STRATEGIES CHANGEMENT CLIMATIQUE DE MAURICE ET AXES D'INTERVENTIONS PRIORITAIRES

Ministère de l'Environnement du Développement Durable et de la Gestion des Catastrophes Naturelles et des Plages

26 Septembre 2016

OUTLINE

Key Observations - Local context
National Policy Framework
INDC and Action Plan - Sectoral Measures
Other Key Measures
Cross-cutting issues
Enabling Factors: CC Bill

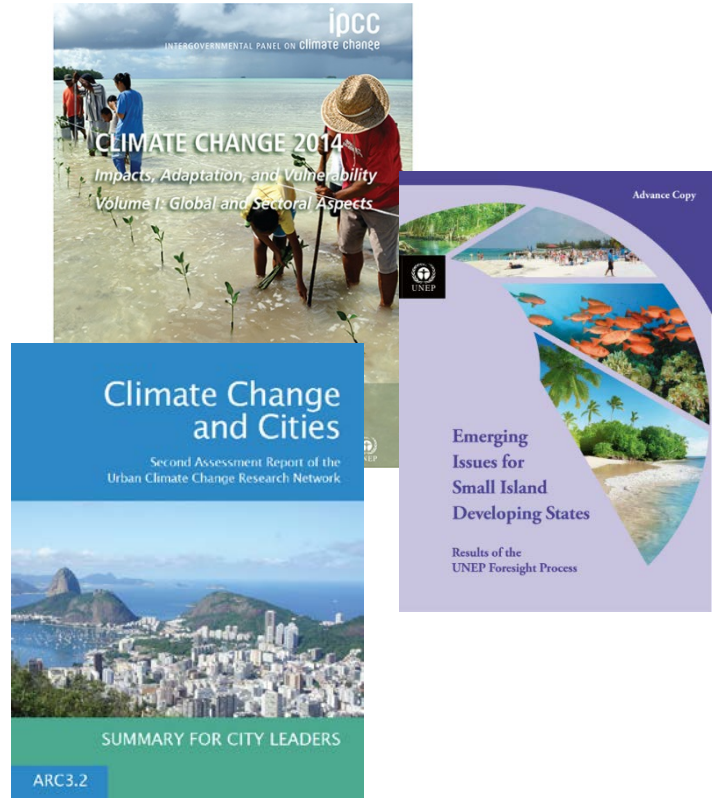
OBSERVATIONS: LE CONTEXTE GLOBAL

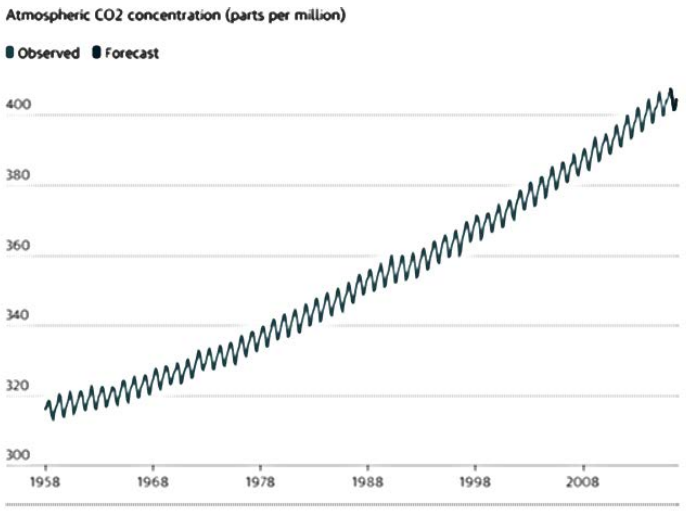
La concentration de CO_2 dans l'atmosphère a atteint le niveau record de 400 ppm en aout 2016

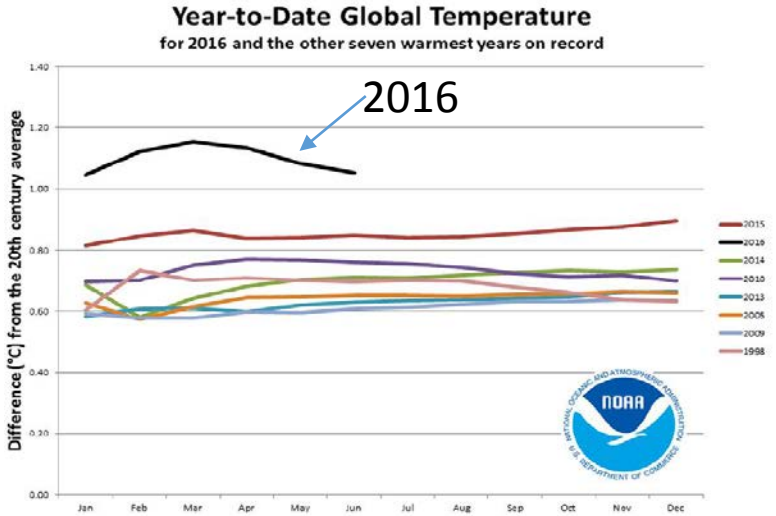
La température dépassera les 2 °C d'ici 2100 vraisemblablement

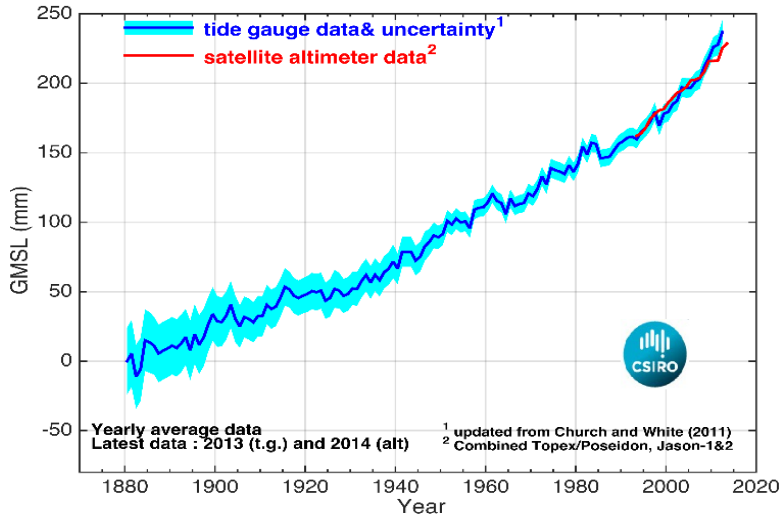
Selon NASA, la température moyenne en août 2016 a été de 0,16 degrés plus élevée que celle du précédent record d'août, survenu en 2014

Le niveau de la mer augmentera d'au moins 1m d'ici 2100

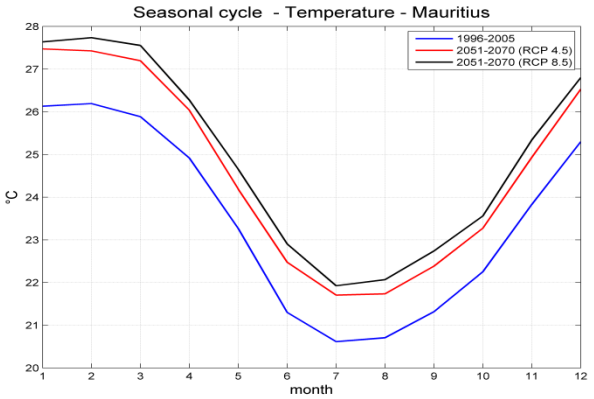






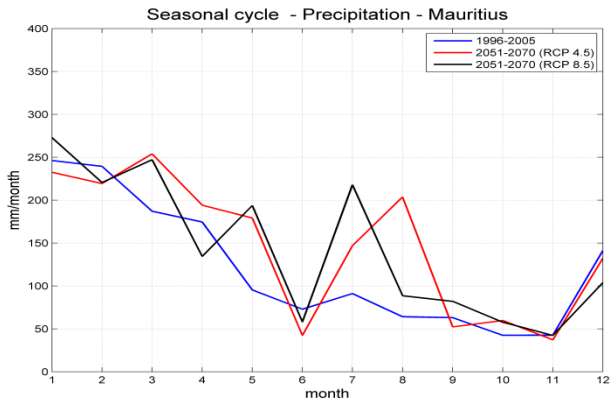


LES IMPACTS DU CC OBSERVÉS/ PROJECTIONS ET VULNÉRABILITÉ POUR MAURICE



La Température moyenne a augmente de **1.1 °C** compare a la période 1961-90

La température augmentera de 1 a 2 °C d'ici 2060

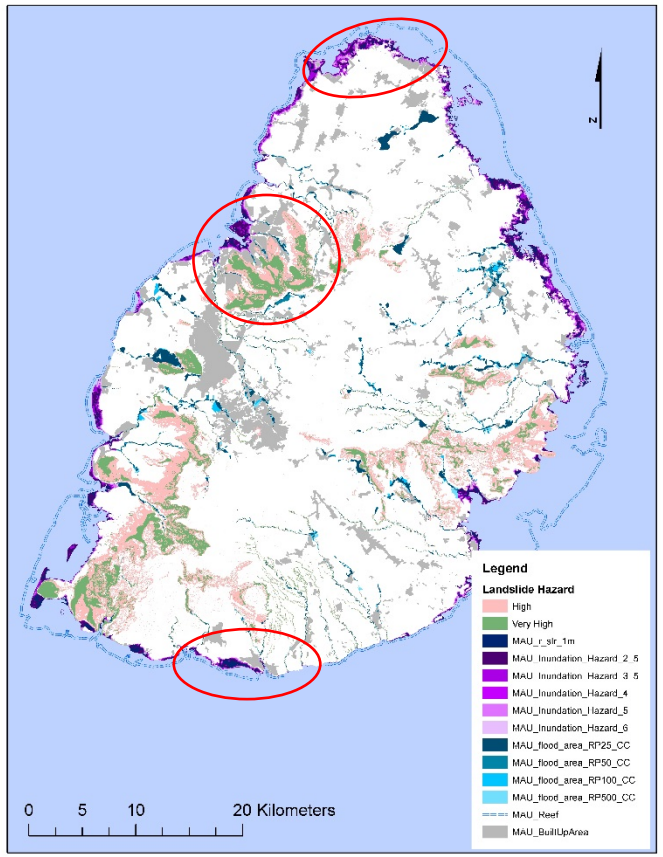


L'évolution du régime des précipitations
Diminution des précipitations de l'ordre de **8%** (comparé aux année 1950)

Quantité d'eau utilisable diminuera de **13% d'ici 2050.**

L'élévation accélérée du niveau de la mer de **5.6 mm/an sur la dernière décennie. Projection de l'ordre de 1m by 2100**.

Les plages, piliers de l'industrie touristique, disparaitront graduellement, emportant plus de $ 50M en valeur ajoutée d'ici 2050*(MOESD, 2012)*



Eléments expose	Elément a risque		
	Inondation côtière	Glissement de terrain	Inondation
Hôtel	36	6	8
Site Industriel	2	1	2
Facilité Médical	9	11	12
Poste de Police	1	5	3
Ecole	11	19	16
Centre Commercial	1	1	1

Selon l'Indice des Risques Mondiales 2015:
Maurice classée
7eme des pays les plus exposés aux catastrophe naturelles
13eme des pays les plus vulnérables aux désastres

Principales Caractéristiques	Surface/tronçon expose au risque d'inondation	Surface/ tronçon expose au risque d'inondation côtière
Zone bâtie	5 to 70 km^2	12.2 km^2
Terre agricole	19 to 30 km^2	
Autoroute	2.4 to 3 km	
Route Primaire	18 to 29 km	60 km
Route Secondaire	68 to109 km	80 km

Source: Disaster Risk Reduction Framework and Action Plan, 2013 ; Second National Communication, 2010

Is Mauritius ready to access GCF?

- **Economic Vision of Prime Minister (2015)** includes SD and de facto CC
- **Government Programme 2015-2019**, Paragraph 60: *"Addressing climate change is a major challenge, particularly for SIDS. In this context, Government will come up with a Climate Change Bill and a new Climate Change Mitigation Strategy and Action Plan will be devised and implemented"*
- GOM has approved in March 2016, the implementation of measures contained in the proposed **INDC Action Plan** and the setting up of 2 Coordination Committees (CC) for its implementation:
  - Coordination Committee for technical issues under the chair of the MOESDDBM and
  - Coordination Committee for resource mobilization under the chair of the Ministry of Finance .
- The 1st Coordination Committee on the implementation of the Mauritius' INDC was held on 18 April 2014
- Mauritius has **signed and ratified the Paris Agreement** on 22 April 2016
- Setting up of the **Commonwealth Climate Finance Access Hub** in Mauritius

ADAPTATION: LA POLITIQUE NATIONALE D'ADAPTATION AUX CC



National Climate Change Adaptation Policy Framework (NCCAPF) for the ROM, 2012

Policy goals:

- Éviter, minimiser ou s'adapter aux impacts négatifs de CC sur des secteurs clés, par exemple **l'agriculture** (6 stratégies + 14 actions), **l'eau** (7 stratégies + 17 actions) , **la pêche et les écosystèmes** (4 stratégies + 17 actions); **Tourisme et zone côtière** (2 stratégies + 5 actions)
- **Éviter ou réduire les dommages** aux habitations et infrastructures, ainsi que la possibilité de pertes de vies humaines causées par le CC.
- **Renforcer la capacité** de comprendre, d'analyser et d'anticiper les impacts futurs du changement climatique
- **Intégrer l'adaptation au changement climatique au cœur des politiques**, stratégies et plans de développement pour Maurice.

NCCAPF contains:

1. **National CC Adaptation Policy (20 years)**
2. **CC Adaptation Strategy and Action Plan (10 years)**
3. **Cc investment Plan (3 years)**
4. **Selected project Concepts**

Sectoral Strategy and Action Plans:

- **Water demand and supply**
- **Agriculture and terrestrial Ecosystem**
- **Fisheries and Marine Ecosystems**
- **Tourism and Coastal Management**
- **Infrastructure**

Cross-cutting:

- Gender, Health and Education

CONTRIBUTION PRÉVUE DÉTERMINÉE AU NIVEAU NATIONAL POUR LA RÉPUBLIQUE DE MAURICE

Les 3 axes prioritaires de l'INDC:

i. **L'Atténuation;**
ii. **L'Adaptation;**
iii. **Les moyens pour l'implémentation** *(incluant le financement, le transfert de Technologie et la formation de personnel)*

Mise en œuvre de la INDC:

Atténuation: 1,5 milliards USD
Adaptation: 4 milliards USD

Durée: 2015-2030

SECTORAL COVERAGE

Objectif: *Diminuer ses émissions de gaz à effet de serre de 30% d'ici 2030, par rapport à un scénario de «business as usual» équivalent à 7 millions de tonnes d'équivalent CO_2.*

Adaptation Sectors:

- Water,
- Agriculture,
- Tourism,
- Fisheries
- Infrastructure,
- Coastal Zone,
- Biodiversity and
- Health.

Mitigation Sectors:

- Energy,
- Transport,
- Industry,
- Agriculture,
- Waste, and
- Land Use and Forestry.

L' INDC – les mesures d 'adaptations et d ' atténuation- Resumé

A. Adaptation

- Enhancing protection of critical public infrastructure and ecosystem (USD 2 032.9 M);
- Enhancing protection of coastal zone (USD 116.5M);
- Enhancing water security (USD 1366.8M);
- Strengthening food security (USD 234.8M);
- Improving resilience to climate change impacts in the health sector c (USD 15M);
- Improving protection and resilience in biodiversity sector (USD 71.7M); and
- Improving resilience of Rodrigues to climate change (USD 600M).

B. Mitigation

- Expansion in Renewable Energy resources (USD 600M);
- Gradual shift towards the use of cleaner energy technologies (LNG) (USD 600M);
- Modernisation of the national electricity grid (USD 60M);
- Efficient use of energy through the deployment of appropriate technologies in all sectors (USD 50M);
- Sustainable transportation (hybrid technologies and cleaner energy sources (USD 50M);
- Climate smart agriculture including bio-farming (USD 5M);
- Sustainable and integrated waste management, including waste to energy (USD 100M);
- Sustained tree planting programme (USD 10M);
- Leapfrog to low GWP refrigerants (USD 20M); and
- Smart use of marine resources, SCP in all sectors of the economy (USD 5M).

Plan d'Action sur l'INDC – Public Infrastructure

1. Enhancing protection of Critical Public Infrastructure and Ecosystem (USD 2032.85 M)

- National Disaster Scheme 2015 and NDRRM Act 2016

- **Objectives (targets)**
  - CC adaptation needs mainstreamed into all sectors with critical infrastructure;
  - Planning process for all new developments (building codes and enforcement);
  - Fully implement DRR strategy framework (protect critical infrastructure); and
  - Population fully sensitised on CC and DRR measures.

- **Activities**
  - Implementation of structural and non-structural actions to reduce inland flooding;
  - Implementation of master plan to reduce risks from landslides;
  - Implement management plan to mitigate inundation risks; and
  - implement horizontal action.

DRR Strategic Framework and Action Plan:

- *5-70 km^2 of built-up land, 19-30 km^2 of agricultural land, 2.4-3 km of motorway, 18-19 km of main roads and 68-109 km of secondary road are exposed to flood hazard of different intensity.*
- *16 schools and 12 health centres are at risk of flooding.*
- *20 schools and 11 health centres are at risk from landslide.*
- *No of people potentially at risk to extreme coastal surges: 22,800 to 63,400*

Plan d'Action sur l'INDC – Coastal Zone

2. Enhancing protection of coastal zone (USD 116.5 M)

- Beaches, which are vital to the tourism industry may deteriorate, posing threat to some $50 million in value from the sector by 2050
- **Objectives (targets):** Rehabilitation of 17 km of eroded beaches and dunes.
- **Activities:**
  - Beach re-profiling (USD 1 M) & rehabilitation of beaches (USD 6.8 M)
  - Coastal Adaptation Works at Palmar Public Beach (USD 1.3 M)
  - Coral Transplantation Project at M. Choisy and B. Mare (USD 1 M)
  - Adaptation to CC in coastal areas: A pilot study for Deux Freres ex-Sand landing site (USD 1.7 M)
  - Proposal for Identification, Characterization and exploitation of Potential Offshore Sand Banks/Deposits (USD 1 M)
  - Wetland restoration as per TNA report (USD 1 M)
  - Construction of infrastructural works (evacuation of water from sea surges, erosion control measures)
  - Improve education, awareness and legislation framework (USD 0.23 M)

Beach re-profiling (10 sites):
Baie du Cap, Case Noyale, Grand Baie (Le Capitaine), Grand Baie (Sunset Boulevard), Deux Freres Village, Cite La Chaux (Mahebourg), Baie du Tombeau, Grand Port, Trou aux Biches and St. Felix. Cost: USD 0.73 - 1 M.

Beach Rehabilitation – Major Coastal Protection Works (8 sites):
Deux Freres, Petit Sable to Bambous Virieux, Pointe aux Feuilles to Grand Sable, Bambous Virieux to Anse Jonchee, Providence, Bois des Amourettes, Grand Sable (JICA project – Phase II) and Grand Sable (adjacent to JICA rehabilitated beach). Cost: Rs USD 6.8 M for 2015-2019.

Plan d'Action sur l'INDC – Water Sector

3. Enhancing Water Security (USD 1366.8 M)

- **Objectives (Targets):**
  - Improved water quality and increase number of hours of water supply ;
  - 350,000 households equipped with rainwater harvesting system; and
  - % of non-revenue water reduced to acceptable level.

- **Activities**
  - Improve water resources management (capacity building, improve legislation framework, increase protection of aquifers and improve water quality) (USD 0.5 M);
  - Build new dams and upgrade existing dams to increase water storage capacity (construction of 8 dams – USD 580 M);
  - Promote rainwater harvesting (USD 109.3); and
  - Reduce losses in water distribution system (USD 677 M).

Projects:

- Enlargement of La Nicoliere reservoir (in pipeline)

Budget 2016-2017

Build Mauritius Fund' Rs 3 600 M alloués pour la période 2015 – 2018 pour la mise en œuvre des projets suivants :

- ***remplacement de 200 km de tuyau dans différentes régions;***
- ***construction de 2 nouvelles stations de traitement;***
- ***Mise à niveau de 3 stations de traitement; et***
- *Construction de 5 nouveaux '**service reservoirs**'.*

Le Gouvernement a aussi initié la construction de nouveaux barrages notamment a Bagatelle (implémentation en cours), Rivière des Anguilles (in pipeline) et La Ferme (mise a niveau)

Plan d'Action sur l'INDC – Agriculture

4. Strengthening Food Security in the Agricultural and Fisheries Sector (USD 234.8 M)

- **Projection:** A decline in agricultural production by 30% is projected in the NCCAP Framework by 2050
- **Objectives [Targets]:**
  - The majority of sugarcane and non-sugar cane farmers have adopted integrated pest and disease management (IPDM) technologies;
  - 750 small scale food growers over an area of 375 ha have adopted efficient irrigation techniques;
  - 14000 ha of sugar cane are under efficient water management system;
  - 5000 farmers have adopted composting, soil and water conservation techniques; and
- **Activities**
  - Promote IPDM (capacity building, strengthen research, improve policy and regulatory framework, etc.) (USD 3.3 M);
  - Promote efficient irrigation techniques (capacity building, strengthen research, improve policy framework, provision of financial incentives, improve irrigation and water management in sugarcane production sector) (USD 15.1 M)
  - Promote and develop climate smart agriculture (promote soil and water conservation techniques, composting, rainwater harvesting, forest management, capacity building and strength research) (USD 160.6 M); and

Budget 2016/2017

***Technology driven agriculture and bio farming**:*

- *Extending the existing grant under sheltered farming scheme to Rs 400,000;*
- *Creation of a **Bio farming/ Organic Zone** and the study for the establishment of an Biotechnology Institute;*
- ***Introduction of a 15% levy on the use of pesticides**;*
- ***Upgrading research institutions**: acquisition of testing **equipment at the Food tech lab** and new unit for mass rearing and sterilization of fruit flies*
- *National Institute of Cooperative Entrepreneurship*
- *Allocation de Rs 10M pour soutenir les producteurs de lait.*

Plan d'Action sur l'INDC –Fisheries and Ocean Economy

4. Strengthening Fisheries Sector (USD 55.8 M).

- *With predicted reduction in live corals by 80-100% by the year 2100 (SNC) , the coastal zones will without doubt deteriorate and fish population will decrease, highly impacting coastal communities and putting the livelihood of fishermen at stake*

- **Objectives [Targets]:**
  - Fish stocks have recovered and adapted infrastructure to climate change have been built (Quay).
- **Activities**
  - Promote climate smart fisheries (develop and implement sustainable fishing management plan, improve vessel monitoring system, strengthen institutional capacity and build infrastructure for fishing industry adapted to climate change)

Project:

- Carnegie Wave Energy Project (marine RE)

Budget 2016/2017

La pêche et L'économie Océanique

- Identification de 31 sites pour promouvoir l'aquaculture et la mise a disposition de Rs 12.5M pour l'achat d'équipements.
- Des subvention de 50% pour l'achat de bateaux pour aider les sociétés coopératives de pêcheurs.
- Promotion du développement des capacités a travers la Mauritius Maritime Academy qui pourra accueillir 50% d'étudiant additionnel et aussi a travers des accords avec le National Institute of Oceanography Goa
- La mise en place d'incitation fiscale pour attirer des societes de pêche industrielle.

Mauritius Communique (1 Sep 2016)

- *Factor in ocean economies in INDC and to seek support for climate smart ocean economy in SIDS and coastal states*

Plan d'Action sur l'INDC – Health Sector

5. Improving resilience to climate change impacts in the Health Sector (USD 15 M)

- **Objectives [Targets]:**
  - Improvement in the detection and response time of the health sector to climate change impacts on human health
- **Activities:**
  - Develop and implement a communication strategy on climate change risks and impacts on human health (USD 1.43 m)
  - Develop and implement an education and awareness strategy on precautions to be taken pertaining to food, water and vectors (USD 1.43 M)
  - Improve surveillance system of diseases associated with climate change by involving the private sector (USD 2.86 M)
  - Develop and implement a decentralized alert and rapid response mechanism (USD 3.57 M)
  - Strengthen surveillance capacity in the field and in the laboratory (USD 2.86 M)
  - Maximize the use of hospital and health center in the event of an outbreak (USD 2.86 M)

Plan d'Action sur l'INDC – Biodiversité

6. Improving Protection and Resilience in Biodiversity Sector (USD 71.71 M)

Objectives (Targets):

- Coral reefs are resilient to sea warming temperature and increasing level of acidity.
- Key biodiversity species are protected and resilient to climate change; and
- No new invasive alien species (IAS) have been introduced. Existing IAS have been effectively managed or eradicated.

- **Activities:**
  - Rehabilitation of mangrove forests, sea-grass beds and coral reef;
  - Improve management and increase protected areas network;
  - Develop and implement biosecurity strategy;
  - Increase tree cover with endemic plants;
  - Build capacity;
  - Strengthen research; and
  - Improve education and awareness.

Indicative costs:

- *Coral reef rehabilitation with coral reef farming (USD 28.57 M)*
- *Improve management of marine and terrestrial protected areas and expand PAN (USD 10 M)*
- *Prevent, control and eradicate AIS (USD 10 M)*
- *Improved legislation and institutional arrangements for the protection of critical habitat and keys biodiversity species (USD 0.29)*
- *Improve knowledge of climate change impacts on biodiversity (USD 1.43 M)*
- *Improve wetlands and sea grass rehabilitation and protection (USD 10 M)*
- *Increase tree cover area and propagation of endemic plant with community participation (USD 10 M)*
- *Capacity building in biodiversity assessment, management and monitoring (USD 0.71 M)*
- *Sensitisation and education awareness (USD 0.71 M)*

Plan d'Action sur l'INDC – Energy Sector (1 of 5)

- **Long-term Energy Strategy 2009–2025** (LTES) is being updated and will cover the period up to 2030.
- **The new RE and EE targets**:
  - Increase the share of sustainable renewable sources in electricity production by at least **35% by 2025.**
  - Reduce energy consumption in **non-residential buildings** by up to **10 % by 2025**(in comparison to 2005)
  - Reduce **public sector buildings** energy consumption on average by up to **15% by 2025**(in comparison to 2005)
- **Energy Efficiency Master Plan**
  - **Reduce energy consumption to half the level** of 2009 by 2015.
  - Continue to aggressively target **EE opportunities** through to 2025.

Year	2010	2015	2020	2025
targets for the reduction of the energy consumption (%)	2	4	6	10

- **Renewable Energy Master Plan is being finalised**

Plan d'Action sur l'INDC – Energy Sector (2 of 5)

1. Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (USD 1310 M)

- **Objectives:**
  - 10% energy efficiency gains in electricity consumption in 2025;
  - 35% Renewable Energy target for 2030 electricity production;
  - 50% of households using Solar Water Heater; and
  - LNG electricity generation fuel substitution.
- **Activities:**
  - Expansion in solar, wind and biomass energy production and other renewable energy sources (USD 600 M);
  - Gradual shift towards the use of cleaner energy technologies, such as LNG, among others (USD 600 M);
  - Modernisation of the national electricity grid through the use of smart technologies, which is a prerequisite to accelerate the uptake of renewable energy (USD 60 M); and
  - Efficient use of energy through the deployment of appropriate technologies in all sectors of the economy, including an eco-friendly manufacturing sector, and awareness raising on energy conservation (USD 50 M).

In 2015, RE accounted for 20.6% of total GHG generation

Budget 2016/2017

- *Studies on renewable marine energy production*
- *Establishment of a RE company by CEB*
- *Investment of Rs 400 million by CEB on to increase grid absorption capacity*
- *Investment of Rs 200 million by CEB to upgrade the Sans Souci plant capacity*
- *Removal of VAT on photovoltaic inverters and batteries*
- *Studies on offshore wind and wave energy potential in Mauritius*
- *Electricity and CEB Acts will be amended to accelerate permit approval of renewable energy investment projects*

Institutions set up

- ***MARENA** set up to democratize access to the participation in RE to the population at large. MARENA will expedite project implementation in the sector*

Plan d'Action sur l'INDC – Energy Sector (3 of 5)

RENEWABLE ENERGY STRATEGY

Table: Percentage of total electricity generation by 2030 from renewable sources of energy.

RE Source	%
Bagasse	**13.0**
Solar	**3.0**
Wind	**2.5**
Hydro	**2.5**
Waste to Energy	**7.5**
Other biomass	**6.5**
Total Energy generated from RE	**35**

Source: Energy Strategy Expansion Plan, 2016

Plan d'Action sur l'INDC – Energy Sector (5 of 5)

Technology Need Assessment

- The **TNA reports** developed in 2013 has assessed the mitigation technology needs for the energy Industries.
- The technologies retained under the **Technology Action Plans** are:
  i. Utility-scale wind energy to promote the use of RE, reduce fuel importation and promote greenhouse emissions reduction;
  ii. Utility-scale photovoltaic to promote the use of RE and reduce fuel importation; and
  iii. Industrial and commercial waste heat recovery using boiler economiser to promote reuse and minimise heat lost.
- **Project ideas** report developed have presented concrete actions supporting the realisation of the overall target indicated in the **Technology Action Plans** namely mitigation of climate change by scaling up the diffusion of wind energy technology (a **Renewable Energy Technology**) and energy efficient boilers (an **Energy Efficiency technology**).
- The findings and recommendations in the reports would facilitate the government to access and promote environmentally sound technologies for supporting sustainable development.
- **ADAPTATION: Rainwater harvesting, desalination plant, Use of Hydrological Models, IPM, Micro-irrigation, dune vegetation restoration, wetland protection, rock revetment for coastal protection**

Plan d'Action sur l'INDC – Transport Sector

2. Sustainable Transport (USD 50 M)

- **Objective:** Promoting low emissions transport
- **Activities:**
  - Replacing government owned bus fleet to Euro2 or Euro3 semi-low floor buses over the next 6 years;
  - Shifting one third of the replacement buses to diesel-hybrid buses by 2021;
  - Developing of a new mass transit system (BRT) based on a dedicated bus lane from Riche Terre in the NW to Rose Belle in the SE,
  - Blending up to 10% ethanol with gasoline (E10 blend); and
  - Shifting to CNG vehicles.

Energy Strategy Expansion Plan, 2016

- ***Bus Modernisation Programme***
- *use of more efficient and lower emission vehicles and fuels and introduce* ***fuel-economy labelling schemes***
- ***Diversify fuel supplies with biodiesel manufacture***
- *Promote fuel saving techniques in driving through education and information* ***(Eco Driving concept)***

Transport

Transport was responsible for 25.1% of CO_2 emissions in Mauritius in 2014, approximately 19.6% of the total inventory.

NTA has identified 3 main mitigation actions:

- *Fleet efficiency,*
- *Modal shift/system efficiency and*
- *Motive power and fuel shifts*

Budget 2016/2017

- *Introduction of Metro Express mass transit system*
- *Establishment of a policy framework for the blending of ethanol with MOGAS*

Plan d'Action sur l'INDC – Waste Management

3. Waste Management (USD 100 M)

- **Objective:** Promoting integrated waste Management
- **Activities:**
  - Diversion of organic waste for composting, to reduce the putrescible content reaching landfill and reducing transport to the landfill;
  - Separation of recyclables from the waste stream at transfer stations – converting the transfer stations to MRFs as done in Europe. Some recycling plants already exist in Mauritius, and more will be facilitated;
  - 'Waste to Energy', including for hazardous and hospital waste, using best practice gasifier technology to generate renewable energy of up to 60MW installed capacity;
  - Setting up of an E-waste Recycling Facility.
  - Community awareness raising and education to reduce the growth in per capita waste.

Wastes:

- *450,000 tons of wastes were generated in 2014.*
- *93% of this amount landfilled*
- *7% was composted.*

Budget 2016/2017

- *Implementation of a major waste to energy project, which will add 30 MW of electricity in the grid by 2019*

Plan d'Action sur l'INDC – Agriculture, LULUCF, HFCs

4. Agriculture (USD 5 M)

- **Objective:** Promoting smart agriculture
- **Activities:**
  - Holistic agriculture management;
  - Composting of organic wastes (accounted for in waste sector);
  - Reducing Field Burning of Agricultural Residues; and
  - Developing bio-fuel crops, and alteration and optimisation of feed types and amounts for enclosed livestock to minimise enteric fermentation and maximise output per tonne of GHGs.

5. Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF) (USD 10 M)

- **Objective:** Enhance carbon sequestration by planting trees
- **Activity:** Sustained tree planting programme within the context of the cleaner, greener and safer initiative.

6. Other Synthetic Gases (HFCs) (USD 20 M)

- **Objective:** Avoiding transition to HFCs which has a high global warming potential
- **Activities:** Leapfrog to low global warming potential refrigerants (HFC Phase out Management Plan – by 2025)

Agriculture:
In 2014, the share of GHG emissions from agriculture amounted to 7% of the total national GHG emissions.

Forest Area:
Decreasing from 57 k ha in 1990 to 52 k ha in 2005

Synthetic gases:
Mauritius aims to phase in the ozone safe and climate-safe natural refrigerants namely NH3, hydrocarbons, and CO_2

Other Key Measures - CC Mitigation (NAMA forthcoming)

- Project Amount: USD 1.6 million (**Approved by GEF Board** on 12 July 2016)
- Project expected to start: January 2017
- Duration: 4 years

Objectives:

- To enhance the national capacity for formulating and prioritising NAMAs;
- Develop the local capability to design and implement NAMA in the energy sector
- Development of a Low Carbon Development Strategy and NAMAs for ROM

Status of Project:

- Project Document finalised and submitted to UNEP and GEF;
- Project Cooperation Agreement under finalisation.

Next Step: Recruitment of project staff (project manager and project assistant)

Other Key Measures – CC Adaptation (ongoing)

Climate Change Adaptation Programme in the coastal Zone of Mauritius (2012 -2018)

- **Objective:** The objective of the programme will be increased climate resilience of communities and livelihoods in coastal areas in Mauritius (all islands)
- **Project cost:** USD 9.12 M
- **Programme components:**
  - Application of adaptation measures to protect currently vulnerable coastal ecosystem and community features (at three priority sites: Mon Choisy, Riviere des Galets, and Quatre Soeurs on the island of Mauritius);
  - Development and implementation of an early warning system for incoming surge on ROM;
  - Training to promote compliance with climate-proofed planning, design, and location guidelines;
  - Policy mainstreaming; and
  - Knowledge dissemination and management.

OTHER KEY MEASURES - Port Development

BUDGET 2016-2017

- **35 hectares of reclaimed land** earmarked for **petroleum storage**, logistics and **fishing activities** at Port-Louis.

- Creation of a **new petroleum port** at Albion

- The Mauritius Ports Authority will construct **breakwaters at Fort William** to provide shelter for approximately 120 fishing vessels

- **Exception of Excise duty and VAT** for any vessel engaged in the delivery of bunker fuel within the Ports Limit.

KEY CROSS CUTTING ISSUES (1 OF 2)

Les Femmes (Gender dimension)

- Suivant la « **National Gender Policy Framework** » par le ministère de l'Égalité des genres, le ministère de l'environnement a développé un **Policy Statement** en 2012 pour que les femmes soit pleinement impliques dans nos campagnes de sensibilisation a travers une collaboration continue avec la **National Women Council** notamment.
- **Des projets**:

  Projet de compostage domestique, le captage d'eau de pluie, la promotion de plantes médicinales et la consommation responsable (SCP) a la maison.
- **Un manuel pour sensibiliser la famille** a travers des actions responsables a la maison est actuellement en préparation.

Recherche et developpement

- Intégration du changement climatique dans le **MRC Act 2014**
- **Institutions paraétatique** mandate pour mener des recherches

CENTRE D'INFORMATION SUR LE CHANGEMENT CLIMATIQUE (SENSIBILISATION ET DÉVELOPPEMENT DES CAPACITÉS) (2 OF 2)

Les trois principales objectifs stratégiques du centre

- Améliorer l'accès a l'information sur le changement climatique;
- Promouvoir la sensibilisation et la connaissance du public sur les différents aspects du changement climatique; et
- Encourager la participation et l'engagement du public.

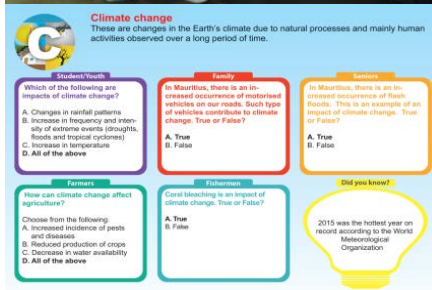
Les groupes ciblés: Jeunes, étudiants, seniors et femmes, chercheurs, agriculteurs, pêcheurs, professionnels (ingénieurs, architectes et judiciaire,), ONG et la société civile.

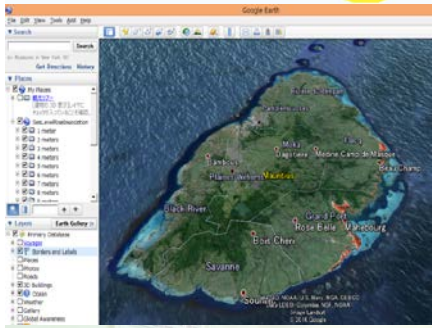
La mise en ligne d'articles de presse quotidiennement et sont partagés avec près de 300 collaborateurs

Accès a des logiciels spécialisés (SIG) pour aider les promoteurs a identifies les risques avant la mise en place d'un projet de construction.

Développement de matériels de sensibilisation:
Vidéos, posters, jeux de cartes, logiciels interactif et des manuel de formation pour les jeunes et les instituteurs sont utilises pour les campagnes de sensibilisation.









PROJET DE LOI SUR LE CHANGEMENT CLIMATIQUE

a) Cadre juridique et mécanismes;

b) Département Changement Climatique;

c) Conseil consultatif 'CC Advisory Council';

d) Règlements pour mettre en œuvre les dispositions de la Loi;

e) 'Climate Change Committee' (inter-sectorielle);

f) Fonds National pour l'Environnement (NEP) utilisé pour le changements climatiques;

g) Entité Nationale d'Exécution 'National Implementing Entity'; et

h) 'Rodrigues Climate Change Committee'

Enabling conditions

- **Institutions:** CCD (PSIP – creation of a Department of CC)

  Other Institutions: NDRRMC, MARENA, EEMO, MOI, …

- **Coordination:** A Technical Coordination Committee on INDC set up (April 2016)
- **Legislation:** Formulation of a forthcoming CC Bill (MOESDDBM – 1 of the NIEs along with MEPU), EPA amendment (integration of CC in EIA)
- **Other requests:** Vulnerability Assessment in the Port Area (CTCN support solicited)
- **Knowledge transfer:** Climate Change Information centre
- **Research:** ongoing cooperation with research organisations (MCIA, FAREI)
- **Accountability:** Mauritius has an excellent track record in managing international grant support for the implementation of development programmes. The Grants from Donors are channeled through the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development (MOFED) and is accounted in the *national appropriation documents*. Major projects are also included in the *Public Sector Investment Programme (PSIP).*

Conclusion: Key Transformational Changes

- **Mitigation**
  - RE and promotion of RE Technologies
  - Smart and Sustainable Transport system
  - Sustainable Waste Management
  - Smart / Sustainable Building and Construction
- **Adaptation**
  - Ocean Economy
  - Enhancing resilience and climatic risk reduction against



Merci de votre attention

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