

Training workshop for anglofone African countries: Deep dive into tracking NDC mitigation commitments under the Paris Agreement

Country presentations of NDC-
mitigation section, and ongoing
or planned implementation
initiatives

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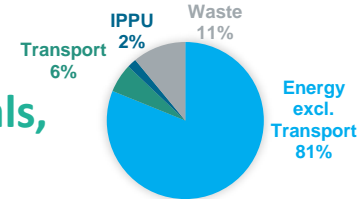


NDC-Mitigation Overview

Guiding rationale for the development of mitigation component in NDC

- **Climate Change Act 2020** - the existing regulatory framework to fight against climate change has been strengthened.
- Consideration given to key decisions and initiatives taken/planned by line ministries:
 - production of **60% of energy needs from green sources by 2030**;
 - **phasing out of use of coal before 2030** and the development of the **National Biomass Framework**;
 - increase in **energy efficiency by 10%**, based on the 2019 figures;
 - promotion of **smart transport system** (mass transit and electric vehicle);
 - **diversion of 70% of waste from the landfill by 2030** including through composting plants, sorting units, biogas plants and waste-to-energy plants;
 - **banning of non-inverter air-conditioner in 2024** in a phased manner as from 2022.

GHG EMISSION AVOIDED - 2030 TARGETS BY SECTOR



Overview of mitigation goals, targets and key initiatives

- Mauritius aims to reduce overall GHG emissions by **40% in 2030 compared to the BAU scenario of around 6,900 ktCO₂eq in 2030**.
- This economy-wide emissions reduction target comprises the energy, transport, waste, agriculture and IPPU sectors.
 - **Energy (exc. Transport): 2311 ktCO₂eq** (Renewable Energy Roadmap for the Electricity Sector 2019, Government Programme 2020 -2024, Government Budget 2021 - 2022, Mauritius Renewable Energy Compact 2021)
 - **Transport: 129 ktCO₂eq** (combination of on-going government policies and Research Paper based on TNC modelling)
 - **Waste: 313 ktCO₂eq** (Waste Management Sector Review and GHG Emission Reduction Potential, 2021)
 - **IPPU: 55 ktCO₂eq** (Mauritius' commitment under the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol)
- Total cost of NDC is **USD 6.5 billion**

Process and Modeling Tools

Methodology and modelling tools used in NDC development

- National GHG inventory (2016) under BUR-1.
- 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, IPCC Good Practice Guidance and Uncertainty Management in National Greenhouse Gas Inventories and 2013 Supplement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories: Wetlands
- Exponential Smoothing (ETS) model used for BAU scenario, taking into account the country's national circumstances and challenges.
- **GHG targets** are based on
 - i) existing documents from various ministries (e.g. MEPU, CEB, EEMO)
 - ii) additional studies and technology roadmaps developed in collaboration with industry stakeholders, academic experts and technical consultants, served as additional inputs on the potential of future technologies for long-term mitigation in Mauritius. Proxies were used where no country specific data were available.
- **Assumptions:** recovery of the energy was estimated at 6.6% in 2021 and 5.2% in 2022 based on the GDP growth rate.
- The implementation of the NDC is unconditional (35%) as well as conditional (65%) on external financial support received.

Stakeholder Engagement and Consultation Process

- A comprehensive multi-stakeholder participatory approach was adopted.
- Some **75 meetings** were held with concerned Ministries, Private Sectors, Funding Agencies, Academia and NGOs, among others.
- Additionally, a series of workshops were held in February and March 2021 and a validation workshop on 4 August 2021.
 - High level officials attended the workshops – e.g. Supervising officers of Ministries, CEOs.
- The **Inter-Ministerial Council on CC** was held to finalise and approve the NDC in September 2021.
- Cabinet of Ministers approval was sought.
- An **awareness raising strategy and communication plan** has been prepared to sensitize various stakeholders (women association, youth leaders, senior citizens, fishers, planters, academia, professionals, students, private sector, civil society and NGOs) on the NDC. The final version of this NDC was translated in creole for dissemination.
- **3 video clips** was produced and broadcasted on the television and radio to sensitise the population on the NDC and climate change

Scenarios and Decision-making

Different scenarios considered in NDC development

- Based on key decisions and initiatives taken/planned by line ministries based on the local circumstances and challenges.
- **Research Papers** for the transport sector based on TNC modelling and medium EV growth rate scenario.
- Studies under the **UNDP Climate Promise Initiative (waste sector)** have also provided inputs for calculation of avoided GHG in the waste sector.
- Impact of COVID-19
Expected economy will be contracted by 5.4% in fiscal year 2020-2021 and return to the positive territory with an expected growth rate of 4.5% in 2021-2022 and 5% in 2022-2023.

Challenges faced and lessons learned

- **Lack of long term sectoral climate policy** aspirations and strategies (beyond 2030) to provide a clear sense of direction – Development of long term vision for 2 most emitting sectors (energy and transport) under the Facilité 2050 through the French Government assistance).
- **Lack of data** – Setting up of a NDC Registry to track progress on NDC under the UNEP-GEF NAMA project (on-going) and development of a database for GHG Inventory under the GBIT-UNDP project (planned).
- **Low stakeholders engagement** (ad hoc IA where technical staff were provided on short term basis) - Promulgation of the CC Act 2021 and high level discussions.
- **Impact of COVID-19**: Virtual Participation and delay in the development of the National Mitigation Strategy and Action Plan.

Thank you

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