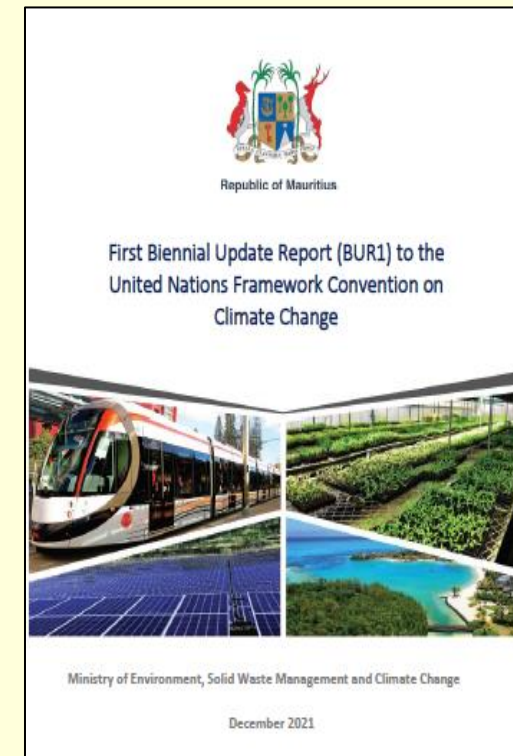
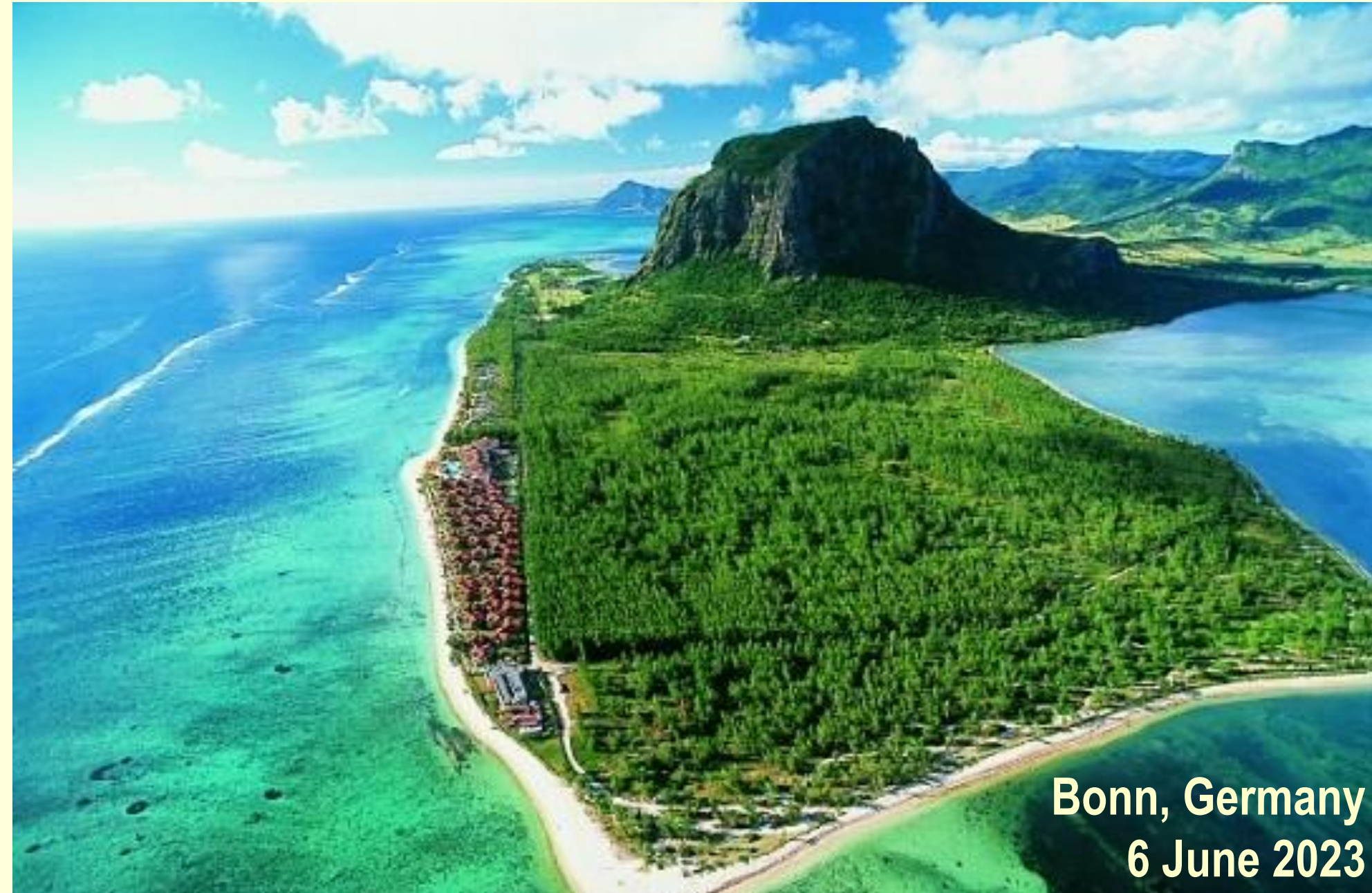
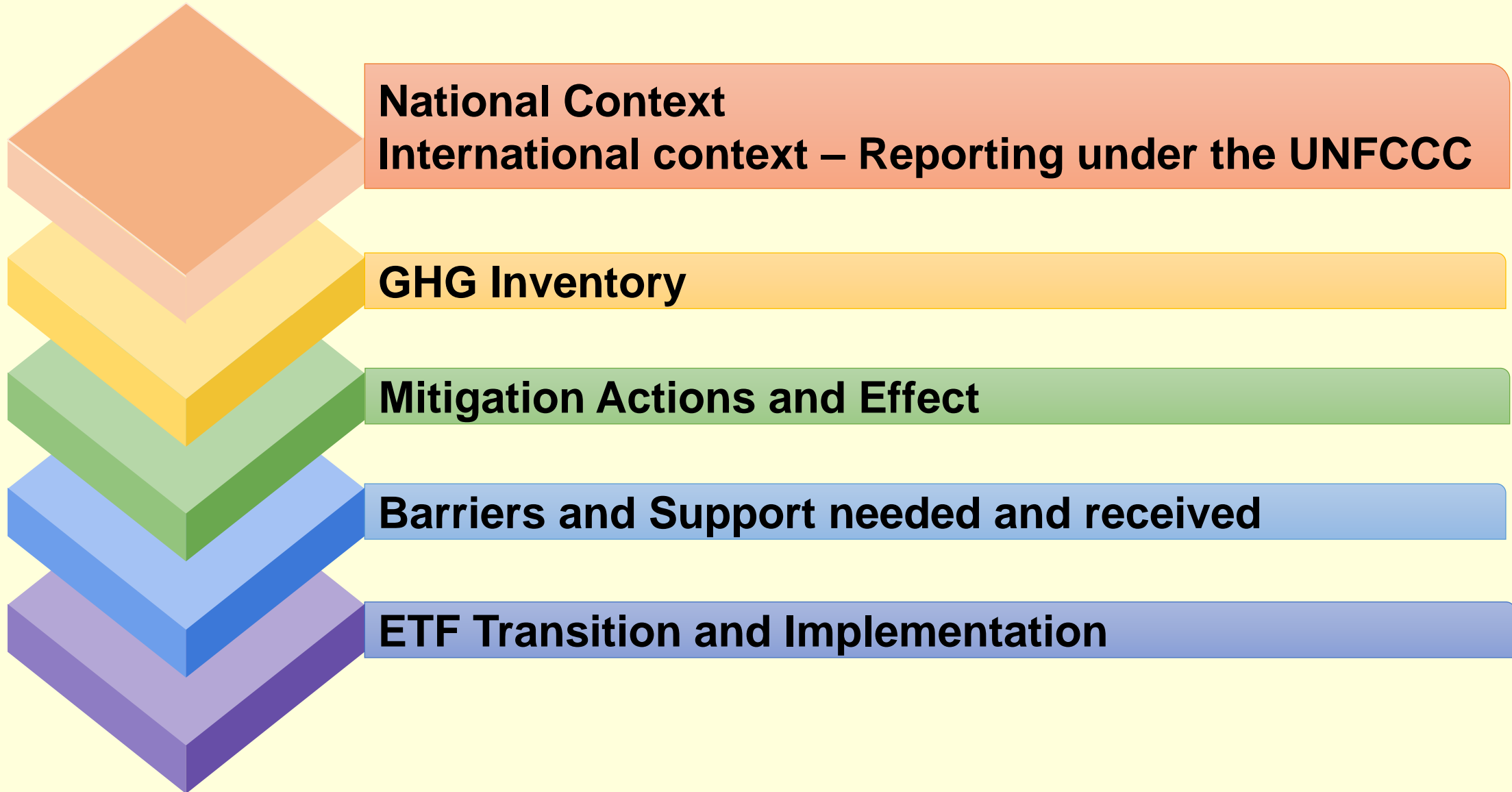


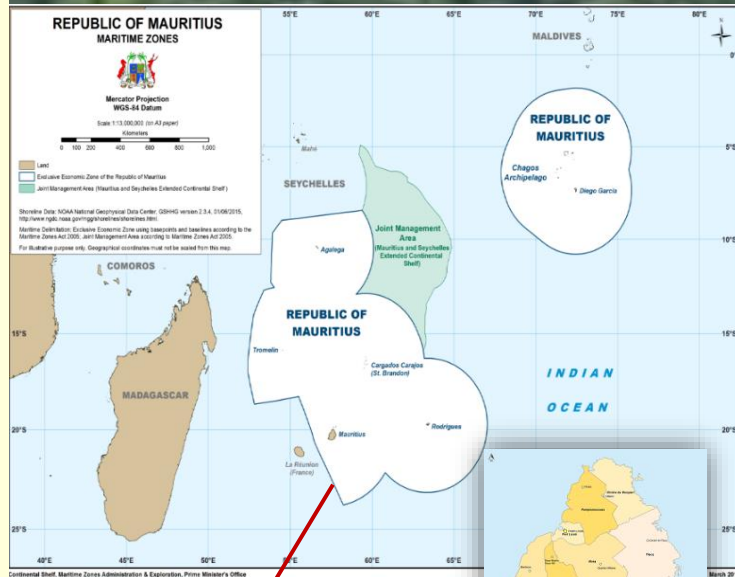
FACILITATIVE SHARING OF VIEWS – REPUBLIC OF MAURITIUS



PRESENTATION OUTLINE

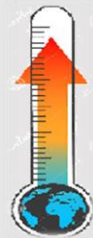


NATIONAL CONTEXT



Mauritius Vulnerability to Climate Change

The *2021 World Risk Report* has ranked Mauritius as the 51st country with the highest disaster risk, out of 181 countries



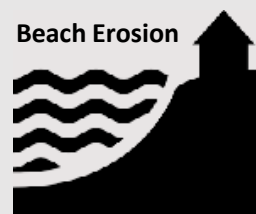
+ 1.39°C
Between 1951-2020

Mean annual temperature



Sea Level Rise

Increase at an average rate of **5.6 mm/yr.** in the last decade compared to the global value of 3.4 mm/yr.

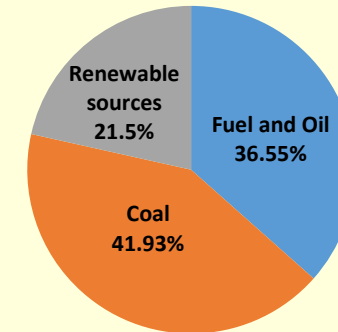


Beach Erosion

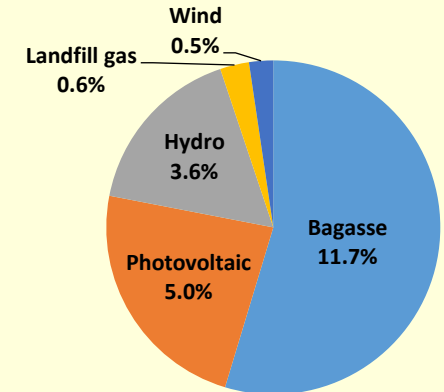
Width of beaches shrunk by **up to 20m** over the past decades

Energy Profile

Primary Electricity Generation by Fuel Type

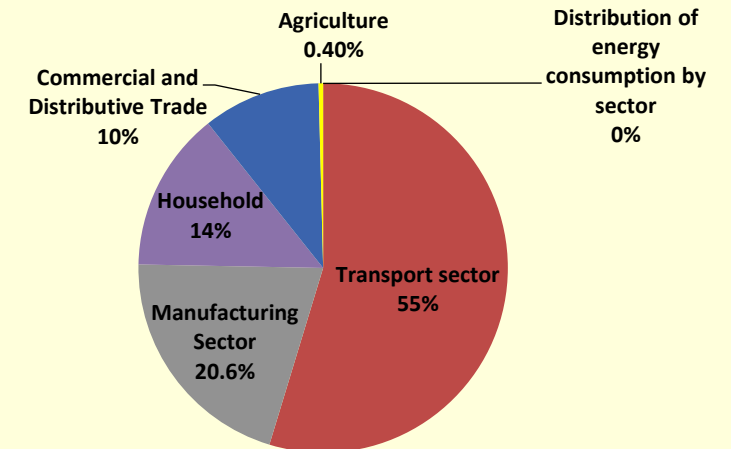


Electricity generation from renewable sources



21.5 % of energy generation is from renewable sources

Distribution of energy consumption by sector



Transport sector is the sector with the highest energy consumption – 54.6% of the total energy consumption

Republic of Mauritius

Coastline: 322 km
 Forest area (2020): 47, 011 ha

- Land area : 2,040 sq km
- EEZ: 2.3 million sq km
- Mild and tropical climate
- High dependence on imported fossil fuel – 87% of primary energy requirement in 2018

Population (2019): ~ 1.3 million

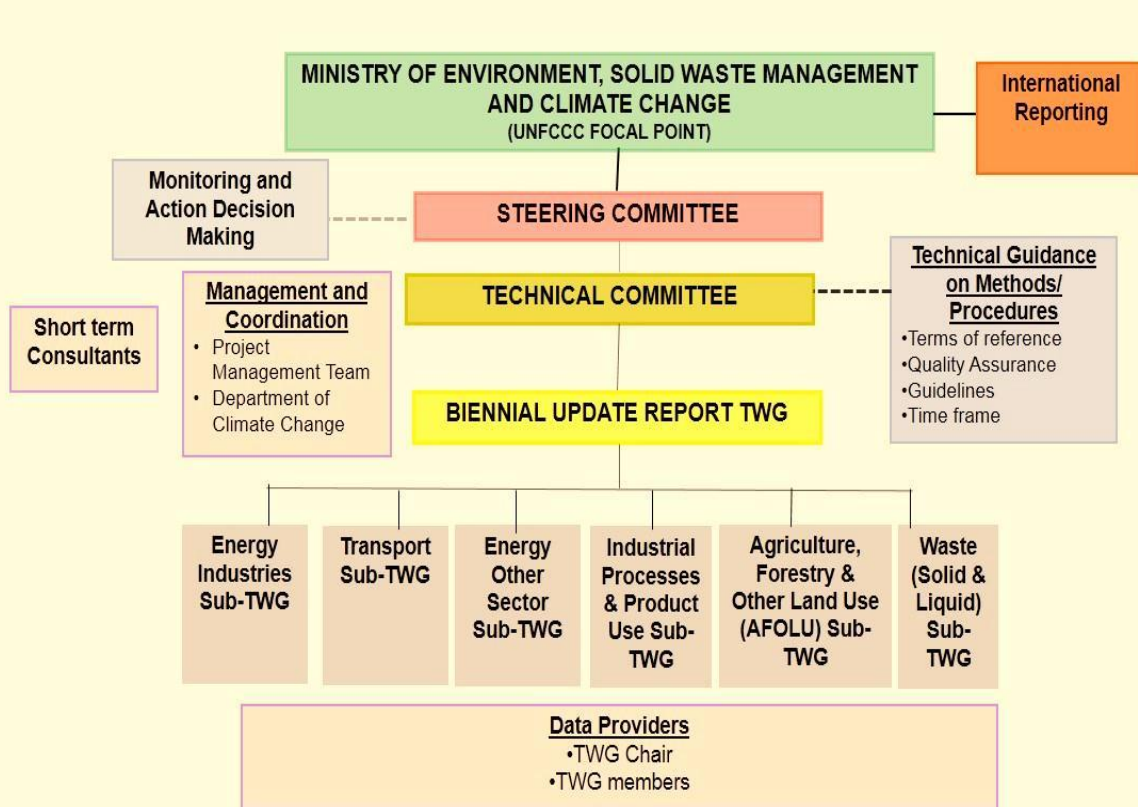


- Upper middle income country with GDP per capita of USD 9,063
- Tourism, financial and ICT Sectors led economy

INTERNATIONAL CONTEXT - REPORTING UNDER THE UNFCCC



NATIONAL CONTEXT – INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS



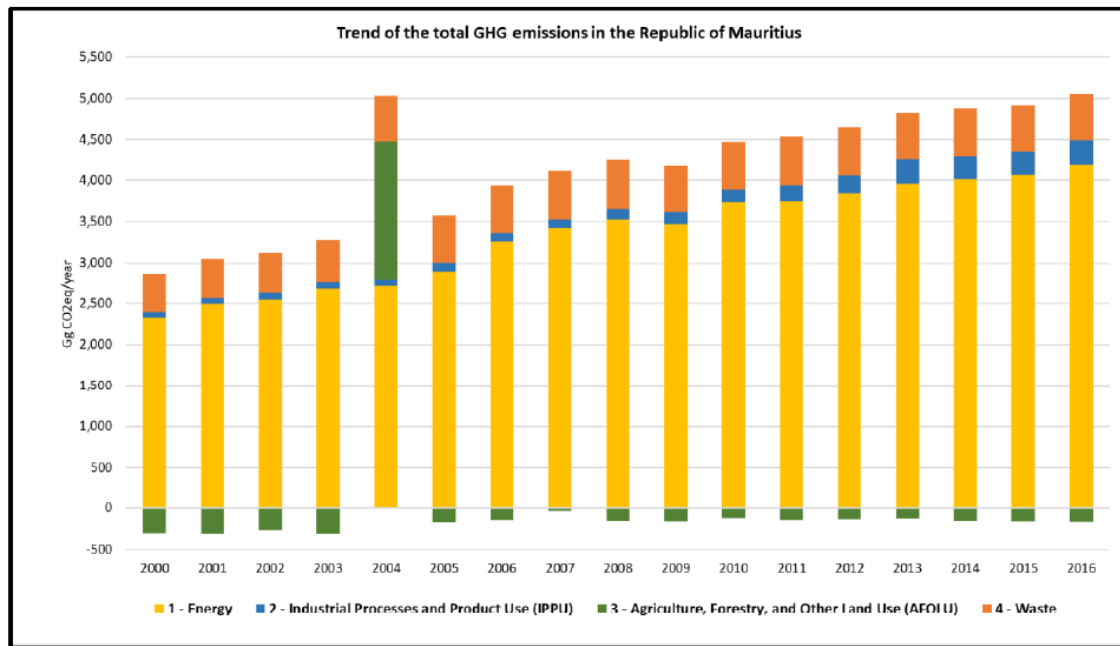
- A formalized IA
- Setting up of Sub TWGs for different sectors identified as per the IPCC categories for reporting emissions and removals
- For each Sub TWG
 - Nomination of chair
 - Identification of relevant institutions



- Approach adopted: a participatory stakeholder consultation process
- Over 75 institutions involved including government institutions, parastatal bodies, academia, private sector and NGOs

GREENHOUSE GAS (GHG) INVENTORY

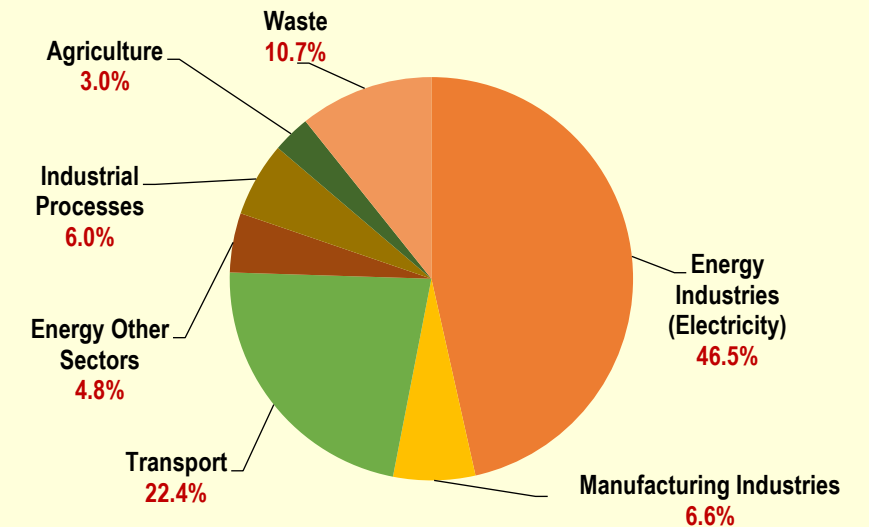
- ▷ **Methodology:** 2006 IPCC Guidelines
- ▷ **Inventory Year:** 2014, 2015, 2016; Recalculation 2000-2013
- ▷ **GHGs:** CO₂, CH₄, N₂O and HFCs



Emission drivers from 2000 to 2016

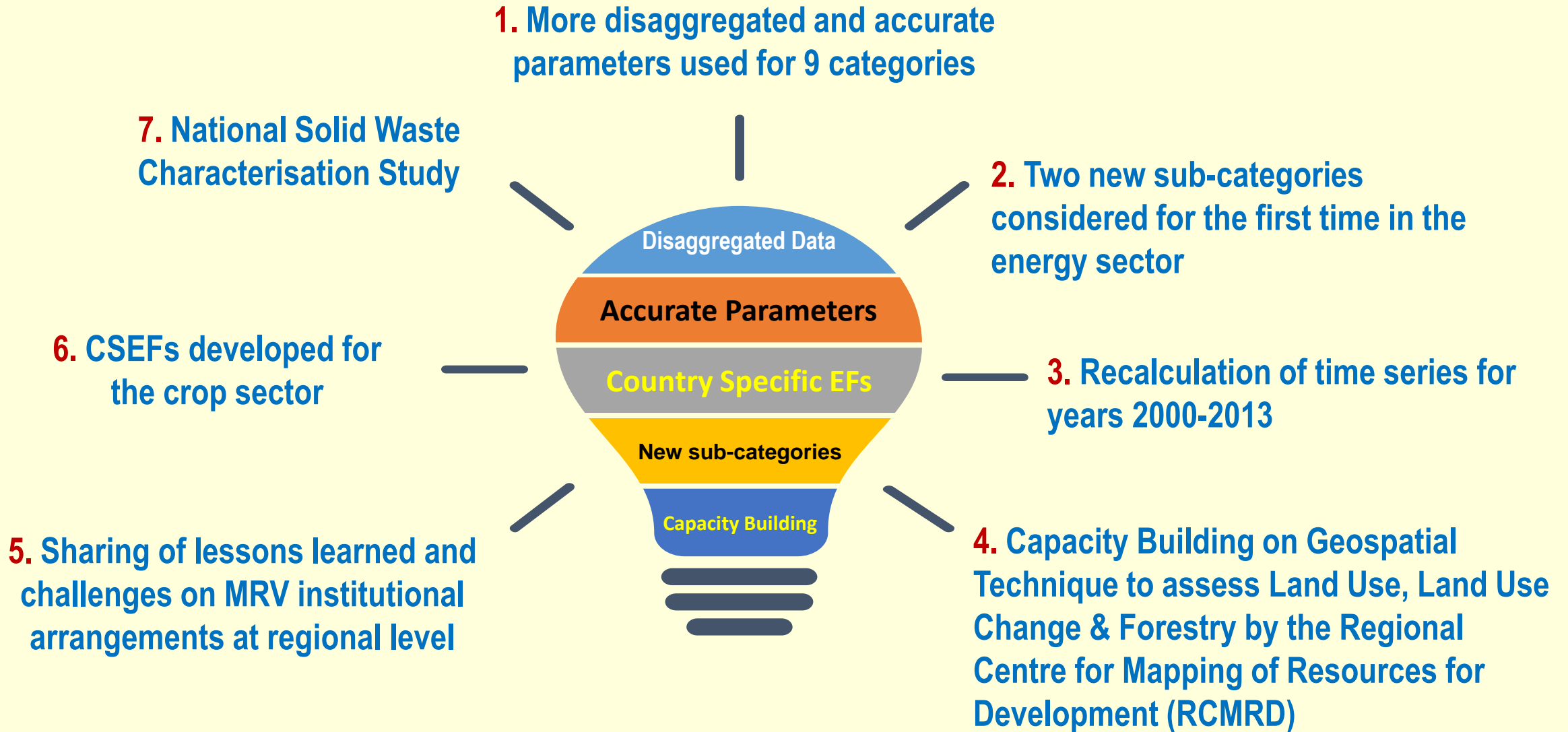
- Increase in electricity generation by 76.4%
- Increase in number of vehicles on the road by 109.4%
- Increase in consumption of Ozone Depleting Substances by 440%
- Decrease in forest cover by 16.9%

Share of GHG Emissions in 2016



- ▷ From 2000 to 2016, total GHG emissions (excluding the LULUCF sector) increased by 73.7%
- ▷ 2004 peak due to great area of deforestation occurred on privately owned forest land
- ▷ **Biggest Emitters:** Energy (80.3%); Waste (10.7%)
- ▷ CO₂ emissions represents almost 63% of the GHG, followed by CH₄ (11%); HFCs (5%) and N₂O (less than 0.1%).

IMPROVEMENT IN REPORTING OF GHG INVENTORY



MITIGATION ACTIONS AND EFFECTS

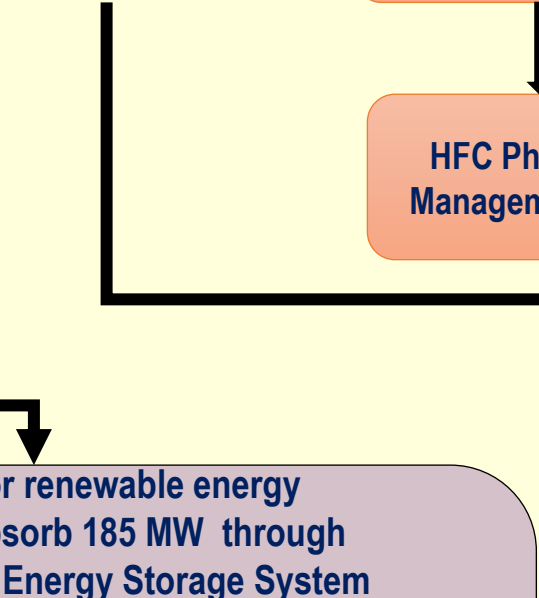
ENERGY INDUSTRIES

- Accelerating Transformational shift to a low-carbon economy in the Republic of Mauritius
- Mandatory Energy Labelling

- Institutional Strengthening for renewable energy
- Improving grid capacity to absorb 185 MW through installation of 18 MW Battery Energy Storage System
- Installation of 25 MW solar PV system for household, public buildings and NGOs
- **Target to reduce 4.27 Million tCO₂e** over lifetime of investment
- Energy Efficiency Regulation 2017 – labelling of 3 types of regulated electrical appliances
- Banning import of incandescent light bulbs



TRANSPORT



- Transition towards mass transportation system and electric mobility**
- 10 Year Electric Vehicle Integration Roadmap for Mauritius (Target to reduce **14.2 ktCO₂e**) - 15% Electric vehicles by 2030
 - Bus modernisation Scheme
 - Modal shift to mass transport system - Light Rail Project (Metro Express) : 26 km long (Port Louis to Curepipe) and 3.4 km (Rose Hill to Réduit)



INDUSTRIAL PROCESSES AND PRODUCT USE

HFC Phase-out Management Plan

AGRICULTURE

- Biofarming
- Improving resilience of small farmers through an integrated sheltered farming system
- Promotion of Agroforestry
- Development of standards for treated manure from animal waste
- Promote rearing of small livestock species



FORESTRY

- Tree Planting and creation of mini forest and nature walk
- Forest Restoration



WASTE

Strategy and Action Plan for a new Solid Waste Management and Resource Recovery System for Mauritius

- 70 % waste diversion from the landfill by 2030 through composting plants, sorting units, biogas plants and waste to energy plant



MITIGATION ACTIONS AND EFFECTS

All the mitigation actions are in line with targets/measures set in the NDC 2021



Reducing our greenhouse gas emissions by 40% by 2030, accounting for a reduction of around 2,800 ktCO₂eq



60% Renewable Energy in our energy mix by 2030



Total phase out of coal in electricity generation by 2030



Encouraging the use of electric vehicles with a target of 15% EV by 2030



Promoting a circular economy by diverting 70% of wastes from the landfill by 2030

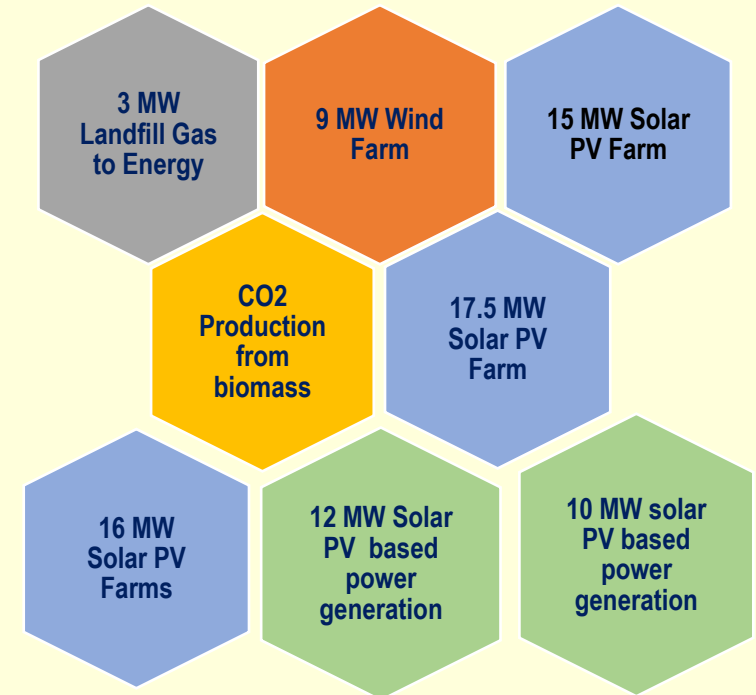


Promoting smart agriculture and undertaking island-wide tree-planting programmes.

CDM Projects

As of Nov 2019, Mauritius has a total of 8 CDM projects

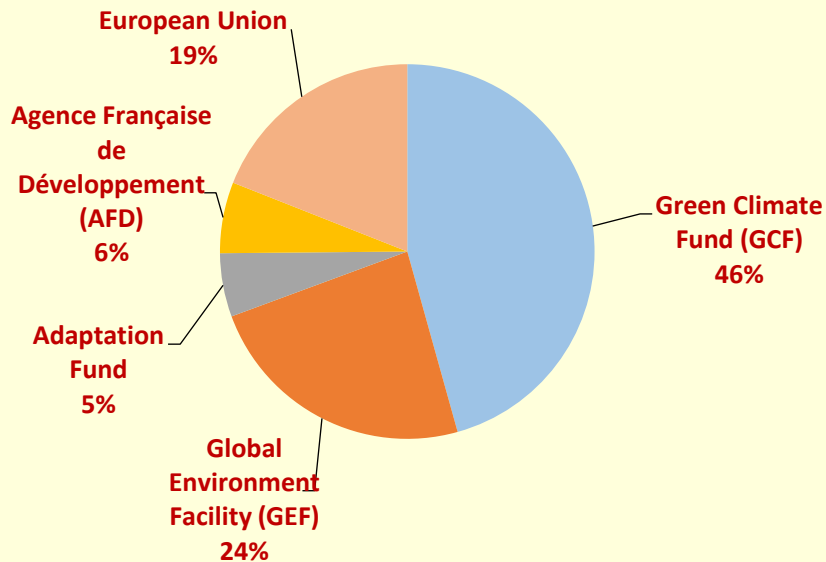
CDM project activities categorised as per project type:



BARRIERS AND SUPPORT NEEDED AND RECEIVED

SUPPORT NEEDED AND RECEIVED

International Support Received



- Around USD 91 million mobilised from International funding agencies from 2016 – 2021.
- Funds from GEF include support for preparation of National Communications and BUR.
- A total of 30 projects covered.

National Contribution on Climate related measures

- 7% of total Government Expenditure is allocated to climate related measures
 - 77% adaptation measures
 - 23% mitigation measures

Support needed as per NDC 2021

The total financial needs estimated at **USD 6.5 billion**: **USD 4.5 billion** for adaptation and **USD 2 billion** mitigation.

The share for the unconditional and conditional contributions for the USD 6.5 billion is depicted:

Unconditional amount of USD 2.3 billion (from government and private sector) representing **35%**

Conditional amount of USD 4.2 billion (from international sources and donor agencies) representing **65%**

BARRIERS AND SUPPORT NEEDED AND RECEIVED – BARRIERS COMPONENT

Barriers encountered for GHG Inventory


- There is no centralized database for data archiving on a continuous basis by relevant institutions
- There is a lack of country specific emission factors to reflect the national circumstances and for provision of more accurate GHG estimates
- No updated land use map to refine the GHG Inventory
- Conversion of raw data in the required format for data entry into the IPCC software is resource intensive and time consuming

Barriers encountered for Mitigation

- There is no completed formal recording system for tracking mitigation actions within the institutions to report conveniently about the status and progress of activities implemented
- Capacity Building required for:
 - An in-depth Technology Needs Assessment
 - Quantification of GHG emission for individual mitigation projects
 - formulation and monitoring of progress indicators and quantitative goals for specific mitigation projects

Barriers encountered for Support received and needed

- Lack of efficient system in place for compiling, tracking and analyzing data and information on support received for various CC activities (for e.g. categorizing support received as financial, technology transfer, technical or capacity building)
- Capacity building required for computation of financial needs to address identified constraints and gaps

- 
- 22 capacity building needs were identified during the ICA process covering GHG Inventory, Mitigation Assessment, Needs & Support and Cross cutting issues
 - Heavy reliance on Short term Consultants
 - The IA is temporary and ad-hoc - set up only during reporting exercise. Ministries and other institutions have supplied staff members to TWGs for limited periods of time. This contributed to coordination challenges

ETF TRANSITION AND IMPLEMENTATION

Climate Change Act 2020
Provisions for reporting &
duties of institutions

NDC Action Plan
2022

National Climate
Change
Mitigation
Strategy and
Action Plan 2023

National Climate
Change
Adaptation
Policy
Framework 2021

Biennial
Transparency
Report (GEF funding
approved under UNEP
umbrella programme)

MauNDC
Registry

Facilité 2050
Project (under
implementation)

Fourth
National
Communication
Completion by
Dec 2025

UNFCCC CB
Anglophone &
Francophone
Networks

CBIT –
Strengthening
GHG inventory
Process for climate
reporting (under
implementation)

Online MRV Platform

Developed under the NAMA project
to track progress of the NDC in terms
of adaptation, mitigation and support



Mauritius NDC Registry

- Laying the building blocks for a comprehensive MRV system
- Monitor and report implementation of NDC
- Facilitate the preparation of the BTR
- Launch by mid 2023

Outcomes

Interventions

Indicators

Support

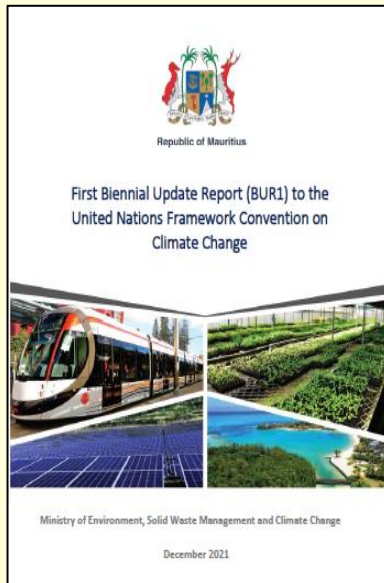
← Coordinators, System Administrators, Thematic Owners, Thematic Contributors & Verifiers →

WRITTEN QUESTIONS AS AT 11 MAY 2023

A total of 9 questions were received from 4 different Parties.

Theme	Party
1 Use of IPCC Software - National GHG inventories	United States of America
2 Livestock Sector - National GHG inventories	United States of America
3 Uncertainty - National GHG inventories	United States of America
4 Question for Mauritius - Mitigation actions and their effects	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
5 Mauritius's mitigation in the transport sector - Mitigation actions and their effects	New Zealand
6 Mauritius blue carbon activities - Mitigation actions and their effects	New Zealand
7 Capacity needs to improve national GHG inventory - Constraints and gaps, and related financial, technical and capacity building needs, including support needed and received	European Union
8 Mitigation action in the energy industries sector - Mitigation actions and their effects	European Union
9 National inventory report - National GHG inventories	European Union

THANK YOU



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Management and Climate Change
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