



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

SECTION 1: GENERAL INFORMATION

Country:	Gabon
Institution name:	National Climate Council
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Representative of the institution:	Mr. Fabrice Augan NTCHANGO
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ADDITIONAL REPRESENTATIVE (OPTIONAL)

Additional representative of the institution:	
E-mail address of the additional representative:	
Phone number of the additional representative:	

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.

Gabon affirms that the consideration of sustainable development is a national prerogative. Participation in the Article 6.4 mechanism will be guided by national priorities defined in the country's climate and development strategies, which aim to preserve its carbon-positive status while achieving economic diversification. Approved activities will contribute to sustainable development by protecting and enhancing forest ecosystems (SDG 15), supporting sustainable timber value chains and green industries that create employment (SDG 8 & SDG 12), expanding renewable energy and energy efficiency for clean, affordable power (SDG 7), and promoting climate-smart agriculture and sustainable land use that improve food security (SDG 2 & SDG 13). These activities will also reduce pollution and strengthen public health through zero-flaring and waste valorisation (SDG 3 & SDG 11), and enhance coastal resilience through mangrove and blue-carbon protection (SDG 14). Through such actions, Gabon's participation in the Article 6.4 mechanism will mobilise finance and technology for a low-emission, climate-resilient, and inclusive economy, while contributing to the long-term goals of the Paris Agreement.

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?

1) REDD+ / Forest protection & sustainable forest management (avoided deforestation, degradation-avoidance, sustainable logging practices, afforestation)

- **What:** Large-scale avoided deforestation, forest degradation avoidance, RIL-C (reduced impact logging for climate), community forest management, and afforestation/reforestation where appropriate.
- **Why (NDC justification):** Gabon considers that forest and land-use are central to its climate strategy: 88% forest cover its territory, a long history of strong forest governance and a commitment to remain a net carbon absorber. Gabon identifies avoided deforestation, degradation avoidance, sustainable harvesting and afforestation as core options and discusses two approaches for generating carbon credits.
- **How it contributes:** These activities produce large, high-integrity removals/avoided emissions that underpin Gabon's stated objective to remain carbon-neutral and to maintain/increase net absorptions; they can generate transferable mitigation outcomes (ITMOs/Article 6.4 units) only above the national neutrality floor and under conservative accounting and safeguards. Revenue from these activities would also finance protected-area management, sustainable forest industries and the national transformation plan.
- **SDG(s):** **SDG 15** (Life on Land) — protects forests and biodiversity; **SDG 13** (Climate Action) — large removals/avoided emissions; **SDG 8** (Decent Work & Growth) — jobs via sustainable forest industry.

2) Forest-linked carbon finance/emission reduction units (ERs) compatible crediting approaches

- **What:** Nationally-governed result-based payments, ERs generation (transferable mitigation outcomes) and robust crediting for sequestration beyond neutrality (with corresponding adjustments), and possible market/non-market payments for ecosystem services.

- **Why** : Gabon seeks to leverage carbon markets and payments for ecosystem services to make sustainable forestry and local wood processing economically viable, while ensuring that any credit sales maintain the country's carbon-neutral status.
- **How it contributes**: When carefully designed (conservative baselines, corresponding adjustments, safeguards), such mechanisms mobilise large-scale finance to maintain and enhance the forest sink, subsidise protected area management, and catalyse the planned timber-processing industry — aligning economic transformation with carbon integrity.
- **SDG(s)**: **SDG 17** (Partnerships for the Goals) — international cooperation and finance; **SDG 8** — green economic transformation.

3) Renewable energy scale-up & grid interconnection (hydro, solar, mini-grids)

- **What**: Grid-connected hydro and solar plants, distributed solar (mini-grids), rural electrification and interconnection to reduce reliance on fossil-fuel plants.
- **Why** : The country may prioritise the transition from hydrocarbons to renewable energy sources such as hydro and solar, expanding grid interconnections to improve access and efficiency, and promoting clean technologies as part of its broader low-carbon energy strategy.
- **How it contributes**: These projects reduce CO₂ from the energy sector, lower reliance on oil/gas/diesel generation, and contribute to Gabon's plan to keep energy emissions near 2005 levels; Article 6.4 finance can accelerate deployment and lower the cost of the low-carbon transition.
- **SDG(s)**: **SDG 7** (Affordable & Clean Energy); **SDG 13** (Climate Action); **SDG 9** (Industry, Innovation & Infrastructure).

4) Energy efficiency & zero-flaring / oil and gas fugitive methane reductions

- **What**: End-use efficiency (LEDs, appliances), industrial efficiency, grid loss reduction, zero-flaring policies and fugitive methane capture in oil & gas operations.
- **Why** : The implementation of energy efficiency measures across all sectors and advancing efforts to eliminate gas flaring and reduce fugitive emissions in its oil and gas industry could encourage the industries to develop ERs through reduction of their emissions.
- **How it contributes**: Reduces energy demand and fugitive emissions (fast-acting climate benefits), lowers costs, and supports the climate country's objective to stabilise/limit energy sector emissions while enabling economic transformation. A6.4 projects here can yield measurable, verifiable reductions and important SLCP benefits.
- **SDG(s)**: **SDG 7**, **SDG 13**, **SDG 3** (health via lower pollution).

5) Low-carbon agriculture & agroforestry (no-till, irrigation, agroforestry, HCV protection)

- **What**: Climate-smart agriculture (no-till, cover crops, irrigation, agroforestry), land-tenure regularisation and HCV protections within concessions.
- **Why** : Gabon plans to promote no-till agriculture, irrigation, agroforestry, preservation of High Conservation Value areas in concessions and measures to reduce fertilizer inputs and soil degradation.

- **How it contributes:** These measures reduce agricultural emissions (N₂O/CO₂), improve resilience and soil carbon, and avoid conversion pressure on forests — supporting both mitigation and adaptation objectives. A6.4 financing can scale pilots and landscape-level management.
- **SDG(s):** **SDG 2** (Zero Hunger) — sustainable productivity; **SDG 13**, **SDG 15**.

6) Waste management & biogas / valorisation (municipal waste, wastewater biogas, composting)

- **What:** Landfill methane capture, anaerobic digestion / biogas from waste and wastewater, composting and circular-economy waste valorisation.
- **Why :** To address rising waste-related emissions, the country may be exploring mitigation options such as biogas production from municipal waste and improved waste management practices to promote resource recovery and reduce pollution.
- **How it contributes:** Delivers rapid methane reductions (high near-term climate benefit), improves sanitation, produces renewable energy/fertiliser and helps contain future emission growth; A6.4 projects can fund infrastructure and MRV for methane.
- **SDG(s):** **SDG 6** (Clean Water & Sanitation), **SDG 11** (Sustainable Cities), **SDG 13**.

7) Coastal/mangrove protection & blue carbon

- **What:** Mangrove conservation and restoration, coastal ecosystem protection to maintain carbon storage and provide coastal resilience.
- **Why :** Gabon climate policy explicitly flags investment in mangrove and coastal ecosystem preservation as a climate-resilience and mitigation priority (ecosystem services, flood protection).
- **How it contributes:** Generates measurable removals and resilience benefits (storm/coastal protection, fisheries), supports adaptation to sea-level rise and yields blue-carbon credits where permanence and leakage are addressed.
- **SDG(s):** **SDG 14** (Life Below Water), **SDG 13**, **SDG 15**.

8) Sustainable forest industry value-chain & local timber processing (to replace extractive fossil revenue)

- **What:** Investments in local timber processing, sustainable plantations, certification (e.g., FSC), and traceability systems that increase value-added while protecting forest carbon.
- **Why :** With the development of a national economic model that anchors transformation in sustainable timber processing (local transformation to multiply value and jobs) while maintaining the forest sink, it links carbon payments and market access to the economic viability of this model.
- **How it contributes:** By making sustainable forestry economically attractive, this approach removes drivers of conversion, supports long-term maintenance of the sink and creates employment (enabling a just transition away from hydrocarbons). Article 6.4 proceeds can subsidise the upfront investments and certification costs.

- **SDG(s): SDG 8** (Decent Work & Economic Growth), **SDG 12** (Responsible Consumption & Production), **SDG 15**.

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:

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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:

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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:

- Yes No

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.

	<input type="checkbox"/> The host Party chooses not to exempt all projects or PoAs and CPs from the share of proceeds for adaptation ⁴
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Any additional information:

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Document information

<i>Version</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Description</i>
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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⁴ Please see footnote 3.