

### Inputs for ‘Belém Mission to 1.5’:

Inputs	Nationally Determined Contribution	National Adaptation Plan
<p><b>1. Action areas and solutions with highest potential to support submission, ambition and implementation.</b></p>	<p>Mauritius submitted its NDC 3.0 to the Secretariat of UNFCCC on 29 September 2025. Despite emitting only 0.01 % of global GHG emissions, NDC 3.0 has proposed a realistic target to achieve a 40% reduction in economy-wide GHG emissions by 2035. This target will be achieved as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Energy: 60% of renewable energy in the electricity mix by 2035; phasing out of coal in electricity production by 2035; and 10% energy efficiency gains by 2035 with 2019 as base year. The Ministry of Energy and Public Utilities is currently developing the Renewable Energy Strategic Plan 2026–2030 which will give further impetus to the energy transition;</li> <li>b. Transport: 20% of the current 2000 bus fleet will be replaced with electric models and all bus depots will be powered with rooftop photovoltaics. This will lead to a reduction in GHG emission of 24.1 kt of CO<sub>2</sub> by 2035. The light rail system will be progressively greened by installing rooftop solar PV in four phases and allow a displacement of 9.45 kt of CO<sub>2</sub> annually by 2035. The proposed 20-year Transport Master Plan will provide a comprehensive strategic blueprint for transportation systems, focusing on data collection, traffic modelling, stakeholder engagement, and sustainable infrastructure investment in Mauritius.</li> <li>c. In the solid waste sector, two Integrated Waste Processing Facilities will be set up by 2029 to divert recyclable waste including organic waste;</li> </ul>	<p>As a SIDS, Mauritius has limitations including land and financial constraints, and limited human resources, which restrict our ability to implement long-term and multi-sectoral projects required for transformational adaptation. The following actions and solutions are proposed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) The GCF NAP Readiness Proposal submission process is highly technical, complex and tedious, accompanied with multiple changes of the GCF NAP Readiness Proposal template. Mauritius has been striving to formulate the NAP Readiness Proposal since February 2017. The GCF Readiness Proposal submission process should therefore be simplified to enable highly vulnerable SIDS to easily access funding for formulating and implementing the NAP.</li> <li>(ii) There is a need for operationalising the Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA) through clear and measurable indicators that monitors the progress of resilience building in SIDS.</li> <li>(iii) There is a need for technical support and capacity building to scale up sustainable finance reporting requirements to meet new climate investor standards.</li> <li>(iv) There is a need to operationalise the New Collective Quantified Goal (NCQG), to ensure transparent and equitable distribution of climate funds to vulnerable nations like Mauritius, to enable them to meet their climate goals.</li> </ul>

	<p>d. In the Industrial Processes and Product Use sector, Mauritius has to phase down 80% of its import of Hydrofluorocarbons by 2045. The projected avoided emission from this sector is 79 815.24 tCO<sub>2</sub>e by 2030 and 199 538 tCO<sub>2</sub>e by 2035.</p> <p>e. In the agriculture sector (Crops and Livestock), the targets are to reduce methane and nitrous oxide emissions by 10% by 2035 from animal waste; achieve 15% of renewable energy through biogas and solar integration in livestock and processing facilities; and reduce chemical fertiliser by 25 %, among others.</p> <p>f. In the forestry sector, the area for restored native forests will be increased from 900 ha to 1500 ha by 2035.</p> <p>g. The Roadmap and Action Plan for a Circular Economy (2023-2033) will also contribute to reduce GHG emission.</p> <p>h. The ocean as a carbon sink has significant potential in supporting mitigation targets for Mauritius. Progress has been made in carbon stock assessment with 80% of seagrass mapping completed and mangroves mapping expected to be finalised by the end of 2025. A Carbon Sink Enhancement Programme has also been initiated by the Ministry of Agro Industry, Food Security, Blue Economy and Fisheries.</p>	<p>(v) The Baku Adaptation Roadmap to serve as a tool for mobilising climate finance through incentivisation of financial flows, and stimulation of private sector investments for nature-based solutions.</p>
<p><b>Measures required to further strengthen international</b></p>	<p>Financing remains critical for the implementation of NDC 3.0. An incremental investment to finance mitigation and adaptation measures is estimated at USD 11.3 billion in nominal terms for period 2026 to 2050. On basis of the above estimates, the additional</p>	<p>(i) International support is required in terms of technical expertise, technology transfer, capacity building and finance to implement the indicators of the Global Goal on Adaptation in our National Adaptation Plan.</p>

<p><b>cooperation for the effective implementation of NDCs and NAPs.</b></p>	<p>financing for the NDC 3.0 for 2026-2035 (10-year period) has been projected to USD 5.7 billion.</p> <p>The targets and measures proposed in NDC 3.0 are subject to the availability of both conditional and unconditional finance, technology transfer and capacity building.</p> <p>For the implementation of NDCs, an Investment and Implementation Plan is required to translate the NDC 3.0 targets into a prioritized, costed pipeline of bankable projects across both mitigation and adaptation sectors.</p> <p>In this context, the World Bank is providing technical assistance for the development of a digital Climate Investment platform which will be a robust climate finance and project tracking tool. The dashboard will enhance transparency through systematic tracking of climate finance mobilised, progress made to achieve the NDC targets, identifying linkages between cross-sectoral reforms required and can help to reduce reporting burden for Small Island Developing States through the automation of data processing and analysis.</p> <p>The full execution of NDCs requires moving beyond high-level political pledges into real-world, whole-of-economy implementation. As such, international cooperation must be structurally shifted from a framework of voluntary reporting to an operational network of financial, technical, and regulatory collaboration.</p>	<p>(ii) International support and financing are required to promote nature-based solutions, and build our resilience.</p>
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