

Mitigation Action Plans and Scenarios (MAPS)

Proceedings of UNFCCC SB42 Side-Event: Getting Ready for Zero: An Overview of Who's Working on Zero Carbon Modelling & Tool Kits

Date: Thursday, 4 June 2015, 16:45-18:15

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**The Side Event was organised by
INFORSE – International Network for Sustainable Energy
Nordic Folkecenter for Renewable Energy
Centre for Alternative Technology and Track 0.**

See Full Proceedings also at: www.inforse.org/europe/conf15_PreCOP21-Bonn.htm

MAPS Programme

Mitigation Action Plans and Scenarios

www.mapsprogramme.org

Bonn. June 4th, 2015. Getting Ready for Zero Side Event.



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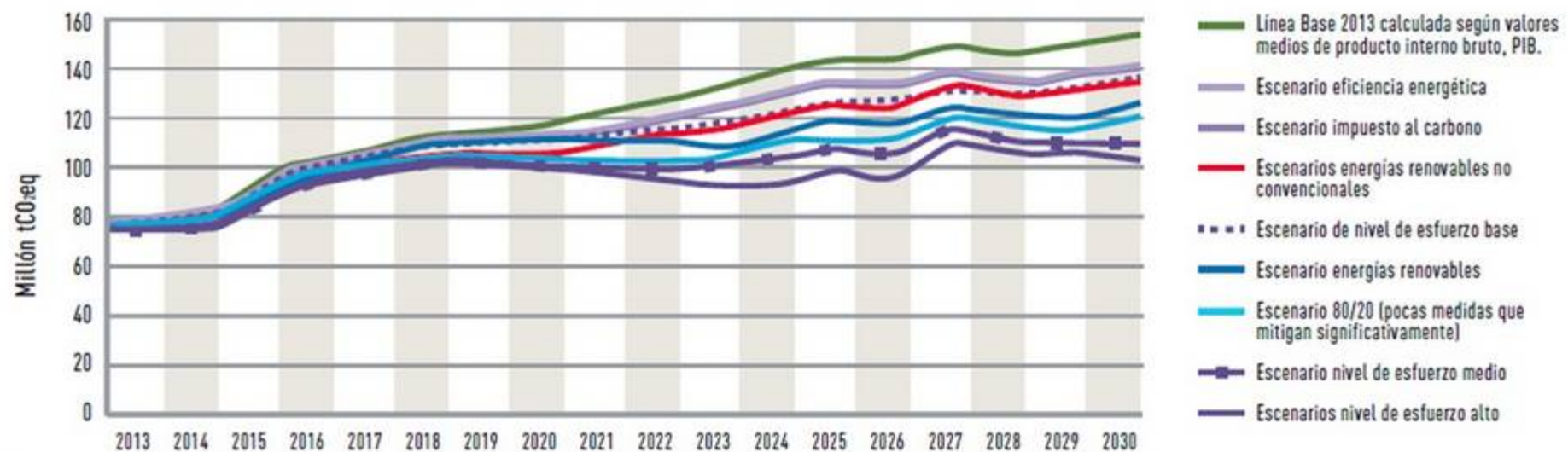
What is MAPS?

- 5 year programme (2011-2015)
- Financed mainly by CIFF, SDC, CDKN, together with other donors
- Approach:
 - South-south collaboration (Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Peru and South Africa)
 - High-level government mandates – development first approach
 - Production of evidence to inform public policy on climate change mitigation
 - Interface between research & process – indigenous research and process of change
 - Driven by people, inclusive processes and multi stakeholders



Brief look into MAPS Chile

- Phase 1 (2012) & 2 (2013-2014) delivered the following results:
 - Business as usual 2007-**2050**
 - Business as usual 2013-**2050**
 - Required by science and equity scenarios up to 2100
 - 96 mitigation options from energy, transport, mining, industry, agriculture, forestry, and waste sectors **up to 2050**
 - 8 mitigation scenarios (packaging of mitigation options)
 - Macro economic model (DSGE) of 9 scenarios (BAU plus mitigation scenarios)



Challenges to analyse the long term (2050)

- In MAPS Chile, the measures and scenarios were analysed until 2050, however, the results were only presented until 2030.
- The reasons were:
 - Difficulty to ensure the validity of the assumptions, trends and technologies up to 2050 (i.e. credibility comes into question).
 - Uncertainty increases as we move away in time in both parameters (costs, efficiency, supply and demand, land use, etc) and the functions in the models.
 - The lack of information of some mitigation measures & technologies restricts the models to assess the future impacts (i.e. Behavioral changes are uncertain).
 - The models we are using might not be appropriate for the long term (assessments against BAU) (i.e. technical constraints).
- The results of all the mitigation scenarios never show a change in the upward trend of emissions.
- There was no explicit mandate regarding zero emissions in Phase 2 of MAPS Chile project.

Current work

- Phase 3 of MAPS Chile Project (2015) is analysing approaches and methodologies for addressing additional mitigation measures in the longer term (2030-2050). A semi-quantitative approach is being considered.
- Ministry of Energy is planning the long term – Energia 2050 (visioning exercise).
- Santiago Technological Panels (April 2015) – Need to agree on common visions for the future and think out of the box (national and sectorial).
- Still, there is no explicit objective of analysing net zero emissions. Stakeholders do not seem ready/mature/bold to address this yet.
- Despite the difficulties of modeling tools to address the long term, prospective models can continue to play an important role as simulation tools, as they can provide valuable information on the impact of certain decisions on emissions.

Thanks

www.mapsprogramme.org

www.mapschile.cl

<http://visualizacion.mapschile.cl/>

Who Supports MAPS

