

RCC MENA and South Asia

*Collaboration for Climate Action*

# Regional Webinar: Peer Exchange on NDC preparation and implementation

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- **Date:** 11 February 2026
- **Time:** 2:00 PM to 3:30 PM GST
- **Mode:** Virtual

# Introduction

**Ana Vukoje**  
Regional Lead  
RCC MENA SA



# Housekeeping

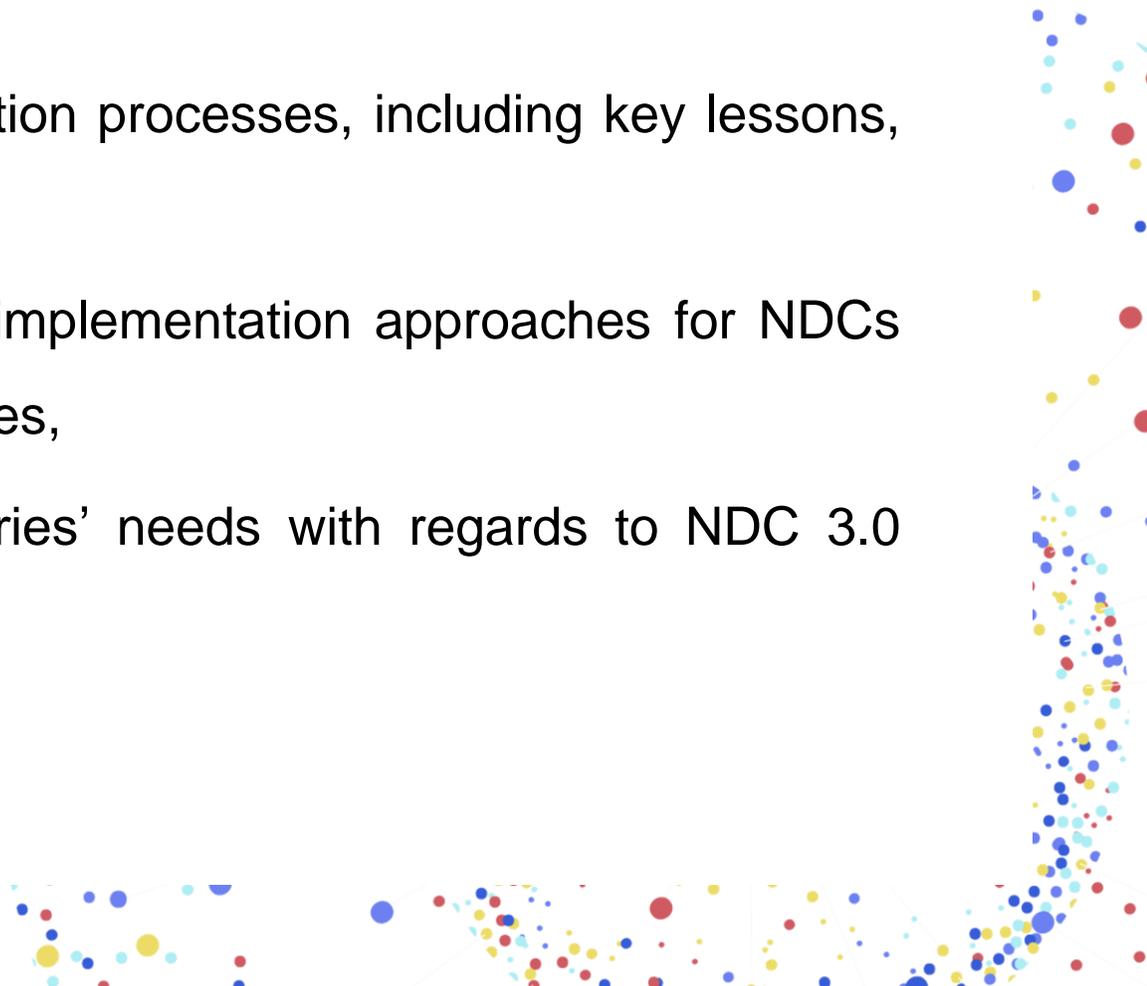
1. Please mute your microphones if you are not taking the floor.
2. Please raise your (virtual) hand if you would like to take the floor or write question in chat.



3. This session is being recorded solely for the purpose of capturing the information for the report.
4. Kindly write your name, designation in the chat.



# Objectives

- Facilitating peer exchange on NDC preparation and implementation in the MENA and South Asia region,
  - Sharing country experiences on NDC preparation processes, including key lessons, best practices and challenges,
  - Presenting country experiences on identified implementation approaches for NDCs 3.0 and discussing best practices and challenges,
  - Developing a clearer understanding of countries' needs with regards to NDC 3.0 preparation and implementation.
- 

# Agenda

<b>Time</b>	<b>Session</b>	<b>Speaker / Moderator</b>
5 min	<b>Introduction</b>	Ana Vukoje, RCC MENA SA
10 min	<b>Summary of the outcomes from COP 30</b>	Bernd Hackmann, UNFCCC Secretariat
5 min	<b>Overview on NDCs from the MENA and South Asia Region</b>	Mona Ayoub, RCC MENA SA
20 min	<b>Session 1: Peer Exchange on NDC preparation</b> NDC preparation processes from countries	Lebanon, Morocco
25 min	<b>Session 2: Looking Ahead: NDC Implementation Readiness</b> Panel discussion with two rounds of questions	Iraq, Somalia, UNDP Regional Bureau for the Arab States
20 min	Q&A and Interactive Discussion	All Participants
5 min	<b>Closing and way forward</b>	Ana Vukoje, RCC MENA SA

# Summary of the outcomes from COP 30

**Bernd Hackmann**  
Team Lead, Mitigation Division  
UNFCCC Secretariat





United Nations  
Climate Change

COP30  
BRASIL  
AMAZÔNIA  
BELÉM 2025

# Summary of the outcomes from COP 30

11. February 2026,  
MENA Peer Exchange on NDC preparation and implementation

Bernd Hackmann, Team Lead  
NDC, LT-LEDS and Sectorial Intergovernmental Support unit  
Mitigation Division, UNFCCC Secretariat

The **Belém Political Package** includes **18 decisions on key political agenda items**, including the Global Mutirão decision (58 decisions in total)

The Political Package, and broader COP30 outcome, send a strong signal

- Reaffirming the commitment to **multilateralism** and the **Paris Agreement**
- The **Paris Agreement is working**, and its implementation needs to advance further and faster

- Critical importance of limiting the **temperature increase to 1.5°C**
- Centrality of **equity** and the **best available science** for effective climate action and policymaking, as provided by the **IPCC**

- The **global transition** towards low GHG emissions and climate-resilient development is **irreversible and the trend of the future**
- Clear **transition from negotiation to the implementation** of the PA and its decisions

- **Centrality of international cooperation** to implementing the Paris Agreement and to making progress towards achieving its purpose and long-term goals

# COP30 Outcome: Belém Political Package

Global Mutirão: Uniting humanity in a global mobilization against climate change



United Nations  
Climate Change Secretariat

## Advancing on the implementation of the Paris Agreement

- Calling on all actors to **continue working together** to accelerate and scale up climate action
- Enhancing cooperation towards establishing international **enabling environments** for climate action
- **Two new single-year initiatives** launched to boost NDC/NAP ambition and implementation, the Global Implementation Accelerator and the Belém Mission to 1.5°C

## Scaling up of financing for developing country Parties

- Decision to **advance actions toward USD 1.3 trillion/year** by 2035 from public & private sources
- Taking note of the “**Baku to Belém Roadmap to 1.3T**”
- Call for efforts to at least **triple adaptation finance** by 2035 in the context of the NCQG
- Establishment of a **two-year work programme** on climate finance, including on Article 9.1 in the context of Article 9 of the Paris Agreement as a whole

## Initiating international cooperation related to trade under the UNFCCC process

- Reaffirmation that Parties should cooperate to promote a **supportive and open international economic system**
- Subsidiary Bodies (SBSTA/SBI) tasked to hold **three dialogues** (2026–2028) on **enhancing international cooperation related to trade** and a high-level event in 2028

# COP30 Outcome: Belém Political Package

## some key aspects



United Nations  
Climate Change Secretariat

### Adaptation

**Belém Adaptation Indicators** under the Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA) adopted and **launch of Belém-Addis Vision**: a two-year policy alignment process to operationalize the indicators

### Just Transition

Agreement to develop a **just transition mechanism**, operationalizing the social dimensions of climate action and **anchoring just transition** considerations within the institutional framework of the Paris Agreement

### Technology

Launch of the **Belém Technology Implementation Programme**, the first implementation programme under the PA and **strengthened the implementation arm of the Technology Mechanism** – the Climate Technology Centre

### Global Stocktake

**Finalized remaining GST1 provisions and set process for GST2** (2027–2028), including **refining the GST process** by ensuring sufficient time for each component of the GST

### Gender Action Plan

Adoption of the 9-year **Belém Gender Action Plan**, strengthening gender-responsive climate action

### Mitigation (MWP)

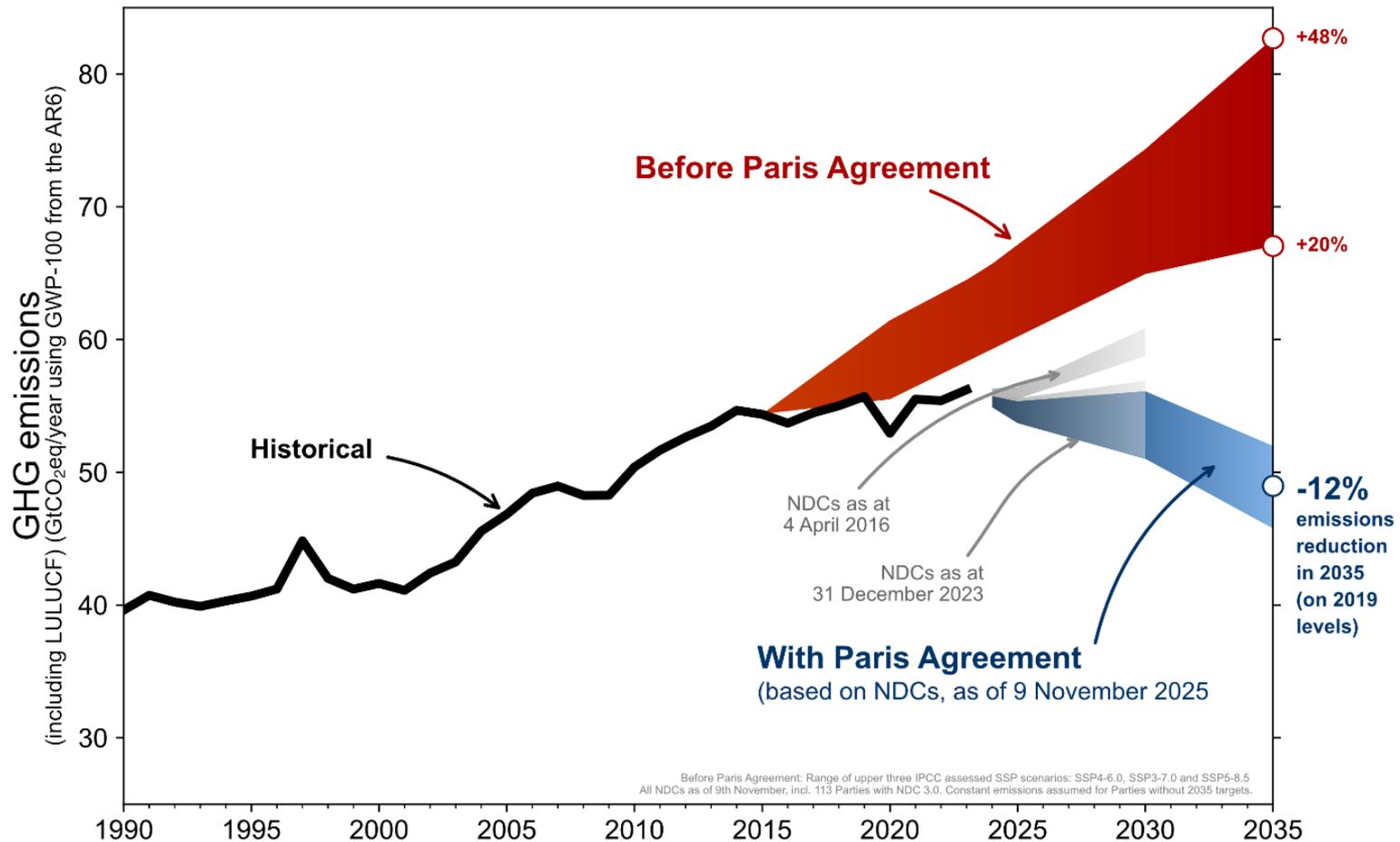
Further **improving the MWP** and initiating a process on the **continuation of the MWP**

### Finance

**Launching the Veredas Dialogues** on the implementation of Article 2.1c and its complementarity with Article 9

## 86 NDCs submitted by 113 Parties (10 Nov 2025): now ~130 Parties submitted a NDC 3.0

- NDCs improved over time
- Total global GHG emissions in 2035 are projected to be around 12 % below 2019
- NDCs increasingly go beyond mitigation including elements on, adaptation, finance, technology, capacity-building, Article 6, stakeholder engagement, response measures, just transition, loss and damage, and informed by the outcome of the first GST





Commending Parties that have communicated new NDCs and LT-LEDS and urging Parties that have not yet communicated a new NDC/LTLEDS to do so as soon as possible



Affirms its commitment to accelerating implementation of, support for and cooperation in, achieving NDCs in this critical decade and beyond



Noting the importance of aligning NDCs with LTLEDS and encouraging Parties to align their NDCs towards global net zero by or around mid-century with a view to keeping 1.5 °C within reach



Calling on Parties to enhance their enabling environments for implementation and to enhance cooperation towards establishing international enabling environments for, and reducing barriers to, climate action with a view to accelerating the full implementation of NDCs while striving to do better collectively and cooperatively



Invitation to Parties to develop implementation and investment plans for their NDCs and to align their NDCs with their broader economic development strategies and plans



Emphasizing the need for accelerated implementation of domestic mitigation measures and the use of voluntary cooperation, as referred to in Article 6



Request to the secretariat to conduct peer exchange workshops, including at climate weeks, to facilitate the sharing of knowledge and good practices on NDC preparation and implementation of NDCs, drawing on the reports on the annual GST dialogue



Recognizes the **critical role of United Nations organizations**, specialized agencies, the secretariat, regional and international support programmes, bilateral and multilateral agencies, multilateral development banks and other financial institutions **in fostering cooperation and supporting the implementation of the Paris Agreement**



**Welcomes the offer of technical assistance for the preparation and implementation of NDCs and invites relevant United Nations organizations**, specialized agencies, the secretariat, including through its RCCs, regional and international support programmes, and bilateral and multilateral agencies **to enhance the provision of technical assistance and support to developing country Parties to facilitate their preparation and implementation of NDCs**

# Overview on NDCs from the MENA and South Asia Region

**Mona AYOUB**

NDC and LT-LEDS Expert and Coordinator  
RCC MENA SA



# Regional Snapshot: NDCs 3.0 in MENA and South Asia

- **131 NDCs 3.0** submitted globally

- **16 NDCs** submitted in the MENA and South Asia region





# What NDCs 3.0 look like in the region

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NDCs are increasingly used as **national planning** and **coordination tools**

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**Sectoral scope** has expanded across mitigation and adaptation

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**Adaptation** is now as **central** as mitigation

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**Loss and damage** and **Article 6** are increasingly referenced

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**Unconditional** and **conditional** actions are distinguished

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**Financing needs** are more systematically quantified

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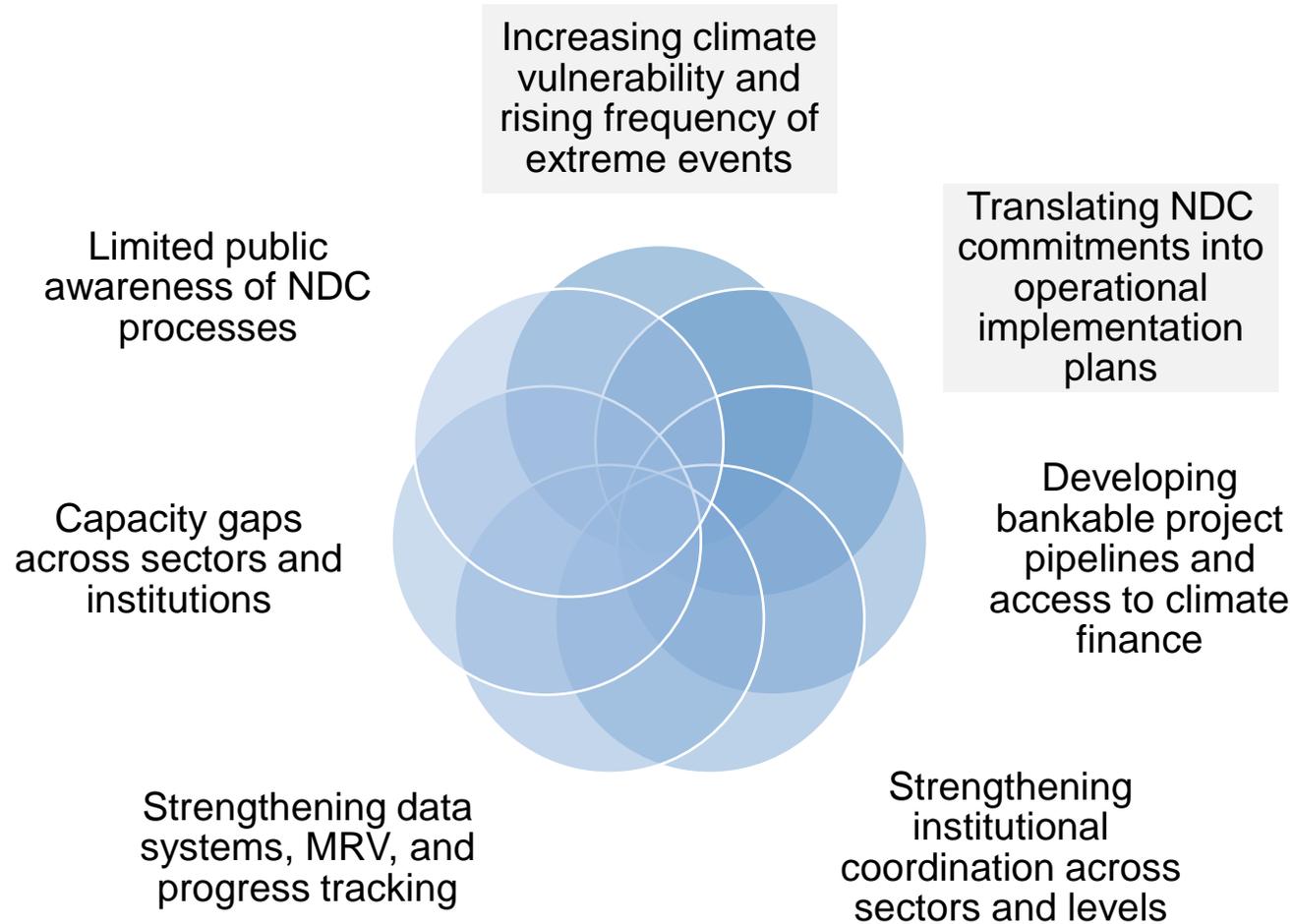
Initial **implementation pathways and roadmaps** are emerging

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**Cross-cutting issues** are more consistently integrated (**gender, youth, just transition**)



# Common challenges in the region



# Why Peer Exchange is important now?



38. *Requests* the secretariat to conduct peer exchange workshops, including at climate weeks, to facilitate the sharing of knowledge and good practices in relation to the preparation and implementation of nationally determined contributions, drawing on the reports on the annual global stocktake dialogue;

Countries are facing similar implementation constraints, despite different contexts



Practical solutions are emerging within the region



Peer exchange helps identify what has worked, what has not, and why



Learning from peers accelerates implementation readiness

# Session 1: Peer Exchange on NDC preparation



**Mrs Ouafae Bouchouata**  
Head of Mitigation,  
*Ministry of Energy Transition  
and Sustainable  
Development, Morocco*



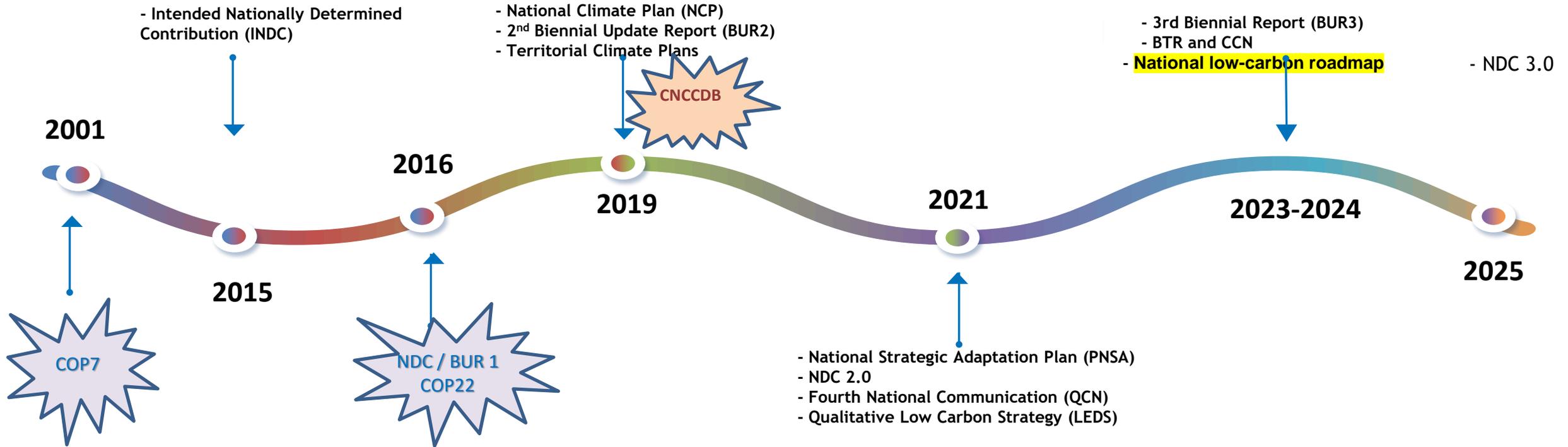
**Mrs Leya Zgheib**  
Project Coordinator – Climate  
Change Project  
*Ministry of Environment,  
Lebanon*



# Plan

- **Context and Framework for the Development of NDC 3.0**
- **Priorities**
- **Methodological Approach**
- **Adaptation Measures**
- **Mitigation Measures**
- **Specific Features and Strengths of NDC 3.0**
- **Outlook / Perspectives**

# Early Engagement of the Kingdom of Morocco within the Framework of the UNFCCC : Climate-related strategic initiatives



- As part of its commitment to the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement, Morocco has progressively strengthened its climate objectives through the various versions of the NDCs and the **National low-carbon roadmap**.



# Priorities for Building Resilience and Adaptation Overview "Loss and Damage in Morocco"



**Lourdes Perte** Heavy loss and damage to human lives, costs impacting  
GDPs et dommages en vies humaines, coûts d'impact sur le PIB

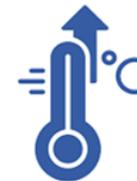
1960 - 2025



**3 Extreme Events/Drought**  
**412 000 affected & 9 BILLION MAD**



**33 Events / Floods**  
**1 568 Deaths & 3,3 BILLION MAD**



**3 events (heavy precipitation)**  
**63 Deaths & 3 BILLION MAD**

# February 2026



 YouTube  
Inondations au Maroc,...



 France 24  
Au Maroc, 150 000...

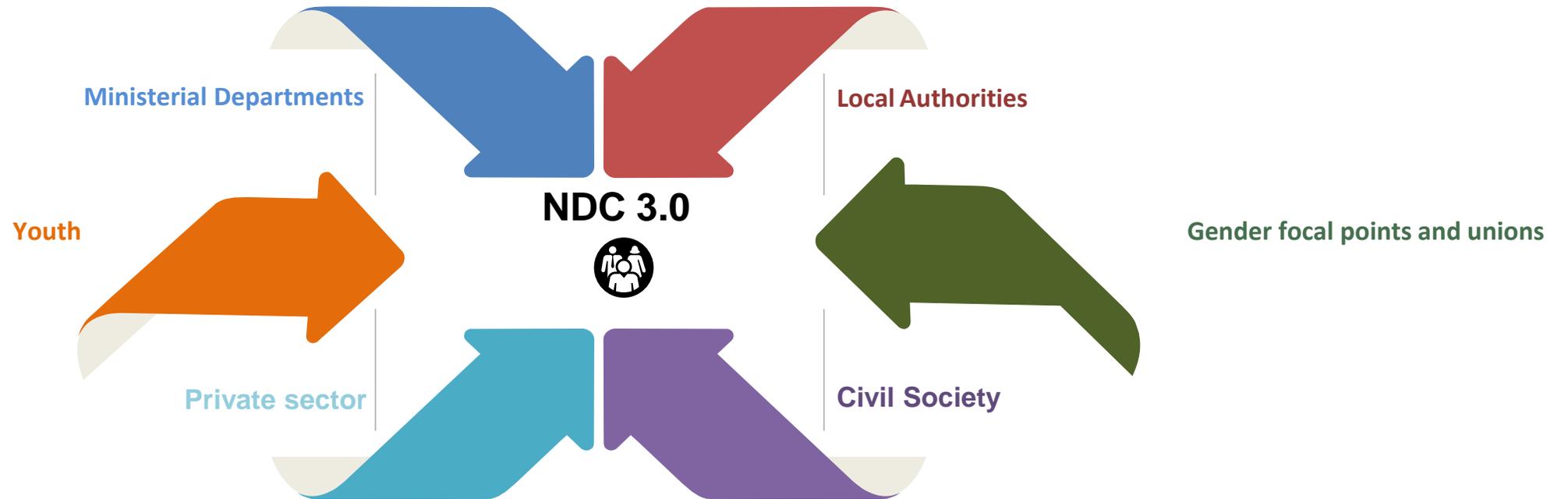


 CCOMAROC  
Inondation à Ksar El Kébir -...



# Particularities of the Moroccan NDC 3.0 process

A whole-of-society approach to ensure inclusiveness & ownership



# OVERVIEW OF THE ADOPTED METHODOLOGY



Ministère de la Transition  
Énergétique et du  
Développement Durable

## CONSULTATION AND EXCHANGE PROCESS



### Bilateral consultations



**Final Submission to the UNFCCC : 30 September 2025**

# Particularities of the Moroccan NDC 3.0 process

## Mitigation

Introduction of fluorinated gases & Steel and railways

Category	GHG	International sources	Sources in Morocco
carbon dioxide	CO <sub>2</sub>	Fossil fuel combustion, deforestation, industry, etc.	Energy production, transport, industry, deforestation...
Methane	CH <sub>4</sub>	Enteric fermentation, waste management, harnessing fossil fuels	Livestock, solid and liquid waste
Nitrous oxide	N <sub>2</sub> O	Agriculture, chemical industry, fossil fuel combustion	Use of chemical fertilizers, organic waste management
Fluorinated gases	Hydrofluorocarbures HFC (HFC-134a, HFC-32, HFC-125, HFC-143a...)	Refrigeration and air conditioning, fire extinguishing, Industrial solvents (cleaning, degreasing...)	Commercial and industrial refrigeration, building air conditioning,...
	Hydrochlorofluorocarbures HCFC (HCFC-22, HCFC-123, HCFC-124, HCFC-141b...)		
	Chlorofluorocarbures CFC (CFC-11, CFC-12, CFC-113, CFC-114, CFC-115)		
	Perfluorocarbures PFC (CF <sub>4</sub> , C <sub>2</sub> F <sub>6</sub> , C <sub>3</sub> F <sub>8</sub> , C <sub>4</sub> F <sub>10</sub> , C <sub>5</sub> F <sub>12</sub> , C <sub>6</sub> F <sub>14</sub> )	Aluminium production, semiconductors, medicine and cryogenics, ...	To be discussed with STMicroelectronics...
	SF <sub>6</sub>	HV electrical equipment, metalworking industry, microelectronics	To be discussed with STMicroelectronics and ONEE...
	NF <sub>3</sub>	The semiconductor industry, Cleaning...	To be discussed with STMicroelectronics...

12 February, 2026

Moroccan NDC 3.0

## Mitigation

- | Electricity production
- | Industry (excluding cement and phosphates)
- | Cement
- | Phosphates
- | Housing and urbanism
- | Transport & logistics
- | Waste
- | Agriculture
- | Land management and forestry

+

- | Steel
- | Railways

# PORTFOLIO OF MITIGATION PROJECTS (NDC 3.0)



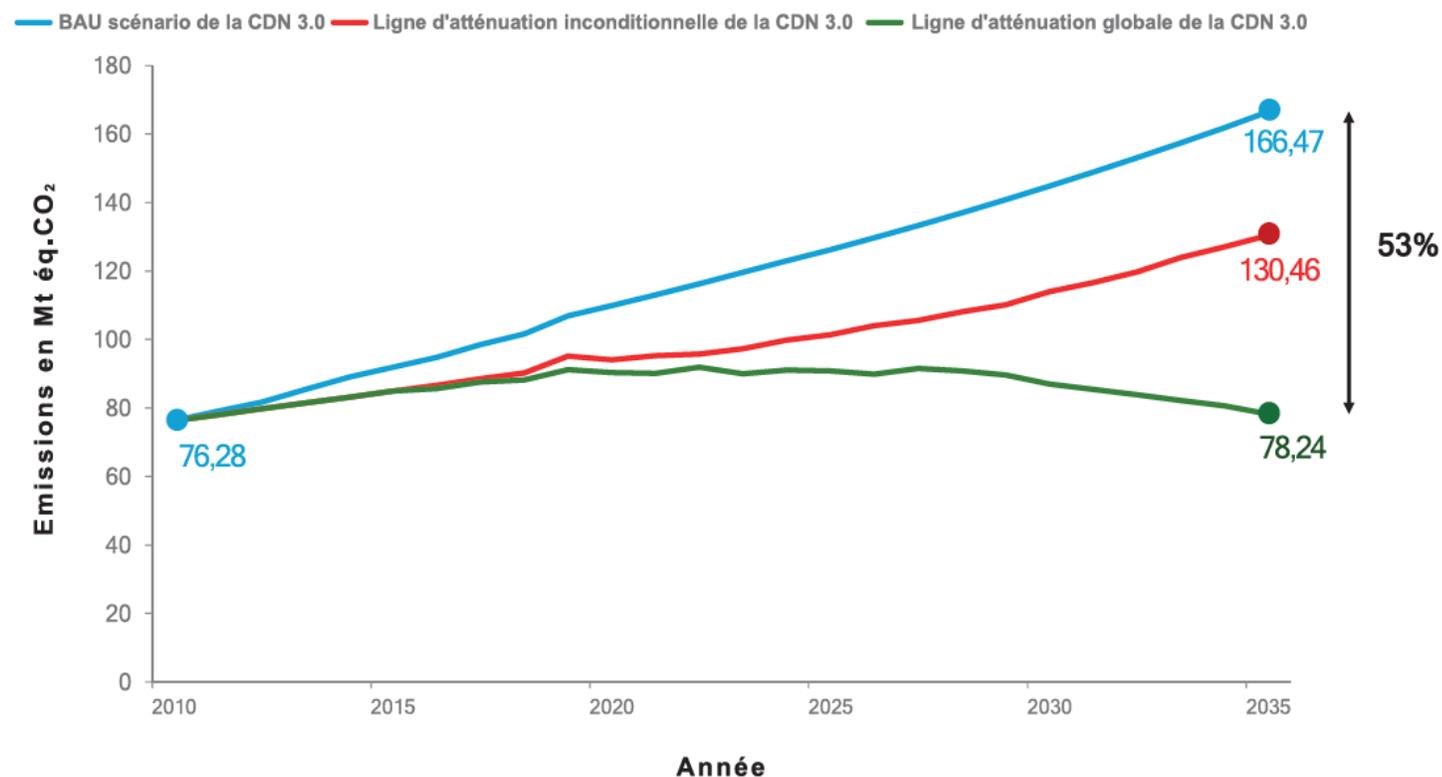
## Emission mitigation potential by 2035

Morocco aims to reduce GHG emissions by **53% by 2035** compared to the BAU "Business As Usual" scenario, i.e. **88.23 MtCO<sub>2</sub>eq avoided**.

This objective is divided into two parts:

- 
- **21.6% unconditional mitigation**, whose funds are already secured;
- **An additional 31.4% conditional** on increased international support.

Variation in baseline (BAU) and mitigation GHG emissions from unconditional and conditional measures



# PORTFOLIO OF MITIGATION PROJECTS (NDC 3.0)

## New NDC 3.0 mitigation projects

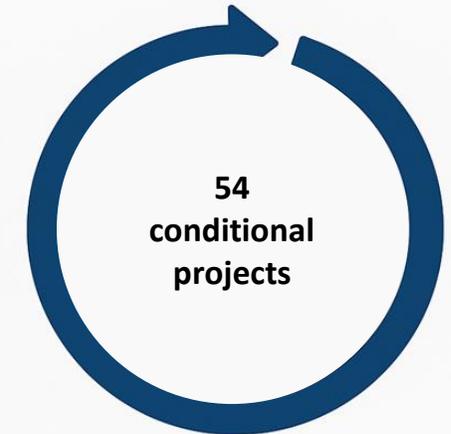


NDC 3.0 incorporates a total of 90 mitigation projects covering all seven key sectors.

### Sectoral breakdown of NDC 3.0 projects:

Sector	Unconditional projects	Conditional Projects	TOTAL
Power generation	4	5	9
Industry (excluding cement and phosphates)	1	5	6
Cement	1	7	8
Phosphates	3	4	7
Building	4	7	11
Transport	7	6	13
Waste	0	4	4
Agriculture	7	11	18
Forests	9	5	14
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>90</b>

So a total of:



# PORTFOLIO OF MITIGATION PROJECTS (NDC 3.0)

## Key takeaways



1

**53%** reduction from baseline by **2035**

**Mitigation potential**

2

***90 mitigation projects** covering the seven key sectors, including **36 unconditional projects** and **54 conditional projects**.*

**Project portfolio**

3

The total cost of the mitigation component of NDC 3.0 is estimated at **USD 60 billion**, of which **USD 26 billion** for unconditional projects and **USD 34 billion** for conditional projects.

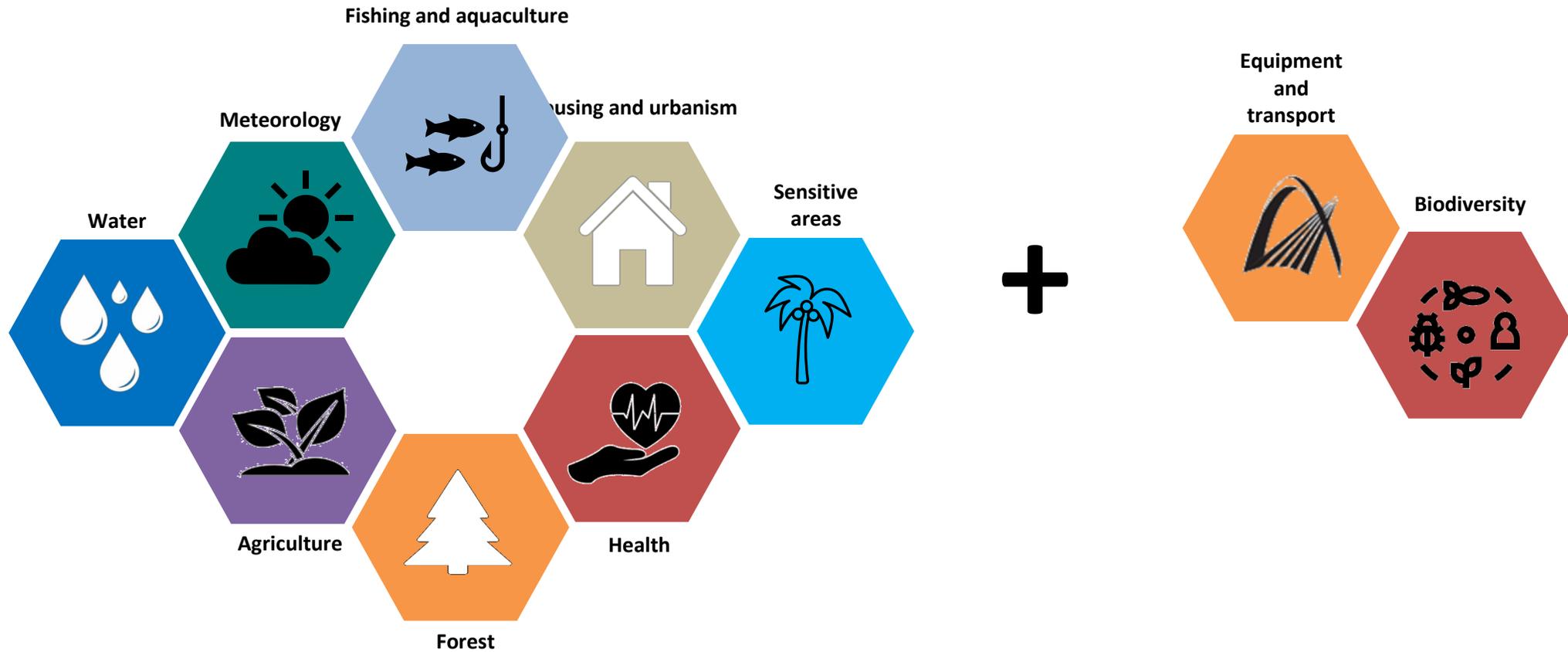
**Cost of NDC 3.0**

# Particularities of the Moroccan NDC 3.0 process

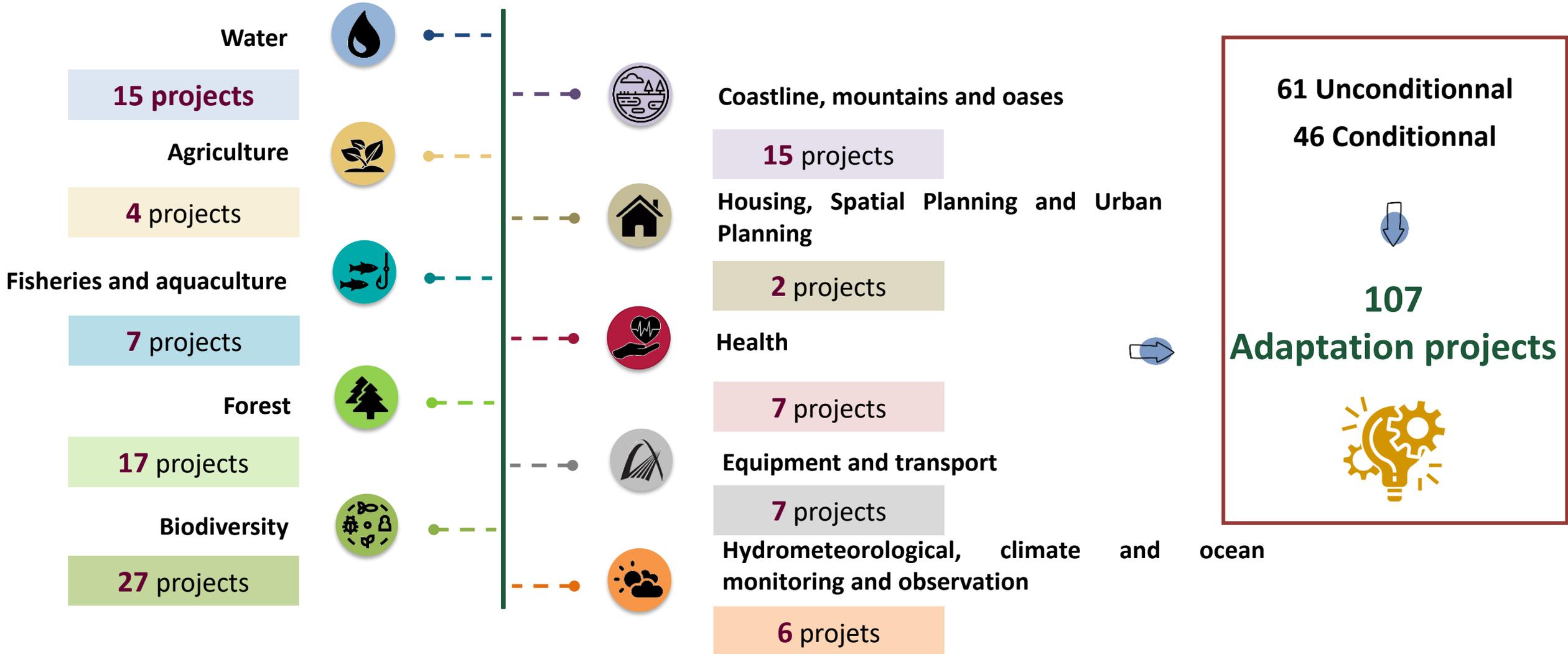
## Adaptation sectors

Introduction of equipment and transport and biodiversity

Adaptation sectors



# IDENTIFIED ADAPTATION PROJECTS



# FINANCING ADAPTATION PROJECTS



Water



26 517 MUSD =  
**73,47%**



3 531 MUSD = **9,78%**



Fisheries and aquaculture

63 MUSD = **0,17%**



Forest

829 MUSD = **2,30%**



Biodiversity

287 MUSD = **0,80%**



Coastline, mountains and oases

3 480 MUSD = **9,65%**



Housing, Spatial Planning and Urban Planning

19 MUSD = **0,053%**



Health

17 MUSD = **0,047%**



Equipment and transport

75 MUSD = **0,21%**



Hydrometeorological, climate and ocean monitoring and observation

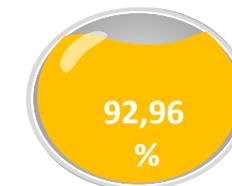
1 273 MUSD = **3,53%**



**36 091 MUSD**



**Conditional**  
2 539 MUSD



**Unconditional**  
33 552 MUSD

# Particularities of the Moroccan NDC 3.0 process

- ❑ A 1st unprecedented experience of alignment with the State budget and capitalization on the Climate Finance Strategy (MEF Climate Unit);
- ❑ Alignment with recommendations from the 1st Global stocktake (RE, EE and EF);
- ❑ Compliance with the Paris Agreement and the 1.5°C warming trajectory, based on robust data and capitalization on previous NDCs, NCs, the 1st Biennial Transparency Report (RBT1) and the national low-carbon roadmap as well as the Sectoral Decarbonization Plans;
- ❑ A fair balance between GHG mitigation and adaptation, with a focus on adaptation due to national climate vulnerability;
- ❑ An innovative methodological contribution to the NDC revision process:
  - Economic efficiency as well as environmental and social co-benefits;
  - Use of the average sectoral abatement cost (USD/T CO<sub>2</sub> eq.) CO<sub>2</sub> reduction allowing for a comparison of the country's sectoral performance (Cost of reducing emissions/investments in addition to performance across countries, across groups of countries or globally);
- ❑ Consideration of the Just Transition & Gender Dimension
- ❑ Implication of Youth
- ❑ Emphasis on climate finance initiatives, notably the 2030 Climate Finance Strategy, to mobilize private sector engagement, the Article 6...

# Development of the NDC 3.0 Implementation Plan and Financing Plan

- **10 priority sectors with around 200 projects and funding of around USD 100 billion.**
- The challenge is the operationalization/implementation of projects through the support of partners, through:
  - National Implementation Plan;
  - Sectoral investment plans;
  - Progress under discussion on:
    - Support to the NDC Global Implementation Plan as well as the Development of 3 Sectoral Investment Plans: Energy, Industry, and Water as part of the Just Transition project; -
  - Investment plans of other sectors with other partners;

# Discussion and signing of bilateral agreements or MoU, an opportunity for NDC 3.0 projects



Switzerland

- An implementation agreement was signed between Morocco and Switzerland in Egypt during COP27.
- A 1st authorization for the "Solar Rooftop 500 Program (SR500): Installation of 500 MW of new rooftop solar photovoltaic systems in the commercial and industrial sectors across Morocco".
- A letter of intent for the activity entitled "Delegated management project of the landfill and the recovery center for household and similar waste in Casablanca".



Norway

- Signature du MoU à la COP28 à Dubai.
- Draft bilateral agreement that formalizes the transfer of mitigation outcomes by defining the rules, procedures and responsibilities in relation to the transfer (ready for signature)

Singapore



- Collaboration under Article 6 PA,

South Korea



Comprehensive Agreement on Environment and Climate Change (Comprehensive Agreement on Environment and Climate Change (CPC) provides for activities under Article 6.

# Just Transition project (BMZ/EU cofinancing)

**Global objective :** The use of economic instruments for socially equitable implementation of NDC is improved

## Axis 1: Socially equitable climate protection policy

- Revision of the NDC
- NDC - Budget alignment
- Integration of social and gender considerations
- Investment plan for three priority sectors

## Axis 2: Mobilizing international climate financing

- Finalization and implementation of the Article 6 Framework (National framework and two initial reports)
- Development of five international carbon market projects



## Axis 3: Socially equitable economic incentive mechanisms for climate protection

- Carbon tax
- Analysis of the social impact of 3 reforms

## Axis 4 : Decarbonization of industry and Carbon Border adjustment Mechanism (CBAM)

- Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM), support for 3 sectors
- Support for the measurement and verification of GHG balances for 10 companies



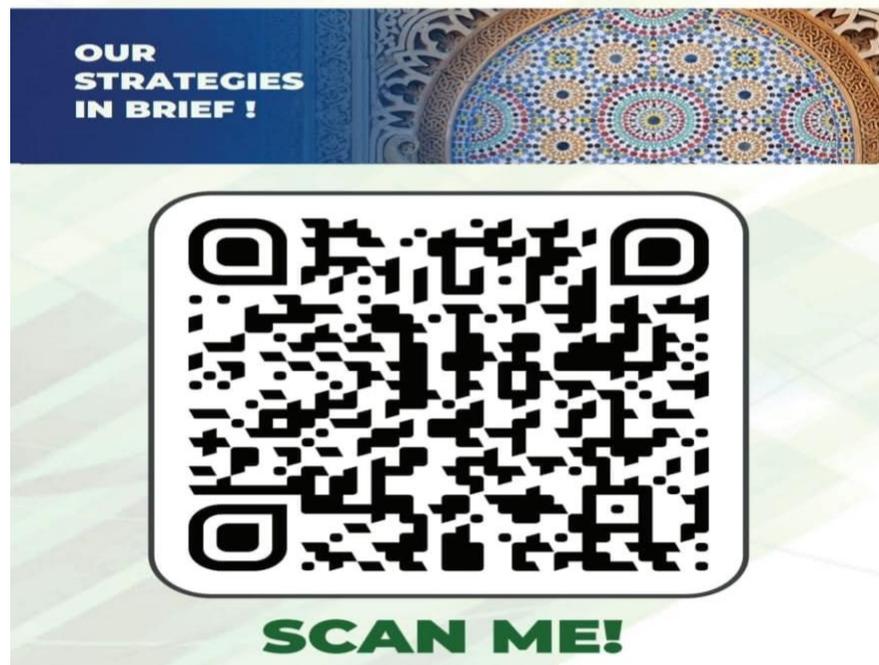
وزارة الانتقال الطاقوي والتنمية المستدامة

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Ministère de la Transition

Energétique et du

Développement Durable



Ouafae BOUCHOUATA

Head of the GHG Mitigation Service

Climate Change Division

Climate and Biological Diversity Directorate





# LEBANON'S NDC

# 3.0

## DEVELOPMENT PROCESS, CHALLENGES, AND IMPLEMENTATION

Ms. Leya Zgheib  
Project Coordinator  
United Nations Development Programme  
Ministry of Environment

February 11<sup>th</sup>, 2026

# LEBANON AMID OVERLAPPING CRISES



**-67%**  
GDP growth  
between 2018-2023



**80%**  
of the population  
pushed into poverty



**100,000 LBP**  
equivalent of a dollar vs.  
1,500 LBP



**4.6 million  
USD**  
in damage  
from Beirut Port Blast



**8.5 billion  
USD**  
in damage from full  
war on Lebanon



**4**  
government  
changes in past 6  
years

# HOW DOES A CRISIS CONTEXT IMPACT NDC DEVELOPMENT?



## Reshuffling national and priorities

- Development versus humanitarian
- Long-term planning vs. emergency response
- Socio-economic priorities
- Basic needs vs. “luxury” needs

## Institutional continuity through governments

## Partial collapse of public institutions

## High turnover rate of government employees

- Lost built capacities
- Lost focal points
- Lost NDC committee members

# SO HOW TO START AN NDC CONVERSATION?

We create linkages and build ownership



Frame climate targets into **development** targets



Align with sectoral policies, **climat-ify** their plans



Don't talk in terms of "climate change" but in terms of development



Put an **economic cost** / revenue



Frame climate finance as **opportunity** for attracting funds



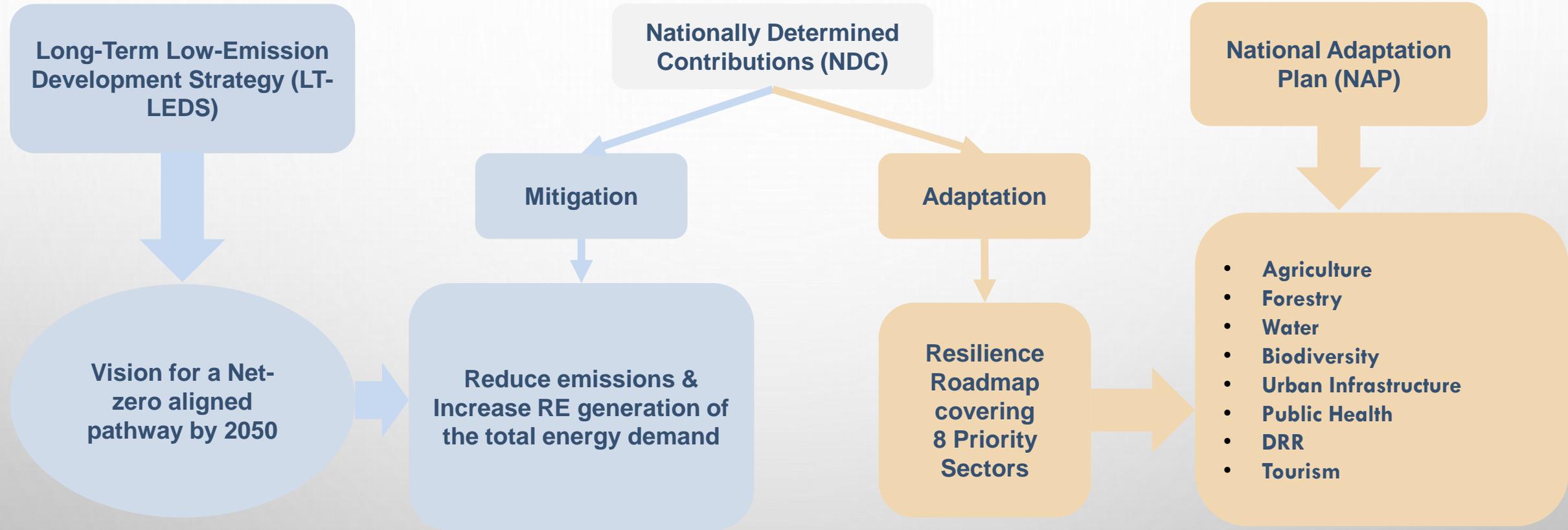
Innovate alternative options to **mitigate** political deadlocks



Build on **existing** climate initiatives – create a story line

"C'est un probleme de pays riches"

# CREATE A CLIMATE STORYLINE



Lebanon Green Investment Facility (LGIF)

# THE NDC 3.0 PREPARATION PROCESS

**HOW LEBANON DEVELOPED ITS NDC**  
REVIEW OF NDC 2.0 & EXISTING STRATEGIES



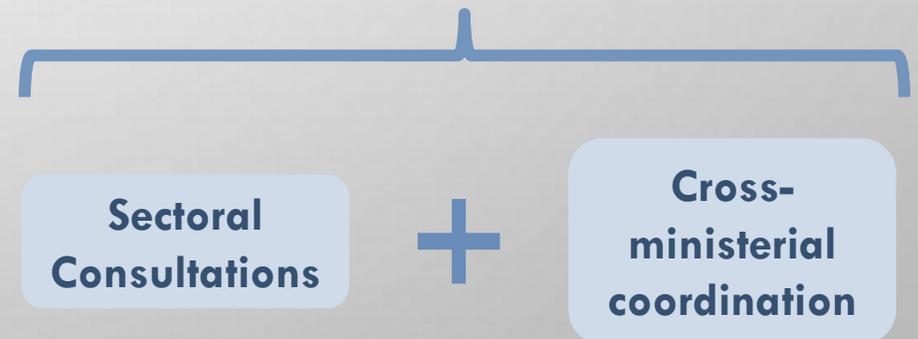
- Agriculture Sector Strategy (2021-2025)
- Ministry of Agriculture Strategic Directions (2025-2026)
- Ministry of Energy and Water (NWSS 2024-2035)
- National Disaster Risk Reduction Strategy (2021-2030)
- National Physical Master Plan for the Lebanese Territory (NPMPLT, 2009)
- Draft High Mountains Strategic Land Use Planning (MoE, 2025)
- National Biodiversity Strategy Action Plan (NBSAP, 2025)
- Lebanon National Health Strategy: Vision 2030 – 2023
- Lebanon National Health Strategy: 2-year review - 2025
- Sustainable Tourism Strategy (MoT/UNDP, 2024)
- National Forest Fire Strategy (MoE, 2023)

UPDATED EMISSIONS (**CONSULTATIONS WITH  
MINISTRY OF ENERGY AND WATER**)

ADDITIONAL CROSS-CUTTING CONSULTATIONS



**Youths / International Labour Organization / National  
Commission for Lebanese Women / UN-Women /**



# NDC 3.0

What does the  
mitigation  
chapter look  
like?

## Unconditional targets 2035

1. A GHG emission reduction of **22%** compared to the Business-As-Usual (BAU) scenario in 2035, (amounting to 7,790 Gg. CO<sub>2</sub>eq.).
2. **25% of the power demand** (i.e. electricity demand) in 2035 is generated by renewable energy sources.

The unconditional mitigation scenario includes the impacts of mitigation actions which **Lebanon can nationally implement**, and through international support in the **form of loans or other repayable instruments**.

## Conditional targets 2035

1. A GHG emission reduction of **33%** compared to the Business-As-Usual (BAU) scenario in 2035 (amounting to 12,075 Gg. CO<sub>2</sub>eq.).
2. **30% of the power demand** (i.e. electricity demand) in 2035 is generated by renewable energy sources.

The conditional mitigation scenario covers the mitigation actions under the unconditional scenario, as well as further mitigation actions **which can be implemented upon the provision of additional international support in the form of grants**.



## Lebanon's Adaptation Priorities

Adaptation  
priorities are  
based on  
existing and  
endorsed  
ministerial  
policies and  
strategies

# GUIDING ADAPTATION PRIORITIES



**Adaptation priority 1 (Agriculture):** Strengthen the agricultural sector's resilience to enhance Lebanon's agricultural output in a climate-smart manner to improve food security.

**Adaptation priority 2 (Forestry):** Promote the sustainable use of natural resources, restore and manage Lebanon's terrestrial ecosystem to meet the ecological, social, and economic needs for sustainable forest, rangeland and management.

**Adaptation priority 3 (Water):** Structure and develop sustainable water services, including irrigation, to improve people's living conditions.

**Adaptation priority 4 (Biodiversity):** Value, conserve, and sustainably manage Lebanon's terrestrial and marine biodiversity for the preservation and conservation of its ecosystems and habitats and the species they support to respond to anthropogenic and natural pressures and to ensure Lebanese citizens have equal access to ecosystem goods and services.

**Adaptation priority 5 (Urban Infrastructure):** Reduce the vulnerability of climate change impacts on urban and coastal infrastructure in a sustainable, inclusive approach.

**Adaptation priority 6 (Public Health):** Integrate climate resilience and environmental sustainability into Lebanon's healthcare system and facilities to strengthen preparedness and public health response to climate change.

**Adaptation priority 7 (Disaster Risk Reduction):** Reduce disaster risk and minimize damage by mitigating and adapting to climate-related hazards and extreme weather.

**Adaptation priority 8 (Tourism):** Promote climate resilience through sustainable tourism that supports economic diversification across Lebanon.

# KEY LESSONS AND CHALLENGES



## STRENGTHS LEVERAGED DURING PREPARATION

- STRONG NATIONAL TECHNICAL EXPERTS
- EXISTING CLIMATE POLICY GROUNDWORK (ALIGNMENT WITH NAP AND LT-LEDS)
- INTERNATIONAL TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE (REGIONAL UNDP TEAM SUPPORT)
- FAMILIARITY WITH UNFCCC PROCESSES
- PROJECT TEAM SUPPORT DESPITE GOVERNMENT STAFF TURNOVER

## KEY CHALLENGES TO NDC IMPLEMENTATION

- POLITICAL INSTABILITY AND GOVERNANCE UNCERTAINTY
- POST-WAR RECOVERY AND REBUILDING TAKING PRIORITY
- FRAGMENTED INSTITUTIONAL COORDINATION AND MANDATES
- LACK OF FULLY INSTITUTIONALIZED NDC IMPLEMENTATION MECHANISMS
- SEVERE FISCAL CONSTRAINTS AND LIMITED ACCESS TO CLIMATE FINANCE

# FROM NDC 3.0 AMBITION TO IMPLEMENTATION



## DEVELOPING THE NDC 3.0 IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

Mitigation actions aligned with Lebanon's GHG reduction targets  
Adaptation actions guided by the National Adaptation Plan (NAP), which feeds directly into NDC 3.0 adaptation priorities

## PREPARING THE NDC 3.0 FINANCING STRATEGY

Defining financing needs based on implementation priorities  
Identifying funding sources and engagement mechanisms with development partners and the private sector

## BUILDING A PIPELINE OF BANKABLE CLIMATE PROJECTS

Translating the implementation plan into prioritized, bankable projects  
Aligning project development with the Lebanon Green Investment Facility (LGIF) to mobilize climate finance

## DEVELOPING A CLIMATE CHANGE LAW

Developing a Climate Change Law to institutionalize NDC implementation  
Establishing clear mandates, coordination mechanisms, and accountability  
Ensuring NDC implementation becomes legally binding and sustainable over time



# THANK YOU

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Project Coordinator  
United Nations Development Programme  
Ministry of Environment

# Panel Discussion: NDC Implementation Readiness



**Mr Yousif Muayad**  
Director of the National  
Center of Climate  
Change, NFP of  
UNFCCC  
*Ministry of  
Environment, Iraq*



**Mr Abdullahi Khalif**  
NDC Country Facilitator  
and Strategic Advisor on  
Climate Change for  
Somalia's Government  
*NDC Partnership*



**Mr. Benjamin Basmaci**  
Regional Climate  
Specialist  
*UNDP Regional Hub for  
Arab States*



# Panel Discussion: NDC Implementation Readiness

## Question 1

What immediate steps are you prioritizing to ensure NDC implementation readiness, in terms of planning, institutional arrangements, financing and coordination mechanisms?

## Question 2

Looking ahead, what specific support would most effectively help your country accelerate NDC implementation?



الوثائق الوطنية العراقية الخاصة  
بالتغيرات المناخية

2025

Iraq's National Documents  
on Climate Change 2025



# وثيقة الإستراتيجية الوطنية للملائمة للتخفيف National Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMA) Strategy

This strategy aims to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, contribute to international efforts to mitigate global warming, and achieve the goals of the Paris Agreement.

This strategy was developed with technical support from the United Nations Development Programme and funding from the United States Agency for International Development, with broad participation from ministries, government agencies, local and international organizations, and experts.

The strategy seeks to achieve significant emissions reductions in key economic sectors, in line with Iraq's Vision 2030 and its broader social and economic goals. It balances international development with social and economic efforts to mitigate emissions, and is consistent with the guiding principles of the Paris Agreement and adheres to its key provisions. The strategy aims to create a greener Iraq that is more resilient to climate change. Enhancing energy efficiency, expanding renewable energy, and gradually shifting away from flaring associated gas.

تهدف هذه الإستراتيجية إلى خفض انبعاثات الغازات الدفيئة، والمساهمة في الجهود الدولية للحد من ظاهرة الاحتباس الحراري، وتحقيق أهداف اتفاق باريس.

تم تطوير هذه الإستراتيجية بدعم فني من برنامج الأمم المتحدة الإنمائي وبتمويل من الوكالة الأمريكية للتنمية الدولية، وبمشاركة واسعة من الوزارات والهيئات الحكومية والمنظمات المحلية والدولية والخبراء

تسعى الإستراتيجية إلى إحداث خفض كبير في الانبعاثات في القطاعات الاقتصادية الأساسية، بما يتماشى مع رؤية العراق 2030 وأهدافه الاجتماعية والاقتصادية الأوسع. وهي توازن بين التنمية الدولية والجهود الاجتماعية والاقتصادية لتخفيف الانبعاثات، وتتفق مع المبادئ التوجيهية لاتفاق باريس وتلتزم بمواده الرئيسية. تهدف الإستراتيجية إلى خلق عراق أكثر خضرة وقدرة على مكافحة تغير المناخ، وتعزيز كفاءة الطاقة، والتوسع في الطاقة المتجددة، والتحول التدريجي من حرق الغاز المصاحب.



## Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMA) Strategy of Iraq 2024



الركائز الخمس الإستراتيجية للوثيقة:  
The five strategic pillars of the document

1. Benefit from national and international support  
الاستفادة من الدعم الوطني والدولي
2. Implementing nationally determined contributions through the NAMA sectoral approach  
تنفيذ المساهمات المحددة وطنياً من خلال النهج القطاعي لناما
3. Benefit from blended financing  
الاستفادة من التمويل المختلط
4. Strengthening the greenhouse gas inventory and developing the Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) system and carbon registry tool for NAMA  
تعزيز قائمة جرد غازات الدفيئة وإعداد نظام المراقبة والإبلاغ والتحقق (MRV) وأداة سجل الكربون لناما
5. Achieving Iraq's Vision 2030  
تحقيق رؤية العراق 2030



الأولويات القطاعية للتخفيف في العراق:  
Sectoral mitigation priorities in Iraq:

تركز الإستراتيجية على قطاعات رئيسية لمعالجة تحديات الانبعاثات وتعزيز التنمية المستدامة

The strategy focuses on key sectors to address emissions challenges and promote sustainable development.

(1) تحسين كفاءة الطاقة Improving energy efficiency

(2) الإدارة المستدامة للأراضي والغابات Sustainable land and forest management

(3) قطاع النفط والغاز Oil and Gas Sector

(4) قطاع الزراعة والثروة الحيوانية Agriculture and livestock sector

(5) قطاع النقل Transportation Sector

(6) قطاع الصناعة والمعادن Industry and minerals sector

(7) قطاع النفايات Waste sector



Nationally Appropriate  
Mitigation Actions  
(NAMA) Strategy of Iraq  
2024



The Country Programme is a national strategic document that represents a roadmap for Iraq's engagement with the Green Climate Fund.

- The programme aims to identify national priorities for addressing climate change challenges through mitigating emissions and adapting to its impacts, and to direct available financial and technical resources toward priority national projects, while enabling Iraq to build a diversified green economy that balances economic growth with environmental protection.

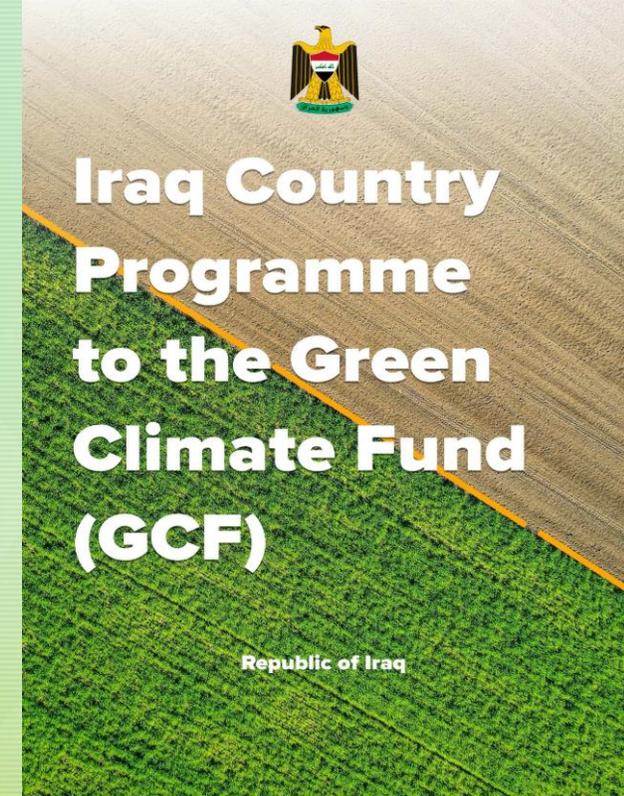
### Climate Finance

- Iraq's financing needs are estimated at approximately \$73 billion by 2040 to cover development gaps and transition to a green economy. Financing priorities include (renewable energy, water management, smart agriculture, sustainable transportation, health, and gas flaring reduction).

البرنامج القطري هو وثيقة استراتيجية وطنية تمثل خارطة طريق للعراق للتعاون مع صندوق المناخ الأخضر (GCF) - يهدف البرنامج إلى تحديد الأولويات الوطنية لمواجهة تحديات تغير المناخ من خلال التخفيف من الانبعاثات والتكيف مع آثاره، وتوجيه الموارد التمويلية والفنية المتاحة نحو مشاريع وطنية ذات أولوية، مع تمكين العراق من بناء اقتصاد أخضر متنوع يوازن بين النمو الاقتصادي وحماية البيئة.

### التمويل المناخي

- تقدر الاحتياجات التمويلية للعراق بحوالي 73 مليار دولار بحلول عام 2040 لتغطية الفجوات التنموية والتحول نحو اقتصاد أخضر. تشمل الأولويات التمويلية: (الطاقة المتجددة، إدارة المياه، الزراعة الذكية، النقل المستدام، الصحة، وتقليل حرق الغاز).



## Future Vision

Iraq aspires to gradually transition to a green economy by diversifying energy sources, improving water management, smart agriculture, and sustainable transportation, while strengthening the role of women and civil society. The ultimate goal is to build a secure Iraq with a diversified economy and a sustainable environment by 2030.

## Practical Recommendations

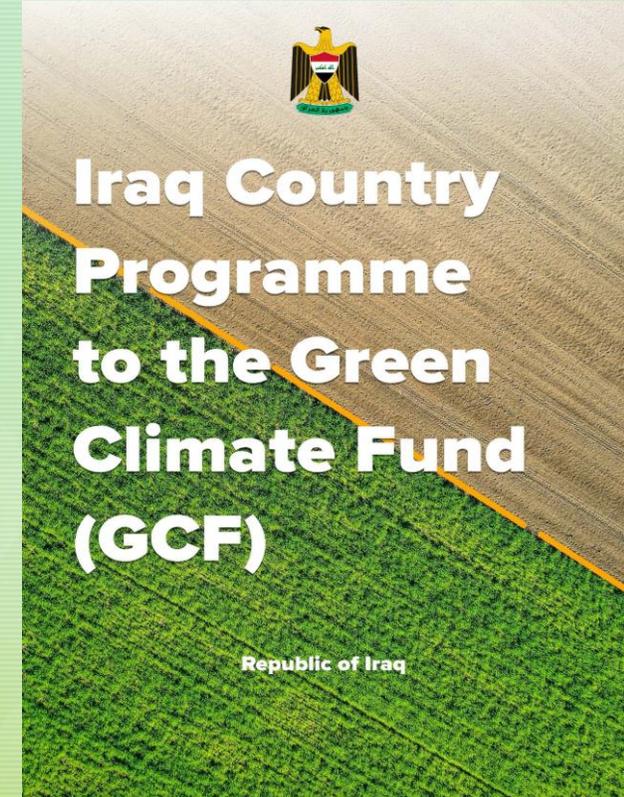
- Strengthening the capacity of national institutions in climate planning, monitoring, and project implementation.
- Mobilizing international and domestic financing through partnerships with the private sector and civil society.
- Introducing modern low-carbon technologies in the energy, agriculture, and transportation sectors.
- Expanding renewable energy projects, especially solar and wind energy.
- Improving water resource management through desalination, rainwater harvesting, and wastewater reuse.
- Adopting policies that support sustainable transportation and encourage hybrid vehicles.
- Integrating gender and empowering women in all phases of climate project implementation.
- Strengthening community awareness and education programs on the risks of climate change.

## الرؤية المستقبلية

يطمح العراق إلى التحول التدريجي نحو الاقتصاد الأخضر عبر تنويع مصادر الطاقة، تحسين إدارة المياه، الزراعة الذكية، والنقل المستدام، مع تعزيز دور المرأة والمجتمع المدني الهدف النهائي هو بناء عراق آمن، باقتصاد متنوع وبيئة مستدامة بحلول 2030

## التوصيات العملية

- تعزيز قدرات المؤسسات الوطنية في التخطيط المناخي ورصد وتنفيذ المشاريع
- تعبئة التمويل الدولي والمحلي عبر الشراكات مع القطاع الخاص والمجتمع المدني.
- إدخال تقنيات حديثة منخفضة الكربون في قطاعات الطاقة، الزراعة، والنقل.
- التوسع في مشاريع الطاقة المتجددة وخاصة الطاقة الشمسية وطاقة الرياح.
- تحسين إدارة الموارد المائية عبر التحلية، تجميع مياه الأمطار، وإعادة استخدام المياه العادمة.
- اعتماد سياسات داعمة للنقل المستدام وتشجيع السيارات الهجينة.
- إدماج النوع الاجتماعي تمكين المرأة في جميع مراحل تنفيذ المشاريع المناخية.
- تعزيز برامج التوعية والتثقيف المجتمعي حول مخاطر التغير المناخي.



## Climate Vulnerability Index (CVI) in Iraq

This index aims to provide a comprehensive analysis of climate vulnerability, including a detailed assessment of the factors that increase Iraq's vulnerability to the effects of climate change, by understanding three main elements:

- **Exposure:** The extent to which systems and societies are exposed to climate hazards.
- **Sensitivity:** The degree to which social and economic sectors and systems are affected by these hazards.
- **- Adaptive Capacity:** The ability of societies and institutions to respond and reduce negative impacts.

## مؤشر الهشاشة المناخية (CVI) في العراق

يهدف هذا المؤشر إلى تقديم تحليل شامل للهشاشة المناخية، يتضمن تقييماً مفصلاً للعوامل التي تزيد من ضعف العراق أمام آثار التغير المناخي، وذلك من خلال فهم ثلاثة عناصر رئيسية:

- **درجة التعرض (Exposure) :** مدى تعرض النظم والمجتمعات للأخطار المناخية.
- **الحساسية (Sensitivity) :** درجة تأثير القطاعات والأنظمة الاجتماعية والاقتصادية بتلك الأخطار.
- **القدرة على التكيف (Adaptive Capacity) :** قدرة المجتمعات والمؤسسات على الاستجابة وتقليل الآثار السلبية.



## Climate Vulnerability Index of Iraq



2025

يشكل مؤشر الهشاشة المناخية (CVI) أداة استراتيجية تمكّن العراق من تعزيز مرونته المناخية، وتحسين تكامل السياسات بين المستويين الوطني والمحلي، وتوجيه الجهود نحو إجراءات التكيف الاستباقية.

كما يمثل مرجعاً عملياً لصناع القرار والشركاء الدوليين، ويسهم في تقليل المخاطر والخسائر والأضرار المحتملة على المدى القصير والمتوسط والطويل، مما يجعل منه خطوة جوهرية في مسار العراق نحو التكيف مع التغير المناخي وتحقيق التنمية المستدامة.

The Climate Vulnerability Index (CVI) is a strategic tool that enables Iraq to enhance its climate resilience, improve policy integration at the national and local levels, and direct efforts toward proactive adaptation measures.

It also serves as a practical reference for decision-makers and international partners. It contributes to reducing risks, losses, and potential damages in the short, medium, and long terms, making it a fundamental step in Iraq's path towards adapting to climate change and achieving sustainable development.

يتضمن مؤشر الهشاشة دراسة تنبؤية للحالة المناخية المتوقعة في العراق للفترة 2030 - 2100  
Governorate-wise vulnerability index (2030–2100)

أعلى مؤشر للهشاشة المناخية للإجهاد الحراري في المحافظات (البصرة، ذي قار، المثنى، بغداد)  
Findings: High vulnerability in Basra, Thi Qar, Al-Muthana, Baghdad heat stress.

الحاجة إلى وضع إجراءات عاجلة لتعزيز المرونة والقدرة على التكيف  
- Implication: Urgent resilience & adaptive capacity actions



## Climate Vulnerability Index of Iraq



2025

## Climate Investment Plan (CIP)

The plan represents a turning point in the country's ambition to address the impacts of climate change and drive economic diversification by strategically integrating climate change aspects into future investments.

- The plan is expected to contribute to mobilizing the financial resources needed to address the most pressing challenges of climate change adaptation and mitigation, and to expand the economy's transition to a more sustainable and brighter future for its population, despite its international commitments to the planet to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
- The Climate Investment Plan builds on national policies and the Iraqi Development Plan, with a consultative approach that includes key government agencies, associations, and representatives from the banking sector. The plan aims to strengthen the country's economy in the face of the impacts of climate change and extreme natural events, while transitioning to low-carbon energy, at a total cost of \$82.85 billion by 2030.

## خطة الإستثمار المناخي

### Climate Investment Plan (CIP)

تُمثل الخطة نقطة تحول في طموح البلاد لمعالجة آثار تغير المناخ ودفع عجلة التنويع الاقتصادي من خلال دمج استراتيجي لجوانب تغير المناخ في الاستثمارات المستقبلية.

- من المتوقع أن تُسهم الخطة في حشد الموارد المالية اللازمة لمواجهة التحديات الأكثر إلحاحًا في التكيف مع تغير المناخ والتخفيف من آثاره، وتوسيع نطاق انتقال الاقتصاد إلى مستقبل أكثر استدامةً وإشراقًا لسكانه، على الرغم من التزاماته الدولية تجاه الكوكب بخفض انبعاثات غازات الاحتباس الحراري.
- تعتمد خطة الإستثمار المناخي على السياسات الوطنية وخطة التنمية العراقية، بنهج تشاوري يشمل الجهات الحكومية الرئيسية والجمعيات وممثلين عن القطاع المصرفي. وتهدف الخطة إلى تعزيز اقتصاد البلاد في مواجهة آثار تغير المناخ والظواهر الطبيعية المتطرفة، مع الانتقال إلى طاقات منخفضة الكربون، بتكلفة إجمالية تبلغ 82.85 مليار دولار أمريكي بحلول عام 2030



### Investment plan objectives:

First, the investment plan seeks to significantly reduce greenhouse gas emissions, in line with global climate goals and commitments under international agreements such as the Paris Agreement.

Second: It aims to enhance the capacity to adapt to climate change across various sectors of the Iraqi economy, ensuring that infrastructure, communities, and natural resources are better prepared to withstand climate impacts, such as extreme weather events and changing rainfall patterns.

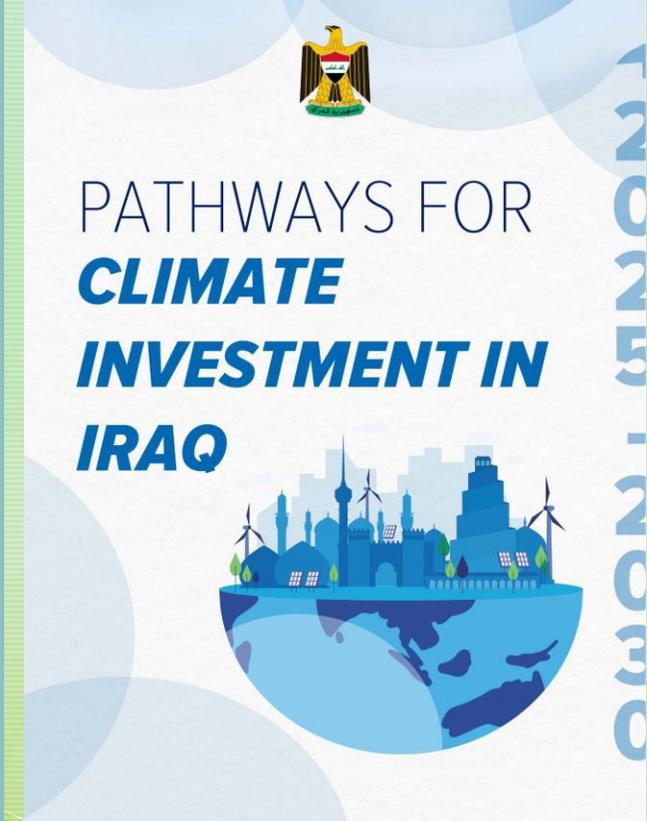
Third: The investment plan seeks to promote sustainable economic growth by encouraging investments in energy efficiency, water practices, and sustainable agriculture. This aims to create new job opportunities, stimulate innovation, modernize multifaceted industries and services, and diversify the Iraqi economy.

### أهداف خطة الاستثمار:

**أولاً:** تسعى خطة الاستثمار إلى خفض انبعاثات غازات الاحتباس الحراري بشكل كبير، بما يتماشى مع أهداف المناخ العالمية والالتزامات بموجب الاتفاقيات الدولية مثل اتفاقية باريس.

**ثانياً:** تهدف إلى تعزيز القدرة على التكيف مع تغير المناخ في مختلف قطاعات الاقتصاد العراقي، بما يضمن جاهزية البنية التحتية والمجتمعات والموارد الطبيعية بشكل أفضل لتحمل آثار المناخ، مثل الظواهر الجوية المتطرفة وأنماط هطول الأمطار المتغيرة.

**ثالثاً:** تسعى خطة الاستثمار إلى تعزيز النمو الاقتصادي المستدام من خلال تشجيع الاستثمارات في كفاءة الطاقة، وممارسات المياه والزراعة المستدامة. ويهدف من خلال ذلك إلى خلق فرص عمل جديدة، وتحفيز الابتكار، وتحديث الصناعات والخدمات متعددة الجوانب، وتنويع الاقتصاد العراقي.



## Energy Transition in Iraq:

- Sets long-term energy policy framework & market reform plan
- Tracks: Security of supply, Grid upgrades, Demand efficiency
- Promotes renewables, hydrogen, private sector participation
- It models three scenarios for Iraq's power sector through 2040:

**Base Case** – expands capacity under current constraints.

**Least-Cost Case** – prioritizes lowest-cost, reliable power generation.

**Green Transition Case** – reduces CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by 30% by 2030 and 60% by 2040, with 54% renewables in installed capacity

## التحول في قطاع الطاقة في العراق:

- وضع إطار عمل طويل الأمد لسياسة الطاقة وخطة لإصلاح السوق.
- المسارات: تأمين الإمدادات، وتطوير الشبكة، وكفاءة الطلب.
- تعزيز مصادر الطاقة المتجددة، والهيدروجين، ومشاركة القطاع الخاص.
- وضع نموذج لثلاثة سيناريوهات لقطاع الطاقة في العراق حتى عام ٢٠٤٠:

**الحالة الأساسية** - توسيع الطاقة الإنتاجية في ظل القيود الحالية.

**الحالة الأقل تكلفة** - إعطاء الأولوية لتوليد الطاقة الأقل تكلفة والأكثر موثوقية.

**حالة التحول الأخضر** - خفض انبعاثات ثاني أكسيد الكربون بنسبة 30% بحلول عام 2030 و60% بحلول عام 2040، مع اعتماد 54% من الطاقات المتجددة على الطاقة الإنتاجية المركبة.



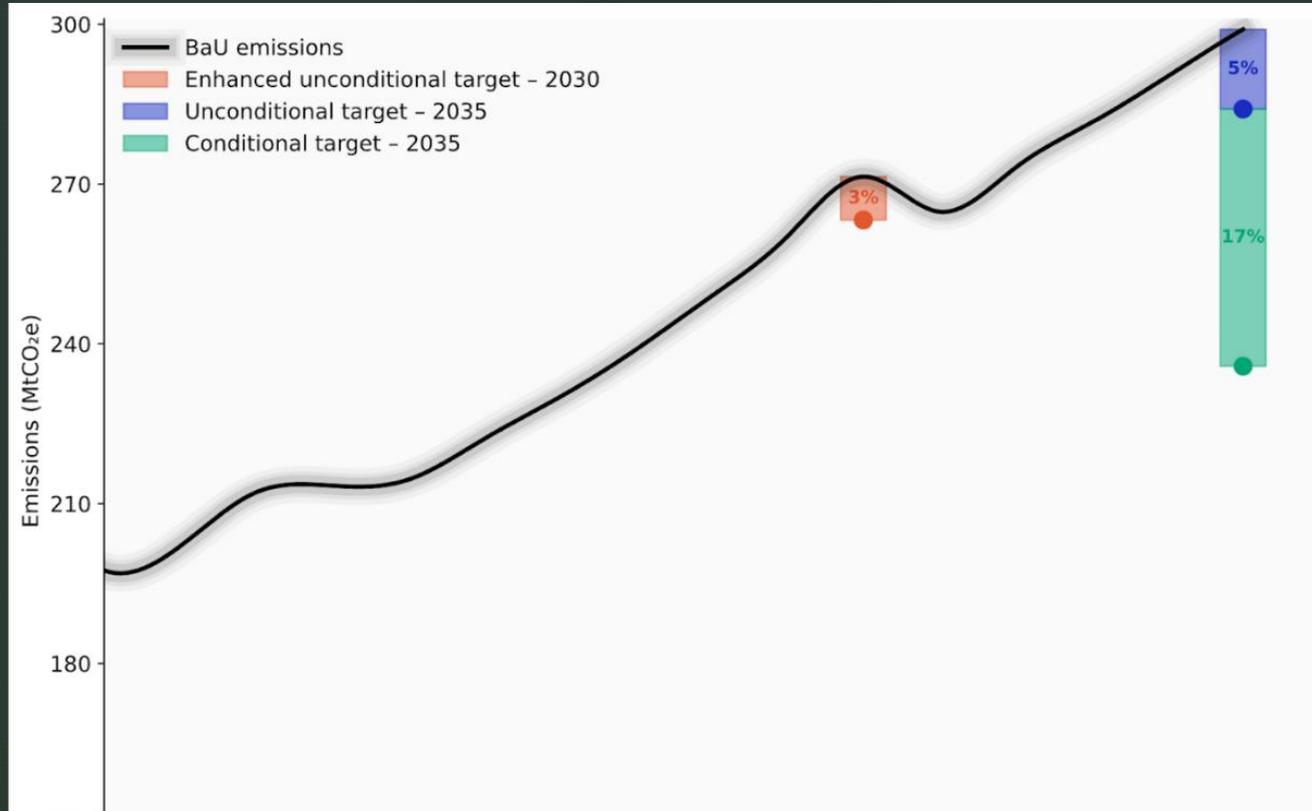
### Energy Transition

from policies to actions in Iraq's power sector

The implementation of post NDC support to facilitate Energy Transition in Iraq



# Iraq's Ambition and Emissions Reduction



## NDC target

**Unconditional reduction by 2030 (3% of BaU)**

**Unconditional reduction by 2035 (5% of BaU)**

**Conditional reduction by 2035 (17% of BaU)**

# NDC Mitigation Sectors and Coverage

Iraq's revised NDC covers a wider range of sectors and sub-sectors, to be aligned with Iraq's vision and priorities:

- **Mitigation**
  - **Energy (oil, Gas and Transportation)**
  - **IPPU**
  - **Agriculture and AFLOU**
  - **Waste**
  - **LULUCF**

This in addition to Iraq's embarking on the Short-Lived Climate Pollutants.

Mitigation was built on Business-as-Usual Scenarios based on the first Biennial Transparency Report of Iraq (BTR).

# NDC Adaptation and L&D Sectors and Coverage

Iraq's revised NDC covers a wider range of sectors and sub-sectors, to be aligned with Iraq's vision and priorities:

- **Adaptation**
  - **Water**
  - **Agriculture**
  - **Special and unique Ecosystems (Marshes, Forests, and Mountains)**
  - **Health**
- **Loss and Damage**
  - **Migration and Displacement**
  - **Health and Nutrition**
  - **Biodiversity and Cultural Heritage**
  - **Social Cohesion and Security**

# NDC Crosscutting

Iraq's revised NDC covers a wider range of sectors and sub-sectors, to be aligned with Iraq's vision and priorities:

- **NDC Management, including finance and Means of Implementation**

- Crosscutting issues:

- Women, Girls, and Vulnerable groups,
- Youth, Children and Education,
- Just Transition,
- Rule of law and Rights-based governance,
- Cultural and Natural Heritage,
- Technology transfer and Capacity Building.
- Academic, Privet sector, CSOs.
- SDGs and Poverty reduction

- Means of implementation (Institutional arrangements, MRV, Finance, NDC costing, and Carbon Markets).

**Green Sustainable  
Economy**

شكر خاص للحكومة البريطانية للدعم المقدم في تنفيذ التحديث لوثيقة المساهمات  
المحددة وطنياً للعراق وكذلك شكر خاص لبعثة الأمم المتحدة لمساعدة العراق  
برنامج الأمم المتحدة الإنمائي

Special thanks to the British Government for the support provided  
in implementing the updated Nationally Determined Contributions  
document for Iraq, as well as to the UNAMI and the United Nations  
Development Programme, UNDP.



# شكر لكل الوزارات القطاعية وحكومة إقليم كردستان والشركاء الدوليين Thanks to Sectoral Ministries, KRG, International Partners



مع اشتراك اكثر من 150 مختص من  
مختلف الوزارات والجهات ذات العلاقة  
بضمنها إقليم كردستان



شكراً لِحُسنِ إصغائِكُم  
Thank you for listening

# Panel Discussion: NDC Implementation Readiness



**Mr Yousif Muayad**  
Director of the National  
Center of Climate  
Change, NFP of  
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*Ministry of  
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**Mr Abdullahi Khalif**  
NDC Country Facilitator  
and Strategic Advisor on  
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Regional Climate  
Specialist  
*UNDP Regional Hub for  
Arab States*



# **Launching Somalia' NDC Investment COP 30 – Belem, Brazil**

***Venue: NDC Partnership Pavillion***

***Ministry of Environment and Climate Change,  
Federal Republic of Somalia***

**Date: Thursday, November 13, 2025**

**Time: 9:30-10:30 am**



# Understanding Somalia's Emission Profile – Emission Reduction Target and Cost Implication

54.3

MtCO<sub>2</sub>e

Current emissions in 2024

84.9

MtCO<sub>2</sub>e

Projected BAU emissions by 2035

0.09%

Global Share

Investment Needs

**\$11.5B**

Total Required

Combined adaptation and mitigation investment

**Agriculture and land use: 46% and 40% respectively. CH<sub>4</sub> and CO<sub>2</sub>**

**\$6.33B**

Adaptation

Building resilience across sectors

**34% Emission Reduction (29.5 MtCO<sub>2</sub>e)**

**\$5.17B**

Mitigation

Emission reduction measures

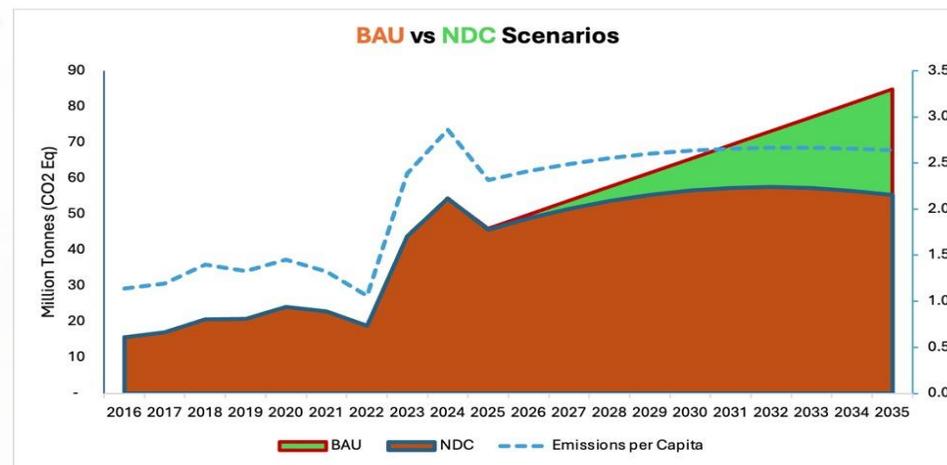


Figure 8: Somalia's GHG Business As Usual against NDC Scenario Projection and Per Capita Emissions



# Top Mitigation and Adaptation Sectors Investments Needs

## Top Mitigation Sectors by Investment

**\$2.17B**

### Agriculture

Climate-smart practices, livestock management, and sustainable farming systems

**\$1.60B**

### IPPU

Energy efficiency and HFC control in industrial processes

**\$1.22B**

### Energy

Solar, wind, clean cooking, and renewable energy infrastructure

**\$1.16B**

### LULUCF

Forest conservation, reforestation, and landscape restoration

## Top Adaptation Sectors by Investment

**\$1.90B**

### Agriculture & Food Systems

Climate-resilient crops, livestock, fisheries, and food security

**\$1.40B**

### Infrastructure & Urban Resilience

Roads, ports, airports, bridges, and drainage systems

**\$1.27B**

### Water Resource Management

Rural, urban, and irrigation water infrastructure

**\$800M**

### Public Health Resilience

Climate-responsive health systems and emergency preparedness



# Somalia NDC Investment planning Roadmap

## Investment Planning Capacity

Establish institutional arrangements, stakeholder engagement, and monitoring systems

## Investment Needs Identification

Identify, cost, and prioritize projects and activities to achieve NDC targets

## Investment Mobilization

Address barriers, match financing sources, and prepare bankable projects

## *Two-Phase Implementation Strategy*

### Phase I (2025-2030)

Includes ongoing and already planned activities, building on existing capacity and partnerships to accelerate near-term climate action.

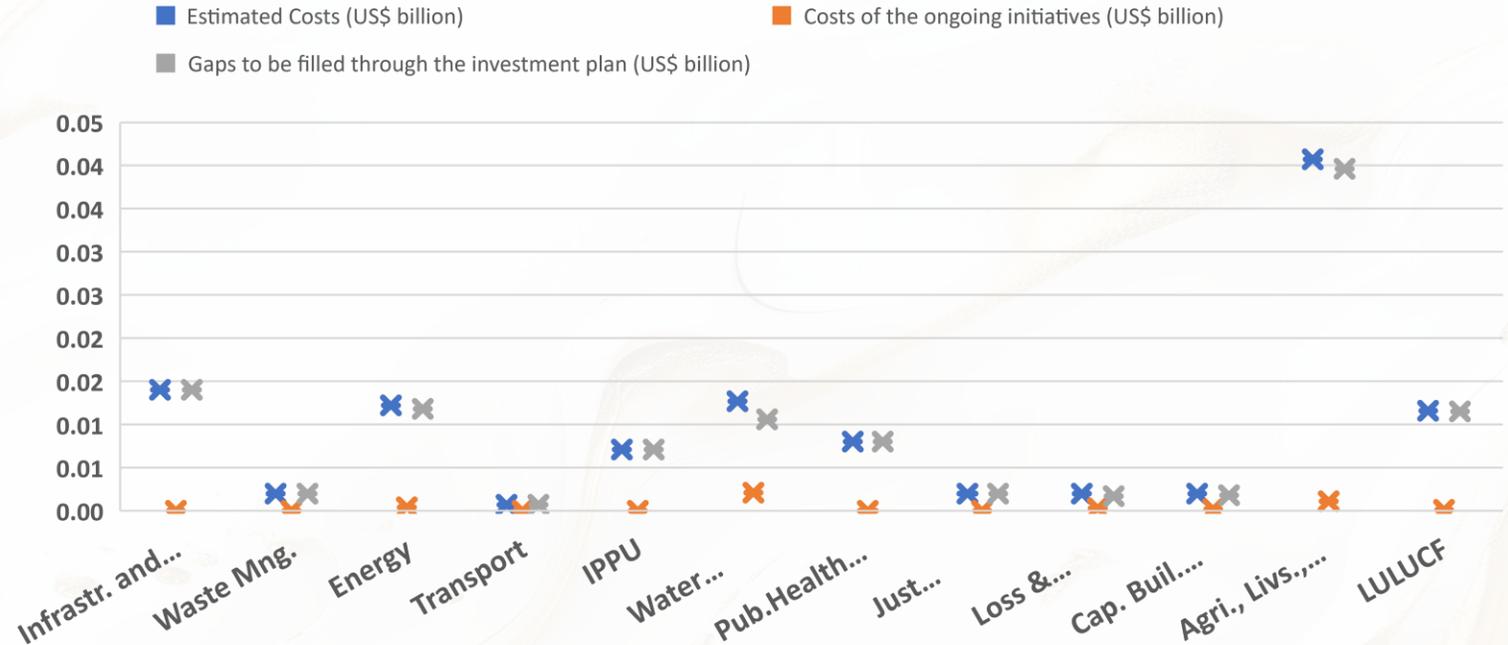
### Phase 2 (2030-2035)

Encompasses longer-term interventions requiring capacity development, technology transfer, and sustained investment flows.



# Somalia NDC Investment planning Roadmap

## Investment Needs Identification – Programmatic Cost Distribution (\$ billion)



### Implementation Timeline: 2025-2035

#### Phase 1: 2025-2030

Priority investments including ongoing and already planned activities. Focus on immediate implementation and foundation-building interventions.

#### Phase 2: 2030-2035

Longer-term strategic interventions building on Phase I achievements to ensure sustainable transformation.



# **NDC Investment Pipeline Proposal (2025-2030)**

## **Implementation Phases:**

- **Phase 1: 2025–2030 (Immediate priorities & ongoing activities)**
- **Phase 2: 2031–2035 (Long-term interventions)**

**Phase 1: 2025–2030 (Immediate priorities & ongoing activities)**

**Total Estimated Pipeline Value: ≈ USD 735 million**

**Sectors Covered: Energy | Water | Agriculture | Fisheries | LULUCF**

**Lead Ministries: MoWER, MoAI, MoLFR, MFBE, MoECC, MoECC (overall coordination)**



# NDC Investment Pipeline Proposal (2025-2030)

## Pipeline Project I – Sustainable & Clean Energy Access

**Pillar:** Adaptable Change | **Sector:** Energy

**Implementing Entity:** Ministry of Energy & Water Resources (MoWER)

**Objective:** Expand renewable-energy generation and rural electrification.

### Components:

1. Renewable energy infrastructure (Solar PV plants in FMS capitals)
2. Grid rehabilitation & rural mini-grids
3. Capacity building and M&E for ESRP integration

**Expected Output:** +30 MW new capacity (~70% of current installed base)

**Budget:** USD 210 million | **Duration:** 5 years (2026–2030)



# **NDC Investment Pipeline Proposal (2025-2030)**

## **Project 2 – Water Security & Integrated Rural Water Management**

**Pillar: Sustainable Livelihoods | Sector: Water Resources**  
**Implementing Entity: MoWER**

**Objective: Strengthen rural water security and resilience through IWRM.**

### **Components:**

- 1. Rehabilitation of WASH infrastructure with solar upgrades**
- 2. Integrated water governance and small dams/groundwater management**
- 3. Knowledge management & M&E**

**Expected Output: 250,000 households**

**Budget: USD 200 million | Duration: 5 years (2026–2030)**



# NDC Investment Pipeline Proposal (2025-2030)

## Project 3 – Climate-Smart Agriculture & Livestock Resilience

**Pillar: Resilient Landscapes | Sector: Agriculture & Livestock**  
**Implementing Entities: MoAI & MoLFR**

**Objective: Increase productivity and adaptive capacity of smallholders.**

### **Components:**

- 1. Climate-resilient agriculture planning & seed systems**
- 2. Water management and CSA investments (on-farm irrigation, insurance)**
- 3. Capacity building & climate information services**

**Expected Output: 100,000 ha (~200,000 HHs; 50% women, 40% youth)**

**Budget: USD 100 million | Duration: 5 years (2025–2030)**



# NDC Investment Pipeline Proposal (2025-2030)

## Project 4 – Blue Economy & Sustainable Fisheries

Pillar: Resilient Landscapes | Sector: **Fisheries & Blue Economy**

Implementing Entity: Ministry of Fisheries & Marine Resources (MFMR)

Objective: Revitalize fisheries and promote sustainable coastal livelihoods.

Components:

1. Climate-resilient fisheries infrastructure and value addition
2. Coastal management & mangrove restoration
3. Marine governance (MCS, fisheries law implementation)
4. Research & capacity building for blue economy innovation

Expected Outr: 200,000 coastal HHs (50% women, 40% youth)

**Budget: USD 100 million | Duration: 5 years (2025–2030)**



# NDC Investment Pipeline Proposal (2025-2030)

## Project 5 – Land Use and Land-Use Change (LULUCF)

Pillar: Somalia Green Landscapes and Livelihoods (SOGREEN) | **Sector: Land Rehabilitation & Afforestation**

Implementing Entities: MoECC, MoAI, MoFBE, MoLRM

Objective: Revitalize and promote sustainable terrestrial and coastal livelihoods through large-scale ecosystem restoration, forest rehabilitation and integrated land-water-coastal resource management.

### Components:

1. Forest and Rangeland Restoration & Afforestation
2. Sustainable Land Management & Ecosystem Resilience
3. Research, Monitoring & Carbon Market Readiness

**Expected Output:** Direct beneficiaries  $\approx$  300,000 rural households

- Restoration target:  $>$  1.5 million ha of degraded land
- GHG impact:  $\approx$  **19 MtCO<sub>2</sub>e** reduction by 2030 ( $\approx$  **57 % of LULUCF BAU emissions**)

**Budget: USD 125 million | Duration: 5 years (2025–2030)**



# Panel Discussion: NDC Implementation Readiness



**Mr Yousif Muayad**  
Director of the National  
Center of Climate  
Change, NFP of  
UNFCCC  
*Ministry of  
Environment, Iraq*



**Mr Abdullahi Khalif**  
NDC Country Facilitator  
and Strategic Advisor on  
Climate Change for  
Somalia's Government  
*NDC Partnership*



**Mr. Benjamin Basmaci**  
Regional Climate  
Specialist  
*UNDP Regional Hub for  
Arab States*

# CLIMATE PROMISE



FORWARD ▶▶

**A UN system common framework  
and offer on NDC implementation**

# Rising to the climate challenge: An unprecedented opportunity

- **The Paris Agreement – one of the greatest achievements of multilateralism - is now under strain.** Leaders must make bold and urgent choices that will shape future economies and societies.
- **Climate action offers the world an unprecedented opportunity** to transform economies and societies – 0.23% GDP growth by 2040, up to 13% by 2100 and lift 175 million people out of extreme poverty (OECD-UNDP 2025).
- **The UN Secretary-General highlighted unequivocal economic benefits in the shift towards a clean energy future.** In 2024, global average electricity generation cost from solar PV was 41% cheaper, and onshore wind 53% cheaper, than the least-cost new fossil fuel-fired power plant. (UN 2025)
- **NDCs provide strategic roadmaps** for leveraging climate action to advance development and SDGs.



# UN system stepping up support

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In April 2024, the UN Secretary-General launched the Climate Promise 2025 and mobilized the UN system to provide unprecedented support to developing countries to prepare new NDCs.

To date, **over 100 countries** have received support from the UN Country Teams, under the coordination of the UN Resident Coordinators and technical leadership of UNDP Resident Representatives, drawing a wide range of expertise across **30 UN entities**.

# UN system instrumental in ambition raising of developing countries

# CLIMATE PROMISE

## MONTENEGRO

More comprehensive and robust NDC, committing to an absolute, economy-wide, net-domestic GHG emission reduction of 55% by 2035 against 1990 levels that aligns with the country's National Energy and Climate Plan

## CAMBODIA

Setting bold new targets - 80% renewable share and 60% efficient clean cooking by 2035, phase down coal, half deforestation by 2030, and enhancing adaptation across key sectors, as well as incorporating gender equality and SDGs.

## ECUADOR

Including for the first time an economy-wide GHG target covering all sectors and gases, committing to maintain its ambitious 80% renewable energy share and strengthen protection of nature and biodiversity

## NIGERIA

Setting an economy-wide target of 32% GHG reduction by 2035 against 2018 levels, moving away from BAU, increasing renewable share from 22% to 52% and enhancing energy efficiency, strengthening adaptation measures including strong consideration of just transition, social inclusion and link with SDGs.

## SOMALIA

Introducing emissions peak year, adding new gas and the industry sector, while advancing adaptation and resilience – aiming to address its fragility challenges across environment, social and economic spectrum.

## SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE

Committing to reduce 36% of GHG emissions by 2035 against 2018 levels and increasing RE share from 4% in 2024 to 50% by 2035, placing adaptation at the heart of priorities, while quantifying the cost of adaptation measures for the first time

# Focus on NDC implementation

- NDC are no longer just climate pledges – they are **development blueprints**, aligning with national priorities and offering a roadmap for inclusive, resilient and sustainable growth and advancing the SDGs
- The new generation of NDCs marks a **leap forward in quality and signals of investibility** setting solid foundations for implementation
- **Demand for support** for the implementation of NDCs is already very high and growing.
- **Now the increase in climate ambition and quality needs to be matched with accelerated implementation.**



# Bottlenecks for accelerating NDC implementation

Data and evidence from Climate Promise portfolio have revealed:

- **Fragmented policies, inconsistent capacity** and **limited evidence** for how climate action advances development priorities.
- **Slow, insufficient and disjointed financing flows**, with traditional sources not effectively leveraged to unlock greater private capital and investment, along with limited capacity for making investment cases and developing bankable projects.
- Small-scale, proven solutions **do not reach the scope and scale** required to achieve the NDC targets across sectors
- **Citizens and key actors across society** lack necessary resources, capacity and incentives to support NDC processes
- **Fragmented data, systems, and information** not easily accessible for decision-making or tracking and measuring progress. Digital solutions including Artificial Intelligence are not sufficiently or sustainably leveraged





# Levers for accelerating implementation

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- Whole-of-Government leadership is essential, as well as synergy of policies across sectors and levels – **strengthened horizontal and vertical policy coherence while making the case for economies and societies**
- Finance continues to be the critical bottleneck – **Access and mobilization from both public and private sources to support implementation**
- Progress is being made on mitigation and adaptation action, but more is needed to deliver Paris Agreement goals – **existing solutions need to be scaled**
- Inclusive engagement of the full ecosystem of actors is critical to not only raise ambition but to drive implementation – **NDC implementation is delivered through the entire ecosystem, where all actors contribute and benefit from progress**

# UN system ramping up coordinated support on NDC implementation

**Climate Promise: Forward** intends to provide a common framework for the UN system support on NDC implementation, across mitigation, adaptation, loss and damage, and the means of implementation.

**Goal:** Support 100 developing countries to move from ambition to action, helping to build the economies and societies of the future.



# Climate Promise: Forward

Accelerating climate policy, finance, and solutions to build the economies and societies of the future

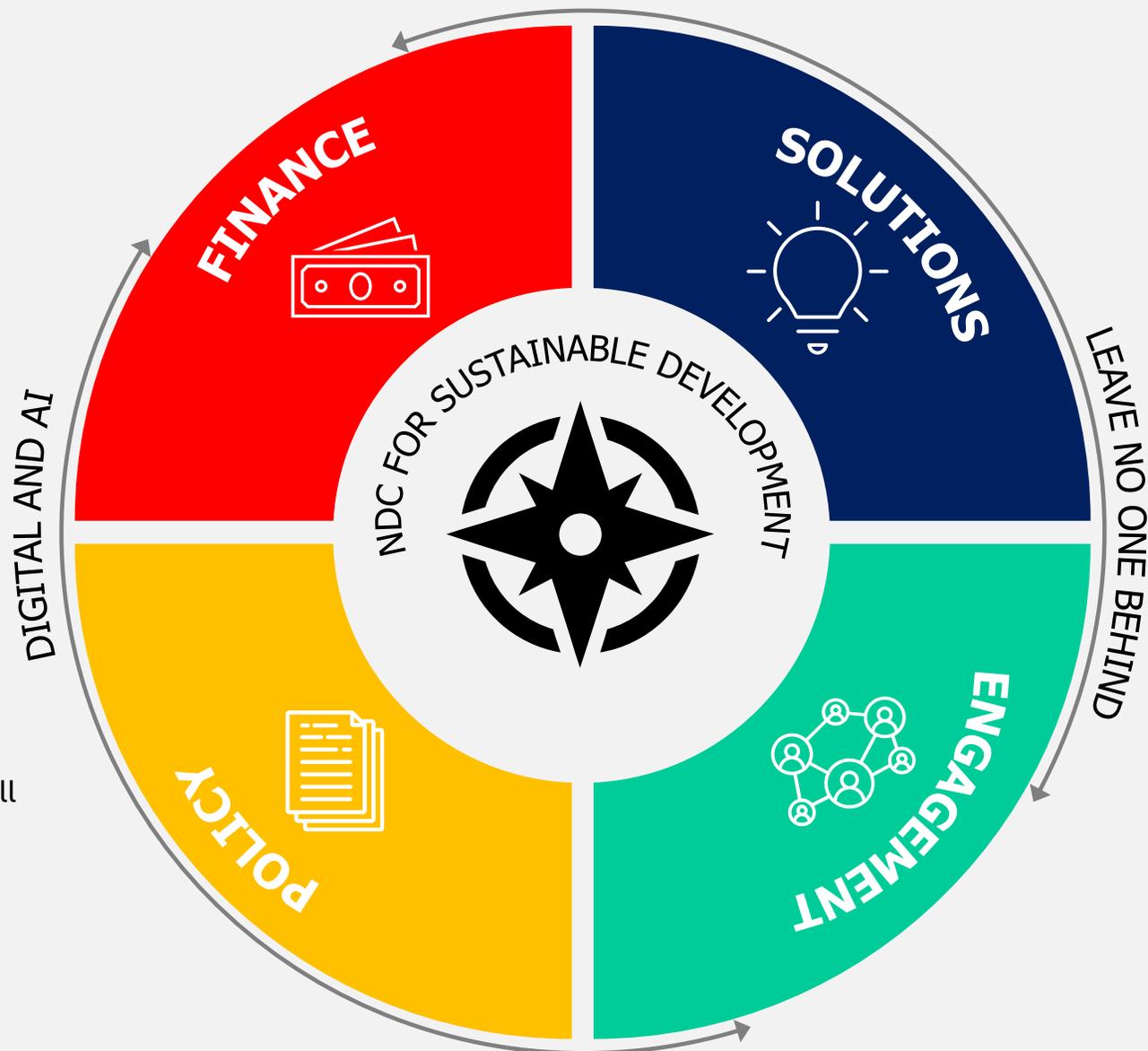
## Finance:

Mobilization of finance for NDC implementation, across public and private sources.

This includes attracting private investment, building pipelines or projects and using innovative mechanisms (including carbon markets, bonds, debt-swaps)

## Policy:

Strengthening policy and institutional frameworks. This includes addressing issues of governance, institutional coordination and capacity, as well as coherence across the climate, environment and sustainable development agendas



## Solutions:

Accelerating delivery and scaling up integrated, data-driven solutions proven to deliver impact across sectoral priorities (decarbonization, adaptation and resilience, and addressing loss and damage)

## Engagement:

Strengthening whole-of-society engagement and country ownership, including effective and meaningful participation, capacity building and empowerment of all actors.

# UN System Coordination

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- **The UN System will come together around a common focus for implementation that is embedded in UN coordination mechanisms under the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks in each country context:**
  - Global Level: Chief Executives Board for Coordination (CEB) and its High-Level Committee on Programme (HLCP), UN Sustainable Development Group (UNSDG) and Climate Principals Group; Thematic coordination mechanisms
  - Regional Level: Regional Issue-based Coalitions or other existing relevant regional coordination platforms
  - Country Level: UN Country Teams and relevant Results Groups under the Cooperation Frameworks
- The support will be led and coordinated through the **convening leadership of the RC System** and the **NDC technical leadership of UNDP**.
- **Expertise and capacity of different UN Agencies** across the system will be brought in to address specific needs of countries.
- Climate Promise will bring together the ecosystem of UN support on NDCs in-country, alongside other partners – from MDBs and DFIs to bilateral partners, civil society and private actors, in close coordination with the NDC Partnership Support Unit and its members.

# Implementation Approach



**Climate Promise Forward will be implemented through the existing mechanisms and processes of the UN System**

**NDC targets and measures will be integrated in:**

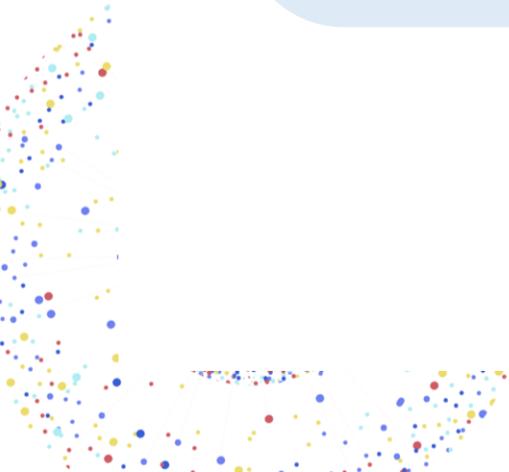
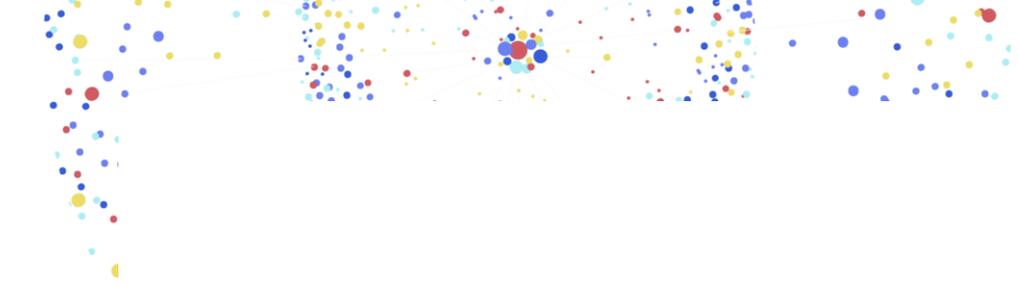
- **New Cooperation Frameworks during design phase**
- **Existing Cooperation Frameworks during implementation phase**
  - **CPD and other UN agencies planning instruments**
  - **Implementation instruments of CPD and other planning instruments:**
    - **Project and programme design**
    - **Project and programme implementation**
- **Allocation of pooled funding (e.g. SDG Funds)**



CLIMATE  
PROMISE



FORWARD ▶▶



# **Q&A and Interactive Discussion**

# Closing and Way Forward

**Ana Vukoje**  
Regional Lead  
RCC MENA SA



# Thank you for your attention!



**RCC MENA and South Asia**

*Collaboration for Climate Action*