NAVIGATING DECARBONIZATION:

ASSESSING THE UAE NON-STATE ACTOR LANDSCAPE AND POTENTIAL

UACA
UAE Alliance for Climate Action



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Citation: UAE Alliance for Climate Action (2025). *Navigating Decarbonization: Assessing the UAE Non-State Actor Landscape and Potential,* Emirates Nature-WWF, United Arab Emirates.

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Disclaimer

This report has been developed by the UAE Alliance for Climate Action (UACA), convened by Emirates Nature-WWF, with contributions from stakeholders, subject-matter experts and partners. Any interpretations, findings and conclusions are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of Emirates Nature-WWF, UACA Members and the UACA Advisory Committee.

All responses from the survey remain anonymous and confidential. Results are being published at an aggregate level, ensuring privacy of the respondents. Therefore, the findings, interpretations and conclusions expressed in this report may not represent the views of each respondent individually.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The *Navigating Decarbonization* survey and the development of this report was managed by the UAE Alliance for Climate Action (UACA), convened by Emirates Nature-WWF. The UACA team worked with networks and partners of UACA to engage organizations in the UAE on opportunities and challenges in their decarbonization journey and progress towards net zero. We are thankful to the leading experts who supported the development and design of the survey (see Appendix).

We are grateful to the following entities for providing support in the dissemination of the survey among key networks:

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Ras Al Khaimah Municipality
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فريق رأس الخيمة لكفاءة الطاقة والطاقة المتجددة
RAK ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND RENEWABLES TEAM

مجموعة أبوظبي للاستدامة
ABU DHABI SUSTAINABILITY GROUP

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Middle East & North Africa
الشرق الأوسط وشمال افريقيا

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We greatly appreciate the valuable time and input of all partners and survey respondents

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ABOUT THE UAE ALLIANCE FOR CLIMATE ACTION

The UAE Alliance for Climate Action (UACA) was launched by Emirates Nature-WWF at COP27 to create a **national, multi-stakeholder coalition advancing climate ambition and action. Its vision is to increase momentum towards credible, transparent, and verifiable near- and long-term net-zero targets, while fostering stronger public-private collaboration** in achieving the goals of the Paris Agreement and the UAE Net Zero 2050 Strategy.

Endorsed by the UAE Ministry of Climate Change and Environment (MOCCAE) as the country's flagship non-state actor (NSA) initiative, UACA brings together **businesses, academia and institutions, to accelerate decarbonization** across the economy. The Alliance serves as a trusted platform for dialogue, data sharing and joint action — equipping members with the tools, capacity and insights needed to set and implement science-based targets.

Globally, UACA is affiliated with the Alliances for Climate Action (ACA) network — coordinated by WWF International alongside partners such as CDP and C40 Cities. The ACA network now represents more than 6,000 climate leaders across multiple countries globally — **UACA is recognized as the first alliance established in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region.** Through this affiliation, UACA plays a pivotal role in linking UAE efforts with the UNFCCC Marrakesh Partnership for Global Climate Action, ensuring that non-state actors in the UAE contribute to, and benefit from, global momentum on climate action.

UACA aligns its activities with the mandate of the Climate High-Level Champions to facilitate, scale and strengthen voluntary efforts. The Alliance also contributes to advancing the Race to Zero campaign by demonstrating increased ambition and implementation among UAE entities.

Supported by HSBC Bank Middle East as its founding donor, UACA has grown to include over 55 members across diverse sectors — each committed to raising their ambition, addressing barriers, and translating climate pledges into measurable impact.

UACA's objectives are to:

- Demonstrate a surge of ambition and action at the sub-national level to give national stakeholders the confidence to ratchet up ambition
- Enhance the policy environment to further increase ambition and support implementation amongst NSAs
- Increase the number of NSAs setting credible, transparent and verifiable net-zero near- and long-term targets, to drive implementation and action
- Build a whole-of-society approach that fosters collaboration in activating policies and solutions to achieve net zero for the UAE by 2050

HSBC

With the support of HSBC Bank Middle East, UACA has accelerated its role in climate action through two key pillars:

CLIMATE ACTION:

Accelerate non-state actor readiness to set science-based targets and implement decarbonization measures

COLLABORATIVE ACTION:

Convene stakeholders to enhance the policy environment for decarbonization through one unified voice

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UACA's Advisory Committee represents senior leaders across government, finance, industry, academia and the environment sectors. The Committee provides high-level strategic and technical advice to advance the Alliance's objectives of increasing non-state actor ambition and action toward net-zero emissions by 2050. It also works to enhance the policy environment to support entities in further decarbonizing, in line with the UAE's Net Zero 2050 Strategy and the Paris Agreement.

UACA Advisory Committee Members (2025):

H.E. RAZAN KHALIFA AL MUBARAK
Chair of the UACA Advisory Committee, President of the International Union for Conservation of Nature, and Managing Director of the Mohamed bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund

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LAILA MOSTAFA ABDULLATIF
Director General of Emirates Nature-WWF





MESSAGE FROM H.E. RAZAN KHALIFA AL MUBARAK

Chair, UACA Advisory Committee
President of the International Union for Conservation of Nature
Managing Director of the Mohamed bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund

The window to keep global warming within 1.5 °C is rapidly closing, and the world must move with greater urgency. Achieving the UAE's national and emirate-level climate goals requires every part of society – state and non-state actors alike – working together to accelerate decarbonization and build resilience.

Across the UAE, NSAs such as businesses, academic institutions, coalitions and NGOs, are demonstrating that ambitious decarbonization can and must be a collective endeavour, rooted in local insights, collaboration and science. These actors are more than contributors; they are catalysts for transformation, reducing their own emissions, reshaping supply chains, informing policy and strengthening the resilience of our economy and communities.

The power of this bottom-up momentum is profound. When aligned with ambition and science, it builds the confidence and evidence that national stakeholders need to accelerate their own commitments. NSAs are thus vital partners in driving ambition and delivering impact at scale, alongside national leadership and policy.

Since its launch at COP27 in Egypt, the UAE Alliance for Climate Action has channelled this momentum, mobilizing members to accelerate climate action and fostering cross-sector dialogue. Through its dual pillars – building organizational readiness for decarbonization and advocating for enabling policies with one unified voice – UACA serves as an essential platform for climate action.

Drawing on the experiences of the NSAs at the forefront of the net-zero transition, the *Navigating Decarbonization* report spotlights key wins and gaps in NSAs' climate journey, highlighting areas of intervention that will help enable rapid and deeper cuts in emissions across sectors.

These findings are critical for policymakers, regulators and other partners, including civil society organizations and industry associations, offering a clear view of where support and enabling frameworks are most needed to advance collective progress towards net zero.



MESSAGE FROM MOHAMED AL MARZOOQI

CEO, HSBC UAE

Transformative climate action requires cross-sectoral dialogue that is consistent, purposeful and inclusive. Effective engagement with diverse stakeholders can turn ambition into leadership for markets, in the form of strategies, investment and innovation across the economy.

As founding donor of UACA, HSBC has seen first-hand how sustained stakeholder engagement can accelerate climate impact. Initiatives such as Road 2.0 – powered by UACA — illustrate how this can work in practice. Road 2.0 involves 19 leading companies across the UAE who have pledged to collectively deploy 6,000 zero-emission vehicles by 2030 (and up to 20,000 by 2040), while calling for greater synergies across the electric vehicle (EV) ecosystem.

Such cross-sector collaboration, and even coordination between peers within the same sector, is how we can progress together in an aligned way on policy and technology innovation. This also demonstrates that when bottom-up ambition is supported by enabling policy, decarbonization can advance more rapidly across both public and private sectors.

Non-state actors (NSAs) bring vital expertise and market insight. Working together, they enable the co-creation of technology-powered solutions, inform better policy design and catalyze long-term investment in low-carbon infrastructure. The *Navigating Decarbonization* report taps into this potential. It captures opportunities across policy, technology and markets specific to the UAE context, and offers a unified private sector perspective.

By encouraging dialogue and evidence-based planning, the insights from this report equip regulators, companies and investors alike to design effective support frameworks and create an enabling environment for transformational climate action. UACA is not simply reacting to the climate challenge, but shaping a resilient, innovation-driven future.



MESSAGE FROM LAILA MOSTAFA ABDULLATIF

Director General, Emirates Nature-WWF

The consequences of climate change are no longer abstract projections but unfolding realities. Record heatwaves, altered rainfall patterns, extreme weather events and rising sea levels are reshaping ecosystems, economies and societies. These developments underscore the urgency of decisive climate action.

The UAE's Net Zero by 2050 strategic vision reflects a clear recognition of this imperative, placing climate action at the core of the nation's development trajectory. Decarbonizing UAE's economy will demand collective engagement and a whole-of-society approach.

Drawing on over 25 years of experience at Emirates Nature-WWF, we have seen that meaningful progress is achieved when stakeholders unite, guided by shared purpose and science. Through our programmes, we have harnessed partnerships and collective action to deliver lasting outcomes. It is in the same spirit that the UAE Alliance for Climate Action was launched at COP27, born from the recognition that no single actor can address the climate crisis alone.

Convened by Emirates Nature-WWF, UACA brings together non-state actors to foster a credible, inclusive platform that elevates climate ambition and accelerates evidence-based decarbonization.

The Alliance's new report, *Navigating Decarbonization*, is the first comprehensive survey of its kind in the UAE. It provides a pulse check on where NSAs stand in their climate journey, identifies the barriers they face and the opportunities ahead, while outlining pathways to scale action. By delivering an aggregated view of challenges and peer-led solutions, the report highlights what is top-of-mind for sustainability teams across key economic sectors.

These insights form a foundation for peer-to-peer learning and inform evidence-based action by private sector actors, government, regulators and relevant civil society actors, ensuring that we move decisively from ambition to action in delivering the UAE's long-term climate goals.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



Non-state actors (NSAs), including private companies, financial institutions, civil society organizations, academic institutions and municipal authorities, play an increasingly significant role in driving decarbonization globally, complementing state-led climate initiatives. In the UAE, NSAs are actively contributing to the country's efforts towards the Net Zero by 2050 goal **by accelerating emissions reductions, piloting innovative technologies, influencing supply chains and consumer decisions, and mobilizing investments for low-carbon solutions.** Their operational agility and ability to scale sustainable practices make them essential partners in both climate mitigation and adaptation efforts.

Building on ongoing dialogue with UACA members on their mitigation efforts and key enablers identified as critical for decarbonization success, UACA set out to better understand the landscape of decarbonization efforts in the UAE and conducted the 2024 survey *Navigating Decarbonization: Assessing the UAE Non-State Actor Landscape and Potential.*

The survey **targeted sustainability professionals representing NSAs,** gathering insights on barriers, opportunities and solutions to accelerate climate action. Between 10 September and 19 December 2024, **82 respondents** provided data that was comprehensively quality-checked and analyzed.

The survey highlights the persistent challenges that NSAs face – regulatory, financial, technological and operational – and identifies high-impact solutions to overcome them. Its findings are relevant for private sector organizations, financial institutions, policymakers and other stakeholders seeking to advance decarbonization across industries, supply chains and communities in the UAE. By mapping NSA climate efforts and sharing actionable insights, the report seeks to boost informed multi-stakeholder dialogue, catalyze collaboration and accelerate implementation of climate action.

An infographic across pages 18-21 summarizes the survey results followed by key takeaways.

SUMMARY OF SURVEY RESULTS

DECARBONIZATION AMBITION

84% of surveyed NSAs have set **long-term targets** for emissions reduction but only **55%** have set science-aligned net-zero targets.

Nearly **75%** of surveyed organizations have a **mid-term (2030) emissions reduction target.**

More than 60% of organizations with a long-term target include **Scope 3** emissions in the remit of the target.

Over **80%** of organizations with a mid-term (2030) target, and **79% o**f those with science-aligned mid-term targets, believe that they are **on track** to meet these climate goals.

DECARBONIZATION JOURNEY

40% of respondents selected **Scope 3 emissions** as the top barrier in advancing climate mitigation.

Financial incentives emerged as the top lever to support NSAs' decarbonization ambition and action.

Respondents recognized the positive impact of **greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reporting** on performance tracking, as well as measurement and reduction of supply chain emissions.

More than **55%** of respondents believe that **introducing a price on emissions** would incentivize emission reductions. However, half of the respondents also highlighted increased operational costs as the top impact of introducing a carbon price.

ACCESS TO FINANCE

Of the organizations that have a decarbonization plan in place, only **53% have an internal budget allocation tied to its implementation.**

The lack of awareness about available finance options and the **lack of tailored financial products** emerged as top barriers for accessing external finance.

About **45%** of respondents identified **renewable energy financing** and an equal number selected **energy efficiency financing** as the top financial products **needed** for decarbonization.

ON-SITE RENEWABLE ENERGY

Half of the surveyed organizations have **installed Solar PV on-site,** with the highest uptake amongst Dubai-based respondents.

Amongst the organizations that have installed Solar PV on-site, **73%** indicated that they **installed less** than their current energy consumption.

Organizations that have not installed decentralized solar systems labelled **'restrictions or limitations in leased facilities' as the top barrier.**

ENERGY EFFICIENCY

About **80%** of the survey respondents have **implemented energy efficiency measures** in the majority of their facilities.

57% of those with energy efficiency measures indicated that **energy savings** exceeded or were in line with expected savings while **32%** were unsure of how they compared.

Split incentives between asset owners and tenants emerged as the top barrier in the adoption of energy efficiency measures.

SUSTAINABLE TRANSPORT – ELECTRIC VEHICLES

Of the 66 organizations with owned and leased vehicle needs, nearly **50%** have begun **testing EVs** across owned fleets, leased vehicles or through third-party logistics providers.

Financial incentives to make EVs competitive with internal combustion engine (ICE) vehicles and **wider availability of charging infrastructure** were identified as the top enablers for the EV transition.

MARKET-BASED INSTRUMENTS

Almost **80%** of respondents surveyed indicated that they have not bought **International Renewable Energy Certificates (IRECS) and/or Clean Energy Certificates (CECs).**

Responses indicate **lack of awareness** and understanding on **benefits, accessibility and applicability** of IRECS/CECs.

CARBON CREDITS

About **87%** of respondents do not currently invest in buying carbon credits as part of implementation of decarbonization plans, **preferring direct emission reductions.**

30% indicated that their organizations would be keen to **buy credits – at a premium – from projects in the UAE** that offer multiple benefits for nature, climate and people. However, **56%** stated they were unsure, reflecting **uncertainty about how Carbon Credits could support decarbonization plans** as well as lack of information around the potential for locally-sourced credible carbon credits.

KEY TAKEAWAYS AND OPPORTUNITIES

The survey identified key thematic areas and opportunities with potential to inform solutions-led dialogues that catalyze rapid advances in climate action in the UAE.



EMISSIONS MEASUREMENT AND REPORTING

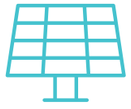
Mandatory emissions reporting has been recognized by survey respondents as an important catalyst for climate action. The UAE is taking steps in the right direction, enabling the country's ecosystem of climate actors to realize the benefits offered by emissions data reporting. The UAE Federal Decree-Law No. 11 of 2024 requires UAE entities to measure, report and verify their GHG emissions, contributing to the development of a **national MRV system.** The **Integrated Emissions Quantification Tool** (IEQT), launched by the UAE Ministry of Climate Change and Environment, aims to centralize and streamline the process of data collection in line with the Paris Agreement's transparency requirements. In Abu Dhabi, Environment Agency - Abu Dhabi has launched a facility-level MRV scheme for GHG emissions.

Capacity building across sectors, particularly small and medium enterprises, and promotion of **voluntary public disclosures** in addition would support wider measurement and reporting of emissions and maximization of MRV gains for the economy.



TARGET-SETTING ACROSS EMISSION SCOPES

Many NSAs are adopting ambitious climate targets beyond regulatory requirements and aligning with global frameworks such Science Based Targets Initiative. In the UAE, emissions measurement and target setting are progressing, but further action on **alignment with climate science** and **inclusion of Scope 3 emissions** is needed. Managing Scope 3 emissions —especially in logistics, retail and construction sectors — requires extensive supply-chain engagement, data gathering, and collaboration across sectors. Though challenging, this effort opens up opportunities for market transformation. **New regulations,** including UAE Federal Decree-Law No. 11 of 2024, are driving more rigorous emissions reporting and transparency to support decarbonization.



SUSTAINABLE ENERGY

Survey results indicate that a number of NSAs are adopting **decentralized renewable energy solutions,** especially solar, along with **energy-efficiency measures.** Decentralized solar enables organizations to generate clean power onsite, cutting emissions and reducing costs, particularly in sectors with relatively larger roof or land space like logistics, manufacturing and retail. Energy-efficiency upgrades, such as improved appliances, optimized processes and better insulation, further lower energy demand. Together, these approaches strengthen **operational resilience** while supporting net-zero goals.

Uptake of decentralized solar is currently strongest in Dubai due to the Shams Dubai net-metering program, though **expansion opportunities** exist across the UAE. Strengthening renewable energy procurement policies, broadening net metering and enhancing performance requirements in building-codes would accelerate progress. Innovative tools like green leases can also **overcome split incentives** between property owners and tenants and support wider adoption.



FINANCE FOR NSA ACTION ON CLIMATE MITIGATION

Access to finance is essential for NSAs to implement decarbonization projects, especially those with high upfront costs. Survey findings show the need for both **internal funding driven by leadership commitment and external financing** to accelerate climate solutions.

Financial incentives and products must be designed for the UAE context, with **public-private partnership models** helping unlock more private capital. Because climate projects often have long cost-recovery timelines, financing tools must account for **unique risk-return profiles.** The UAE's financial ecosystem is evolving, with NSAs increasingly accessing finance through green bonds, sustainability-linked loans and ESG-focused platforms. Yet, the scale of climate action required demands wider and faster deployment of such tools. Tailored mechanisms, including green and blue bonds, green sukuks and sustainability-linked loans, can channel capital into impactful initiatives. Blended and de-risked finance structures involving finance hubs, climate-tech funds, sovereign funds and multilateral partners can reduce barriers.

CAPACITY BUILDING

Survey responses point to prevalence of some knowledge gaps among NSAs, including limited understanding of suitable financial products, clean energy certificates and the economic benefits of measures like energy efficiency. This underscores the need for further capacity building and awareness-raising initiatives. **Knowledge-sharing platforms** and **industry collaborations** can help disseminate best practices and case studies. Also building and enhancing technical expertise through upskilling in engineering, technology, energy audits and renewable integration, will support the growth of a **future-ready green workforce.**

Research and innovation grants involving NSAs – UAE universities and think tanks, can drive development of local technologies and policy solutions.

REGULATED CARBON MARKETS

The UAE is advancing market-based climate tools by developing a **National Carbon Registry** and leveraging voluntary carbon market frameworks. The Registry will help track, verify and manage carbon credits, including Internationally Transferred Mitigation Outcomes (ITMOs) under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement. As these systems become operational, it is important for NSAs to stay **informed about how they can support their decarbonization efforts**, in terms of opportunities to achieve emission reductions efficiently (following the mitigation hierarchy) and invest in beyond value chain mitigation. The Ministry of Climate Change and Environment is building awareness through stakeholder engagement.

Alongside national initiatives, **promoting dialogue on internal carbon pricing** can help companies factor carbon costs into investment and operational planning.

NSAs in the UAE are emerging as vital contributors to national climate goals, moving from compliance to leadership. Sustained policy support, capacity building and cross-sector collaboration will be essential to scale these efforts, address persistent barriers and maximize impact.

UACA will continue to facilitate stakeholder interactions to close knowledge and action gaps, and foster an environment in which NSAs can optimally realize their decarbonization goals while contributing to the UAE's climate targets.

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UAE Alliance for Climate Action

INTRODUCTION: DECARBONIZATION ACTION IN THE UAE'S NON-STATE ACTOR ECOSYSTEM



While state-led initiatives have a critical role in shaping a country's environment agenda, **non-state actors, including private companies and financial institutions, civil society organizations, academic institutions and municipal authorities,** are playing an increasingly significant role in driving decarbonization globally. This holds true in the UAE context where NSAs are actively contributing to the country's climate objectives and driving transformative change towards the achievement of the UAE's Net Zero by 2050 goal.

As the global climate crisis intensifies and the window to stay within the 1.5°C warming threshold of the Paris Agreement narrows, the urgency for deep and sustained emissions reductions has never been greater. While national governments play a pivotal role in setting international commitments and national climate policies, NSAs are essential drivers of climate action.

These actors bring **innovation, agility, speed and scale** to climate solutions, often piloting and adopting new technologies and processes. Their ability to integrate new clean technologies in their operations and to design and scale sustainable products, helps reduce emissions across key sectors while **influencing supply chains and consumer behaviour.** NSAs thus often drive ambition, working with government but leading from the frontlines of implementation.

Furthermore, private actors in real economy sectors and financial institutions play a crucial role in **funding climate transition projects.** Investment decisions made by these organizations can shift capital away from carbon-intensive products and services towards low-carbon and zero-emission solutions.

NSAs SERVE KEY FUNCTIONS IN ADVANCING THE CLIMATE TRANSITION:

STRENGTHENING AND COMPLEMENTING STATE ACTION:

Government policies and efforts would not be able to meet their objectives without the buy-in and action of NSAs given their significance as **agents of implementation and action on-the-ground** – for both climate mitigation and adaptation. Sub-national authorities and cities have been at the forefront of climate action globally. Ambitious businesses have set climate targets and net-zero plans, embracing sustainability as both a **moral imperative and a market opportunity.** Non-governmental organizations and academic institutions are playing a pivotal role in enhancing climate data and science, and implementing technology projects and Nature-based Solutions. In the case of climate adaptation, the need for **localized solutions** further enhances the significance of NSAs operating close to communities and their needs.

DRIVING INNOVATION AND INVESTMENT:

Private sector companies, technology start-ups, incubators and innovation hubs, and academic/research institutions, **develop and deploy cutting-edge technologies** needed for the green transition. Philanthropic donors and non-governmental organizations channel valuable resources to building climate-resilient sectors and communities. The range of interventions that NSAs are taking – and can potentially advance – is broad: from renewable energy and clean mobility to industrial and residential energy efficiency, waste management and circularity, and sustainable food systems and agriculture. At the same time, the finance sector is increasingly **evaluating the climate risks** associated with investments and shifting toward climate-informed decisions with a focus on Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) criteria.

ENSURING AWARENESS AND ACCOUNTABILITY:

NSAs play a critical role in community outreach and education, **raising awareness** amongst diverse stakeholders and **advocating for stronger climate action.** Despite extensive research, the availability of accessible knowledge resources and climate communications, the understanding of climate impacts and actions remains limited. Knowledge gaps must be urgently addressed in order to facilitate action. In this context, environmental NGOs, academic institutions, and youth and student groups, have a particularly important role to play. They ensure transparency and **accountability — often emerging as strong advocates for climate science, social equity and inclusion.**

FACILITATING COLLABORATION THROUGH NETWORKS AND PARTNERSHIPS:

Targeted sectoral coalitions, industry associations and multi-sector networks are organizing themselves to share knowledge and learnings, set collective intention and goals, and pursue collaborative initiatives. Platforms such as the UNFCCC Marrakech Partnership and the Race to Zero campaign – led by the Climate High-Level Champions – have shown how NSAs can become a leading voice and **driver for transformative change** globally. While strengthening partnerships for climate and nature action, such networks serve to **define shared purpose and goals, and amplify and multiply the impact of individual actors' efforts.**

Given the criticality of NSAs' voice in the climate dialogue and their contributions to the climate and sustainability action agenda, it is pertinent to note the scale and depth of their climate engagements, the impediments they face, and the enablers that would facilitate and catalyze their initiatives. It is in this spirit that UACA embarked on conducting the survey, *Navigating Decarbonization: Assessing the UAE Non-State Actor Landscape and Potential in 2024*.

Since its inception in 2022, UACA has had at the core of its mission, the ambition to **drive collective action towards decarbonization in the UAE.** With 57 Members, representing NSAs across multiple sectors and at varying stages of their decarbonization journey, UACA is in a prime position to distil key opportunities and challenges that are prevalent across its membership. With this, UACA aims to elevate learnings and inform wider UAE stakeholders of the current landscape on decarbonization, with the intention of bringing stakeholders together to work on collaborative solutions.

Over the course of UACA's engagements, UACA Members have highlighted key drivers and persistent barriers in their decarbonization journey. It has become increasingly obvious that capturing these insights would be critical to map the current state of play on climate actions amongst NSAs. A questionnaire-led survey was identified as an apt method to systematically collect information.

SURVEY OBJECTIVES, TARGET RESPONDENTS AND AUDIENCE

The key objectives of the UACA *Navigating Decarbonization* Survey were to:



Understand Persistent Barriers:

Gather primary evidence on challenges organizations face in pursuing decarbonization



Inform Decarbonization Efforts:

Highlight opportunities across regulatory, financial, technological and operational aspects, to support organizations



Identify Actionable Solutions:

Explore high-impact solutions and recommendations enabling NSAs to contribute to achieving UAE's net-zero goal



Catalyze Collaboration and Implementation:

Use the survey outcomes as a tool to foster collaboration and accelerate the implementation of the country's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) to the Paris Agreement and related objectives

The survey aimed to collect insights from a **targeted sample of organizations, working in the NSA space in the UAE.** The survey questionnaire was designed and disseminated to ensure engagement from the following respondent profiles:

- Sustainability professionals whose work includes improving ESG, sustainability or corporate social responsibility (CSR) performance for their organizations' operations in the UAE
- Professionals representing organizations which would not be categorized as Federal Level Entities/ Authorities

UACA received the support of partners in disseminating the survey within their networks. An effort was made to target a **wide and diverse set of organizations,** and achieve a representative sample size, with the survey link publicized widely.

Responses were collected between 10 September and 19 December 2024. **This summary report is based on the results of the survey and aims to showcase to the wider public, a snapshot of where NSAs are in their decarbonization journey, the barriers they face and proposed solutions to key barriers.**

In total, **82 sustainability professionals** completed the survey, providing a credible sample size given the survey's focus on a targeted group of professionals representing organizations engaged in decarbonization. The data was thoroughly checked for quality assurance and non-relevant responses were removed.

The results of the survey are relevant for:



Private sector organizations keen to unlock decarbonization opportunities across industries and supply chains in the UAE



Financial institutions and product suppliers seeking insights into demand for decarbonization-related products and services from NSAs



Policymakers aiming to enhance their understanding of enabling conditions considered priority by NSAs

This report provides a selection of survey results that helps readers build a view of UAE NSAs' climate mitigation ambition and efforts, and relevant technological, policy, financial and institutional matters.

SURVEY CONTENT AND STRUCTURE

UACA developed the draft qualitative and quantitative survey questionnaire, with inputs and feedback received from leading experts from 18 organizations (public and private sector, UACA Members and partners). An inclusive consultation process was undertaken to ensure that the survey effectively captures the emissions reduction landscape for NSAs in the UAE.

The survey comprised of 50 questions clustered into nine sections:

SECTION 1.

ORGANIZATION PROFILE:

Collected information on the type, size, location and sector of the responding organization

SECTION 2.

DECARBONIZATION JOURNEY:

Aimed to determine organizational ambition and progress towards mid-term and long-term targets

SECTION 3.

DECARBONIZATION BARRIERS AND SOLUTIONS:

Aimed to gauge feedback on the overall barriers and possible solutions relevant to priority barriers

SECTION 4.

ACCESS TO FINANCE:

Aimed to determine the barriers in accessing finance for decarbonization and preferred climate related financial products

SECTION 5.

ON-SITE RENEWABLE ENERGY:

Collected information on barriers and opportunities in on-site renewable energy installation and generation

SECTION 6.

ENERGY EFFICIENCY:

Aimed to assess uptake of energy efficiency solutions and related drivers and barriers

SECTION 7.

SUSTAINABLE TRANSPORT – ELECTRIC VEHICLES:

Aimed to identify the current status of electrification in transport among NSAs and the measures which would help transition toward EVs

SECTION 8.

MARKET-BASED CLEAN ENERGY MECHANISMS:

Aimed to determine the extent of use of market-based mechanisms for emissions reduction including International Renewable Energy Certificates (IRECs) and Clean Energy Certificates (CECs)

SECTION 9.

CARBON CREDITS:

Aimed to determine the current thinking on carbon credits to offset emissions

The online survey contained both close-ended questions – listing comprehensive options to select from, and open-ended questions where respondents could share their insights on specific topics. Some topics included follow-up questions, with the specific objective of delving deeper into challenges and opportunities, often being targeted at a sub-set of respondents (for instance, to respondents who responded 'Yes' to the last question). This use of 'routing' in the survey leads to fluctuation in sample size across questions and has been clarified in the report where applicable.

In terms of limitations of the survey and hence the results, an inherent bias in the sample was anticipated from the outset, **given that these organizations are already on their decarbonization journey** and have key professionals mandated with sustainability roles and performance indicators.

This report is aimed at capturing and disseminating the results of the Navigating Decarbonization survey.

The results compile information and views from survey respondents, and call for further exploration of how solutions identified by responding NSAs can be operationalized within the context of the UAE.

The ecosystem of public and private actors is already working to address some of the barriers identified by the survey respondents; the report does not aim to summarize these initiatives.

The report's objective is to prompt a collective exploration of challenges and solutions, and existing and potential levers that may be available for NSAs to utilize, as they develop, finance and implement their emissions mitigation plans.

SURVEY RESULTS AND ANALYSIS





1. SURVEY RESPONDENTS: ORGANIZATION PROFILE

1. SURVEY RESPONDENTS: ORGANIZATION PROFILE

Before delving into aspects of climate mitigation, survey respondents provided information about the **type, size and location** of the organization they represent. Respondents indicated the location of their organizations' main office/operations in the UAE and the primary sector in which their organizations operate.

About 60% of survey respondents comprised representatives of multinational corporations, while 23% represented regional companies and 11% represented companies with operations only in the UAE. The remaining came from academia, research organizations and non-profit organizations (Figure 1). In terms of size, more than 50% of the responding organizations can be categorized as 'extra-large' with more than 1,000 employees in the UAE (Figure 2). The significant representation of large multinational corporations and extra-large organizations potentially suggests a strong interest in sustainability from influential market players with regional and global presence.

Figure 1: Types of organizations represented

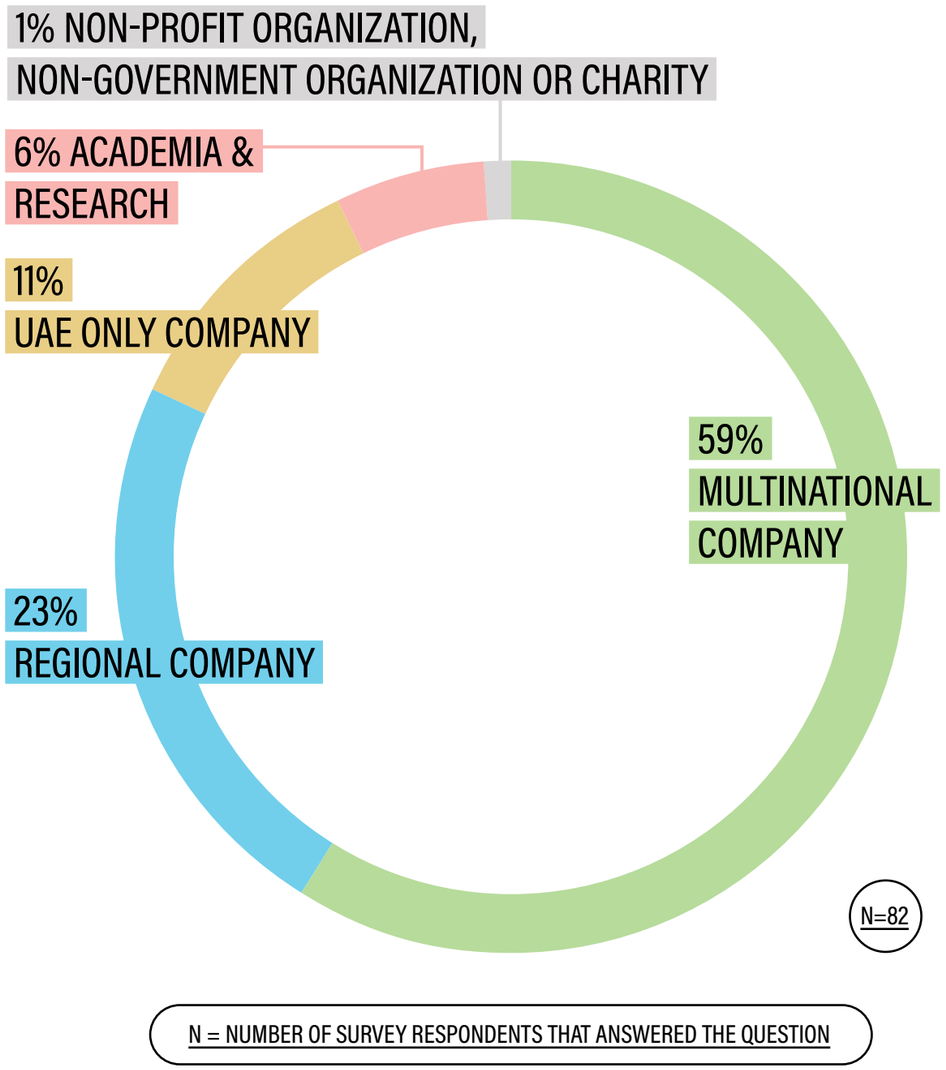
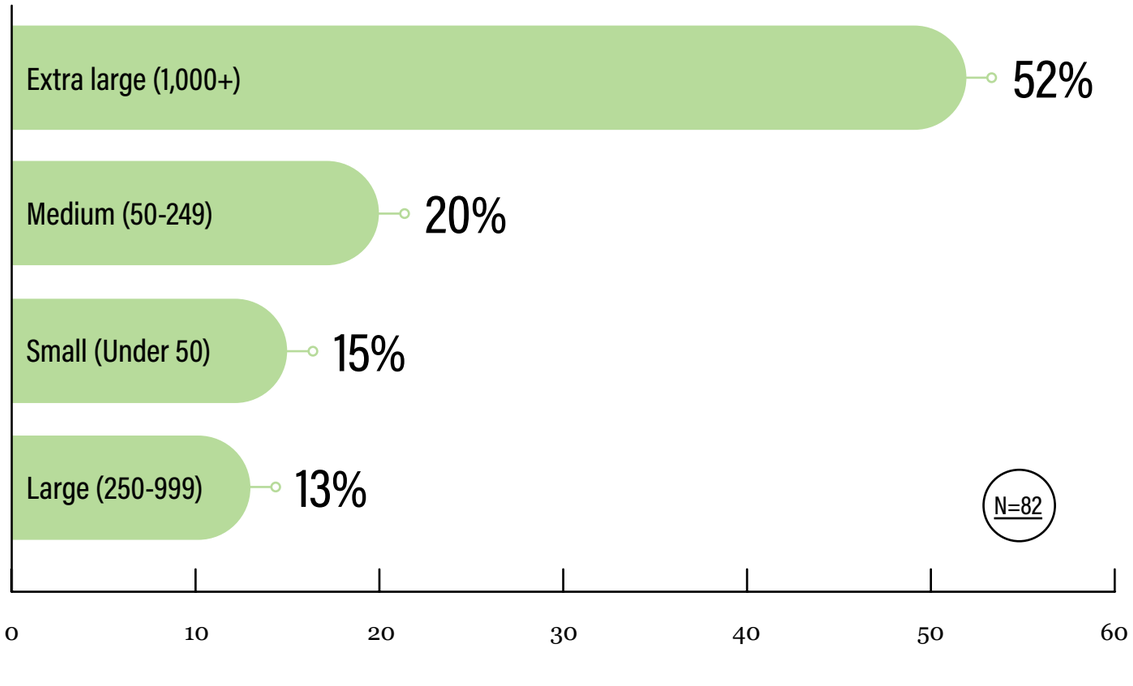


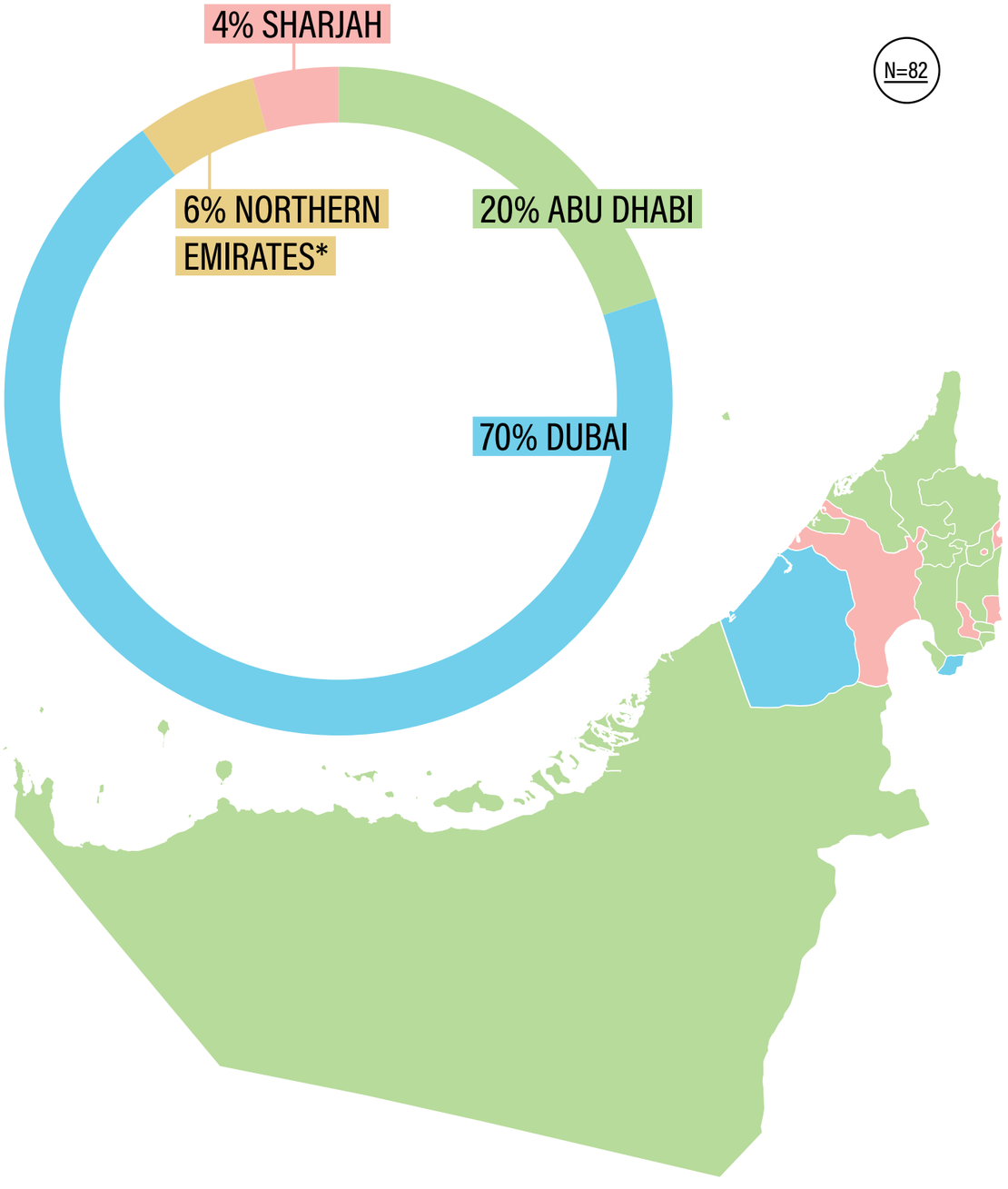
Figure 2: Sizes of organizations represented (by number of full-time employees in the UAE)





Responding organizations characterized their emirate-wise location, choosing the emirate where the organization's main office and/or majority of operations are located. The concentration of respondents in Dubai (70%) and Abu Dhabi (20%) aligns with these emirates having emerged as hubs for the corporate sector (Figure 3).

Figure 3: Locations of respondents' organizations' main office/operations in the UAE

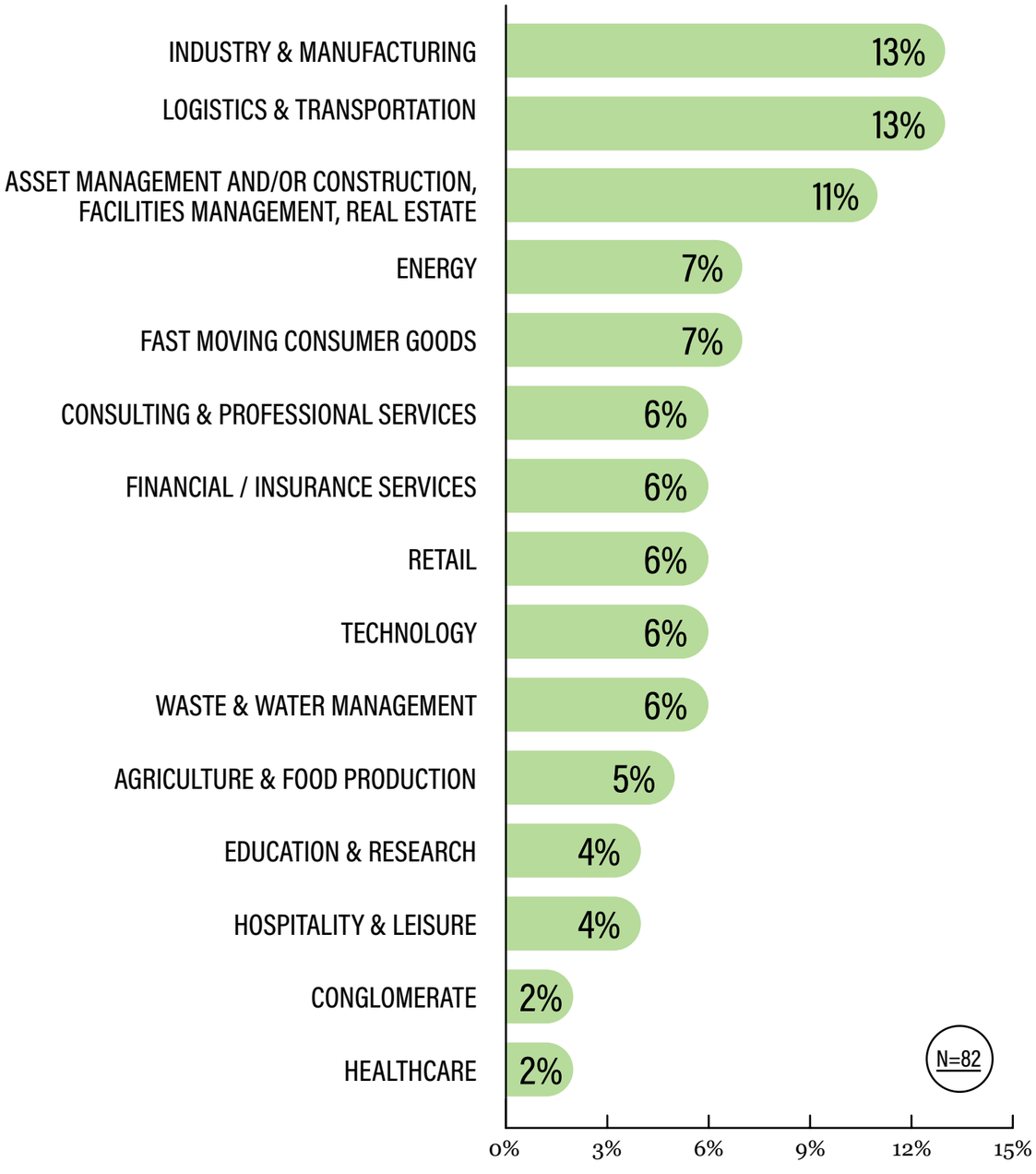


*Ajman, Fujairah, Ras Al Khaimah and Umm Al Quwain

1. SURVEY RESPONDENTS: ORGANIZATION PROFILE

Respondents covered a wide range of sectors, suggesting that decarbonization is being pursued across a diversity of sectors. The highest representation was from Industry and Manufacturing (13%), Logistics & Transportation (13%), and Asset Management, Construction, Facilities Management & Real Estate (11%).

Figure 4: Primary sectors in which respondents' organizations operate⁺



⁺Due to reporting of round numbers, the displayed percentages total 98% instead of 100%.



2. DECARBONIZATION JOURNEY

DECARBONIZATION AMBITION

2.1. LONG-TERM TARGETS AND SCOPE BOUNDARIES

84% of non-state actors (NSAs) surveyed have set long-term targets for emissions reduction but only 55% have set science-aligned net-zero targets.

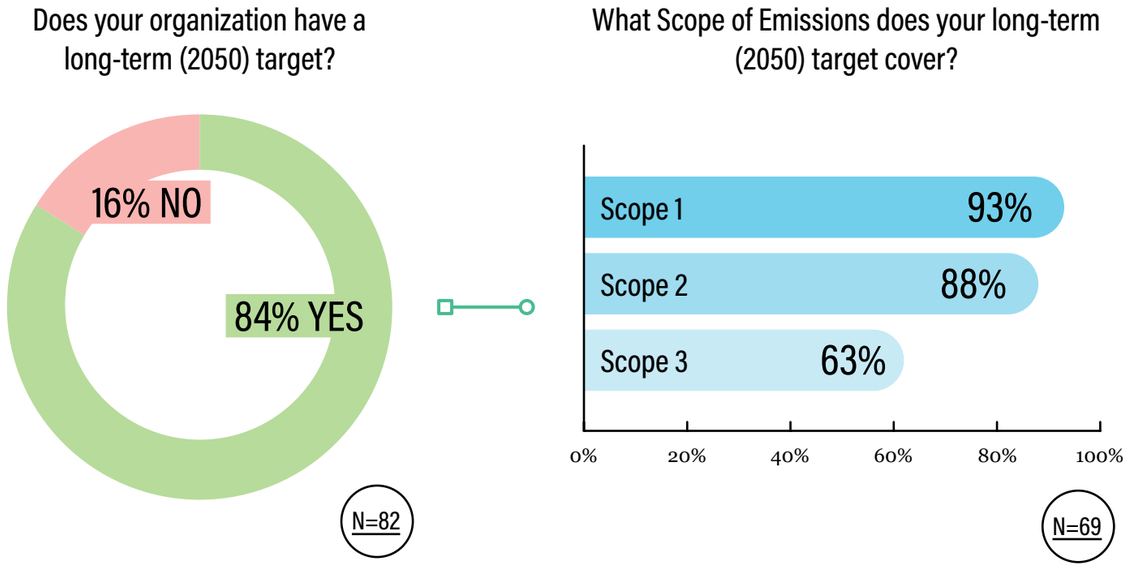
MORE THAN 60% of organizations with a long-term target include Scope 3 emissions in the remit of the target.

The majority of the organizations surveyed (84%) have set **long-term targets for emissions reduction.** However, these targets may often not be aligned to science or the UAE's Net Zero by 2050 ambition.[i] Only 55% of surveyed organizations have set net-zero targets by 2050 (either aligned with requirements laid down by the Science Based Targets initiative or a Third-Party Verified target)[ii] (Figure 5).

Of the 45 organizations that have a science-aligned long-term target, 33 – or 73% – are multinational firms.

In terms of coverage of Scopes of emissions, particularly the **inclusion of Scope 3 emissions** – which arise from assets not owned or controlled by the reporting organization but result from activities across its value chain – more than 60% of organizations with a long-term target include Scope 3 within its remit. The percentage is similar for science-aligned net-zero long-term targets (Figure 5).[iii]

Figure 5: Long-term target setting and coverage of Scope 3 emissions



i A long-term target is a general goal to reduce emissions by 2050, but it may not necessarily align with the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) or the Paris Agreement's 1.5°C pathway. Targets that are not science-aligned may lack specificity and required ambition. A net-zero target aligned with the SBTi and Paris Agreement is science-based, comprehensive, and covers all relevant emissions sources (Scope 1, 2, and 3). It requires deep decarbonization across the value chain and neutralization of any residual emissions through permanent carbon removal.

ii The reported data reflects respondents' self-reported commitments and may not fully align with official Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) criteria.

iii If a company has set a net-zero target aligned with the SBTi, the inclusion of Scope 3 emissions is mandatory if these emissions account for more than 40% of the company's total emissions. The SBTi requires companies to cover at least 67% of their total Scope 3 emissions by 2030 and 90% by 2050.

2.2. MID-TERM TARGETS AND SCOPE BOUNDARIES

Nearly 3 IN 4 (75%) organizations surveyed have a mid-term (2030) emissions reduction target.

Of these, nearly 4 IN 5 (about 80%) believe they are on track to meet their mid-term targets.

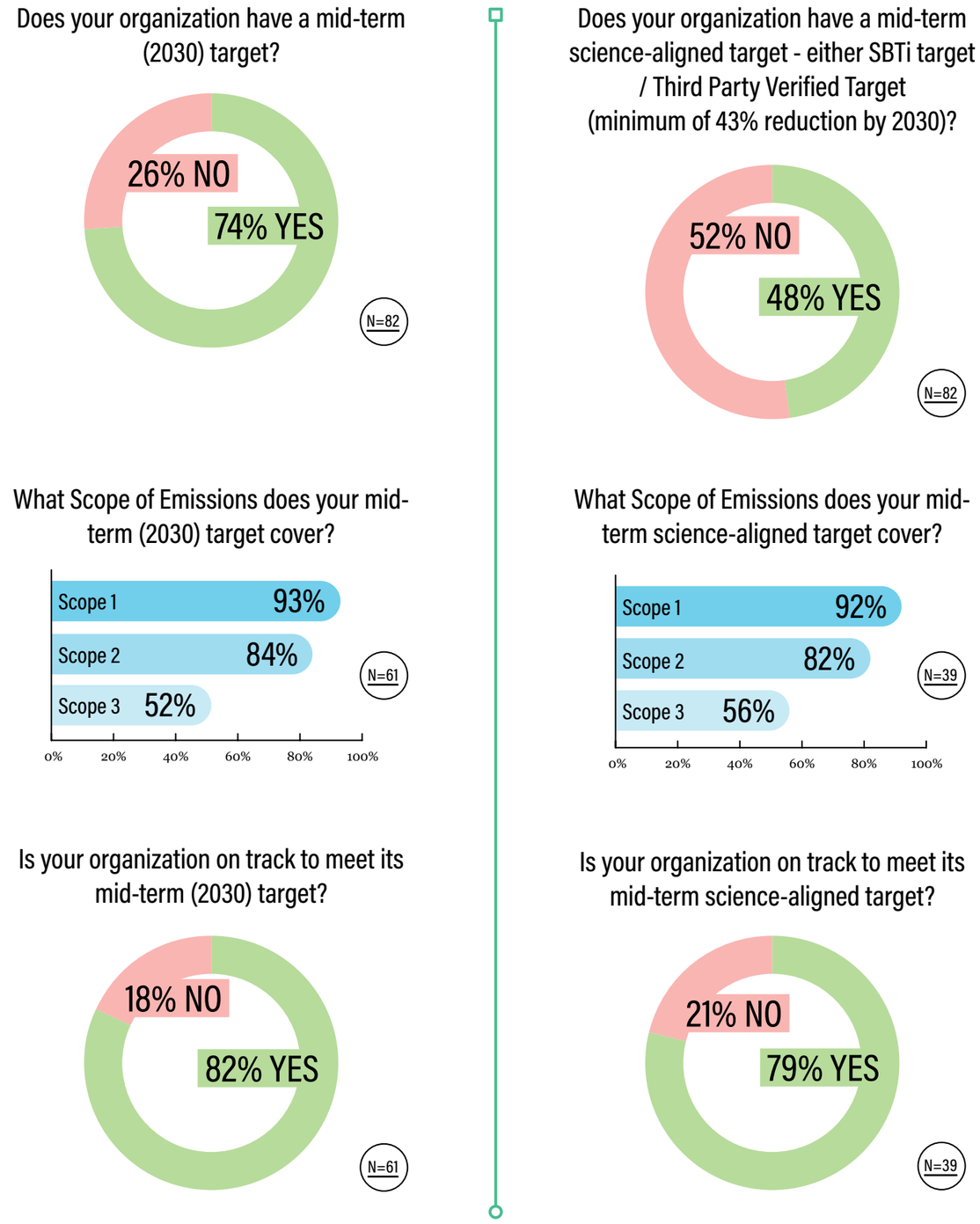
As is the case with long-term targets, the number of companies with science-aligned **mid-term targets** (48%) is less than the companies that have a mid-term target (74%).[iv] Notably, of the 39 companies with science-aligned mid-term targets, 69% (27) are multinational firms. In both categories, more than half (52% and 56% respectively) of the organizations with mid-term targets and science-aligned mid-term targets include Scope 3 emissions within their coverage (Figure 6).[v]

Encouragingly, 82% of organizations with a mid-term (2030) target – and 79% of those with science-aligned mid-term targets – believe they are **on track to meet their climate goals.**

At the same time, respondents highlighted persistent challenges in advancing climate action, particularly uncertainty around internal funding and access to external finance. Taken together with their confidence in achieving targets, this reflects an **optimistic outlook** — one likely underpinned by current momentum on climate and trust in stakeholders' collective ability to create conducive conditions for the climate transition.

Figure 7 on the next page presents a comparative overview of organizations with long-term and mid-term emission reduction targets as well as those with science-aligned targets in both categories.

Figure 6: Mid-term target setting and coverage of Scope 3 emissions



iv For a mid-term target to be aligned with science, the organization must aim to achieve a minimum of 43% emissions reduction by 2030.

v The SBTi requires companies to cover at least 67% of their total Scope 3 emissions by 2030 and 90% by 2050.

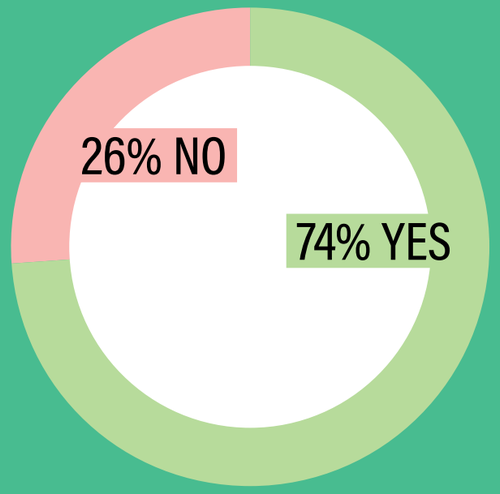
Figure 7: Comparative overview of mid-term and long-term target adoption and science-aligned target adoption

MID-TERM TARGET

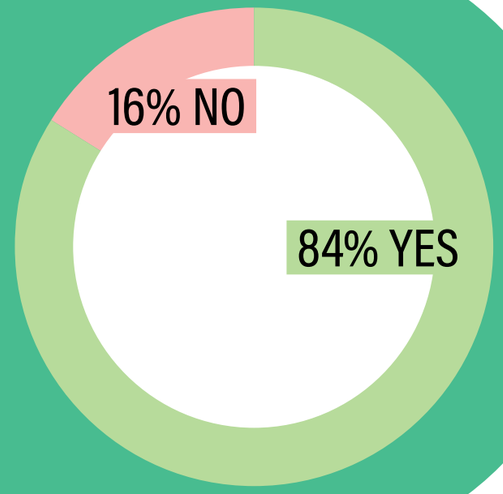
LONG-TERM TARGET

N=82

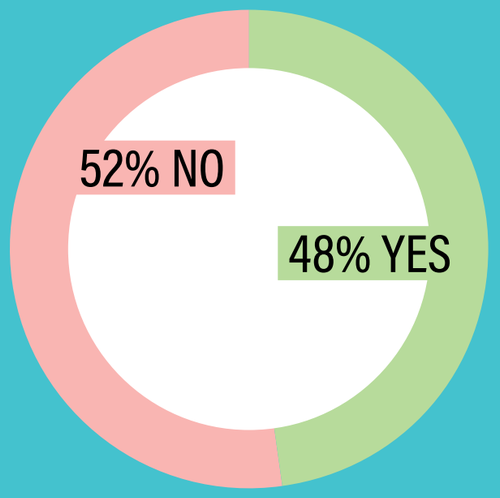
Mid-Term (2030) Target



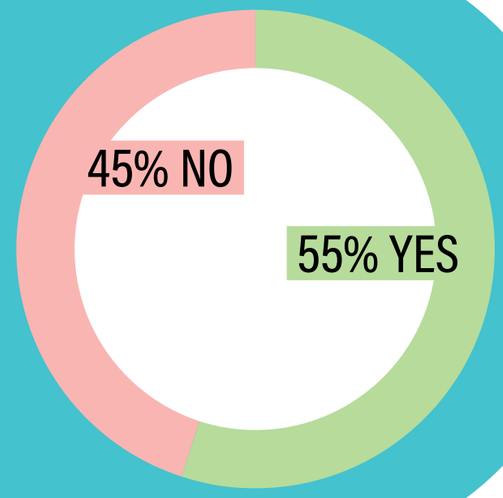
Long Term (2050) Target



Science-aligned mid-term Target – either SBTi target or Third Party Verified Target (minimum of 43% reduction by 2030)



Net-Zero Target by 2050 (either SBTi Target/Third-Party Verified Target)





3. DECARBONIZATION BARRIERS AND SOLUTIONS

DECARBONIZATION JOURNEY

3.1. KEY CHALLENGES

40% of respondents selected Scope 3 emissions as the top barrier in advancing on climate mitigation.

When asked to identify the top three obstacles to achieving their mid-term (2030) targets, 40% of respondents highlighted challenges in reducing **Scope 3 emissions,** making it the most critical barrier identified (Figure 8). **Regulatory challenges** ranked second, cited by 34% of respondents, followed by the **lack of financially viable products and services,** and **limited availability of decarbonization technologies/products.** As shown in Figure 8, barriers span multiple categories: operational, regulatory, financial and technological.

Anecdotal responses point to systemic issues that hinder progress, including:

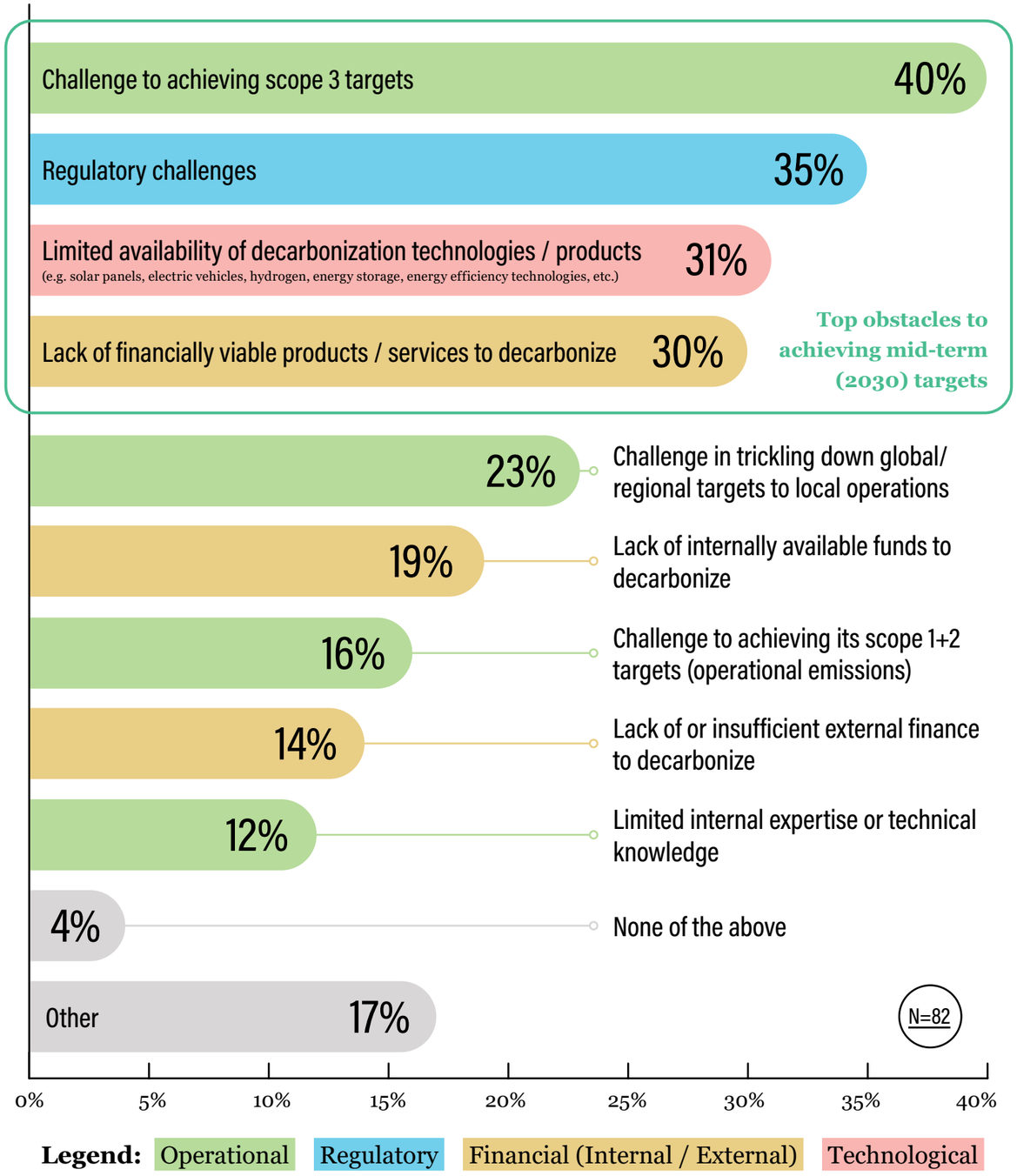
- Barriers to the uptake of decentralized renewable energy solutions
- Lack of understanding of NDC commitments and related sectoral implications
- Limited incentives for companies to report and address emissions
- Split incentives between asset owners and users

Respondents also suggested examples of policy solutions that may help overcome these barriers, including:

- Regulatory support for uptake of solar PV installations
- Incentives (e.g. through procurement procedures) for emissions mitigation
- Enhanced understanding of sectoral and industry targets in alignment with NDC objectives
- Greater coordination among emirates on waste management and circular economy policies

Figure 8: Barriers to achieving mid-term emissions reduction targets

Which of the following, if any, has been hindering your organization from achieving its mid-term (2030) target? (Please select top 3)



3.2. PRIORITY DECARBONIZATION SOLUTIONS

FINANCIAL INCENTIVES emerged as the top lever to support NSAs' decarbonization ambition and action. This finding highlights potential opportunities to develop innovative financial products and models.

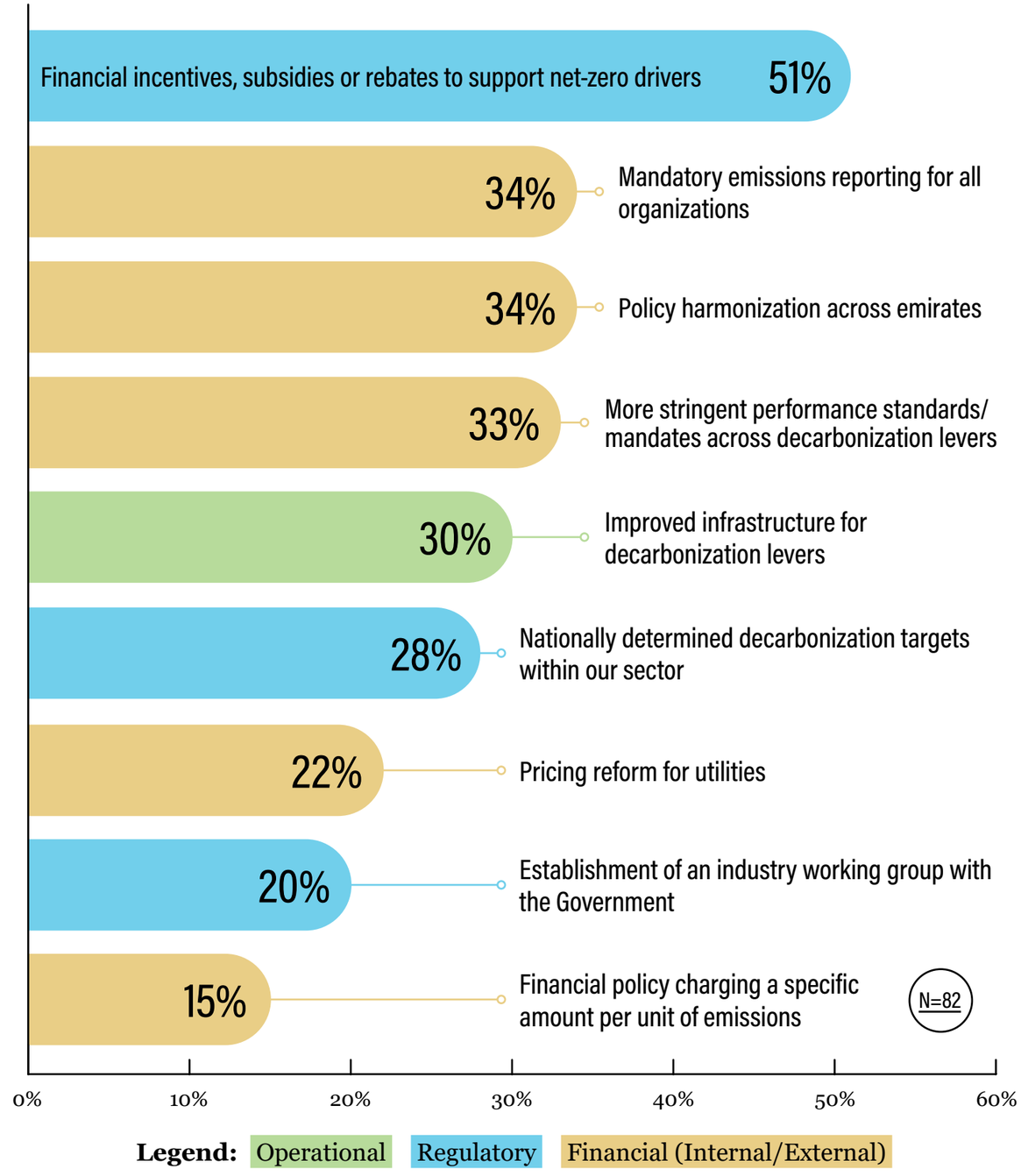
Survey respondents identified the top three levers that would support decarbonization action in their organizations. The **provision of financial incentives** for adoption of clean technologies and sustainable practices emerged as the most critical solution – selected by 51% of respondents. This was followed by calls for **policy harmonization across emirates, mandatory emissions reporting** for all organizations, and more **stringent performance standards for products and infrastructure and stronger mandates for sectoral action** (Figure 9).

Climate action requires clear budgetary outlays and effective financial planning to ensure adequate availability of funds to achieve mid-term and long-term targets. At the same time, both the perceived and actual costs of deploying climate solutions – coupled with lack of 'financially viable' solutions, as highlighted by respondents – remains an issue. It is therefore unsurprising that financial incentives emerged as the primary enabling solution.

This finding should be considered in the context of local market dynamics and the opportunity to develop innovative financial products and models that can **unlock capital for emissions reduction initiatives** and strengthen climate finance. Equally important is building a stronger understanding of upfront capital costs for deployment of climate solutions relative to their associated payback periods and **long-term economic returns** – knowledge that is critical for corporate investment decisions and for designing out-of-the-box financial solutions.

Figure 9: Key solutions that would support decarbonization initiatives

What do you believe would support greater traction for decarbonization in your organization? (Please select top 3 that are most favoured overall, reflecting suitability to your organization)



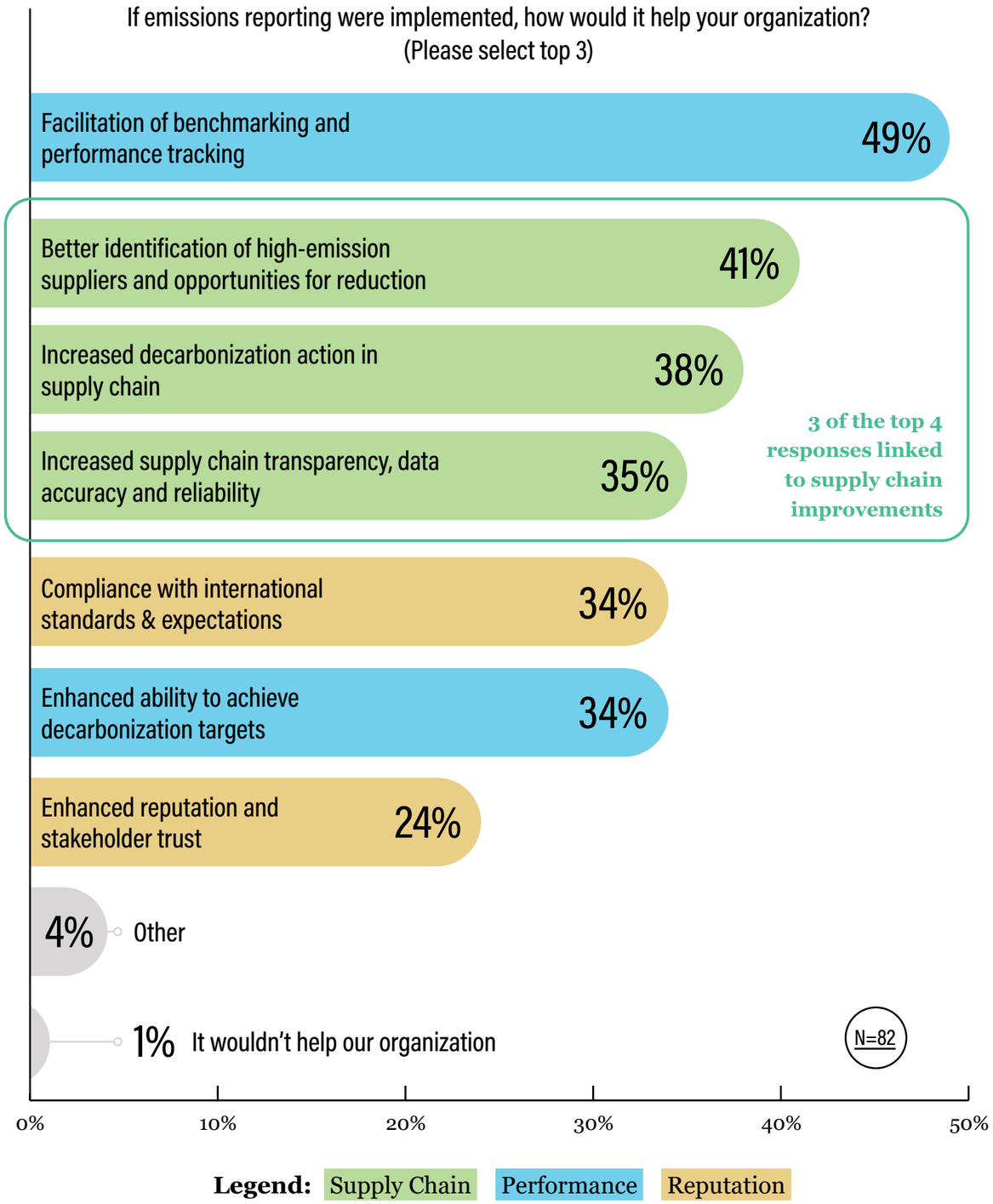
3.3. ROLE OF EMISSIONS REPORTING

Respondents recognized the positive impact of wider adoption of GHG emissions reporting on ease of PERFORMANCE TRACKING as well as on measurement and reduction of SUPPLY CHAIN EMISSIONS.

Survey respondents reflected on the top three implications of a potential mandate to report GHG emissions. Nearly half of the respondents indicated that GHG emissions reporting requirements would facilitate performance tracking and accelerate decarbonization in the UAE (Figure 10). The potential to advance supply chain action – consistently identified as a challenging area across the survey – was seen as a key outcome. Specifically, 41% of respondents highlighted the ease of identification of suppliers with high or low emissions, while 38% pointed to the potential for increased decarbonization action across the supply chain (Figure 10).

The UAE's Federal Decree-Law No. (11) of 2024 on the Reduction of Climate Change Effects that came into effect in May 2025, requires all entities to measure and report GHG emissions. This would support key outcomes of reporting as highlighted by the survey results. With the reporting and disclosure of emissions, organizations are not only encouraged to measure emissions and identify emissions hotspots and opportunities for mitigation but to also potentially **benchmark performance and enhance competitiveness.** Emission disclosures also support **availability of knowledge and information,** and build **capacity amongst the ecosystem of stakeholders** including public and private investors, regulators and consumers, setting the scene for transformative change.

Figure 10: Potential ways emissions reporting could drive decarbonization action amongst NSAs



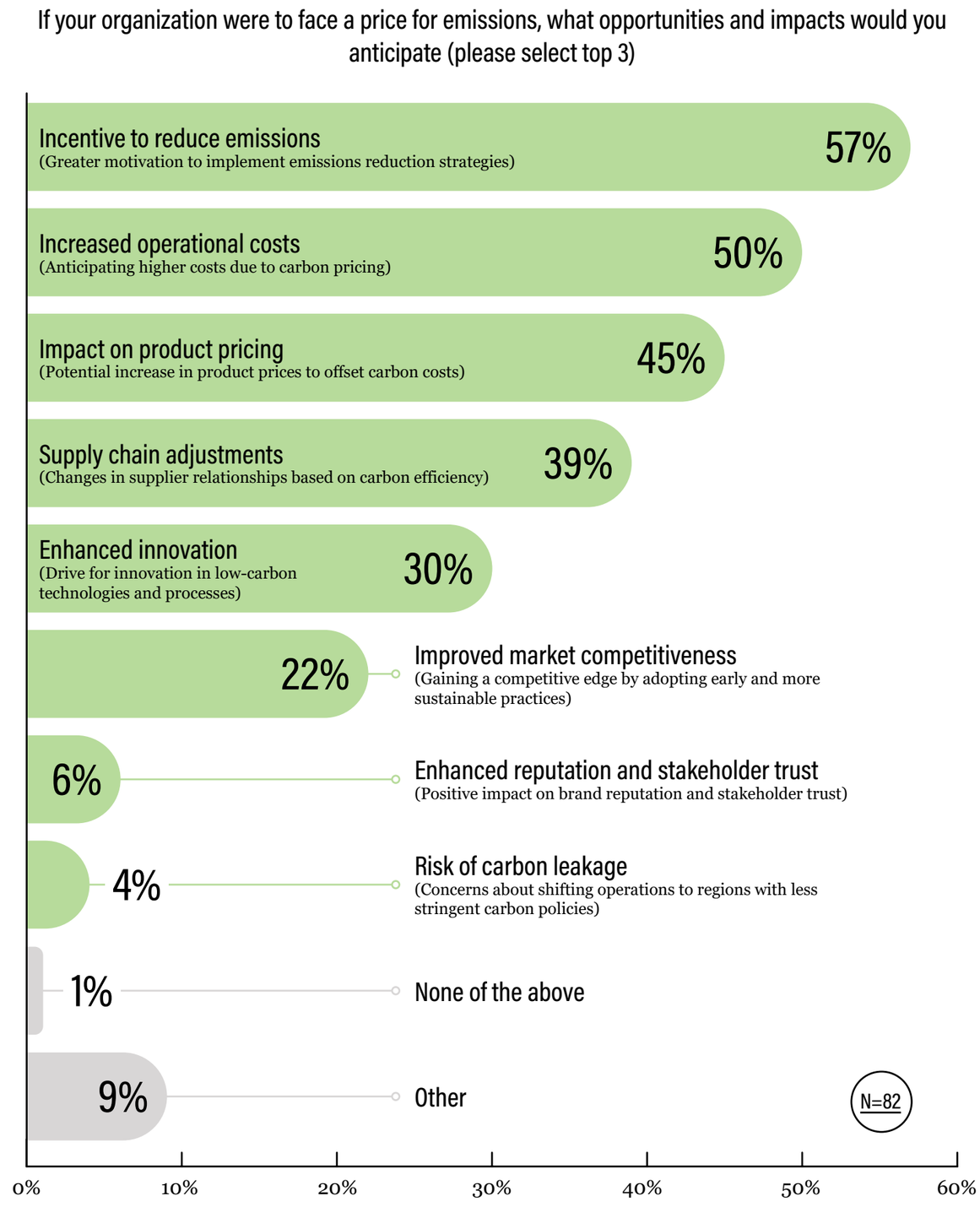
3.4. ROLE OF CARBON PRICING

57% of respondents believe that introducing a price on emissions would incentivize emission reductions, though 50% also acknowledged that it may increase operational costs.

The potential benefits that carbon pricing may offer for boosting climate ambition, even while holding financial implications for business, make it a topic that calls for focused stakeholder consultations and LOCALLY RELEVANT PATHWAYS FOR INCREMENTAL ACTION .

Respondents reflected on a hypothetical scenario where a price is placed on emissions, listing the top three key impacts they anticipate from such a development. About 57% of respondents believe that introducing a price on emissions would incentivize emission reductions. According to the results, this would also imply increased operational costs (selected as a top impact by half the respondents) and would impact market pricing of relevant products (selected by 45%) (Figure 11).

Figure 11: Opportunities and impacts for introducing a carbon price





4. ACCESS TO FINANCE

ACCESS TO FINANCE

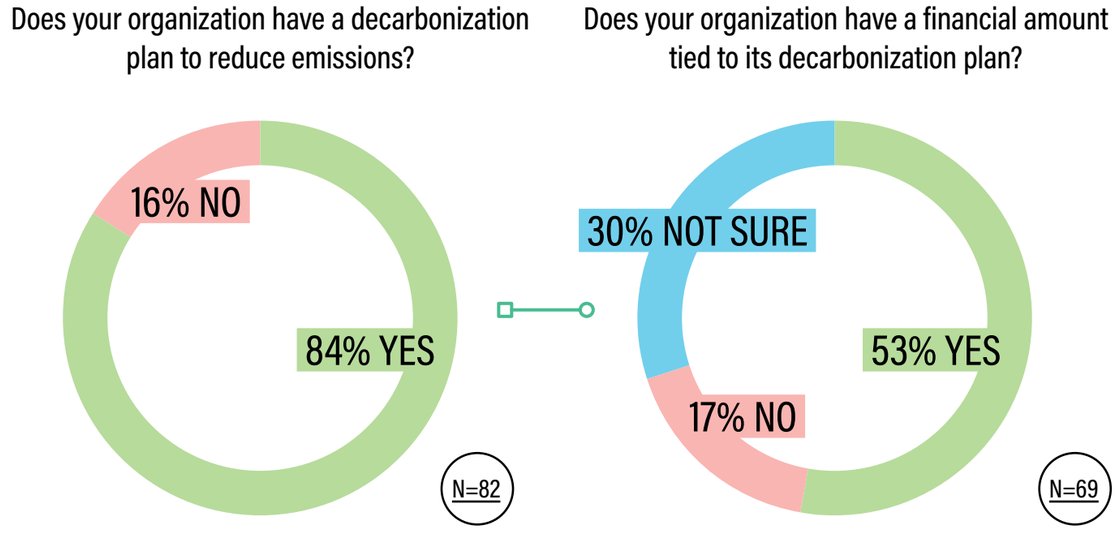
4.1. INTERNAL CAPITAL ALLOCATION FOR CLIMATE PLANS

84% of organizations have a decarbonization plan in place, but only 53% have an internal budget allocated to their plan, highlighting the need to strengthen internal communications, particularly with C-suite executives and board members.

Respondents were asked if their organizations have a decarbonization plan to reduce emissions, and if financial allocations are tied to their plans. The results show that while a majority of organizations (84%) have a decarbonization plan, there remains **uncertainty on whether internal funding is available for implementation.** Among those with a plan in place, only 53% reported having a budget allocated to its delivery (Figure 12). Of the 48% of respondents that said 'Yes' to having a science-aligned mid-term target, 54% have a financial amount tied to their decarbonization plan.

While this brings into sharp focus the role that innovative financial products can play in enhancing access to finance, it also calls for **advancing internal communications within organizations,** particularly engagement with C-suite decision-makers and board members who can firmly **anchor climate action in financial decision-making.** It may be useful here to consider the role of shadow carbon pricing in guiding business investment decisions, therefore driving investments in sustainable technologies and business processes. Such an initiative helps businesses manage climate risks, and prepares them for regulatory and international trade requirements of the future.

Figure 12: Allocation of internal funding for decarbonization plans



4.2. BARRIERS TO ACCESSING FINANCE FROM EXTERNAL SOURCES

LACK OF AWARENESS of available finance options and the LACK OF TAILORED FINANCIAL PRODUCTS emerged as top barriers to accessing external finance.

Respondents identified the top three barriers their organizations face in accessing finance for decarbonization. Lack of awareness of available finance options (45%) and the lack of tailored financial products (28%) were cited as the top barriers in accessing finance (Figure 13).

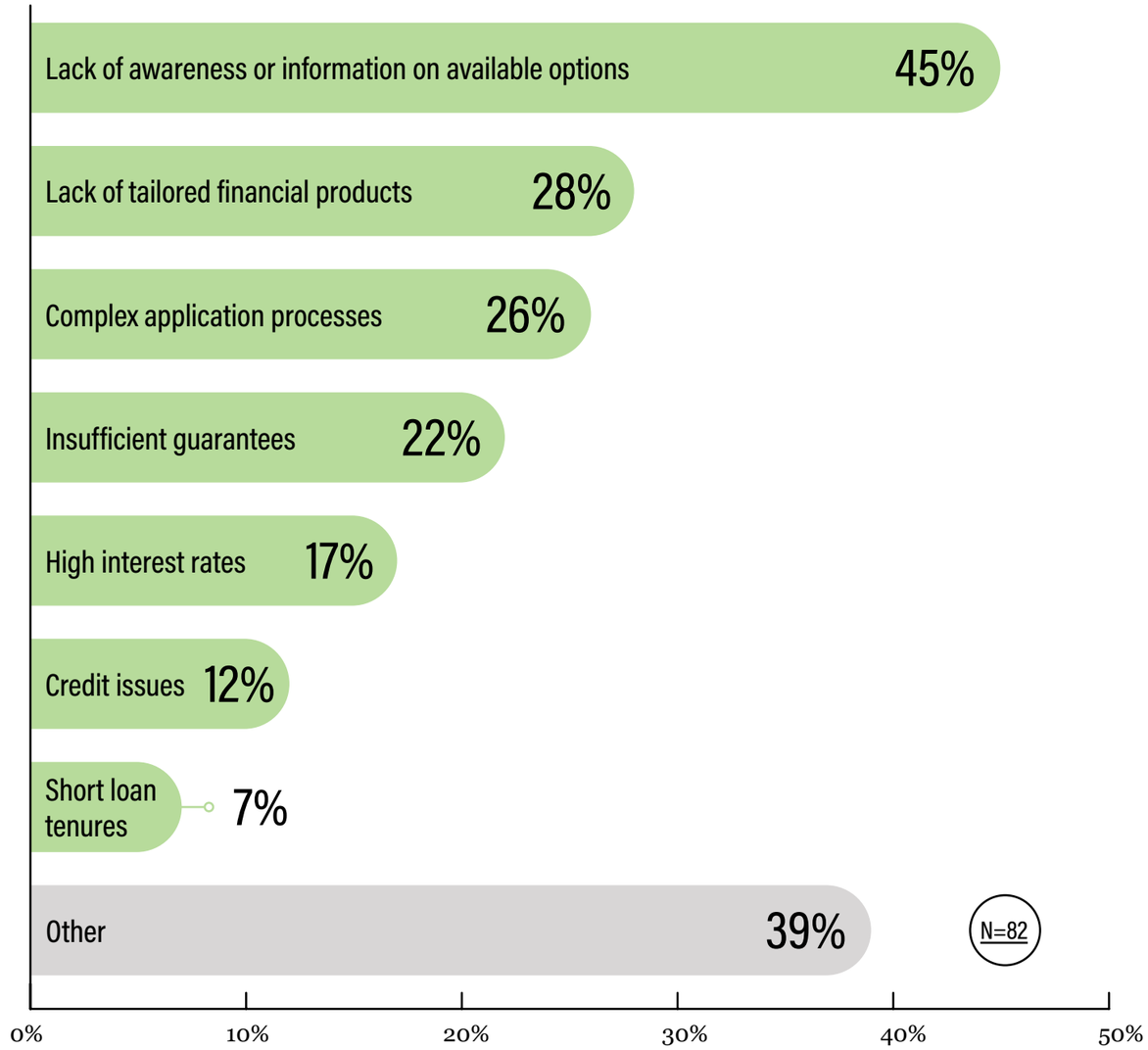
Those who selected 'Other' had the opportunity to share anecdotal inputs, and highlighted issues such as:

- Lack of preferential rates for green private finance
- Limited customized solutions
- Limited knowledge of impediments

It is pertinent here to note that the results indicate both an action and knowledge gap. Not only have respondents highlighted the **need for more fit-to-purpose financial solutions and products** but they also **acknowledge that they do not have information about what products and channels to tap into.** This calls for **targeted engagement amongst financial institutions, organizations in the real economy sectors, other NSAs, and interested government stakeholders,** to develop platforms for information-sharing as well as for co-development of financial solutions.

Figure 13: Top barriers to accessing finance for decarbonization amongst NSAs

What are the top 3 barriers your organization faces in accessing finance for decarbonization?



4.3. CLIMATE-RELATED FINANCIAL SOLUTIONS

About 45% of respondents selected renewable energy financing and an equal number picked energy efficiency financing as the top financial products needed for decarbonization.

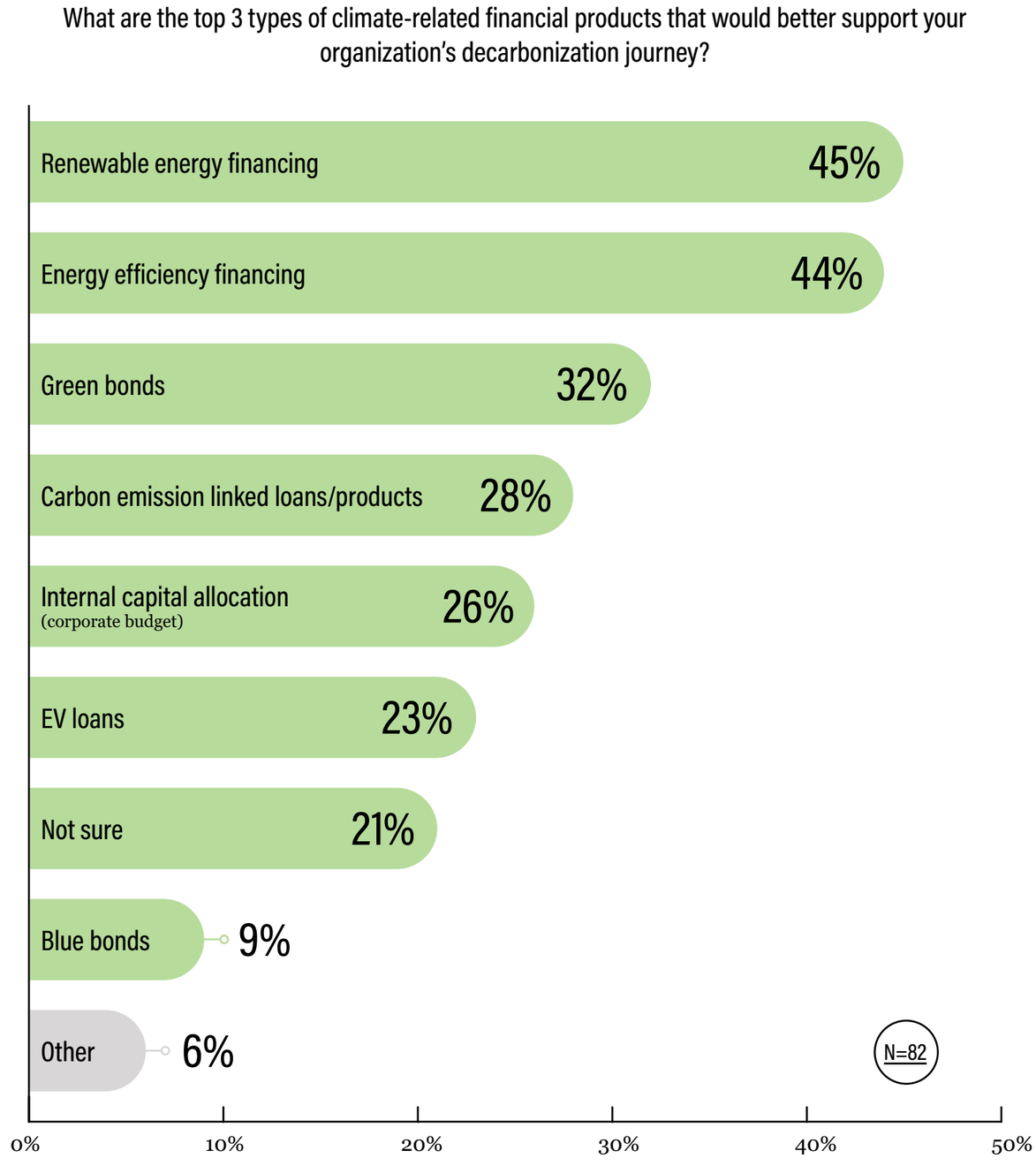
Respondents identified the top three types of climate related financial products that would support their organizations' decarbonization journey. **Renewable energy financing** (45%) and **energy efficiency financing** (44%) emerged as the top two products needed to decarbonize, reflecting two priority decarbonization technology levers available to NSAs (Figure 14).

These results highlight three important issues:

- The significance of renewable energy and energy efficiency technologies and products to respondents' decarbonization plans
- The actual and perceived cost barriers that hinder adoption of these technologies
- The pressing need for scaled-up, tailored solutions from public and private financial institutions

Private financial institutions have an opportunity to design products that respond to the unique business requirements of decarbonization projects while also meeting their own business and sustainability imperatives. Sustainability-linked loans, green financing for priority technologies, and the issuance of green and blue bonds represent key tools in this regard. At the same time, innovative models that engage both public and private actors offer potential scope for growth and scale. The UAE and the region are already seeing advances in these areas with large conglomerates issuing green and blue bonds, and the establishment of innovative public-private partnerships that distribute initial capital costs for climate and sustainable energy investments.

Figure 14: top financial solutions for supporting decarbonization amongst NSAs





5. ON-SITE RENEWABLE ENERGY

ON-SITE RENEWABLE ENERGY

5.1. DECENTRALIZED SOLAR PV UPTAKE

HALF of the surveyed organizations have installed Solar PV on-site, with highest uptake amongst Dubai-based respondents.

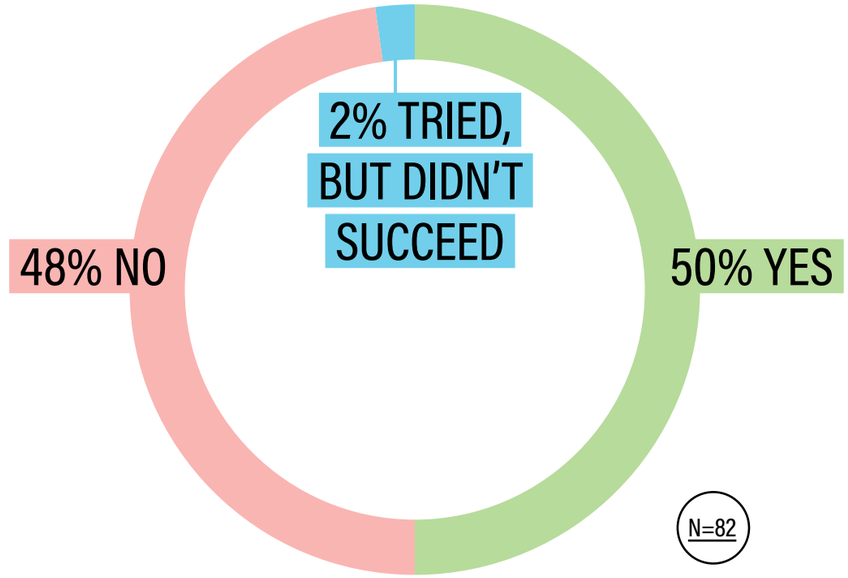
Amongst the organizations that have installed Solar PV on-site, 73% indicated that they installed less than their current energy consumption.

Survey results indicate that half of the organizations surveyed have installed solar photovoltaic (PV) on-site (Figure 15). More than 85% of those organizations that indicated 'Yes' to having installed solar on-site are characterized as Dubai-based organizations; this is likely owing to the Shams program in Dubai which allows for net-metering, which lets solar users send excess electricity to the grid and get credited for it (Figure 15). It was also observed that about 66% of NSAs with solar on-site are multinational corporations, and 34% belong to the Logistics & Transportation and Industry & Manufacturing sectors. Of the organizations based in Dubai, 36 out of 58 (62%) have installed solar PV, suggesting that with a net-metering policy in place, there is a substantial **opportunity to scale up decentralized solar PV.**

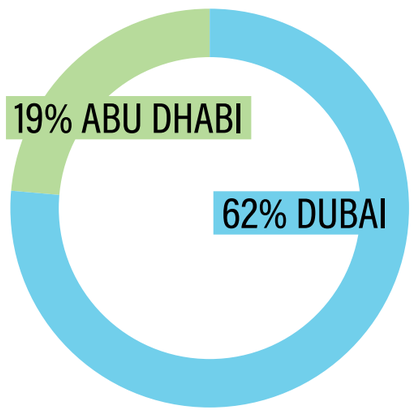
Further, amongst the organizations that have installed Solar PV on-site, 73% indicated that they installed less than their current energy consumption. Given the current UAE context, and in light of anecdotal responses received across survey questions, this can be attributed to the capacity cap on installation of on-site solar PV.

Figure 15: Installation of on-site Solar PV

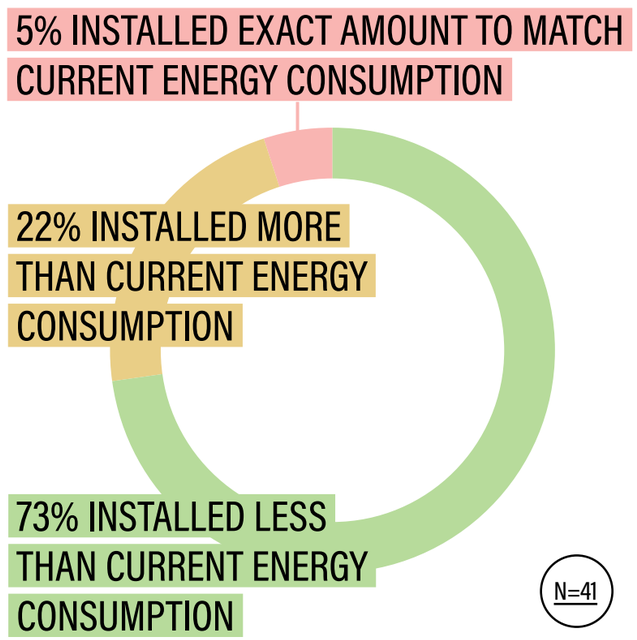
Respondents indicated if their organizations have installed solar PV on-site



Leading emirates that have installed Solar PV on-site



Share of solar in current energy consumption



5.2. BARRIERS TO INSTALLING ON-SITE RENEWABLE ENERGY

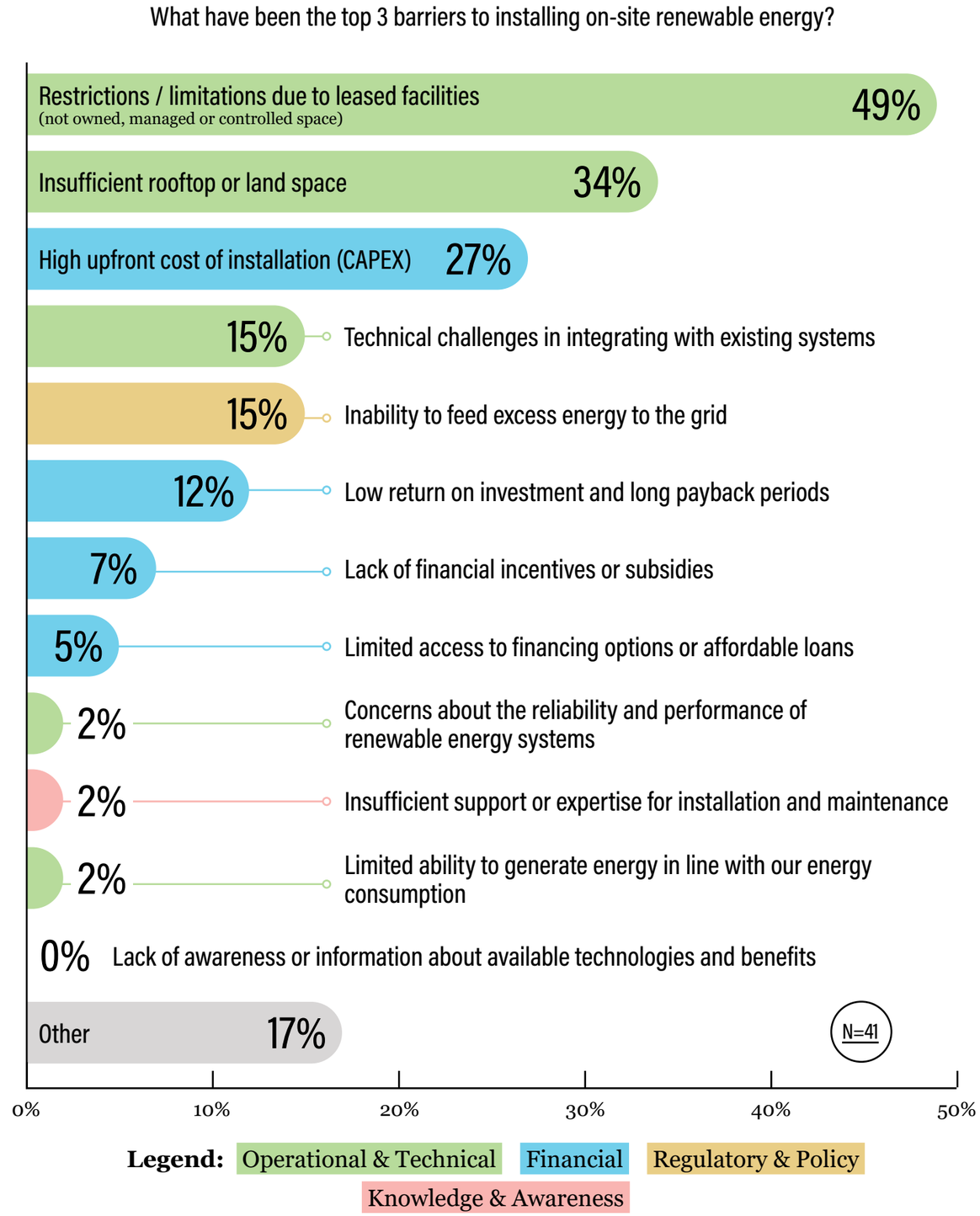
Organizations that have not installed decentralized solar systems, labelled RESTRICTIONS OR LIMITATIONS IN LEASED FACILITIES as the top barrier.

Responding organizations that have not yet installed on-site Solar PV were asked to identify the top three barriers to adoption. The most frequently cited barrier was restrictions or limitations in leased facilities — a challenge that may partly reflect the prevalence of **split incentives**[vi]**.** The other two barriers were limited space for installation — a physical constraint particularly affecting NSAs operating from smaller facilities, and the high upfront costs of installing solar PV.



vi Split incentives refer to any situation where the benefits of a transaction do not accrue to the actor who pays for the transaction. For example, if a leaseholder owns a building and a tenant pays the electricity bill, the leaseholder may not want to spend money on energy-saving upgrades because they do not receive the savings—mainly the tenant does.

Figure 16: Top barriers to installing on-site solar





6. ENERGY EFFICIENCY

ENERGY EFFICIENCY

6.1. IMPLEMENTATION OF ENERGY EFFICIENCY MEASURES

Nearly 80% of surveyed organizations have implemented energy efficiency measures in the majority of their facilities.

57% of those with energy efficiency measures indicated that energy savings exceeded or were in line with expected savings while 32% were unsure of how they compared.

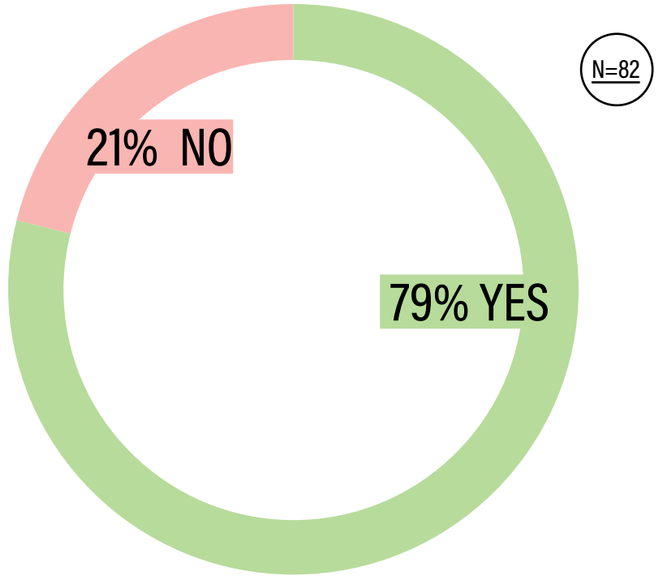
Respondents were asked whether their organizations have implemented energy efficiency measures across the majority of their facilities (buildings, manufacturing plants, warehouses, etc.) and whether actual savings were in line with projected savings.

A large majority of surveyed organizations (79%) have implemented energy efficiency measures in their facility(ies), with more than half reporting that actual savings were in line with proposed savings and 6% reporting that the actual savings were more than the expected savings (Figure 17). These findings highlight the potential for economic savings offered by energy efficiency and opportunities to build an **enlightened view of energy efficiency (initial) costs and (long-term) returns,** as well as to design effective financial support schemes that support maximizing the return on investment of energy efficiency measures.

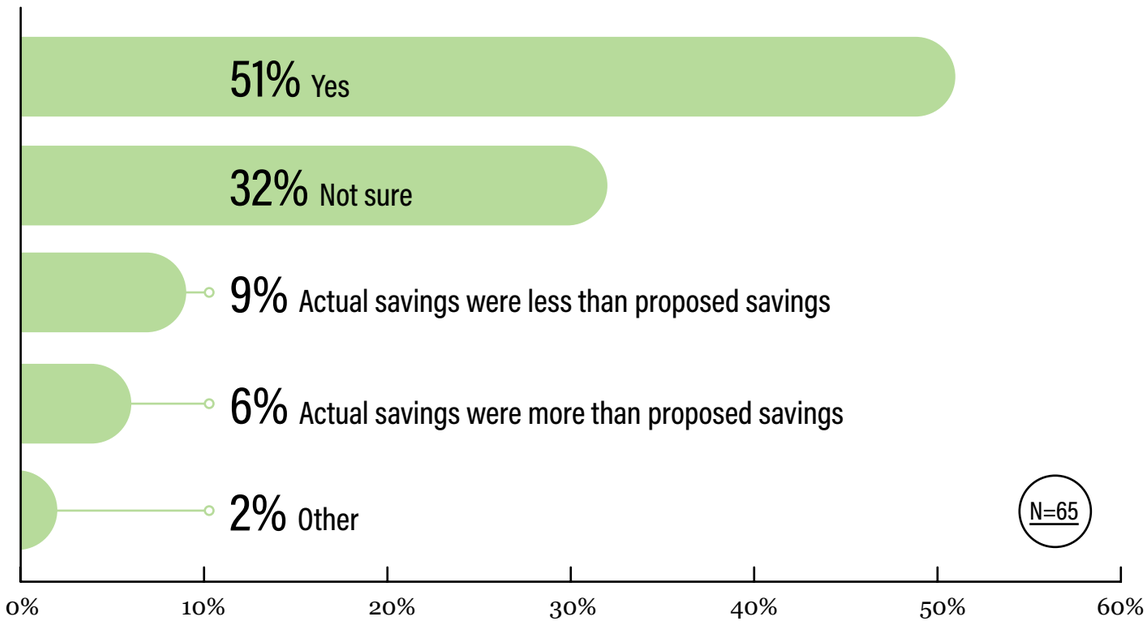
Of the organizations that have implemented energy efficiency measures, 41.5% (27 out of 65) come from three sectors: Industry and Manufacturing, Logistics & Transport, and Asset Management, Construction, Facilities Management & Real Estate.

Figure 17: Uptake of energy efficiency solutions

Has your organization implemented any energy efficiency measures in the majority of its facility(ies) (buildings, manufacturing plants, warehouses, etc.)?



For your organization's energy efficiency projects, were the actual savings in line with the proposed savings?



6.2. BARRIERS TO IMPLEMENTING ENERGY EFFICIENCY MEASURES

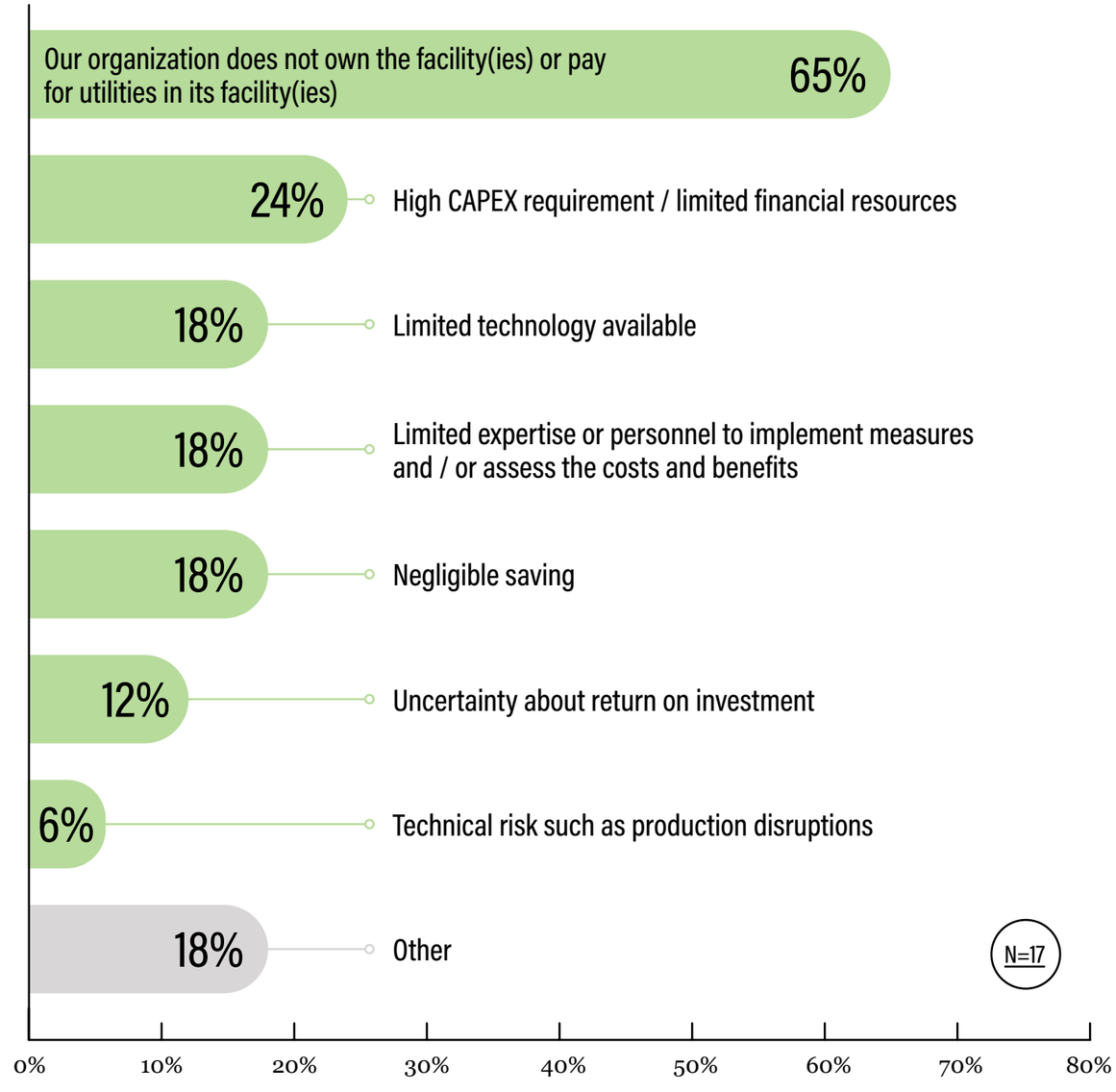
SPLIT INCENTIVES between asset owners and tenants emerged as the top barrier for adoption of energy efficiency measures.

Respondents whose organizations have not initiated implementation of energy efficiency measures in their facility(ies) highlighted their top three impediments. **Split incentives** emerged as one of the main barriers in the implementation of energy efficiency measures with 65% noting that their organization does not own the facilities where its operations are housed or does not pay for utilities (Figure 18).

24% of respondents whose organizations have not undertaken efficiency initiatives cited **high upfront costs** as a barrier. About 18% pointed to limited availability of technologies, with an equal percentage picking two other barriers: limited internal expertise to implement or assess measures and negligible expected savings. However, the experiences of organizations that have implemented such measures — where actual savings met or exceeded expectations — may help address concerns around investing in these solutions, thus building a business case for efficiency measures.

Figure 18: Barriers to implementing energy efficiency measures

What are the top 3 reasons for not yet initiating energy efficiency measures in your organization's facility(ies)?





7. SUSTAINABLE TRANSPORT – ELECTRIC VEHICLES

SUSTAINABLE TRANSPORT – ELECTRIC VEHICLES

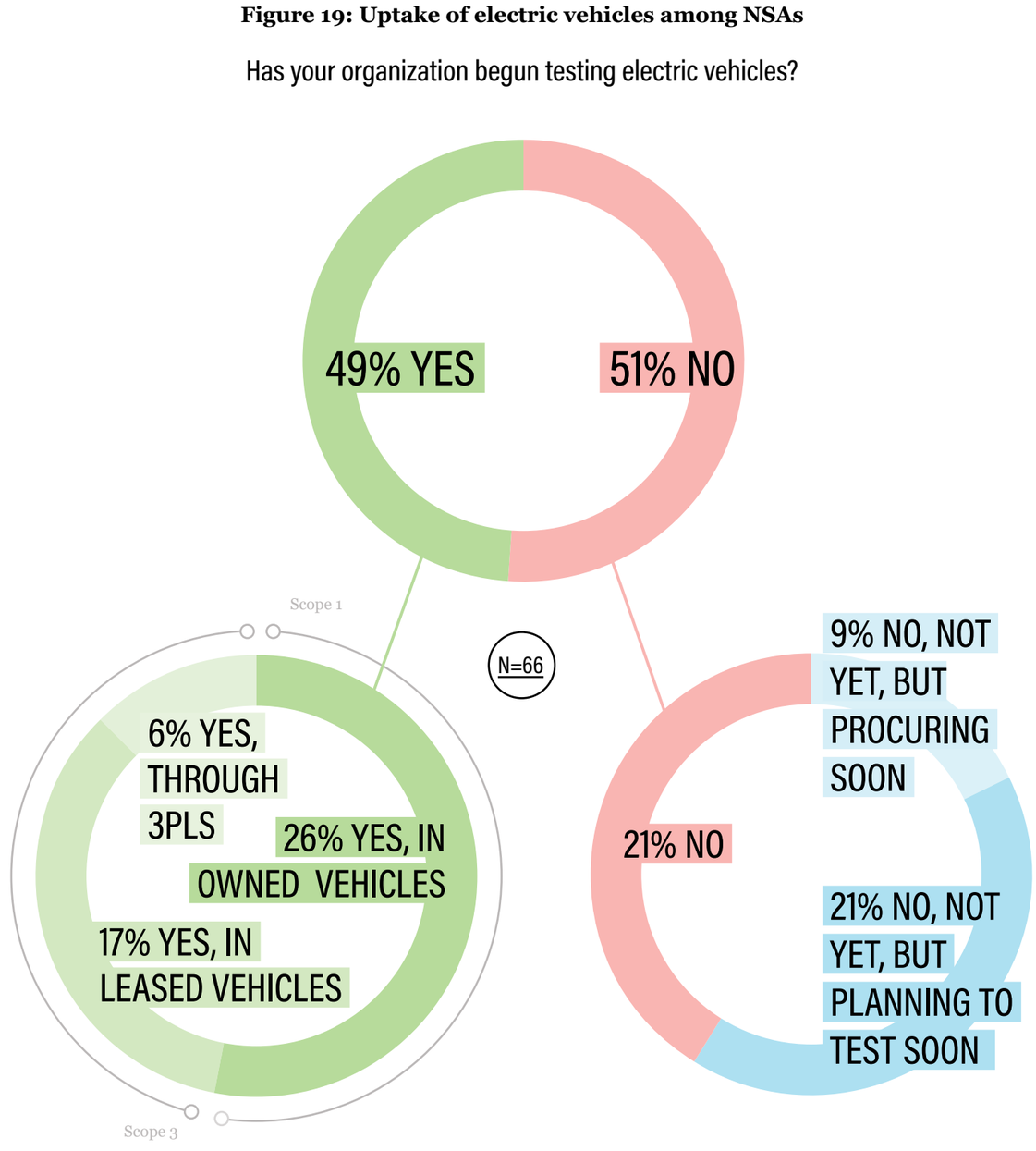
7.1. UPTAKE OF ELECTRIC VEHICLES

Of the 66 organizations with electric vehicle needs, nearly 50% have begun testing EVs across owned or leased fleets or through third-party logistics companies.

At the outset of the survey section on advancing sustainable mobility, respondents were asked whether their organization own or lease vehicle fleets or operate through third-party logistics providers for business operations. The 66 organizations that confirmed such ownership or use of vehicles were subsequently asked about the **status of fleet electrification and related plans.** Of these, 32 (around 49%) reported that they have already begun testing electric vehicles (EVs) across owned, leased, or third-party logistics (3PL) fleets[vii] (Figure 19). A further 30% indicated that they have plans to test or procure EVs.

Amongst the organizations that have begun testing EVs, 69% are multinational corporations and 40% are from the Logistics & Transportation and Retail sectors. Notably, around 80% of respondents from these two sectors confirmed that they are already testing EVs, suggesting relatively stronger readiness in these industries to transition to EVs.

Figure 19: Uptake of electric vehicles among NSAs



vii 3PLs are Third Party Logistics Providers to whom businesses may outsource their transportation services.

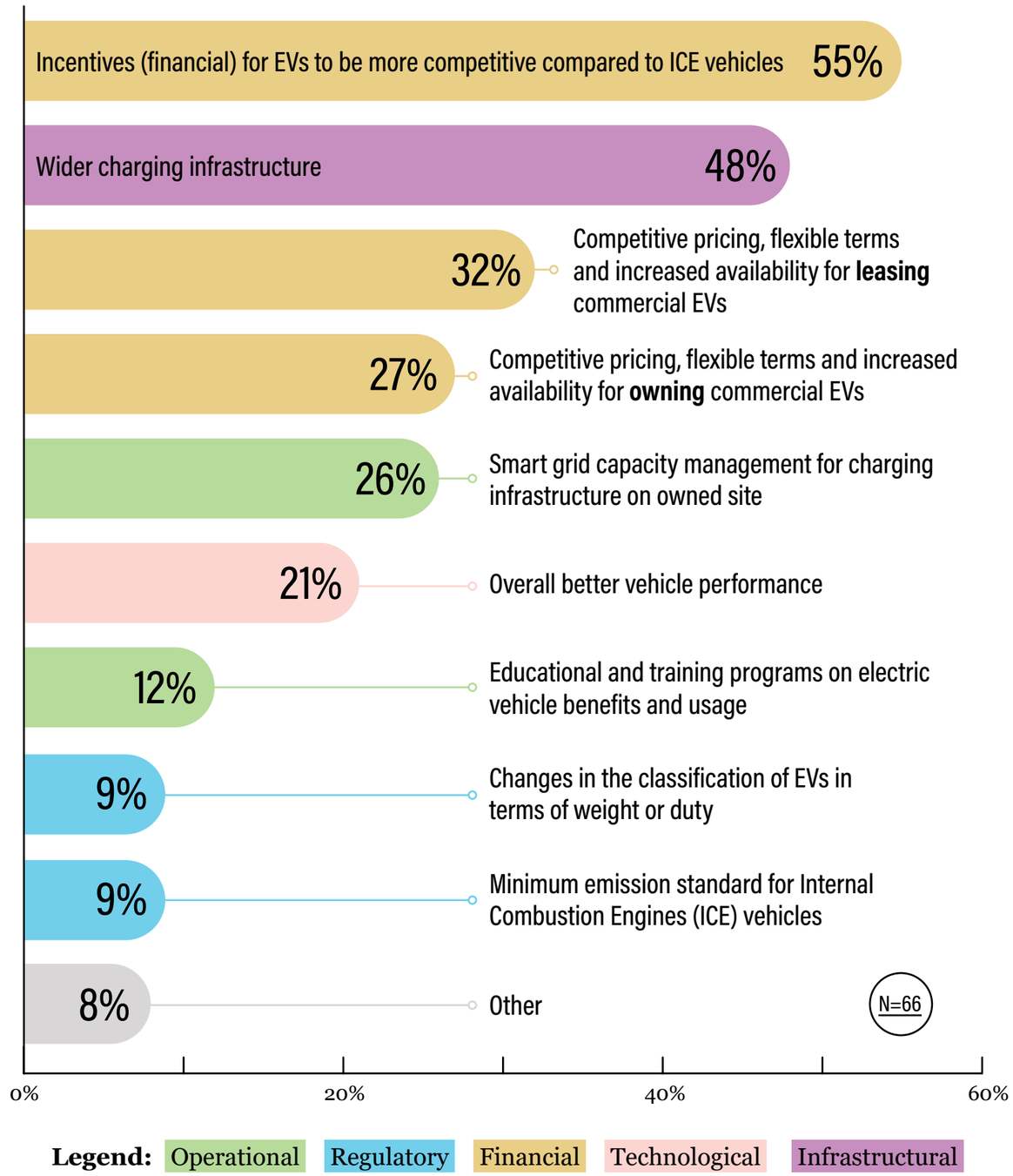
7.2. ENABLERS FOR THE EV TRANSITION

FINANCIAL INCENTIVES to make EVs competitive with ICE vehicles and a WIDER AVAILABILITY OF CHARGING INFRASTRUCTURE were identified as top enablers for the EV transition.

When asked to identify the top three enablers for the transition to EVs, 55% of respondents highlighted financial incentives to **make EVs competitive with internal combustion engine (ICE) vehicles** as one of the most critical levers (Figure 20). Nearly half the respondents selected the availability of wider charging infrastructure for EVs as a key enabler, which is intuitive given the **criticality of adequate and accessible charging infrastructure in key business locations,** for smooth operation of NSA fleets. For both owned and leased vehicles, respondents highlighted the need for suitable pricing of vehicles, flexible terms in agreements and increased availability of technologies and models. It is pertinent to note here that a mature ecosystem supported by enabling technology, infrastructure and policies, helps drive investment into sustainable transport that is backed by value creation for business. This reduces reliance on financial incentives to advance the transition.

While the survey tracks uptake of EVs across different models of operations, it is notable here that challenges and enabling conditions associated with owned, leased and 3PL vehicles are distinct and unique. While some enabling conditions such as adequate charging infrastructure are common to uptake of EVs in all categories, key drivers and enabling business models often vary across categories. For instance, the availability of EVs in leasing companies' fleets is tied with demand from commercial players, leasing contractual terms and durations, and the value of EVs in the secondary market.

Figure 20: Key enablers for the EV transition



ROAD 2.0

ELECTRIFICATION OF COMMERCIAL ROAD TRANSPORT IN THE UAE – ROAD2.0 POWERED BY UACA

Road2.0, an initiative of the UAE Alliance for Climate Action, drives EV deployment and collaboration across the UAE's commercial transport ecosystem. With commercial road transport accounting for around 10% of national emissions, UACA launched Road2.0 at the UN Climate Change Conference COP28 in 2023, whereby a set of companies – Road2.0 Signatories – with operations in the UAE, pledged to meet ambitious targets towards electrification of their fleets.

Road2.0 Signatories have pledged to accelerate uptake of EVs, electrifying 30% of their fleets by 2030 and 100% by 2040.

Endorsed by:

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
MINISTRY OF ENERGY & INFRASTRUCTURE

The Road2.0 initiative is **endorsed by the Ministry of Energy and Infrastructure (MOEI),** and is sponsored by talabat and Unilever. In 2024, Road2.0 Signatories positioned themselves as climate pioneers driving transformational change and inspiring broader road transport decarbonization across the UAE, in support of the UAE's Net Zero 2050 Strategy and the UAE's Demand Side Management Programme (Green Mobility Strategy). Road2.0 Signatories published a **declaration of their intent to adopt and promote zero emission vehicles** in a first-of-its-kind showcase of the robust corporate demand for EVs in the UAE. The declaration served as a call to action for the EV Ecosystem, inviting stakeholders to join forces in order to mobilize rapid uptake of EVs across commercial fleets.

By the end of 2024, less than a year into the launch of Road2.0, **signatories had already deployed 90 electric commercial vehicles on UAE roads as part of their EV pilots,** starting from a close to zero baseline. The piloted vehicles include electric vans, light to heavy-duty trucks, e-bikes and sedans used for commercial purposes, thereby demonstrating the technical and operational feasibility of commercial EVs.

Since its inception, the UACA team has worked with signatories to advance on multiple workstreams: **facilitating knowledge sharing and supplier engagement** for smooth implementation of signatory pilots; **mapping public charging infrastructure requirements,** particularly identification of location hotspots; and **identifying operational challenges and key enablers and solutions.**

The Road2.0 initiative has emerged as a platform for PUBLIC-PRIVATE ENGAGEMENT, bringing together private companies and government actors with an interest in electrification of road transport in favour of achieving the UAE's climate and sustainable transport goals.



8. MARKET-BASED CLEAN ENERGY MECHANISMS

MARKET-BASED INSTRUMENTS

8.1. PURCHASE OF INTERNATIONAL RENEWABLE ENERGY CERTIFICATES AND CLEAN ENERGY CERTIFICATES

Nearly 80% of respondents indicated that they have not bought International Renewable Energy Certificates (IRECs) and / or Clean Energy Certificates (CECs).

Responses indicate a LACK OF AWARENESS and understanding on BENEFITS, ACCESSIBILITY AND APPLICABILITY of IRECs / CECs.

As part of the survey questions on market-based instruments, respondents were asked whether their organizations had purchased International Renewable Energy Certificates (IRECs) or Clean Energy Certificates (CECs). These instruments represent the environmental attributes of electricity generated from renewable or clean sources and can be traded to help consumers offset their footprint while supporting clean energy deployment.

Nearly 80% of respondents said that their organizations have not bought IRECs or CECs (Figure 21). The respondents were further asked to reflect on the reasons for not pursuing the use of these instruments. Respondents suggested that they are **not fully aware of the benefits and effectiveness** of these options, with 37% selecting this as a key barrier (Figure 22). Responses also suggest that NSA representatives are **not aware of procedures to purchase** such certificates in the UAE. Organizations thus show a lack of awareness and understanding of the benefits, and the applicability and accessibility of IRECs/CECs. In identifying barriers to uptake of these market-based instruments, a number of respondents also chose the 'Other' option, offering additional inputs on barriers:

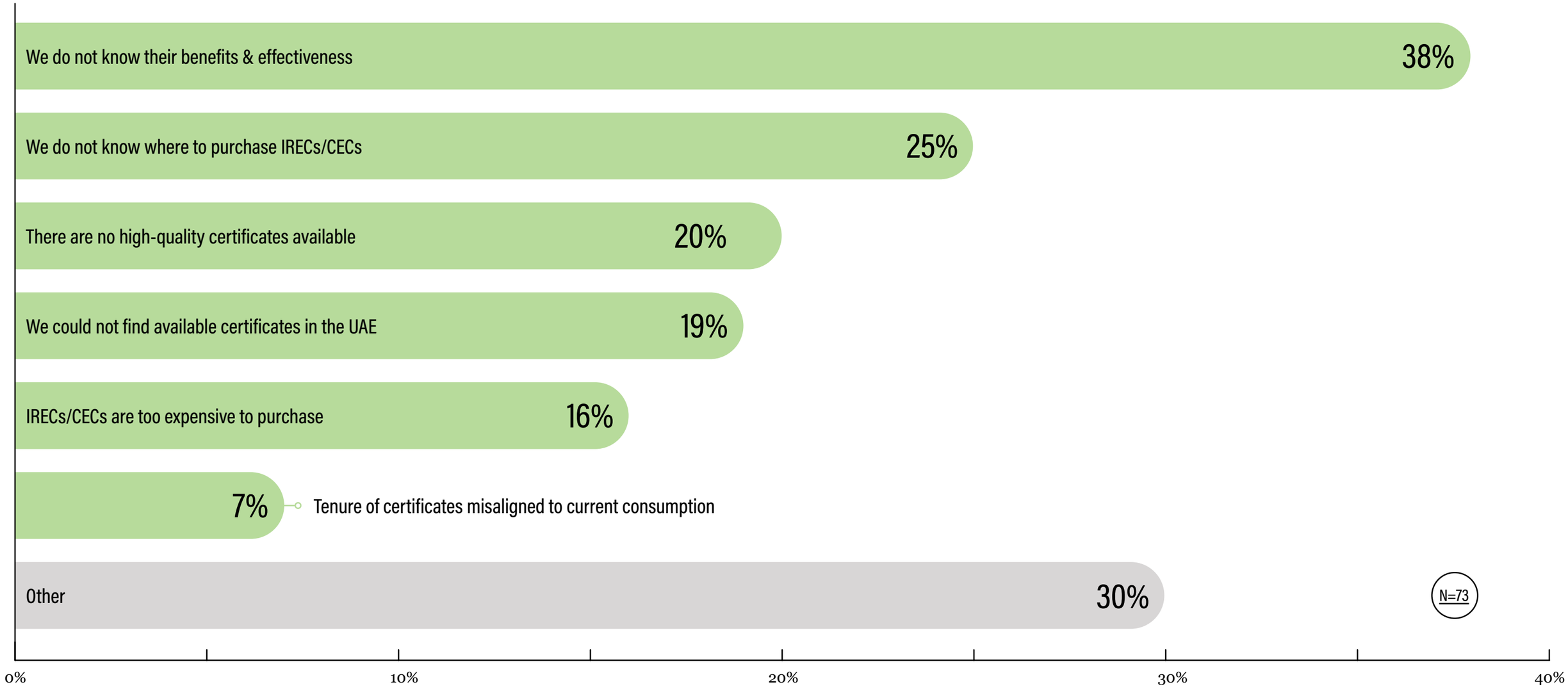
- Limited incentives and reputational benefits in local market
- Instruments' ineffectiveness in offering true emission reductions
- Consideration of such certificates as instruments of last resort

Of the 18 survey respondents that have purchased energy certificates, 15 are multinational corporations.

Figure 21: Application of IRECs/CECs in achieving NSA decarbonization goals



Figure 22: Top reasons for not purchasing IRECs/CECs or pursuing limited use of certificates





9. CARBON CREDITS

CARBON CREDITS

9.1. PURCHASE OF CARBON CREDITS

About 87% of respondents do not currently invest in buying carbon credits as part of implementation of decarbonization plans, preferring direct emission reductions.

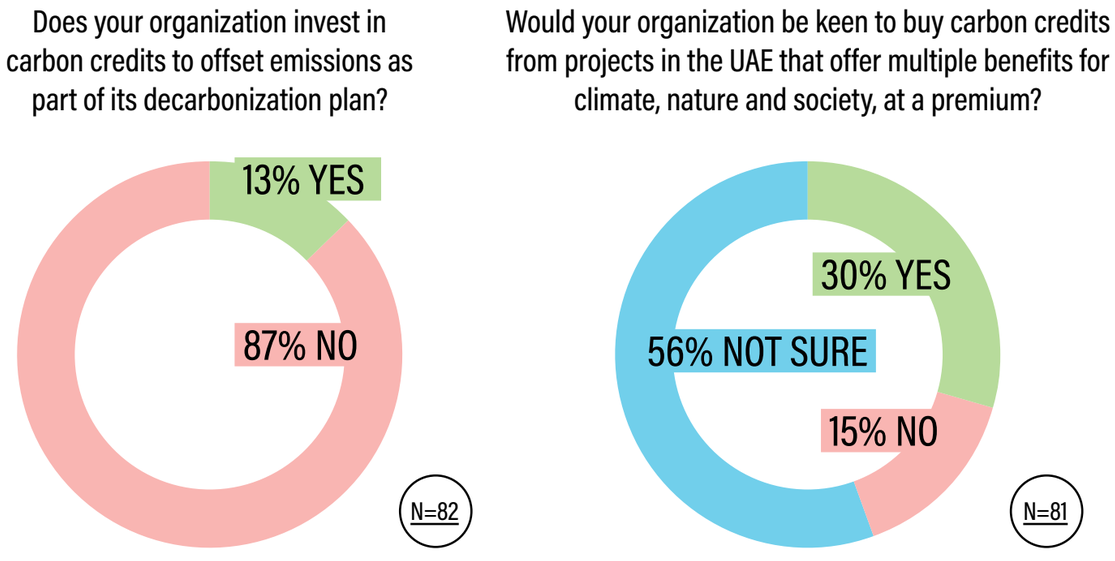
30% indicated that their organizations would be keen to buy credits – at a premium – from projects in the UAE that offer multiple benefits for nature, climate and people.

However, 56% stated they were unsure, reflecting uncertainty on how carbon credits could support decarbonization plans as well as lack of information around the potential for locally-sourced credible carbon credits.

Respondents were asked whether their organizations currently invest in **purchase of carbon credits to offset emissions** as part of their decarbonization plans; and whether they would be interested in buying carbon credits from UAE-based projects that deliver multiple benefits for climate, nature and society.

The results show that 87% of the responding organizations do not currently invest in carbon credits. Among these, 54% indicated no plans to begin investing within the next five years, while 46% said they would consider doing so.

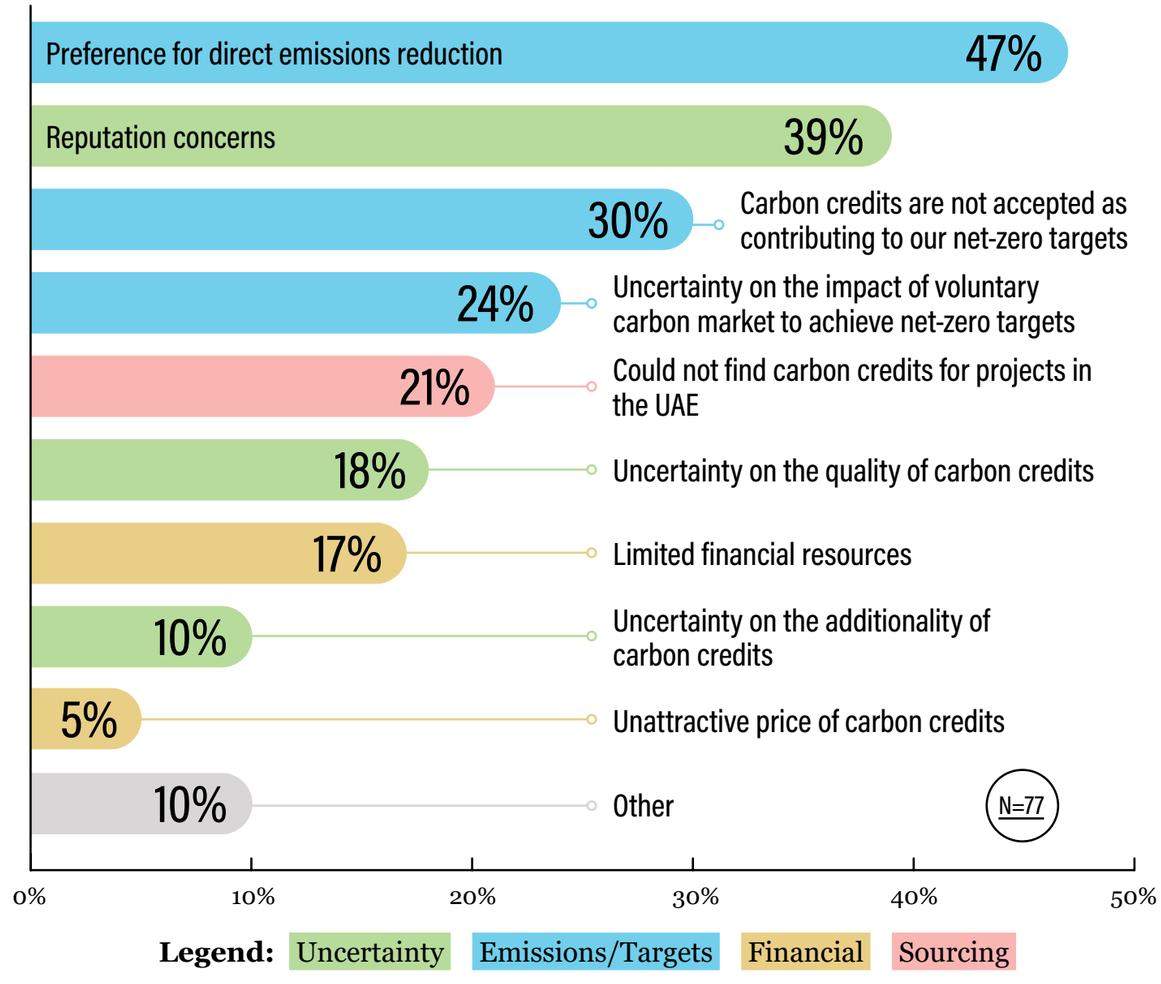
Figure 23: Role of carbon credits in NSA's decarbonization plans



Respondents who have not used carbon credits to date, as well as those indicating an intention to reduce future investments, were asked about the factors influencing these decisions. 47% expressed **a preference for pursuing direct emission reductions.** Reputational concerns (39%) and the fact that carbon credits are not accepted as contributing to net-zero targets (30%) were also cited as key reasons for not investing in carbon credits or decreasing the future investment.

These responses provide an indication of where NSAs currently stand on the topic of carbon markets. While there is currently limited interest in purchasing credits, it is important to consider NSAs' evolving needs and interests. This is particularly relevant in the context of **local developments on registration and trade of credits** (starting with the registry instituted by Cabinet Resolution No. 67 of 2024 Concerning the National Register for Carbon Credits) as well as the potential credits offer for channeling private capital towards local technology and nature projects.

Figure 24: Top reasons for not investing in carbon credits or taking a decision to reduce use of credits



KEY TAKEAWAYS AND OPPORTUNITIES



While the survey results point to a number of interesting observations – summarized in the preceding sections, below is a summary of key themes that emerge as top-of-the-mind for NSAs and can inform **multi-stakeholder dialogues on accelerating climate action** in the UAE. It is critical that private and public sector actors from across industries **collaboratively draw inferences** for what is needed for rapid and meaningful progress on climate, and pursue solutions in partnership.

EMISSIONS MEASUREMENT AND REPORTING

Mandatory emissions reporting has been recognized by survey respondents as an important catalyst for climate action among non-state actors. This is due to its potential to enhance **transparency and accountability** as well as assist with **performance benchmarking.** The visibility of operational inefficiencies and high-impact activities through data measurement is a **precursor to setting emission reduction targets** and identifying opportunities for innovation.

Relatedly, public disclosure of emissions data also helps investors, customers and regulators compare performance across companies, opening a space for **rewarding front-runners.** Also, comparable, standardized data supports the development of **supply-chain decarbonization strategies** and **sector-wide transition pathways.**

The UAE is taking steps in the right direction, enabling the country's ecosystem of climate actors to realize the benefits offered by emissions data reporting. The UAE Federal Decree-Law No. 11 of 2024 requires UAE entities to measure, report and verify their GHG emissions, contributing to the development of a **national MRV system.** In pursuance of this goal, the Ministry of Climate Change and Environment has launched a platform, the **Integrated Emissions Quantification Tool** (IEQT), to centralize and streamline this process in alignment with the Paris Agreement's transparency requirements and domestic data requirements for planning and tracking progress. In Abu Dhabi, a facility-level MRV scheme for GHG emissions has been launched by Environment Agency - Abu Dhabi.

Voluntary public disclosures by NSAs, in addition, would support maximization of MRV gains.

TARGET-SETTING ACROSS EMISSION SCOPES

Many NSAs in the UAE have adopted **ambitious climate targets,** often exceeding regulatory requirements. A number of NSAs are increasingly aligning their strategies with global frameworks such as the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) and the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD), signalling commitment to measurable and transparent goals. The survey results show that most respondents have set climate mitigation targets, though – it should be noted – this finding is influenced by sample bias. There is a need for further alignment with the latest **climate science** and a push for inclusion of **both direct and value chain emissions.**

The challenges and solutions around **addressing Scope 3 emissions** resonate across multiple sections of the survey, highlighting the importance of the topic as well as its complexity. Mitigating Scope 3 emissions requires extensive supply chain engagement, data collection and management, and collaboration across sectors. At the same time, it offers opportunities for effective market transformation, by fostering engagement with upstream and downstream actors.

Tools such as **supplier sustainability ratings, green procurement practices** and **collaborative platforms** are already being explored to track supply chain emissions by large companies and build a case for supplier action.



SUSTAINABLE ENERGY

Survey responses indicate that a number of NSAs have deployed **decentralized renewable energy solutions** and adopted **energy efficiency measures.** Decentralized solar solutions allow companies and other NSAs to generate clean power at their facilities providing a clear, actionable avenue for reducing emissions. For sectors with facilities that have large roofs or open land, like logistics, manufacturing and retail, decentralized systems can yield significant cost savings while supporting corporate net-zero strategies. At the same time, energy-efficiency measures are lowering energy demand. By upgrading to efficient appliances and equipment, optimizing industrial processes and improving insulation, UAE organizations can significantly reduce energy consumption. Together, energy efficiency and decentralized renewables provide a practical pathway for non-state actors to meet their climate targets while improving operational resilience.

With a net metering program in place in Shams Dubai, the survey has shown relatively higher uptake of decentralized energy in Dubai while highlighting scope for expanded uptake across the UAE. Further enhancement of **renewable energy procurement policies, expansion of net metering** and **enhanced performance requirements in building codes** (both new building and retrofit programs for old buildings) would offer continued support to NSA climate action. Further, adoption of innovative mechanisms such as green leases that build in energy efficiency and renewable energy benefit-sharing, can help address split incentives between property owners and tenants.



FINANCE FOR NSA CLIMATE ACTION

Access to finance is critical for NSAs to implement decarbonization initiatives and projects; many of which are characterized by high upfront costs and long payback periods. As is observed in the survey results, this calls for **internal allocation of funds for climate action driven by leadership commitment** as well as ability to **access finance from external sources** to facilitate rapid deployment of solutions.

The financial ecosystem in the UAE has already begun to adapt to the climate finance imperative. The Green Finance and Investment Support Scheme forms one of the sub-programs of the UAE Green Agenda 2015-2030. It intends to develop domestic green finance models and products such as energy performance contracts and public finance initiatives.[viii] In addition, the UAE Sustainable Finance Framework 2021-2031 was introduced to guide a multi-stakeholder effort toward mobilizing more private capital for sustainable investments.[ix] A suite of financial products is already available and NSAs are able to access innovative financing mechanisms through green bonds and sustainability-linked loans and ESG-focused investment platforms.[x]

Looking ahead, it is critical that the dialogue on provision of financial incentives for climate actions and the design of financial products made available to NSAs is rooted in the UAE context, **drawing on public-private partnership models** where government support could help unlock more private capital for both funding and financing climate action. **An informed view of costs and long-term economic savings** could yield creative financial solutions.

Achieving NSA goals – and pursuing for higher ambition – requires **tailored financial mechanisms and institutionalized processes for sustained flow of capital.** Expanding blended and de-risked finance models will be essential along with innovative partnerships with sovereign capital, commercial banks, multilateral agencies and climate-tech funds.

viii UAE Ministry of Climate Change and Environment, UAE's Third Nationally Determined Contribution, NDC3.0, November 2024, https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/2024-11/UAE-NDC3.0.pdf.

ix UAE Ministry of Climate Change and Environment, UAE's Third Nationally Determined Contribution, NDC3.0. November 2024, https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/2024-11/UAE-NDC3.0.pdf.

x There are a number of examples of UAE financial institutions extending sustainability linked financing and making commitments on green finance (amongst others, First Abu Dhabi Bank and Emirates NBD, https://www.bankfab.com/en-ae/about-fab/group/in-the-media/fab-to-provide-over-aed500-billion-usd135-billion-in-green-finance-by-2030; https://www.emiratesnbd.com/en/about-emirates-nbd/sustainability/sustainable-finance). Large UAE conglomerates have also taken a lead in the issuance of green/blue bonds (amongst others, Majid Al Futtaim and DP World, https://www.majidalfuttaim.com/docs/default-source/reports/maf_gcmi_2023-2.pdf?sfvrsn=a3b5f755_5; https://www.dpworld.com/en/news/dp-world-becomes-the-first-company-in-the-middle-east-to-issue-a-blue-bond).

CAPACITY BUILDING

Survey responses indicate **knowledge gaps** such as those related to identifying and accessing relevant financial products, use of and access to clean energy certificates as lack of clarity about economic benefits of decarbonization measures such as energy efficiency. This calls for **capacity development and awareness** building among NSAs. **Knowledge sharing platforms** and **industry-led collaborations** can play a vital role here by disseminating information as well as facilitating sharing of best practices, data and case studies.

Building capacity and technical expertise amongst NSAs on climate action could also include **upskilling professionals** in engineering and technology, and energy audits and renewables integration, building a skilled and future-focused **green workforce.** Similarly, **research and innovation grants** that engage UAE universities and think-tanks can support the development of locally-relevant technologies and policy models. These initiatives need to ideally be paired with consumer education and awareness, creating a demand-side push for climate and sustainability action.

REGULATED CARBON MARKETS

In **tapping into market mechanisms,** the UAE is pursuing the development of the National Carbon Registry while working to leverage voluntary carbon market frameworks. The Registry platform is expected to play a vital role in tracking and verifying carbon credits, as well as managing and reporting transactions involving national credits and Internationally Transferred Mitigation Outcomes (ITMOs) under the cooperative approaches outlined in Article 6 of the Paris Agreement.[xi] As these frameworks are fully operationalized, it would be pertinent to ensure that NSAs are abreast of developments and how these government initiatives can support their decarbonization initiatives.

The UAE Ministry of Climate Change and Environment is working closely with stakeholders to ensure adequate awareness and capacity-building, as part of which the Ministry organized an information session on UAE's climate law and National Carbon Registry for UACA members.

In addition to national frameworks, cross-sectoral dialogue on **internal carbon pricing,** and NSA initiatives in this regard, would support integration of carbon costs into investment and operational decisions.



xi UAE Ministry of Climate Change and Environment, UAE's Third Nationally Determined Contribution, NDC3.0. November 2024, https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/2024-11/UAE-NDC3.0.pdf.

CONCLUDING REMARKS



Enabling the UAE's private sector to scale its climate actions requires a **systemic approach combining local applied research, policy support, financial de-risking, infrastructure development and knowledge sharing.** With the right enablers in place, NSAs including businesses, will be better positioned to align growth objectives with climate and sustainability.

The survey has engaged NSAs in the UAE that are charting their decarbonization pathway and are relatively ahead of the curve on climate action. It has identified solutions to key barriers on decarbonization, highlighted opportunities to reduce emissions in line with science-based targets and the goals of the Paris Agreement, and provided **actionable insights** to help shape an enabling environment for decarbonization. The results of UACA's *Navigating Decarbonization* survey emphasize the **need for sustained dialogue** to achieve two vital, interconnected objectives:

Ensuring that NSAs are AWARE OF SUPPORTIVE REGULATORY INITIATIVES AND INNOVATIVE FINANCIAL MODELS they can leverage

ADDRESSING THE SPECIFIC AND PERSISTENT BARRIERS THEY FACE through the active participation of all key stakeholders and solution providers

With the support of government and NSA partners, UACA will build on the insights of this survey to advance priority themes and foster meaningful stakeholder engagement. The Alliance will identify solutions to plug knowledge and action gaps, driving solutions that accelerate the UAE's journey towards net zero.

APPENDIX



NAVIGATING DECARBONIZATION SURVEY DEVELOPMENT AND DESIGN

We are thankful to leading experts that supported the development and design of the survey in 2024:

- Adele Guidot (UNGC)
- Alessandro Zampieri (BCG)
- Ali Al Marzooqi (Positive Zero)
- Amna Elnour (UNGC)
- Ameera Yassin (CEBC)
- David Ramos (HSBC)
- Diana Ali (Unilever)
- Dr Nasser Saidi (CEBC)
- Jamila Elmir (Climate High-Level Champions)
- Joelle Jammal (UNGC)
- Johanna Salem (Dubai Holding)
- Lara Barazi (Consultant)
- Mohammad Jabreel (Aldar Properties)
- Monir Salem Bou Ghanem (Environment Agency – Abu Dhabi)
- Muna Ahmad Alamoodi (MOCCAE)
- Musa Tecirli (Yellow Door Energy)
- Nadia Boumeziout (Zurich Insurance)
- Naveen Raza (HSBC)
- Parnian Farnam (Advanced Media Trading)
- Priya Sarma (Unilever)
- Roisin Barrett White (CEBC)
- Rohan Chopra (Johnson Controls International)
- Simon Birkebaek (BCG)
- Stephanie Asgill (Dubai Holding)
- Valantis Mikrommatis (Yellow Door Energy)



بناء القدرات

أظهرت نتائج الاستبيان وجود **بعض النقص في المعلومات** لدى بعض الجهات غير الحكومية، مثل ضعف الفهم حول **المنتجات المالية المناسبة، وشهادات الطاقة النظيفة، والفوائد الاقتصادية لتدابير كفاءة الطاقة.** ويبرز ذلك الحاجة إلى تعزيز بناء القدرات وزيادة الوعي.

كما يمكن للمنصات المعنية بتبادل المعرفة والتعاون بين القطاعات أن تسهم في **نشر أفضل الممارسات ودراسات الحالة.** إضافة إلى ذلك، فإن تطوير **المهارات التقنية** في مجالات **الهندسة، والتكنولوجيا، والتدقيق في مجال الطاقة، ودمج مصادر الطاقة المتجددة،** سيساعد في إعداد **قوة عاملة صديقة للبيئة** قادرة على مواجهة تحديات المستقبل.

كما يمكن للمنح البحثية ومبادرات الابتكار، التي تشارك فيها الجهات غير الحكومية مع الجامعات ومراكز الدراسات في الإمارات، أن تعزز **تطوير التقنيات المحلية والحلول السياسية الفعّالة.**

أسواق الكربون الخاضعة للتنظيم

تسعى **دولة الإمارات** إلى تطوير **أدوات مناخية قائمة على السوق** من خلال إنشاء **سجل وطني للكربون** وتطبيق **أطر أسواق الكربون الطوعية.** وسيتيح هذا السجل **تتبع الانبعاثات والتحقق منها وإدارة أرصدة الكربون،** بما في ذلك **نتائج التخفيف المنقولة دوليًا** وفقًا للمادة 6 من **اتفاقية باريس.**

مع دخول هذه الأنظمة حيّز التشغيل، يصبح من المهم للجهات غير الحكومية أن تبقى على اطّلاع بكيفية دعم جهودها في خفض الانبعاثات، سواء من حيث الفرص المتاحة لتحقيق تخفيضات الانبعاثات بكفاءة وفق تسلسل إجراءات التخفيف، أو من خلال الاستثمار في إجراءات التخفيف خارج سلسلة القيمة. وتسعى وزارة التغير المناخي والبيئة إلى **زيادة الوعي** من خلال **إشراك جميع الأطراف المعنية.**

إلى جانب المبادرات الوطنية، يمكن للحوار العابر للقطاعات ومبادرات الجهات غير الحكومية بشأن التسعير الداخلي للكربون أن تساعد الشركات على إدماج تكاليف الكربون في تخطيط الاستثمارات والعمليات التشغيلية.

تلعب الجهات غير الحكومية في الإمارات دورًا محوريًا في تحقيق الأهداف المناخية الوطنية، إذ تنتقل من مجرد الامتثال التنظيمي إلى ممارسة دور القيادة الفاعلة. ويُعد استمرار الدعم السياسي، وبناء القدرات، والتعاون بين القطاعات المختلفة أمرًا ضروريًا لزيادة نطاق هذه الجهود، والتغلب على العقبات المستمرة، وتعظيم أثرها.

وسيستمر تحالف الإمارات للعمل المناخي في تيسير تفاعل الأطراف المعنية لسد فجوات المعرفة والعمل، وخلق بيئة تمكّن الجهات غير الحكومية من تحقيق أهدافها في إزالة الكربون بكفاءة، والمساهمة في تحقيق الأهداف المناخية لدولة الإمارات.

UACA
UAE Alliance for Climate Action

أبرز النتائج والفرص

سلّط الاستبيان الضوء على المجالات والفرص الرئيسية التي يمكن أن تُسهم في **توجيه حوارات قائمة على الحلول** وتعزيز **التقدم السريع في جهود العمل المناخي** في دولة الإمارات.



قياس وتوثيق الانبعاثات

أشار المشاركون إلى أن **الإبلاغ الإلزامي عن الانبعاثات** يمثل محفزًا رئيسيًا للعمل المناخي. وتسعى الإمارات إلى تمكين الجهات الفاعلة في مجال المناخ من الاستفادة القصوى من بيانات الانبعاثات. وينص **المرسوم الاتحادي رقم 11 لعام 2024** على وجوب **قياس الشركات والمؤسسات في الإمارات لانبعاثاتها من الغازات الدفيئة، والإبلاغ عنها، والتحقق منها،** بما يدعم تطوير **نظام وطني للقياس والإبلاغ والتحقق.**

كما تهدف **أداة القياس المتكاملة للانبعاثات،** التي أطلقتها وزارة التغير المناخي والبيئة، إلى **توحيد وتسهيل جمع البيانات** بما يتماشى مع متطلبات الشفافية في **اتفاقية باريس.**

في أبوظبي، أطلقت هيئة البيئة – أبوظبي نظامًا للرصد والإبلاغ والتحقق على مستوى المنشآت لانبعاثات غازات الدفيئة.

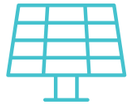
ويُساهم **تعزيز القدرات في جميع القطاعات،** وخاصة الشركات الصغيرة والمتوسطة، مع تشجيع الإفصاح الطوعي، في **توسيع نطاق قياس وإبلاغ الانبعاثات وتعظيم الفوائد الاقتصادية للنظام الوطني للقياس والإبلاغ والتحقق.**



وضع الأهداف لمختلف نطاقات الانبعاثات

تضع العديد من الجهات غير الحكومية **أهدافًا مناخية طموحة تتجاوز المتطلبات التنظيمية،** متوافقة مع الأطر العالمية مثل **مبادرة الأهداف المستندة إلى العلم.** وفي الإمارات، يشهد **قياس الانبعاثات وتحديد الأهداف** تقدمًا ملموسًا، إلا أن هناك حاجة لمزيد من الجهود لضمان **التوافق مع العلوم المناخية ودمج انبعاثات النطاق 3.**

ويتطلب إدارة هذه الانبعاثات — خصوصًا في قطاعات **اللوجستيات والتجزئة والبناء — تفاعلًا واسعًا مع سلاسل التوريد، وجمع بيانات دقيقة، وتعاونًا بين مختلف القطاعات.** ورغم التحديات، توفر هذه الجهود **فرصًا كبيرة لتحويل السوق.** كما تعزز **اللوائح الجديدة،** بما في ذلك المرسوم الاتحادي رقم 11 لعام 2024، **دقة تقارير الانبعاثات والشفافية لدعم جهود إزالة الكربون.**



الطاقة المستدامة

تشير نتائج الاستبيان إلى أن العديد من الجهات غير الحكومية تتبنى **حلول الطاقة المتجددة اللامركزية،** خاصة **الطاقة الشمسية،** إلى جانب **تطبيق تدابير كفاءة الطاقة.** وتمكّن الطاقة الشمسية اللامركزية المؤسسات من **توليد طاقة نظيفة في موقعها،** ما يساهم في تقليل الانبعاثات وخفض التكاليف، لا سيما في القطاعات التي تمتلك مساحات سقف أو أرضية واسعة مثل قطاع **اللوجستيات والتصنيع والتجزئة.**

كما تسهم **تحسينات كفاءة الطاقة،** مثل استخدام الأجهزة المحسّنة، وتطبيق العمليات المثلى، والعزل المحسّن، في خفض استهلاك الطاقة. ومعًا، تعمل هذه الإجراءات على **تعزيز القدرة التشغيلية للمؤسسات** ودعم تحقيق أهداف **الحياد المناخي.**

ويشهد اعتماد الطاقة الشمسية اللامركزية حاليًا **أعلى انتشار في دبي،** بفضل برنامج **شمس دبي للعدادات الصافية،** مع وجود فرص كبيرة للتوسع في مختلف أنحاء الإمارات. ويساهم **تعزيز سياسات شراء الطاقة المتجددة، وتوسيع نطاق العدادات الصافية، وتحسين متطلبات الأداء في قوانين البناء،** في تسريع هذا التقدم. كما يمكن للأدوات المبتكرة، مثل **عقود الإيجار الخضراء،** معالجة مشكلة **الحوافز المقسمة بين مالكي العقارات والمستأجرين،** وتشجيع انتشار أوسع للطاقة الشمسية اللامركزية.



التمويل لجهود الجهات غير الحكومية في التخفيف من تغير المناخ

يعتبر **الحصول على التمويل** عنصرًا أساسيًا للجهات غير الحكومية لتنفيذ مشاريع إزالة الكربون، خاصة تلك التي تتطلب **استثمارات أولية كبيرة.** وتشير نتائج الاستطلاع إلى ضرورة الجمع بين **التمويل الداخلي المدعوم بالالتزام القيادي** و**التمويل الخارجي،** لتسريع تطبيق الحلول المناخية.

وينبغي تصميم **الحوافز والمنتجات المالية** بما يتناسب مع خصوصية **سياق الإمارات،** مع الاستفادة من نماذج **الشراكات بين القطاعين العام والخاص** لتعزيز جذب **رأس المال الخاص.** وبما أن مشاريع المناخ غالبًا ما تتطلب **فترات طويلة لاسترداد التكاليف،** يجب أن تراعي أدوات التمويل **المخاطر والعوائد الخاصة بكل مشروع.**

ويشهد النظام المالي في الدولة تطورًا مستمرًا، حيث أصبح بإمكان الجهات غير الحكومية الوصول إلى التمويل عبر **السندات الخضراء، والقروض المرتبطة بالاستدامة، والمنصات الموجهة وفق معايير الحوكمة البيئية والاجتماعية والمؤسسية.** ومع ذلك، فإن حجم العمل المناخي المطلوب يستلزم **نشر هذه الأدوات على نطاق أوسع وبسرعة أكبر.**

ويمكن للآليات المصممة خصيصًا، مثل **السندات الخضراء والزرقاء، والصكوك الخضراء، والقروض المرتبطة بالاستدامة،** توجيه رؤوس الأموال نحو المبادرات الفعّالة. كما أن **الهياكل المالية المختلطة والمخففة للمخاطر،** التي تشمل **مراكز التمويل، وصناديق التكنولوجيا المناخية، والصناديق السيادية، والشركاء متعددين الأطراف،** تسهم في إزالة الحواجز أمام التمويل.

كفاءة الطاقة

ذكر حوالي **80% من المشاركين** أنهم نفّذوا **إجراءات كفاءة الطاقة** في معظم مرافقهم.

ومن بين المؤسسات التي تبنّت هذه الإجراءات، أفاد **75%** بأن **التوفير في الطاقة فاق أو كان مطابقًا للتوقعات**، في حين لم تكن **32%** متأكدة من النتائج.

ويُعتبر **عدم توافق الحوافز بين مالكي الأصول والمستأجرين** العائق الرئيسي أمام اعتماد إجراءات كفاءة الطاقة.

النقل المستدام – المركبات الكهربائية

من بين **66 مؤسسة** تمتلك مركبات مملوكة أو مستأجرة، بدأ نحو **نصفها في اختبار المركبات الكهربائية** ضمن أساطيلها المملوكة، أو المستأجرة، أو من خلال مزودي الخدمات اللوجستية من الطرف الثالث.

وتتمثل **الدوافع الرئيسية** للانتقال إلى المركبات الكهربائية في **الحوافز المالية** التي تجعلها منافسة للمركبات ذات محرك الاحتراق الداخلي، بالإضافة إلى **توافر بنية تحتية أوسع للشحن.**

الآليات الاقتصادية القائمة على السوق

80% من المشاركين أفادوا بأنهم لم يقوموا بشراء **شهادات الطاقة المتجددة الدولية (IRECs)** أو **شهادات الطاقة النظيفة (CECs).**

وتشير الإجابات إلى **محدودية الوعي والفهم** بفوائد هذه الشهادات، وإمكانية الوصول إليها، والاستخدام العملي لها.

ائتمانات الكربون

يشير نحو **87% من المشاركين** إلى أنهم لا يستثمرون في **ائتمانات الكربون** في الوقت الحالي،ضمن خططهم لإزالة الكربون، مفضّلين التركيز على التقليل المباشر للانبعاثات.

وأشار **30% من المشاركين** إلى أن مؤسساتهم ستكون مستعدة لشراء ائتمانات الكربون بسعر أعلى من المشاريع المحلية التي توفر **فوائد متعددة للطبيعة والمناخ والمجتمعات.** ومع ذلك، أعرب **56% عن عدم يقينهم**، مما يبرز غموضًا حول كيفية دعم ائتمانات الكربون لخطط إزالة الكربون، ونقص المعلومات حول توفر **ائتمانات كربون موثوقة وصادرة في الدولة.**

ملخص نتائج الاستبيان

طموح إزالة الكربون

84% من المشاركين من الجهات غير الحكومية حددت **أهدافًا طويلة** المدى لخفض الانبعاثات، بينما **55%** فقط منها اعتمدت أهدافاً متوافقة مع الأسس العلمية لتحقيق الحياد المناخي.

75% من المنظمات المشاركة قد وضعت أهدافًا لخفض الانبعاثات على المدى المتوسط (2030).

+60% من المؤسسات التي تمتلك أهدافًا طويلة الأجل قد تضمنت **انبعاثات النطاق 3** ضمن نطاق أهدافها.

+80% من المؤسسات حددت أهدافًا متوسطة المدى حتى عام 2030، و**79%** من تلك التي تتوافق أهدافها مع المعايير العلمية، ترى أنها **على المسار** الصحيح لتحقيق أهدافها المناخية.

رحلة إزالة الكربون

40% من المشاركين يرون أن **انبعاثات النطاق 3** تشكّل العائق الأكبر أمام تعزيز جهود التخفيف من تغيّر المناخ.

الحوافز المالية هي العامل الأكثر تأثيرًا في دفع الجهات غير الحكومية إلى تحقيق أهداف إزالة الكربون وتنفيذ الإجراءات اللازمة.

الإفصاح عن انبعاثات الغازات الدفيئة هو عنصر بالغ الأهمية لمتابعة الأداء وقياس الانبعاثات وتقليلها عبر سلسلة الإمداد.

+55% من المشاركين يعتقدون أن **فرض سعر على الانبعاثات** من شأنه تحفيز خفضها، في حين أشار نصفهم إلى أن فرض سعر على الانبعاثات سيترتب عليه **ارتفاع التكاليف التشغيلية.**

إتاحة التمويل

من بين المؤسسات التي تمتلك خطة لإزالة الكربون، **لا تتوفر ميزانية داخلية مخصصة لتنفيذها إلا لدى 53% منها.**

وتتمثل **العقبات الرئيسية** أمام الحصول على التمويل الخارجي في **ضعف الوعي بخيارات التمويل المتاحة**، وغياب المنتجات المالية المصممة خصيصًا لتلبية الاحتياجات.

وأشار نحو **45%** من المشاركين في الاستبيان إلى **تمويل الطاقة المتجددة** كأحد المنتجات المالية الأساسية لدعم إزالة الكربون، كما أكدت النسبة نفسها على أهمية تمويل كفاءة الطاقة.

الطاقة المتجددة في مواقع العمل

قام **نصف** المؤسسات التي شملها الاستطلاع **بتركيب أنظمة الطاقة الشمسية الكهروضوئية في مواقعها**، وكانت نسبة الاعتماد الأعلى بين المؤسسات في دبي.

وأفادت **73%** من المؤسسات التي ركّبت هذه الأنظمة أن **إنتاجها أقل** من الاستهلاك الحالي للطاقة.

أما المؤسسات التي لم تركّب أنظمة الطاقة الشمسية اللامركزية، فقد حددت أهم العوائق أمام تطبيقها **بالقيود المفروضة أو المحدودية في المرافق المؤجرة.**



الملخص التنفيذي

تلعب الجهات غير الحكومية ـــبما في ذلك الشركات الخاصة والمؤسسات المالية ومنظمات المجتمع المدني والمؤسسات الأكاديمية والسلطات المحليةـــدورًا متزايد الأهمية في دفع جهود خفض الانبعاثات عالميًا، داعمةً للمبادرات المناخية الحكومية. وفي دولة الإمارات، تساهم هذه الجهات بفاعلية في تحقيق هدف **الحياد المناخي بحلول عام 2050** عبر الحدّ من الانبعاثات، وتجربة التقنيات المبتكرة، والتأثير في سلاسل الإمداد وأنماط الاستهلاك، وتحفيز الاستثمارات في الحلول منخفضة الكربون. وتمكّنها مرونتها وقدرتها على توسيع نطاق الممارسات المستدامة من أن تكون شريكاً أساسياً في جهود التخفيف من آثار تغيّر المناخ والتكيف معه.

وانطلاقًا من الحوارات المستمرة مع أعضاء تحالف الإمارات للعمل المناخي حول جهودهم في التخفيف من الانبعاثات والعوامل التي تمكّن وتسرّع إزالة الكربون، سعى التحالف إلى تطوير فهم أعمق لمشهد جهود إزالة الكربون في الدولة. ولهذا الغرض، أُجري **استبيان في عام 2024** بعنوان: **"توجيه جهود إزالة الكربون: استكشاف المشهد والإمكانات للجهات غير الحكومية في الإمارات"**، بهدف تقديم صورة أوضح للدور المتنامي لهذه الجهات، وتحديد الإمكانات والفرص المستقبلية لتعزيز مساهمتها في تحقيق الأهداف المناخية للإمارات.

استهدف الاستبيان المتخصصين في مجال الاستدامة من مختلف الجهات غير الحكومية، بهدف جمع معلومات حول التحديات والفرص والحلول التي من شأنها تسريع جهود العمل المناخي. وخلال الفترة من 10 سبتمبر إلى 19 ديسمبر 2024، قدّم 82 مشاركًا بياناتهم، وتم التحقق من جودتها وتحليلها بدقة عالية.

يسلّط الاستبيان الضوء على التحديات المستمرة التي تواجه الجهات غير الحكومية في الجوانب التنظيمية والمالية والتكنولوجية والعملية، كما يقدّم حلولًا فعّالة للتغلب عليها. وتكتسب نتائجه أهمية خاصة للقطاع الخاص والمؤسسات المالية وصانعي السياسات وكافة أصحاب المصلحة الساعين إلى دعم جهود إزالة الكربون عبر الصناعات وسلاسل التوريد والمجتمعات في دولة الإمارات. ومن خلال رصد جهود الجهات غير الحكومية في العمل المناخي ومشاركة رؤى عملية قابلة للتطبيق، يهدف التقرير إلى تعزيز الحوار المستنير بين أصحاب المصلحة، وتشجيع التعاون، وتسريع تنفيذ الإجراءات المناخية.

يستعرض الرسم البياني الوارد في الصفحات من 18 إلى 21 ملخصًا لنتائج المسح، يليه أبرز الاستنتاجات الرئيسية.



كلمة محمد المرزوقي

الرئيس التنفيذي، بنك HSBC الإمارات

يتطلّب العمل المناخي النوعي حوارًا مستمرًا وشاملًا بين مختلف القطاعات. فمن خلال التفاعل الفعّال والبنّاء مع جميع أصحاب المصلحة، يمكن تحويل الطموحات إلى خطوات عملية في الأسواق، عبر تبنّي استراتيجيات مبتكرة، وتعزيز الاستثمارات المستدامة، وتطوير حلول بنّاءة تمتدّ لتشمل مختلف جوانب الاقتصاد.

وبصفتها المانح المؤسِّس لتحالف الإمارات للعمل المناخي، شهد بنك HSBC عن قرب الدور المحوري الذي يلعبه الحوار المستمر في تسريع وتيرة التأثير المناخي. وتُعد مبادرة **"الطريق 2.0"** – التابعة لتحالف الإمارات للعمل المناخي – مثالًا واضحًا على ذلك؛ إذ تضم 19 شركة رائدة في دولة الإمارات التزمت بنشر 6,000 مركبة عديمة الانبعاثات بحلول عام 2030، مع إمكانية التوسع إلى 20,000 مركبة بحلول عام 2040، بما يعزّز التعاون والتكامل داخل منظومة المركبات الكهربائية.

إن التعاون بين القطاعات، إلى جانب التنسيق بين الجهات الفاعلة داخل القطاع الواحد، يشكّل أساسًا لتحقيق تقدّم متكامل في مجالي السياسات والابتكار التكنولوجي. كما يبرز أهمية الطموح المجتمعي حين يقترن بسياسات تمكينية، الأمر الذي يمكن أن يسرّع بشكل كبير من جهود خفض الانبعاثات في القطاعين العام والخاص.

وتضطلع الجهات غير الحكومية بدور جوهري من خلال ما تقدّمه من خبرات ورؤى قيّمة عن السوق. ومن خلال التعاون المشترك، تساهم هذه الجهات في ابتكار حلول مدعومة بالتكنولوجيا، وتحسين عملية تصميم السياسات، وتشجيع الاستثمارات طويلة الأمد في البنى التحتية منخفضة الكربون. ويستفيد تقرير **"استكشاف إزالة الكربون"** من هذه القدرات، حيث يسلّط الضوء على الفرص في مجالات السياسات والتكنولوجيا والأسواق بما يلائم سياق دولة الإمارات، مقدّمًا رؤية موحّدة للقطاع الخاص.

ومن خلال تعزيز الحوار والتخطيط القائم على الأدلة، يوفّر هذا التقرير للجهات التنظيمية والشركات والمستثمرين الأدوات اللازمة لصياغة أطر دعم فعّالة، وتهيئة بيئة تمكينية للعمل المناخي النوعي. فلا يقتصر تحالف الإمارات للعمل المناخي على مواجهة التحديات الراهنة، بل يسعى إلى رسم ملامح مستقبل مرن ومبتكر، يرتكز على التطوير المستمر والابتكار.



كلمة ليلى مصطفى عبد اللطيف

المدير العام لجمعية الإمارات للطبيعة

لم تعد آثار تغيّر المناخ مجرد توقعات مستقبلية، بل أصبحت واقعًا ملموسًا يؤثر في تفاصيل حياتنا اليومية. فموجات الحر القياسية، وتبدّل أنماط الأمطار، والظواهر المناخية المتطرفة، وارتفاع مستويات البحار، كلها عوامل تعيد تشكيل النظم البيئية والاقتصادات والمجتمعات. وتؤكد هذه التطورات الحاجة الملحّة لاتخاذ إجراءات مناخية حاسمة وسريعة.

تعكس رؤية دولة الإمارات لتحقيق الحياد المناخي بحلول عام 2050 إدراكًا راسخًا لأهمية العمل المناخي، إذ تضعه في صميم استراتيجيتها التنموية الوطنية. ويتطلّب خفض الانبعاثات الناجمة عن القطاع الاقتصادي في الإمارات تعاونًا جماعيًا ونهجًا يضم مختلف فئات المجتمع.

ومن خلال خبرتنا الممتدة لأكثر من 25 عامًا في جمعية الإمارات للطبيعة، لمسنا أن التقدم الحقيقي يتحقق عندما تتوحد جهود أصحاب المصلحة كافة، مسترشدةً بهدف مشترك ومستندةً إلى أسس علمية. فقد مكّنت برامجنا العملَ الجماعي والشراكات من تحقيق أثر طويل الأمد. وبالروح ذاتها، أُطلق تحالف الإمارات للعمل المناخي خلال مؤتمر الأطراف السابع والعشرين (كوب 27)، إدراكًا بأن أي جهة منفردة لا يمكنها مواجهة أزمة المناخ.

وتحت رعاية جمعية الإمارات للطبيعة، يجمع تحالف الإمارات للعمل المناخي الجهات غير الحكومية ضمن منصة موثوقة وشاملة، تعزّز الطموحات المناخية وتدفع جهود خفض الانبعاثات استنادًا إلى أدلة علمية قوية.

ويأتي تقرير التحالف الجديد **"استكشاف إزالة الكربون"** ليكون أوّل تقييم شامل لجهود الجهات غير الحكومية في مجال العمل المناخي في دولة الإمارات. فهو يستعرض التقدم المحرز، ويحدّد التحديات والفرص، ويطرح مسارات واضحة لتوسيع نطاق العمل. ومن خلال تقديم رؤية موحدة للتحديات والحلول المستندة إلى خبرات الأقران، يبرز التقرير الأولويات الرئيسة لفرق الاستدامة في القطاعات الاقتصادية الكبرى.

تشكل هذه الرؤى أساسًا راسخًا للتعلّم بين الأقران، وتوجّه الأعمال المستندة إلى الأدلة لدى القطاع الخاص والحكومة والهيئات التنظيمية والمجتمع المدني. كما تسهم في ضمان الانتقال الحاسم من الطموح المناخي إلى التنفيذ الفعلي، دعمًا لتحقيق أهداف دولة الإمارات المناخية طويلة الأمد.



كلمة سعادة رزان خليفة المبارك

رئيسة اللجنة الاستشارية لتحالف الإمارات للعمل المناخي،
ورئيسة الاتحاد الدولي لحفظ الطبيعة،
والعضو المنتدب لصندوق محمد بن زايد لحفظ الأنواع

من المهم معرفة أن الفرصة للحد من ارتفاع حرارة العالم إلى 1.5°م تتضاءل بسرعة مع الأسف، وهو ما يستدعي تحركًا عاجلًا على كافة المستويات. لتحقيق الأهداف المناخية لدولة الإمارات، وهذا الأمر يتطلب تعاون جميع قطاعات المجتمع – الحكومية وغير الحكومية – لتسريع خفض الانبعاثات وتعزيز القدرة على التكيف والمرونة أمام التغير المناخي.

هنا في الإمارات، أثبتت الجهات غير الحكومية، بما في ذلك الشركات والمؤسسات الأكاديمية والتحالفات والمنظمات، أن العمل المناخي الطموح يعتمد على الجهد الجماعي والمعرفة المحلية والتعاون العلمي. هؤلاء الفاعلون يمثلون محركات للتغيير من خلال تقليل الانبعاثات، وإعادة تصميم سلاسل الإمداد، والمساهمة في صياغة السياسات لتعزيز مرونة الاقتصاد والمجتمع.

تكمن قوة هذا الزخم الجماعي في أثره الكبير، وعندما يُبنى على الطموح والأسس العلمية، فإنه يمنح أصحاب المصلحة الثقة والدليل لتعزيز وتسريع التزاماتهم. لذلك، تُعد الجهات غير الحكومية شركاء أساسيين إلى جانب القيادة الوطنية والسياسات الحكومية في دفع العمل المناخي وتحقيق تأثير ملموس.

منذ إطلاقه في مؤتمر الأطراف السابع والعشرين (كوب 27)، يسهم تحالف الإمارات للعمل المناخي في تعزيز هذا الزخم عبر دعم أعضائه لتسريع جهودهم المتعلقة بالعمل المناخي، وتشجيع الحوار والتعاون بين مختلف القطاعات. ويعتمد التحالف على ركيزتين أساسيتين: تعزيز جاهزية المؤسسات لخفض الانبعاثات، والدفاع عن سياسات داعمة بصوت موحد، ليكون بذلك منصة رئيسية لدفع العمل المناخي على المستويين الوطني والإقليمي.

يقدم تقرير "استكشاف إزالة الكربون" لمحة عن أبرز الإنجازات والتحديات التي واجهتها الجهات غير الحكومية الرائدة، ويسلط الضوء على المجالات التي يمكن أن تعزز وتسّرع جهود خفض الانبعاثات في مختلف القطاعات.

تُعد هذه النتائج بالغة الأهمية لصنّاع السياسات والجهات التنظيمية والشركاء الآخرين، بما في ذلك منظمات المجتمع المدني والجمعيات، إذ تقدّم رؤية واضحة حول المجالات التي تحتاج إلى أكبر قدر من الدعم والأطر التمكينية، بما يسهم في دفع التقدم الجماعي نحو تحقيق الحياد المناخي.



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تحالف الإمارات للعمل المناخي

تضم اللجنة الاستشارية كبار القادة من القطاع الحكومي والقطاع المالي والصناع والأكاديمي والبيئي، وتعنى بتقديم استشارات استراتيجية وفنية لدعم أهداف التحالف في رفع طموح الجهات غير الحكومية وتمكينها من اتخاذ خطوات فعّالة نحو تحقيق الحياد المناخي بحلول 2050. كما تعمل على تعزيز بيئة السياسات لتسهيل جهود الحد من الانبعاثات بما يتوافق مع استراتيجية الإمارات واتفاق باريس.

اللجنة الاستشارية لـتحالف الإمارات للعمل المناخي:

سعادة رزان خليفة المبارك

رئيسة اللجنة الاستشارية لـتحالف الإمارات للعمل المناخي، ورئيسة الاتحاد الدولي لحفظ الطبيعة، والعضو المنتدب لصندوق محمد بن زايد لحفظ الأنواع

سعادة المهندس شريف العلماء

وكيل وزارة الطاقة والبنية التحتية لشؤون الطاقة والبترول

سعادة الدكتورة العنود الحاج العلي

وكيل الوزارة المساعد لقطاع التنمية الخضراء والتغير المناخي في وزارة التغير المناخي والبيئة

شيخة المزروعي

المديرة التنفيذية لسياسة وتخطيط البيئة المتكاملة في هيئة البيئة – أبوظبي

محمد المزروقي

الرئيس التنفيذي لبنك HSBC الإمارات

الدكتورة ليلى حطيط

الشريكة الأولى والمدير العام في مجموعة بوسطن للاستشارات

الدكتور ناصر سعيدي

رئيس مجلس أعمال الطاقة النظيفة

الدكتور ستيفن غريفيثس

نائب رئيس الجامعة للشؤون البحثية في الجامعة الأمريكية بالشارقة

ليلى مصطفى عبد اللطيف

المدير العام لجمعية الإمارات للطبيعة



نبذة عن تحالف الإمارات للعمل المناخي

أطلقت جمعية الإمارات للطبيعة تحالف الإمارات للعمل المناخي خلال مؤتمر الأطراف السابع والعشرين لتغير المناخ (كوب 27)، ليكون **منصة وطنية تجمع مختلف الجهات المعنية** بهدف توحيد الجهود وتعزيز العمل المناخي في الدولة. ويستند التحالف إلى رؤية واضحة لدعم تحقيق أهداف الحياد المناخي على المدى القصير والطويل، وفق نهج علمي ومعايير راسخة. كما يعمل على تعزيز التعاون مع الشركاء من المؤسسات غير الحكومية، وتهيئة بيئة تنظيمية تمكّن من خفض الانبعاثات، بما يتوافق مع اتفاق باريس واستراتيجية دولة الإمارات للوصول إلى الحياد المناخي بحلول عام 2050.

ويحظى التحالف باعتراف **وزارة التغير المناخي والبيئة في دولة الإمارات** بوصفه المشروع الوطني الرائد الذي يجمع الجهات غير الحكومية المعنية بالعمل المناخي. ومن خلال ضمّه للشركات والجامعات والمؤسسات المختلفة، يسهم التحالف في تسريع جهود خفض الانبعاثات عبر جميع القطاعات الاقتصادية. كما يوفّر منصة موثوقة للحوار وتبادل البيانات والتعاون العملي، ويُمكّن أعضائه عبر تزويدهم بالأدوات والمعرفة والخبرات اللازمة لوضع وتنفيذ أهداف مناخية قائمة على العلم.

وعلى المستوى العالمي، يرتبط تحالف الإمارات للعمل المناخي بشبكة تحالفات العمل المناخي التي ينسقها الصندوق العالمي للطبيعة بالتعاون مع شركاء مثل CDP وC40 Cities، والتي تضم اليوم أكثر من 6,000 قائد مناخي حول العالم. ويُعد التحالف أول تحالف يُنشأ في منطقة الشرق الأوسط وشمال أفريقيا ضمن هذه الشبكة. ومن خلال هذا الارتباط، يلعب التحالف دورًا محوريًا في ربط جهود الإمارات بشراكة مراكش للعمل المناخي العالمي التابعة لاتفاقية الأمم المتحدة الإطارية بشأن تغير المناخ، بما يضمن مشاركة الجهات غير الحكومية في الدولة في الحراك العالمي للعمل المناخي والاستفادة من فرصه ونتائجه.

كما يحظى التحالف بدعم بنك **HSBC بصفته المانح المؤسس**، مما أتاح له الموارد اللازمة لدعم جهوده في تسريع إجراءات التخفيف من تغير المناخ في دولة الإمارات. ويضم التحالف اليوم 55 عضوًا التزموا برفع مستوى طموحاتهم وتعزيز تنفيذ مبادرات خفض الانبعاثات.

أهداف تحالف الإمارات للعمل المناخي:

- تعزيز الطموح وتسريع العمل المناخي إقليميًا لتمكين الجهات الوطنية من رفع أهدافها.
- تطوير إطار سياسة داعم يرفع الطموح ويعزّز تنفيذ الإجراءات بين الجهات غير الحكومية.
- زيادة عدد الجهات غير الحكومية التي تعتمد أهدافًا مناخية واضحة وقابلة للتنفيذ لتحقيق الحياد المناخي.
- تبنّي نهج شامل يضم جميع فئات المجتمع ويعزز التعاون لتحقيق الحياد المناخي في الإمارات بحلول 2050.

HSBC

بدعم من بنك HSBC، عزّز تحالف الإمارات للعمل المناخي جهوده من خلال ركيزتين رئيسيتين:

العمل المناخي:

رفع جاهزية الجهات غير الحكومية لتبنّي أهداف مناخية قائمة على العلم، وتنفيذ إجراءات فعّالة للحد من الانبعاثات بما يسهم في التقدّم نحو الحياد المناخي.

العمل التعاوني:

توحيد جهود أصحاب المصلحة وتعزيز التنسيق بينهم لتطوير بيئة سياسات داعمة وموثوقة تُسهم في تسريع مسار إزالة الكربون.

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تحالف الإمارات للعمل المناخي معتمد من

الإمارات العربية المتحدة
وزارة التغير المناخي والبيئة

مبادرة " الطريق 2.0" التابع لتحالف الإمارات للعمل المناخي معتمدة من

الإمارات العربية المتحدة
وزارة الطاقة والبنية التحتية

الشريك الاستراتيجي

هيئة البيئة - أبوظبي
Environment Agency - ABU DHABI

بدعم من

HSBC

أعضاء تحالف الإمارات للعمل المناخي

American University of Sharjah 1997
ALDAR
مجموعة السركال AL SERKAL GROUP
النابودة Al Naboodah
أغذية agthia For The Better
ADVANCEDMEDIA Video • Photo • Broadcast • Cinema
CarbonSifr
BUREAU VERITAS 1828
barma AUTO PARTS
Arla
aramex
APPAREL GROUP EXCEED EXPECTATIONS EVERYDAY
ehfaaz
DUBAI HOLDING
DIGITAL ENERGY
DANONE ONE PLANET. ONE HEALTH
Cleveland Clinic
CHALHOUB GROUP SINCE 1955
HSBC
كليات التقنية العليا Higher Colleges of Technology
FARNEK
EWEC
enviroserve Saving the planet. Naturally.
ENGIE
KIBSONS INTERNATIONAL
جامعة خليفة Khalifa University
JUMEIRAH
Johnson Controls
Ittihad
IFFCO INVESTING IN THE FUTURE
Nestlé
MARS
ماجد الفطيم MAJID AL FUTTAIM
LIVE NATION
LANDMARK GROUP
LAFARGE
RNZ
بلدية رأس الخيمة Ras Al Khaimah Municipality reem
Pure Harvest SMART FARMS
POSITIVE ZERO
PEPSICO
جامعة نيويورك ابوظبي NYU ABU DHABI
ssmc مدينة الشيخ شخبوط الطبية Sheikh Shakhbout Medical City
SORBONNE UNIVERSITY ABU DHABI
sodexo
SOBHA REALTY
serco
Schneider Electric
YES Full Circle Solutions
VEOLIA
Unilever
transworld GROUP
Transmed
talabat
ZURICH
zero

تنويه: تحالف الإمارات للعمل المناخي (2025)- استكشاف امكانيات خفض الانبعاثات: تقييم قطاع الجهات غير الحكومية في دولة الإمارات، صادر عن جمعية الإمارات للطبيعة، دولة الإمارات العربية المتحدة.

المؤلفون: الدكتورة ديبتي مهاجان ميتال، نيكي فيلاني، نادية رشدي، وجودزي آتا (من جمعية الإمارات للطبيعة)

المراجعون: مارينا أنتونوبولو، مهر أمين، و نيدي تشيمناني (من جمعية الإمارات للطبيعة)

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جمعية الإمارات للطبيعة بالتعاون مع الصندوق العالمي للطبيعة

كلاود سبيسز، الطابق الأول، تاون سكوير، ياس مول، أبوظبي، الإمارات العربية المتحدة

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إخلاء المسؤولية:

تم إعداد هذا التقرير بواسطة تحالف الإمارات للعمل المناخي بالتنسيق مع جمعية الإمارات للطبيعة، وبمساهمات من أصحاب المصلحة والخبراء المتخصصين والشركاء. وتُعزى جميع التفسيرات والنتائج والاستنتاجات الواردة في هذا التقرير إلى المؤلفين وحدهم، ولا تعكس بالضرورة آراء جمعية الإمارات للطبيعة أو اللجنة الاستشارية لتحالف الإمارات للعمل المناخي.

تظل جميع الإجابات الواردة في الاستبيان مجهولة الهوية وسرية. ويتم عرض النتائج بصورة مجمعة بما يكفل حماية خصوصية المشاركين. وبناءً عليه، قد لا تعكس النتائج والتفسيرات والاستنتاجات الواردة في هذا التقرير بالضرورة آراء كل مشارك على حدة.

شكر وتقدير

قام تحالف الإمارات للعمل المناخي التابع لجمعية الإمارات للطبيعة بإعداد كلٍّ من استبيان "استكشاف مسار خفض الانبعاثات" وهذا التقرير. وقد عمل فريق التحالف، بالتعاون مع شركائه، على إشراك المنظمات في دولة الإمارات لاستكشاف الفرص والتحديات التي تواجهها في رحلتها نحو خفض الانبعاثات وتحقيق الحياد المناخي. ونعبّر عن عميق امتناننا وشكرنا للسادة الخبراء الموقرين الذين ساهموا في تطوير وتصميم الاستبيان (انظر الملحق).

كما نتوجه بجزيل الشكر والعرفان إلى الجهات التالية على دعمها في نشر الاستبيان بين شركائهم:

الإمارات العربية المتحدة
وزارة التغير المناخي والبيئة

بلدية رأس الخيمة
Ras Al Khaimah Municipality

مجموعة أبوظبي للاستدامة
ABU DHABI SUSTAINABILITY GROUP

HSBC

فريق رأس الخيمة لكفاءة الطاقة والطاقة المتجددة
RAK ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND RENEWABLES TEAM

RACE TO ZERO ACCELERATOR

مجلس صناعات الطاقة النظيفة
Clean Energy Business Council
Middle East & North Africa
الشرق الأوسط وشمال افريقيا

Global Compact Network UAE

ونعرب عن تقديرنا البالغ للوقت الثمين والملاحظات القيّمة التي قدّمها جميع الشركاء والمشاركين في الاستبيان

استكشاف إمكانيات خفض الانبعاثات

تقييم قطاع الجهات غير الحكومية في دولة الإمارات وإمكاناتها

تحالف الإمارات للعمل المناخي

UACA
UAE Alliance for Climate Action



بقيادة

25 عاماً YEARS
WWF
جمعية الإمارات للطبيعة

بدعم

HSBC