



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

SECTION 1: GENERAL INFORMATION

Country:	Niger
Institution name:	National Environmental Council for Development, Office of the Prime Minister
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Representative of the institution:	Lt. Colonel Magagi Yacouba; Executive Secretary of the CNEDD; National Focal Point for the UNFCCC
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ADDITIONAL REPRESENTATIVE (OPTIONAL)

Additional representative of the institution:	DAOURA NEINO MAHAMADOU, Technical Adviser to the Executive Secretariat of the CNEDD, National Focal Point for Article 6.8
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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.

Niger considers the promotion of sustainable development to be a national prerogative and will assess and ensure sustainable development benefits on a case-by-case basis, in accordance with its national circumstances, priorities, and laws.

Participation in the Article 6.4 mechanism will contribute to Niger's sustainable development as follows, consistent with the updated Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), the National Adaptation Plan (NAP), the National Low-Carbon Strategy (NLCS), and the National Strategy and Action Plan on Climate Change and Climate Variability (NSAP-CCCV) :

- Supports the achievement of Niger's conditional mitigation target, which consists of reducing greenhouse gas emissions below business-as-usual levels, according to a well-defined timeline, conditional upon international support, notably through carbon market finance.
- Mobilizes additional financial resources and technology transfer that directly bridge the financing gap needed for the full implementation of the mitigation and adaptation components of Niger's NDC and NAP.
- Enables the scaling up of priority adaptation and mitigation activities identified in the NDC and the NAP, particularly in the most vulnerable sectors, including agriculture, livestock, water resources, forestry, energy, and health.

Contribution to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

Article 6.4 activities will contribute to the following SDGs:

- **SDG 1 – No Poverty** (rural income generation and job creation)
- **SDG 2 – Zero Hunger** (climate-resilient agriculture, improved livestock productivity, and food security)
- **SDG 5 – Gender Equality** (gender-sensitive programming and women's empowerment in project design and benefits)
- **SDG 6 – Clean Water and Sanitation** (efficient water use, rainwater harvesting, and irrigation systems)
- **SDG 7 – Affordable and Clean Energy** (expansion of solar energy and mini-grids in off-grid areas)
- **SDG 8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth** (local employment in renewable energy and land restoration projects)
- **SDG 13 – Climate Action** (direct contribution to NDC mitigation and adaptation targets)
- **SDG 15 – Life on Land** (reforestation, combat desertification, sustainable land management, and support to the Great Green Wall initiative)

- **SDG 17 – Partnerships for the Goals** (international cooperation and finance mobilisation)

Local Co-Benefits

- Rural employment
- Improved food security
- Enhanced resilience of pastoral and agro-pastoral communities
- Gender-inclusive development

Niger will require that each activity proposed under Article 6.4 be subject to a national approval process that explicitly assesses environmental, social, and economic impacts, including stakeholder consultations and safeguards, in order to ensure that sustainable development benefits are achieved and that no significant adverse effects occur.

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) Sustainable land management, reforestation/afforestation and landscape restoration (AFOLU / LULUCF)

What Niger would consider approving: jurisdictional- and project-level afforestation/reforestation, assisted natural regeneration, landscape restoration, agroforestry, sustainable wood and charcoal value-chain projects, and community-based forest management (including increases in soil carbon stocks).

Why this is appropriate for Niger: land degradation and desertification are central national challenges. Niger's updated NDC places strong emphasis on mitigation and resilience in agriculture, forestry, and other land use (AFOLU). Financing under Article 6.4 will enable the scaling up of practices such as tree planting, restoration of degraded lands, and enhancement of carbon sinks, while generating co-benefits for livelihoods.

Contribution to Niger's NDC and the objectives of the Paris Agreement: AFOLU measures are explicitly quantified in Niger's climate policy commitments (including mitigation contributions from the agriculture/AFOLU sector). Afforestation and improved land management generate net removals and avoided emissions that directly help close the conditional mitigation gap, while delivering adaptation benefits and ecosystem services aligned with the Paris Agreement's long-term resilience objectives. A robust MRV system, permanence safeguards, and leakage control measures will be applied.

2) Large-scale and distributed renewable energy & energy access (solar PV, mini-grids, productive use)

What Niger would consider approving: grid-connected and decentralized solar photovoltaic systems; solar mini-grids with battery storage for rural electrification; solar applications for

productive uses (irrigation, cold chains); and the transition from diesel/kerosene to modern electricity (including, where feasible, the electrification of clean cooking).

Why this is appropriate: Niger has strong solar potential, and the NDC identifies the energy sector as a priority for both emissions mitigation and improved energy access. Participation in the Article 6.4 mechanism can help mobilize private capital to accelerate the deployment of low-carbon generation and expand access to energy for all.

Contribution to the objectives of Niger's NDC and the Paris Agreement: Renewable energy projects displace fossil-based generation and backup diesel generators, thereby reducing CO₂ emissions; they contribute to the energy sector's conditional mitigation targets and to the long-term decarbonization of the power system. Revenues generated or transfers of ITMOs can be leveraged to finance additional energy access and resilience measures, in line with the priorities of the NDC, the NLCS, and the NSAP-CCCV.

3) Clean cooking, sustainable wood fuel and efficient household energy

What Niger would consider approving: the dissemination of improved cookstoves; pilot projects for the distribution of clean fuels (LPG/ethanol); the development and commercialization of sustainable charcoal and woodfuel value chains; and biogas for household or community use.

Why this is appropriate: Niger's NDC and national policies prioritize reducing pressure on biomass and improving household energy in order to lower emissions and improve household health. Revenues from Article 6.4 activities can help scale up distribution and cleaner household-energy supply chains.

Expected contribution: Reduced biomass use lowers CO₂ and black carbon emissions and reduces pressure on deforestation (thereby supporting AFOLU objectives). It also generates SDG co-benefits, notably health, gender equality, and time savings, while contributing to the achievement of the energy sector's conditional targets. MRV will rely on tracking adoption and the effective use of cookstoves/clean fuels.

4) Agricultural mitigation & climate-smart agriculture (soil carbon, reduced emissions from fertiliser, livestock)

What Niger would consider approving : climate-smart agriculture practices (direct seeding/no-till, soil carbon-enhancing practices); integration of agroforestry; improved manure management and the deployment of small biodigesters for family farms; and measures to reduce GHG emissions linked to fertilizer use.

Why this is appropriate : agriculture is a major sector within Niger's NDC mitigation portfolio; practices that sequester soil carbon and reduce CH₄/N₂O emissions are directly relevant to the corresponding targets.

Expected contribution : these activities deliver measurable emission reductions and/or removals and strengthen resilience and productivity, directly supporting the AFOLU sector contributions under the NDC and the national adaptation priorities set out in the NAP. MRV will combine field measurements, modelling, and activity data.

5) Waste sector methane abatement and circular economy (landfill gas capture, composting, wastewater)

What Niger would consider approving: landfill gas capture with energy recovery or flaring, anaerobic digestion for organic waste, composting and organic waste diversion, improved wastewater treatment with methane capture.

Why this is appropriate: Urbanisation and waste streams in Niger present methane mitigation opportunities identified in national planning; methane abatement yields high near-term climate benefits.

How it contributes: Methane reductions are high-impact for near-term warming and directly move the NDC needle. Co-benefits include improved sanitation, local jobs and circular economy outputs (compost, biogas). A6.4 MRV methodologies for CH₄ will be used and corresponding adjustments applied when units are transferred.

6) Energy efficiency and industrial process improvements (including HFC management where relevant)

What Niger would consider approving: industrial energy-efficiency improvements; large-scale deployment of efficient cookstoves; energy-efficient public buildings; and low-GWP refrigerant management / alternatives in cooling systems.

Why this is appropriate: energy efficiency offers low-cost mitigation and is highlighted in Niger's policy framework (Niger Energy Compact) as a priority. Avoiding HFCs (where relevant) can deliver substantial reductions in global warming potential.

Role / expected contribution: reducing energy intensity lowers CO₂ emissions in industry and buildings and complements renewable energy deployment; the phase-down of HFCs supports both NDC mitigation objectives and the Kigali Amendment. MRV will be based on monitoring energy consumption and refrigerant inventories.

7) Fossil fuel sector emissions reductions (flare reduction / fugitive emission reduction) — where present and applicable

What Niger would consider approving: flaring reduction and capture; leak detection and repair (LDAR) in hydrocarbon operations; and gas utilization projects (subject to national policies on the transition away from fossil fuels).

Why this is appropriate: where oil and gas operations take place in Niger (e.g., recent upstream activities), eliminating routine flaring and reducing fugitive methane are cost-effective mitigation options that feature in many NDCs and national strategies. These activities would need to be assessed against broader energy-transition objectives.

Role / expected contribution: fast, high-impact CO₂/CH₄ reductions that support NDC mitigation and can mobilize private finance; transfers must be accompanied by corresponding adjustments and aligned with Niger's energy strategy and National Low-Carbon Strategy (NLCS/SNBC).

8) Pilot removals and soil carbon projects (biochar, restoration pilots) — limited & conditional

What Niger would consider approving : verified pilot projects for biochar and verified nature-based removals in restored landscapes, only where methodologies, permanence provisions, and leakage safeguards are robust.

Why this is appropriate : Niger's NDC includes ambitions for removals in the AFOLU sector; piloting removals under Article 6.4 mechanisms can strengthen national experience and measurement capacity.

Expected contribution : the pilots generate verifiable removals to help achieve long-term sink objectives and can support implementation of the National Low-Carbon Strategy (SNBC). They would initially be retained for national accounting unless permanence or methodology barriers are fully addressed.

Cross-cutting safeguards, accounting and transparency commitments (how Niger will ensure integrity if it authorises A6.4)

Consistency with national plans: All authorized/approved Article 6.4 activities must explicitly demonstrate consistency with Niger's updated climate policy priorities, notably the NDC, the NAP, and the National Strategy and Action Plan on Climate Change and Climate Variability (SN/PACVC), including mitigation and adaptation co-benefits.

Additionality, robust MRV, and verification: Projects must apply Article 6.4 methodologies or other recognized methodologies (or those adopted by the Government), provide independent verification, and submit monitoring data to a national registry (or an available international registry). Annual/periodic reports will enable supervisory oversight under Article 6.4.

Corresponding adjustments & retained vs. transferred policy: Niger will apply corresponding adjustments to Article 6.4 emission reductions (A6.4ERs) authorized for transfer to avoid double counting. Each authorization will clearly specify the share of ERs retained for NDC accounting versus the share authorized for transfer.

Social and environmental safeguards: Free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) for affected communities, gender considerations, biodiversity risk screening, benefit-sharing mechanisms, and grievance redress will be mandatory conditions for approval.

Climate Laws

Permanence measures / reversal risk prevention for the AFOLU sector: mandatory establishment of buffer reserve pools, insurance mechanisms or contingency financing, as well as long-term land tenure security or conservation easements/agreements for afforestation projects.

How does the Article 6.4 portfolio advance Niger's NDC, national planning, and the Paris Agreement's long-term objectives?

Bridges the NDC implementation financing gap. Niger identifies mitigation ambition that requires international support; authorizing activities under Article 6.4 (and, where applicable, transfers) helps mobilize the private and public finance needed to implement targeted, relevant measures in the AFOLU, Energy, and Waste sectors.

Delivers high-impact near-term reductions. Methane abatement and HFC avoidance, energy efficiency, and fuel switching generate rapid and measurable climate benefits, contributing to the 2025/2030 milestones set out in the NDC.

Strengthens durable carbon sinks and resilience. AFOLU restoration and soil carbon activities create or reinforce long-term carbon sinks and improve resilience to desertification—central to Niger’s adaptation pathway as defined in the NAP.

Strengthens institutions and transparency. Implementing Article 6.4 requires MRV, registries, and governance arrangements that accelerate Niger’s readiness to report under the Enhanced Transparency Framework and, in the future, to align its National Low-Carbon Strategy (SNBC).

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: >>	
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: >>	
Definition of first transfer pursuant to decision 2/CMA.3, annex, paragraph 2(b)² as: <input type="checkbox"/> The authorization <input type="checkbox"/> The issuance <input type="checkbox"/> 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input 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

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.

Any additional information:

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Document information

Version	Date	Description
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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