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Honneur - Fraternité - Justice



Ministère de l'Environnement et du
Développement Durable



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CDN 2021-2030**

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MAURITANIA'S UPDATED NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTION (NDC) VISION

Promoting climate-resilient development
And the creation of sustainable green jobs





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LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

\$US	United States dollars
AFOLU	Agriculture, forestry and other land use
AP	Paris Agreement
CROSSBEAM	"Business as usual" scenario
BEEMER	World Bank
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CBIT	Capacity building Initiative for transparency (Initiative for capacity building in transparency)
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
CDN	National Determined Contribution
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper 2001-2015
DCEV	Climate and Green Economy Directorate
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
WEF	Global Environment Facility
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
GCF	Green Climate Fund (GCF)
GHG	Greenhouse gases
LCD	Combating desertification
MEDD	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development
MVN	Measurement, Verification and Reporting System (MRV)
MW	Mega Watts
NDT	Land degradation neutrality
ODD	Sustainable Development Goal
PFS	Sectoral Focal Points
PIUP	Industrial processes and product use
PNA	National Adaptation Program
TFP	Technical and financial partners
SCAPP	National Strategy for Accelerated Growth and Shared Prosperity 2016-2030



KEY MESSAGES FROM THE NDC 2021-2030

Mauritania's total GHG emissions represent 0.015% of global global emissions. The largest contribution to this total emissions comes from AFOLU and energy. These two sectors account for 99% of emissions.

The "normal course of business" baseline scenario calculated on the basis of SCAPP growth data shows that direct greenhouse gas emissions, expressed in terms of Global Warming Potential (GWP), are generally clearly increasing, from 3481.213Gg CO₂-eq in 1990 to 9944.618 Gg CO₂-eq in 2018, an increase of 185.67% (Source: BUR2 2021).

Mauritania belongs to one of the most vulnerable regions of the world to climate change, the effects of which are already affecting all sectors of its economy, ecosystems and people, especially women and children.

Mauritania is fully committed to the implementation of the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement to contribute to global efforts to reduce global GHG emissions by making available to the global community the full mitigation potential of the country. This potential is constituted by the enormous source of clean energy production, wind and solar.

Thus, Mauritania's updated NDC forecasts a net reduction in economy-wide GHG emissions of 11% in 2030 compared to the baseline scenario with the country's own resources supported by international support comparable to that received until 2020. With more substantial support, Mauritania could ensure its carbon neutrality, up to a conditional 92% reduction compared to the BAU.

The overall cost of this ambition is estimated at US\$34255 million, of which US\$635 million is unconditional, i.e. 1.85%.

In view of its extreme vulnerability, Mauritania has broadened its adaptation ambition to cover the following areas: protection and conservation of ecosystems including wetlands, sustainable rangeland management, biodiversity conservation, fisheries and aquaculture, housing and urban planning, agriculture and food security including genetic improvement, health, water, coastal management, prevention of extreme climatic events, infrastructure and education. This expansion is based on the Green Climate Fund (Readiness) Readiness Program and the results of the first studies carried out as part of the country's National Adaptation Program (**NAP**) development process.

The financing needs for adaptation measures are \$USD 10,626.46 million, of which \$US 10,174.63 million are conditional and \$US 451.83 million are unconditional.

In addition to the conditional funding required to ensure the country's mitigation ambitions and implement adaptation actions, the implementation of Mauritania's 2021-2030 NDC requires support in terms of capacity building for all development actors, integration of cross-cutting aspects (gender, youth, human rights, employment and education) and the operationalization of a measurement system, verification and reporting to monitor and evaluate climate action.

By harmonizing its development process with that of the SCAPP and building on the country's sectoral strategies and programs, the NDC sets the framework for the country's 2030 climate policy. It provides a framework for consultation and dialogue among all stakeholders to define transformative, integrated, inclusive, clean and sustainable programmes.

PART I—EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

I- Introduction

Mauritania has been among the Sahelian countries most affected by recurrent droughts since 1968. The resulting desertification is all the more severe because the effect of the climate, combined with human action, has direct consequences on an already very precarious environment. The country's vulnerability to climate change affects all vital sectors of the national economy.

By ratifying the UNFCCC, Mauritania is resolutely committed to the global process of combating global warming by limiting GHG emissions and implementing adaptation strategies compatible with its sustainable development policy. It reaffirmed this commitment by ratifying the Paris Agreement and submitted its first Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) in 2015. Although the country's emissions constitute barely 0.015% of global global emissions, Mauritania commits through its NDC to participate fully in the effort of the international community, by making available, in conditional form, a mitigation potential of approximately 33.56 million tonnes of CO₂-eq. This is 22.3% compared to the emissions projected for the same year, according to the reference scenario (normal course of business), during the period 2020-2030.

In 2015, the process of drafting the NDC took place at a time when the country was changing its strategic vision for development from the Strategic Framework for Poverty Reduction (CLSP, 2001-2015) to the National Strategy for Accelerated Growth and Shared Prosperity (SCAPP), whose first five-year action plan covers the period from 2016 to 2020.

In 2021, and in accordance with the five-year NDC update cycle promoted by the Paris Agreement (PA), Mauritania is updating its NDC at the same time as it is taking stock of the first five-year implementation plan of the SCAPP, which should lead to the definition of the second five-year plan 2021-2025. The concomitance of the two processes, SCAPP and CDN, ensures coherence between the two policy frameworks and the synergy of the programmes enshrined in them.

While the SCAPP constitutes Mauritania's strategic development vision for the period 2016-2030 and serves as a reference framework for all development actions undertaken by the State, public and socio-professional bodies as well as technical and financial partners (TFPs), the NDC serves as a framework for defining the country's climate policy and as an instrument for its implementation. Like the SCAPP, it integrates the United Nations' 2030 Agenda and the country's priority targets among the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as well as the orientations of the African Union's Agenda 2063. It derives legitimacy from the mitigation ambitions it advocates and the adaptation actions it defines from the sectoral and thematic strategies from which they are derived.

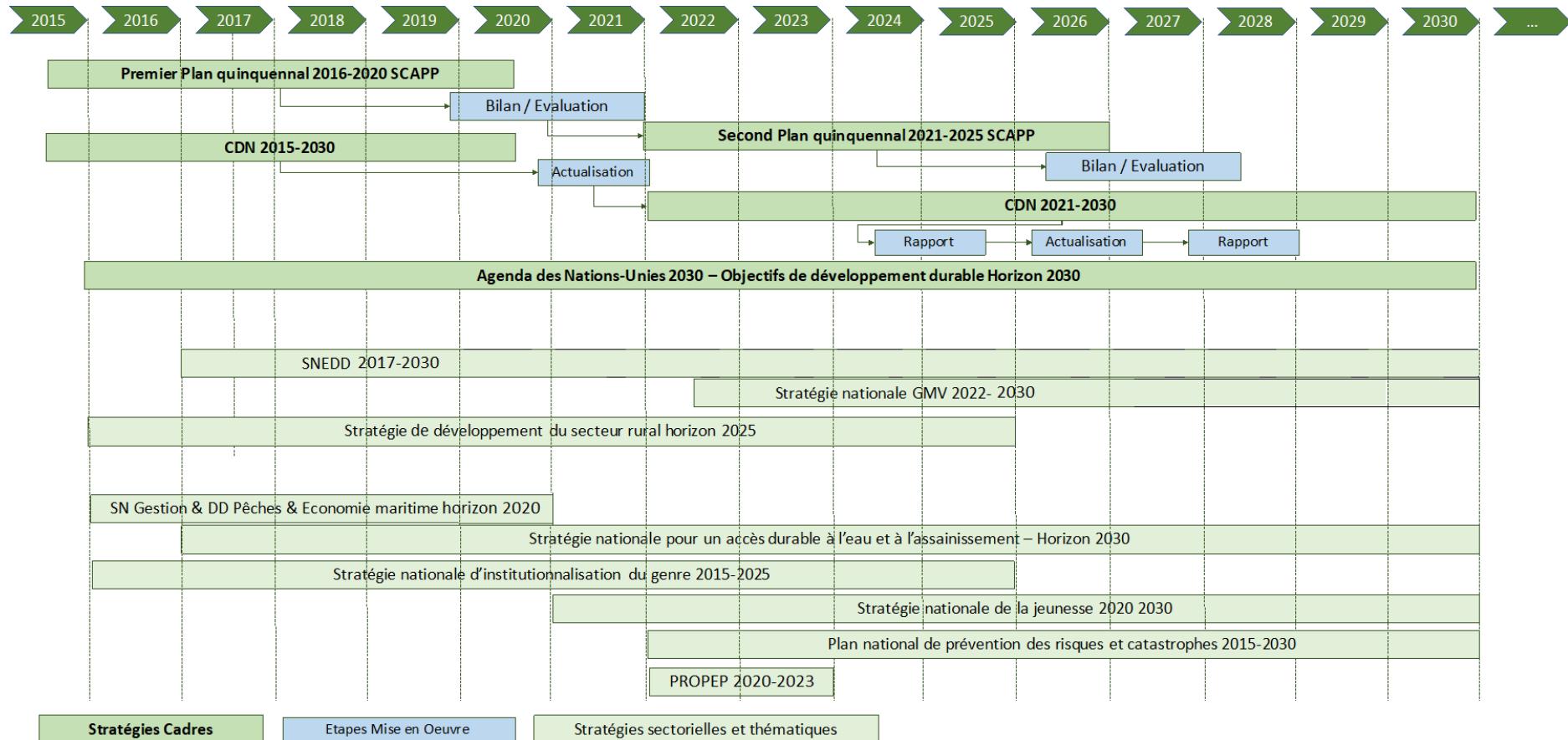


Figure 1: Main strategies of Mauritania's social, economic, cultural and environmental (i.e. sustainable development) planning framework

II- Mitigation ambitions of the updated NDC 2021-2030

Mauritania's updated NDC forecasts an economy-wide net reduction in GHG emissions of 11% in 2030 (green curve) compared to the baseline scenario (BAU, blue curve) with the country's own resources supported by international support comparable to that received until 2020. With more substantial support, Mauritania could ensure the carbon neutrality of its economy, achieving a reduction of 92% (red curve) compared to the BAU. The overall cost of this ambition is estimated at US\$34255 million, of which US\$635 million is unconditional, i.e. 1.85%.

The mitigation ambition covers the four emission sectors (Energy, PIUP, AFOLU and Waste). The most important mitigation efforts are based on the country's significant renewable energy potential and the capacity to increase the share of clean energy in the energy mix to reach more than 13 GW renewable in 2030 but also on the AFOLU sector with a potential focused on forestry through ambitious projects and programs (Great Green Wall, programmes for assisted forest regeneration, rangeland regeneration and combating desertification), agroecology and improving livestock productivity

Compared to the 2015 NDC, the energy sector has moved into first place in terms of potential for ambition, ahead of AFOLU. Indeed, and despite the significant efforts made by the country in terms of reforestation and restoration of degraded land, particularly within the framework of the Great Green Wall program, the mitigation ambitions of the NDC-2015 in the Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU sector) sector of 10000 ha per year of reforestation have not been achieved due to the low level of external financing mobilized. Over the period under consideration, 2015-2020, the annual maximum that could be reached is only 1800 ha (Source DPREM/MEDD).

On the other hand, the results achieved in terms of energy mix exceeded the conditional efforts planned, rising from 18% in 2015 to 33.91% in 2018, with an even greater improvement thanks to the commissioning of the 100 MW Boulenouar wind farm, which makes it possible to achieve an energy mix of 48% in 2021.

The country's mitigation ambition is composed of a total of 55 measures, including 33 unconditional measures with a total capacity of 1834.268 Gg CO₂ eq compared to the normal course of business (BAU) scenario and 22 conditional measures for a reduction in 2030 of 16134.62 Gg Eq. representing a 92% reduction compared to the BAU. These measures are given in Table 2 (in detail in Annex 1 Summary Report).

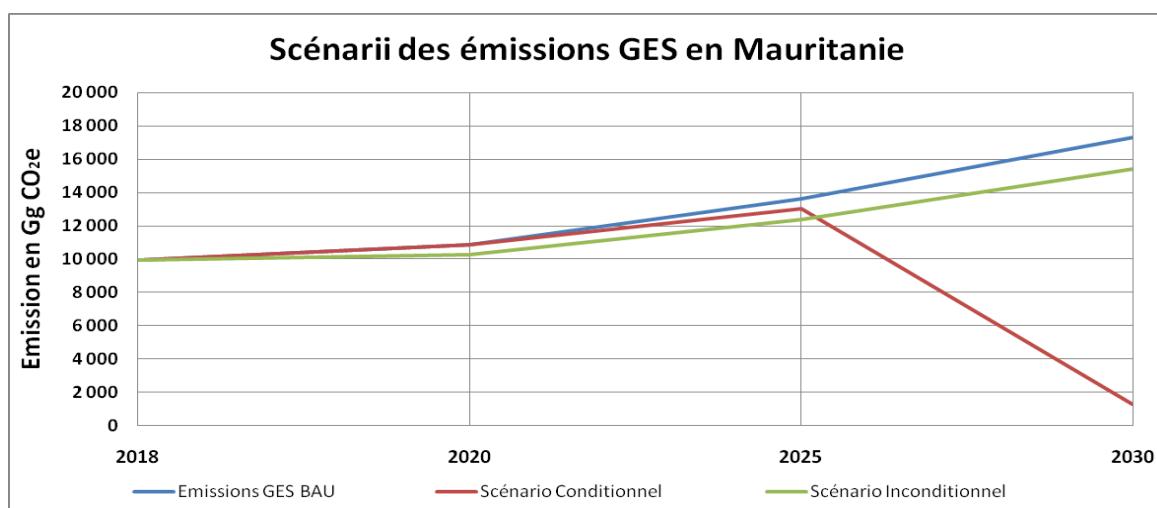


Figure 2: GHG emission scenarios in Mauritania

III- Adaptation actions called for by the NDC 2021-2030

Extremely vulnerable, Mauritania has broadened its adaptation ambition to cover the following areas: protection and conservation of ecosystems including wetlands, rangeland management, biodiversity conservation, fisheries and aquaculture, housing and urban planning, food security including genetic improvement, health, infrastructure, education, and prevention of extreme weather events. This expansion is based on the Green Climate Fund (Readiness) Readiness Program and the results of the first studies carried out as part of the country's National Adaptation Program (NAP) development process.

The financing needs for adaptation measures are \$USD 10,626.46 million, of which \$US 10,174.63 million are conditional and \$US 451.83 million are unconditional. The recommended actions are detailed in Table 3.

To address the challenges of integrating climate change into sectoral strategies and policies, the implementation of the identified adaptation actions must be planned within the framework of a cross-sectoral and integrated approach that includes all stakeholders and relevant sectors. **To this end, the 2021-2030 NDC must serve as a framework for consultation and dialogue to define transformative programmes that meet the needs of strengthening the resilience of populations and ecosystems with regard to their vulnerability to climate change.**

The co-benefits of mitigation for adaptation and vice-versa as well as synergies with other sustainable development planning frameworks, in particular the SDGs, are highlighted in the financial mechanism and Annex 1 of the synthesis document.

IV- Capacity-building and implementation support needs

In addition to the financial support expressed as conditional support for mitigation and adaptation actions, the NDC 2021-2030 defines the needs in terms of capacity building, technology transfer and training, particularly for the education of young people.

In terms of capacity building, the establishment of an operational measurement, verification and reporting (MRV) system is a priority action in the UNFCCC and Paris Agreement implementation process. The implementation of this system is mandatory for the country (deadline 2024 for submission of the biannual transparency report - initial BTR). In addition, and although not binding on the country, the development of an action plan for the implementation of the NDC is a prerequisite for MRV/MRV.

Mauritania has already made substantial efforts in this direction, and the establishment and institutionalization of the national network of sectoral climate focal points (PFS), civil society and the private sector in 2013 is a first step. In September 2020, the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MEDD) consolidated its institutional set-up by establishing the Climate and Green Economy Directorate (DCEV) to coordinate the entire national climate change programme. This institutional arrangement is consolidated by a network of independent experts from the academic community who have contributed to the preparation of all national communications, GHG inventories and updated biannual reports, etc. required in the context of reporting to the UNFCCC.

Notwithstanding all these achievements, significant gaps persist in the collection and processing of the data needed to report transparently and clearly on the implementation of the country's climate policies, measures and strategies. These gaps were identified in the context of the preparation of the project identification document that was submitted to the GEF-7 Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT) programme for a total of 1263650 \$US.

The project will define the responsibilities of NDC actors, in particular how ministries other than the MESD will be involved in the implementation of the NDC and the functioning of the MRV system.

Other priorities in terms of capacity building for the implementation of the NDC concern the continuation of the preparedness efforts (Readiness) of sectoral departments, the private sector and civil society.

They also concern the integration of cross-cutting dimensions into climate programmes and projects. Thus, the integration of the gender, youth and human rights dimensions is provided for in all projects and programmes developed within the framework of the NDC by reserving a share of 10% of the budget of each programme or project (Estimate based on the assessment of the Gender/Youth/Employment/Education Expert Group and the Working Group of Experts based on the Doha Work Programme and the Paris Agreement in its Article 12). Similarly, the aspects of job creation and improvement of educational curricula to address climate change issues are considered among the priorities to support the implementation of the NDC.

Technology transfer needs assessments were carried out in 2017. They led to the identification of two priority sectors for adaptation (agriculture, rangeland and forests) and two priority sectors for mitigation (energy and waste). They will need to be updated in light of the new mitigation and adaptation options identified in the updated NDC 2021-2030.

V- NDC Financing Needs 2021-2030 and Financing Plan

Table 1: Summary of financing needs for the updated NDC 2021-2030

CDN Domains	Unconditional financing	Conditional Financing	Total by Domain in million \$US
Attenuation	635	33621	34256
Adaptation	451,83	10174,63	10626,46
Gender mainstreaming, youth and human rights	45,183	1017,463	1062,646
Jobs and Education	-	337,75	337,75
Capacity building	-	279,37	279,37
Implementation and operationalization of the measurement, verification and notification		1,263 650	1,263 650
Total	1132,013	45429,213	46561,226

In Mauritania, there is no financing system specifically dedicated to climate change. The MESD has developed several skills in mobilizing climate finance from specific international funds (Green Climate Fund, Adaptation Fund, Multilateral Development Bank Fund, etc.) and TFPs.

However, capacity building must be programmed to encourage private sector investment, strengthen the national financial system through the contribution of the national banking system to the financing of sustainable development in general and climate action, in particular, and, finally, to consider innovative financing through, for example, the generation of new fiscal resources capable of financing climate actions.

In addition to its direct financial support, Mauritania also intends to support its mitigation financing needs through:

- The NAMA platform, in particular for energy efficiency and renewable energy programs.
- The adoption and inclusion of international carbon markets such as the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) in post-2020 climate agreements in line with Article 6 of the Paris AgreementThis approach aims to put in place a price on carbon that can be used as an effective means of reflecting these costs while sending clear economic and policy signals encouraging cost-effective decarbonisation. These instruments, coupled with an appropriate accounting regime (MRV/MRV), could help finance certain investments in low-carbon and climate-resilient infrastructure.
- Low-carbon development options contained in its 2021 NDC could be financed through the international transfer of carbon assets (internationally transferable mitigation outcome) taking into account environmental integrity and transparency considerations.

In this context, Mauritania intends to satisfy part of its conditional adaptation ambitions on this type of process.

The recent contracts signed for the introduction of new green hydrogen techniques are an example of such mechanisms.

Table 2: Updated NDC 2021-2030 mitigation actions by sector (Cost and cumulative reduction potential for the period)

Sectors / Sub-sectors	Contributions to total mitigation efforts	Challenges / Constraints	Recommended measures
Energy – 37452.46 Gg CO2-eq of which 17.86% unconditional			
Renewable energy 31817.81 Gg CO2-eq of which 6.06% unconditional			
Energy efficiency –5634.65 Gg CO2-eq of which 84.62% unconditional			
ENERGY (renewable and energy efficiency)	37452.46 Gg CO2 Equivalent either (93,10%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dependence on thermal energy (66% of total energy consumption) No energy subsidy own Poorly exploited potential Energy-intensive buildings Very low awareness of Energy efficiency potentials Loss in power grids 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Share of Renewable Energies (RE) in 2030 = 50.34% with the introduction of Green Hydrogen and Desert to power (2030) RE = 93% with an avoided carbon capacity equivalent to national emissions. Updating legislation to encourage clean energy production (ongoing) and regulating all power generation companies Programme for the Promotion of Solar Energy in Public Buildings, Domestic Energy/Water Heating, Schools and Universities (concept note) Desert to power G5 Sahel (Sahel Sub-regional Energy Programme/AfDB) Objective: 30 MW. Financing acquired by the Green Fund (Hybridization of 46 mini diesel grids, Kayes-Kiffa and Nouakchott-Dakar interconnection line, Operationalization of the regulatory authority, update of the electricity code) Green Hydrogen Development Program (AMAN with CWA) Extension of the Nouakchott wind power plant from 300 MW to 50 MW (i.e. 20 MW more). Eude realized. Acquired Financing Program national from promotion from Efficiency energy (household equipment, lighting, etc.) Clean Energy Regulations Update (Ongoing) Installation of two gas-fired power plants of 200 MW and 300 MW Program to connect 25 isolated grids to the national electricity grid. Minigrid/UNDP/Green Fund Two OMVS projects under study (Koukoutamba and Gourbassi) -

Sectors / Sub-sectors	Contributions to total mitigation efforts	Challenges / Constraints	Recommended measures
Transport – 92.65 Gg CO2-eq of which 5.21% unconditional			
Transport	92.65 Gg Eq-CO2 er (0,23%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Obsolescence of the vehicle fleet ▪ Low public transport coverage ▪ Lack of vehicle promotion "clean" 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Completion of the Nouakchott tramway project. In the study phase (concept note) • Implementation of the Sahel train project, G5 Sahel, Nouakchott – Sélibabi-Kayes section. Study phase (concept note) • Tax measures (import incentives for new vehicles)
AFOLU – 474,402 Gg CO2 eq of which 37.24% unconditional			
Agriculture & Ageing	58,382 Gg Eq-CO2 er (0,14%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 17% National GDP • Food security • Less than 0.5% of the national territory of arable land • Production systems that degrade soils and forest resources • Livestock represents 80% of agricultural GDP • 70.16% of the AFOLU sector's emissions come from ageing (enteric fermentation and management). manure) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ Promotion of 6000 ha of organic agriculture/agroecology ➢ Improvement of livestock feed to increase productivity and decrease emissions from the livestock sector (increase of the grace material in the feed supplement from 1.5% to 3%)
Forestry and other land uses	418.02 Gg Eq-CO2 er (1,04%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Desertification and land degradation and ecosystems • Silting up of infrastructure, cities, and wetlands • Erosion • Deforestation (46,000 ha/year) • Loss of biodiversity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Programme to combat the degradation of land and agrosilvopastoral ecosystems, natural resources ▪ Great Green Wall Program: 10,000ha (i.e. 2000 ha/year for 5 years) ▪ Reforestation and restoration of forest resources program: 3000 ha/year ▪ Assisted regeneration of forests: 5000 ha/year (guarding/protection and fencing/CES and DRS works). ▪ Rangeland regeneration: 3000 ha/year ▪ Combating Desertification (LCD): 10000 ha/year (protection and

Sectors / Sub-sectors	Contributions to total mitigation efforts	Challenges / Constraints	Recommended measures
			seeding)
Waste – 1573.99 Gg CO2 eq of which 0.56% unconditional			
Solid waste	1573.99 Gg Eq-CO2 er (3,91%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inefficient solid waste management system Low level of recovery of municipal solid waste Low level of waste collection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of a waste incineration and energy production plant, 12 MW in Public-Private Partnership. (Under study)
Industry – 633.96 Gg CO2 eq of which 55.56 unconditional			
Energy efficiency in industry	633.96 Gg Eq-CO2 er (1,58%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Very low awareness of the Energy efficiency potential Thermal auto-generation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Energy Efficiency Promotion Program (under design) Connection to the electricity grid of autonomous entities to recover surplus electricity (in both directions) (under design)
The cumulative GHG reduction potential for 2021-2030 is: 40227.462 GgEq-CO2			

Table 3 : Updated NDC 2021-2030 adaptation measures by sector

Sectors	Climatic hazards/Promises	Vulnerabilities / Impacts	Adaptation actions
Natural resources	<p>More frequent and severe droughts Disruption of the rainy season Increase in temperature Storms of sand and dust Rains more severe</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Desertification • Degradation of land, forests and rangelands • Wildlife loss / Biodiversity • Drying of wetlands 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management and creation of classified forests (20 forests) • Aerial seeding (150,000 ha) • Wetland development and management through the adaptation approach Wetland-based (ZH) (10 ZH)
Littoral	Sea level rise	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marine incursions and rising slick • Coastal erosion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fixing of dunes in the dune barrier (500 ha) • Sealing of the breaches of the barrier beach (11 breaches) • Setting up a monitoring system on the risks of flooding in cities Coastal
Agriculture	<p>More frequent and severe droughts Disruption of the rainy season Storms of</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduced soil fertility • Falling water table in oases • Soil depletion and loss of fertility • Proliferation of some Enemy culture (sesamia, etc.) • Rural exodus 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of a climate risk insurance system • Development of organic agriculture¹/ agroecology (6000 ha)

¹ Organic farming aims at the development of farms that are viable and in harmony with the environment.

Sectors	Climatic hazards/Promises	Vulnerabilities / Impacts	Adaptation actions
	Sand and dust Increase Temperature Rains more severe intense	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food insecurity 	
Breeding	More frequent and severe droughts Temperature increase;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overgrazing and reduction pastoral spaces Decline in pastoral productivity Deterioration of animal health Decline in pastoralists' incomes /Rural exodus 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Creation of new artificial insemination farms (at least 20 farms) Establishment of pastoral reserves (20,000 ha)
Inland Fishing	Disruption of the rainy season Increase Temperature Storms of sand and dust	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sedimentation of water bodies Decline in fish production Loss of income for the population Food insecurity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of fishing in rural areas (20 sites) Development of 1000 ha of water bodies on (10) pilot sites
Water & Sanitation	More frequent and severe droughts Disruption of the rainy season Intense rains	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Degradation of water resources (quality and quantity) Drop in the piezometric level Disruption of the wadi regime Flooding Degradation some Systems sanitation (autonomous or 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved access to water for at least 10 cities and 100 villages Sanitation of cities at high risk of flooding (Nouakchott, Nouadhibou, Rosso, Atar and Kaédi) Ecological sanitation and recovery and reuse of faecal sludge (10 sites)

Sectors	Climatic hazards/Promises	Vulnerabilities / Impacts	Adaptation actions
	more severe	<p>connected).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to drinking water 	
Housing, Urban Planning and Development of the territory	<p>More frequent and severe droughts</p> <p>Temperature increase</p> <p>Sand and dust storms</p> <p>Severe intense rains</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to public services (water, sanitation, eco-friendly housing, electricity, etc.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10,000 housing units built in disadvantaged urban areas (including 690 in NKC and 1010 in regional capitals in 2021); • 100 housing units made of local materials in N'diago (green city); • 50 housing units made of local materials in Selibabi
Health	<p>More frequent and severe droughts</p> <p>Disruption of the rainy season</p> <p>Temperature increase</p> <p>Severe intense rains</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Winds, smoke and dust • Heat wave • Waterborne diseases • Malnutrition 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of a programme to control diseases with common risk factors • Establishment of a monitoring network and strengthening of the climate/health/food security early warning system
Education/ Higher Education/			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish long-term research and study programs to inform future investments in adaptation for all priority development sectors in the face of adaptation challenges in the

Sectors	Climatic hazards/Promises	Vulnerabilities / Impacts	Adaptation actions
research			<p>climate change (Horizon 2030).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of a research team on the issue of adaptation climate change
Employment			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (SNJ-2020-2030): the creation of at least 30,000 new jobs, through the exploitation of new fisheries infrastructure, the development and diversification of agriculture and the emergence of a substitute industry for the creation of 100,000 jobs.

PART II – POSITION PAPER

I- Introduction

A Non-Annex 1 country of the UNFCCC, Mauritania belongs to the African Sahel region most affected by recurrent droughts since 1968. The resulting desertification is all the stronger because the effect of the climate, combined with human action, has direct consequences on an already very precarious environment. The country's vulnerability to climate change affects all vital sectors of the national economy.

By ratifying the UNFCCC, Mauritania is resolutely committed to the global process of combating global warming by limiting GHG emissions and implementing adaptation strategies compatible with its sustainable development policy. It reaffirmed this commitment by ratifying the Paris Agreement and submitted its first Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) in 2015. Although the country's emissions constitute barely 0.015% of global global emissions, Mauritania commits through its NDC to participate fully in the effort of the international community, by making available, in conditional form, a mitigation potential of about 33.56 million tonnes of CO₂-eq, or 22.3% compared to the emissions projected for the same year, according to the reference scenario (normal course of business). during the period 2020-2030.

The WMO² report states that if the first round of NDCs is not fully implemented, it would lead to a warming of 2.9 to 3.4 degrees C over the course of the century. Increased mitigation ambition is therefore essential to achieve the Paris Agreement's goal of limiting warming to well below 2 degrees C, or 1.5 degrees C. In this sense, Article 4 of the Paris Agreement, as well as UNFCCC decisions 1/CP.19, 1/CP.20 and 1/CP.21, establish a five-year cycle of NDC updates that should correspond to progress from the previous NDC and its highest possible level of ambition.

At the global level, the update of the NDC is an opportunity for the international community to improve adaptation planning and strengthen countries' commitment and transparency in terms of mitigating greenhouse gas emissions with a view to achieving the objectives set by the Paris Agreement and limiting the rise in global temperature to +1.5 C° by 2050, compared to the pre-industrial era.

Thus, the NDC 2021-2030 reflects Mauritania's efforts to contribute to the progress over time of global efforts while recognizing its need for multifaceted support (capacity building, access to technologies and financing) for their effective implementation.

Indeed, Mauritania aims to assume a more significant contribution to the mitigation of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions than that of its previous and first NDC. Similarly, the country intends to strengthen its efforts to adapt to climate change to strengthen the resilience of its populations, ecosystems and infrastructure most vulnerable to climate hazards. This is in accordance with its responsibility and in full harmony with the objectives of its SCAPP, which constitute Mauritania's strategic development vision for the period 2015-2030 and serves as a reference framework for all development actions undertaken by the State, public and socio-professional bodies as well as Technical and Financial Partners (TFPs) during the period 2015-2030. She

²WMO (World Meteorological Organization) et al. 2019. *United In Science : High-level synthesis report of latest climate science information convened by the Science Advisory Group of the UN Climate Action Summit 2019.* Available at: <https://wedocs.unep.org/bitstream/handle/20.500.11822/30023/climsci.pdf>

integrates the 2030 Agenda and the targets classified as priorities for the country among the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as well as the African Union's Agenda 2063.

At the national level, the updating of the NDC is an opportunity for Mauritania to strengthen the integration of climate change into the country's development policies and strategies by drawing lessons from the implementation of the NDC-2015.

In 2015, the process of drafting the NDC took place at a time when the country was changing its strategic vision for development from the Strategic Framework for Poverty Reduction (CLSP, 2001-2005) to the National Strategy for Accelerated Growth and Shared Prosperity (SCAPP), whose first five-year action plan covers the period from 2016 to 2020.

In 2021, and in accordance with the five-year NDC update cycle promoted by the Paris Agreement (PA), Mauritania is updating its NDC at the same time as it is taking stock of the first five-year implementation plan of the SCAPP and defining the second five-year plan 2021-2025. The concomitance of the two processes, SCAPP and CDN, ensures coherence between the two policy frameworks and the synergy of the programmes enshrined in them.

While the SCAPP constitutes Mauritania's strategic development vision for the period 2015-2030 and serves as a reference framework for all development actions undertaken by the State, public and socio-professional bodies as well as technical and financial partners (TFPs), the NDC serves as a framework for defining the country's climate policy and as an instrument for its implementation. Like the SCAPP, the updated NDC integrates the United Nations 2030 Agenda and the country's priority targets among the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as well as the orientations of the African Union's Agenda 2063. It derives legitimacy from the mitigation ambitions it advocates and the adaptation actions it defines from the sectoral and thematic strategies from which they are derived. It serves as an instrument for coordination between sectors and as a basis for technical and financial partners (TFPs) to plan the integration of climate issues into their strategic framework of intervention in the country and the programmes and projects they support there.

The updated NDC 2021-2030 vision of "Promoting climate-resilient economic and social development and sustainable green job creation" carries a fundamental shift in the ambition of the mitigation target, from a GHG emissions reduction target of 22.3% in the 2015 NDC to carbon neutrality by 2030 including an unconditional 11% reduction in emissions by the year 2030 under the BAU scenario.

Mauritania considers the update of the NDC to be sufficiently fair and ambitious in that it goes beyond the proposal for strategies and programmes granted to LDCs in Article 4.6 of the Paris Agreement. This ambition is able to contribute to a low-carbon and climate-resilient economy by 2030, in line with the national situation and the SCAPP by 2030.

II- National circumstances

Table 4: National data

Area / length of coastline	1,030,000 km ² / 720 kilometres of coastline (NSOs) ³
Climate	South: Sahelian climate, hot and semi-arid. North: Saharan climate, hot and arid to hyper arid (ONM) ⁴
Population	3,537,368 inhabitants, 54% of whom are under 20 years of age (2013 HPR), 4,173,077 in 2020 (NSOs)

³National Statistical Office

⁴ National Meteorological Office

Urban population	48.30% in 2013 compared to 52.8% in 2020 (ONS)
GDP	USD 7.4 billion in 2020 (APRM) ⁵ , (AfDB) ⁶
GDP per capita	USD 1,392 at the end of 2019 (APRSP)
GDP growth	3.2% in 2020 against an expected growth of 6.3% before the COVID crisis (MAEPSP) between -2 and -6% expected in 2021
Share of agriculture (including livestock) in GDP	17% (APRM)
Emissions in 2018 (base year)	9944.618 Gg CO2 eq (NIR 2020) ⁷
Emissions in 2020	10,423 Gg CO2-eq (BUR, 2021)
Emissions per capita	2.5 tonnes CO2-eq per capita in 2018 (RNI-BUR2)
Emissions per capita excluding AFOLU 2018	0.86 tonnes CO2-eq (NIR-BUR2)
Access to electricity	48% of households (WB) ⁸
Current electricity mix	In 2015 excluding mining operators: 13.80% hydro, 17.40% RE and 68.80% thermal In 2020 excluding mining operators: 16.73% hydro, 17.67% ER and 65.6% thermal (DEME) ⁹

The development of the first NDC in 2015 coincided with the adoption of the SCAPP 2015-2030, which provides a new vision for Mauritania's economic, social and environmental development based on the lessons learned and the results obtained from the implementation of the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP 2001-2015).

In 2021, the update of the NDC comes as the country conducts the assessment of the first five-year implementation of the SCAPP (2015-2020) to define the action plan for the second five-year term (2021-2025). It also comes in a context of development adversely affected by the COVID-19 pandemic, which has hit the country's entire economy hard, thus causing an unprecedented crisis. Beyond the shock resulting from containment measures and the paralysis of economic activity, global economic integration has accentuated the scale of such a crisis. In addition, the costs of health, security and prevention measures, combined with an unfavourable international situation, have had negative effects on the country's public finances. To deal with this exogenous shock, the Government has put in place a multisectoral national COVID-19 response plan to mitigate the impact of the pandemic on populations, economic sectors and the natural environment. The plan is structured around the following pillars:

1. Development of infrastructure to support growth
2. Improvement of social supply and support for demand
3. Enhancing the potential of productive sectors and accelerating the achievement of food self-sufficiency
4. Support to the private sector (formal and informal)
5. Environment and Job Creation
6. Program governance and implementation.

⁵ Ministry of Economic Affairs and Promotion of Productive Sectors

⁶ African Development Bank

⁷ National GHG Inventory Report, MEDD

⁸ World Bank

⁹ Directorate of Electricity and Energy Management (DEME)

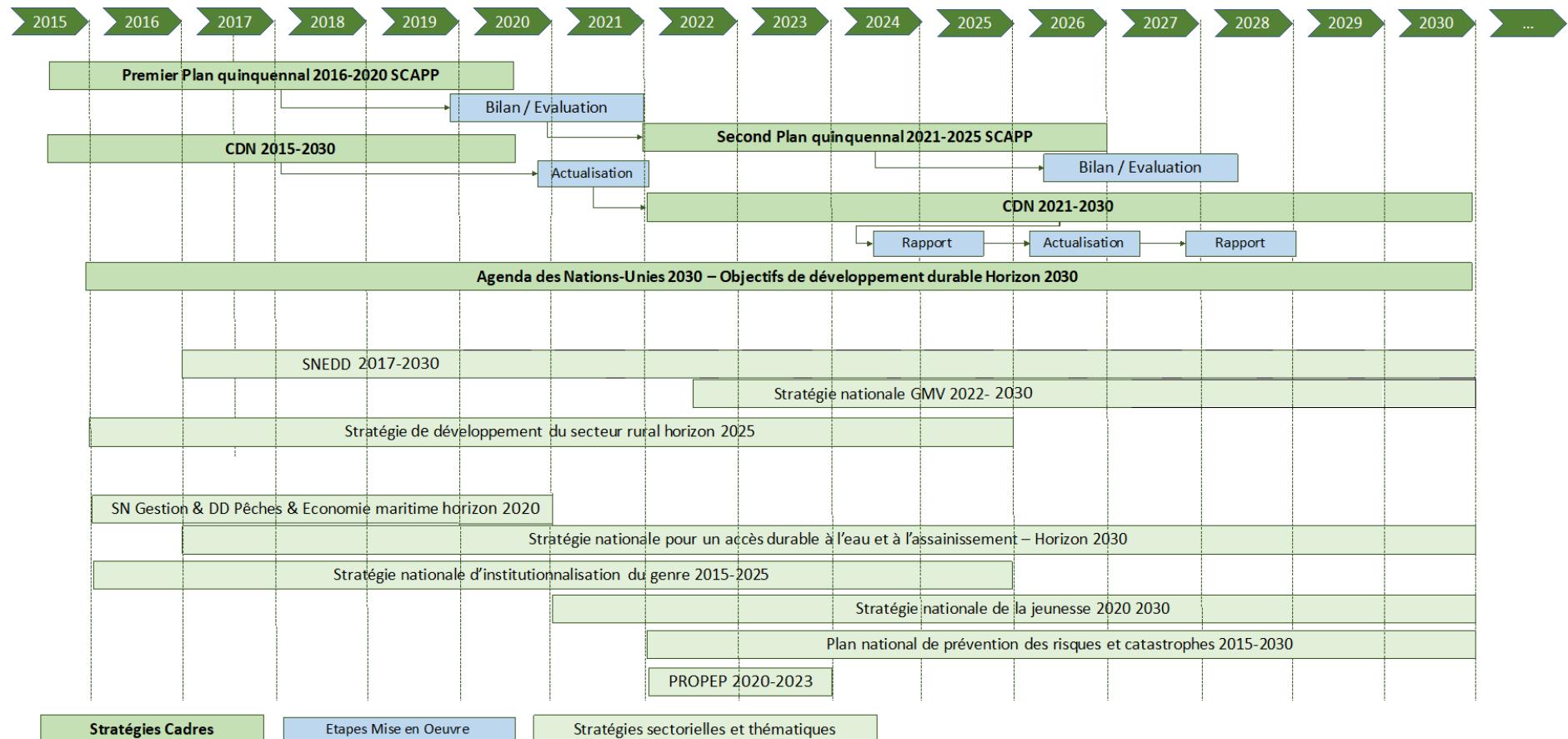


Figure 3: Main strategies of Mauritania's social, economic, cultural and environmental development planning framework (i.e. sustainable development)

III- Mitigation component of the NDC

3.1. Mauritania's mitigation ambition

Ambition of the NDC 2021-2030

Mauritania's updated NDC forecasts an economy-wide net reduction in GHG emissions of 11% in 2030 (green curve) compared to the baseline scenario (BAU, blue curve) with the country's own resources supported by international support comparable to that received until 2020. With more substantial support, Mauritania could ensure its carbon neutrality, up to a reduction of 92% (red curve) compared to the BAU. The overall cost of this ambition is estimated at US\$34255 million, of which US\$635 million is unconditional, i.e. 1.85%.

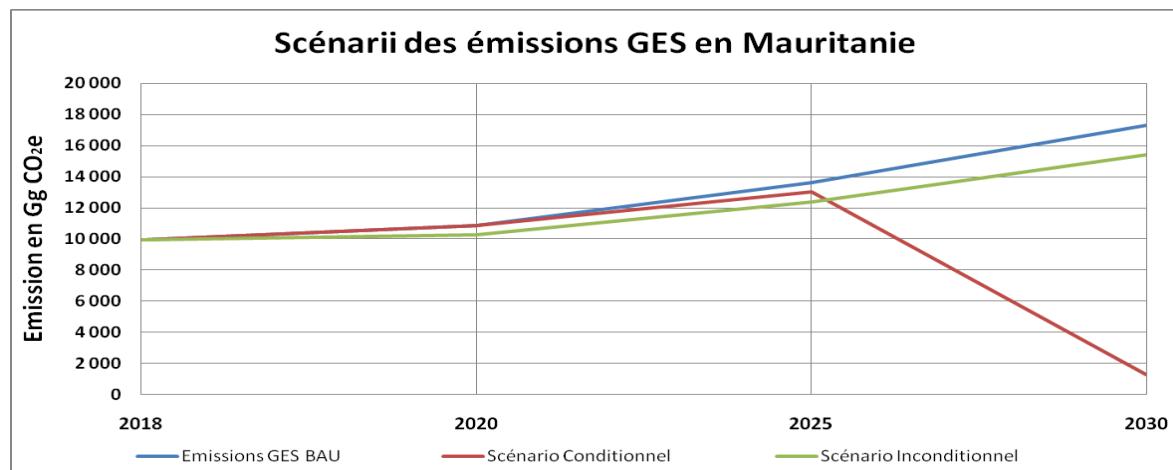


Figure 4: GHG emission scenarios in Mauritania, 2030

The assessment of the implementation of the SCAPP during the first five-year period 2015-2020 leads to a change in priorities: the Agriculture/Forestry/Land Use (AFOLU) sector, identified as the main potential mitigation sector by the 2015 NDC, has made little progress due to the lack of funding mobilized for the sector. Unconditional funding, despite the political will expressed in recent years through large-scale projects and programmes (Great Green Wall, Reforestation Projects, Land Degradation Projects, etc.) has not made it possible to achieve the target of 10,000 ha per year as planned in the 2015 NDC. The maximum recorded over the period 2015-2020 is 1800 ha for a single year, any intervention taken into consideration.

On the other hand, the results achieved in terms of energy mix exceeded the conditional efforts planned, rising from 33.91% in 2018 to 18% in 2015. This situation has been greatly improved with the commissioning of the 100 MW Boulenouar wind farm to reach a mix of 48% in 2021.

Thus, Mauritania's mitigation ambition put forward in its updated NDC 2021-2030 builds on these results and is based on the country's significant renewable energy potential.

The unconditional mitigation ambition is composed of 33 mitigation measures covering the 5 emission sectors with a capacity of 1834 Gg CO₂eq. The conditional ambition includes 22 actions covering all sectors equally for a reduction of 16008 GgEq-CO₂ representing a reduction of 92% compared to the BAU.

3.2. Sectoral ambitions

GHG emissions in Mauritania remain dominated by the Agriculture/Forestry/Land Use (AFOLU) sector, in particular livestock, which accounts for

52.65% of the emissions alone. The energy sector is the second largest source of emissions. The Industrial Processes and Use of PIUP products sector is underdeveloped. Despite its low contribution to the country's GHG emissions balance, the waste sector is a real development challenge. Municipal, industrial and commercial solid waste has the particularity of having a low moisture content (less than 10%) which limits fossilization and the country does not have a basic collective sanitation system to treat liquid waste. Thus, the coverage of access to collective sanitation is 1% in Nouakchott and 4% in Nouadhibou, the country's two main cities.

Notwithstanding the country's low contribution to overall GHG emissions, Mauritania has significant mitigation potential, particularly in terms of renewable energy and, to a lesser extent, in the AFOLU and waste sectors. Thus, the mitigation measures identified in the NDC 2021-2030 cover these five sectors of the economy, they are listed in Annex no.1 with their contribution presented in Table 1 below.

Table 5: Sectoral distribution of mitigation in 2030

Sector	Contribution to the country's total mitigation efforts (Gg. Eq. CO ₂) in 2030	Number of measurements		Total
		Unconditional	Conditional es	
Energy, 17,052.98 GgEq-CO ₂ , of which 9.27% unconditional, divided into:				
• Generation	15385,48 (85,623%)	10	5	15
• Energy efficiency	4523,93 (8,82%)	14	5	19
• Transport	92,65 (0,46%)	3	5	8
Industry	211,314 (1,176%)	1	1	2
Rubbish	568,46 (6,164%)	1	2	3
AFOLU, 136.13 GgEq-CO ₂ divided into:				
• Agriculture	18,794 (0,105%)	2	1	3
• Forestry	117,34 (0,653%)	2	3	5
Total	17968,888	33	22	55

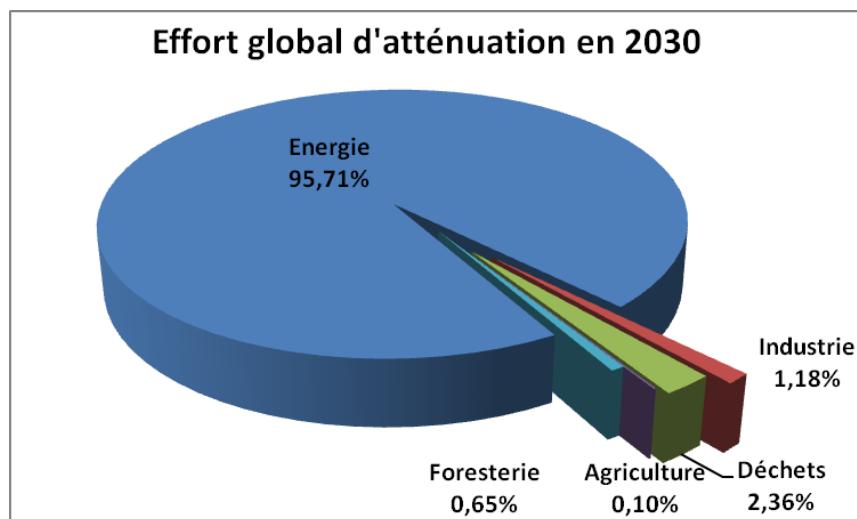


Figure 5: Total mitigation effort in 2030 by sector

The energy sector dominates the country's mitigation ambition with 95.71% of which electricity generation accounts for 92.8%. In this context, Mauritania intends to use the

voluntary cooperation under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement to achieve part of this objective.

3.3. Financing needs

The total cost of Mauritania's mitigation efforts is estimated at 34255.84 MB\$US of which 2% (634.61 MB \$US) is unconditional and 98% (33621.23 MB \$US) is conditional on the mobilization of external resources.

Sectors	Unconditional financing	Conditional Financing	Total in Millions of \$US
Energy	627,69	33428,61	34056,30
Industry	0,70	1,40	2,10
Agriculture	0,21	1,21	1,42
Forestry	5,40	16,10	21,50
Rubbish	0,61	173,91	174,52
Total	634,61	33621,23	34255,84

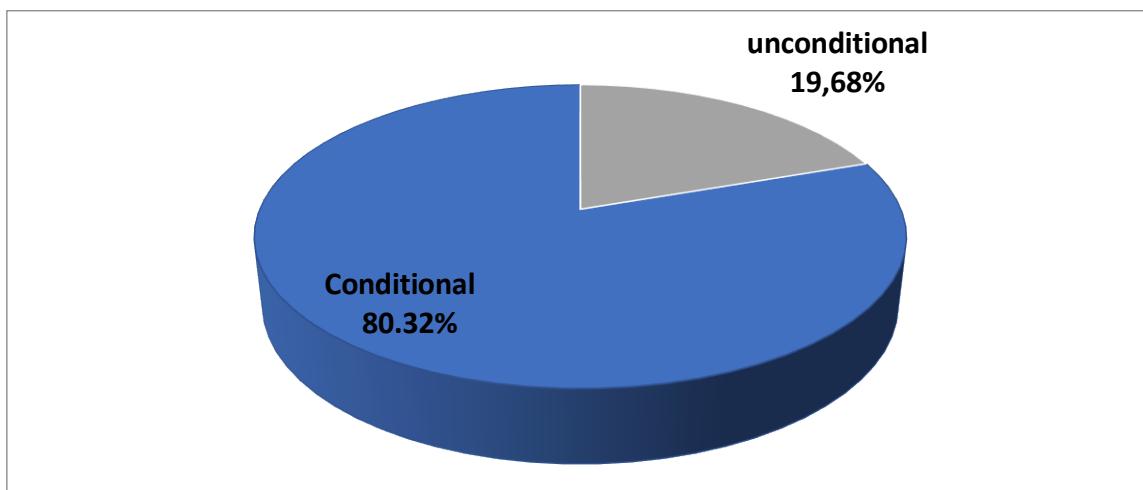


Figure 6: Distribution of the total cumulative mitigation effort 2021-2030, conditional vs. unconditional

3.4. Comparison of CDN 2015 and CDN 2021-2030 updated

The mitigation target of the 2021-2030 NDC is more ambitious than that of the 2015 NDC in terms of absolute GHG reduction by 2030, which increases from 33,559.32 GgEqCO₂ (2015) to 40,470.21 GgEqCO₂ (2021), even if in percentage terms the unconditional objective can Appear lower (11% in 2021 compared to 12% in 2015), the 12% of 2015 is calculated on a total of 22.3% of the issuance in 2030, which makes about 2.7% of the issuance in 2030.

To highlight the improvements made in the NDC update, the following table shows the comparison between the 2015 and 2021 NDCs.

Table 6: Comparison between CDN 2015 and CDN 2021-2030 updated

Enhancement Components	Current CDN (2021)	Initial NDC (2015)
		Mitigation ambition
Strengthening the GHG objective	- Base year: 2018 being the year of the most recent GHG inventory that takes into account the achievements of the initial NDC	- Base year: 2010 (the comparative analysis takes into account the updating of the 2010 data in

	- Commitment period: 2021 – 2030	2018 inventory) - Commitment period: 2020 – 2030
	<p>Objective of the Mitigation Contribution:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Target reduction level by 2030: carbon neutrality, 11% of which is unconditional. - Absolute reduction in emissions in 2030 compared to the BAU of the same year: 17,968 GgEqCO₂ or 103% - Cumulative 2020 – 2030 GHG emissions gap, compared to the BAU target of the same period: 40,470.21 GgEqCO₂ 	<p>Objective from the Mitigation Contribution:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Target reduction level in 2030: 22.3% of which 12% unconditional. - Cumulative GHG emissions gap 2020 – 2030, compared to the BAU target of the same period: 33,559.32 GgEqCO₂
Reinforce or add me Policies and actions: so a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 55 mitigation measures in the following areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy (including electricity generation, energy efficiency, energy distribution, EE households and services, transport) with 42 measures, 27 of which are unconditional • Industrial Process and Product Use (PIUP) 2 measures, 1 of which is unconditional; • Agriculture (including livestock) Forestry and Land Use (AFOLU) 8 measures of which 4 unconditional • Waste 3 measures, 1 of which is unconditional; - Breakdown of the target: 40,470 GgEqCO₂ for the period 2021-2030, of which 11% is unconditional. This objective is composed of 33 unconditional measures and 22 conditional measures - Emissions coverage: an economy-wide target - GHGs covered: CO₂, CH₄, N₂O 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 18 mitigation measures in the following areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy (including electricity generation, household energy efficiency, transport) with 8 measures • Industrial Process and Product Use (PIUP) 2 measures; • Agriculture (including livestock) Forestry and Land Use (AFOLU) 7 measures • Waste 1 measure - Breakdown of the objective: 33.14GgEq CO₂ for the period 2020-2030 of which 12% without any separation between the measures - Emissions coverage: Emissions and removals from GHG source and sink sectors (Energy, IPUP, AFOLU and Waste) - GHGs covered: CO₂, CH₄, N₂O
Reinforce or add A sectoral target:	The NDC update focuses on the renewable energy potential in the country's new strategic vision, including technological components not considered in the assessment of the technological needs such as the production of green hydrogen	The first NDC was based on the mitigation potential of the AFOLU sector with, in particular, actions from large-scale reforestation.
Aligning NDC implementation with long-term goals national strategies and Existing	The update of the NDC echoes the assessment of the first five-year implementation of the SCAPP 2016-2030, it remains in perfect harmony with the SCAPP and the sectoral strategies resulting from it.	During the preparation of the initial NDC, the country was in a strategic transition phase from PRSP 2001-2015 to SCAPP and its long-term objectives. The National Strategy for the Environment and the Sustainable Development

sectoral measures:	(SNEDD) was only developed in 2017.
Implementation	
Add actions or measures to strengthen the stake in work:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The detailed presentation of the measures in the reference document (National Report) includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ the necessary funding as well as the potential sources of funding. ○ Implementing and monitoring entities/institutions are identified. ○ Project document submitted to the CBIT Programme for the establishment of a measurement, verification and reporting system, including progress in the implementation of the NDC

3.5. Clarity, transparency and understanding of the 2021-2030 NDC

In accordance with the guidelines in Annex 1 of Decision 4/CMA1 (Mitigation), the information required to facilitate clarity, transparency and understanding of Mauritania's updated NDC is provided in the following table.

Table 7: Information to facilitate clarity, transparency and understanding of Mauritania's updated NDC

1. Quantified information on the reference point, including, where applicable, a base year	
has. Reference year(s),base year(s),reference period(s) or other point(s) departure.	2018
b. Quantifiable information on reference indicators, their values in the or the Year(s) from baseline, base year(s),period(s) of Referenceor other starting point(s) and, if applicable, in the target year.	<p>The benchmark is quantified on the basis of the Total national greenhouse gas emissions (GHG).</p> <p>For the 2018 base year, the emission level of the base year was 9944.618 GgEq CO₂.</p>
c. For strategies, plans and actions referred to in paragraph 6 of Article 4 of the Paris Agreement, where policies and measures in so much What nationally determined contributions where paragraph 1 (b) above is notstep applicable the Parties should provide other relevant information.	NA

<p>d.Targetin relation to the reference indicator, expressed numerically example in percentage or quantity of reduction.</p>	<p>An economy-wide net reduction in GHG emissions of 11% in 2030 (line green) in relation to the baseline scenario (CROSSBEAM blue line), with the country's own resources supported by international support widely at that comparable received until 2020. With more substantial support, Mauritania could go as far as a reduction in emissions ensuring carbon neutrality of the order of 92.49% (red line) per day. relationship to the BAU (see Figure 1)</p>
<p>e. News on the Sources from Data used to quantify the reference point(s).</p>	<p>The quantification of the reference indicators was based on on the data from the GHG communiqué in the second report biennial Updated in 2021.</p>
<p>f.Information on the circumstances in the which countryparty may update the values of Benchmarks.</p>	<p>The national GHG inventory is reviewed as part of the ICA by the TTE, following the methodologies and lines 2006 IPCC Directors, on 30 June 2021 and in using the national data provided in the table no.3. Information on the benchmarks has been Updates following Level 1. This information may be at day and Recalculated at look some methodological improvements or the implementation of the Disposal of relevant information not available previously. Information about the updates made will be included in the relevant reports submitted to the UNFCCC and leave from 2024, in the commerceBiennial on the transparency.</p>

2. Implementation deadlines and/or periods

has. Timetable and/or period of implementation	2021-2030
b. Whether it's an annual or multi-year goal, as the case may be.	A single year of target: 2030

3. Scope and coverage

<p>has. General fro The Description m objective mitigation.</p>	<p>Unconditional commitment to reduce emissions 11%GHG (1905GgEq-CO2) in 2030 compared to the scenario (BAU) with the international support levels in place in 2020. This reduction may achieve neutrality carbonwith one support international more important allowing the development of a larger part renewable energy potential. This reduction will be 16008.045 GgEq-CO2, i.e. 92.49% in 2030compared to the scenario (BAU).</p>
<p>b.Sectors, gases, categories and brood wells rtsparlacontribution determined at level national y Got it</p>	<p>Commitment from laCDNprenden account allanthropogenic emissions and absorptions as reported in the report of inventory of</p>

<p>where applicable, in accordance with the guidelines. IPCC Rectors.</p>	<p>the BUR2, and more specifically: All Sectors Such that Defined by the Lines 2006 IPCC Guidelines, including: Energy Industrial Processes and Product Use (IPP) Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU) Rubbish. Greenhouse gases included in the guidelines 2006 of the IPCC, in particular CO₂, CH₄, N₂O, HFCs, NO_x, SO₂, COVNM, and CO. All the categories that occur in the territory as included in the the 2006 IPCC Guidelines are contained in BUR2 of the Mauritania.</p>
<p>c. How the country Party has held up account of Paragraphs 31 (c) and (d) of decision 1 / CP.21.</p>	<p>The NDC includes all program categories or of anthropogenic removals estimated in inventories greenhouse gases. No source, no activity and none well who was inclusive in the previous version of the CDN was excluded. Improvements to the GHG inventory have been taken into account. in the comparison between the initial NDC and the current one (see Table 2).</p>
	<p>Only categories of anthropogenic emissions or removals that do not exist in the country are excluded. The greatest effort is put on the energy sector as it is the sector with the greatest mitigation potential, with the highest probability of implementation. However, no sector is excluded. The analysis was not aligned with key categories in the inventory of GHGs.</p>
<p>d. Co-benefits mitigation resulting from adaptation measures and/or plans from diversification economical including the description some Specific projects, measures and initiatives adaptation measures and/or plans from diversification economical of the Parties.</p>	<p>The co-benefits of mitigation actions on adaptation and vice versa as well as synergies with other sustainable development planning frameworks, in particular the SDGs, are identified in Tables 1 and 2 (last column) to which should be added other co-benefits such as improved air quality, potential cost reductions for users and better quality of life for consumers. Populations.</p>
<p>4. Planning Process</p>	
<p>has. Information on the planning processes that the country Party has undertaken to prepare its NDC and, where applicable, the country Party's implementation plans, including, as applicable:</p>	
<p>i. Arrangements National participation and engagement with the common Local Authorities and indigenous peoples, in a gender-sensitive.</p>	<p>NDC Update Process The process of updating the NDC was launched in In 2021, it counted the following main milestones: January – April 2021: preparatory phase April 2021: Official launch of the update process of the NDC during a Council of Ministers May – June 2021: production of a first series of</p>

Consultations Sectoral for decide on The state progress on mitigation actions and targets adaptation requirements enshrined in the 2015 NDC and the main Changes to be made July 2021: Expanded exchange with the various parties Stakeholders of the sector public to collect the data needed to inform the technical process for updating the NDC End of July - beginning of August 2021: drafting and process of Readjustment with the public sectors August 2021 :official restitution delaCDNup-to-date Network National some Points Focal Change Climate Taskforce, which includes representatives of the civil society and the private sector to validation of the draft version of the updated CDN. September 2021: National NDC Validation Workshop including receipt of comments from some TFPs (World Bank, UNICEF and FAO) and other actors Consultation and consultation with the scales (regional and local) could not be due to time and budget constraints. However one program for the diffusion and the promotion of the updated NDC at these scales immediately adoption by the Council of Ministers, in the month of September 2021, is developed by the DCEV.

Institutional arrangements for the implementation of the

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	<p>Climate policy</p> <p>In an effort to strengthen the transparency requirements of the UNFCCC, Mauritania set up, in September 2020, a Climate and Green Economy Directorate (DCEV), within the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MEDD) to coordinate its entire national climate change programme. This body is headed by a National Director, associated with a Deputy Director and three newly created services in charge respectively of: Vulnerability and Adaptation; Activities and strategies; and IGES and mitigation.</p> <p>The Directorate also has a unit responsible for the processing and archiving of the data and information collected, including sectoral and thematic studies and reports.</p> <p>The DCEV is also supported by a task force made up of a network of sectoral focal points (PFS), designated representatives of line ministries, civil society and private sector organizations. This network is composed of 38 members, including 7 women.</p> <p>Sectoral working groups have been set up in key ministries. They benefited from capacity building to enable them to actively participate in the preparation of the update of the NDC. This institutional mechanism is steered by the sectoral focal point at ministerial level and by the DCEV at the national level.</p> <p>The system is complemented by a network of independent experts, from the academic world, to contribute to the development of the necessary studies as well as reports due as a Party to the UNFCCC.</p>
ii. Contextual issues, including, but not limited to, as appropriate:	
II (a). National circumstances, such as geography, climate, economy, sustainable development and poverty eradication.	<p>Geographical position</p> <p>Mauritania is a coastal country in northwest Africa, located between northern latitudes of 15 to 27 degrees and western longitudes of 5 and 17 degrees, with a total area of 1,030,700 km².</p> <p>Since 2015, the country has had 15 provinces or Wilayat which are subdivided into Moughataa (i.e. departments) subdivided in turn into 218 communes.</p> <p>Physically, Mauritania is characterized by the flatness of its relief, with low altitudes, often less than 500 m, with the exception of the Kédia d'Idjil, which rises to 915 m. The landscapes are characterized by the monotony of tabular plateaus and immense expanses of stony or sandy. A predominantly desert country, Mauritania has large pastoral areas and only 0.5% arable land, with an estimated population of 4.2 million in 2020 with an increasingly large urban proportion (52.8% in 2020 compared to 48.3% in 2013).</p> <p>Mauritania is totally Saharan in its northern part and Sahelian in its southern part, it is characterized by a generally hot and dry climate marked by relatively mild winters (with temperatures</p>

	<p>average lows of 19 to 23°C) and very short wintering periods (about three months). In the dry season, temperatures exceed the 40°C threshold in almost all regions of the country (except Dakhlet Nouadhibou).</p> <p>Climate</p> <p>Saharan in the north and Sahelian in the south, generally hot and dry, mild along the Atlantic Ocean with four months of rainy season (from June to September)</p> <p>Average annual rainfall varies between 500 mm in the south and less than 50 mm in the north of the country.</p> <p>National economy</p> <p>Economic growth increased from 3.6% in 2018 to 6.3% in 2019, driven by the mining boom supported by moderate growth in the non-extractive sectors. This growth contracted by 3.6%</p> <p>% in 2020 due to the economic impact of the global coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic, reaching 2% and -6% between the last half of 2020 and the first half of 2021. Pandemic-related risks are exacerbating climate hazards, delayed structural reforms, and regional insecurity.</p> <p>Despite the success of the first phase of the SCAPP (2016-2020), these obstacles hinder the continuation of the reforms undertaken. However, the country is counting on a better future with the exploitation of other resources, particularly energy (gas deposits, renewable energies, etc.).</p> <p>Sustainable development</p> <p>The SCAPP is an umbrella strategy that encompasses all the country's development sectors; It constitutes the reference framework and coherence of the country's sustainable socio-economic development policies. At the same time, and in recent years, several sectoral strategies have integrated the issue of climate change in alignment with the national programming framework that was the Strategic Framework for the Fight against Poverty (CLSP), which evolved in 2016 into SCAPP, including, in particular:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The National Strategy for the Environment and Sustainable Development (SNEDD) 2017-2021; The Rural Sector Development Strategy (SRDS): 2025 The National Agricultural Development Plan (PNDA) 2016-2025 The National Livestock Development Plan (PNDE) 2018-2025 The Water and Sanitation Sector Development Strategy (SNADEA, 2016-2030); The Responsible Management Strategy for the Sustainable Development of Fisheries and the Maritime Economy, 2015-2019.
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II (b). Best practices and experience related to the preparation of the NDC.	<p>The NDC capitalized on the analytical capacities, participatory practice, experience, tools and knowledge base that were created and improved during the country's enabling document preparation processes. In a consultation framework encompassing all stakeholders, 55 sectoral mitigation measures with quantifiable individual reduction targets were identified.</p> <p>The establishment and institutionalisation of the national network of sectoral focal points in 2013 is a first step in the implementation of a functioning MRV system to monitor and evaluate the implementation of the NDC. To do this, the country is counting on the support of the GEF through CBIT funding for the establishment of its national MRV.</p> <p>The shared experience in the implementation of the initial NDC where the then emerging energy sector was secondary to the AFOLU sector (the leading GHG emission sector in the country) and the active participation of the PFS in the NDC revision process led Mauritania to focus on the development of its energy potential and its own resources in compliance with the sustainable development goals of the 2030 Agenda as prioritized by the country.¹⁰</p>
II (c). Other contextual aspirations and priorities recognized upon accession to the Paris Agreement.	
b. Specific information applicable to Parties, including integration organizations and their Member States, which have reached an agreement to act jointly under paragraph 2 of Article 4 of the Paris Agreement.	Mauritania is an active participant in the African Development Bank's "Desert to Power" initiative (AfDB/G5 Sahel). In addition, it has just signed a memorandum of understanding with -Global for the development of new green hydrogen technology as part of the "Aman" program, which provides for the development of 30 GW of solar and wind energy.
c. How has the country party preparing the CD been informed by the results of the balance sheet in accordance with paragraph 9 of Article 4 of the Paris Agreement.	The IPCC Special Report on 1.5 degrees was used as a reference in the process of developing the updated NDC.
d. Each Party shall have a CDN under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement, which consists of adaptation measures and/or economic diversification plans leading to mitigation co-benefits in accordance with paragraph 7 of Article 4 of the Paris Agreement to submit information on:	
i. How have the economic and social consequences of response measures been taken into account in the development of the NDC.	NA
ii. Specific projects, measures and activities to be implemented to contribute to mitigation co-benefits, including information on adaptation plans that also produce co-benefits	The country has joined the G5 SAHEL initiative, which aims in particular to strengthen the capacities of member countries to deal with the effects of climate change as well as improving the resilience of food-insecure populations.

¹⁰cf. in particular the Voluntary National Review of the Implementation of the SDGs presented by Mauritania to the United Nations High-Level Political Forum in 2019.

<p>mitigation, which may cover, but are not limited to, key sectors, such as energy, resources, water, coastal resources, human settlements and urban planning, agriculture and forestry; and economic diversification actions, which may cover, but are not limited to, sectors such as manufacturing and industry, energy and mining, transport and communications, construction, tourism, real estate, agriculture and agriculture.</p>	<p>Other sustainable development initiatives are coordinated by CILSS, in particular the regional pastoralism development programmes (PRAPS/WB) and the Sahel regional initiative programme (PARIIS/WB), which aims to improve water control through irrigation. CILSS also coordinates the regional program on resilience in the Sahel (P2RS/AfDB) and the regional program on resilience, funded by the IDB. MEDD is also contributing to the WACA (West Africa Coastal Area) project for a total amount of USD 30 million</p>
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5. Methodological assumptions and approaches, including those for estimating and accounting for anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions and, where applicable, removals

<p>has. Assumptions and Methodological approaches Used to account for the Emissions and anthropogenic removals of greenhouse gases corresponding to the contribution determined at the level national of the country Party, in accordance with paragraph 31 of decision 1/CP.21 and the accounting guidelines adopted by the CMA.</p>	<p>Mauritania has accounted for anthropogenic GHG emissions and removals in accordance with the common methodologies and metrics assessed by the IPCC and adopted by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement, using the 2006 IPCC Guidelines and the 100-year Global Warming Value (GWP100) of the IPCC 4th Assessment Report to calculate CO2 equivalents. All categories have been included in the INDC baseline emissions in accordance with Decision 1/CP.21. It is expected that the approach set out in Annex II of Decision 4/CMA.1 will be used during the update of the 2025 NDC to report on progress made in the achieving the NDC goal.</p>
<p>b.Assumptions and methodological approaches used to account for policy implementation and measurements or policies in the contribution determined at national level.</p>	<p>The planned implementation of the CBIT will result in the establishment of a domestic MRV capable of producing the indicators of progress that will be integrated into the biennial transparency report.</p>
<p>c.Where appropriate, the country Party shall take into account existing methodologies and guidance under the Convention for accounting for anthropogenic emissions and removals, in accordance with paragraph 14 of Article 4 of the Paris Agreement.</p>	<p>Mauritania's current inventory is submitted to the UNFCCC with BUR II in accordance with Decision 24 / CP.19 and uses the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories and the 2003 Good Practice Guidance. In accounting anthropogenic emissions and removals under the NDC, Mauritania has made every effort to comply with the principles of transparency, comprehensiveness, coherence, comparability and accuracy, allowing for the accounting of anthropogenic emissions and removals, in accordance with the NDC. Article 4(14) of the Paris Agreement.</p>

d.Methodologies and parameters used by IPCC to estimate anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions and removals.	<p>Methodologies: The 2006 IPCC guidelines were used to estimate GHG emissions and removals.</p> <p>Metric: The 100-year global warming potential values (GWP100) used to calculate CO₂ equivalents are those determined in the IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4): GWP CO₂ = 1 (by convention); GWP CH₄ = 25; GWP N₂O = 298; GWP HFCs = 1.5 - 14,800.</p>
e.Sector,category or activity-specific assumptions,methodologies and approaches,in line with IPCC guidance,where appropriate,including:	
i.Approach to dealing with emissions and subsequent absorptions of natural disturbances on managed land.	All emissions and removals reported in Mauritania's BUR 2 GHG inventory are included in the NDC, while the country does not have the necessary data to address GHG emissions from natural disturbances.
ii.Approach used to take account of the emissions and intakes of wood products. oltés.	NA
iii.Approach used to address the effects of age group structure in forests.	The effects of age class structure in forests are not taken into account.
f. Other assumptions and methodological approaches used to understand the Nationally Determined Contribution and, where appropriate, to estimate the corresponding emissions and removals, especially:	
i.How the benchmarks, the Reference levels and/or reference levels, including, where applicable, reference levels Specific sector, category or activity are constructed, including, for example, the parameters of the keys Assumptions, definitions, methodology S,sources of data and models used.	The 2018 GHG emissions inventory as well as the baseline and mitigation scenarios were conducted according to the 2006 IPCC guidelines. The BAU and mitigation reference scenarios were developed using the DTU's GreenhouseGasAbatementCost Mode (GACMO) tool based on data from the Yearbooks of National and Sectoral Statistics, data on sectoral activities and socio-economic and demographic outlook analyses.
ii. For Parties whose assessed contributions at level contain elements other than the gas at effect from greenhouse information on Hypotheses and methodological approaches used in relation to these elements, the drying of the	NA

iii. For climate drivers included in Nationally Determined Contributions not covered by the IPCC Guidelines, information on how	For the estimates of precursor emissions, the European Environment Agency's EMEP/EEA 2005 air pollutant emission inventory guide was used.
climate forcers are estimated.	
iv. News Complementary techniques if need be.	NA
g. The intention to use voluntary cooperation under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement, if applicable.	Mauritania intends to use voluntary cooperation under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement to achieve part of its goal. See above the AfDB/G5 Sahel "Desert to Power" Initiative, and the "Aman" program.
6. How the country party considers its NDC to be fair and ambitious in light of its national situation	
a.How the countryParty considers its DN to be fair and ambitious in the light of its national situation.	Mauritania considers the NDC update to be fair and ambitious enough to contribute to a low-carbon and climate-resilient economy by 2030, in line with its national situation and the SCAPP by 2030. The vision of the current NDC carries a fundamental change in the ambition of the mitigation objective, moving from a GHG emission reduction target of 22.3%, including 12% unconditional "NDC 2015" to neutrality carbon by 2030, of which 11% unconditional.
b.Equity considerations, including the reflection on equity.	Equity The Islamic Republic of Mauritania, as a least developed non-annex 1 country, contributes little to global greenhouse gas emissions. However, it is exposed to high vulnerability to the impacts of climate change due to its geographical position. Taking into account the general principles and provisions of the Convention, in particular those related to common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities and equitable access to atmospheric space, Mauritania's NDC is guided by the country's desire to reduce poverty, achieve a low-carbon climate-resilient economy, as well as to ensure sustainable development to become a high-middle-income and prosperous country by 2030, in line with the country's Strategic Vision. This NDC is a fair contribution given the country's unique socio-economic and geographic context. The successful implementation of Mauritania's NDC is conditional and dependent on the level of support to be provided through the Convention and other multilateral and bilateral agreements.

c. How the country Party has dealt with Article 4, paragraph 3, of the Paris Agreement.	Accordingly the Articles 4.2 and 4.11 of the Paris Agreement, paragraphs 23 and 24 of decision 1/CP.21 and other relevant provisions of the Agreement, Mauritania presents an update of its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC 2) under the Agreement of Paris for the period 2021-2030, with the objective of carbon neutrality.
d. How the country Party has dealt with Article 4, paragraph 4, of the Agreement of Paris.	The update of Mauritania's NDC represents a step beyond its previous NDC, as it focuses on the significant potential of the energy sector in renewable resources in its conditional part. The non-conditional part of the NDC counts as an absolute objective the reduction of emissions at scale from the economy as stipulated in Article 4 of the Paris Agreement, while the adaptation component of the NDC, develops actions to enable the country to strengthen the resilience of human and physical ecosystems as well as than those of their adaptation.
e. How the country Party has dealt with Article 4, paragraph 6, of the Agreement of Paris.	NA
7. How does the NDC contribute to the achievement of the objectives of the Convention as set out in Article 2 of the Convention?	
a. How does the CDN contribute to achieving the objective of the Convention as set out in Article 2.	National commitments in the current updated NDC are in line with the objective of the UNFCCC as well as the long-term objective of the Paris Agreement, As explained in points 6a and 6b.
b. How the NDC contributes to the achievement of Article 2(1)(a), and Article 4(1) of the Paris Agreement.	Sections 4 and 6 detail the mitigation ambition in the current NDC that will contribute to the achievement of Article 2 of the Paris Agreement.

IV- Adaptation component of the NDC

4.1. Context of communication of adaptation action

As a country with low GHG emissions, Mauritania, due to its geographical position and level of development, is particularly vulnerable to the negative effects of climate change. All sectors of its economy are already heavily impacted by climate variability and climate projections show an exacerbation of these phenomena in the future. Mauritania has included adaptation to climate change among the priorities of its development strategies and programmes.

In 2020, Mauritania began the development of its National Adaptation Programme (NAP). Several studies have been carried out to assess gaps in development sectors and identify priority areas for adaptation.

Although a mapping of vulnerability to climate change has not yet been carried out, sectoral reports based on expert judgement and global literature attest to a high vulnerability of the country's populations and ecosystems to climate variability and change. This vulnerability requires a large-scale and urgent response from all development sectors (see Table 4).

In accordance with Article 7, paragraph 11 of the Paris Agreement and Annex 1 provisions A to D of Decision 9/CMA1, Mauritania chooses to communicate its adaptation efforts in the NDC as a contribution to the global assessment to (i) raise the profile of its adaptation action in its Development Agenda, (ii) specify support needs, including information, technology, capacity building and financial resources, and (iii) make the NDC a tool for planning its adaptation action.

The process of updating the NDC is linked to the process of developing the NAP. The governance of both processes is ensured by the Climate and Green Economy Directorate, which ensures synergy and coherence. The updated NDC is thus a tool for implementing the strategic adaptation planning undertaken by the NAP that is underway.

4.2 Vulnerability of the country to climate change

In Mauritania, Climate Change (CC) has imposed itself strongly in recent decades in Mauritania. Irregularity in rainfall and its spatio-temporal distribution, increasingly high air temperatures, more frequent droughts and floods, a decrease in water supplies from the river, significant land degradation, greater fragility of ecosystems and their dynamics. These are some of the elements that show that the climate in Mauritania is changing, with the consequence of an amplification of the environmental problems posed to this Sahel-Saharan country.

Climate change threatens first and foremost the primary sector, agriculture, livestock, fishing and forestry, key sectors for the country's economy. In Mauritania, health, infrastructure and industry are also exposed to climate change. Also, the lives of the people in Mauritania are dependent on these changes.

At the coastal level, studies on climate change show that the consequences of climate change, with the rise in sea level, would result in the exposure of large areas of land and the infrastructure located on them to the risks of flooding and silting. It also shows that coastal erosion will be aggravated, particularly on the Nouakchott coastline where morphological changes are already appreciable.

Mauritania's vulnerability to climate change is mainly due to its climatic, geographical and demographic characteristics. Indeed, the entire Mauritanian territory is located in the arid zone with 75% in the Saharan zone.

This is partly a consequence of the effects of the air masses sweeping across the country. These air masses are made up of three main currents that blow throughout the year: the maritime trade winds, the continental trade winds and the summer monsoon. The air masses carrying precipitation are the trade winds and the monsoon (FIT).

This situation results in two major climatic zones: the Sahara and the Sahel, each with a coastal and a continental nuance. The coastal edge for each climatic zone is characterized by relatively high humidity and low diurnal and annual variations, while the continental part has greater temperature differences (diurnal and annual) and extreme air aridity; especially in the Saharan region, which has very little rainfall and high evaporation.

Evaluation of the implementation of the adaptation actions of the NDC-2015

Based on the vulnerabilities observed in the sectors, the first NDC-2015 identified a series of projects and programs for each sector of activity.

The 2015 NDC set itself the objective of mobilizing an amount of 9377.4 billion dollars (see Table 7).

Table 8: Distribution of funding needs for the NDC-2015 by sector

Sectors	Requirements in millions of dollars
Agriculture	843.00
Water and Sanitation	1500.00
Breeding	36.40
Housing, Urban Planning and Spatial Planning	5000.00
Environment and sustainable development (Nature Protection)	133.00
Fisheries and Maritime Economy	1644.00
Health	221.00
Total	9 377.40

(Source: CDN, 2015)

The preparation of the country program as part of the GCF Readiness was an opportunity to update the priority projects selected by the different sectors. This programme has selected 18 projects and programmes. In addition to these projects, other adaptation projects were being carried out. These projects are distributed as follows:

- Eight (08) projects under implementation
- Three (03) projects awaiting start-up
- Fourteen (14) projects under formulation or design

The budget envelope for these projects is as follows:

- Projects in progress: USD 19.5M
- Projects awaiting start-up: approximately USD 6 million

Other projects are being formulated.

This assessment shows that in terms of mobilizing financing for adaptation needs, the objective is far from being achieved. Indeed, the climate finance mobilized and implemented in the field of the environment for the period 2015-2020 is estimated at USD 157 million. The financing of the projects submitted to the GCF and the result of the Expanded Priority Programme of the President of the Republic will undoubtedly improve these results.

Table 9: Adaptation Projects in Progress

Project Title	Source of Funding	Sector
Investment Project for the Resilience of coastal zones, WACA, BM/IDA	BM/IDA	Environment

Wetlands Project, IUCN/MEDD	LDCF/GEF	Environment
Watersheds Project, FAO/MEDD	LDCF/GEF	Environment
Program Regional Support at Sahel (PRAPS), CILSS/MA	BEEMER	Breeding
Program Support regional Sahel Irrigation Initiative, PARISS	BEEMER	Agriculture
Programme for Building Resilience to Recurrent Food and Nutrition Insecurity in the Sahel (P2RS), MA	BAD	Agriculture
Development of an Improved and Innovative Delivery System for Change-Resilient Livelihoods CLIMATE CHANGE (DIMS), UNEP/MEDD	LDCF/GEF	Environment
Improving water sector investments for the resilience of pastoral and forest resources in southern regions of Mauritania (REVUWI), AFDB/MHA	HFDF/GEF/MHA	Water and Sanitation
Programme to build resilience and adaptation to climate-related extremes and disasters, OXFAM and ACF	DFID	Environment
Great Green Wall National Agency	State	Environment
Program Micro-finance Operational Phase 6 of the GEF,UNDP-GSP	WEF	Environment
Adaptation at CC some Cities coastal (ACCVC), GIZ/MEDD	BMZ	Environment
Adaptation to CC in Rural Areas (ACCMR), GIZ/MEDD	BMZ / EU	Environment
Global Alliance Against CC, GIZ and UNDP/MEDD	EU	Environment
Improved community resilience and food security to the adverse effects of change (PARSACC), MAP/MEDD	Fund for Adaptation	Environment
Capacity, knowledge and technology building for climate resilience in vulnerable developing countries (STRC), UNEP/MEDD	SCCF/GEF	
Sustainable Development of Oasis Project, IFAD/MA	SCCF/GEF	Agriculture
PASK II, IFAD/MA	LDCF	Agriculture

(Source: CCPNCC/MEDD)

4.4. Adaptation actions of the updated NDC 2021-2030

The Mauritania Readiness project proposal developed with UNEP in 2018 identified a number of institutional barriers to adaptation planning. These barriers include limited collaboration between sectoral departments and ministries and other stakeholders, lack of clarity in defining the roles and responsibilities of different stakeholders,

the lack of a centralized database for systematic archiving of data and information on climate change, the absence of a financing strategy.

In addition, the NAP process sector reports cited above show that one of the main gaps in climate change adaptation lies in the lack of integration of this issue into sectoral strategies and action plans. Indeed, and notwithstanding the explicit mention of the consideration of climate change in strategic documents and sectoral planning, this integration at the operational level of implementation is not very effective.

These gaps are taken into account in the development of the NAP, which identifies the following priorities to guide adaptation actions:

- Health-climate
- Resilience Nouakchott / Marine Incursions & Floods
- Coastal City Resilience / Flooding
- Farmers' insurance system
- Development of irrigated village perimeters
- Promotion of market gardening and livestock farming
- Genetic improvement of local breeds
- Pastoral insurance and disaster funds
- Zoning and transhumance corridors
- Coastal Community Resilience
- Inland fishing
- Water & Sanitation
- Drinking water 12 localities
- Drinking water 4 wilayas
- Water supply / Substations 2580 localities with more than 150 inhabitants.

On the basis of these priorities and the sectoral strategies and programmes examined, adaptation actions have been identified and are described in Table 3. Although classified by sector, their implementation is planned from an interdisciplinary and intersectoral perspective that intersects with the vulnerabilities of the different sectors.

Thus, and on the basis of the projects identified by the sectors, the NDC aims to be the framework for consultation and dialogue between stakeholders to define transformative programs that strengthen the resilience of populations and/or ecosystems to the climate hazards identified in the medium and long term by converging sectoral actions towards integrated development programs. inclusive, and climate-smart.

A number of these programs and projects are included in the Green Climate Fund Country Program 2020-2025. They constitute a portfolio of actions (readiness, project preparation, investments) totalling \$US 188 million for the first two years.

4.3. Adaptation financing needs

Table 10: Financing needs for the NDC 2021-2030 by sector

Sectors	Financing requirements (in millions) \$US)		
	Unconditional	Conditional	Total
Agriculture	56,04	775,48	831,52
Breeding	41,28	333,9	375,18
Environment	26,21	658,68	684,89
Fishing	106,45	763,88	870,33
Water & Sanitation	107,15	4005,09	4112,24
Housing, Urban Planning and Spatial Planning	65,77	3407,6	3473,37

Health	48,93	230	278,93
TOTAL	451,83	10174,63	10626,46

The financing needs for adaptation actions are \$USD 10626.46 million, of which USD 10174.63 million is conditional and USD 451.83 million is unconditional.

Capacity building and implementation support needs

5.1. Institutional, Legislative and Governance Needs

At the institutional level, the shortcomings are (i) the weak involvement of key actors in the implementation of the Paris Agreement (ii) the lack of clarity in the sharing of roles and responsibilities between the various stakeholders at the different levels, sometimes creating latent institutional conflicts (iii) the inadequacy of training, information and awareness-raising actions on climate. These gaps require action on (i) raising awareness and accountability of all actors, (ii) improving collaboration between actors at all levels, and (iii) improving and scaling up public awareness programmes on climate.

The country now has officially designated climate focal points at the level of each sectoral department as well as gender focal points. These focal points were at the centre of the consultations and consultations carried out during the process of updating the 2021 NDC. The MEDD has recently been restructured, which has made it possible to have a new directorate called the Climate and Green Economy Directorate, which includes a deputy director and three services (see Table 3 – 4-a-i).

Readiness projects in the GCF Access to Finance Country Programme are planned to strengthen the institutional, scientific and technical capacities of specific actors to strengthen the governance of the country's climate policy (meteorology and climate data, water resources, private sector, civil society, etc.). The CBIT project for the implementation and operationalization of the MRV system will also make it possible, among other expected results, to clarify the responsibilities of actors, particularly ministerial departments other than the MEDD, in the implementation of the NDC.

Technology transfer needs

Technology transfer needs assessments were carried out in 2017. They have led to the identification of two priority sectors for adaptation (agriculture, rangelands and forests) and two priority sectors for mitigation (energy and waste), the needs relating to the introduction and mastery of innovative technologies in these sectors are detailed in the following table. They will need to be updated in light of the new mitigation and adaptation options identified in the updated NDC 2021-2030.

Financing needs

5.3.1. Summary of the NDC's financing needs

Table 11: Summary of NDC financing needs

CDN Domains	Unconditional financing	Conditional Financing	Total by Domain in million \$US
Attenuation	635	33620	34255
Adaptation	451,83	10174,63	10626,46
Integration of gender and youth	45,183	1017,463	1062,646
Jobs and Education	-	337,75	337,75
Reinforcement Capabilities	-	279,37	279,37
Stake in place and operationalization of the system from measure		1,263 650	1,263 650
Verification and notification			
Total	1132,013	45429,213	46561,226

5.3.2. Financing scheme

In Mauritania, there is no financing system entirely dedicated to climate change. Some international institutions at the multilateral and bilateral levels are involved in strengthening climate resilience in Mauritania. These are projects/programmes that intervene at the level of the primary sectors.

The country also benefits from the possibility of financing at the level of specific environmental funds (adaptation fund, green climate fund, EGF, etc.).

Climate finance comes from resources mobilized by the public sphere, i.e. the State, its TFPs and other actors in the field of development such as NGOs, operators and the international financial system. Although an in-depth analysis is not available, it should be noted that there is a high dependence on external resources for climate action.

- **State financing** – The State budget is focused on the functioning of administrations, development and maintenance of infrastructure. Some activities of a special nature (marketing of crops, supply of inputs, development works, etc.) are financed.
- **Financing of Technical and Financial Partners** – Notwithstanding the efforts made, coordination between TFPs should be strengthened to ensure a greater impact in the longer term.
- **The Green Climate Fund (GCF)** as part of a project to prepare the country for climate finance Green Climate Fund (readiness) a country programme was developed, it made it possible to present a portfolio of projects (see table in annex no.3) with accompanying measures – readiness to consolidate national capacities in the development of bankable projects eligible for climate finance.
- **Financing of private operators and investors** - the private sector has very little presence in climate finance. Preparation of the sector for this area is foreseen in the country's GCF program to build the capacity of Mauritanian entrepreneurs and enable them to develop investments eligible for climate finance.
- **Domestic financial system** : The existing financial system is characterized by a low contribution of the banking system to financing development in general and the rural sector in particular.
- **National tax system** : There is a lack of mechanisms that rely on the generation of fiscal resources to finance climate actions in the country. Capacity building in this area is strongly desired in order to contribute to the mobilization of domestic financial resources for climate action in the country.
- **International markets** : Mauritania intends to use voluntary cooperation under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement to achieve part of its mitigation objective by using carbon market mechanisms (transformativecarbonasset facility, etc.). In this context, the country plans to use these tools in the development and management of NAMA projects under the CDM mechanism.

VI. Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) and Monitoring and Evaluation

Mauritania has put in place the necessary institutional structures to promote, coordinate and strengthen its mitigation and adaptation action: establishment of a Climate and Green Economy Directorate, task force of sectoral focal points, civil society and the private sector, networks of independent experts, preparation of all national communications, GHG inventories and biannual reports, etc. required as part of reporting to the UNFCCC.

Notwithstanding all these efforts, the transparency of reporting on GHG emissions and the impacts of climate policies and actions is hampered by the following key gaps and barriers:¹¹

- **Institutional gaps and barriers in the coordination** of activities to combat environmental degradation and climate change, including the lack of data-sharing procedures and data protection instructions; weaknesses in intersectoral, regional and national coordination; and difficulties in integrating climate change into decision-making and climate change policies; development;
- **Legal, regulatory and procedural gaps and obstacles** in establishing appropriate mandates and implementation tools; including the lack of mention of climate change in the Mauritanian Environmental Code and its implementing texts as well as the absence of regulatory documents to assign mandates and responsibilities for MRV;
- **Lack of data and access to information** for a robust and comprehensive M&E system; most importantly, lack of activity data to estimate emissions and removals from selected sources and lack of country-specific emission factors ;
- **Lack of capacity and technical expertise** ; including, among others, the weak capacity of the structures producing and holding data on activities, the inadequacy of national technical expertise both quantitatively and qualitatively, and the obsolete nature of the systems for collecting, processing, storing and transferring data ;
- **The financial constraints and costs associated with an MRV system** ; in particular, the low contribution of the State to climate change projects and initiatives and the lack of funding for research projects related to climate change;

To address these gaps and obstacles, Mauritania has developed a request for GEF funding to mobilize the necessary resources for the institutionalization of a MRV and the capacity building of sectors and other stakeholders involved in the collection, processing and management of the necessary data. This project is at the Project Identification Form (PIF) stage submitted to GEF-7 in August 2021. Its total cost is estimated at \$US 1,263,650.

VII. Synergy and coherence

The objectives and expected results of the NDC 2021 priority axes are in perfect alignment with the country's sustainable development goals and the SDGs for 2030. Implemented in a concerted and partnership-based framework, they are perfectly in line with the provisions of the conventions resulting from the Rio-1992 process (climate change, biodiversity and the fight against desertification). The country has just developed, within the framework of the NAP project, a National Plan for Risk and Disaster Prevention (PNPRC) that is currently being adopted, which is perfectly in line with the Sendai framework for risk and disaster reduction (2015-2030).

The co-benefits of the recommended mitigation actions and the identified adaptation actions as well as their synergy with the implementation of the SDGs are identified in tables 1 & 2 in the last column.

Gender and youth

The main risks related to climate change and their impacts, particularly on women and youth, can be summarized as follows:¹²

¹¹ Assessment of the Gaps and Barriers of the MRV System in Mauritania, PIF document for the GEF, August 2021

- Epidemics, epizootics, and health risks in general (626 deaths per 100,000 births)
- Food insecurity and the agricultural deficit are two risks that evolve in parallel with the same impact and occurrence.
- The weakness of the education system and the mismatch between training and the job market is one of the major tensions identified as a source of risks for the country (56.8% of girls are literate compared to 70% of boys)
- Young people without training or qualifications represent 44% of young Mauritians
- Unemployment among women and young people (among young people, unemployment is almost twice as high for women as for men: 20% compared to 12%)
- More than 60% of the unemployed are young people
- The occurrence of social unrest linked to governance problems
- Uncontrolled urbanization.

The impact of climate change, particularly drought and its corollaries, massive rural exodus and poverty, is leading to unprecedented pressure on the public provision of basic services, particularly by women and young people, which must be met.

It is to address these needs that Mauritania adopted the National Strategy for the Institutionalization of Gender (SNIG) in 2015 to promote equity between men and women and create conditions conducive to their development at the political, economic and social levels. The SNIG aims to ensure gender mainstreaming in all development sectors of the country in order to ensure the advancement of women and gender equity.

The country has also adopted a new youth strategy 2020-2030 which aims to create favorable conditions for the development of young people anchored in national civic values, their integration into all sectors of social life so that they become a real actor of sustainable development. The strategy is part of the national approach to decentralization and is oriented towards optimizing impacts with greater targeting for the most vulnerable.

The NDC intends to strengthen the implementation of the SNIG and the SNJ by ensuring that the gender and youth dimension is taken into account in all the adaptation actions recommended therein. In particular, the dimensions of **Strengthening the resilience of rural women to the effects of climate change** and **Developing community-based approaches to climate change adaptation** must be part of any adaptation action undertaken with a minimum of 10% of the share of the budget allocated to them.

Thus, the integration of the gender and youth dimension requires 1062.646 million \$US (conditional and unconditional).

In addition, the MESD is committed to the implementation of the LIMA Action Plan and its four objectives to be integrated into the NDC and into the NDC development process itself. To do this, a MEDD/MASEF/Gender Expert working group of the team was set up during the NDC update process to:

- Organize an information/awareness-raising meeting and training of thematic experts and on the integration of the gender dimension in their sectoral report
- Reading the sectoral reports to see if the gender dimension has been taken into account
- Collaborate on data collection and processing.

¹²WB Report on the Economic Situation of Mauritania, 2021 and National Youth Strategy 2020-2024

VIII- Education and jobs

The labour market in Mauritania is suffering from a reversed structural transformation where the workforce has shifted to low-productivity sectors. The sectoral composition of employment has remained relatively unchanged in recent years. According to data from the National Survey on Employment and the Informal Sector in Mauritania (ENESI) from 2012 and 2017, the total labour force was about 735,000 people for the two years. In 2017, 30.4% of the labour force worked in the primary sector, 18.1% in the manufacturing sector, including mining and construction, and 51.4% in services.^{Art. 13}

With regard to social and employment vulnerability, the just transition of jobs is taken into account in the updated NDC 2021-2030 through the reorientation of the workforce towards more productive sectors based on:

- mitigation measures, particularly in the field of renewable energies, which have a strong potential for the development of green jobs and the transformation of precarious jobs,
- the implementation of the actions planned in the National Youth Strategy (SNJ-2020-2030) relating to:
 - Youth policy on training and sustainable job creation and accountability
 - the creation of at least 30 000 new jobs, through the exploitation of new fisheries infrastructure, the development and diversification of agriculture and the emergence of a substitute industry
 - the creation of 100,000 jobs.

¹³ Mauritania Economic Situation Report – Strengthening Education for Rural Development Social Cohesion and Supporting Economic Development – Third Edition – June 2020

ANNEXES

Annex 1: Details of Mitigation Measures, Conditional and Unconditioned, by Sector

No.	Sector	Measurements	Description	2020-2030	2030	Costs in millions of \$US
				(Gg CO2)		
1	Agriculture	Organic farming	Conventional agriculture – subsistence agriculture (6000 ha. Horizon 2030)	1,542	0,514	0,10467
2		Fat Supplementation in Ruminant Feed	A traditional ruminant diet contains 1.5-3% dry matter (DM%) fat. With every 1% of fat added, CH4 emissions are reduced by about 4% for all ruminants. The Fat can increase growth rate and milk yield. This introduction will be 4% more fat by 2030.	10,14	3,38	0,1
3		Organic Soil Cover / Conservation Agriculture	Grown to absorb surplus nitrogen remaining after the crop is harvested Main; increase soil organic carbon content by decreasing soil carbon loss due to erosion during the fallow period; reduction of nitrogen leaching (and subsequent N2O emissions) and by reducing the amount of nitrogen that must be applied to the next crop (reduction of fertilizer use synthetics) The app from This technique will be in order of 10000 ha/year in 2030	44,7	14,9	1,21
		Total scenario		56,382	18,794	1,41467

EE Households	4	Air conditioner Efficient Residential	Improvement of the energy efficiency of air conditioners according to energy performance rules and the promotion of air conditioning energy efficient. Replacement of the input power of 12000 Btu/h (1120 W) with that of 9000 Btu/h (995 W) or LED air conditioning. This technology is already present in the country and will be able to dominate the consumption in 2030 with more than 8000 units.	18,72	6,24	0,8
	5	Lighting Efficient Domestic with CFL	Improving the energy efficiency of efficient home lighting with compact fluorescent bulbs 100,000 units in 2030	9,81	3,27	0,1
	6	Lighting effective with LED	Improving the energy efficiency of home lighting with 800,000 LED bulbs unit in 2030	186,54	62,18	0,72
	7	Efficient refrigerator	Promotion of energy efficiency appliances in accordance with energy performance rules with 15000 energy-efficient refrigerators.	54,18	18,06	3
	8	Replacing CFLs with LEDs in Home Lighting	Improving the energy efficiency of domestic lighting with the replacement of 900,000 compact fluorescent bulbs with LED bulbs from the new generation (140 Lumen / Watt).	24,69	8,23	0,8
	9	Efficient charcoal stoves (improved fireplace)	Circulation of 150,000 households improved by 2030	133,44	44,48	3
	10	LPG replacing wood	Distribution of 170,000 LPG stoves by 2030	1048,02	349,34	5,1
	11	Efficient electric stoves	Distribution of 10,000 Stoves Electrical Effective by 2030	4,65	1,55	0,5
	12	Air conditioner Efficient Residential	Establishment of a program to promote efficient residential air conditioning, the potential for introducing this technical technique will be able to achieve	10,92	5,46	0,7

		15000 units (7000 units more)			
13	Efficient refrigerator	Establishment of a program to promote energy-efficient refrigeration in the residential sector, the potential for introducing this technique will be able to reach 22,000 units (7000 more units)	16,86	8,43	1,4
14	Biogas in rural farms substituting wood and charcoal	Biodigester technology is already present in the sub-region. A 2 m ³ biodigester feed consisting mainly of livestock dung and other organic waste will produce biogas that can be used for cooking and heating purposes hot water. The realization of 2000 Bio Digesters by 2030	45,1	22,55	0,55
	Total scenario		1552,93	529,79	16,67
15	EE Industry	Industrial Energy Efficiency Program	Reduction in energy demand in the industrial sector by 10% by the horizon 2030.	352,22	70,444
16		Industrial Energy Efficiency Program	Reduction in industrial energy demand by 20% on the horizon 2030.	281,74	140,87
		Total scenario		633,96	211,314
17	EE service	Lighting from Efficient office with CFL	Improving the energy efficiency of office lighting with compact fluorescent bulbs (1000 lamps)	1,95	0,39
18		Lighting from Efficient desk with LED	Improved energy efficiency of office lighting with 5000 LED bulbs	1,1	0,22
19		Street lamps Effective LED tubes	Improvement efficiency energetic from public lighting (3000 LED tubes)	5,9	1,18
20		Efficiency energetic in service	20% reduction in the energy demand of services, particularly in new buildings (New building at Offices with central cooling).	0,5	0,1

		Total scenario		9,45	1,89	0,2604
21	EE offers	Switching from heavy fuel oil to natural gas in the dual thermal power plant	Replacement of fuel oil by natural gas in the 180 MW dual thermal power plant (oil/gas) of Nouakchott in 2025	1308,9	261,78	0,921
22		New natural gas-fired power plant	Stake in service of a power plant electrical at natural gas of 200MW in 2025	27,85	5,57	184,2
23		New natural gas-fired power plant	The installation of a new 300MW natural gas power plant	16,72	8,36	276,3
		Total scenario		1353,47	275,71	461,421
24	Power Distribution	Networks electric Efficient	The national electricity grid development program has 4 regional medium-voltage lines and two transnational high-voltage lines under implementation and other lines in the planning stages. With a of savings of 300 GWh.	728,25	145,65	287,7
25		Connecting the isolated grid to the core grid	The National Electricity Grid Development Program aims to connect more than 25 isolated grids to the core grid with a high economy of 900GWh.	1213,75	242,75	13,4
26		Networks electric Efficient	With more substantial international support, the programme fro m development of the national grid could achieve energy savings of 500 GWh of energy by expanding coverage. more.	485,5	242,75	479,5
27		Connecting the isolated grid to the core grid	With more substantial international support, the programme fro m development of the national grid could achieve an energy saving of 300 GWh more.	291,3	145,65	8,1
		Total scenario		2718,8	776,8	788,7

28	Forest	Reforestation/Reforestation	Increase the reforested areas annually to Reaching the goal of 3000	73,35	14,67	2,4
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		ha/year (DRPEM 2000ha and GMV 1000ha) in 2030			
29		Assisted forest regeneration	Increase the area restored annually to reach the target of 5000 ha/year	91,65	18,33 3
30		Silvopastoral reforestation	Activities from Catering with some Biological actions from reforestation and regeneration Natural from 3000 ha/year	33	11 4,1
31		Reforestation	With more substantial international support, the areas reforestation can reach the target of 10000 ha/year more under the regional programmes.	110,01	36,67 6
32		Assisted forest regeneration	With more substantial international support, the areas can reach the target of 10000 ha/year more within the framework of regional programmes.	110,01	36,67 6
		Total scenario		117,34	117,34 21,5
33	Hydro	Country quota at OMVS	Mauritania's quota in hydroelectric production will be around 75MW with the entry into service of the New facilities	721,15	144,23
34	Fallen	Plastics Recycling	The plastic recycling process includes washing and granulation. This technique is already present, the production will be improved to reach 2000 tons/year in 2030	8,76	2,19 0,61
35	Fallen	Plastics Recycling	With more international support, plastic recycling production will be able to reach 4000 t/year in 2030	4,38	2,19 0,61

36	Installation of a Incineration plant	The incineration plant will have a capacity of 600 tons/day, and will be able to generate 12MW. This process consists of the following operations: mechanical sorting and shredding, aerobic drying and cremation according to the most recent hygiene standards.	839,7	419,85	173,3
	Total scenario		1573,99	568,46	174,52
37	Water heater solar, residential	Water Heater Installation Promotion residential solar targeting the of 4000 installations in 2030	12,88	3,22	1,892
38	Solar PV, Large Grid	Continuation and extension of the solar program to achieve a cumulative installed capacity of 100 MW in 2030	708,84	177,21	80
39	Solar PV Home	Continuation and extension of the solar program to achieve a Cumulative installed of 4000 kit-solar/fireplace in 2030	12,76	3,19	3
40	Mini-grid solar/diesel hybrid	Continuation and extension of the solar hybridization program for isolated mini-grids to achieve a cumulative installed capacity of 4MW/solar	46,72	11,68	6
41	Solar LED Lights	Dissemination of about 20000 solar LED lamps in rural areas benefiting from the solar PV program House.	9,4	1,88	0,4
42	Solar street lights	Improvement of the energy efficiency of public lighting with the implementation of 5000 Solar Street Lights	8,96	2,24	22,9
43	Water heater solar, residential	With more consistent international support, the promotion of the installation of water heaters residential solar will be able to reach an additive of 9000 units of more in 2030	7,23	7,23	4,257

44	Solar PV, large grid with storage (green hydrogen)	Mauritania has just signed an ambitious protocol for the development of renewable energy resources (green hydrogen programme) with the US company GWP Global. Called "Aman", the project provides the development of 30 GW of solar and wind energy to power electrolyzers in Mauritania. Solar power plants and wind turbines will be installed	17720,8	8860,4	10500
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		<p>in a desert area of 8500 km² in the north of the country. A report examining the potential of blue and green hydrogen (low-carbon hydrogen) is being prepared as part of the PADG Project for the Government of Mauritania. This report will assess Mauritania's technical potential for blue/green hydrogen and provide data for a national roadmap on low-carbon hydrogen, which will also cover the potential uses of hydrogen produced in the country at the national (industry, mining, heavy transport, agriculture (fertilizers), trawlers) and international (ammonia exports, etc.).</p> <p>Based on the consensus judgment of the team (focal points and experts) achieve the capacity of 5GW solar power is possible in 2030.</p>		
45	Solar PV Home	With more substantial international support, the solar program will be able to reach a cumulative installed additive capacity of 30000 solar kits/fireplace by 2030. This capacity is confirmed by the African Development Bank's "Desert to Power" initiative and the G5.	23,92	23,92
	Total scenario		18551,51	9090,97
46	Transport	Restriction at Importing used cars	2,8	1,4
47		More efficient gasoline-powered cars	4,08	2,04
48		Cars diesel more efficient	1,8	0,9

49	Natural Gas Cars	Promotion of hybrid cars: in this context, the exploitation of the country's gas field planned for the near future facilitates the penetration of the country. gas vehicles as well as electric cars	5,34	2,67	2,7
50	Electric car		4,66	2,33	4,5
51	Train of the Sahel (Merchandise)	The study of the project is being finalized on the use of transport will largely replace the transport of goods and people on the road.	0,12	0,12	8300
52	Sahel Train (passengers)		17,73	17,73	463,7
53	Tramway de Nouakchott	In the context of improving Urban Public Transport and in view of the spatial extension of the city of Nouakchott, this measure is a solution of choice and presents a priority.	56,12	56,12	3600
	Total scenario		92,65	83,31	12370,9
54	Aeolian	Wind turbine connected to the main grid - on-Shore	1128,8	225,76	13
55		Wind turbines on-shore with storage	12137,5	6068,8	9764,4
		Total scenario	13266,3	6294,51	9777,4
			39926,782	17968,89	34255,84

Annex2 List of adaptation actions proposed by sectors

Environment Sector	
Policies, Strategies, Programs, Plans and actions for the Strengthening Resilience of the sector and Adaptation mate change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Priority Extended Programme of the President of the Republic ▪ National Integrated Programme for Reforestation and Sustainable Land Management ▪ Great Green Wall Strategy 2022/2026 ▪ Strategy for Accelerated Growth and Shared Prosperity ▪ National Strategy for the Environment and Sustainable Development (SNEDD) and its Action Plan ▪ National Strategy for the Conservation of Wetlands in Mauritania ▪ Mauritanian Coastal Development Master Plan ▪ National Action Plan for Adaptation to Change (NAPAs) climatic ▪ Vulnerability study and adaptation plan for the Nouakchott and climate change ▪ Horizon 2025 Rural Sector Development Strategy
Objectives by 2030	<p>b</p> <p>Strengthening ecosystem resilience and biodiversity conservation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Management of classified forests - Restoration and conservation of sites of ecological interest and biological) - Implementation of the Science-Based Adaptation Approach ecosystems (EbA); - Creation of green jobs; <p>Land degradation neutrality:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fight against silting; - Aerial seeding; - Soil defence and restoration <p>Sustainable management and conservation of wetlands:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Wetland management; - Reinforcement some Roles Ecological Biological and socio-economic aspects of wetlands <p>Protection of the coastal dune barrier, fight against coastal erosion and establishment of a monitoring system on the risks of flooding of coastal cities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fixing the dunes of the dune barrier - Sealing of breaches; - Fight against coastal erosion (Ndiago, Nouakchott, Banc d'Arguin National Park and Nouadhibou); - Implementation of a flood risk monitoring system Coastal cities
Needs in Financing SD million	U
Conditionals: 658.68 Unconditional: 26.21 Total: 684.89	
Synergies	SDG-13 / UNCCD (Land Degradation Neutrality) SDG-15 / CBD / Sendai Framework SDG-12 (Value Chains, Forest Products and the Green Economy)
Agriculture Sector	
Policies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Priority Extended Programme of the President of the Republic

Strategies, Programs, Plans and actions for Strengthening Resilience of the sector and Adaptation climate change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ General Policy Statement of the Government. ▪ National Strategy for Accelerated Growth and Shared Prosperity (SCAPP) ▪ National Strategy for the Development of the Rural Sector (SNDSR), 2015 – 2025 ▪ National Wetland Conservation Strategy ▪ National Disaster Risk Management Action Plan ▪ National Action Plan for Capacity Building in Disaster Risk Reduction and Emergency Preparedness and Response ▪ National Agricultural Development Plan (PNDA)
Objectives by 2030	<p>Improving agricultural productivity and using climate services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Intensification and diversification of irrigated agricultural production ▪ Establishment of a system of insurance for farmers against agro-climatic risks ▪ Support for the promotion of market gardening ▪ Development of the seed sector ▪ Improvement of rainfed production systems ▪ Development of village irrigated perimeters, <p>Restoring farmland fertility</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Organic farming; ▪ Agroforestry;
Needs Financing in SD million	Conditionals:775.48 Unconditional: 56.04 Total: 831.52
Synergies	SDG 2.3
Livestock sector	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Priority Extended Programme of the President of the Republic ▪ National Livestock Development Plan ▪ National Strategy for Accelerated Growth and Shared Prosperity (SCAPP) ▪ National Strategy for the Development of the Rural Sector (SNDSR), 2015 – 2025 ▪ National Food Security Strategy (NASS) ▪ National Wetland Conservation Strategy ▪ National Disaster Risk Management Action Plan ▪ National Action Plan for Capacity Building in Disaster Risk Reduction and Preparedness and Emergency Response

Objectives y 2030	b	Improved animal health and productivity
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Breeding; ▪ Combating epizootics and zoonoses ▪ Development of sectors; ▪ Development of fodder crops Development and management of the ranges: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sustainable management of pastoral resources ▪ Development of transhumance corridors ▪ Infrastructure development
Needs	in	Conditionals: 333.9
Financing SD million	U	Unconditional: 41.28 Total: 375.18
Synergies		
Fishing sector		
Policies, Strategies, Programs, Plans and actions for the Strengthening Resilience of the sector and Adaptation change climatic	th of an to	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Priority Extended Programme of the President of the Republic ▪ National Strategy for Responsible Management for the Sustainable Development of the Fisheries Sector and the Maritime Economy 2015-2019 ▪ Planning and Sustainable Development Strategy and Integrated Marine Fisheries ▪ Accelerated Growth and Shared Prosperity Strategy (SCAPP) ▪ Extended Priority Programme of the President of the Republic ▪ Pro-pep Fishing 2021
Objectives y 2030	b	Development of fishing and fish farming in rural areas <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Development of small bodies of water on pilot sites; ▪ Promotion of responsible fishing on Lake Foum Gleita; ▪ Strengthening food security and poverty reduction ▪ Creation of a national fish farming centre Capacity building for the monitoring and management of inland fisheries; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Strategic studies in support of the institutional reform process; ▪ Strengthening national capacity for expertise, inland fisheries monitoring and research ▪ Establishment of a fisheries information system Continental
Needs financing SD million	in U	Conditional: 763.88 Unconditional: 106.45 Total: 870.33
Synergies		SDG-14 - SDG-2 - SDG-1
Water and Sanitation Sector		

Policies, Strategies, Programs, Plans and actions for the Strengthening Resilience of the sector and Adaptation to climate change	th e an cli	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Priority Extended Programme of the President of the Republic ▪ National Strategy for Social Protection in Mauritania ▪ National Strategy for the Institutionalization of Gender ▪ National Programme for Agricultural Development, 2025 ▪ National Action Plan for Adaptation to Climate Change ▪ National Wetland Conservation Strategy ▪ National Strategy for Accelerated Growth and Shared Prosperity ▪ Water and Sanitation Sector Strategy ▪ National Agricultural Development Plan ▪ National Strategy for the Development of the Rural Sector (SNDSR), 2015 – 2025 ▪ National Strategy for Environment and Development Durable
Objectives by 2030	b	<p>Improved access to water</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Drinking water supply HodhChargui, Hodh Gharbi, Kiffa, <p>Sanitation of cities at high risk of flooding</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sanitation of Nouakchott, Nouadhibou, Rosso, Atar and Kaédi
Needs financing SD million	in U	Unconditional: 107, 15 Conditionals: 4005.09 Total: \$4112.24
Synergies		SDG-6
Housing, Urban Planning and Spatial Planning Sector		
Policies, Strategies, Programs, Plans and actions for the Strengthening Resilience of the sector and Adaptation to climate change	th e an cli	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Priority Extended Programme of the President of the Republic ▪ DGATAR Action Plan, 2021, ▪ DGHU Action Plan, 2021 ▪ Master Plan for Development and Urban Planning of the City of Nouakchott ▪ National Environment and Sustainable Development Strategy and Action Plan ▪ Strategy for Accelerated Growth and Shared Prosperity ▪ Law No. 2008-07 of 17 March 2008, on the Urban Planning Code ▪ Law 001-2010 of 7 January 2010 approving the law of spatial planning ▪ Decree 2020-11, of 12 February 2020 approving the SDAU of Nouakchott, ▪ Vulnerability study and adaptation plan for the Region of Nouakchott and climate change ▪ Assessment of the gaps and needs of the strategies, plans and programmes of the Housing, Urban Planning and Spatial Planning sector in relation to the challenges of adaptation to climate change

Objectives y 2030	b	Improving access to housing for vulnerable groups
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Construction of housing with local climate-resilient materials; ▪ Strengthening the grouping of villages Implementation of the national land use plan <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Establishment of an urban planning and management system resilient to climate change ▪ Implementation of a resilient land use plan climate change ▪ Implementation of the SDAU of the city of Nouakchott;
Needs financing SD million	in U	Conditionals: 3407.76 Unconditional: 65.77 Total: 3473.37
Synergies		SDG-11
Health		
Policies, Strategies, Programs, Plans and actions for the sector	th	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Strategy for Accelerated Growth and Shared Prosperity ▪ Horizon 2030 National Health Policy (PNS) ▪ National Health Development Plan (PNDS) ▪ Plan National GDBM
Strengthening Resilience of the sector and Adaptation change climatic	of an to	
Objectives y 2030	b	Controlling diseases with common risk factors
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fight against cardiovascular diseases, ▪ Fight against respiratory diseases, Improving the health of people vulnerable to the effects of climate change <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Strengthening the Expanded Programme on Immunization (EPI) ▪ Strengthening the fight against malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies ▪ Development and implementation of a health strategy women, young people and the elderly
Needs financing SD million	in U	Conditionals: 230 Unconditional: 48.93 Total: 278.93
Synergy		SDG 3 – SDG 10
Gender and Youth Sector		

Policies, Strategies, Programs, Plans and actions for the Strengthening Resilience of the sector and Adaptation change climatic	th e an d to	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Priority Extended Programme of the President of the Republic ▪ National Strategy for Gender Mainstreaming ▪ Accelerated Growth and Shared Prosperity Strategy (SCAPP)
Objectives y 2030	b	<p>Strengthening rural women's resilience to the effects of climate change</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Establishment of community health mutuals for the benefit of women in the wilayas of Assaba, Brakna, Gorgol and the two Hodhs, conditional ▪ Establishment of an IGA financing fund for the benefit of vulnerable groups; <p>Development of community-based approaches to climate change adaptation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Employability of young people at the level of nine (9) wilayas; ▪ Risk prevention and behavioural adoption health officials; ▪ Fight against addictive practices among young people; ▪ Combating rural exodus and emigration
Needs financing SD million	in U	Conditionals: 1017,463 Unconditional: 45,183 Total: 1062,646
Synergies		SDG-4 - SDG-5 - SDG-8 - SDG-10
Jobs nd education	a	Conditional: 337.75 Unconditional: -
		Total: \$337.75
Capacity building		Conditionals: 279.37 Unconditional: Total: 279.37
MRV		Conditionals: 1.263650 (CBIT)

Appendix3: FCM Project Portfolio

GCF Portfolio
▪ Water Safety Mountain Ecosystem ADRAR (OSS-GWP – 10 MB \$US)
▪ Climate Information and Early Warning (UN-Env. – 20 MB \$US)
▪ Resilience of ecosystems and populations in 4 regional hubs of the North (UN-Approx. 22.5 Mo \$US)
▪ Resilience of livelihoods in CC and food security of agro-farming communities Sylvo-pastoral societies of the South-West (FAO, 34.5 MB \$US)
▪ Green Hubs Resilience of Ecosystems and Agro-Pastoral Production Systems (IUCN/5 Mo \$US)
▪ Resilience of cities to CC and eco-construction (UNDP / 25 MB \$US)
▪ Resilient management and water supply in 2 Hodhs (UNDP / 23 MB \$US)
▪ Economic activity and settlement of populations in oases (ADA-Morocco / 9.5 Mb \$US)
▪ Resilience of indigenous populations in the Banc d'Arguin Park (IUCN)
Regional Programs:
▪ Resilience of Coastal Zones, WACA/Res. IP – CCA, World Bank, 382 MB \$US
▪ Oasis Ecosystem Resilience and Livelihoods Transboundary Program, OSS, 60 MB \$US
▪ Regional Off-Grid Electrification Project, IBRD, US\$600 million
▪ African Climate Risk Finance Programme, IFAD, 421 MB \$US

¹(hybrid approach to defining international climate commitments, depending on national NDC circumstances).