

CD4CDM Project – Mauritius
First National Workshop, 23–24 Jan
2008, Pailles

**UNFCCC & Kyoto Protocol
and
Workshop objectives and expectations**

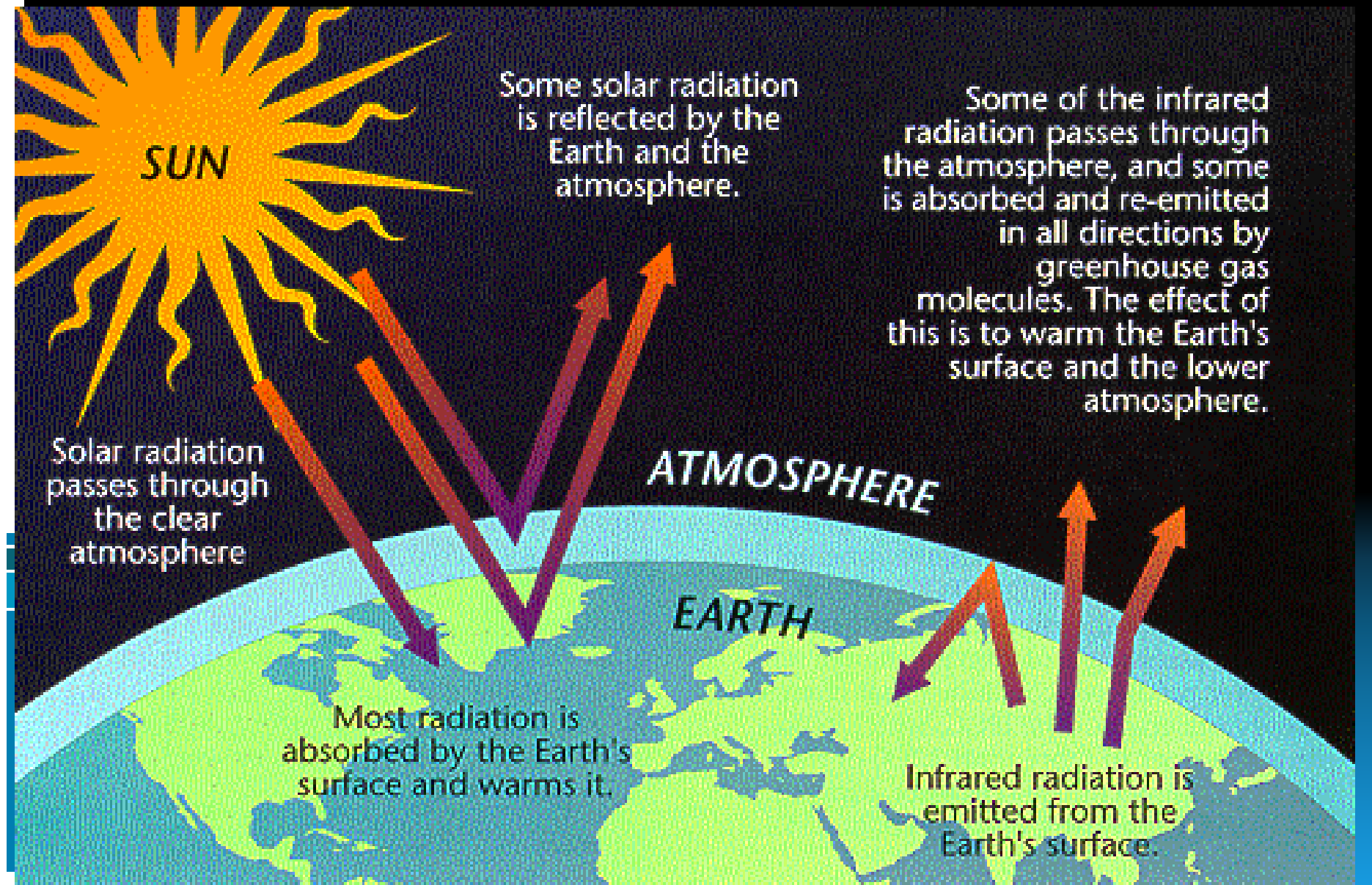
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Global warming and climate change (Recap)

- Average increase in the Earth's temperature
- Impacts on Climate
- Has occurred naturally throughout the Earth's history
- Has accelerated over the last 150 years
- Has increased by around 0.7 °C since the advent of the industrial era

The greenhouse effect



Causes of Global Warming

- Increase in **man-made release of greenhouse gases (GHGs)** accumulating in the atmosphere
- GHGs include:
 - Water vapour (e.g. industries)
 - Carbon dioxide (CO₂) (e.g. transport, power plants)
 - Methane (CH₄) (e.g. landfill)
 - Nitrous oxide (N₂O) (e.g. rearing of livestock)
 - Chlorofluoro carbons (CFCs) (e.g. refrigeration)
 - Certain other gases (e.g. Perfluorocarbons, Sulphur hexafluoride)

Stern Report

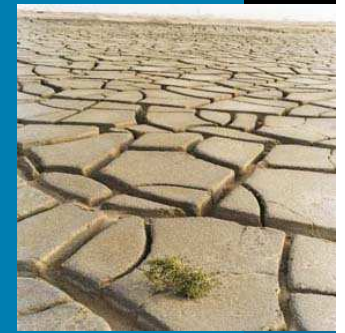
- **Sir Nicholas Stern in his Report (October 2006) concluded that:**
 - **Climate change is the greatest long term threat faced by humanity.**
 - **It could cause more human and financial suffering than the two world wars and the Great Depression put together.**
 - **The costs of inaction far outweigh the costs of action.**
 - **At a minimum, a failure to tackle climate change will cost at least 5 per cent of global GDP. Costs could run up to 20 per cent of GDP.**

Global Impacts of Climate Change

- **Global warming**
 - Current climate models predict a global warming of about 1.4 °C to 5.8°C between 1990 and 2100.
- **Sea level rises**
 - The average sea level is predicted to rise by 9 to 88 cm by 2100.
- **Water Resources,**
 - Some land areas will see more precipitation, and others less.
- Human Health
- Economic Activities
- Agriculture and food security
- Sea levels, oceans and coastal areas
- Biological diversity and ecosystems
- Human settlements, energy and industry
- Climatic disasters and extreme events

Some examples of climate change impacts at local level

- Beach erosion
- Coral bleaching
- Loss of agricultural lands and drop in yield
- Higher frequency and intensity of cyclones/ droughts
- Change of migratory track of pelagic fishes/ decrease in fish catch
- Salt water penetration into soil and water table
- Threat to coastal biodiversity
- Threat to tourism industry/infrastructure
- Threat to coastal infrastructure
- Threat of diseases





The Response to Climate Change



1992 Earth Summit



- Adoption of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)
- Objective:
 - To achieve stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system.
 - Such a level should be achieved within a time-frame sufficient to allow ecosystems to adapt naturally to climate change, to ensure that food production is not threatened and to enable economic development to proceed in a sustainable manner.
- Voluntary Approach adopted
- 162 countries signed (all the major ones, including the US)

Guiding Principles of the UNFCCC

- Precautionary principle
 - All parties to protect global climate and cooperate over all issues within the UNFCCC
- Common but differentiated responsibilities of states
 - Developed country parties to take a leading role in combating climate change
- Special needs of developing countries
- Promoting sustainable development.

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- By 1993 it was obvious that the voluntary approach would not succeed
 - Certainty of man-made climate change becoming clearer
 - Threat was real and there was urgency to act
 - It was decided to find a way to set up an enforceable program
 - This paved the way to the Kyoto Protocol

The COP meetings

- Review of progress made in 1995
 - It was realized that more than a voluntary approach was required
- In 1997, the 3rd COP meeting was held in Kyoto
 - Adoption of the Kyoto Protocol
- It was agreed that the rich “northern” emitters (Annex 1 countries) would go first...

The Kyoto Protocol

- **Legally binding emission targets**
 - **Developed countries to reduce the GHG emission by at least 5% against the 1990 emission levels**
 - **These targets were to be achieved by 2008-2012, the “first commitment period”, with demonstrable progress by 2005**
 - **The six GHGs under the KP are: Carbon dioxide , Methane, Nitrous oxide, Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), Perfluorocarbons (PFCs), and Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6).**
 - **The Kyoto Protocol entered into force on 16 February 2005.**
 - **Covers more than 160 countries and over 55% of global GHGs emissions**

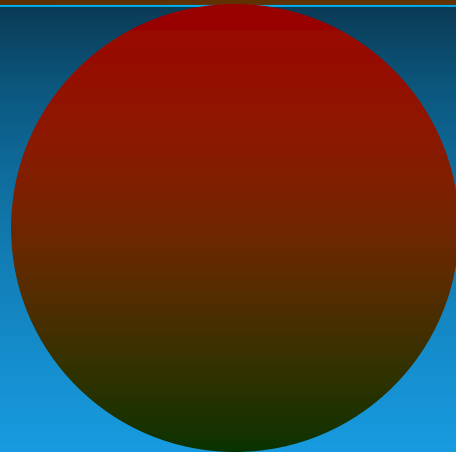
The flexible mechanisms

- The Kyoto Protocol established three so-called “**flexible mechanisms**” to help countries to achieve their GHG limitation or reduction objectives at lower costs.
 - **Joint Implementation**
 - Project based trading between industrialized countries
 - **Emissions Trading**
 - Countries with surplus could sell to those with deficit
 - **Clean Development Mechanism**
 - project based trading between industrialised and developing countries

Objectives of the CDM

Article 12 of Kyoto Protocol:

- **To assist Parties not included in Annex 1 in achieving sustainable development objectives;**
- **To assist parties included in Annex 1 in achieving compliance with their quantified emissions limitations and reduction commitments**



Status of implementation of the KP by Mauritius

- Mauritius was among the first countries to sign the UNFCCC in 1992
- The KP was ratified on 9th May 2001
- The DNA (or CDM Office) was set up within the M/Environment following a Cabinet decision in 2003
- A National Committee comprising key Ministries/authorities was also established to support the local CDM Office
- To-date, only 2 CDM projects have been examined by the DNA and a host letters of approval issued as required under the KP

CD4CDM Project

- Funded by the Netherlands Government and implemented by UNEP RISOE Centre (URC) in Denmark
- Aim at enabling the host countries to fully engage as partners in the global carbon market.

CD4CDM Project

■ Phase 1

- Implemented in twelve developing countries from 2002 to 2006 :
 - (Bolivia, Ecuador, Guatemala, Ghana, Mozambique, Ivory Coast, Uganda, Egypt, Morocco, Vietnam, Cambodia, and Philippines)

■ Phase 2

- Additional nine new countries during the period from June 2006 to end of 2008
 - (Cuba, Nicaragua, Peru, Algeria, Yemen, Tanzania, **Mauritius**, Bangladesh, and Sri Lanka)

Mauritius CD4CDM Project – Objectives

- Improve institutional preparedness for hosting CDM projects
- Capacity Building -
 - Of local experts in the identification, design and implementation of CDM projects
 - Of relevant institutions in appraising, funding, promoting CDM projects and carbon offset investments in Mauritius

Mauritius CD4CDM Project – Objectives (2)

- Promote Mauritius as a CDM investment destination
- Support the development of a pipeline of actual CDM Project Idea Notes (PINs) and Project Design Documents (PDDs) for the CarbonExpo (*held annually in Bonn*).

Mauritius CD4CDM Project – Scheduled Activities

- Design of -
 - Project Review and Approval Procedure
 - Design of Sustainable Development Criteria for Mauritius CDM sector
 - Design of Mauritius National CDM Website
 - Design of Mauritius CDM Investors Guide

Mauritius CD4CDM Project – Scheduled Activities (2)

□ **National Workshop 1**

- Introduction to CDM,
- Identification of a national portfolio of CDM projects,
- design of Sustainable Development Criteria

□ **National Workshop 2**

- PIN and PDD preparation,
- pitfalls in PDD making,
- baseline methodologies,
- project financing,
- investment analysis,
- status of carbon market,
- emission reduction purchase programs

Mauritius CD4CDM Project – Scheduled Activities (3)

- **National Workshop 3**
 - Designated Operational Entity work procedures,
 - steps for validation and verification,
 - contract negotiations and legal issues,
 - National CDM project promotion strategy

- **Up to 2 sectoral workshops**
 - In-depth training on CDM project development in specialised sectors.
 - Cooperation with industrial partners in Europe and technology providers

Mauritius CD4CDM Project – Scheduled Activities (4)

- Local consultants to prepare portfolio of at least 8 PINs and 2 PDDs
- Would be presented at the Carbon Expo

Mauritius CD4CDM Project – Target groups

- Entities that could be involved in CDM projects
 - Government institutions,
 - Parastatal bodies (e.g. CWA, WMA, CEB, MSA, BOI)
 - Academia (e.g. UoM, UTM, MOI, MRC, IVTB)
 - Local and International Banks and Financial Institutions
 - Hotel sector, Sugar sector, Independent Power Producers, Transport sector, Waste management sector,
 - Local experts and consultants
 - NGOs, etc

Mauritius CD4CDM Project National Workshop 1

- Expectations
 - Understanding of CDM
 - Identify a list of potential avenues for CDM in Mauritius
 - Develop Sustainable Development Criteria for Mauritius
 - Introduction to drafting of Project Idea Notes



THANK YOU

