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RÉPUBLIQUE ISLAMIQUE DE MAURITANIE
Honneur - Fraternité - Justice



Ministère de l'Environnement et du
Sustainable development



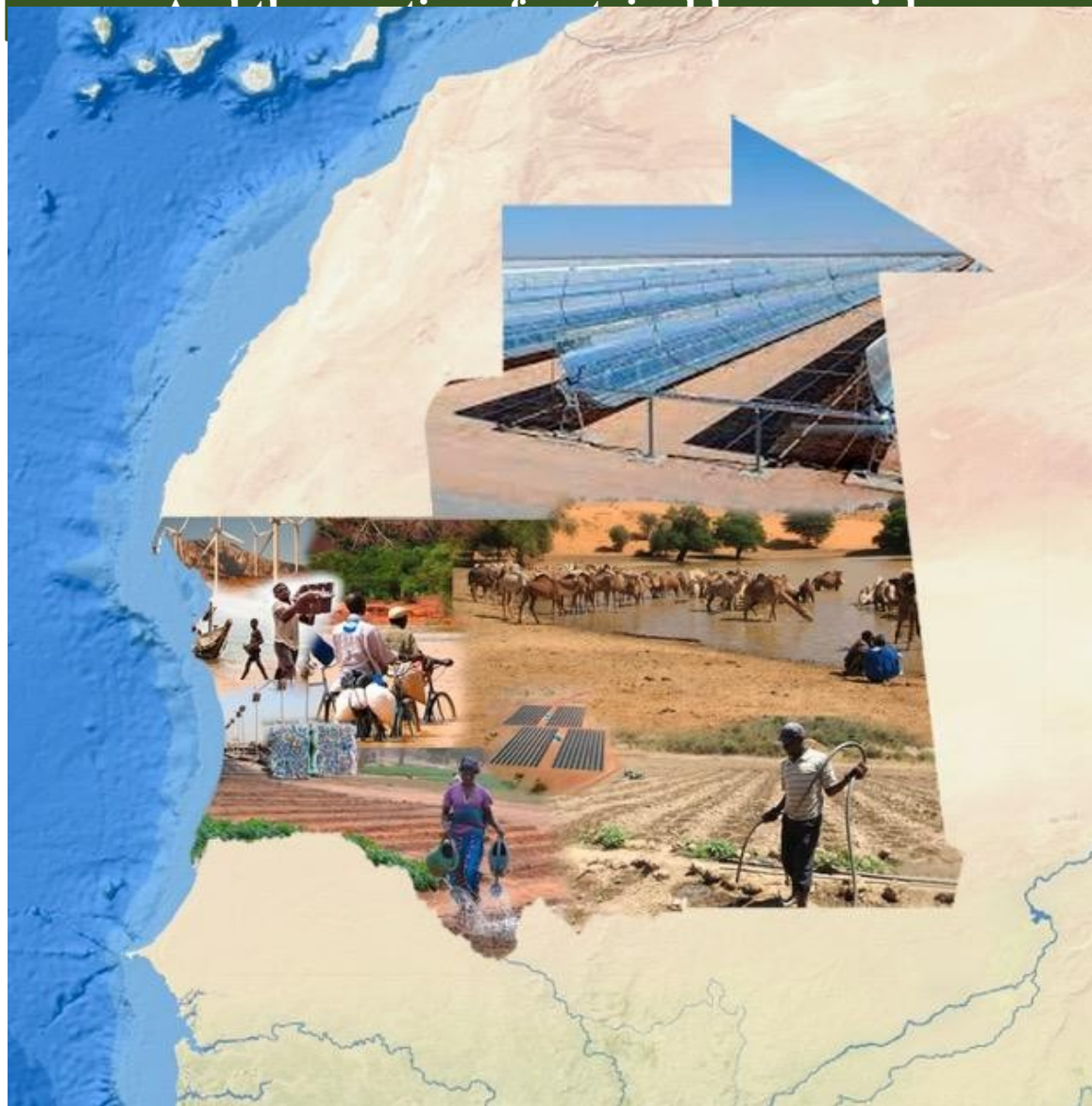
DETERMINED

CDN 2021-2030

RESUME EXECUTIF & RAPPORT DE SYNTHESE

VISION OF MAURITANIA'S UPDATED NATIONAL DETERMINED CONTRIBUTION (NDC)

Promoting climate-resilient development





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LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

US\$	US Dollars
AFAT	Agriculture, forestry and other land uses
AP	Paris Agreement
BAU	Business as usual" scenario
BM	World Bank
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CBIT	Capacity building Initiative for transparency (Initiative for Transparency Capacity Building Initiative)
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
CDN	National defined contribution
CNULCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
CSLP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper 2001-2015
DCEV	Climate and Green Economy Department
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FEM	Global Environment Facility
FIDA	International Fund for Agricultural Development
FVC	Green Climate Fund (GCF)
GHG	Greenhouse gases
LCD	Combating desertification
MEDD	Ministry for the Environment and Sustainable Development
MVN	Measurement, verification and reporting system (MRV)
MW	Mega Watts
NDT	Neutrality of land degradation
ODD	Sustainable development objective
PFS	Sector focal points
PIUP	Industrial processes and product use
NAP	National adaptation programme
PTF	Technical and financial partners
SCAPP	National strategy for accelerated growth and shared prosperity 2016-2030



KEY MESSAGES OF THE CDN 2021-2030

Mauritania's total GHG emissions represent 0.015% of global emissions. The largest contribution to total emissions comes from AFAT 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 increasing significantly overall, rising from 3481.213 Gg Eq-CO₂ in 1990 to 9,944.618 Gg Eq-CO₂ in 2018, an increase of 185.67% (Source: BUR2 2021).

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

Mauritania is fully committed to the implementation of the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement in order to contribute to global efforts to reduce globalGES emissions by making available to the world community all the mitigation potential available to the country. This potential consists of the enormous potential for clean, wind and solar energy production.

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

The overall cost of this ambition is estimated at US\$3,425 million, of which US\$635 million is unconditional, i.e. 1.85%.

Given its extreme vulnerability, Mauritania has broadened its adaptation ambitions 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 weather events, infrastructure and education. This expansion is based on the programme to prepare for access to the Green Climate Fund (Readiness) and the results of the initial studies carried out as part of the process of drawing up the country's National Adaptation Programme (**NAP**).

Funding requirements for adaptation measures amount to USD10,626.46 million, of which USD1,074.63 million is conditional and USD451.83 million is unconditional.

In addition to the conditional funding required to meet 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, the integration of cross-cutting aspects (gender, youth, human rights, employment and education) and the operationalisation of a measurement, verification and reporting system to ensure the monitoring and evaluation of climate action.

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

PART ONE-EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

I- Introduction

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

By ratifying the UNFCCC, Mauritania made a firm commitment 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 submitting its first Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) in 2015. Although the country's emissions represent barely 0.015% of global emissions, Mauritania has committed, through its NDC, to participating fully in the international community's effort, by making available, in conditional form, a mitigation potential of around 33.56 million tonnes of CO₂eq, or 22.3% compared with projected emissions for the same year, according to the reference scenario (normal course of business), during the period 2020-2030.

In 2015, the process of drawing up the NDC was taking place at a time when the country was changing its strategic development vision, moving from the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (Cadre stratégique de lutte contre la pauvreté, CLSP, 2001-2015) to the National Strategy for Accelerated Growth and Shared Prosperity (Stratégie nationale de croissance accélérée et de prospérité partagée, SCAPP), whose first five-year action plan covers the period from 2016 to 2020.

In 2021, and in accordance with the five-year cycle for updating NDCs promoted by the Paris Agreement (PA), Mauritania will update its NDC at the same time as it draws up the assessment of the first five-year plan for implementing 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 included 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 and 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 incorporates the United Nations' Agenda 2030 and the country's priority targets among the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), as well as the guidelines of the African Union's Agenda 2063. It derives the legitimacy of the mitigation ambitions it advocates and the adaptation actions it defines from the sectoral and thematic strategies from which they stem.

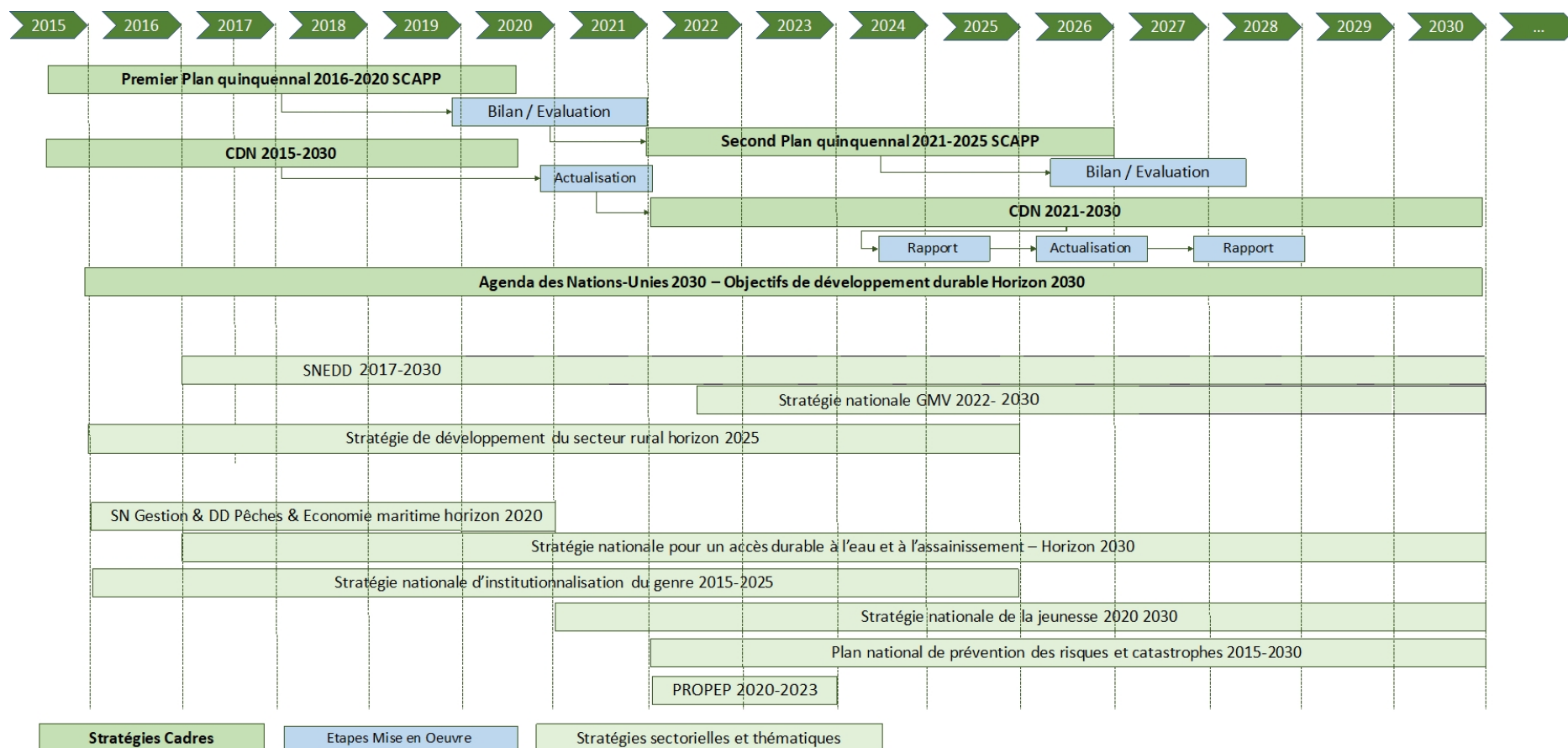


Figure 1: Main strategies of the planning framework for social, economic, cultural and environmental development (i.e. sustainable development) in Mauritania

II- Mitigation ambitions of the updated 2021-2030 NDC

Mauritania's updated NDC forecasts a net economy-wide reduction in GHG emissions of 11% in 2030 (green curve) compared with the reference scenario (BAU, blue curve) with the country's own resources backed by international support comparable to that received up to 2020. With more substantial support, Mauritania could make its economy carbon neutral, by achieving a 92% reduction (red curve) compared with the BAU. The overall cost of this ambition is estimated at US\$3,425 million, of which US\$635 million is unconditional, i.e. 1.85%.

The mitigation ambition covers all four emission sectors (Energy, PIUP, AFAT and Waste). The most important mitigation efforts will be based on the country's significant renewable energy potential and its capacity to increase the share of clean energy in the energy mix to more than 13 GW of renewable energy by 2030, as well as the AFAT sector, with its potential focused on forestry through ambitious projects and programmes (Great Green Wall, assisted forest regeneration programmes, regeneration of rangelands and combating desertification), agro-ecology and improving livestock productivity.

Compared with the 2015 NDC, the energy sector has moved into first place in terms of ambition potential, ahead of AFAT. Indeed, despite the significant efforts made by the country in terms of reforestation and restoration of degraded land, particularly under the Great Green Wall programme, the 2015 NDC's mitigation ambitions in the Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFAT) sector of 10,000 ha per year of reforestation have not been achieved due to the weakness of the external financing mobilised. Over the period under consideration, 2015-2020, the maximum annual area that could be achieved is just 1,800 ha (Source DPREM/MEDD).

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

The country's mitigation ambition is made up of a total of 55 measures, including 33 unconditional measures with a total capacity of 1834.268 Gg CO₂eq compared with the business-as-usual (BAU) scenario and 22 conditional measures for a reduction in 2030 of 16134.62 Gg CO₂eq, representing a 92% reduction compared with the BAU scenario. These measures are shown in Table 2 (in detail in Annex 1 - Summary Report).

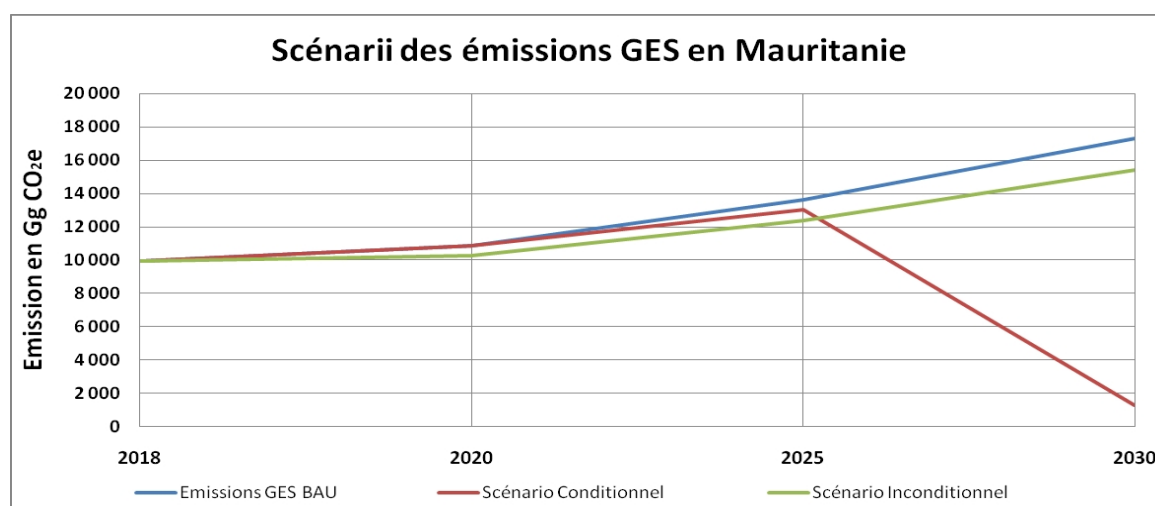


Figure 2: Scenarios for GHG emissions in Mauritania

III- Adaptation actions recommended by the CDN 2021-2030

From a position of extreme vulnerability, Mauritania has broadened its adaptation ambitions 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 climate events. This expansion is based on the programme to prepare for access to the Green Climate Fund (Readiness) and the results of the initial studies carried out as part of the process of drawing up the country's National Adaptation Programme (NAP).

Funding requirements for adaptation measures are USD10,626.46 million, of which USD1,074.63 million is conditional and USD451.83 million is unconditional. The recommended actions are detailed in Table 3.

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

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

IV- Capacity-building needs and support for implementation

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

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

Mauritania has already made substantial efforts in this direction. The establishment and institutionalisation of the national network of sectoral climate focal points (PFS), civil society and the private sector in 2013 was a first step. In September 2020, the Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development (MEDD) consolidated its institutional arrangements by setting up the Climate and Green Economy Directorate (DCEV) to coordinate the entire national climate change programme. These institutional arrangements are backed up by a network of independent academic experts who have contributed to the preparation of all the national communications, GHG inventories and biannual updates, etc. required for reporting to the UNFCCC.

Notwithstanding all these achievements, major gaps remain 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 as part of the preparation of the project identification document, which was submitted to the GEF-7 CBIT (*Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency*) programme for a total amount of US\$126,3650.

The project will make it possible to define the responsibilities of those involved in the NDC, in particular the way in which ministries other than the MEDD will participate in the implementation of the NDC and the operation of the MRV system.

The other priorities in terms of capacity building for the implementation of the NDC concern the continuation of the readiness efforts of the sectoral departments, the private sector and civil society.

They also concern the integration of cross-cutting dimensions into climate programmes and projects. For example, the integration of gender, youth and human rights dimensions is provided for in all projects and programmes developed within the framework of the NDC, with a share of 10% of the budget of each programme or project reserved for it (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 Article 12 of the Paris Agreement). Similarly, job creation and improving educational curricula to deal with the challenges of climate change are considered among the priorities for supporting 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, rangelands and forests) and two priority sectors for mitigation (energy and waste). They will have to be updated in the light of the new mitigation and adaptation options adopted in the updated 2021-2030 NDC.

V- 2021-2030 NDC funding requirements and financing plan

Table 1: Summary of funding requirements for the updated 2021-2030 NDA

CDN domains	Unconditional financing	Conditional financing	Total by Domain in million US\$
Attenuation	635	33621	34256
Adaptation	451,83	10174,63	10626,46
Gender, youth and human rights mainstreaming	45,183	1017,463	1062,646
Jobs and Education	-	337,75	337,75
Capacity building	-	279,37	279,37
Implementation and operation of the system for measuring, verifying 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 MEDD has developed a number of skills in mobilising climate financing from specific international funds (Green Climate Fund, Adaptation Fund, multilateral development bank funds, 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 envisage innovative financing through, for example, the generation of new tax resources capable of financing climate action.

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

- ✚ The NAMA platform, particularly for energy efficiency and renewable energy programmes.
- ✚ The adoption and inclusion of international carbon markets such as the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) in post-2020 climate agreements in accordance with Article 6 of the Paris Agreementⁱ. This approach aims to put in place a carbon price that can serve as an effective means of reflecting these costs while sending clear economic and political signals encouraging cost-effective decarbonisation. These instruments, coupled with an appropriate accounting regime (MNV/MRV), could help to finance certain investments in low-carbon infrastructure that is resilient to climate change.
- ✚ 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 considerations of environmental integrity and transparency.

Within this framework, Mauritania intends to satisfy part of its conditional adaptation ambitions through this type of process.

The recent contracts signed for the introduction of new green hydrogen techniques are an example of this type of mechanism.

Table 2: Updated 2021-2030 NDC mitigation measures 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_{Eq-CO2} of which 17.86% unconditional			
Renewable energy 31817.81 Gg_{Eq-CO2} of which 6.06% unconditional			
Energy efficiency -5634.65 Gg_{Eq-CO2} of which 84.62% unconditional			
ENERGY (renewable and energy efficiency)	37452,46 Gg _{Eq-CO2} (93.10%) i.e.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dependence on thermal energy (66% of total energy consumption) No energy subsidies Clean Low potential Energy-intensive buildings Very low awareness of energy efficiency potential Losses on electricity networks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Share of Renewable Energy (RE) in 2030 = 50.34% with the introduction of Green Hydrogen and Desert to power (2030) RE = 93% with a carbon capacity avoided equivalent to the national emission. Updating of legislation to encourage the production of clean energy (in progress) and regulation of all electricity production companies Programme to promote solar energy in public buildings, domestic energy/water heating, schools and universities (concept note) Desert to power G5 sahel (Sahel/AfDB Sub-Regional Energy Programme) Target: 30 MW. Financing acquired by the Green Fund (Hybridisation of 46 mini diesel networks, Kayes-Kiffa and Nouakchott-Dakar interconnection line, operationalisation of the regulatory authority, updating of the electricity code). Green Hydrogen Development Programme (AMAN with CWA) Extension of the Nouakchott wind farm from 300 MW to 50 MW (an additional 20 MW). Study completed. Financing acquired Programme national of promotion of energy (household equipment, lighting, etc.) Updating of regulations on clean energy production (in progress) Installation of two gas-fired power stations (200 MW and 300 MW) Programme to connect 25 isolated networks to the national electricity grid. Minigrid/UNDP/Green Fund Two OMVS projects under study (Koukoutamba and Goubassi) -

Sectors / Sub-sectors	Contributions to total mitigation efforts	Challenges / Constraints	Recommended measures
Transport -92.65 Gg Eq-CO₂ of which 5.21% unconditional			
Transport	92.65 Gg Eq-CO ₂ or (0,23%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Outdated vehicle fleet Poor public transport coverage Lack of vehicle promotion "clean 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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)
AFAT - 474.402 Gg Eq CO₂ of which 37.24% unconditional			
Agriculture & Livestock	58.382 Gg Eq-CO ₂ or (0,14%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 17% national GDP Food safety Less than 0.5% of the national territory is arable land Production systems that degrade soil and forest resources Livestock accounts for 80% of agricultural GDP 70.16% of emissions in the AFAT sector come from livestock farming (enteric fermentation and management manure) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promotion of 6,000 ha of organic/agroecological farming Improved livestock feed to increase productivity and reduce emissions from the livestock sector (increased grace in the food supplement from 1.5% to 3%)
Forestry and other land uses	418.02 Gg Eq-CO ₂ or (1,04%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Desertification and degradation of land and ecosystems Silting of infrastructure, towns and wetlands Erosion Deforestation (46,000 ha/year) Loss of biodiversity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Programme to combat the degradation of land, agroforestry ecosystems and natural resources Great Green Wall Programme: 10,000 ha (i.e. 2,000 ha/year for 5 years) Reforestation and forest restoration programme: 3,000 ha/year Assisted forest regeneration: 5000 ha/year (caretaking/protection and defence/works CES and DRS). Regeneration of rangelands: 3000 ha/year Combating desertification (LCD): 10,000 ha/year (set aside and

Sectors / Sub-sectors	Contributions to total mitigation efforts	Challenges / Constraints	Recommended measures
			sowing)
Waste - 1573.99 Gg Eq CO2 of which 0.56% unconditional			
Solid waste	1573.99 Gg Eq- CO2 (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"> Implementation of a waste incineration and energy production plant, 12 MW under a Public-Private Partnership. (Under study)
Industry - 633.96 Gg Eq CO2 of which 55.56 unconditional			
Energy efficiency in industry	633.96 Gg Eq- CO2 (1,58%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Very low awareness of energy efficiency potential Thermal self-generation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Programme to promote energy efficiency (under development) Connection to the electricity grid of autonomous units to recover surplus electricity (in both directions) (under design)
The cumulative GHG reduction potential for 2021-2030 is: 40227.462 GgEq-CO2			

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

Sectors	Climate hazards/projects	Vulnerabilities / Impacts	Adaptation actions
Natural resources	<p>More frequent and more severe droughts</p> <p>Disruption of the rainy season</p> <p>Increase in temperature</p> <p>Storms and dust storms</p> <p>Rain more severe</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Desertification Degradation of land, forests and rangelands Disappearance of wildlife / Biodiversity Draining wetlands 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development and creation of classified forests (20 forests) Aerial seeding (150,000 ha) Development and management of wetlands using the adaptation approach based on wetlands (10 ZH)
Coastline	Sea level rise	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sea incursions and rising water table Coastal erosion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fixing the dunes of the dune belt (500 ha) Sealing breaches in the barrier beach (11 breaches) Setting up a flood risk monitoring system for towns and cities coastal
Agriculture	<p>More frequent and more severe droughts</p> <p>Disruption of the rainy season</p> <p>Storms of</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decline in soil fertility Lower water table in the oases Soil impoverishment and loss of fertility Proliferation of enemies (sesamia, etc.) Rural exodus 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Setting up an insurance system against climatic risks Development of organic farming¹ / agroecology (6,000 ha)

¹ Organic farming aims to develop farms that are viable and in harmony with the environment.

Sectors	Climate hazards/projects	Vulnerabilities / Impacts	Adaptation actions
	sand and dust Increase in temperature Rain more severe ;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food insecurity 	
Breeding	More frequent and more severe droughts Temperature rise ;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overgrazing and reduction of pastoral areas Decline in pastoral productivity Deterioration in animal health Falling income for pastors /Rural exodus 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Creation of new artificial insemination farms (at least 20 farms) Creation of pastoral reserves (20,000 ha)
Inland fishing	Disruption of the rainy season Increase in temperature Storms and dust storms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sedimentation of water bodies Decline in fish production Loss of local income 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 more severe droughts Disruption of the rainy season Intense rainfall	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deterioration of water resources (quality and quantity) Drop in piezometric level Dysregulation of the wadi regime Flooding Degradation of systems sanitation systems (stand-alone or 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved access to water for at least 10 towns and 100 villages Cleaning up towns at high risk of flooding (Nouakchott, Nouadhibou, Rosso, Atar and Kaédi) Ecological sanitation and recovery and reuse of faecal sludge (10 sites)

Sectors	Climate hazards/projects	Vulnerabilities / Impacts	Adaptation actions
	stricter	connected). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access to drinking water 	
Housing, Urban Planning and Spatial Planning	More frequent and more severe droughts Increase in temperature Sandstorms and dust More intense rainfall	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access to public services (water, sanitation, green housing, electricity, etc.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 10,000 homes built in deprived urban areas (including 690 in NKC and 1010 in regional capitals by 2021); 100 homes made of local materials in N'diogo (green town) ; 50 homes made from local materials in Selibabi
Health	More frequent and more severe droughts Disruption of the rainy season Increase in temperature More intense rainfall	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wind, smoke and dust Heatwave Water-borne diseases Malnutrition 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Setting up a programme to combat diseases with common risk factors Setting up a monitoring network and strengthening the climate/health/food security early warning system
Education/ Higher education/			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Set up long-term research and study programmes to inform future investment in adaptation for all priority development sectors faced with the challenges of adapting to climate change.

Sectors	Climate hazards/projects	Vulnerabilities / Impacts	Adaptation actions
research			<p>climate change (Horizon 2030).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Setting up a research team on the issue of adaptation to climate change
Jobs			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (SNJ- 2020-2030): the creation of at least 30,000 new jobs, through the operation of new fishing infrastructures, the development and marketing of new products and the creation of new jobs. diversification of agriculture and the emergence of a substitute industry creating 100,000 jobs.

PART TWO - SUMMARY DOCUMENT

I- Introduction

A non-Annex 1 country under the UNFCCC, Mauritania belongs to the area of the African Sahel most affected by recurrent droughts since 1968. The resulting desertification is all the more severe because the effects of the climate, combined with human activity, are having a direct impact on an already precarious environment. The country's vulnerability to climate change affects all the vital sectors of the national economy.

By ratifying the UNFCCC, Mauritania made a firm commitment 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 submitting its first Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) in 2015. Although the country's emissions represent barely 0.015% of global emissions, Mauritania has committed, through its NDC, to participating fully in the international community's effort, by making available, in conditional form, a mitigation potential of around 33.56 million tonnes of CO₂eq, or 22.3% compared with projected emissions for the same year, according to the reference scenario (normal course of business), during the period 2020-2030.

The WMO report² states that if the first series of NDCs were not fully implemented, this would lead to a warming of 2.9 to 3.4 degrees C over the course of the century. Increased ambition in mitigation is therefore essential to achieve the Paris Agreement objective of limiting global warming to well below 2 degrees C, or 1.5 degrees C. To this end, 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 for updating the NDCs, which must correspond to a progression in relation to the previous nationally determined contribution at the highest possible level of ambition.

On a global scale, updating 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 out in the Paris Agreement and limiting the rise in global temperature to +1.5°C by 2050, compared with the pre-industrial era.

The 2021-2030 NDC therefore takes into account the efforts made by Mauritania to contribute to the progress of global efforts over time, while recognising its need for multiform support (capacity building, access to technologies and financing) for their effective implementation.

Mauritania aims to make a more significant contribution to mitigating greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions than its previous and first NDC. Similarly, the country intends to step up its efforts to adapt to climate change in order to strengthen the resilience of the populations, ecosystems and infrastructures most vulnerable to climate hazards. This is in line with its responsibility and in total harmony with the objectives of its SCAPP, which 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 and Technical and Financial Partners (TFPs) during the period 2015-2030. It

^{20MM} (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 Agenda 2030 and the country's priority targets from the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and 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 drawing up the NDC was taking place at a time when the country was changing its strategic development vision, moving from the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (Cadre stratégique de lutte contre la pauvreté, CLSP, 2001-2005) to the National Strategy for Accelerated Growth and Shared Prosperity (Stratégie nationale de croissance accélérée et de prospérité partagée, SCAPP), whose first five-year action plan covers the period from 2016 to 2020.

In 2021, and in line with the five-year cycle for updating NDCs promoted by the Paris Agreement (PA), Mauritania will update its NDC at the same time as it draws up the review of the first five-year plan for implementing the SCAPP and 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 synergy between the programmes included 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 and 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 CDN incorporates the United Nations' Agenda 2030 and the country's priority targets among the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), as well as the guidelines of the African Union's Agenda 2063. It derives the legitimacy of the mitigation ambitions it advocates and the adaptation actions it defines from the sectoral and thematic strategies from which they stem. 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 for intervention in the country and the programmes and projects they support.

The updated 2021-2030 NDC vision of "Promoting climate-resilient economic and social development and the creation of sustainable green jobs" represents a step change in the ambition of the mitigation objective, moving from a GHG emissions reduction target of 22.3% in the 2015 NDC towards carbon neutrality by 2030, including an unconditional 11% reduction in 2030 emissions under the BAU scenario.

Mauritania considers the NDC update to be sufficiently fair and ambitious in that it goes beyond the proposed strategies and programmes granted to LDCs in Article 4, paragraph 6 of the Paris Agreement. This ambition is capable of contributing to a low-carbon and climate-resilient economy by 2030, in line with national circumstances and the SCAPP to 2030.

II- National circumstances

Table 4: National data

Area / length of coastline	1,030,000 km ² / 720 kilometres of coastline (ONS) 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% aged under 20 (RDHP 2013), 4,173,077 in 2020 (ONS)

³National Statistics Office

⁴National Meteorological Office

Urban population	48.30% in 2013 compared with 52.8% in 2020 (ONS)
GDP	USD 7.4 billion in 2020 (MAEPSP) ⁵ , (ADB) ⁶
GDP per capita	USD 1,392 end 2019 (MAEPSP)
GDP growth	3.2% in 2020 compared with an expected growth rate of 6.3 before the COVID crisis (MAEPSP) between -2 and -6% expected in 2021
Share of agriculture (including livestock) in GDP	17% (MAEPSP)
Emissions in 2018 (base year)	9944.618 Gg _{eq-CO2} (RNI, 2020) ⁷
Emissions in 2020	10,423 Gg _{eq-CO2} (BUR, 2021)
Emissions per capita	2.5 tonnes _{eq-CO2} per inhabitant in 2018 (RNI-BUR2)
Emissions per inhabitant excluding AFAT 2018	0.86 tonnes _{eq-CO2} (RNI- 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% RE and 65.6% thermal (DEME) ⁹

The preparation of the first NDC in 2015 coincided with the adoption of the SCAPP 2015-2030, which sets out a new vision for the economic, social and environmental development of Mauritania based on the lessons learned and the results obtained from the implementation of the Strategic Framework for Poverty Reduction (CSLP 2001-2015).

In 2021, the update of the NDC comes at a time when the country is reviewing the first five years of the implementation of the SCAPP (2015-2020) in order to define the action plan for the second five-year period (2021-2025). It is also taking place in a development context worsened by the COVID-19 pandemic, which has hit the country's entire economy hard, creating an unprecedented crisis. In addition to the shock resulting from the containment measures and the paralysis of economic activity, global economic integration has accentuated the scale of such a crisis. In addition, the cost of health, safety and prevention measures, combined with an unfavourable international economic climate, had a negative impact on the country's public finances. In response to this exogenous shock, the Government has put in place a multi-sectoral National Response Plan for COVID-19 to mitigate the impact of the pandemic on the population, the economic sectors and the natural environment. This plan is based on the following pillars:

1. Development of infrastructure to support growth
2. Improving social provision and supporting demand
3. Developing the potential of the productive sectors and accelerating the achievement of food self-sufficiency
4. Support for the private sector (formal and informal)
5. Environment and job creation
6. Governance and implementation of the programme.

⁵ Ministry of Economic Affairs and Promotion of Productive Sectors

⁶ African Development Bank

⁷ National GHG Inventory Report, MEDD

⁸ World Bank

⁹ Department of Electricity and Energy Management (DEME)

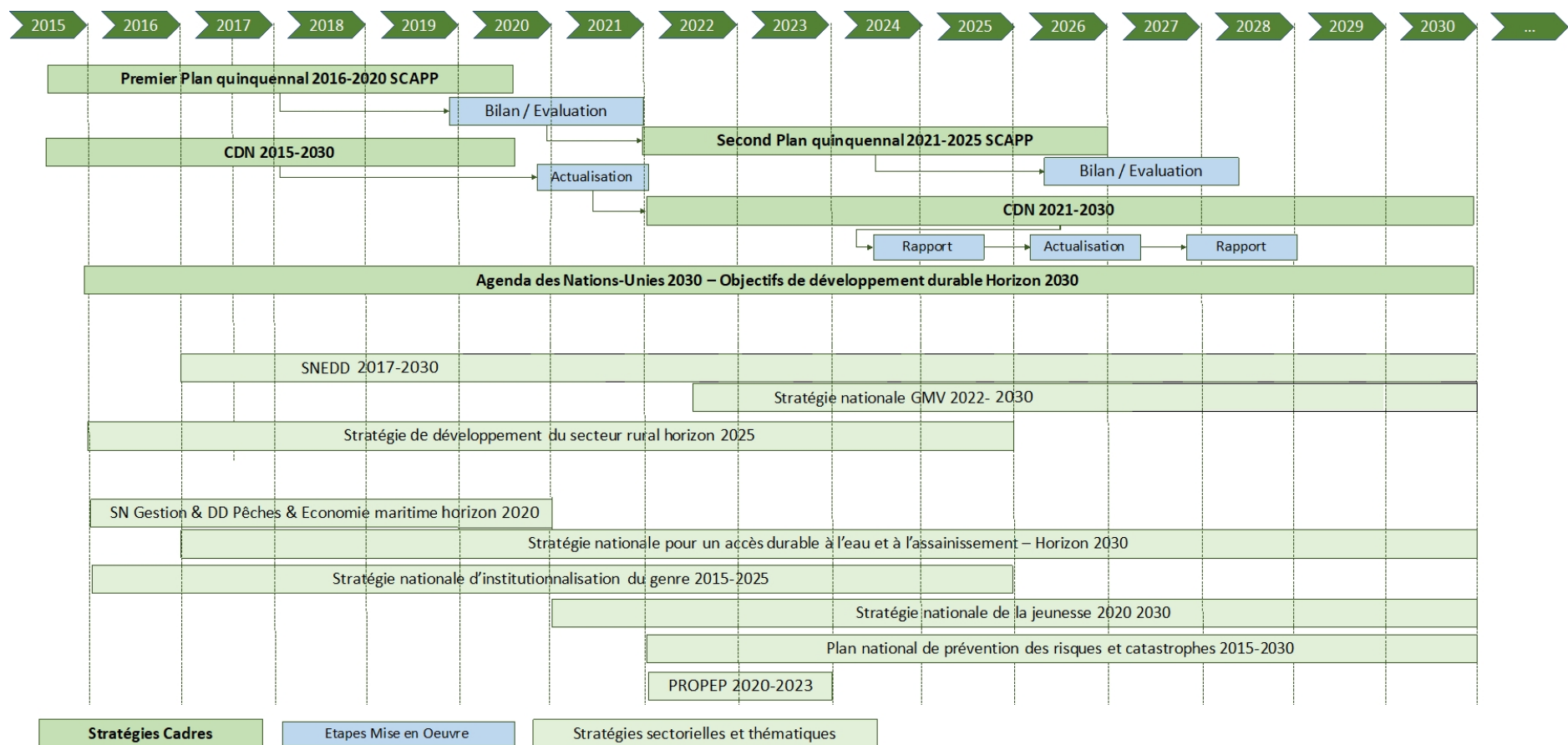


Figure 3: Main strategies of the planning framework for Mauritania's social, economic, cultural and environmental development (i.e. sustainable development)

III- Mitigation component of CDN

3.1. Mauritania's mitigation ambitions

Ambition for CDN 2021-2030

Mauritania's updated NDC forecasts a net economy-wide reduction in GHG emissions of 11% in 2030 (green curve) compared to the reference scenario (BAU, blue curve) with the country's own resources backed by international support comparable to that received up to 2020. With more substantial support, Mauritania could achieve carbon neutrality, up to a 92% reduction (red curve) compared with the BAU. The overall cost of this ambition is estimated at US\$3,255 million, of which US\$635 million is unconditional, i.e. 1.85%.

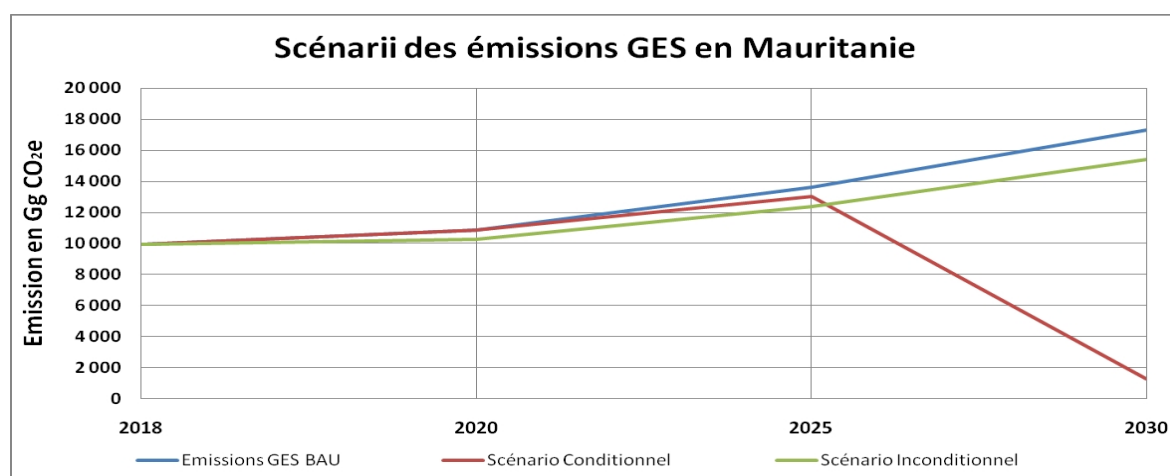


Figure 4: Scenarios for GHG emissions in Mauritania, 2030 horizon

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 sector (AFAT), identified as the main potential mitigation sector by the 2015 NDC, has made little progress due to the lack of funding mobilised for the sector. Despite the political will expressed in recent years through large-scale projects and programmes (Great Green Wall, reforestation projects, land degradation projects, etc.), unconditional funding has not enabled the target of 10,000 ha per year to be achieved, as planned in the 2015 NDC. The maximum recorded for the 2015-2020 period is 1,800 ha for a single year, taking all interventions into account.

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

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

The unconditional mitigation ambition is made up of 33 mitigation measures covering the 5 emission sectors with a capacity of 1834 Gg Eq.CO₂. The conditional ambition comprises 22 actions also covering all sectors, for a reduction of 16008 GgEq-CO₂, representing a reduction of 92% compared with the BAU.

3.2. Sector ambitions

GHG emissions in Mauritania are still dominated by the Agriculture/Forestry/Land Use (AFAT) sector, particularly livestock farming, which accounts for

alone accounts for 52.65% of emissions. The energy sector is the second largest source of emissions. The Industrial Processes and Use of IPPU products sector is underdeveloped. Despite its low contribution to the country's GHG emissions, the waste sector represents a real development challenge. Municipal, industrial and commercial solid waste has a low moisture content (less than 10%), which limits its fossilisation, and the country has no basic collective sanitation system for treating liquid waste. Coverage of collective sanitation is 1% in Nouakchott and 4% in Nouadhibou, the country's two main cities.

Notwithstanding the country's low contribution to global GHG emissions, Mauritania has significant mitigation potential, particularly in terms of renewable energies and, to a lesser extent, in the AFAT and waste sectors. The mitigation measures identified in the 2021-2030 NDC cover these five sectors of the economy, and are listed in Appendix 1, with their contribution presented in Table 1 below.

Table 5: Sectoral breakdown of mitigation in 2030

Sector	Contribution to the country's total mitigation efforts (Gg. Eq. CO ₂) in 2030	Number of measurements		Total
		Unconditional	Conditioning	
Energy, 17,052.98 GgEq-CO ₂ of which 9.27% unconditional, broken down 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
Waste	568,46 (6,164%)	1	2	3
AFAT, 136.13 GgEq-CO ₂ broken down into :				
• Agriculture	18,794 (0,105%)	2	1	3
• Forestry	117,34 (0,653%)	2	3	5
Total	17968,888	33	22	55

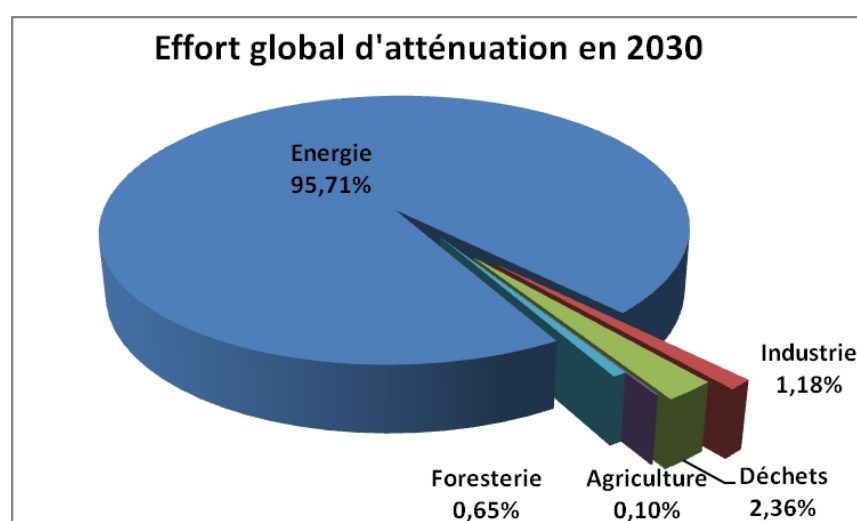


Figure 5: Total mitigation effort in 2030 by sector

The energy sector dominates the country's mitigation ambition with 95.71%, of which electricity generation represents 92.8%. Within this framework, Mauritania intends to use the

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

3.3. Financing requirements

The total cost of Mauritania's mitigation efforts is estimated at US\$3,255.84 million, of which 2% (US\$634.61 million) is unconditional and 98% (US\$33,621.23 million) conditional on the mobilisation 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
Waste	0,61	173,91	174,52
Total	634,61	33621,23	34255,84

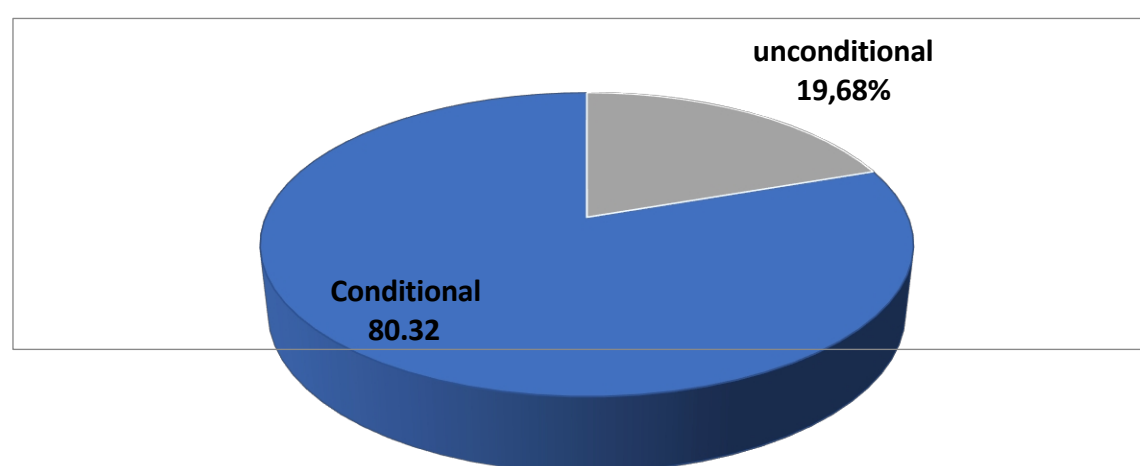


Figure 6: Breakdown of total cumulative mitigation effort 2021-2030, conditional vs. non-conditional

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

The mitigation objective of the 2021-2030 NDC is more ambitious than that of the 2015 NDC in terms of absolute GHG reduction by 2030, which rises from 33,559.32 GgEqCO₂ (2015) to 40,470.21 GgEqCO₂ (2021), even though the unconditional percentage objective may be less ambitious than that of the 2015 NDC.

appear to be lower (11% in 2021 compared with 12% in 2015), the 12% in 2015 is calculated on a total of 22.3% of emissions in 2030, which is around 2.7% of emissions in 2030.

To highlight the improvements made in updating the NDC, the following table compares the 2015 and 2021 NDCs.

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

Enhancement components	Current CDN (2021)	Initial CDN (2015)
Mitigation ambition		
Reinforcing the GHG objective	- Reference year: 2018 corresponding to the year of the most recent GHG inventory, which takes into account the achievements of	- Reference year: 2010 (the comparative analysis takes account of the updated 2010 data in

	the initial NDC	
	<p>- Commitment period: 2021 - 2030</p> <p>Objective of the mitigation contribution :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Target reduction level by 2030: carbon neutrality, of which 11% unconditional. - Absolute reduction in emissions in 2030 compared with the BAU for the same year: 17,968 GgEqCO₂ or 103%. - Cumulative GHG emissions gap 2020 - 2030, compared with the BAU objective of the same period: 40,470.21 GgEqCO₂ 	<p>the 2018 inventory)</p> <p>- Commitment period: 2020 - 2030</p> <p>Objective of the mitigation contribution :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reduction target for 2030 22.3% of which 12% unconditional. - Cumulative GHG emissions gap 2020 - 2030, compared with the BAU target for the same period period: 33,559.32 GgEqCO₂
Reinforce or add policies and actions :	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 55 mitigation measures in the following sectors: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy (including power generation, energy efficiency, energy distribution, household & services EE, 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 Allocation (AFAT) 8 measures, 4 of which are unconditional • Waste 3 measures, 1 of which is unconditional; - Breakdown of the target: 40,470 GgEqCO₂ for the period 2021-2030, 11% of which is unconditional. 33 unconditional measures and 22 conditional measures make up this target. - Emissions coverage: economy-wide target - GHGs covered: CO₂, CH₄, N₂O 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 18 mitigation measures in the following sectors: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy (including power generation, household energy efficiency, transport) with 8 measures • Industrial Process and Product Use (PIUP) 2 measures ; • Agriculture (including livestock) Forestry and Land Allocation (AFAT) 7 measures • Waste 1 measure - Breakdown of the target : 33.14GgEq CO₂ for the period 2020-2030, of which 12% will be for the period 2020-2030 without any separation between the measures - Emissions coverage: Emissions and removals from GHG source and sink sectors (Energy, PIUP, AFAT 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 taken into account in the technological needs, such as the production of green hydrogen	The first NDC was based on the mitigation potential of the AFAT sector with, in particular, actions to of reforestation.

Aligning the implementation of the NDC with the long-term objectives of the national and existing sectors:	The update of the NDC echoes the assessment of the first five years of implementation of the SCAPP 2016-2030, and remains in perfect harmony with the SCAPP and the sectoral strategies that flow from it.	During the preparation of the initial NDC, the country was undergoing a strategic transition from the 2001-2015 PRSP to the SCAPP and its long-term objectives. The National Strategy for the Environment and the Développement Durable (SNEDD) was only drawn up in 2017.
Implementation		
Add actions or measures to reinforce the setting at 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 funding required and potential sources of finance. ○ Implementation and monitoring bodies/institutions are identified. ○ Project document submitted to the CBIT Programme for the implementation of a measurement, verification and reporting system, including indicators of Progress in implementing the CDN 	<p>A brief description of the Measures is given in the Reference Document.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No implementation plan has been proposed.

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 the clarity, transparency and understanding of Mauritania's updated NDC is provided in the table below.

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	
a. Reference year(s) , base year(s), reference period(s) or other point(s) departure.	2018
b. Quantifiable information on benchmark indicators, their values in the or the year(s) from reference, base year(s), period(s) of reference or other starting point(s) and, where applicable, in the target year.	<p>The benchmark indicator is quantified on the basis of total national greenhouse gas emissions (GHG).</p> <p>For the 2018 reference year, the emission level of emissions for the reference year were 9944.618 GgEq_{CO2}.</p>
c. For the strategies, plans and actions referred to in paragraph 6 of Article 4 of the Paris Agreement, where policies and measures in as elements of contributions determined at national level where paragraph 1 (b) above is not applicable, the Parties must provide other relevant information .	NA

d. Target in relation to the reference indicator, expressed numerically numerically, for example as a percentage or quantity of reduction.	A net 11% reduction in GHG emissions across the economy by 2030 (green (green line) compared with the reference period (BAU blue line), using the country's own resources backed up by international support. largely comparable à that received until 2020. With further support, Mauritania could achieve a carbon-neutral emissions reduction of around 92.49% (red line) per year. in relation to the BAU (see Figure no.1)
e. Information on the sources of data used to quantify the reference point(s).	The quantification of the reference indicators was based on based on data from the national inventory of GES press release in the second report biennial report updated in 2021.
f. Information on circumstances in the squellesle can update the values of reference indicators.	The national GHG inventory is examined as part of the the ICA by the TTE, following the methodologies and guidelines 2006 IPCC Guidelines, on 30 June 2021 and in using the national data provided in the table no.3. Information on benchmark indicators has been updated according to level 1. This information can be put à updated and recalculated at in of methodological improvements or the updating of provision of relevant information not available before. Information on updates carried out will be included in the relevant reports submitted to the UNFCCC and, at Go to from 2024, in the reports biennial reports on the transparency.
2. Deadlines and/or implementation periods	
a. Timetable and/or implementation period	2021-2030
b. Whether the objective is annual or multi-year, as the case may be.	A single target year: 2030
3. Scope and coverage	
a. Description general from the objective attenuation.	Unconditional commitment to reduce emissions emissions by 11% (1905 GgEq-CO ₂) in 2030 compared with the scenario (BAU) with current levels of international support by 2020. This reduction could reach neutrality carbon with a support international more international support, enabling a larger part of the site to be showcased. of the country's renewable energy potential. This reduction will be 16008.045 GgEq-CO₂ or 92.49% . in 2030 compared with the (BAU) scenario.
b. Sectors, gases, categories and wells Contributions by the contribution determined at level national level, y	The commitment to commitment includes takes into account all anthropogenic emissions and absorptions as reported in report inventory at

including, where applicable, in accordance with the di of the IPCC.	BUR2, and in particular : All sectors sectors, such as as defined by the lines 2006 IPCC guidelines in particular: Energy Industrial Processes and Product Use (IPUP) Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFAT) Waste. Greenhouse gases included in the guidelines 2006 du GIEC notably CO ₂ , CH ₄ , N ₂ O, HFCs, NO _x , SO ₂ , NMVOCs and CO. All categories performing on the territory national, as included in the 2006 guidelines of the GIEC and are included in the BUR2 of Mauritania.
c. How the country Party held account paragraphs 31 c) and d) of decision 1 / CP.21.	The CDN includes all categories of issues or of anthropogenic absorptions estimated in the inventories of greenhouse gases. No source, no activity and no no well that was included in the previous version of the NCD has not been excluded. Improvements to the GHG inventory have been taken into account. taken into account when comparing the initial NDC and the the current one (see table 2).
	Only categories of anthropogenic emissions or removals that do not exist in the country are excluded. The greatest effort is being put into the energy sector, as this is the sector with the greatest mitigation potential and the greatest likelihood of implementation. However, no sector is excluded. The analysis has not been aligned with the key categories of the inventory of GES.
d. Co- mitigation benefits resulting from adaptation measures and/or diversification plans diversification plans, including the description specific adaptation projects, measures and initiatives and/or plans for diversification plans of the Parties.	The co-benefits of mitigation measures on adaptation and vice versa, as well as the 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 local residents. populations.
4. Planning process	
a. 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, where relevant :	
i. Arrangements arrangements national, participation and community engagement autés locales and indigenous peoples, in a way that gender-sensitive.	NDC update process The process of updating the NDC was launched in 2021, the main stages are as follows: January - April 2021: preparatory phase April 2021: official launch of the updating process of the CDN at a Council of Ministers meeting

May - June 2021: production of a first series of consultations sectoral for ruling on the state progress of mitigation actions and targets adaptation measures set out in the 2015 NDC and the main changes to be made

July 2021: Extended exchange with the various parties stakeholders of sector stakeholders, to gather the necessary data for inform the technical process for updating the CDN

End of July - beginning of August 2021: drafting and process of readjustment with the public sectors

August 2021 :official release of the updated CDN at Network National of Points Focal Points Change Climate Task Force, which includes representatives of the public sector, civil society and the private sector to validation of the provisional version of the updated CDN.

September 2021: National NDC validation workshop including receipt of comments from certain TFPs (World Bank, UNICEF and FAO) and other stakeholders Consultation and cooperation with local authorities sub-national (regional and local) levels could not be due to time and budget constraints.

However, a programme for the broadcast and the promotion of CDN updated at these levels as soon as possible its adoption by the Council of Ministers in the month of September 2021, is drawn up by the DCEV.

Institutional arrangements for the implementation of

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	<p>climate policy</p> <p>In an effort to consolidate the transparency requirements of the UNFCCC, in September 2020 Mauritania set up a Climate and Green Economy Directorate (DCEV) within the Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development (MEDD) to coordinate its entire national climate change programme. This body is headed by a National Director, in association with a Deputy Director and three newly-created departments responsible respectively for: Vulnerability and Adaptation; Activities and Strategies; and IGES and Mitigation.</p> <p>The department also has a unit responsible for processing and archiving the data and information collected, including sectoral and thematic studies and reports.</p> <p>The DCEV also relies on a task force made up of a network of sectoral focal points (PFS), designated representatives of the relevant ministries, civil society and private sector organisations. This network has 38 members, including 7 women.</p> <p>Sectoral working groups have been set up in key ministries. They have benefited from capacity building to enable them to participate actively in the preparation of the NDC update. This institutional mechanism is steered by the sectoral focal point at ministerial level and by the DCEV at national level.</p> <p>The system is supplemented by a network of independent experts from the academic world, who contribute to the preparation of the necessary studies, as well as reports due as a Party to the UNFCCC.</p>
ii. Contextual issues, including, inter alia, where applicable:	
<p>ii (a). National circumstances, such as geography, climate, economy, sustainable development and poverty eradication.</p>	<p>Geographical location</p> <p>Mauritania is a coastal country in north-west Africa, situated between northern latitudes of 15 and 27 degrees and western longitudes of 5 and 17 degrees, with a total surface 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), which are in turn subdivided into 218 communes.</p> <p>In physical terms, Mauritania is characterised by its flat relief, with low altitudes, often below 500 m, with the exception of the Kédia d'Idjil, which rises to 915 m. The landscape is characterised by monotonous, tabular plateaux and vast expanses of stony or sandy terrain. A predominantly desert country, Mauritania has large pastoral areas and only 0.5% of arable land, with an estimated population of 4.2 million in 2020 and a growing urban proportion (52.8% in 2020 compared with 48.3% in 2013).</p> <p>Mauritania is entirely Saharan in the north and Sahelian in the south, with a generally hot, dry climate marked by high rainfall.</p> <p>relatively mild winters (with temperatures</p>

	<p>average minimum temperatures of 19 to 23°C) and very short wintering periods (around three months). In the dry season, temperatures exceed 40°C in almost all regions of the country (with the exception of 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 a four-month rainy season (June to September).</p> <p>Average annual rainfall varies from 500 mm in the south to 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>The economic impact of the global coronavirus pandemic (COVID-19) is expected to cause growth of 2% in 2020, rising to 6% between the last half of 2020 and the first half of 2021. The risks associated with the pandemic are exacerbated by climatic hazards, delays in structural reforms and regional insecurity.</p> <p>Despite the success of the first phase of the SCAPP (2016-2020), these obstacles are hindering the pursuit of the reforms underway. However, the country is counting on a better future with the development of other resources, particularly energy resources (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 and coherence framework for the country's sustainable socio-economic development policies. At the same time, and over the last few years, a number of sectoral strategies have integrated the issue of climate change in line with the national programming framework that was the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP), which evolved into the SCAPP in 2016:</p> <p>The National Strategy for the Environment and Sustainable Development (SNEDD) 2017-2021;</p> <p>The Rural Sector Development Strategy (RSDS): horizon 2025</p> <p>The National Agricultural Development Plan (PNDA) 2016-2025</p> <p>The National Livestock Development Plan (PNDE) 2018-2025</p> <p>The Water and Sanitation Sector Development Strategy (SNADEA, 2016-2030);</p> <p>The responsible management strategy for the sustainable development of fisheries and the maritime economy, 2015-2019.</p>
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ii (b). Best practice and experience in NDC preparation.	<p>The CDN capitalised on the analytical capacities, participatory practice, experience, tools and knowledge base that were created and enhanced during the country's enabling document preparation processes. Within a consultative 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 an operational MRV system to monitor and evaluate the implementation of the NDC. To this end, the country is counting on support from the GEF through CBIT funding to set up its national MRV system.</p> <p>The experience shared in the implementation of the initial NDC, in which the then emerging energy sector was secondary to the AFAT sector (the country's leading GHG emission sector), and the active participation of the PFS in the NDC revision process, has led Mauritania to focus on developing its energy potential and its own resources in line with the Agenda 2030 sustainable development objectives.</p> <p>as prioritized by the country¹⁰.</p>
ii (c). Other aspirations and contextual priorities recognised upon accession to the Paris Agreement.	
b. Specific information applicable to Parties, including regional economic integration organisations and their Member States, which have reached agreement to act jointly under paragraph 2 Article 4 of the Paris Agreement.	<p>Mauritania is an active participant in the African Development Bank's (ADB/G5 Sahel) Desert to Power initiative. It has also just signed a memorandum of understanding with Global for the development of a new green hydrogen technology as part of the Aman programme, which provides for the development of a new hydrogen power plant.</p> <p>30 GW of solar and wind power.</p>
c. How was the country party preparing the CD informed of the results of the balance sheet in accordance with paragraph 9 of Article 4 of the Paris Agreement.	The IPCC's special report on 1.5 degrees was used as a reference in the process of drawing up the updated NDC.
d. Each Party with an NDC under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement that includes 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 provide information on:	
i. How have the economic and social consequences of response measures been taken into account? in the development of the CDN.	NA
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 is a member of the G5 SAHEL initiative, which aims to build the capacity of member countries to cope with the effects of climate change and to improving the resilience of populations suffering from food insecurity.

¹⁰See, in particular, the Voluntary National Review of the implementation of the SDGs presented by Mauritania to the International Conference on Financing for Development.
United Nations High-Level Political Forum in 2019.

mitigation actions, 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, the tourism, real estate, agriculture and fisheries.	Other sustainable development initiatives are coordinated by the CILSS, in particular the regional pastoralism development programmes (PRAPS/WB) and the regional Sahel initiative programme (PARIIS/WB), which aims to improve water management through irrigation. CILSS also coordinates the regional programme on resilience in the Sahel (P2RS/AfDB) and the IDB-funded programme on resilience. The MEDD is also contributing a total of USD 30 million to the WACA (West Africa Coastal Area) project.
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5. Assumptions and methodological approaches, including those for estimating and quantifying accounting for anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions and, where appropriate, absorptions

a. Assumptions and methodological approaches used to account for the emissions anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions and removals in line with the contribution determined at national level of country party, in accordance with paragraph 31 of decision 1/CP.21 and the accounting guidelines adopted by the CMA.	Mauritania has accounted for anthropogenic GHG emissions and removals in accordance with the common measurement methods and parameters 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 power (GWP100) of the IPCC's 4 ^e assessment report to calculate CO ₂ equivalents. All categories have been included in the INDC reference 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 in achieving the NDC objective.
b. Hypotheses and methodological approaches used to account for the implementation of policies and measures or strategies in the contribution determined to national level.	The planned implementation of the CBIT will lead to the establishment of a domestic MRV capable of producing the progress indicators that will be included in the biennial transparency report.
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, where appropriate.	Mauritania's current inventory is submitted to the UNFCCC with the 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 its accounting of anthropogenic emissions and removals corresponding to the NDC, Mauritania has done its utmost to comply with the principles of transparency, completeness, consistency, comparability and accuracy, enabling anthropogenic emissions and removals to be accounted for in accordance with Article 4, paragraph 14 of the Paris Agreement.

d. Methodologies and parameters used by the GIEC to estimate anthropogenic emissions and removals of greenhouse gases.	<p>Methodologies: the 2006 IPCC guidelines were used to estimate GHG emissions and removals.</p> <p>Metric: The 100-year Global Warming Potential (GWP_{100}) values used to calculate CO_2 equivalents are those determined in the IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4): $GWP_{CO_2} = 1$ (by convention); $GWP_{CH_4} = 25$. $GWP_{N_2O} = 298$. $GWP_{HFCs} = 1.5 - 14,800$.</p>
e. Assumptions, methodologies and approaches specific to the sector, category or activity, in accordance with the guidelines of the ECMG, where appropriate, including :	
i. Approach to controlling the emission and subsequent removal of natural disturbances on managed land.	All the emissions and removals reported in Mauritania's BUR 2 GHG inventory are taken into account in the NCD, although the country does not have the data required to process the emissions from the BUR 2 GHG inventory. natural disturbances.
ii. approach used to account for the emissions and absorptions of recycled lignaceous products collected .	NA
Approach used to deal with the effects of the age-class structure in forests.	The effects of the age structure of the forests are not taken into account.
f. Other assumptions and methodological approaches used to understand the contribution determined at national level and, where appropriate, to estimate the corresponding emissions and removals, including :	
i. How are the reference indicators, reference levels and/or reference levels, including, where appropriate, the specific reference levels? levels category or activity, are constructed, including, for example, key parameters parameters, assumptions, definitions, methodology s, sources data and models used.	<p>The 2018 GHG emissions inventory and the baseline and mitigation scenarios were drawn up in accordance with the 2006 IPCC guidelines.</p> <p>The BAU reference and mitigation scenarios were developed using the DTU's Greenhouse Gas Abatement Cost (GACMO) tool, based on data from the National and Sector Statistics Yearbooks, data on sectoral activities and socio-economic and demographic analyses.</p>
ii. For Parties whose assessed contributions at national level contain elements other than gases à effect effectgases, information on the assumptions and methodological approaches used in relation to these elements.	NA

iii. For climate forcers included in Nationally Determined Contributions not covered by the IPCC guidelines, the following are required information on how the climatic forcers are estimated.	The European Environment Agency's EMEP/EEA 2005 Air Pollutant Emission Inventory Guide was used to estimate precursor emissions.
iv. Information if necessary.	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 meet part of its target. Cf. above AfDB/G5 Sahel "Desert to Power" initiative and "Aman" programme.
6. How the country party considers its NDC to be fair and ambitious in the light of its national situation	
a. How the country party considers that its NDC is fair and ambitious in light of its national situation.	<p>Mauritania considers the updated NDC to be sufficiently fair and ambitious to contribute to a low-carbon and climate-resilient economy by 2030, in line with its national circumstances and the SCAPP by 2030.</p> <p>The vision of the current NDC involves a fundamental change in the ambition of the mitigation objective, moving from a GHG emissions reduction target of 22.3%, 12% of which is unconditional under the 2015 NDC, towards neutrality.</p> <p>emissions by 2030, of which 11% is unconditional.</p>
b. Considerations of fairness, including reflections on fairness.	<p>Equity</p> <p>The Islamic Republic of Mauritania, as a non-Annex 1 least developed country, contributes little to global greenhouse gas emissions. However, because of its geographical position, it is highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. Taking into account the general principles and provisions of the Convention, in particular those relating 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 climate-resilient low-carbon economy, and ensure sustainable development to become a prosperous high-middle income country by 2030, in line with the country's Strategic Vision. This NDC is a fair contribution given the country's particular socio-economic and geographical context. The successful implementation of Mauritania's NDC is conditional on, and dependent on, the level of support to be provided through the Convention and other international instruments.</p> <p>multilateral and bilateral agreements.</p>

c. How the country Party has dealt with paragraph 3 of Article 4 of the Paris Agreement.	In accordance to 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 submits an update of its nationally determined contribution (NDC 2) under the Agreement of Paris for the period 2021-2030, with the aim of achieving carbon neutrality.
d. How the country Party has dealt with paragraph 4 of Article 4 of the Agreement of Paris.	Mauritania's updated NDC represents a step forward from its previous NDC, as it focuses on the energy sector's significant potential for renewable resources in its conditional part. The non-conditional part of the NDC has as one of its absolute objectives the reduction of emissions on a global scale. of emissions as set out in Article 4 of the Paris Agreement, while the adaptation component of the NDC develops actions that should enable the country to strengthen the resilience of human and physical ecosystems, as well as the climate system. than their adaptation.
e. How the country Party has dealt with paragraph 6 of Article 4 of the Agreement of Paris.	NA
7. How does the CND contribute to achieving the objectives of the Convention as set out in Article 2?	
a. How the CND contributes to achieving the objective of the Convention as set out in Article 2.	The national commitments in the current updated NDC are in line with the UNFCCC target and the long-term objective of the Paris Agreement, as explained in points 6a and 6b.
b. How the CND contributes to the achievement of Article 2, paragraph 1 a), and Article 4(1) of the Paris Agreement.	Sections 4 and 6 detail the mitigation ambition in the current NDC which will contribute to the achievement of Article 2 of the Paris Agreement.

IV- Adaptation component of CDN

4.1. Communication context for the adaptation action

Mauritania is a country with a low level of greenhouse gas emissions, but due to its geographical position and level of development, it 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 point to an exacerbation of these phenomena in the future. Mauritania has made adaptation to climate change one of the priorities of its development strategies and programmes.

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

Although vulnerability to climate change has not yet been mapped, sectoral reports based on expert judgement and world literature attest to the high vulnerability of the country's populations and ecosystems to climate variability and change. This vulnerability calls for a major and urgent response from all development sectors (see Table 4).

In accordance with Article 7, Paragraph 11 of the Paris Agreement and provisions A to D of Annex 1 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 planning tool for its adaptation action.

The process of updating the NDC is linked to the process of drawing up the NAP. The two processes are governed by the Climate and Green Economy Directorate, which ensures synergy and consistency. The updated NDC is therefore a tool for implementing the strategic adaptation planning undertaken by the NAP, which is currently underway.

4.2 The country's vulnerability to climate change

In Mauritania, climate change (CC) has become a force to be reckoned with in recent decades. Irregularity in rainfall and its spatial and temporal distribution, increasingly high air temperatures, more frequent droughts and floods, reduced water input from rivers, significant degradation of the land, greater fragility of ecosystems and their dynamics. These are just some of the factors showing that the climate in Mauritania is changing, with the result that the environmental problems facing this Sahelo-Saharan country are becoming more acute.

The primary sectors threatened by climate change are agriculture, livestock farming, fishing and forestry, all of which are key to the country's economy. Mauritania's health, infrastructure and industry are also exposed to climate change, and the lives of the country's people depend on it.

As far as the coast is concerned, studies on climate change show that the consequences of climate change, with the rise in sea level, would result in large areas of land and the infrastructures built on them being exposed to the risks of flooding and silting. It also shows that coastal erosion will be exacerbated, particularly on the Nouakchott coast where morphological changes are already appreciable.

Mauritania's vulnerability to climate change is mainly due to its climatic, geographical and demographic characteristics. In fact, the whole of Mauritania is located in the arid zone, 75% of it in the Sahara.

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

This situation gives rise to two major climatic zones: the Sahara and the Sahel, each with a coastal and a continental nuance. The coastal edge of each climate zone is characterised by relatively high humidity and low diurnal and annual variations, whereas the continental part has higher diurnal and annual temperature variations and extreme aridity of the air, especially in the Saharan region, which has very low rainfall and high evaporation.

Assessment of the implementation of the adaptation actions of the CDN-2015

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

The 2015 NDC set itself the target of mobilising USD 9,377.4 billion (see Table 7).

Table 8: Breakdown of NDC-2015 financing requirements by sector

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

(Source CDN, 2015)

The preparation of the country programme as part of the CVF Readiness programme provided an opportunity to update the priority projects selected by the various sectors. The programme selected 18 projects and programmes. In addition to these projects, other adaptation projects were in progress. These projects can be broken down as follows:

- Eight (08) projects in progress
- Three (03) projects awaiting start-up
- Fourteen (14) projects currently being formulated or designed

The budget for these projects breaks down as follows:

- Projects in progress: 19.5 M USD
 - Projects awaiting start-up: approximately USD 6 million
- Other projects are currently being formulated.

This assessment shows that in terms of mobilising financing for adaptation needs, the objective is far from being achieved. In fact, climate financing mobilised and implemented in the environmental field for the period 2015-2020 is estimated at USD 157 million. The financing of projects submitted to the CVF and the results of the President of the Republic's Expanded Priority Programme will undoubtedly help to improve these results.

Table 9: Adaptation projects in progress

Project title	Source of Financing	Sector
Investment project for the resilience of coastal zones, WACA, WB/IDA	WB/IDA	Environment
Wetlands Project, IUCN/MEDD	LDCF/EMF	Environment

Watershed Project, FAO/MEDD	LDCF/EMF	Environment
Programme Regional d'Appui to Sahel (PRAPS), CILSS/MA	BM	Breeding
Programme support regional Sahel Irrigation Initiative, PARISS	BM	Agriculture
Programme to strengthen resilience to recurrent food and nutritional insecurity in the Sahel (P2RS), MA	BAD	Agriculture
Development of an Improved and Innovative Delivery System for Livelihoods Resilient to Change (DIMS), UNEP/MEDD	LDCF/EMF	Environment
Improving investment in the water sector for the resilience of pastoral and forestry resources in the southern regions of Mauritania (REVUWI), BAD/MHA	FPMA/FEM/MHA	Water and Sanitation
Programme to strengthen resilience and adaptation to extreme events and climate-related disasters, OXFAM and ACF	DFID	Environment
National Agency for the Great Green Wall	Status	Environment
programme microfinance Operational phase 6 of the GEF, SGP-UNDP	FEM	Environment
Adaptation to CC of Cities Cities (ACCVC), GIZ/MEDD	BMZ	Environment
Adaptation to Climate Change in Rural Areas (ACCMR), GIZ/MEDD	BMZ / EU	Environment
Global Alliance against CC, GIZ and UNDP/MEDD	EU	Environment
Improving community resilience and food security in the face of the adverse effects of climate change (PARSACC), MAP/MEDD	Fund for Adaptation	Environment
Building capacity, knowledge and technology for climate resilience in vulnerable developing countries (STRC), PNUE/MEDD	SCCF/FEM	
Sustainable Oasis Development Project, IFAD/MA	SCCF/FEM	Agriculture
PASK II, FIDA/MA	LDCF	Agriculture

(Source CCPNCC/MEDD)

4.4. Actions to adapt the updated 2021-2030 NDC

The Mauritania Readiness Project proposal developed with UNEP in 2018 identified a number of institutional barriers to adaptation action 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 centralised database for systematically archiving data and information on climate change, and the lack of a funding strategy.

Furthermore, the sectoral reports on the NAP process mentioned above show that one of the main shortcomings in adapting to climate change is the lack of integration of this issue into sectoral strategies and action plans. Indeed, despite the explicit mention of taking climate change into account in strategic documents and sectoral plans, this integration at the operational level of implementation is not very effective.

These shortcomings have been taken into account in drawing up the NAP, which identifies the following priorities to guide adaptation actions:

- Health and climate
- Resilience Nouakchott / Marine incursions & Flooding
- Resilience of coastal cities / 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
- Continental fishing
- Water & Sanitation
- Drinking water 12 localities
- Drinking water 4 wilayas
- Water supply / Water stations 2580 localities with more than 150 inhabitants.

Adaptation actions have been identified on the basis of these priorities and the sectoral strategies and programmes examined, and are described in Table 3. Although classified by sector, their implementation is planned from an interdisciplinary and cross-sectoral perspective, taking into account the vulnerabilities of the various sectors.

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

A number of these programmes and projects are included in the country's 2020-2025 Green Climate Fund programme. They make up a portfolio of actions (readiness, project preparation, investments) totalling US\$188 million for the first two years.

4.3. Financing requirements for adaptation

Table 10: NDC 2021-2030 financing requirements by sector

Sectors	Financing requirements (in millions of euros) 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 Regional Development	65,77	3407,6	3473,37

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

Financing requirements for adaptation actions amount to USD10,626.46m, of which USD1,074.63m is conditional and USD451.83m is unconditional.

Capacity-building and implementation support needs

5.1. Institutional, legislative and governance needs

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

The country now has officially designated climate focal points in each sectoral department, as well as gender focal points. These focal points were at the heart of the consultations and consultations carried out during the process of updating the CDN 2021. The MEDD was recently restructured, resulting in a new department called the Climate and Green Economy Department, which includes a deputy director and three departments (see Table 3 - 4-a-i).

Readiness projects in the country programme for access to VCF funding are planned to build the institutional, scientific and technical capacities of certain specific players 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 operationalisation of the MNV system will also, among other expected results, make it possible to clarify the responsibilities of stakeholders, particularly ministerial departments other than the MEDD, in the implementation of the CDN.

Technology transfer needs

Technology transfer needs assessments carried out in 2017. They 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 table below. They will have to be updated in the light of the new mitigation and adaptation options adopted in the updated 2021-2030 NDC.

Financing requirements

5.3.1. Summary of CDN's funding requirements

Table 11: Summary of CDN's funding requirements

CDN domains	Unconditional financing	Conditional financing	Total by Domain in US\$ million
Attenuation	635	33620	34255
Adaptation	451,83	10174,63	10626,46
Gender and youth mainstreaming	45,183	1017,463	1062,646
Jobs and Education	-	337,75	337,75
Strengthening capacity	-	279,37	279,37
Available at in place and implementation of the system of measure, verification and notification		1,263 650	1,263 650
Total	1132,013	45429,213	46561,226

5.3.2. Financing plan

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

The country also benefits from the possibility of financing from specific environmental funds (Adaptation Fund, Green Climate Fund, GEF, etc.).

Climate financing comes from resources mobilised by the public sphere, i.e. the State, its TFPs and other development players such as NGOs, operators and the international financial system. Although an in-depth analysis is not available, it should be noted that climate action is highly dependent on external resources.

- **State financing** - The State budget focuses on the operation of government departments and the development and maintenance of infrastructure. Certain activities of a special nature (marketing of crops, supply of inputs, development work, etc.) are financed.
- **Funding from Technical and Financial Partners** - Notwithstanding the efforts made, coordination between the TFPs needs to 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 financing Green Climate Fund (readiness) a country programme has been drawn up, making it possible to present a portfolio of projects (see table in appendix no.3) accompanied by support measures - readiness - to consolidate national capacities in the development of bankable projects eligible for climate financing.
- **Financing private operators and investors** - The private sector has very little involvement in climate financing. The country's GCF programme plans to prepare the sector in this area by building the capacity of Mauritanian entrepreneurs and enabling them to develop investments that are eligible for climate financing.
- **National financial system:** The existing financial system is characterised by a low contribution from the banking system to financing development in general and the rural sector in particular.
- **National tax system:** There is a lack of mechanisms based on the generation of tax resources to finance climate actions in the country. Capacity building in this area is highly desirable in order to help mobilise national 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 (transformative carbon asset facility, etc.). 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 institutional structures needed to promote, coordinate and strengthen its mitigation and adaptation action: establishment of a Climate and Green Economy Directorate, a task force of sectoral, civil society and private sector focal points, 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 on the impacts of climate policies and actions is hampered by the following main gaps and barriers¹¹ :

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

To overcome these shortcomings and obstacles, Mauritania has prepared a funding request to the GEF to mobilise the resources needed to institutionalise a VNRM and build the capacity of the sectors and other stakeholders involved in collecting, processing and managing the necessary data. This project is at the stage of *Project Identification Form* (PIF) submitted to the GEF-7 in August 2021. Its total cost is estimated at US\$1,263,650.

VII. Synergy and consistency

The objectives and expected results of the priority areas of the 2021 NDC are fully in line with the country's sustainable development objectives and the SDGs for 2030. Implemented in a concerted and partnership-based framework, they are fully in line with the provisions of the conventions resulting from the Rio-1992 process (climate change, biodiversity and combating desertification). As part of the PNA project, the country has just drawn up a National Disaster Risk Reduction Plan (PNPRC), which is currently being adopted and is fully in line with the Sendai framework for disaster risk reduction (2015-2030).

The co-benefits of the recommended mitigation measures 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 associated with climate change and their impact on women and young people in particular can be summarised as follows¹² :

¹¹ Evaluation of gaps and barriers in the MRV system in Mauritania, PIF document for the GEF, August 2021

- Epidemics, animal diseases and health risks in general (626 deaths per 100,000 births)
- Food insecurity and agricultural deficit are two risks that are evolving 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 risk for the country (56.8% of girls are literate, compared with 70% of boys)
- Young people without training or qualifications account for 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 with 12%)
- Over 60% of the unemployed are young people
- The occurrence of social unrest linked to governance problems
- Uncontrolled urbanisation.

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, who need to be satisfied.

To address these needs, Mauritania adopted the National Gender Mainstreaming Strategy (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 aim of the SNIG is to ensure that gender is integrated into all the country's development sectors in order to guarantee the advancement of women and gender equity.

The country has also adopted a new youth strategy for 2020-2030, which aims to create favourable conditions for the development of young people rooted in national civic values, and for their integration into all sectors of social life, so that they become real players in sustainable development. The strategy is in line with the national decentralisation approach and is geared towards optimising impact, with greater focus on the most vulnerable.

The CDN 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, **strengthening the resilience of rural women to the effects of climate change** and **developing community-based approaches to adapting to climate change** must be included in any adaptation action undertaken, with a minimum of 10% of the budget allocated to them.

Integrating the gender and youth dimension will therefore require 1062.646 million euros. US\$ (conditional and unconditional).

In addition, the MEDD 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 this end, a MEDD/MASEF/gender expert working group was set up during the process of updating the NDC to :

- Organise an information/awareness-raising meeting and training session for thematic and technical experts.
on the inclusion of the gender dimension in their sectoral report
- Reading sectoral reports to see if the gender dimension has been taken into account
- Working together to collect and process data.

¹²WB report on Mauritania's economic situation, 2021 and National Youth Strategy 2020-2024

VIII- Education and jobs

Mauritania's labour market is suffering from a reverse structural transformation, with the labour force shifting towards less productive sectors. The sectoral composition of employment has remained relatively unchanged in recent years. According to data from the National Survey of Employment and the Informal Sector in Mauritania (ENESI) in 2012 and 2017, the total working population was around 735,000 in both years. In 2017, 30.4% of the working population was employed in the primary sector, 18.1% in manufacturing, including mining and construction, and 51.4% in services.¹³

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

- mitigation measures, particularly in the field of renewable energies, which are with strong potential for the development of green jobs and the transformation of precarious jobs,
- implementation of the actions planned in the National Youth Strategy (SNJ- 2020- 2030) relating to :
 - youth policy on training and sustainable job creation and empowerment
 - the creation of at least 30,000 new jobs, through the exploitation of new fishing infrastructures, the development and diversification of agriculture and the emergence of an alternative industry
 - the creation of 100,000 jobs.

¹³ Report on the economic situation in Mauritania - Strengthening education to foster economic growth social cohesion and support economic development - Third edition - June 2020

APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Details of conditional and unconditional mitigation measures, by sector

N°	Sector	Measures	Description	2020-2030	2030	Costsin millions of US\$
				(Gg CO2)		
1	Agriculture	Organic farming	Conventional agriculture - food crops (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 each 1% of fat added, CH4 emissions are reduced by around 4% for all ruminants. The fats can increase growth rates and milk yields. This introduction will be in the order of 4% more fat by the end of the year. 2030.	10,14	3,38	0,1
3		Organic soil cover / Conservation agriculture	Grown to absorb surplus nitrogen remaining after the main crop has been harvested; increase soil organic carbon content by reducing soil carbon loss due to erosion during the fallow period; reduce nitrogen leaching (and subsequent N2O emissions) and by reducing the amount of nitrogen that needs to be applied to the following crop (reduced use of fertilisers, etc.). synthetic) The application of this technique will be in t h e following order of 10,000 ha/year by 2030	44,7	14,9	1,21
		Total scenario		56,382	18,794	1,41467

4	EE Households	Air conditioning air conditioner	Improving the energy efficiency of air conditioners in accordance with energy performance rules and promoting energy-efficient air conditioning. energy-efficient air conditioning. Replacing the input power of 12,000 Btu/h (1120 W) with 9,000 Btu/h (995 W) or LED air conditioning. This technology is already present in the country and could dominate the market. consumption in 2030 with more than 8,000 units.	18,72	6,24	0,8
5		Lighting with CFLs	Improving the energy efficiency of efficient domestic lighting with compact fluorescent bulbs 100,000 units by 2030	9,81	3,27	0,1
6		Lighting efficient with LED	Improving the energy efficiency of domestic lighting with LED bulbs 800,000 unit in 2030	186,54	62,18	0,72
7		Efficient refrigerator	Promotion of energy-efficient appliances in accordance with energy performance rules with 15,000 energy-efficient refrigerators.	54,18	18,06	3
8		Replacing CFLs with LEDs in domestic lighting	Improving the energy efficiency of domestic lighting by replacing 900,000 compact fluorescent light bulbs with LED bulbs from the new generation (140 Lumen / Watt).	24,69	8,23	0,8
9		Efficient charcoal stoves (improved fireplaces)	Broadcast to 150,000 homes improved by 2030	133,44	44,48	3
10		LPG replacing wood	170,000 LPG stoves to be sold by 2030	1048,02	349,34	5,1
11		Efficient electric stoves	Distribution of 10,000 stoves electrical efficient by 2030	4,65	1,55	0,5
12		Air conditioning air conditioner	Setting up a programme to promote efficient residential air-conditioning, the potential for introducing this technique can reach	10,92	5,46	0,7

			15,000 units (7,000 more)			
13		Efficient refrigerator	Setting up a programme to promote energy-efficient refrigeration in the residential sector, with the potential for introducing this technique reaching 22,000 units (7,000 more)	16,86	8,43	1,4
14		Biogas on rural farms replacing wood and coal	Bio digester technology already exists in the sub-region. A 2 m3 bio-digester feed, consisting mainly of cattle dung and other organic waste, will produce biogas that can be used for cooking and heating. hot water. The 2000 Bio digesters by 2030	45,1	22,55	0,55
		Total scenario		1552,93	529,79	16,67
15	EE Industry	Energy efficiency programme for industry	Reducing industrial energy demand by 10% by 2020 2030.	352,22	70,444	0,7
16		Energy efficiency programme for industry	Reduce energy demand in the industrial sector by 20% by 2020 2030.	281,74	140,87	1,4
		Total scenario		633,96	211,314	2,1
17	EE service	Lighting from with CFLs	Improving the energy efficiency of office lighting with compact fluorescent bulbs (1000 lamps)	1,95	0,39	0,01
18		Lighting from with LED	Energy efficiency improvement for office lighting with €5,000 LED bulbs	1,1	0,22	0,01
19		Floor lamps efficient - LED tubes	Improving efficiency of public lighting (3,000 LED tubes)	5,9	1,18	0,0404
20		Efficiency efficiency in use	20% reduction in energy demand for services, particularly in new buildings (New building à offices with central cooling).	0,5	0,1	0,2

		Total scenario		9,45	1,89	0,2604
21	EE offer	Switching from heavy fuel oil to natural gas in the dual fuel power plant	Replacement of fuel oil with natural gas in the 180 MW dual fuel oil/gas power plant Nouakchott in 2025	1308,9	261,78	0,921
22		New natural gas power station	Available at into service of a power plant power plant à 200MW natural gas power station in 2025	27,85	5,57	184,2
23		New natural gas-fired power station	The installation of a new 300MW natural gas power station	16,72	8,36	276,3
		Total scenario		1353,47	275,71	461,421
24	Energy distribution	Networks electricity networks	The national electricity network development programme includes 4 regional medium-voltage lines and two transnational high-voltage lines currently under construction, with other lines in the pipeline. With a capacity savings of 300 GWh.	728,25	145,65	287,7
25		Connecting the isolated network to the central network	The programme to develop the national electricity network aims to connect more than 25 isolated networks to the central network with savings of energy consumption of 900GWh.	1213,75	242,75	13,4
26		Networks electricity networks	With greater international support, the of development of the national grid could achieve energy savings of 500 GWh by extending coverage. more.	485,5	242,75	479,5
27		Connecting the isolated network to the central network	With greater international support, the of development of the national grid could achieve energy savings of 300% by connecting isolated power stations. GWh more.	291,3	145,65	8,1
		Total scenario		2718,8	776,8	788,7

28	Foresterie	Reforestation	Increase the area reforested each year to reach the target of 3,000	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 each year to reach the target of 5,000 hectares. ha/year	91,65	18,33	3
30		Silvopastoral reforestation	Activities of involving of biological actions of reforestation and natural regeneration natural regeneration of 3000 ha/year	33	11	4,1
31		Reforestation	With greater international support, the reforested areas can reach the target of an additional 10,000 ha/year as part of the regional programmes.	110,01	36,67	6
32		Assisted forest regeneration	With greater international support, the areas restored can reach the target of an additional 10,000 ha/year as part 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 for hydroelectric generation will be around 75MW with the commissioning of the new facilities	721,15	144,23	
34	Unattached	Plastics recycling	The plastic recycling process involves washing and granulation. This technique is already in use, and production will be improved to 2000 tonnes/year by 2030	8,76	2,19	0,61
35	Unattached	Plastics recycling	With greater international support, plastic recycling production could reach 4000 t/year in 2030	4,38	2,19	0,61

36		Installation of an incineration plant	The incineration plant will have a capacity of 600 tonnes/day, and will be able to generate 12 MW. The process consists of the following operations: mechanical sorting and shredding, aerobic drying and the incineration of waste. incineration according to the most	839,7	419,85	173,3
			hygiene standards.			
		Total scenario		1573,99	568,46	174,52
37		Water heaters solar, residential	Promoting the installation of residential with the objective of 4000 installations by 2030	12,88	3,22	1,892
38		Solar PV, large grid	Continuation and extension of the solar programme to increase capacity cumulative installed capacity of 100 MW by 2030	708,84	177,21	80
39		PV solar home	Continuation and extension of the solar programme to increase capacity cumulative installed capacity of 4,000 solar kits/household by 2030	12,76	3,19	3
40	Solar	Mini-grid solar/diesel hybrid	Continuation and extension of the solar hybridisation programme for isolated mini grids to achieve a cumulative installed capacity of 4MW/solar	46,72	11,68	6
41		Solar LED lamps	Distribution of around 20,000 solar LED lamps in rural areas benefiting from the solar PV programme house.	9,4	1,88	0,4
42		Solar street lamps	Improving the energy efficiency of public lighting with the implementation of 5000 Solar street lamps	8,96	2,24	22,9
43		Water heaters solar, residential	With more substantial international support, promotion of the installation of residential solar water heaters residential solar water heaters could reach an additional 9,000 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 European Commission. American company GWP Global. Called "Aman", the project plans the development of 30 GW of solar and wind energy to power electrolyzers in Mauritania. The solar and wind turbines will be installed	17720,8	8860,4	10500
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		<p>A report examining the potential for blue and green hydrogen (low carbon hydrogen) is being prepared by the PADG Project for the Mauritanian government. This report will assess Mauritania's technical potential for blue/green hydrogen and provide input for a national low-carbon hydrogen roadmap, which will also cover the potential uses of hydrogen produced in the country both nationally (industry, mining, heavy transport, agriculture (fertilisers), trawlers) and internationally (ammonia exports), etc.).</p> <p>Based on the consensus of the team (focal points and experts) achieve the capacity to of 5GW of solar power is possible by 2030.</p>				
45		PV solar home	With greater international support, the solar programme could reach a cumulative installed capacity of 30,000 solar kits per household by 2030. This capacity is confirmed by the African Development Bank's "Desert to Power" initiative. and the G5.	23,92	23,92	22,5
		Total scenario		18551,51	9090,97	10640,95
46	Transport	Restriction à the import of used cars	Implementing restrictions on the import of vehicles over 8 years old, as well as a bonus-malus system that exempts cars with low CO2 emissions and penalises those with high emissions. Exceeding age limits polluting models.	2,8	1,4	0
47		More efficient petrol cars		4,08	2,04	0
48		Cars diesel more efficient		1,8	0,9	0

49		Natural gas cars	Promotion of hybrid cars: the development of the country's gas field in the near future will facilitate the penetration of hybrid cars.	5,34	2,67	2,7
50		Electric cars	gas-powered vehicles and electric cars	4,66	2,33	4,5
51		Train du sahel (freight)	The project study is currently being finalised. will largely replace rail transport of goods and people on the road.	0,12	0,12	8300
52		Train du sahel (passengers)		17,73	17,73	463,7
53		Nouakchott tramway	As part of the drive to improve urban public transport and in view of the spatial expansion of the city of Nouakchott, this measure is the ideal solution and presents a real opportunity to improve the quality of life of the population. priority.	56,12	56,12	3600
		Total scenario		92,65	83,31	12370,9
54		Wind turbine connected to the main grid - on - shore	This is a project to extend the wind farm at Nouakchott of 20 MW.	1128,8	225,76	13
55	Wind	Wind turbines on-shore with storage	As part of the "Aman" programme, which includes the development of 30 GW of solar and wind energy in the UK, the Group has launched a number of new projects. to power electrolyzers in Mauritania. Based on the consensus of the team (focal points and experts), achieving the capacity of 5GW wind turbines is in 2030.	12137,5	6068,8	9764,4
		Total scenario		13266,3	6294,51	9777,4
				39926,782	17968,89	34255,84

Appendix 2: List of adaptation actions proposed by the sectors

Environment sector	
Policies, Strategies, Programmes, Plans and actions for the strengthening Resilience sector and adapting climate change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> President of the Republic's priority extended programme National Integrated Reforestation and Sustainable Land Management Programme Strategy for the Great Green Wall 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 Wetland Conservation in Mauritania Master Plan for the Development of the Mauritanian Coastline National Action Plan for Adaptation to Climate Change (PANA) climate Vulnerability study and adaptation plan for the region of Nouakchott and climate change Horizon 2025 rural sector development strategy
Targets by 2030	<p>Strengthening ecosystem resilience and conserving biodiversity :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Management of classified forests Restoration and conservation of sites of ecological and social interest (biological) Implementation of the evidence-based adaptation approach ecosystems (EbA) ; Creating green jobs ; <p>Neutrality of land degradation :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Combating silting ; Aerial seeding ; Soil protection and restoration <p>Sustainable management and conservation of wetlands :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of wetlands ; Reinforcement of roles ecological biological and socio-economic roles of wetlands <p>Protecting the coastal dune belt, combating coastal erosion and setting up a flood risk monitoring system for coastal towns</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fixing the dunes of the dune belt Plugging the gaps ; Combating coastal erosion (Ndiago, Nouakchott, Banc d'Arguin National Park and Nouadhibou); Setting up a flood risk monitoring system coastal towns
Requirements at financing in millions of USD	Conditional: 658.68 Unconditional: 26.21 Total: 684.89
Synergies	ODD-13 / UNCCD (Neutrality of land degradation) ODD-15 / CBD / Sendai Framework ODD-12 (Value chains, forest products and green economy)
Agriculture sector	
Policies,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> President of the Republic's priority extended programme

Strategies, Programmes, Plans and actions for the strengthening Resilience sector and adapting to climate change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Government's General Policy Statement. ▪ 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 P l a n for Capacity Building in Disaster Risk Reduction and Preparedness and Emergency response ▪ National Agricultural Development Plan (PNDA)
Targets by 2030	<p>Improving agricultural productivity and t h e use of climate services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Intensification and diversification of irrigated agricultural production ▪ Setting up an insurance system for farmers against agro-climatic risks ▪ Support for the promotion of market gardening ▪ Developing the seed industry ▪ Improving rain-fed production systems ▪ Development of village irrigation schemes, <p>Restoring fertility to farmland</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Organic farming ; ▪ Agroforestry ;
Requirements at financing in millions of USD	Conditional:775.48 Unconditional: 56.04 Total: 831.52
Synergies	MDG 2.3
Livestock sector	
Policies, Strategies, Programmes, Plans and actions for the strengthening Resilience sector and adapting to climate change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ President of the Republic's priority extended programme ▪ 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 (NFSS) ▪ National Wetland Conservation Strategy ▪ National Disaster Risk Management Action Plan ▪ National Action P l a n for Capacity Building in Disaster Risk Reduction and Preparedness and Emergency response

Targets by 2030	b	Improving animal health and productivity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Genetic improvement ; Combating epizootics and zoonoses Developing sectors ; Development of fodder crops Development and management of trails : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sustainable management of pastoral resources Development of transhumance corridors Setting up infrastructures
Requirements at financing in millions of USD	at in	Conditional: 333.9 Unconditional: 41.28 Total: 375.18
Synergies		
Fishing sector		
Policies, Strategies, Programmes, Plans and actions for the strengthening Resilience sector and adapting change climate	th at an to	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> President of the Republic's priority extended programme Strategy Strategy of Management Responsible for a Sustainable development of the fisheries sector and the economy maritime 2015-2019 Sustainable Planning and Development S t r a t e g y and Integrated Maritime Fisheries Strategy for Accelerated Growth and Shared Prosperity (SCAPP) President of the Republic's Extended Priority Programme Pro-pep fishing 2021
Targets by 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; Promoting responsible fishing on Lake Fouta-Djallé ; Strengthening food security and reducing poverty Creation of a national fish farming centre Capacity building for monitoring and managing inland fisheries ; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strategic studies in support of the institutional reform process ; Strengthening national expertise capacities, monitoring and research in continental fishing Setting up a fisheries information system continental
Requirements at financing in millions of USD	at in	Conditional: 763.88 Non-conditional: 106.45 Total: 870.33
Synergies		ODD-14 - ODD-2 - ODD-1
Water and Sanitation Sector		

Policies, Strategies, Programmes, Plans and actions for the strengthening Resilience sector and adapting climate change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> President of the Republic's priority extended programme National Social Protection Strategy in Mauritania National Gender Mainstreaming Strategy National Programme for Agricultural Development, horizon 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 (SND SR), 2015 - 2025 National Strategy for the Environment and Development Durable
Targets by 2030	Improving access to water <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drinking water supply HodhChargui, Hodh Gharbi, Kiffa, Nouadhibou...
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drinking water supply Aftout-Essahli and drinking water Nouakchott Cleaning up towns at high risk of flooding <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cleaning up Nouakchott, Nouadhibou, Rosso, Atar and Kaédi
Requirements at financing in millions of USD	Unconditional: 107, 15 Conditional: 4005.09 Total: 4112.24
Synergies	ODD-6
Housing, Urban Planning and Regional Development Sector	
Policies, Strategies, Programmes, Plans and actions for the strengthening Resilience sector and adapting climate change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> President of the Republic's priority extended programme DGATAR action plan, 2021, DGHU Action Plan, 2021 Master Plan for Urban Development and Planning for the City of Paris 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 Town Planning Code Law 001-2010, of 7 January 2010, approving the law on land-use planning Decree 2020-11 of 12 February 2020 approving the Nouakchott SDAU, Vulnerability study and adaptation plan for the Region of Nouakchott and climate change Assessment of the gaps and needs in the strategies, plans and programmes of the Housing, Urban Planning and Urban Development sector. Spatial planning in relation to the challenges of adapting to climate change

Targets by 2030	b	Improving access to housing for vulnerable groups <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Building homes using local climate-resilient materials; Strengthening village clusters Implementation of the national development plan for the territory <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Setting up an urban planning and management system resilient to climate change Implementing a resilient regional development plan to climate change Implementation of the SDAU for the city of Nouakchott ;
Requirements at financing in millions of USD		Conditional: 3407.76 Unconditional: 65.77 Total: 3,473.37
Synergies		ODD-11
Health		
Policies, Strategies, Programmes, Plans and actions for	th	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strategy for Accelerated Growth and Shared Prosperity National Health Policy Horizon 2030 (NHP) National Health Development Plan (PNDS) National GDBM Plan
strengthening Resilience sector	at	
d adapting change climate	to	
Targets by 2030	b	Combating diseases with common risk factors <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Combating cardiovascular disease, Combating 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 Immunisation (EPI) Stepping up the fight against malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies Development and implementation of a health strategy women, young people and the elderly
Requirements at financing in millions of USD		Conditional: 230 Unconditional: 48.93 Total: 278.93
Synergy		MDG 3 - MDG 10
Gender and Youth Sector		

Policies, Strategies, Programmes, Plans and actions for the strengthening Resilience sector and adapting change climate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> President of the Republic's priority extended programme National Gender Mainstreaming Strategy Strategy for Accelerated Growth and Shared Prosperity (SCAPP)
Targets by 2030	<p>Strengthening rural women's resilience to the effects of climate change</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Setting up community health insurance schemes for the benefit of women in the wilayas of Assaba, Brakna, Gorgol and of the two Hodhs, conditional Establishment of an IGA financing fund for the benefit of vulnerable groups ; <p>Developing community-based approaches to adapting to climate change</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Employability of young people in nine (9) Wilayas ; Risk prevention and behavioural change responsible for health ; Combating addictive practices among young people ; Combating rural exodus and emigration
Requirements at financing in millions of USD	Conditional: 1017.463 Unconditional: 45,183 Total: 1062,646
Synergies	ODD-4 - ODD-5 - ODD-8 - ODD-10
Jobs and education	Conditional: 337.75 Non-conditional: -.
	Total: 337.75
Capacity building	Conditional: 279.37 Unconditional: Total: 279.37
MRV	Conditional: 1.263650 (CBIT)

Appendix 3: Portfolio of GCF projects

GCF portfolio	
▪	Water safety in mountain ecosystems ADRAR (OSS-GWP - 10 Mo \$US)
▪	Climate information and early warning (UN-Env. - US\$20 Mb)
▪	Ecosystem and population resilience in 4 northern regional hubs (UN-Env. 22.5 Mo \$US)
▪	Resilience of livelihoods to CC and food security in agri-business communities sylvo-pastoral systems in the South-West (FAO, 34.5 Mo \$US)
▪	Resilience of ecosystems and agro-pastoral production systems (IUCN/5 Mo \$US)
▪	Resilience of cities to CC and eco-construction (UNDP / US\$25M)
▪	Resilient management and water supply in 2 Hodhs (UNDP / US\$23 million)
▪	Economic activity and population settlement in oases (ADA-Morocco / US\$9.5 million)
▪	Resilience of indigenous populations in the Banc d'Arguin Park (IUCN)
Regional programmes :	
▪	Coastal zone resilience, WACA/Res. IP - CCA, World Bank, US\$382 million
▪	Cross-border programme for the resilience of oasis ecosystems and livelihoods, OSS, 60 MB US\$
▪	Regional off-grid electrification project, IBRD, US\$600 million
▪	African Climate Risk Financing Programme, IFAD, US\$421 million

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