



United Nations
Convention to Combat
Desertification



G20 GLOBAL
LAND INITIATIVE

Gabon



Overview

Background

Gabon is located in West Africa across the equator, between 2°30' North and 3°55' South latitude and 8°30' East and 14°30' East longitude. The western coastal boarder is along the Atlantic Ocean, south of the Bight of Biafra. Gabon shares land borders with Equatorial Guinea and Cameroon to the north, and Republic of Congo to the east and south. The country has a surface area of 268,000 square kilometers, with forests covering 85% of the territory. Gabon's terrain includes a narrow coastal plain, with central African mangroves, a hilly interior and savanna grassland and forest in the east and south. Gabon has over 20 million hectares of forests. The country's sea-front is associated with numerous rivers, resulting in significant marine and continental fish stocks. Over 70% of the total population of 2.2 million people (2019) lives in the coastal areas, which also houses the majority of economic activities. Gabon also has a wealth of extractive natural resources, primarily manganese, oil as well as its timber and forest reserves. The country has one of the highest urbanization rates in Africa (89.7%) and this is expected to rise to 92% and 95% by 2030 and 2050, respectively. Gabon is a high-income country with one of the most developed economies in sub-Saharan Africa; the majority of its income derived from oil revenues,

contributing to 45% of GDP. It is the fifth largest oil producer in Africa and has experienced strong economic growth over the past decade due to its and manganese production. The services sector provide about 66% of employment, agriculture 19% and mining at just 5%; tourism is estimated at approximately 4%. Employment in manufacturing is limited, however, growing sub-sectors like agribusiness and wood manufacturing show promise of ultimately generating more jobs. Agriculture dominates the rural labor market; the public sector and related formal services dominate in Libreville and Port-Gentil.

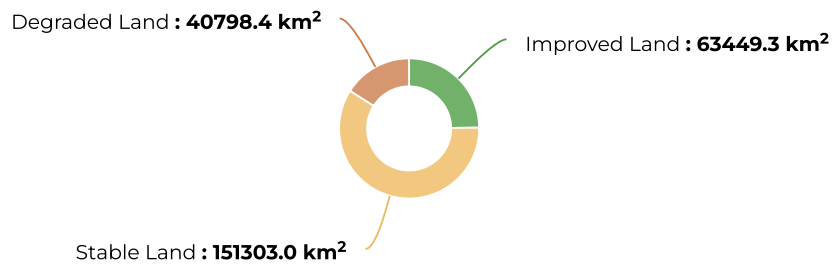
Given Gabon's geographic location, hydrographic outlay and that the majority of the population and economic activities are located along the coast, the country is highly vulnerable to climate change impacts. Increasing temperatures, rising seas, and changing precipitation patterns present significant pressure on vulnerable groups, urban infrastructure, and the economy. Furthermore, Gabon is reliant upon rainfed agriculture for its agriculture sector and food security. The country's adaptation priorities include protecting its coastal zone, fishing agriculture and forestry sector. The country is committed to improving its agricultural sector in support of the country's continued economic development efforts.

Credits: [World Bank](#)

Summary Chart

Current State

Land degradation between 2001 and 2015 - SDG 15.3.1 (km²)

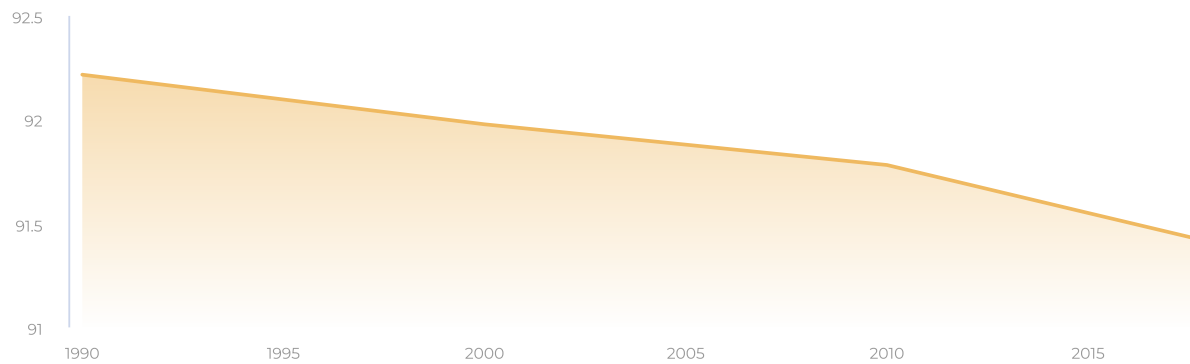


Credits: trends.earth

Forest area

91.3 % land

-0.5 % change over last 10 years

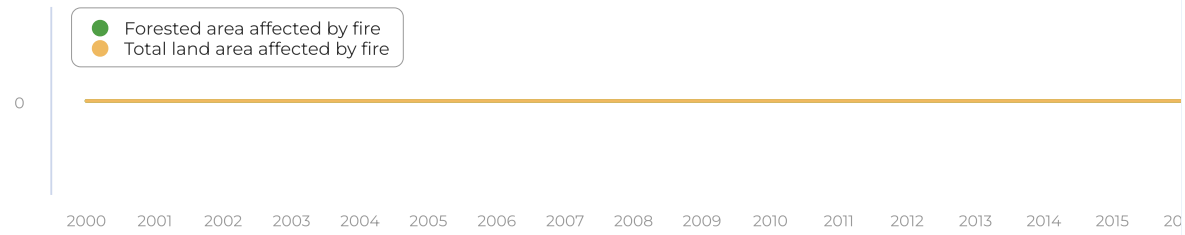


Credits: FAO



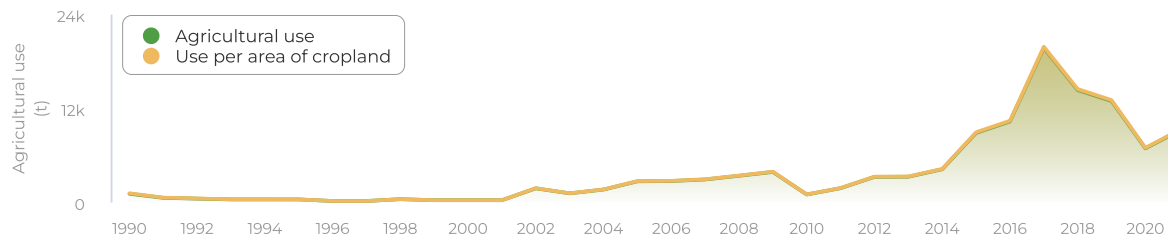
Stressors

Area affected by wildfires (kha)



Credits: FAO

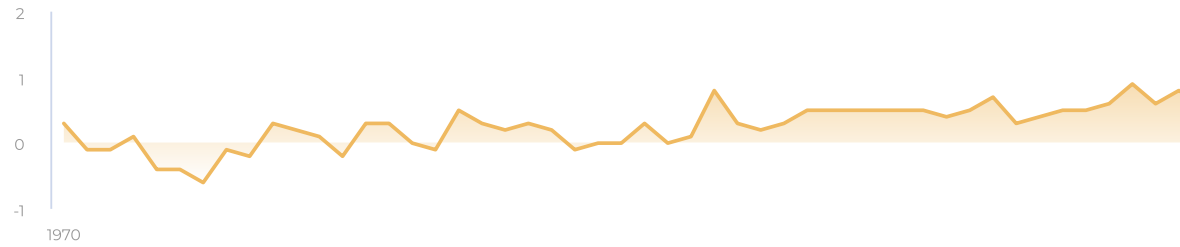
Use of nutrients



Credits: FAO

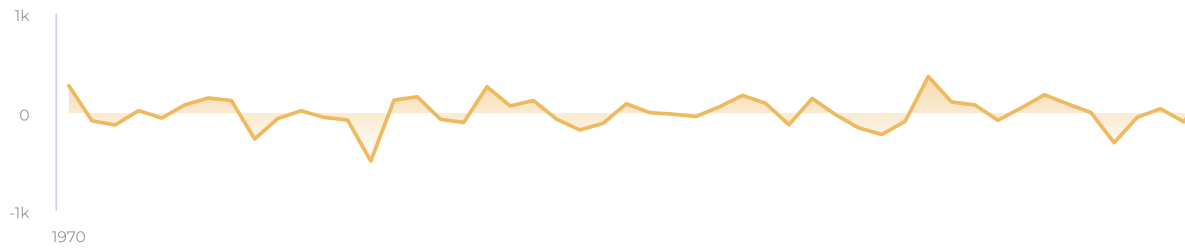
Trends

Annual temperature anomalies against 1901-1920 (°C)



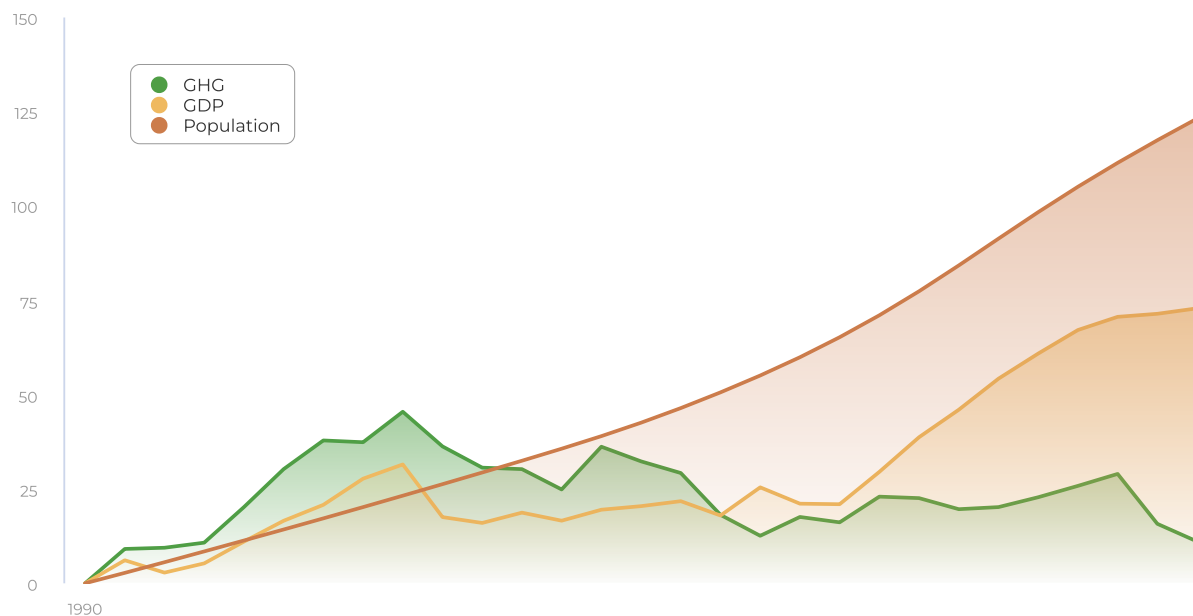
Credits: Climatic Research Unit (University of East Anglia) and Met Office

Annual precipitation anomalies against 1901-1920 (mm)



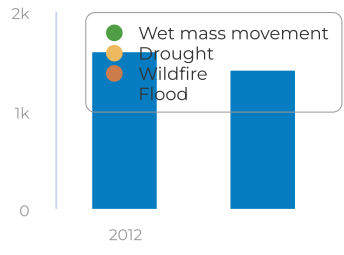
Credits: Climatic Research Unit (University of East Anglia) and Met Office

Population / Gross domestic product / Greenhouse Gases - change in % since 1990

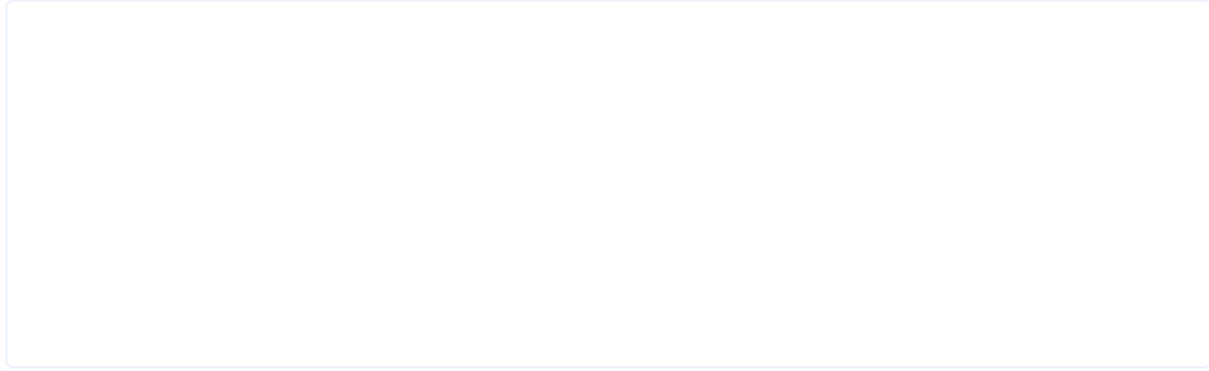


↗ Impacts

Human displacements caused by climatic hazards



Credits: Climatic Research Unit (University of East Anglia) and Met Office



💡 Solutions

Proportion of terrestrial protected areas

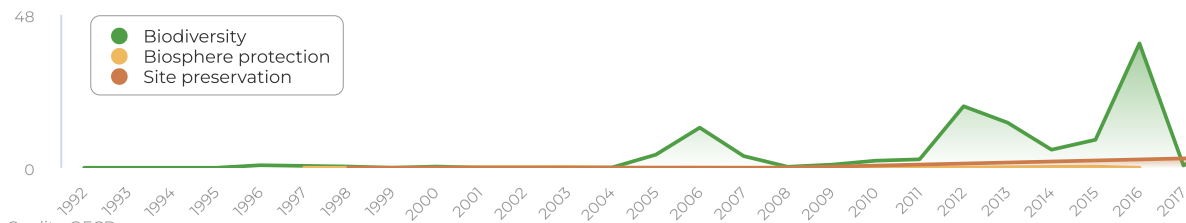
22.4 % of total land area

2024

Credits: UNEP-WCMC

Official Development Assistance flows

Biodiversity sector (million USD)



Commitments

1,989,585
hectares

LDN

Land Degradation Neutrality

0
hectares

NBSAP

National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans under the Convention on Biological Diversity

0
hectares

NDC

Nationally Determined Contributions embody efforts by each country to reduce national emissions and adapt to the impacts of climate change.

0
hectares

Bonn Challenge

Bring 150 million hectares of degraded and deforested landscapes into restoration by 2020 and 350 million hectares by 2030

Treaties

Treaty	Signature	Ratification	Party status
Paris Agreement	2016-04-22	2016-11-02	Ratification
Minamata Convention on Mercury	2014-06-30	2014-09-24	Acceptance
Nagoya Protocol	2011-05-13	2011-11-11	Acceptance
Convention on Migratory Species	2008-08-01	2008-08-01	Ratification
Basel Convention		2008-06-06	Accession
Bamako Convention		2007-06-12	Ratification
Stockholm Convention	2002-05-21	2007-05-07	Ratification
Cartagena Protocol		2007-05-02	Accession
Kyoto Protocol		2006-12-12	Accession
International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture	2002-06-10	2006-11-13	Ratification
Rotterdam Convention		2003-12-18	Accession
United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change	1992-06-12	1998-01-21	Ratification
Convention on Biological Diversity	1992-06-12	1997-03-14	Ratification
United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification		1996-09-06	Accession
Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora	1989-05-14	1989-02-13	Ratification
Ramsar Convention	1987-04-30	1986-12-30	Ratification

