Country update: Brazil, Chile, Colombia and Peru

The Governments of Chile, Colombia and Peru have agreed, at ministerial level, to conduct assessments exploring pathways to climate-compatible economies. These countries have adopted and adapted the MAPS approach to achieve these assessments. Find below a brief update of MAPS activities in each country.

MAPS Brazil Sectoral Carbon Plans are currently being drawn up by Brazilian government ministries in order to meet the emission reduction targets set out in the Brazilian Copenhagen Pledges. These sectoral plans will set the Brazilian mitigation landscape up to 2020. The MAPS Phase I Technical report, presented to the Inter-Ministerial Climate Change Committee (IMCCC) in August 2011, has proved useful to the ministries in setting up these sectoral carbon plans.

What happens after 2020? The MAPS Brazil Team, collaborating with MAPS International, has presented a programme proposal to explore the socio-economic consequences of mitigation action in two periods, 2020-30 and 2030-50. This proposal is currently under discussion with the relevant Ministries in Brazil.

MAPS Chile is a two year government-led project, involving seven ministries. The process aims to produce quantitative scenarios and options for mitigating climate change in Chile, as well as a detailed analysis of potential mitigation actions by sector for three time frames: 2020, 2030 and 2050. The process was launched

Introduction

MAPS is a collaboration among developing countries to establish the evidence base for long-term transition to robust climate-compatible economies that align economic development with poverty alleviation. Through its collaboration MAPS offers an opportunity to establish synergies and share lessons with participating developing countries as well as the wider climate-change and development community, using the in-country processes as ‘living laboratories’.

Central to MAPS is the facilitated interaction between key stakeholders and in-country research teams. This interaction takes place primarily in Scenario Building Meetings. Here inputs to models and results are discussed and agreed upon. The rigour of information generated by research and the involvement of stakeholders produces results that are credible, legitimate and relevant. These results provide a sound basis with which to answer key policy questions. MAPS is currently active in Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia and Peru.
on 15 March 2012. Three Scenario Building Meetings have been held. The research consortium is currently developing the baseline that will serve as reference for the Chilean target of 20% reductions by 2020 as established under the Copenhagen Accord. A new tendering process has recently been launched to hire the team that will work on the mitigation scenarios and its reference case. On 23 October 2012 a graduate competition was launched to give higher education students the opportunity to propose innovative mitigation actions for Chile. More information on MAPS Chile can be found at www.mapschile.cl.

The MAPS process in Colombia, named Colombian Low Carbon Development Strategy (CLCDS) is led by the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, with support from the National Planning Department. It seeks to identify actions to mitigate against the growth of GHG emissions for each productive sector, as well as contribute to the sustainable development and economic growth of the country. The process was launched on the 14th of February and to date two meetings of a high-level stakeholder group and four sectoral Scenario Building Meetings have taken place. Phase 1, which consists of the construction of sectoral baselines, identification and assessment of mitigation actions at sectoral level, and the ranking of mitigation actions for further assessment, is now complete and Phase 2 of the process will start in early 2013. This phase will include identification and analysis of the co-benefits of mitigation actions, as well as revision and assessment of the mitigation actions packages, in particular within the agriculture and industry sectors.

PLANCC, the MAPS process in Peru, was launched in April 2012. To date two Scenario Building Meetings have taken place, with a third scheduled for early 2013. PlanCC will explore the feasibility of a low-carbon economy, providing quantitative evidence on possible mitigation scenarios to lay the foundations of low-carbon economic growth in the long term. Prior to the exploration of alternative development scenarios, the research consortium team has been working on the update of the Peruvian GHG inventory. Results of the 2009 inventory were presented in mid-September to public and private stakeholders – pointing at a 20% increase of emissions compared to 2000. In October the PlanCC team organised a set of modelling workshops involving both national and international experts to examine the availability and suitability of different modelling frameworks at sectoral level, as well as macro-economic level. Next, the research consortium will start working on the development of the baseline. For more information visit the PlanCC website: www.planccperu.org.

Exploring Co-benefits for Mitigation Actions in MAPS Countries

During April, MAPS researchers will meet to explore the co-benefits and challenges of reducing poverty and inequality through appropriate mitigation actions. The development of mitigation actions has been prioritized within most MAPS countries as a key activity for 2013. Understanding potential co-benefits is vital to choosing the most appropriate strategies. The lab will be concerned with the initial stages in the ‘project cycle’ of mitigation actions. It will focus on planning, selecting and prioritizing actions and will use examples currently being developed in MAPS countries.

MAPS collaborations

MAPS produces research papers, videos, policy briefings and other knowledge sharing outputs that reflect and draw lessons from the country processes, and share learnings from research activities within MAPS. These aim to deliver shared lessons and best practices to engage the broader climate community. The outputs are focused around five work-streams.

Poverty and mitigation

Exploring the relationship between mitigation action and poverty from different perspectives. A paper ‘Low Carbon Development and Poverty’ was released last year which argues an urgent need to deepen understanding of the opportunities and risks that low-carbon development and mitigation activities raise in terms of fighting poverty. This paper raised the concept of Poverty Alleviating Mitigation Actions (PAMAs). A research paper further exploring this concept was also published. Preliminary findings on the topic were shared at the international Third Carnegie Conference hosted by the University of Cape Town in...
September. Furthermore, an investigation on the relationship between emissions, inequality and poverty has started. An initial working paper ‘Reducing inequality and poverty while mitigating climate change’ exploring this topic in the highly unequal middle-income countries Brazil and South Africa has been released.

Linking sectoral and economy-wide models

Linking sectoral models with economy-wide models is necessary to effectively assess the socio-economic implications of mitigation actions. MAPS is exploring the linking of these models to provide a framework that will enable results to be interchanged between the models.

Brazil, Chile and South Africa are advancing on the integration of these models, using varying approaches. Colombia and Peru are addressing the link between economic and land-use models (AFOLU). In August 2012, an Econ Lab workshop took place to examine these challenges. A factsheet highlighting these discussions is now available as well as a technical briefing, ‘The challenges of linking sectoral and economy-wide models’, which outlines the main requirements and barriers for building these complex modelling structures. These can be downloaded from www.mapsprogramme.org.

Mitigation Actions, NAMAs and Low Carbon Development Strategies

MAPS is exploring the definitions of, and linkages between these three concepts with a view to speedier and more effective implementation of mitigation action. This thinking has recently been captured in two briefings: ‘MA, NAMAs & LCDS: Building a common understanding of terms’ and ‘Understanding the interface between LCDS, NAMAs & MA’. Interviews with experts in the MAPS countries, South Africa and India are currently taking place to compile a research paper by early this year.

Methodology and modelling

Modellers from the South African team have been building a toolkit based on the experiences of the LTMS, including water issues, regional trade considerations and the selection of key drivers. Four technical sectoral briefs will be released shortly, documenting and sharing their knowledge. It provides particular insights into the development of assumptions that account for shortcomings in data, and the practical necessity of simplifying complex economic and industrial structures.

Modellers within the forestry sector in MAPS countries met in September (Iquitos, Peru) and November last year (Rio de Janeiro, Brazil) to examine different tools for the analysis of the sector.

MAPS workshops

In 2012, MAPS held four internal workshops to exchange information, knowledge and challenges.

- **Agri Lab (February, Bogota)**: Role of mitigation action in the agriculture sector, including options and challenges, as well as existing modelling tools and their characteristics and suitability in the context of the MAPS country processes. See Agri Lab Factsheet.

- **Leadership Lab (May, Rio de Janeiro)**: Enhancing leadership in the MAPS programme through reflection on practice in process and research in each of the active countries.

- **Econ Lab (August, Cape Town)**: How different models can be brought together to produce more complex projections, and how to overcome some of the difficulties arising from linking sectoral and economy-wide models – key to assess the social and economic implications of mitigation action. See Econ Lab Factsheet.

- **LULUCF Lab (September, Iquitos)**: Mitigation and socio-economic impacts in the LULUCF sectors, with a special focus on forestry, sustainable energy use and the socio-economic implications of mitigation in this sector. A factsheet on findings from the workshop is currently being compiled.
MAPS library:
publications and other outputs

All available at
http://www.mapsprogramme.org/knowledge-sharing/

On poverty and mitigation
- **Research paper**: Low carbon development and poverty
- **Working paper**: Reducing inequality and poverty while mitigating climate change

On linking sectoral and economy-wide models
- **Technical brief**: The challenges of linking sectoral and economy-wide models
- **Workshop findings**: Econ Lab factsheet

On Mitigation Actions, NAMAs and Low Carbon Development Strategies
- **Research paper**: Mitigation Action in country studies in Chile, Colombia, Peru, Brazil and South Africa, and comparative analysis
- **Memo**: Mitigation Action, NAMAs and Low Carbon Development Strategies: Building a common understanding of terms
- **Policy brief**: Understanding the interface between Mitigation Action, NAMAs and Low Carbon Development Strategies

On Methodology and modelling
- **Technical brief**: Modelling drivers of emissions in the LTMS
- **Technical brief**: Regional trade considerations in the LTMS
- **Technical brief**: Water & energy in the LTMS
- **Workshop findings**: Agri Lab factsheet

Reflections on the MAPS process
- **Video interview**: Reflecting on sequencing in the LTMS
- **Video interview**: Discussing the interaction between researchers and stakeholders

Other
- **Policy brief**: Equitable access to sustainable development in a carbon-constrained world

Facilitators Training Course: Latin America and the Caribbean

From 21-25 January 2013, 26 participants from across Latin America gathered in Jahuel, Chile, for the first MAPS / LEDS Global Partnership Facilitators Training Course. The course sought to equip mid-career professionals with the requisite skills for facilitating national and sub-national processes that produce an evidence base for climate compatible scenario planning. MAPS Programme has found that strong facilitation by qualified, third party facilitators is essential for successful completion of such projects.

For more information regarding our Facilitators Training Course visit www.mapsprogramme.org.

MAPS in Doha

MAPS was involved with two side events during COP 18 in Doha.

MAPS, in collaboration with the Government of Chile, held a side event to discuss key technical and political issues that have arisen during the Latin American MAPS processes. Topics discussed included the linkages between economy-wide and sectoral modeling, and the different approaches taken by Chile and Colombia in their processes.

The other side event was a reflection on the role and efficacy of policy concepts [e.g. NAMA, CDM, and SD-PAMs] and knowledge institutions in reducing the tension between poverty alleviation and climate action. Speakers included thought leaders from India, Switzerland, Peru, and South Africa.

For more news about our involvement at COP18 visit www.mapsprogramme.org.