

FACILITATIVE SHARING OF VIEWS

– MAURITANIA –

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Presentation outline

Part I: Summary of BUR and recent development

- ❖ National context
- ❖ GHG inventory
- ❖ Mitigation actions and effect
- ❖ Barriers and support needed and received

Part II: Experience and lessons learned in participating in the ICA process

- ❖ Has participation in the ICA process raised the profile of climate actions at the domestic level?
- ❖ Has the BUR preparation enhanced domestic coordination/ domestic MRV in providing climate related information? If so, how?
- ❖ What's the value addition of the technical analysis of BURs by the team of technical experts?

Part III: Response to questions received

Part I: SUMMARY OF BUR AND RECENT DEVELOPMENT

National circumstances



Nom de la partie : République Islamique de Mauritanie

Area: 1,03 million km², of which $\frac{2}{3}$ of the territory are désert

Population : 3 537 368 inhabitants, (RGPH 2013).

Rural population accounts for 52% of the population

GDP: 4,29 Billions US\$ in 2014

Mauritania, targeting a growth rate of 6,8% in 2015,

Governance: The Government of Mauritania has gradually implemented institutional normative device for good democratic governance.

Climate profile: Totally desert country in its northern part and Sahelian in its southern part. Its climate is characterized by high temperatures exceeding the threshold of 40 ° C (except in Dakhlet Nouadhibou), and relatively mild winters. The annual rainfall is between 150 and 600 mm in the south, while the Saharan area is between 50 and 150 mm.

National context circumstances



Nom de la partie : République Islamique de Mauritanie

Reference Year 2012

Recent reports submitted to UNFCCC Secretariat and year of submission

- Third national communication on climate change published on the UNFCCC website in July 2014;
- Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) 2015.

National mitigation or sectoral commitments

Mauritania intends to contribute to the Paris Climate Agreement by reducing its GHG emissions in 2030 by 22.3%, corresponding to 4.2 billion tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (Mt eq CO₂),

Long-term mitigation objectives and the associated timetable, where applicable

This contribution of 22.3% is in relation to the projected emissions for 2030 according to the scenario of the BAU which evolves from 6.6 Mt CO₂ eq in 2010 to 18.84 Mt CO₂ eq in 2030. Thus, for the period 2020-2030 the cumulative emissions avoided according to the proposed mitigation measures are about 33.56Mt eq CO₂

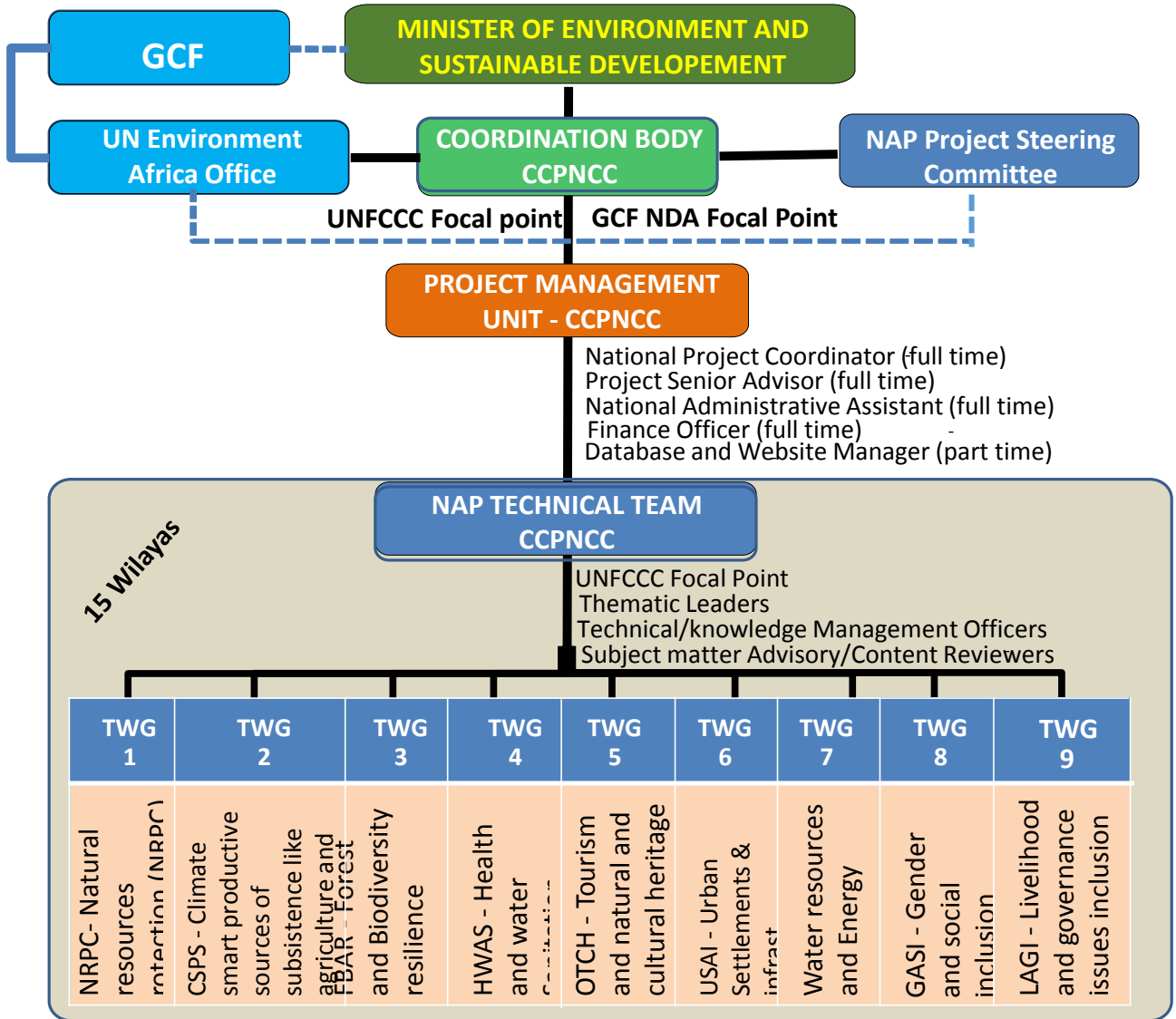
Sectors (or sub-sectors) affected by the commitments, where applicable

They are mainly in the following sectors: Energy, Industrial Processes and Product Use, Agriculture, Forestry and Land Use, and Waste

National context (Institutional arrangements)

- As part of the ongoing efforts to improve the quality of inventories, the CCPNCC initiated the establishment within the sectoral ministries the sectoral focal points on climate change (PFS) to both conduct their sectoral BURs and act as an interface to the structure responsible for the compilation and general coordination of the national BUR.
- This innovation has encouraged sectoral Ministries to be responsible for their respective inventories and contributions with a view to improving the quality of sectoral data and the preparation of low-carbon sectoral strategies (CDM, NAMA, etc.).
- This approach is evolving towards the expansion of the system to sectoral working groups or sectoral task forces along with (in the long run) an implication of an independent academic arbitral authority comprising three research units from academic institutions and civil society as to foster auditing and quality control and a basis for future domestic MRV

National circumstances IMPLEMENTATION CHART



GHG inventory

1. Total GHG emissions,
2. Trends,
3. Comparison vs baseline year by key categories of GHG emissions

GHG inventory: total GHG emissions , trends

- In 2012, Mauritania's total net greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions was estimated at 7070.544 Gg Eq-CO₂ (based on carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide and perfluorocarbons) , or 2.1 tons CO₂-eq per capita.

Fig. RE1: Emissions par secteur en 2012

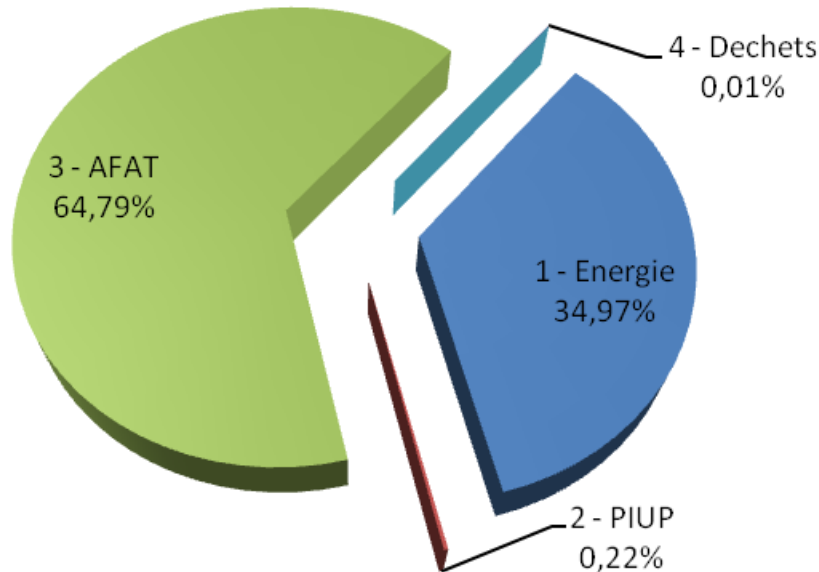
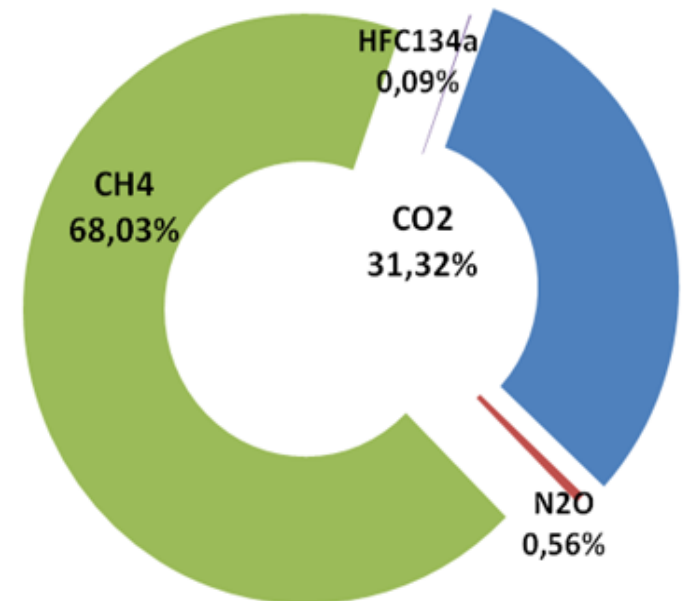
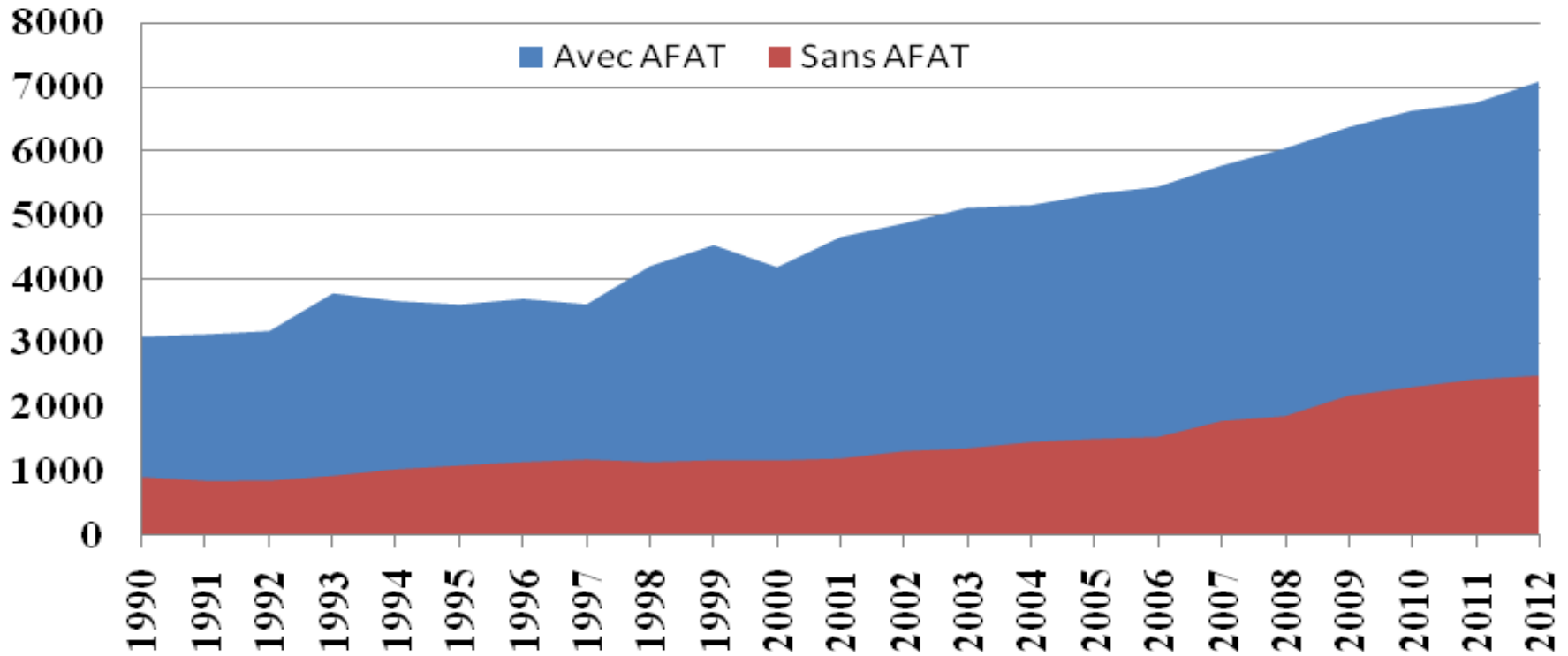


Fig. 4 : Emissions par gaz en 2012



GHG Inventory : total GHG emissions & trends

Fig. RE 3. Evolution des Emissions GES en Mauritanie



- In 2012, emissions of direct greenhouse gases, expressed in terms of GWP, are 127.92% above those of 1990; Passing from one to two times in two decades: 3101.84 Gg-Eq-CO₂ in 1990 to 7070.54 Gg-Eq-CO₂ in 2012;
- Between 1990 and 2000: low emissions growth: 28% (excluding AFOLU); 35% (with AFOLU);
- Between 2000 and 2012: the evolution of emissions increased by 1170.60 Gg-Eq-CO₂ (excluding AFOLU) in 2000 to 2489.33 Gg-Eq-CO₂ (AFOLU included) in 2012, an increase of 112.65% Annual growth of 7.5%

Mitigation actions and effects

[description by group of actions and focus on the key ones: sectors, policies]

- During the five last years, several actions combatting climate change have been launched or scheduled, including:
 - The energy sector has carried out several actions in the field of renewable energy promotion: Nouakchott solar power plant (15 MW), Nouakchott wind power plant (30 MW), distribution of more than 3000 solar kits per I APAUS, the Nouadhibou and Chami wind farms ...) and other projects that are underway (LPG liquefaction and the 180 MW dual power station in Nouakchott) or planned (extension of the generation with LPG to 750 MW, hybridization see the transformation of power plants from the interior of the country to renewable energy ...).
 - The AFOLU sector is aware of actions with potential for emission reductions: within this framework; Mention is made of the project to protect the city of Nouakchott and the continuity of artificial insemination for the genetic improvement of cattle breeds.
- The Government of Mauritania, aware of the relevance of its actions to mitigate emissions and the benefits for sustainable development that it engenders, intends to continue its journey, while doubling the effort especially in the area of capacity building sectoral strategies to achieve a national climate change strategy that embodies the principle of transparency

Mitigation actions and effects

(Results achieved)

- In 2012, construction of the 15 MW Nouakchott solar power plant;
- In 2013, Mauritania installed additionally :
 - 15 MW from solar energy for an estimated avoidance of 83.7 Gg Eq-CO₂/year;
 - 270 KW from wind energy for an avoidance of 1.5 Gg Eq-CO₂ / year;
 - 30 MW of Manantali hydroelectricity;
- In 2015, Mauritania installed 30 MW of wind power plant in Nouakchott along with :
 - two hybrid (solar-diesel) power plants in Kiffa, in addition to
 - public lighting in the cities of Nouakchott and Akjoujt, About 784 Gg Eq-CO₂.
 - It should be noted that the new RE installations are fully equipped with measuring tools capable of ensuring the necessary measurements for the domestic MRV

Avoidance of CO₂ emissions from the current strategy (ref. table 25 BUR)

Year	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Emission Gg Eq CO ₂	158.92	158.92	159.13	159.66	159.66
Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Emission Gg Eq CO ₂	159.66	159.74	184.92	242.73	242.73

Obstacles and barriers

During the BUR preparation exercise, many challenges were identified:

- **Gaps in national capacities for the preparation of the BUR:**
 - Insufficient capacity for stakeholder involvement and lack of institutional and technical expertise in the different sectors,
 - Low level of motivation to ensure staff availability due to overburden,
 - Low level of incentive to develop and maintain the permanent national system for the preparation of BURs and CNs, as well as the renewal of personnel
- **Gaps and constraints in identifying and monitoring implementation of mitigation measures, particularly NAMAs, despite its potential.**
- **Gaps and constraints in assessing technical needs and capacity building and mobilizing financial resources, despite its great potential**

○ It is also clear that the development and implementation of sound institutional arrangements will require time before it becomes fully operational and operating without barriers.

Part II: EXPERIENCE AND LESSONS LEARNED IN PARTICIPATING IN THE ICA PROCESS

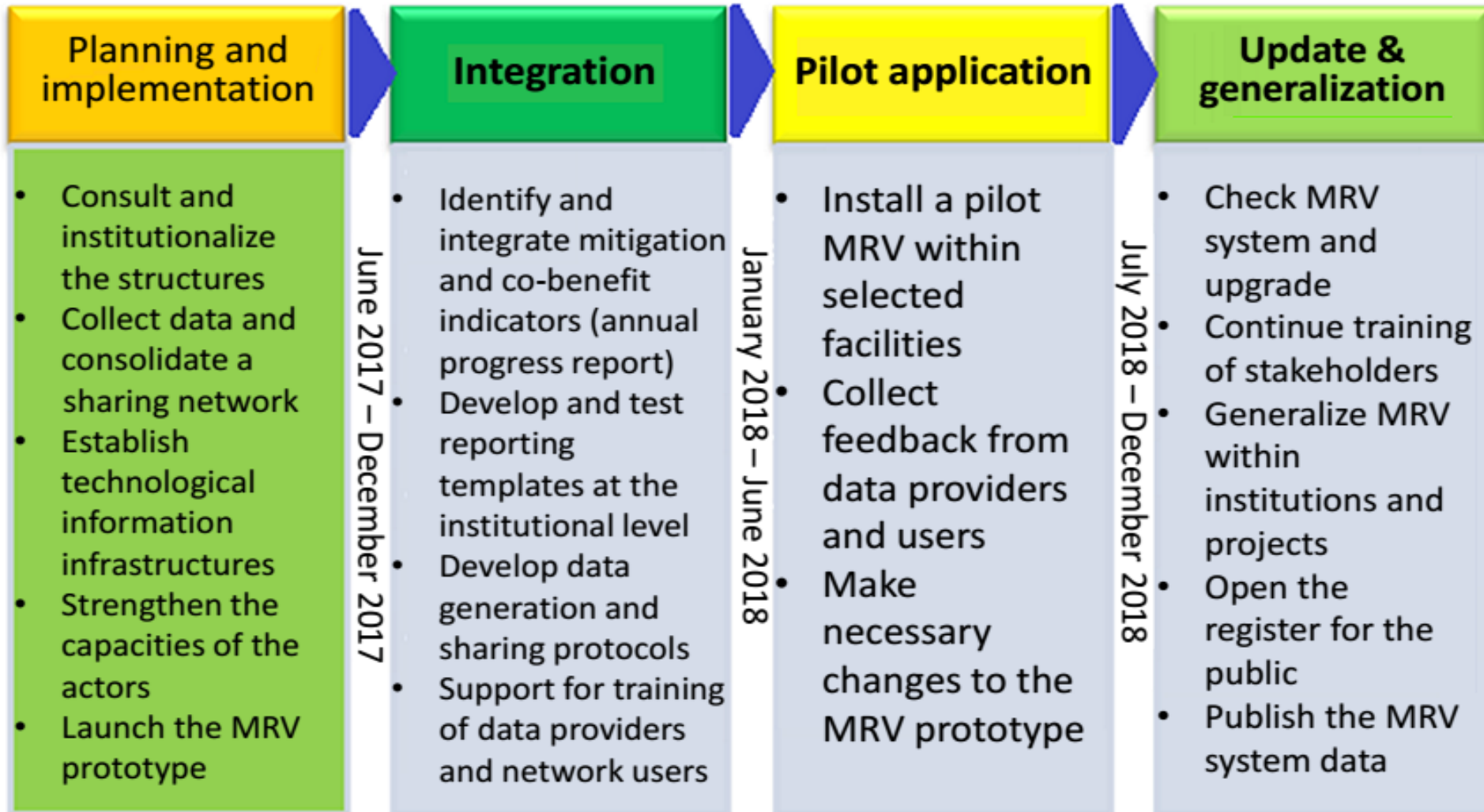
On ICA Process

Participation in the ICA process highlighted many confusions and the profile of climate measures at the national level :

1. Clarification of the vision of sectoral climate actions:
 - Identification of constraints and gaps based on the experts of the CCPNCC's opinion and the members of the sectoral working groups.
 - Identification of priority measures to overcome barriers.
 - Identification and prioritization of technical needs and capacity building and mobilization of financial resources
2. Improvement of the national system of BURs (and CNs) :
 - Third National Inventory Report has been reviewed and Updated based on ICA results prior to be submitted to UNFCCC Secretariat
 - Establishment of sectoral working groups
 - Accountability of stakeholders reinforced
 - Planning for the establishment of a domestic MRV

Enhancing transparency of reporting and

Directly at the end of the ICA process, a dialogue with the stakeholders resulted in programming the implementation of a domestic MRV



This will lead to the improvement of the national QA / QC system

Part III: RESPONSES TO QUESTIONS RECEIVED

Response to questions received from PARTIES

Question by European Union at Monday, 10 April 2017

Category: Information on domestic measurement reporting and verification

Type: Before 15 March - Title: MRV system

Mauritania provides in its BUR1 information about its ambition to set up an MRV system,

- 1. However, limited detailed information is provided on potential barriers and necessary needs that might arise from the development of the MRV system.*
- 2. Could the Party explain the progress and current status of its MRV system already in place?*
- 3. What are the main challenges encountered in developing a country-wide MRV system?*
- 4. What are the specific related capacity building needs and what are the priority steps identified by the country in order to build a MRV system?*

OBSTACLES & CHALLENGES	NEEDS
Difficulty in institutionalizing the domestic device of MRV	The development of a domestic MRV system to be operative on a continuous basis needs tasks being decentralized through the identification of key departments and agencies and the provision of a clear and appropriate management mandate;
Difficulties in mobilizing financing for the establishment of an institutional arrangements	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Strengthening the capacities of the TWG in slide 7 so that they can be accountable for implementable mitigation measures and identify constraints, gaps and technical and financial needs;• The participation of experts in all regional and international training activities on quantifying GHG emission methodologies, as well as in discussions and forums on mitigation are the priority steps ;

ANSWERS TO EU ON MRV: *to be continued*

ANSWERS TO EU Q 2: See slide 20

Question by European Union at Monday, 10 April 2017

Category: General - Type: Before 15 March - Title: BUR guidelines

ANSWER TO EU : The answer is Yes. Addressing the four priority needs are meant for the short term and they have been already raised to UNEP in partnership with DTU (see planning in slide 20) seeking funding so that they get addressed even prior to requesting BUR 2. Otherwise, these 4 priorities will be addressed in priority during BUR 2 prior to its submission as final output to UNFCCC Secretariat.

Question by European Union at Monday, 10 April 2017
Category: General - Type: Before 15 March - Title: BUR guidelines

What are experiences and lessons learned with the application of the BUR guidelines?
In the preparation of the BUR, did you find any areas of the guidelines not sufficiently clear or detailed?

Which areas should or could be improved in your view?

- Our first experience during the preparation of Mauritania's BUR 1 is that we relied on applying the 2006 IPCC Guidelines. The main reason is that we found the suggested guidelines (Decision 2 / CP17 / Annex III) were in fact not very detailed (just 3 pages) and quite confusing in the referencing made to the revised IPCC 96 guidelines. On the basis of benchmarking and to facilitate the preparation accordingly, Mauritania decided to make use of the template proposed online by the GIZ which appeared pertinent and without referencing.
- It is during the ICA process that the Mauritanian team could establish under the guidance of TTE the linkages between the guidelines of decision 2 / CP / 17 and the other IPCC guidance via the technical analysis tables. The lesson to be learned here is to bring attention to the UNFCCC Secretariat to assign CGE with the collaboration of TTE to bring improvements to current guidelines based on the lessons learned from the ICA past experiences as to avoid further ambiguity to those Parties that have not yet started.

Question by **New Zealand** at Thursday, 13 April 2017

Category: Constraints and gaps, and related financial, technical and capacity building needs, including support needed and received

Type: Before 15 March - Title: capacity-building

What areas, if any, has Mauritania identified where data may be further improved in future BURs through capacity-building?

In what ways has the technical analysis process been helpful in identifying such areas?

During the ICA process the Mauritanian team discovered several weaknesses in the data quality of activities particularly in the AFOLU sector. Mauritania is a desert and high-mobility breeding country because of the lack of pastoral resources and where the census is both very expensive and difficult to administer. Consequently, the use of estimates instead of the statistical census becomes easier and less expensive). This situation can, however, be greatly improved if, through the newly created Ministry of Livestock (2016), a capacity-building program could be initiated with the aim of administering surveys and sampling or even Call upon the use of satellite images to get precise figures of this forth pillar of the economy. The ICA process has helped to establish the large difference of emission figures resulting from the driving style of the animals favoring stalling to transhumance and census to estimates as to meet forecasted emissions and mitigation targets in the country's NDC.

Question by **United States of America** at Saturday, 15 April 2017

Category: National GHG inventories - Type: Before 15 March

Title: Experience with inventory preparation tools

Congratulations to Mauritania for submitting its first BUR and for applying the 2006 IPCC Guidelines.

In your presentation during FSV, could you elaborate on some of your experiences using the inventory preparation tools? (We do not expect a written answer to this question.)

Mauritania appreciates the United States of America assessment and for its congratulations that are certainly motivated. We would be even happier if we could share these points of view which could lead to more enriching debates for us and for our compatriots who have not had the chance to be in Bonn. What we can say insofar no written answer is expected, any elaboration on this can be better demonstrated with the tables we have produced on the basis of our inspiration and the advantage the 2006 IPCC Guidelines represented for Mauritania's NDC at that time.

**THANK YOU FOR YOUR
ATTENTION**