



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

SECTION 1: GENERAL INFORMATION

Country:	Mauritius
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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.

Mauritius' participation in the Article 6.4 mechanism of the Paris Agreement is a strategic tool for securing the financial and technical resources needed to implement its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) 3.0 and fostering sustainable development. Recognising that sustainable development is a national prerogative, the country aims to participate in the UNFCCC Article 6.4 crediting mechanism to develop projects that deliver both emission reductions and sustainable co-benefits, whilst being aligned with its national development plans.

For Mauritius, a Small Island Developing State (SIDS) with ambitious climate goals, the Article 6.4 mechanism offers several sustainable development benefits including:

- Mobilising private and international finance for projects that are aligned with our development priorities, and thus leading to economic growth and employment creation (SDG 8) and eradication of poverty (SDG 1);
- Accelerating renewable energy & decarbonisation (SDGs 7 & 13);
- Enhanced access to advanced, low-carbon technologies and expertise, which can improve the efficiency of infrastructure projects in key sectors like energy, transport, and waste management (SDG 9);
- Support to blue economy by implementing projects to support Mauritius' blue carbon initiatives such as the restoration of mangroves and seagrass, and the promotion of sustainable fisheries and eco-tourism (SDG 14).

Between 2025 and 2035, Mauritius aims to progressively establish the institutional, regulatory, and technical foundations to engage in high-integrity cooperative approaches, ensuring alignment with its national sustainable development priorities and the objectives of the Paris Agreement. In this regard, Mauritius is in the process of developing its National Carbon Market Framework and regulations for Article 6 participation.

In addition to its existing CDM Programme of Activities, Mauritius will promote new Article 6.4 activities that are in line with its NDC commitments, and compliant with the criteria that will be set out in its new national carbon market framework that is expected to be finalised and implemented by 2026, taking into consideration its sustainable development objectives.

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?

Mauritius remains committed to a climate-resilient and low-emission future, and achieving carbon neutrality by 2070. It has taken bold measures in its NDC 3.0 including; 40% reduction in economy-wide GHG emissions by 2035, relative to the business-as-usual scenario, achieving 60% renewable energy in electricity production by 2035, phasing out coal, expanding sugarcane biomass, scaling up solar, and wind and piloting Ocean Thermal Energy Conversion. However, the accomplishment of these NDC goals is conditional upon funding, technology transfer and capacity building.

By participating in international carbon markets, Mauritius aims to bridge the financing gap for its NDC 3.0 as through the Article 6 mechanism, a new revenue stream that is not reliant on debt, would be generated.

The Article 6.4 mechanism will, thus, play a vital role in:

- Facilitating emission reductions for meeting our NDC targets; and
- Financing climate projects as by engaging in Sustainable Development Mechanism (SDM) projects, Mauritius would be able to attract international financing to fund local projects that support the achievement of our NDCs such as renewable energy, forestry, and agriculture.

Mauritius is targeting Article 6 partnerships in sectors that offer high co-benefits for the local communities and environment. The types of activities under Article 6, paragraph 4 (A6.4 activities) that Mauritius may consider approving pursuant to chapter V.C (Approval and Authorization) of the Rules, Modalities and Procedures (RMPs) would be guided by its national carbon market framework, national priorities, sustainable development objectives, and NDC 3.0 targets. These are as follows:

- Ocean thermal energy;
- Renewable energy technologies (Solar PV, wind & biomass);
- Carbon sink enhancement;
- Biogas production;
- Waste-to Energy;
- Decarbonisation of the manufacturing, port and aviation sectors; and
- Climate adaptation activities with mitigation co-benefits.

Energy sector

The energy sector is responsible for over 75% of GHG emissions in Mauritius. To phase out the use of coal, Government has initiated a National Biomass Initiative to replace the use of coal by biomass in the existing coal-fired power plants. It has also committed to accelerate the renewable energy integration through the implementation of roof top solar PV, ground mounted solar PV, floating solar PV, onshore wind, offshore wind, renewable energy hybrid facilities, and battery energy storage systems.

The transport sector is the largest consumer of energy. The national vision is to decarbonise the public transport system by 2035 to reduce fossil fuel consumption, GHG emissions and pollution. This will be achieved by gradual electrification of public fleet system, greening the light rail transit system through photovoltaics, by 2035, and implementation of an adaptive traffic control system by 2027.

Waste Management

The waste sector which contributes to over 10% of GHG emissions, will be transformed through the development of two integrated waste processing facilities by 2029, anaerobic digestion of some 40,000 tons of organic wastes, energy recovery from landfill gas and enhanced recycling.

Carbon sink enhancement

Forestry (and Other Land Use) serves as a vital carbon sink for Mauritius. The restoration of high biodiversity native forests remains a key priority for Mauritius. The strategy is to increase the area for restored native forests from 900 ha to 1500 ha by 2035.

Furthermore, Mauritius has initiated a Carbon Sink Enhancement Programme. This has as objective to carry out blue carbon inventory in the EEZ of Mauritius by 2035, and to operationalize blue carbon accounting in national climate reporting. Specific activities that may be considered are:

- Mangrove propagation;
- Rehabilitation of sea grass meadows;
- National mapping and carbon inventory of sea grass and mangrove ecosystems;
- Developing and scaling up of coral reef restoration with higher thermally resistant coral species; and
- Quantification and integration of blue carbon stocks into national GHG inventories.

Agriculture

Agriculture plays a dual role, both as a GHG emitter and as a major carbon sink. As climate risks intensify, mitigation in agriculture has become essential, not only to reduce emissions but also to enhance long-term sustainability, food security and ecosystem resilience.

Activities that will lead to the decarbonisation of the agricultural sector include;

- Adoption of biogas digesters, composting, and improved manure management;
- Use of organic fertilizer, soil amendment, bio fertilizer and seaweed composts;
- Promotion of small backyard livestock projects with a focus on GHG emission reduction;
- Sustainable farming practices;
- Promotion of organic/natural farming and agro-forestry;
- Scaling up the use of renewable energy including solar PV in agricultural activities; and
- Promotion of circular economy in the agricultural systems.

Climate adaptation activities

The following climate adaptation activities resulting to mitigation co-benefits may also be considered:

- Wetland restoration and protection
- Creation of urban green spaces,
- Climate smart agriculture practices such as reduction in pesticide and chemical use
- Adoption of novel water and energy saving irrigation technologies.

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:	
<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 checked="" 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:	
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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.

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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