



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

**SECTION 1: GENERAL INFORMATION**

<b>Country:</b>	Guinea
<b>Institution name:</b>	Ministere De L'environnement Et Du Developpement Durable
<b>Institution address:</b>	Quartier Almamy en face du Ministère de l'Agriculture, Immeuble CNLS; BP 3118-Conakry, République de Guinée
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**ADDITIONAL REPRESENTATIVE (OPTIONAL)**

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**SECTION 2: PARTICIPATION RESPONSIBILITIES**

<b>Is your country a Party to the Paris Agreement?</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<b>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?</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<b>Has your country designated a Designated National Authority (DNA) for the Article 6.4 mechanism and communicated that designation to the UNFCCC secretariat?</b>	<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.**

The Republic of Guinea affirms that the consideration of sustainable development is a national prerogative. Participation in the Article 6.4 mechanism will be pursued in a way that contributes to Guinea's national priorities and sustainable development strategies, including Guinée Vision 2040 and the National Economic and Social Development Plan (*Plan National de Développement Économique et Social (PNDES)*). Approved activities are expected to generate co-benefits such as expanding access to affordable and clean energy, creating green jobs, improving air quality and public health through clean cooking and sustainable transport, enhancing food security and rural livelihoods through climate-smart agriculture, and conserving forests, mangroves and biodiversity. These activities will also promote inclusive growth by supporting gender-responsive interventions, strengthening community participation, and protecting ecosystems that are vital for resilience. In this way, Guinea's participation in the Article 6.4 mechanism will advance national sustainable development objectives 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?**

The Republic of Guinea intends to consider for approval and authorisation under Article 6.4 A6.4 activities that are consistent with the mitigation measures for the country. Priority categories include: renewable energy and rural electrification; energy efficiency and loss reduction; clean cooking and modernisation of the wood-energy sector; sustainable transport (BRT, rail and vehicle efficiency); waste management and landfill methane capture; climate-smart agriculture; forestry and REDD+ (avoided deforestation, restoration and mangrove protection); low-carbon mining and industrial process improvements; and nature-based coastal protection. These activities align with quantified NDC sectoral targets.

### **1) Renewable energy deployment (large hydro, solar, mini-grids, biomass-to-power)**

- **NDC justification:** The country considers the expansion of renewable energy through large hydropower projects such as Souapiti, Kaléta, Koukoutamba, and Amaria, alongside solar installations, mini-grid development, and biomass-to-power solutions. These efforts aim to increase the share of renewables in the national energy mix, reduce reliance on fossil fuels, and improve energy access—particularly in rural areas. The development framework also emphasises reducing transmission losses and strengthening the electricity grid. Together, these measures support national mitigation objectives and contribute to the long-term goals of the Paris Agreement by promoting low-emission development and energy resilience.
- **Contribution:** A6.4 renewable projects provide verifiable CO<sub>2</sub> reductions credited to the host if retained, or generate tradable units (if authorised) that mobilise finance to accelerate RE roll-out and grid extension — directly supporting the NDC energy sector target and long-term low-carbon development (Guinée Vision 2040 / PNDES).

- **SDG(s): SDG 7** (affordable, clean energy); **SDG 13** (climate action); **SDG 8** (green jobs). RE projects expand access, reduce fossil dependence and create local employment.

## 2) Energy efficiency (buildings, appliances, reduction of generator/diesel use, grid loss reduction)

- **NDC justification:** The NDC includes loss reduction, demand-side efficiency and replacement of diesel generation as cost-effective measures to reduce electricity emissions and improve system reliability. Reducing losses (100–200 GWh by 2025/2030) is explicitly referenced.
- **Contribution:** Energy-efficiency A6.4 activities yield immediate CO<sub>2</sub> reductions and lower system costs — contributing to the unconditional energy sector target and making renewable targets easier to meet by lowering demand. They are also highly bankable for Article 6 finance.
- **SDG(s): SDG 7, SDG 9** (industry, innovation), **SDG 11** (sustainable cities). Efficiency improves energy access affordability and urban living.

## 3) Clean cooking & reduced wood fuel dependency (improved stoves, LPG/electric cooking, advanced carbonisation technologies)

- **NDC justification:** Guinea projects to prioritise the modernisation of the wood-energy sector through the deployment of improved cookstoves, liquefied petroleum gas (LPG), electric cooking solutions, and advanced carbonisation technologies. These measures aim to reduce reliance on traditional biomass, improve household energy efficiency, and lower emissions from biofuel use. The transition to cleaner cooking practices contributes to national mitigation efforts and supports broader goals related to health, gender equity, and sustainable resource management, in line with the long-term objectives of the Paris Agreement.
- **Contribution:** A6.4 projects that scale clean cooking reduce degradation/deforestation emissions (AFOLU), cut household air pollution (health co-benefit), and directly support the NDC AFOLU objectives and restoration goals when combined with forest protection. These projects can deliver tangible removals/avoided emissions under conservative accounting.
- **SDG(s): SDG 3** (health), **SDG 7, SDG 15** (life on land). Clean cooking reduces mortality from indoor air pollution and pressure on forests.

## 4) Sustainable transport (BRT, rail freight/passenger, modal shift, vehicle efficiency/electrification)

- **NDC justification:** Guinea identifies the transport sector as a key area for mitigation, emphasising measures such as age limits on vehicle imports, development of bus rapid transit (BRT), expansion of rail infrastructure, including the Transguinéen corridor, and investments in urban mobility planning through initiatives like the Conakry Urban Development Plan (PDU). These interventions aim to reduce emissions, improve energy efficiency, and support a shift toward low-carbon transport systems,

contributing to national climate objectives and the long-term goals of the Paris Agreement.

- **Contribution:** A6.4 transport projects (BRT, rail, EV pilots) deliver measured CO<sub>2</sub> reductions, reduce congestion and air pollution, and free fiscal resources; they support the NDC transport target and long-term urban resilience/low-carbon mobility. Revenues can fund expanded public transport.
- **SDG(s):** **SDG 11** (sustainable cities), **SDG 13**, **SDG 8**. Improves urban livability, employment, and emissions.

#### **5) Waste management & landfill methane capture (waste-to-energy, organic valorisation, composting, landfill gas capture)**

- **NDC justification:** Guinea's national climate framework emphasises the need to improve waste management systems in Conakry, including the development of feasibility studies for methane capture and valorisation. These efforts contribute to reducing emissions from the waste sector and are part of broader mitigation measures outlined in the NDC. The framework also notes the potential for expanded impact through infrastructure upgrades and enhanced waste-to-energy solutions.
- **Contribution:** A6.4 waste projects generate high-quality methane reductions (SLCP benefits) that contribute directly to the NDC waste target, bring sanitation and health co-benefits, and can be rapidly implemented and measured.
- **SDG(s):** **SDG 6** (clean water & sanitation), **SDG 11**, **SDG 13**. Reduces disease vectors and greenhouse gases.

#### **6) Agriculture — Climate-Smart Agriculture (CSA), livestock management, residue management, and reduced open-burning**

- **NDC justification:** Agriculture is the largest emitting non-AFOLU sector; the NDC calls for transitions away from slash-and-burn, experimentation on low-carbon rice, improved livestock & manure management and soil practices to curb emissions (future quantified commitments planned).
- **Contribution:** A6.4 CSA projects can produce verifiable CH<sub>4</sub> and N<sub>2</sub>O reductions (e.g., improved manure management, feed, residue handling) and reduce pressures on forests — contributing to both mitigation and adaptation objectives. The NDC flags the need for pilots and MRV improvements before larger commitments, so Article 6.4 can finance and scale such pilots.
- **SDG(s):** **SDG 2** (zero hunger), **SDG 13**, **SDG 15**. Improves food security and soil health while cutting GHGs.

#### **7) Forestry & AFOLU (REDD+, avoided deforestation, afforestation, restoration, mangrove and peat protection)**

- **NDC justification:** The Agriculture, Forestry, and Other Land Use (AFOLU) sector plays a central role in Guinea's National engagement. The National Emissions Reduction Framework (NERF) identifies significant mitigation potential through activities such as reducing deforestation, improving biomass energy practices,

restoring degraded lands, and protecting mangroves and peatlands. These measures are supported by national priorities including the enhancement of forest inventories and readiness for REDD+ implementation.

AFOLU activities contribute to Guinea's climate objectives by reducing greenhouse gas emissions and enhancing carbon sequestration. They also support broader development goals related to biodiversity conservation, sustainable land management, and rural resilience. The integration of AFOLU into Guinea's climate policy reflects the country's commitment to implementing nature-based solutions that align with the long-term goals of the Paris Agreement, including the pursuit of low-emission development and sustainable growth.

- **Contribution:** A6.4 REDD+/AFOLU activities are prime candidates: avoided deforestation, community forest management, reforestation, mangrove restoration and peat protection. These produce large-scale avoided emissions/removals that are directly counted toward AFOLU targets when MRV, permanence, safeguards and conservative baselines are applied. A6.4 finance could accelerate the ambition and support national REDD+ architecture.
- **SDG(s):** **SDG 15** (life on land), **SDG 13**, **SDG 14** (for mangroves/blue carbon). Protects biodiversity, water cycles and global carbon sinks.

#### **8) Low-carbon mining & industrial process measures (grid connection of mines, electrification, process efficiency, low-carbon aluminium pathways)**

- **NDC justification:** Guinea's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) identifies the mining and industrial sectors as key areas for mitigation. Measures include connecting mining operations to the national electricity grid, electrifying extraction and processing activities, improving energy efficiency, and promoting low-carbon aluminium production pathways. The NDC outlines targeted reductions in emissions from mining operations, with process energy intensity improvements.

The NDC also highlights the rapid expansion of the mining sector and the associated risk of increased emissions if operations continue to rely on fossil fuel-based energy. By prioritising low-carbon infrastructure and industrial optimisation, these activities contribute to Guinea's climate objectives and support the long-term goals of the Paris Agreement, including the transition to low-emission development and the decoupling of economic growth from greenhouse gas emissions.

- **Contribution:** A6.4 projects that finance grid connection of mines, electrification with renewables, and process decarbonisation will reduce large point-source emissions and unlock conditional NDC measures. These are measurable and align with sustainable industrialisation goals.
- **SDG(s):** **SDG 9**, **SDG 8**, **SDG 13**. Supports sustainable industrial development while lowering emissions.

#### **9) Coastal/mangrove protection and blue carbon (coastal resilience, restoration)**

- **NDC justification:** The NDC highlights coastal vulnerability, mangrove protection and coastal zone management as adaptation actions that also sequester carbon and reduce emissions. Mangroves are part of AFOLU considerations.
- **Contribution:** A6.4 blue-carbon activities generate removals and resilience benefits (sea-level rise, fisheries protection) and can be credited where permanence and robust MRV are in place. They align with Guinea's adaptation priorities and the Paris goals on resilience and mitigation.
- **SDG(s): SDG 14, SDG 13, SDG 15.** Protects livelihoods and coastal ecosystems.

#### **Governance, MRV, safeguards and Article 6 intention**

- **Article 6 intent:** The Guinea NDC explicitly expresses interest in voluntary cooperation under Article 6 and in participating in market-based mechanisms to mobilise support for conditional measures and scale mitigation while pursuing SDGs.
- **MRV & readiness needs:** The national climate policy framework highlights progress in emissions reference tools and initial forest sector baselines. It also identifies key institutional gaps, including the need for a complete forest inventory, stronger national MRV systems, improved emissions data, and centralised tracking tools. These areas present opportunities for Article 6.4 activities to support institutional strengthening, enhance transparency, and reinforce Guinea's capacity to implement and monitor mitigation actions in line with Paris Agreement requirements..
- **Safeguards & SDG alignment:** In its policy, Guinea integrates gender and social considerations; national authorisation for A6.4 projects will require conformity with national safeguards (biodiversity, community rights, gender) and conservative accounting to avoid double-counting. The SDG mapping above helps demonstrate international coherence.

<b>Please provide any additional information that the host Party may deem necessary (optional)<sup>1</sup>:</b>	
<b>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:</b>	
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<b>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:</b>	
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<b>Definition of first transfer pursuant to decision 2/CMA.3, annex, paragraph 2(b)<sup>2</sup> as:</b>	
<input type="checkbox"/> The authorization	
<input type="checkbox"/> The issuance	
<input type="checkbox"/> The use or cancellation of the A6.4ERs	
<b>Exemption from the waiver for share of proceeds for adaptation for LDCs and SIDS<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>Is the host Party an LDC or SIDS:</b>
	<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 <sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> 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](https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/cma2021_10a01E.pdf).

<sup>3</sup> 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.

<sup>4</sup> Please see footnote 3.

**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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