

The MAPS Programme

Mitigation Action Plans and Scenarios

www.mapsprogramme.org

Informal event on INDCs. ADP Bonn session. 23 Oct 2014.

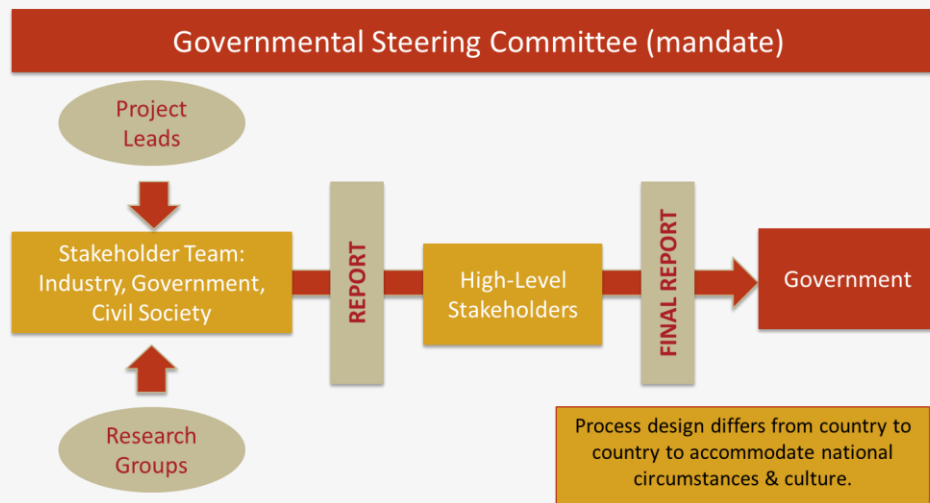


What is MAPS?

SOUTH-SOUTH COLLABORATION

- Collaboration amongst Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Peru, South Africa
- Process/research interface
- Stakeholder-driven approach
- High-level government mandates
- Indigenous research
- Generating evidence base to inform policy making
- Development first approach

Approach



Chile



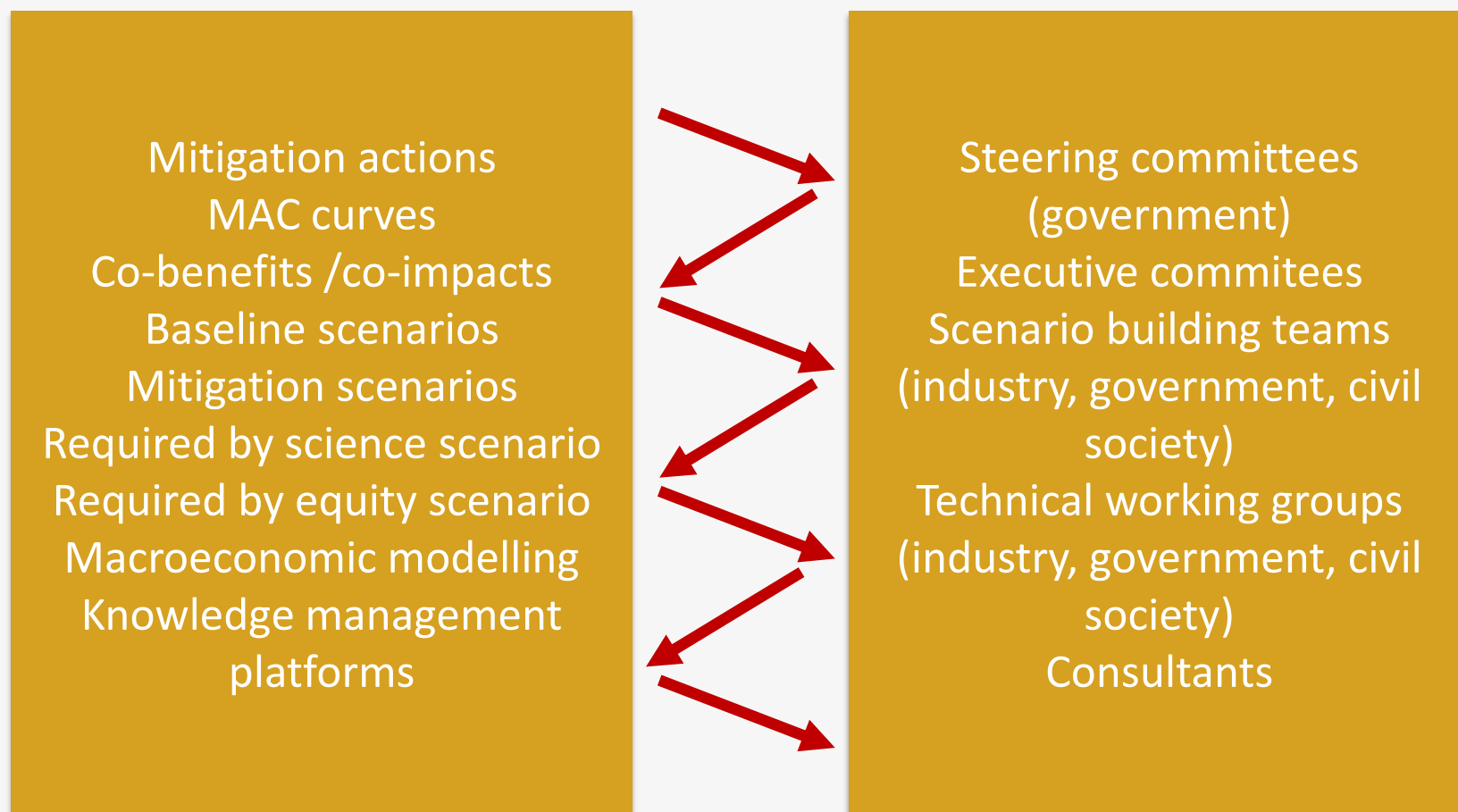
Colombia



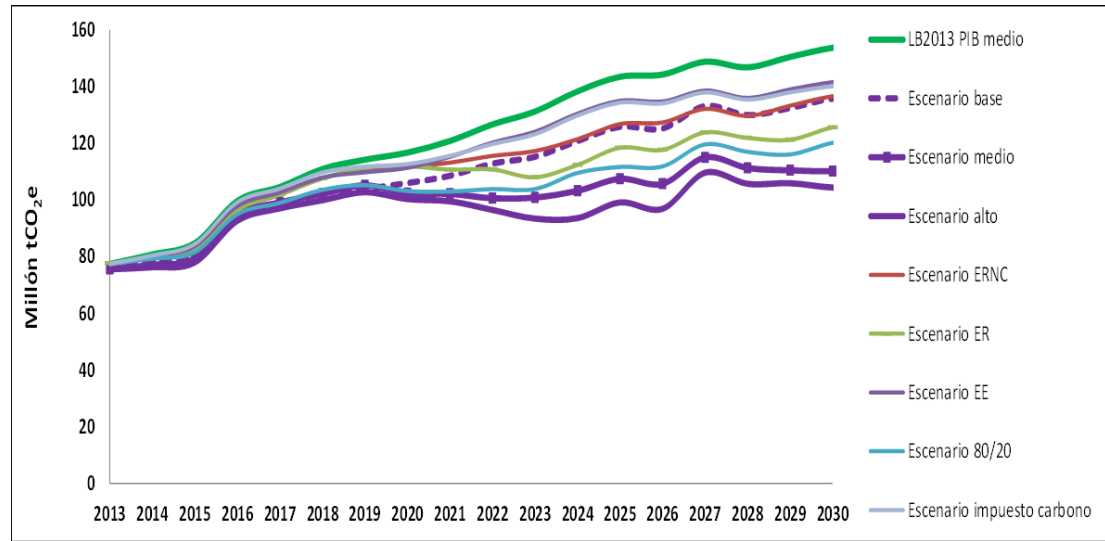
Peru



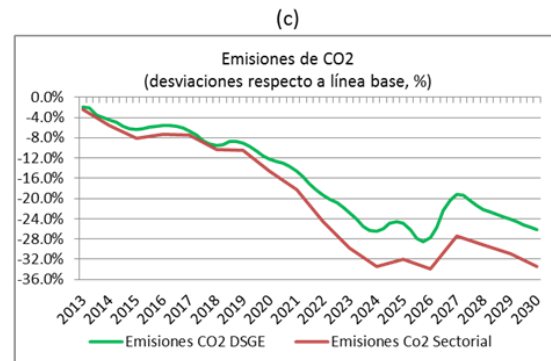
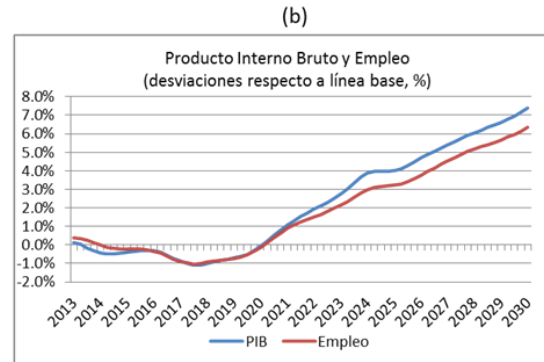
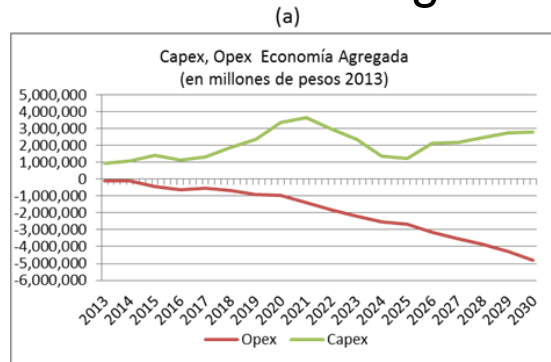
Research/process interface



Mitigation scenarios



High effort scenario



(d)

Capex y Opex (% PIB de Línea Base)			
	2013	2020	2030
Opex	-0.1%	-0.6%	-2.1%
Capex	0.8%	2.1%	1.2%

Reducción de Emisiones de CO ₂ (millones de toneladas)		
	2020	2030
Modelo Sectorial	-16.9	-51.0
Modelo DSGE	-14.12	-39.90
Diferencia	2.76	11.06

MAPS Chile
outputs

How MAPS Chile has informed the INDC process?

- The INDC on mitigation will be built on technical work of MAPS Chile process.
- This is a strength, Chile has good and robust data, but there are also limitations on the data, particularly on LULUCF sector.
- Regional collaboration has contributed to share institutional arrangements for the development and approval of the INDC. All MAPS countries have multi-Ministry Steering Committees.
- Regional collaboration has fostered technical discussions on types of contributions and identified common domestic narratives, such as competitiveness.
- By building the required by science scenario, MAPS Chile can assess if INDC is credible, ambitious and fair.

Challenge and constraints for preparing INDCs

- INDC Package:
 - Information
 - Form of contribution
 - Numbers
 - Narrative
- INDC national processes:
 - The bridge with national decision makers is a challenge, endorsement of results and empowerment
 - Important to link INDC narrative to existing development agendas – national and / or sectoral (e.g. electricity plans, agricultural exports, etc)
 - Be mindful of “politics of betrayal” and manage SBT stakeholders
 - Identify the losers
 - Two distinct processes:
 - (1) preparing and agreeing on a contribution, bearing in mind international assessment (next year)
 - (2) implementing –ie linking to national regulation
- The long term view (2050)

Component 4. Capacity building.

- Sectoral reference scenarios up to 2040.
- Identification of sectoral mitigation actions.
- Assessment of costs and abatement potential of mitigation measures.

Component 1

Began 2012

**Scenarios building,
mitigation actions
identification**

Component 2

Began 2013

**Sectoral Mitigation
Action Plans - SMAPs**

- Mitigation option prioritization (NAMAs, programs and policies) to be included in SMAPs.
- Design of policies, plans, and measures.

- SMAPs implementation.
- Development of MRV system.
- Development of financial and institutional arrangements for each mitigation action in each SMAP.

Component 3

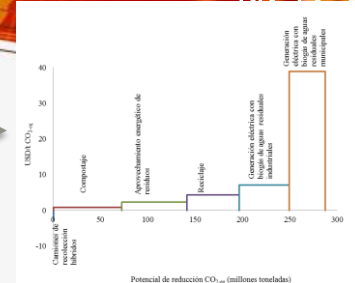
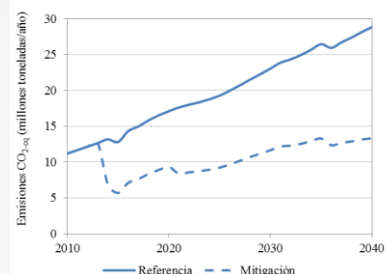
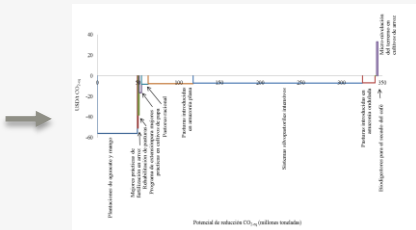
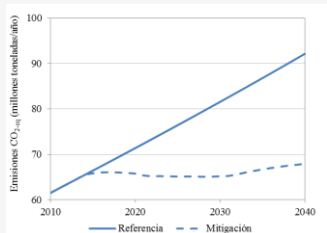
Began 2014

SMAP implementation
Development and
implementation of monitoring
system

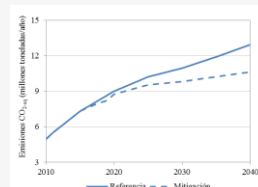
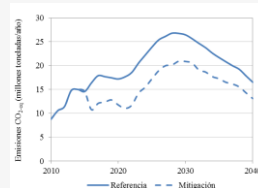
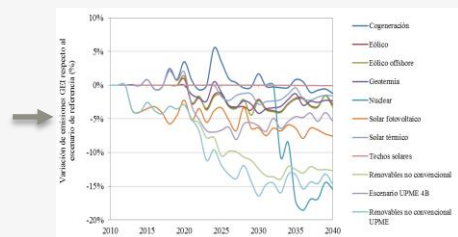
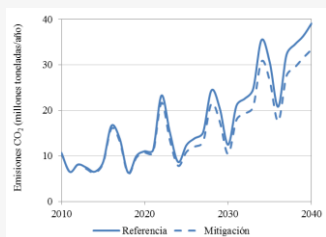
Component 5. Communication and cooperation platform.

Scenarios and MAC Curves

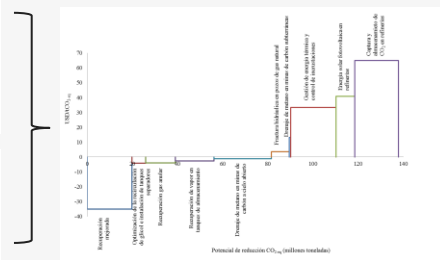
Agriculture



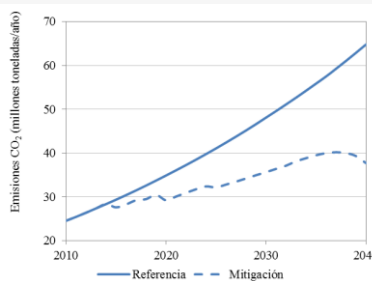
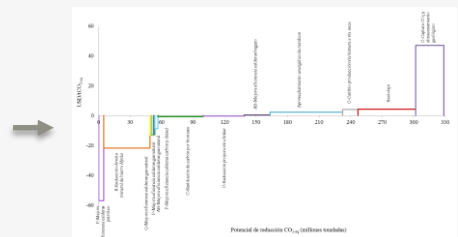
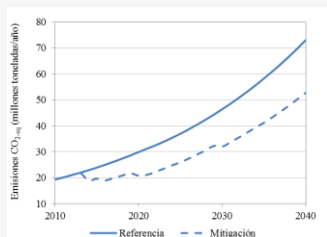
Energy generation Interconnected National System



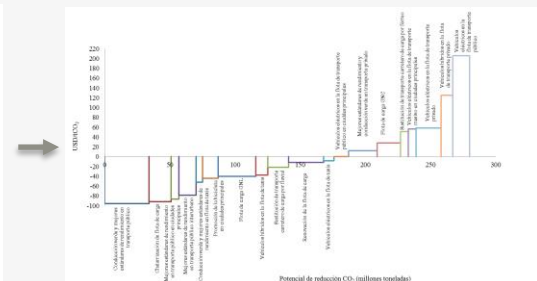
Oil, gas and coal



Industry

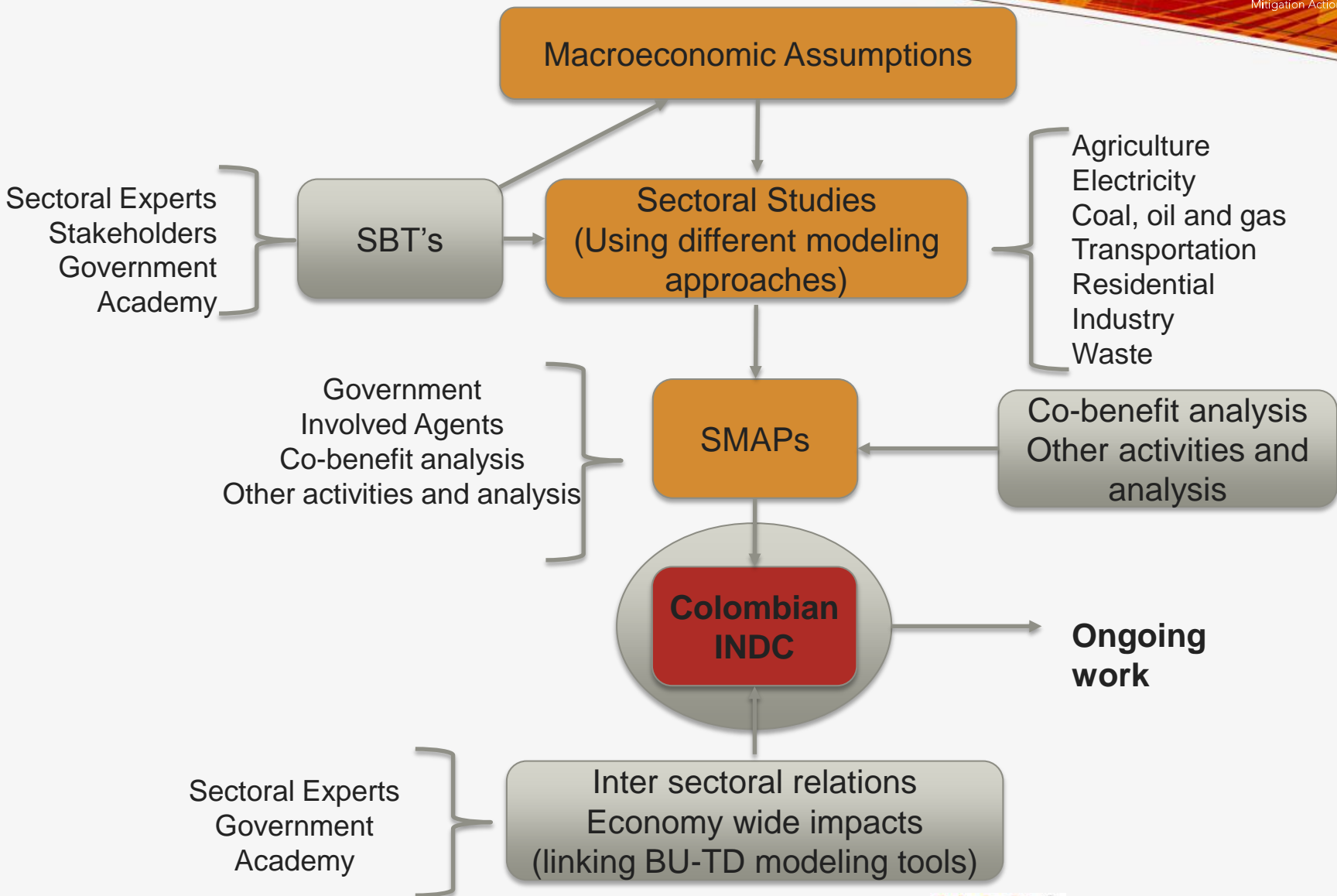


Transportation



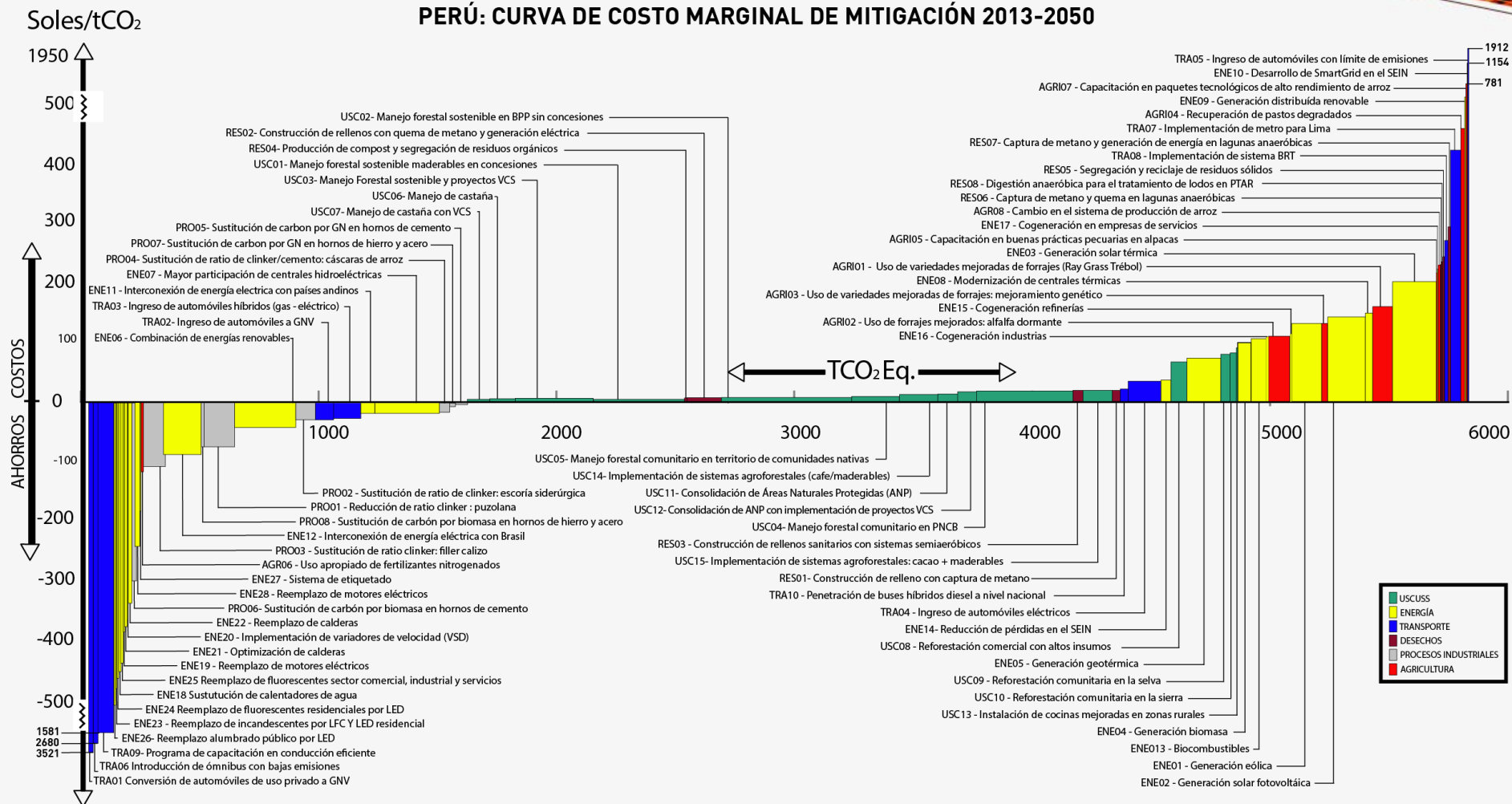
How ECDBC modelling is informing INDCs

MAPS
Mitigation Action Plans & Scenarios



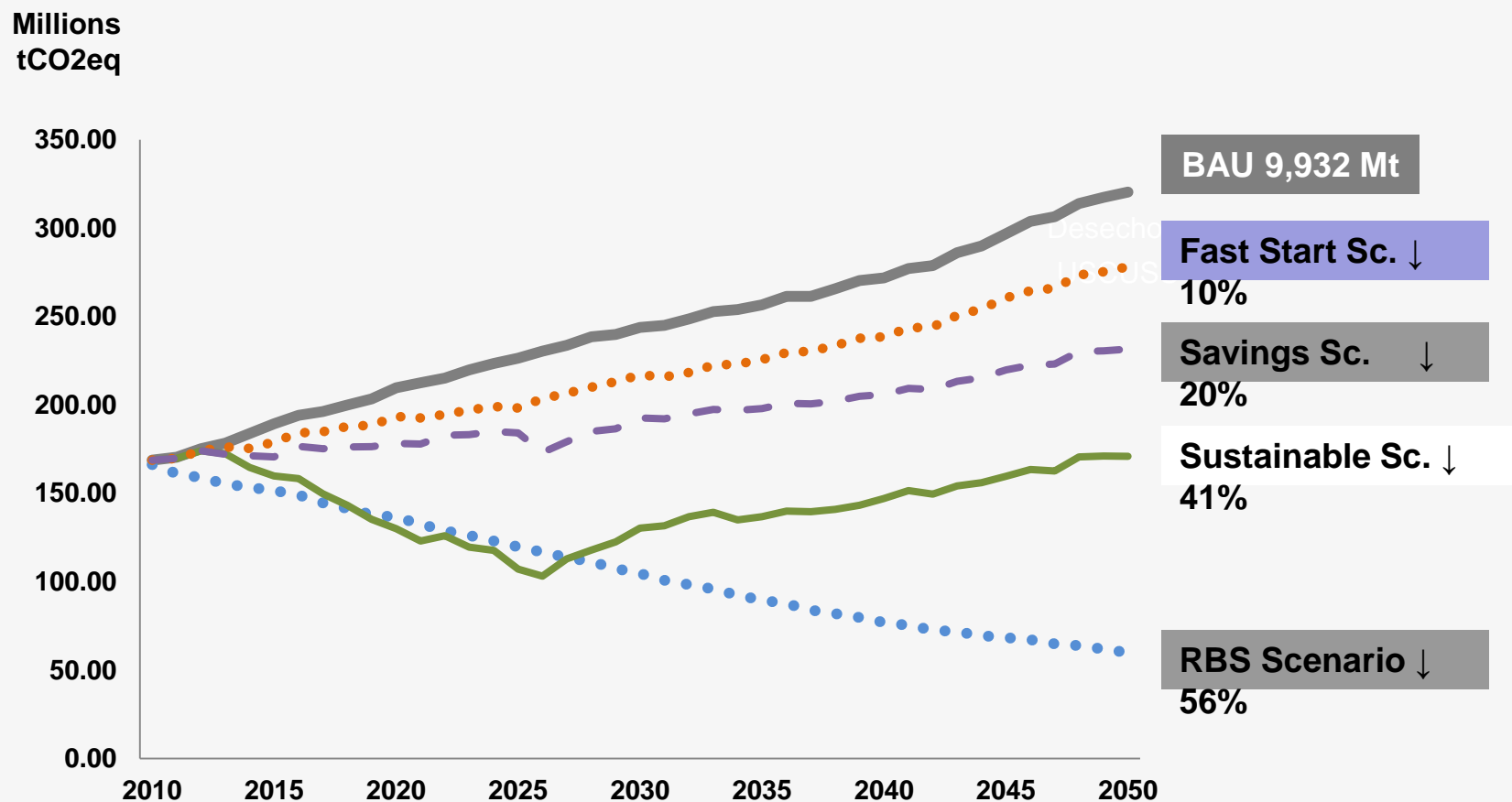
Peru MACC Curve 2050

PERÚ: CURVA DE COSTO MARGINAL DE MITIGACIÓN 2013-2050



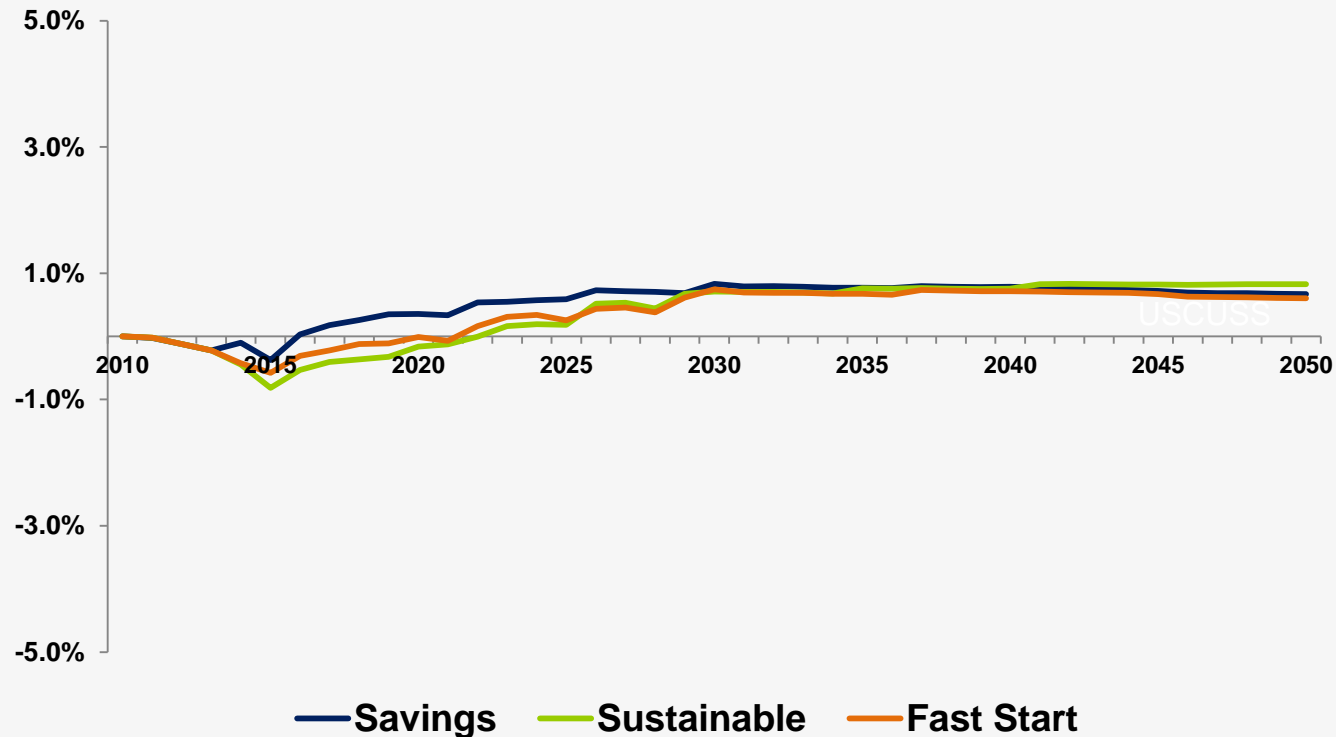
- TOTAL** → **77 Mitigation Measures**. Total reductions of 5900 million tCO₂eq.
- Measures by Sectors** = Energy: 28; Transport: 10; Industrial Processes: 8; Agriculture: 8; LULUCF: 15; Waste: 8

Peru's Emission Scenarios 2010-2050



Macroeconomic Results (1 of 2)

Mitigation Effects of GDP



- Minimum short term effects in the **GDP** but compensated in the long term
- MM has positive NPV, increases the total productivity of the factors
- Benefits for the society for the environmental externalities.

Thank You

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Who Supports MAPS

