



**HOST PARTY PARTICIPATION REQUIREMENTS
FOR ARTICLE 6.4 MECHANISM
(Version 01.0)**

SECTION 1: GENERAL INFORMATION

Country:	Fiji
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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.

Sustainable development remains one of the important national priorities for Fiji as a Small Island Developing State (SIDS), which is highly vulnerable to impacts of climate change such as sea-level rise, stronger cyclones and flooding, for achieving economic growth, building resilience and enhancing social wellbeing.

Fiji's National Development Plan 2025-2029 and Vision 2050 considers the international obligations under the United Nations, and other international and regional conventions. It also aligns to the relevant Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) while mainstreaming cross-cutting priorities including gender balance, community empowerment, addressing climate change, upholding moral and ethical values, good governance and commitment to political stability.

Fiji's Voluntary National Review (VNR) of the United Nations SDGs in 2023, showed that there was significant progress in some areas and less satisfactory progress in others areas of SDGs. Out of the 169 SDG targets, Fiji has made good progress in achieving 24 (14%) of the targets, 45 (27%) targets to be achieved through accelerated action, less satisfactory progress has been observed in 28 (17%) of the targets and 72 (43%) targets could not be measured. The VNR also demonstrated that Fiji's progress on the SDGs was impacted by the recurring natural disasters, impacts of climate change, COVID-19 pandemic and geopolitical events.

Fiji's National Development Plan 2025-2029 and Vision 2050 also recognises Emission Reduction Programme (ERP) as mechanism for revenue generation and improvement of livelihoods for resource owners, while promoting conservation and contributing to Fiji's international commitments.

Fiji developed its National Carbon Market Strategy Roadmap in 2024 to provide an important overview of carbon market options, opportunities, risks, and priority actions which will help guide further policy development in Fiji and provide a basis for Fiji's interactions with new market-based opportunities. For Fiji carbon markets are an additional rather than primary means to increase investment in sustainable development and must be carefully navigated with its national stakeholders.

Fiji has submitted its first Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) in 2015 committing to reduce its Green House Gas emissions (GHG) by 30% by 2030 with major focus in energy sector under business-as-usual (BAU) conditions. Fiji submitted an updated NDC in 2020 and reaffirmed the 30% BAU emission reduction target (10% unconditional and 20% conditional) by 2030 and achieving carbon neutrality by the year 2050.

Fiji submitted its NDC3.0 in 2025 which aims to reduce 36% of BAU emissions from the energy sector by 2035, and envisions to achieve 12% emission reductions which will be achieved "unconditionally" using available resources in the country and 24% achieved "conditionally" and further committed to reduce domestic maritime shipping emissions by 40%.

The NDC also recognises the importance of the marine environment as a natural carbon sink, and Fiji is committed to protecting and restoring its marine and coastal ecosystems, including mangroves, seagrasses, and coral reefs. Fiji's NDC3.0 (2025) includes the commitment to designate 30% of its ocean area (Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ)) as marine protected areas by 2030 alongside an overall objective to actively manage 100% of Fiji's EEZ in the interest of enhancing overall sustainability and protection of Fiji's biodiversity and natural assets. Fiji's

NDC3.0 (2025) comprehensively recognises international carbon markets as a means to expedite technology transfer, capacity building and access to climate finance.

Article 6, including Article 6.4, activities have the potential to enhance Fiji's climate resilience through nature-based solutions. These include mangrove restoration, sustainable forest management and conservation, and blue carbon projects that protect marine ecosystems while sequestering carbon.

Additionally, it also presents opportunities for further renewable energy generation, energy efficiencies, sustainable transportation and agricultural activities. Article 6 mechanism can enable further development and implementation of renewable energy projects contributing towards Fiji's target to reach close to 100% renewable energy-based electricity generation by 2035. It can also support Fiji's conditional NDC3.0 (2025) targets while enhancing national energy security and reducing dependence on fossil fuels.

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?

Fiji will consider various project activities under Article 6 which will includes, but not limited to:

- **Renewable Energy Activities:** Sustainable biomass plantations and waste to energy; hydro power generation; solar PV generation and grid improvement and storage.
- **Energy Efficiency Activities:** Energy labelling and energy performance standards for electrical appliances; energy efficiency in business and energy efficiency in the public sector.
- **Transportation Activities:** Replacement of old buses, taxis, private cars, lorries and minibuses; import and use of biodiesel; maintenance of sea vessels and increased utilisation of fuel-efficient outboard motors.
- **Nature-Based Solutions:** Afforestation, reforestation, and revegetation; agroforestry and improved forest management.
- **Agriculture Activities:** Grazing management; irrigation systems; pasture management; crop rotation; soil carbon.
- **Waste Management Activities:** Waste-to-energy projects and improved solid waste management systems.

These activities will support Fiji's NDC commitments to reduce energy sector emissions by 36% by 2035 and adaptation targets through nature-based solutions. These also align with Fiji's Low Emissions Development Strategy (LEDS) 2018-2050. The activities also support attainment of Fiji's National Development Plan 2025-2029 and Vision 2050, SDGs, National Adaptation Plan, National Ocean Policy goals.

All carbon markets and Article 6 projects, programmes and activities require approval and compliance with Part 10 of the Climate Change Act 2021 and its subsequent regulations. This includes Carbon Sequestration Property Rights registration for land-based activities, community consultation protocols ensuring free, prior and informed consent, and alignment with regulations for environmental and social safeguards.

Please provide any additional information that the host Party may deem necessary.

Fiji is undertaking institutional and policy measures to prepare for effective engagement under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement. The Part 10 of the Climate Change Act 2021 provides the overarching legal framework for Fiji's participation in carbon market mechanism and Article 6, establishing the recognition of Carbon Sequestration Property Rights (CSPR), defining rules for Emissions Reduction (ER) Projects, and mandating the development of regulations to govern both voluntary and compliance carbon markets. Under this framework, the Department of Climate Change (DoCC) within the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change, serves as the designated national authority responsible for policy coordination, project authorisation, and implementation oversight for all Article 6 and carbon market related activities. To assist in the operationalisation of these mandates, Fiji is finalising the Five-Year Costed Carbon Market Plan (2026–2030), which details the institutional arrangements, financing needs, and capacity requirements to establish a transparent, high-integrity national carbon market system and enable the Fiji's first Article 6 trade by 2030.

Fiji's readiness efforts are informed by the National Carbon Market Strategy Roadmap (2024), which outlines action items to enhance market readiness, strengthen governance, and integrate carbon market mechanisms with national development priorities. A Carbon Market Unit within Ministry of Environment and Climate Change of the Government of Fiji is being established to improve institutional arrangement to oversee project registration, authorisation of Internationally Transferred Mitigation Outcomes (ITMOs), and implementation of the Fijian Carbon Registry. Fiji's engagement with the voluntary carbon market (VCM) is progressing through initiatives such as the Fiji Forest Emission Reduction Programme (ERPA) with the World Bank's Forest Carbon Partnership Facility, the Drawa Rainforest Project under the Plan Vivo Standard, and community-based REDD+ initiatives that demonstrate high-integrity mitigation and sustainable livelihood outcomes. Lessons learned from voluntary carbon market projects has provided opportunity to guide Fiji's shift towards a regulated and nested approach through the upcoming REDD+ Nesting Policy.

Memorandum of Understanding established with Singapore and Australia for participation in Article 6.2 cooperation has provide opportunity for piloting of bilateral carbon market projects and establishing the groundwork for future cooperative approaches. Transparency and accountability are central to Fiji's market engagement framework. Fiji is enhancing its monitoring, reporting, and verification (MRV) systems through alignment with Article 6 reporting requirements, implementation of the Fiji Digital Climate Transparency Tool, and improvement of the National Greenhouse Gas Inventory to ensure accurate accounting of mitigation outcomes. These mechanisms will support the tracking, authorisation, and reporting of ITMOs and ensure full compliance with corresponding adjustment requirements.

Fiji recognises that Article 6 of the Paris Agreement encompasses both market and non-market based approaches, and intends to pursue cooperative actions that strengthen synergies between mitigation, adaptation, and sustainable development. Fiji's aims to guide its carbon market activities and outcomes by aligning and supporting its national development objectives and help to enable progress against its NDC's and net zero 2050 target. Fiji plans to engage in Article 6.8 by focusing on enhancing enabling systems, such as transparent MRV processes, safeguards for community and landowner rights, and the integration of carbon market mechanisms with broader climate finance and policy frameworks. These actions are supported through the National Carbon Market Strategy Roadmap (2024) strategic pillars, which aim to strengthen institutional capacity, transparency, and partnerships, thereby supporting non-market cooperation that complements market-based engagement and contributes to Fiji's overall climate-resilient and sustainable development pathway.

Document information

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