

Mitigation & Adaptation in the Southern Mediterranean Region



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INDC's Benefits & Process

Project funded by the
European Union



Project implemented by
AGRICONSULTING CONSORTIUM
Agriconsulting Agrer CMCC CIHEAM-IAM Bari
4/05/2015 d'Appolonia Pescares Typsa Sviluppo Globale

Regional seminar
Skhirat-Rabat, 4 May 2015

Benefits of submitting an INDC

- Getting on track toward the 2°C goal
- Demonstration of a political commitment
- Realization of non-climate benefits associated with mitigating climate change
- Strengthening institutional and technical capacity
- Policy integration
- Informing key stakeholders
- Communicating resource needs

How can Parties organize a national process to prepare an INDC?

The main steps of the INDC preparation and design process:

- Initiation
- Data and analysis
- Design of INDCs
- Communication

The following elements may prove helpful

- National leadership
- Clearly defined roles, responsibilities and timeline
- Coordination
- Stakeholders engagement
- Capacity building

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INDC's mitigation component preparation & design options

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What data and analysis can inform the m-INDC?

Types of information useful for developing a mitigation contribution

- Internationally communicated pre-2020 GHG emissions reduction plans
- National objectives and priorities
- Current GHG emissions profile of the country
- Current mitigation activities
- Projected future emissions under a business-as-usual scenario (or other scenarios)
- Assessment of mitigation potential
- Relationship to global 2°C goal
- Resource mobilization strategy

The use of data and analysis to design & inform the m-INDC

Data and analysis to inform the m-INDC design

- **sectors** and **GHGs** to be **prioritized by the INDC**
- an **INDC** that is **realistic** and **achievable**
- a **fair** and **ambitious INDC** that contributes to achieving the objective of less than 2°C of GW by 2100

What form can the INDC take ?
What design options are available?

Key Design Options for m-INDCs

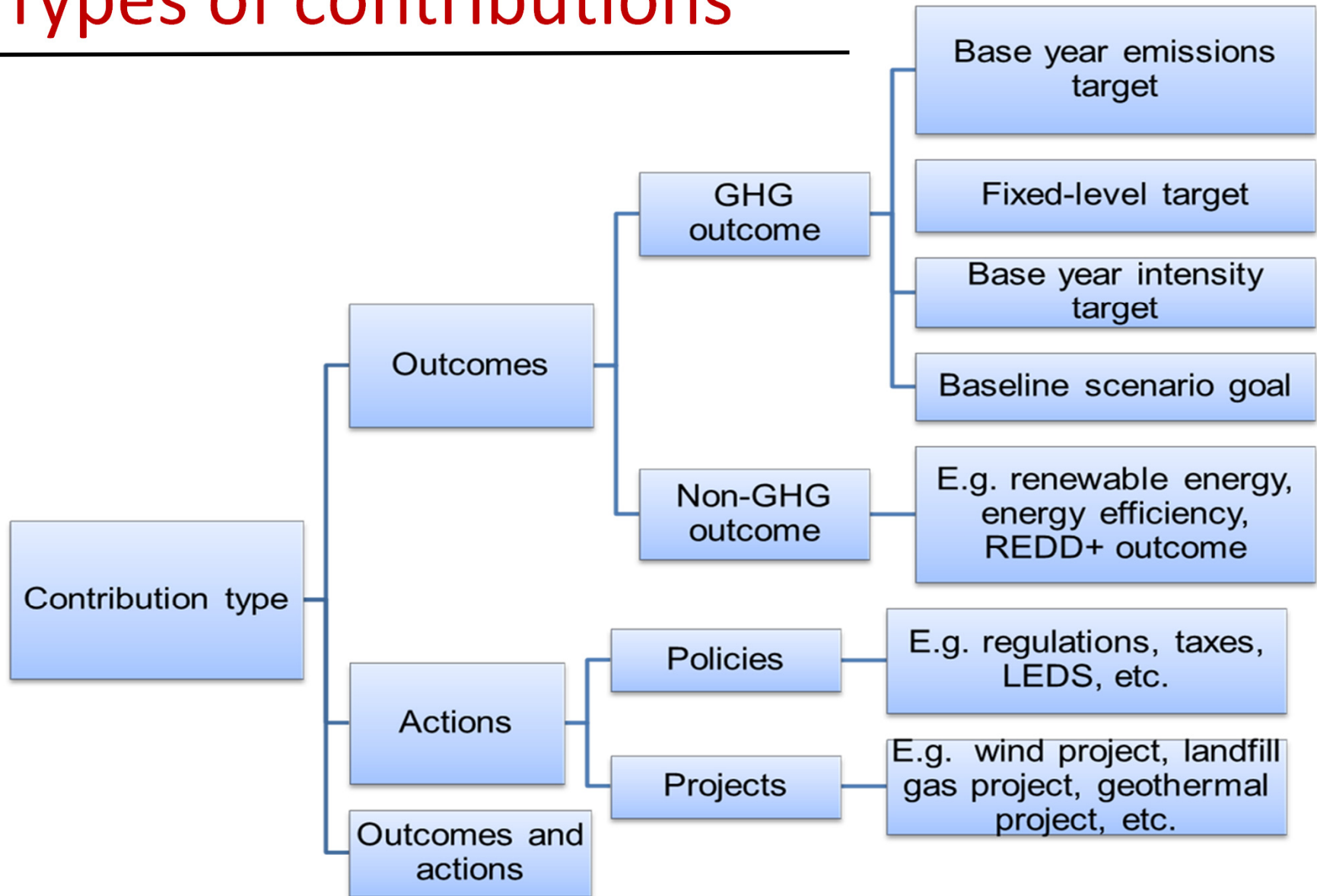
1. Choose sectors and gases (GHG emissions inventories)
2. Choose **actions and/or outcomes**
3. Choose timeframe (base year, target period)
4. For actions, choose mitigation actions
5. For outcomes, choose **type of outcome**
6. Choose the **way of expressing target**
7. Choose level of reductions (extent of actions, target level)

Choose actions and/or outcomes

Two types of contribution

- **Action:** An intent to implement specific means of achieving GHG reductions, such as **policies or projects** (mitigation actions/measures)
- **Outcome:** An intent to achieve a specific result in terms of
 - GHG outcomes
 - Non-GHG outcomes
 - renewable energy target
 - EE target
 - forestry cover target
- A combination of action(s) and outcome(s)

Types of contributions



Diversity of mitigation contributions

Examples of actions

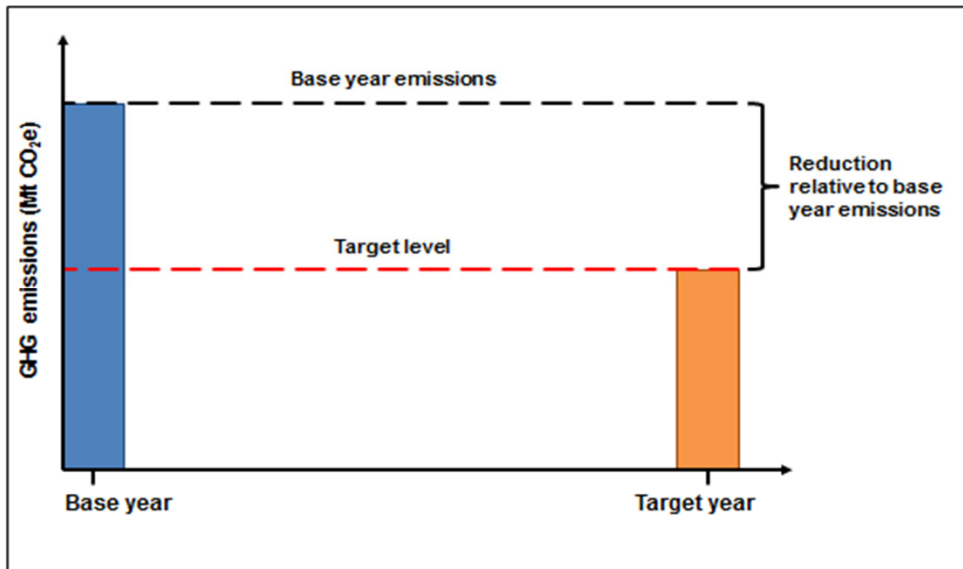
- **Project-level actions**
 - Hydro power / wind projects
 - Reductions in methane emission due to improvement of waste management at landfill sites
- **Policy-level actions**
 - Promotion of the use of biofuels in the transportation sector
 - Sustainable management of forests and lands
 - Reduction or phase-out of fossil fuel subsidies
 - Low emissions development strategies (LEDS)

Examples of outcomes

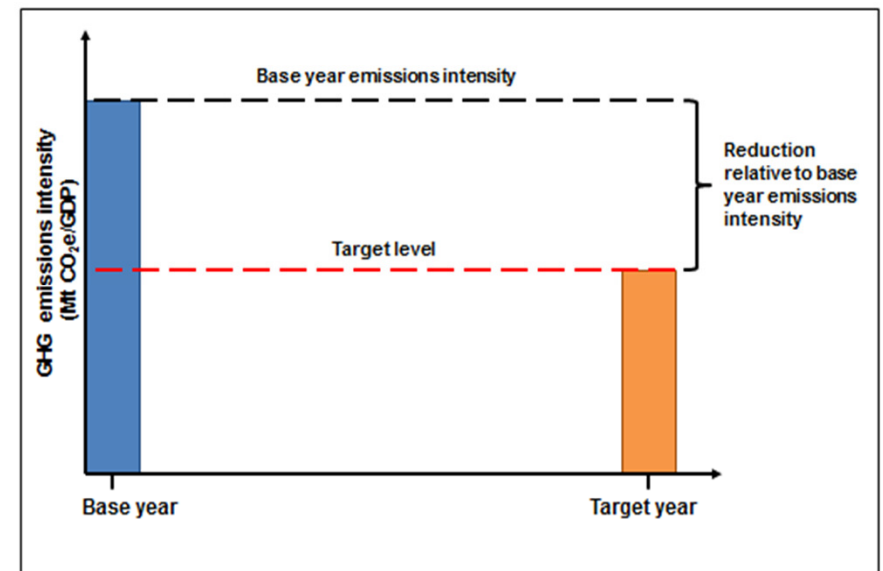
- **Non-GHG outcomes**
 - 80% renewable energy by 2020
- **GHG outcomes**
 - 56% emissions reduction / base year emissions by 2030

Choose the way to express target

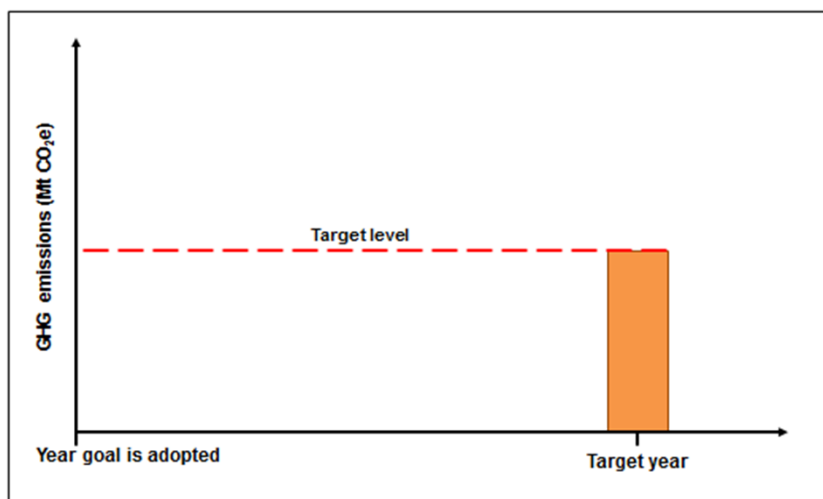
Base year emissions goal



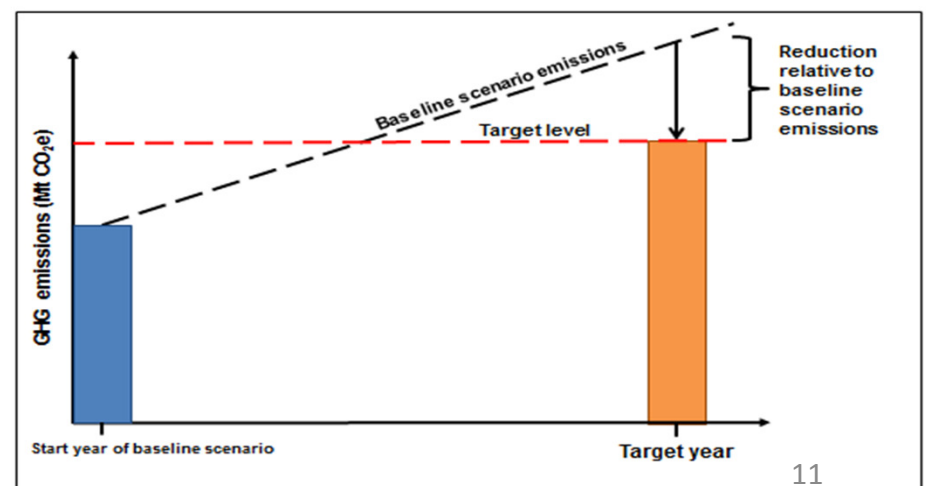
Base year intensity goal



Fixed-level goal

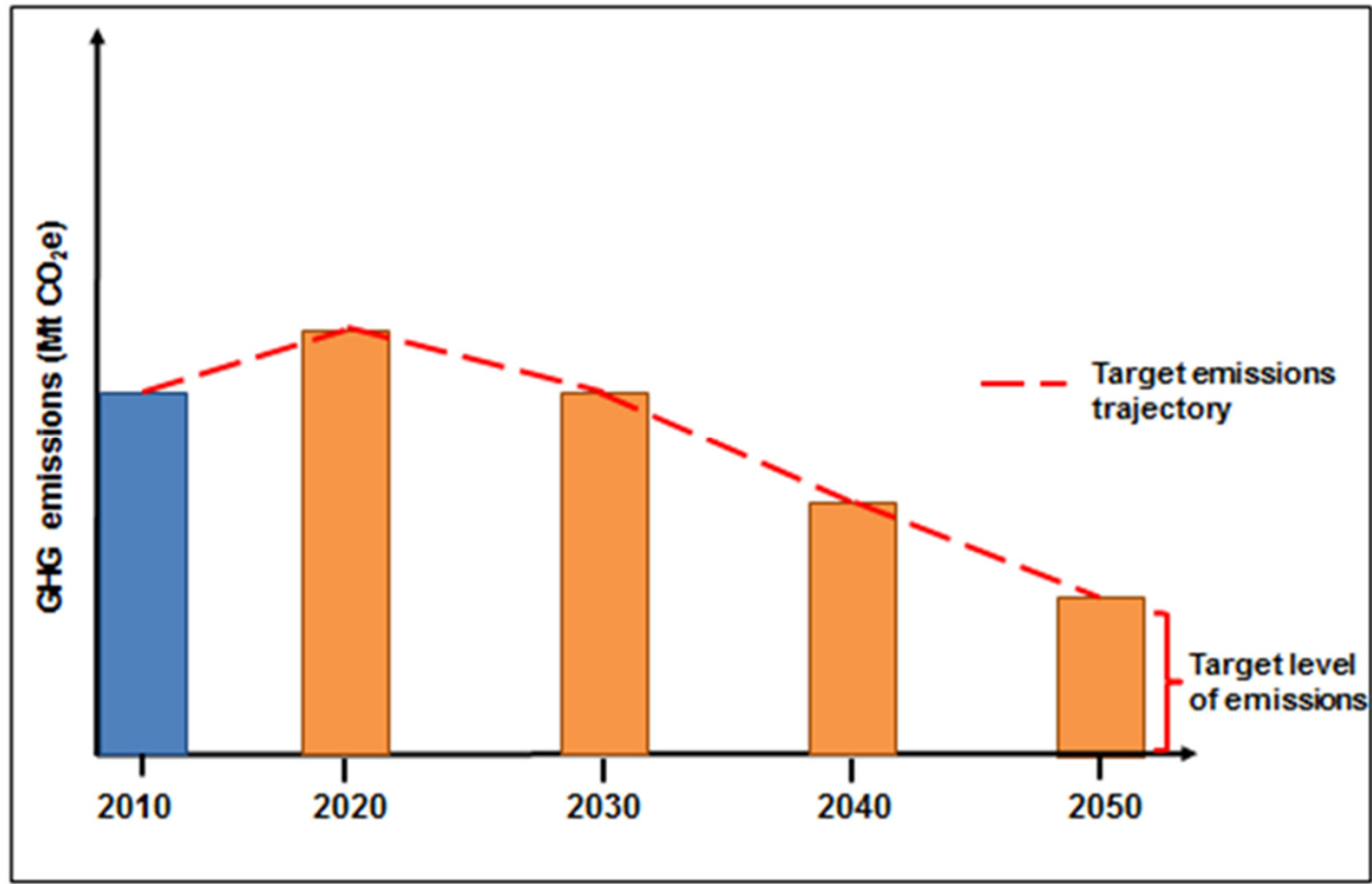


Baseline scenario goal

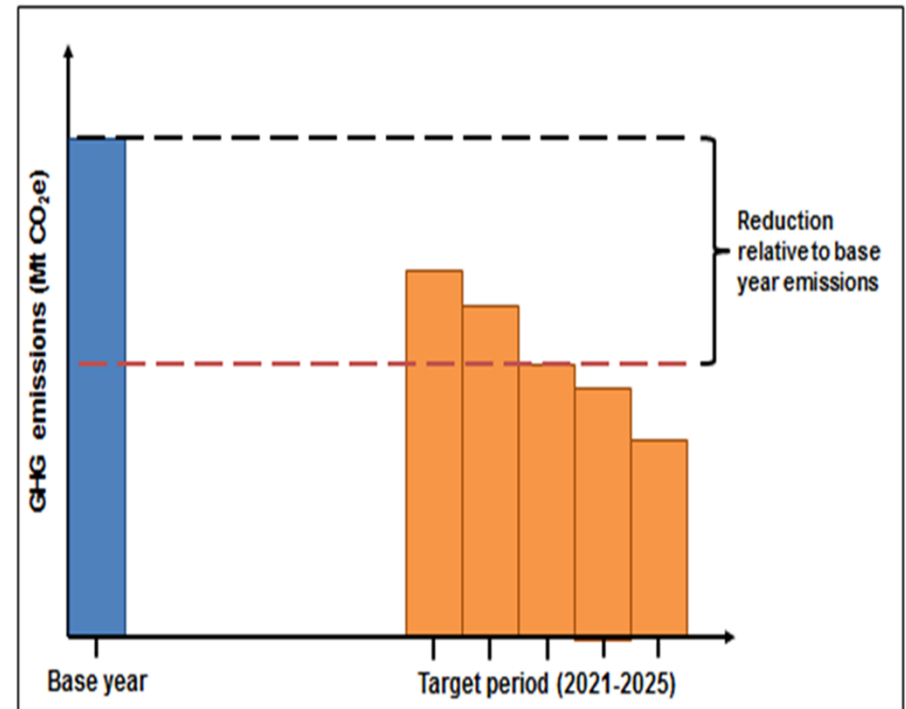
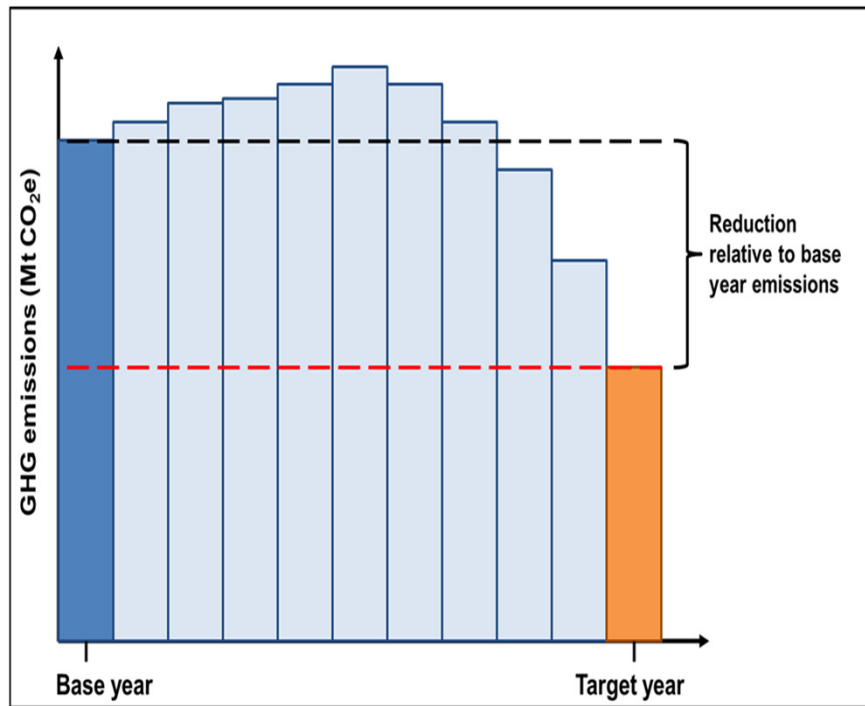


Choose the way to express target

Trajectory goal



Choose the way to express target



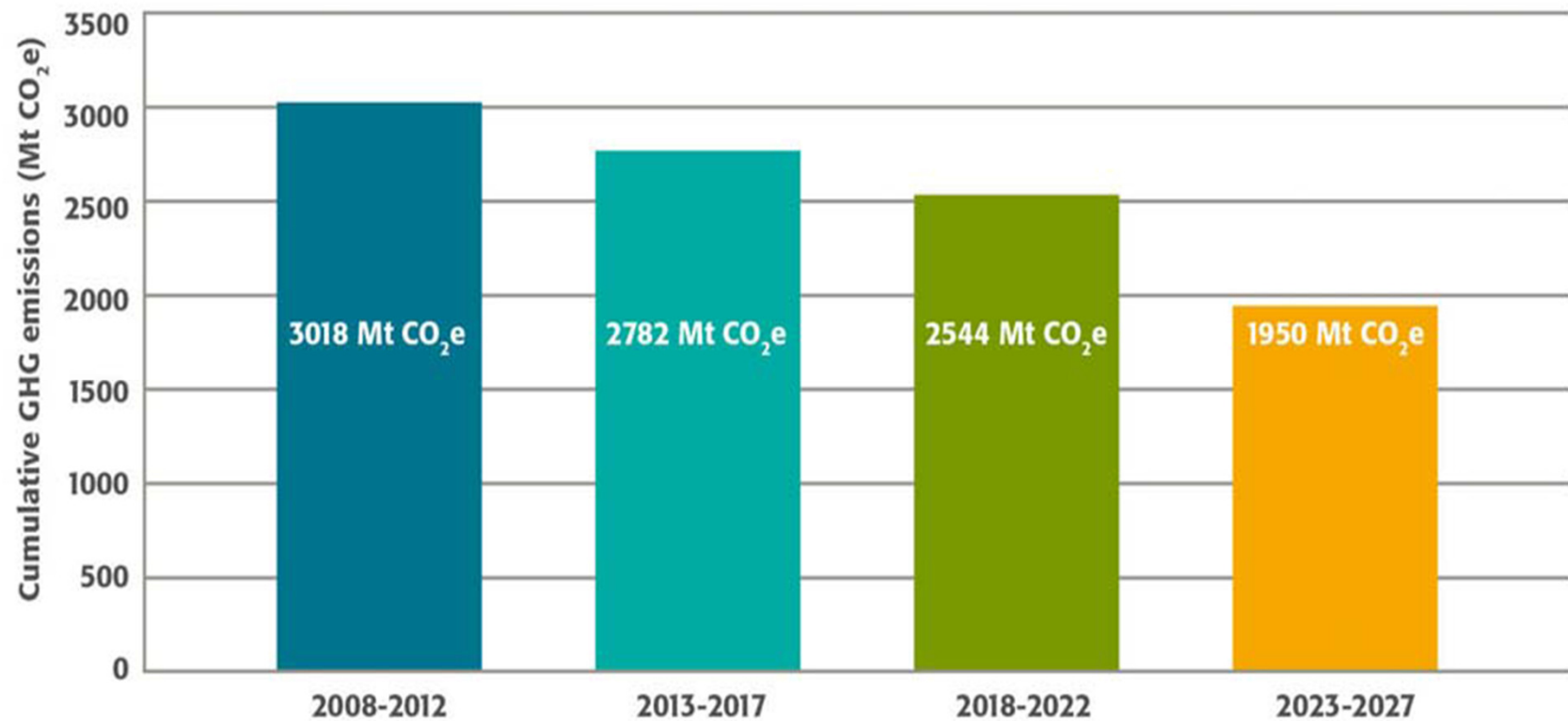
Risk of cumulative emissions growth over the target period with single-year target



A multi-year target

Choose the way to express target

Cumulative emissions targets for each target period



Emissions Gap (Emission Gap Report, 2013, UNEP)

- Global Emissions in 2010 : 50.1 Gt de CO₂-e
(of which 59.1% in developing countries and 40.9% in developed world)
- Projected Emissions in 2020
 - if BAU 59 Gt CO₂-e
 - if commitments 52 – 56 Gt CO₂e
- Required Emissions in 2020 if the goal of 2°C is to be reached :
44.0 Gt of CO₂-e (38 – 47 Gt)

If commitments are implemented

The Gap would be 8 to 12 Gt of CO₂-e
(52-56 Gt / 44 Gt)

Evolution of global GHG emissions 1970 - 2010

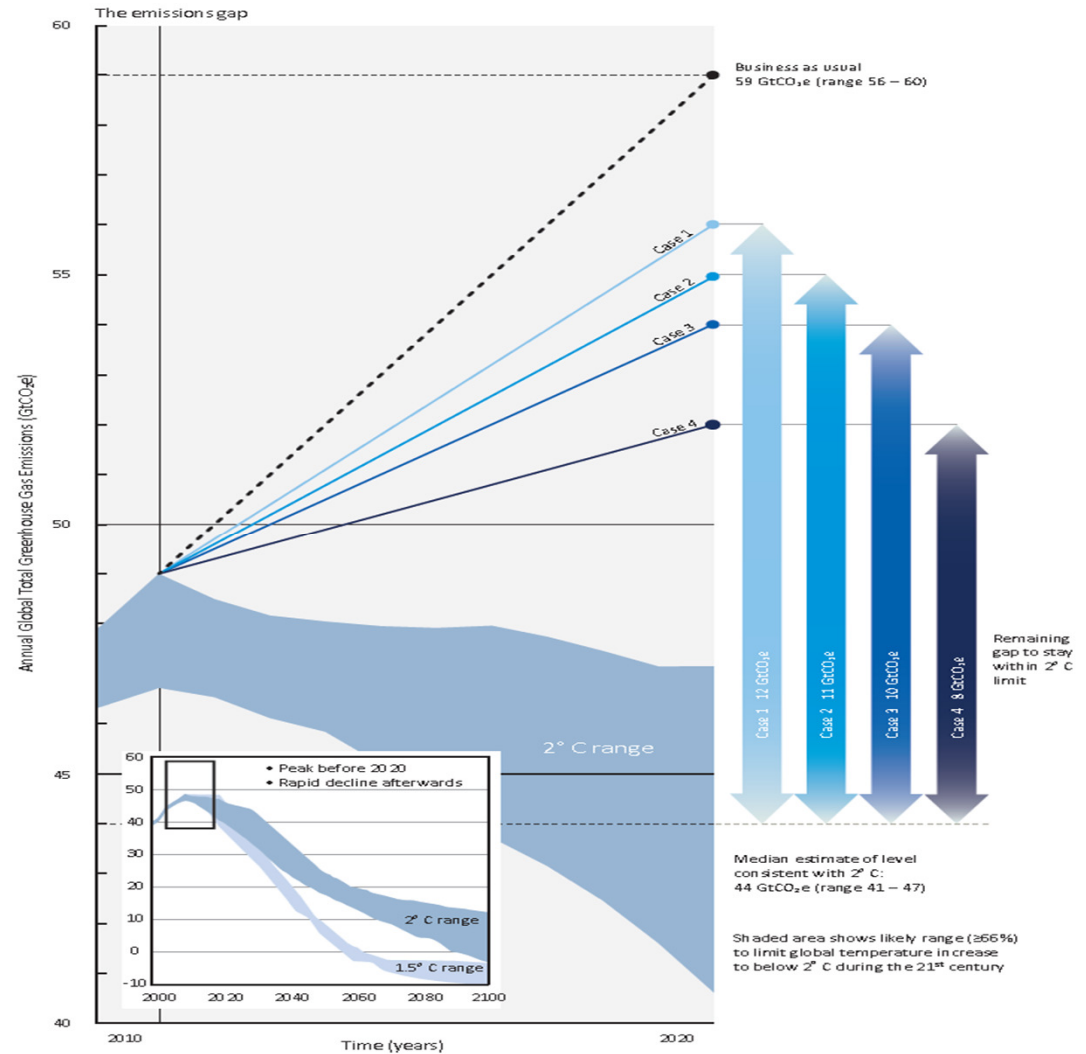
Despite the increasing number of mitigation policies & actions
The global emissions increased in average by :

- **0.9 Gt CO₂-e per year** from 2000 to 2010 (from 40 to 50 Gt in 11 years) vs
- **0.4 Gt CO₂-e per year** from 1970 to 2000 (de 27 to 40 Gt in 31 years)

At this pace, the gap will increase from **8 to 12 Gt of CO₂-e**
If no more commitments this gap will increase in 2020 !

Gap Projection in 2020 as function of IPCC scenarios

- Cases 1 to 4 :
RCP 8.5 (case 1)
RCP 6.0 (case 2)
RCP 4.5 (case 3)
RCP 2.6 (case 4)
+ BAU



Potential sectoral share in reducing the gap in 2020

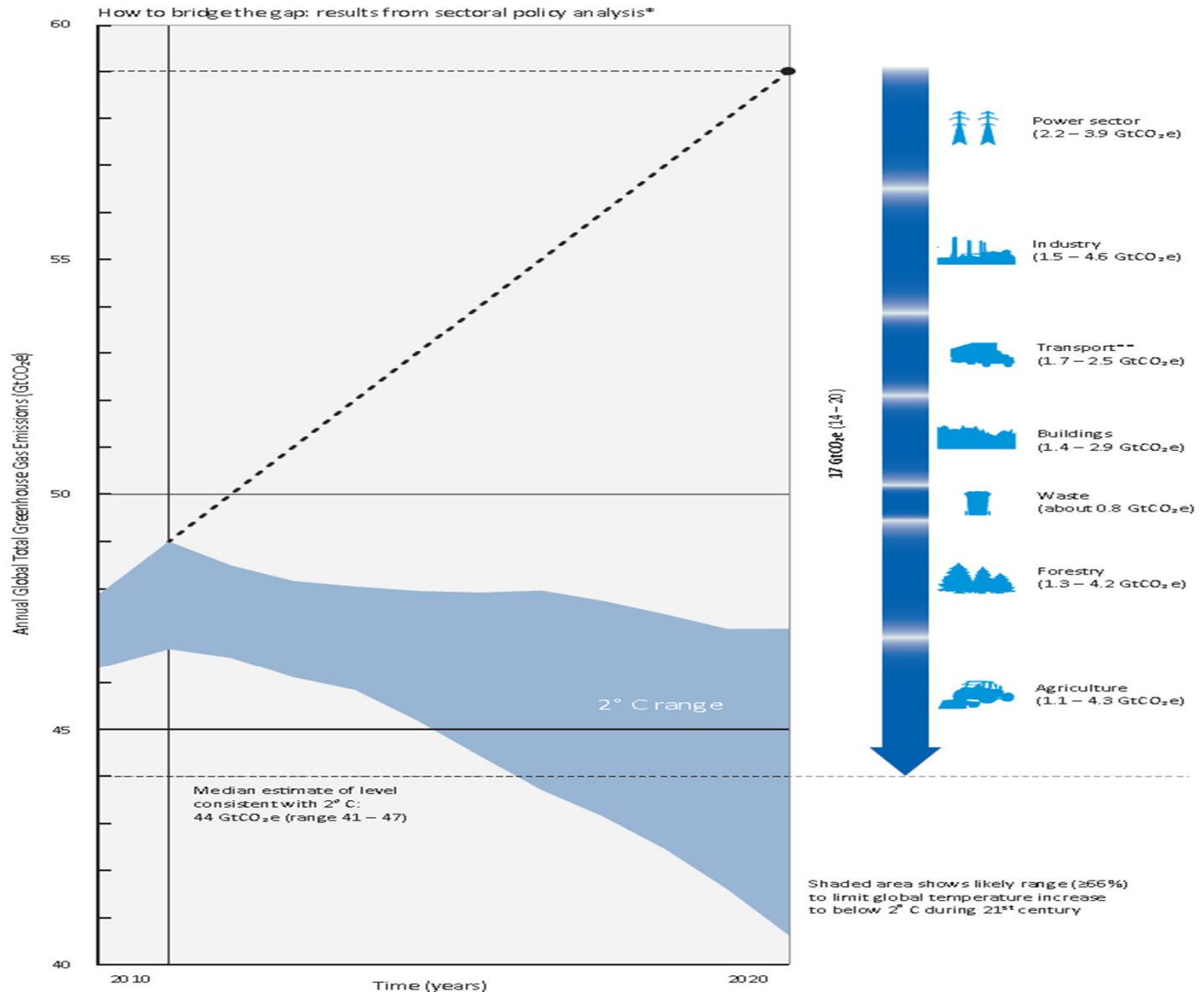
Tech. potential. :
17 ± 3 Gt CO₂-e /
BAU in 2020

Sectors :

- Energy
- Industry
- Transport
- Buildings
- Wastes
- Forests
- Agriculture

Impossible without
a Global Accord !
Time is pressing !
Only 5 years before
2020 !!!

Sources: IPCC &
UNEP



How can Parties communicate their INDC transparently ?

- The reference point (including, as appropriate, a base year)
- Time frames and/or periods for implementation
- Scope and coverage
- Planning processes
- Assumptions and methodological approaches
- **How Party's contribution is fair and ambitious**, in light of its national circumstances
- how it contributes towards achieving the **objective of the Convention** as set out in its **Article 2**
- Other information

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INDC's adaptation component



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ClimaSouth-Regional seminar on INDCs

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INDC's adaptation component information categories

- Climate change trends, impacts, and vulnerabilities
 - brief summary of the current and projected climate change threats
- Statement of long-term goals or vision

Example : adaptation goals in the Mexican INDC

 - Reduce by 50% the number of “most vulnerable” municipalities
 - Reach a 0% deforestation rate by 2030
 - Develop effective early warning systems
- Statement of current and near-term planning and action in building resilience to CC
 - Description of **domestic adaptation efforts** and **national investments**

INDC's adaptation component information categories

- Statement of gaps, barriers and needs
 - **gaps** in information or access to technology,
 - **barriers** to adaptation action, and
 - **needs** for capacity support required to execute near-term action or planning
- Summary of support
 - A summary of recent support from
 - adaptation funds, other Parties, multi-lateral agencies and NGOs, private investors,
 - **domestic sources**
- Description of monitoring plans
 - how adaptation progress will be nationally monitored, reviewed, updated, and reported

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INDC's MOI & reporting



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Means of Implementation

This section covers both mitigation & adaptation components of the INDC

Name of activity	Description	Support required	Type of international support needed	When is support required?
<i>Update of GHG inventory needed</i>	<i>Limited understanding of 2006 IPCC GL and lack of resources</i>	<i>C-B, Fin. suprt for TA to update the GHG Inventory.</i>	<i>C-B, financial support.</i>	<i>As soon as possible</i>
<i>National Adaptation Plan</i>	<i>The NAP details an action plan for improving Country's Clim. resilience</i>		<i>Financial, C-B, Technology transfer</i>	<i>2015–2030</i>
.... 4/05/2015

Possible content of an INDC Template

- National Context
- Mitigation component
- How fair and ambitious is the contribution ?
- Information on assumptions, methods, etc.
- Adaptation component
- Planning Process (for preparation, implementation & monitoring)
- Means of Implementation

ClimaSouth Indirect support to MENA countries for INDCs

- Enhancing capacities (workshops, using local expertise, ...)
- Supporting National Systems for GHG Inventories & projections modeling
- Contributing to developing national adaptation plans (NAP)
- Developing LEDS and NAMAs
- Enhancing regional dialogue
(regional workshops, web platform, ...)

are among the tools needed
to develop INDCs



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Useful websites for INDCs:

www.wri.org

www.cdkn.org

www.unfccc.int

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