

Lessons Learned from Engaging with the GCF

On the national multi-stakeholder
coordination mechanism

Republic of Iraq

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WHO WAS THE LEAD INSTITUTION IN LEADING THE DISCUSSIONS?


- Iraqi Ministry of Health and Environment
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Why was this particular institution selected, or deemed the most appropriate?

- **The Ministry of Environment was selected as the most appropriate institution to lead the discussions because:**
 1. According to the Iraqi's law the Ministry of Environment is the national focal point to all Environmental conventions and treaties so it is the NFP to the UNFCCC, IPCC& GCF.
 2. It is successfully produced the INC, INDC & the NAMA-Road Map in collaboration with all national NGOs, institutions, and ministries in transparent way through establishing and leading the national committees.
 3. It is the responsible institution to follow-up the implementation of the NDC and the NAMA-Road Map.
 4. It is the responsible institution to build a data-base for all the national projects to face climate change and follow-up their implementation.
 5. It is the leading institution to produce the NAP.
 6. It is working with all ministries and the institutions at the national level to have the best integration of the private sector to actively work on climate change issues, particularly in the implementation of the national strategic projects.
 7. It is actively working at the national level to involve the gender aspects in all strategies and policies for climate change.

What were the success factors in making the multi-stakeholder mechanism fulfill its mandate?

- The presence of the permanent national climate change committee which is lead by the Ministry of Environment with membership of all related national Ministries and institutions including private sectors and NGOs, is one of the most suitable mechanisms to achieve the intended goals.
 - The presence of the national partnerships or memorandums of understandings with the related national institutions especially the NGOs and the private sectors.
 - Having the good experience and the well trained national experts to lead this operation.
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What are the remaining challenges in ensuring its efficiency as the country aims to priorities its climate investments?

1. Limited number of the national experts especially in the field of writing the project proposals in deferent sectors and to overcome this we need trainings for trainers (TOT) in addition to the international consultation.
 2. Despite the great improvement in the security conditions, but we still have some security obstacles.
 3. The need to review and update the existing laws and set new regulations to encourage and enable the climate investments.
 4. Need for national action plan for private sector engagement.
 5. Lack of the awareness level (people and investors) toward the benefits of investing in this field.
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