions/absorptions in Gabon is the FAT category, with 95% of total net absorptions in 2016 and 2017;
- followed by the energy sector with 4% of emissions;
- when the FAT sector is excluded, the energy sector represents 84% of total emissions in 2016 and 2017.

Figure 1Tendance des émission totales tous secteurs (FAT émissions brutes



II. GHG inventory

Figure 2Absorptions et émissions totales nettes (FAT inclus)



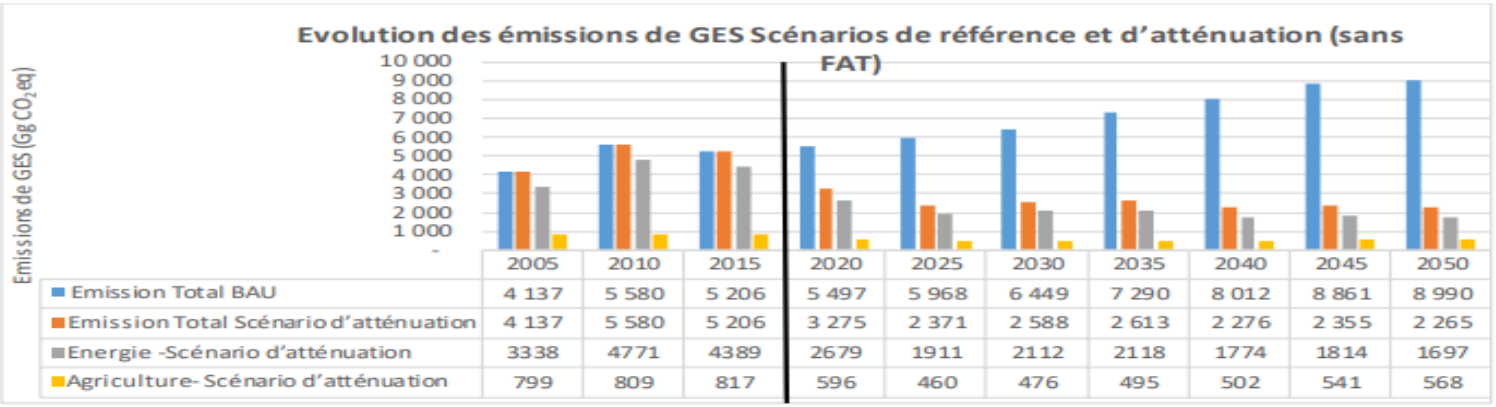
- When we separate the gross emissions from the gross absorptions of the FAT sector, the gross emissions are the most important and occupy the first place of national emissions all sectors combined. They went from:
  - 27 068 Gg éq CO2 in 1994 to
  - 31 591 Gg éq CO2 in 2017;
  - an increase of around 14% over the entire time series and comes mainly from logging.

III. Mitigation actions and effects

1. Overview of mitigation results without FAT

- progressive reduction of emissions over the period up to the year 2050;
- reduction of total emissions in 2050 from the base scenario to 2,265 Gg CO2eq with mitigation measures
  - Meaning a reduction of almost 75% compared to 8,990 Gg CO2eq of the reference scenario
- Compared to the reference year 2005,
  - emissions under the base case can increase from approximately 4,100 Gg CO2eq to 8,990 Gg CO2eq in 2050 (119%)
  - thanks to mitigation measures, this value can be reduced to 2265 GgCO2eq, a reduction of 45%.
  - The energy sector can contribute up to 1,697 Gg CO2eq, or (75%) to total mitigation in 2050
  - the agricultural sector can reduce its emissions by 568 Gg CO2eq. (25%).

[1]**Figure 3 :Evolution des émissions de GES des différentes mesures d'atténuation sans le secteur FAT**



	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Emission Total BAU	4 137	5 580	5 206	5 497	5 968	6 449	7 290	8 012	8 861	8 990
Emission Total Scénario d'atténuation	4 137	5 580	5 206	3 275	2 371	2 588	2 613	2 276	2 355	2 265
Energie -Scénario d'atténuation	3338	4771	4389	2679	1911	2112	2118	1774	1814	1697
Agriculture- Scénario d'atténuation	799	809	817	596	460	476	495	502	541	568

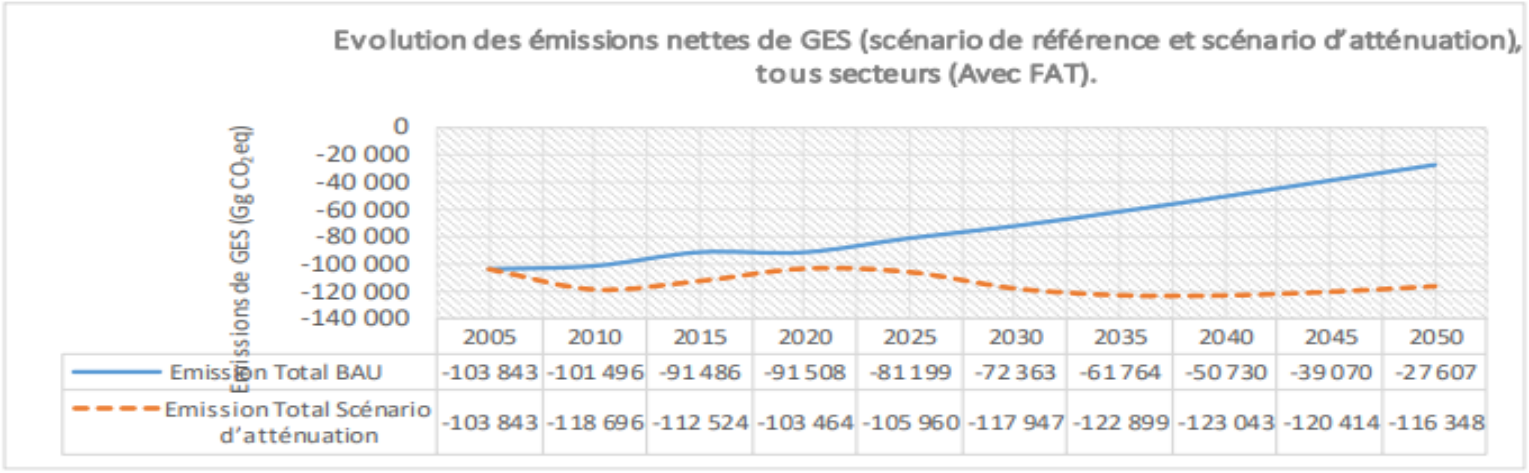
NB : le trait noir sur le graphique ci-dessus représente une ligne de séparation entre la période des données réelles et celle des données de scénarios

III. Mitigation actions and effects

2. With FAT

- With the FAT sector, GHG emissions will all be sequestered and the country will strengthen its carbon sink capacity;
- BAU net absorption in 2050, of -27,607 Gg CO2 eq;
- mitigation can increase this figure to -116,348 Gg CO2 eq;
- meaning an improved well of more than 88,000 Gg CO2 eq;
- the capacity of carbon sinks will increase from -103,843 in 2005 to -116,348 in 2050, an increase of 12%.

Figure 4: Evolution des émissions de GES pour tous les secteurs



	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Emission Total BAU	-103 843	-101 496	-91 486	-91 508	-81 199	-72 363	-61 764	-50 730	-39 070	-27 607
Emission Total Scénario d'atténuation	-103 843	-118 696	-112 524	-103 464	-105 960	-117 947	-122 899	-123 043	-120 414	-116 348

IV. Barriers and support needed and received

As part of the development of the BUR, Gabon received a certain number of IT equipment and materials, including:

- the GHG emissions processing software and
- training for national experts on the use of IPCC software version 2006

The assessment of technological needs is part of a complex and continuous learning process, leading to the beneficiary fully assimilating the new technology and becoming capable of using it and reproducing it.

Technological needs were assessed in the form of components:

- land use, Forests and Agriculture and
- energy, industrial processes and waste

Thank you