



**HOST PARTY PARTICIPATION REQUIREMENTS
FOR ARTICLE 6.4 MECHANISM
(Version 02.0)**

SECTION 1: GENERAL INFORMATION

Country:	Plurinational State of Bolivia
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SECTION 2: PARTICIPATION RESPONSIBILITIES

Is your country a Party to the Paris Agreement?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Has your country prepared, communicated, and is it maintaining a Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) in accordance with Article 4, paragraph 2 of the Paris Agreement?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Has your country designated a Designated National Authority (DNA) for the Article 6.4 mechanism and communicated that designation to the UNFCCC secretariat?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No

Please describe how your country's participation in the Article 6.4 mechanism contributes to sustainable development, while acknowledging that the consideration of sustainable development is a national prerogative.

Bolivia's participation in the Article 6.4 mechanism contributes to sustainable development by aligning climate mitigation outcomes with national development priorities, as defined under its legal, institutional and policy frameworks. While the consideration of sustainable development remains a national prerogative, Bolivia ensures that activities authorized under Article 6.4 are consistent with its vision of a Green and Sustainable Bolivia.

Bolivia's participation in the Article 6.4 mechanism aims to contribute to following Sustainable Development Goals and National Sustainable development priorities:

SDG Alignment		(Optional Comments):
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	SDG 1 – No Poverty:	Aligned with Bolivia's goals set within their Forestry and Agricultural sector, where the set to improve the quality of life with the implementation of sustainable agricultural and livestock management practices
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	SDG 2 – Zero Hunger:	Aligned with Bolivia's goals set within their Agricultural and Waste sector, to reduce food waste and improve the adaptive capacity of the agricultural and livestock production units.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	SDG 3 – Good Health and Well-being:	In line with the goals set by Bolivia for their waste and water management sector, the country is promoting the improved management of their solid and water waste to improve the quality of life of its citizens.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	SDG 6 – Clean Water and Sanitation:	Aligned with the adaptation goals set in their NDC3.0 ¹ , Bolivia is set on improving the wastewater treatment system and improve water security.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	SDG 7 – Affordable and Clean Energy:	In line with Bolivia's energy sector goals, set in their NDC3.0, the country is set to improve energy efficiency and promote the use of renewables.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	SDG 8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth:	Aligned with the 2035 vision set in their NDC3.0, Bolivia plans to promote the generation of green jobs through a circular economy approach for their waste sector.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	SDG 12 – Responsible Consumption and Production:	As set within their NDC3.0, Bolivia plans to set an integrated waste management system, that promotes a circular economy. Additionally, the country promotes the improved management of food and livestock production.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	SDG 13 – Climate Action:	Aligned with this new NDC3.0, Bolivia sets 13 goals on mitigation, 16 on adaptation and 7 crosscutting goals to tackle climate change.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	SDG 15 – Life on Land:	As set in their NDC3.0, Bolivia plans to restore and maintain their forest cover.

Bolivia recognizes the importance of applying the mandatory Article 6.4 Sustainable Development Tool to ensure that Article 6.4 activities support multiple sustainable development co-benefits, including but not limited to: the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions in key sectors; the promotion of clean and efficient energy systems; the enhancement of climate resilience of vulnerable communities; the

¹ Bolivia NDC3.0 (2025) - https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/2025-09/Bolivia_NDC3.0_2026-2035%20final%2029.09.2024.pdf

protection of ecosystems and biodiversity; and the generation of social and economic benefits such as employment, technology transfer and capacity building at the local level.

National Sustainable Development Priorities:

[Bolivia's Economic, Social and environmental Development Plan \(PDESA\) 2026-2030](#), It is the country's medium-term planning instrument, which articulates the long-term vision of the PGDESA with the development pillars and the national strategic objectives to be achieved over the five-year period. It constitutes the foundation of the Comprehensive State Planning System, from which sectoral, territorial, institutional, business, and other public planning instruments for the medium term are derived. The PDESA is based on a national performance diagnosis and an analysis of the future macroeconomic scenario, which allows for the definition of realistic targets and ensures their financial and technical sustainability. Its preparation and coordination are the responsibility of the Governing Body of the SPIE, which submits it to the Plurinational Legislative Assembly for approval with the force of law. Its implementation is mandatory for the public sector and serves as guidance for the private, community, and social sectors, as well as for international cooperation. The Governing Body is also responsible for its dissemination, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation at the national and territorial levels. It is structured around 7 pillars that reflect an integrated and forward-looking national vision aimed at fostering inclusive economic growth, strengthening international engagement, promoting balanced territorial development, and advancing institutional modernization and efficiency. They further emphasize transparency and good governance, the protection of social well-being, particularly for vulnerable populations and a strong commitment to environmental sustainability, climate action, and the sustainable management of natural resources, thereby positioning Bolivia on a resilient and sustainable development pathway.

[Bolivia's General Economic, Social and Environmental Development Plan \(PDGESA\)](#), is Bolivia's long-term planning instrument, with a horizon of up to 25 years, within the framework of the Comprehensive State Planning System (SPIE). Its formulation and coordination are the responsibility of the Ministry of Development Planning and Environment, in accordance with the current regulatory framework, and it is developed through a participatory process that involves different levels of government as well as economic and social actors from both the public and private sectors.

The formulation of the PGDESA is based on a comprehensive diagnosis of the international and national context, analyzing economic, social, environmental, institutional, and territorial conditions, as well as an assessment of previous planning cycles. Based on this analysis, the country's main structural and short-term challenges are identified, enabling the definition of the development vision that will guide Bolivia over the long term.

Please provide detailed information on the types of activities under Article 6, paragraph 4 (A6.4 activities) that your country would consider approving pursuant to chapter V.C (Approval and Authorization) of the Rules, Modalities and Procedures (RMPs).

Additionally, explain how these activities, and any associated emission reductions or removals, would contribute to the achievement of your country's NDC, if applicable, its long-term low GHG emission development strategy, if it has submitted one, and the long-term goals of the Paris Agreement?

In line with Chapter V.C of the Rules, Modalities, and Procedures (RMPs) for Article 6, paragraph 4² of the Paris Agreement, Bolivia would apply nationally defined procedures for the approval and authorization of A6.4 activities. These procedures ensure alignment with national development strategies, climate objectives, and environmental and social safeguards, while respecting national sovereignty and institutional arrangements:

1. Approval considerations:

² Rules, Modalities, and Procedures (RMPs) for Article 6, paragraph 4:
https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/cma2021_10a01E.pdf#page=25

Bolivia would consider approving A6.4 activities in accordance with paragraph 40 of Chapter V.C of the RMPs³ and that are also consistent with its constitutional principles, national development model, contribution of the mitigation activities to sustainable development, and climate policy framework particularly its alignment with Bolivia's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC). Approval confirms:

- The contribution of the activity to sustainable development.
- Its alignment with Bolivia's NDC; and
- The approval of crediting period renewal, where applicable.

In this context, Bolivia would prioritize A6.4 activities that contribute to mitigation outcomes while simultaneously supporting integral development based in the Green and Sustainable Bolivia principles.

The following types of A6.4 activities may be considered eligible for approval, subject to national assessment procedures:

Sectorial Scope ⁴		Country's specific A6.4 activity types	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1) Energy industries (renewable/non-renewable sources)	Renewables	Activities: Projects that expand renewable energy generation (such as solar, wind and small-scale hydropower, green hydrogen) GHG emissions: CO ₂ and CH ₄ emissions from renewable energy technologies.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	3) Energy demand	Energy demand	Activities: Improve energy efficiency across productive sectors, and promote decentralized and clean energy solutions, especially in rural and peri-urban areas. GHG emission: CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion (commercial and non-commercial) for power and heat generation.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	7) Transport	Transport	Activities: Introduction of modal shifts, electrification in the transport of the public transportation system and the promotion of electric vehicles. GHG emissions: CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion in transport activities, CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion for power generation.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	13) Waste handling and disposal	Solid waste and wastewater	Activities: Solid waste and wastewater management activities, including landfills, alternative waste treatment methods, and wastewater treatment systems, combined with watershed management and the restoration of wetlands and degraded lands to reduce methane emissions while enhancing ecosystem resilience and water security. GHG emissions: CH ₄ emissions from the anaerobic decay of organic matter contained in solid waste and wastewater.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	14) Afforestation and reforestation	Afforestation and reforestation	Typical activities: Activities aimed at reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, enhancing forest carbon stocks, reforestation and afforestation, and promoting sustainable forest management, particularly those involving local communities and

³ Rules, Modalities, and Procedures (RMPs) page 35:

https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/cma2021_10a01E.pdf#page=35

⁴ Source: [Standard Article 6.4 accreditation Version: 01.0](#)

			<p>Indigenous Peoples. These activities recognize forests as strategic ecosystems for mitigation, biodiversity conservation and livelihoods.</p> <p>GHG emissions/reservoirs: Carbon stocks in biomass of trees, shrubs, dead wood, litter and soil carbon.</p>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	15) Agriculture	Agriculture	<p>Typical activities: Activities that reduce emissions and enhance removals through improved agricultural practices, soil carbon management, agroforestry systems and sustainable livestock management, contributing to food security, resilience and rural development.</p> <p>GHG emissions: N2O emissions from fertilizer application; Change in carbon stocks due to agricultural operations; CO2 emissions from fuel combustion.</p>

Approval decisions of A6.4 activities are issued through Bolivia's national institutional arrangements and legal framework.

2. Authorization considerations:

In accordance with paragraphs 41–45 of the RMPs⁵, Bolivia may undertake authorization as a separate step following approval.

The authorization of the listed type of mitigation activities listed in the previous section include:

- Authorization of public or private entities to participate as Activity Participants; and
- Authorization of the use of A6.4 emission reductions and removals (A6.4ERs), specifying whether such emission reductions and/or removals may be:
 - Applied toward Bolivia's NDC.
 - Transferred internationally as internationally transferred mitigation outcomes (ITMOs) used towards other NDC; or
 - Used for other international mitigation purposes.

All authorizations would be granted through formal declarations issued by Bolivia's DNA in accordance with the authorization procedures set out in the RMP of the Article 6.4.

Where A6.4ERs are authorized for international transfer or other mitigation purposes, corresponding adjustments would be applied, as applicable, to ensure transparency and avoidance of double counting.

Bolivia may use national tools and criteria, in accordance with current national regulations, to assess sustainable development co-benefits and potential risks, reflecting national circumstances and priorities. These assessments support the granting of authorization statements while safeguarding environmental integrity and reinforcing nationally determined sustainable development objectives.

3. Contribution to Bolivia's NDC and LT-LEDS (if submitted).

Although Bolivia has not yet communicated a Long-Term Low Greenhouse Gas Emission Development Strategy (LT-LEDS), mitigation activities participating in the Article 6.4 mechanism are expected to contribute to national climate objectives.

⁵ Rules, Modalities, and Procedures (RMPs) page 35:

https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/cma2021_10a01E.pdf#page=35

Bolivia's updated NDC adopts an integrated approach to mitigation and adaptation across key sectors, including forests, energy, agriculture, and water. A6.4 activities approved and, where applicable, authorized by Bolivia would be designed to directly support the achievement of these sectoral priorities.

A6.4 Activity Type	NDC Sector	Contribution Description
Renewable energy generation (such as solar, wind and small-scale hydropower, green hydrogen)	Energy	Supports the mitigation targets M3, M4, M5, M9 and M10 set in the NDC3.0 under the energy sector.
Improve energy efficiency and promote decentralized energy systems	Energy	Supports the mitigation targets M1 and M2 set in the NDC3.0 under the energy sector.
Transport electrification	Energy	Supports the mitigation targets M7 and M8 set in the NDC3.0 under the energy sector.
Solid waste management systems	Waste	Supports the mitigation targets M1 and M2 set in the NDC3.0 under the waste sector.
Wastewater management systems	Water Resources	Supports the adaptation targets M5 and M6 set in the NDC3.0
Afforestation/reforestation, forest conservation activities and Forest Management	Forestry	Supports the mitigation targets M1, M2, M3, M4, M5, M6 and M7 set in the NDC3.0 under the forestry sector. Additionally, the target M4 under the agricultural sector.
Sustainable agricultural management practices	Agriculture	Supports the mitigation targets M1, M2, M5 and M6 set in the NDC3.0 under the agricultural sector.
Sustainable livestock management practices	Agriculture	Supports the mitigation targets M3, M4, and M7 set in the NDC3.0 under the agricultural sector.

4. Contribution to the Long-term goals of the Paris Agreement.

Through the authorization of high-integrity A6.4 activities, Bolivia contributes to the global goals of the Paris Agreement by:

- Supporting real, measurable, and additional emission reductions and removals consistent with limiting global temperature increase well below 2 °C and pursuing efforts toward 1.5 °C;
- Enhancing adaptive capacity and resilience through ecosystem-based and community-centred approaches.
- Promoting sustainable development co-benefits, including social inclusion, biodiversity conservation, energy access, and local economic development.

Please provide any additional information that the host Party may deem necessary (optional)¹:

Baseline approaches and other methodological requirements, including additionality, to be applied for A6.4 activities that it intends to host, in addition and subject to and consistent with the RMPs, under the supervision of the Supervisory Body, and subject to further relevant decisions of the CMA, with an explanation of how those approaches and requirements are compatible with its NDC and, if it has submitted one, its long-term low GHG emission development strategy:

Bolivia may apply baseline approaches and methodological requirements for A6.4 activities in

accordance with decision 3/CMA.3, annex, paragraph 27, and subsequent guidance adopted by the CMA. Baselines and additionality assessments would be required to ensure environmental integrity and reflect national circumstances, sectoral conditions, and mitigation potential.

Bolivia may prioritize the use of approved Article 6.4 methodologies and standardized baselines, where available, and may complement these with nationally informed parameters and data, as appropriate. The assessment of additionality would seek to demonstrate that A6.4 activities go beyond existing policies, regulatory requirements, and common practice, while remaining consistent with national development priorities.

Crediting periods to be applied for A6.4 activities that it intends to host, including whether the crediting periods may be renewed, subject to the RMPs and under the supervision of the Supervisory Body, and in accordance with further relevant decisions of the CMA, with an explanation of how those crediting periods are compatible with its NDC and, if it has submitted one, its long-term low GHG emission development strategy:

Bolivia may allow crediting periods for A6.4 activities in line with decision 3/CMA.3, annex, paragraph 27(b), and relevant CMA guidance. Crediting periods may vary depending on the type of activity, sector, and mitigation outcome, and may include the possibility of renewal, subject to updated baseline setting, reassessment of additionality, and compliance with applicable rules and safeguards at the time of renewal.

Decisions on crediting periods and renewals would be taken through national approval and authorization procedures, taking into account environmental integrity and long-term mitigation objectives.

Definition of first transfer pursuant to decision 2/CMA.3, annex, paragraph 2(b)² as:

- The authorization
- The issuance
- The use or cancellation of the A6.4ERs

Exemption from the waiver for share of proceeds for adaptation for LDCs and SIDS³	Is the host Party an LDC or SIDS: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
	<input type="checkbox"/> The host Party chooses not to exempt all projects or PoAs and CPs from the share of proceeds for adaptation ⁴
Any additional information: >>	

Document information

<i>Version</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Description</i>
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02.0	20 March 2025	Revision to clarify which are the optional elements for the section "additional information that the host Party may deem necessary".
01.0	25 March 2024	Published with revised symbol number (previously A6.4-FORM-AC-001).

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¹ The host Party may optionally provide additional information on: i) Baseline approaches and other methodological requirements, including additionality, to be applied for Article 6.4 activities as per decision 3/CMA.3, annex, paragraph 27; ii). Crediting periods to be applied for Article 6.4 activities that it intends to host, including whether the crediting periods may be renewed as per decision 3/CMA.3, annex 3, paragraph 27(b); iii) First transfer in case it intends to authorize A6.4ERs for other international mitigation purposes as per decision 2/CMA.3, annex, paragraph 2(b); iv) statement on exemption from the waiver for share of proceeds for adaptation for LDCs and SIDS of all projects or PoAs and CPs.

² Decision 2/CMA.3, annex, as contained in document FCCC/PA/CMA/2021/10/Add.1. Available at: https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/cma2021_10a01E.pdf.

³ This provision is only applicable to LDCs and SIDS and is to be checked if the LDC/SIDS hosting the projects or PoAs and CPs therein, chooses not to exempt all project activities or PoAs and CPs from the share of proceeds for adaptation or may be indicated for each project or PoA and CPs at the time of approval of the project or PoA.

⁴ Please see footnote 3.