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Publication date: November 2020
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The full SEACAP Toolbox is found here: https://comssa.org/
CoM SSA
SEACAP Toolbox

2.8: JRC Reporting Template: Mitigation

This chapter is one component of the SEACAP Toolbox for the full Toolbox, please visit: https://comssa.org/

What you will learn in this chapter:
• What the three sheets for mitigation are in the JRC reporting template
• What is presented in the BEI and mitigation report sheets
• Step-by-step guidance for the mitigation action sheets
• Examples of filling in the action sheets

This chapter has been designed for Facilitators and Trainers, and Local Government Officials and partners completing a SEACAP
3 sheets for reporting mitigation

Baseline Emissions Inventory

Mitigation actions

Mitigation report
### Timelines

- **BEI**: within 2 years
- **Actions**: within 3 years

#### Timeline and template structure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Template structure</th>
<th>Minimum reporting requirements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Within 2 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Home</td>
<td>*</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mitigation</td>
<td>*</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mitigation Baseline Emissions Inventory (BEI)</td>
<td>*</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mitigation Actions</td>
<td>*</td>
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<tr>
<td>Adaptation</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
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<td>Adaptation Risk and Vulnerability Assessment (RVA)</td>
<td>*</td>
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<tr>
<td>Adaptation Actions</td>
<td>*</td>
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<tr>
<td>Energy Access</td>
<td>*</td>
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<td>Energy Access Access to Energy Assessment (AEA)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Energy Access Actions</td>
<td>*</td>
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<tr>
<td>Annexes</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Baseline Emissions Inventory (BEI)

- In-boundary greenhouse gas emissions profile
- Sets baseline for all mitigation targets
- CIRIS
- Common methodology
- Key categories:
  - Sectors (sources alongside)
  - Direct/indirect
  - Sub-categories
  - Emissions factors
  - Emissions

### Type of Emission sources

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stationary energy</td>
<td>All GHG emissions (direct emission from fuel combustion and indirect emission due to consumption of grid-supplied energy) occurring in stationary sources within the local authority boundary shall be reported. These emissions come from final energy consumption in residential, commercial and institutional buildings and facilities, as well as from industrial buildings and facilities (¹) and agriculture/forestry/fisheries. GHG emissions from sources covered by a regional or national emissions trading scheme (ETS), or similar, should be identified. GHG emissions from “energy generation” industries should not be reported under this sector to avoid double counting of emissions. All fugitive emissions within the city boundary shall be reported.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation</td>
<td>All GHG emissions (direct emission from fuel combustion and indirect emission due to consumption of grid-supplied energy) occurring for transportation purposes within the local authority boundary shall be reported. In addition, local authorities shall where possible further disaggregate by mode: on-road, rail, waterborne navigation and off-road and it is recommended to disaggregate road and rail travel by fleet type: municipal, public, private and commercial transport. Local authorities may use the “fuel sales”, “geographic (territorial)”, “resident activity” and “city-induced” methodologies to estimate activity data in the transport sector (see section 5.1.2.2 and the “Guidebook Extended version”).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waste / Other non-energy related</td>
<td>All GHG emissions non-energy related from disposal and treatment of waste and wastewater generated within the city boundary shall be reported and disaggregated by treatment type. Where waste/wastewater is used for energy generation, emissions should not be reported under this sector to avoid double counting of indirect emission (instead the notation key IE should be used).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy Supply</td>
<td>All GHG emissions from generation of grid-supplied energy within the local authority boundary, and all GHG emissions from generation of grid-supplied energy by facilities owned (full or partial) by the local authority outside the local authority boundary shall be reported, disaggregated by electricity-only, CHP and heat/cold production plants. To avoid double counting, these emissions will not be part of the local direct emissions, but accounted through the local emission factor for indirect emissions. In addition, local authorities are recommended to report all activity data for distributed renewable energy generation.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: JRC own elaboration.
MITIGATION ACTIONS

Overview and key categories

Key categories:
• Sector (corresponds to BEI sectors)
• Area of Intervention
• Policy
• Origin of the action
• Responsible body
• Implementation timeframe
• Status and cost of implementation
• Energy savings/renewable energy production/GHG reduction in near and long-term target years
• Co-benefits
Mitigation actions

• Measures and policies implemented by local authorities to reduce their (dirty) energy consumption and CO2 emissions

• May have co-benefits to enhance climate resilience and/or increase access to energy

• Improved by multilevel governance, and a common understanding at the local level of the BEI and the importance of curbing city’s CO2 emissions

• Should be preceded by analysis of the legal, physical, social and economic barriers hindering mitigation

Common nodes of influence:
  • Public awareness and social engagement
    • Information campaigns, behaviour change

• Buildings
  • Efficiency
  • Behaviour
  • Management of technical installations

• Urban & land use planning
  • Densification/diversification (mixed-use development and sprawl containment)

• Transport
  • EASI framework
  • Bus rapid transit
  • Transit-oriented development
  • Active travel

• Local (renewable) energy generation
Reporting format: key categories

• Basic details regarding the action plan:
  • Approval date, webpage, methodological notes, etc.
  • 5) Business-as-Usual projections as NDC and Business-as-Usual (BAU) projections by long-term target year ONLY APPLY if targets have been set using BAU methodology
  • 7) Estimates of actions in target year in relation to:
    • BEI selected UNLESS a follow-up inventory has been collated since the BEI or the mitigation targets have been set using BAU methodology
  • Categories per action (separated into sectors consistent with BEI):

• Qualitative (own input):
  • Title & description

• Qualitative (drop-down):
  • Area of intervention
  • Policy
  • Origin of the action
  • Responsible body
  • Status of implementation

• Quantitative
  • Implementation cost thus far and in total
  • Energy savings
  • Renewable energy production
  • GHG reduction
Q: In which emitting sector will this reduce emissions?

City X: Landfill gas to energy project

City X has a registered Programme of Activities (PoA) under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) for emission reduction of landfill gas at its active and closed waste disposal facilities. Currently the City’s Coastal Park landfill project is the only registered project activity and has been operational since January 2018. More infrastructure is being developed at other sites and is expected to complete in December 2020. The estimated annual emissions reduction is 125,104 metric tonnes CO2e. The project will cost US$65,749,435.59 in total; US$40,000,000 has been spent thus far. This financing has been secured from the City budget.
Examples to work through: Area of intervention and policy

Question: What type of intervention is this? If it is also a policy, what type of policy?

City X: Landfill gas to energy project

*City X has a registered Programme of Activities (PoA) under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) for emission reduction of landfill gas at its active and closed waste disposal facilities. Currently the City’s Coastal Park landfill project is the only registered project activity (CPA) and has been operational since January 2018. More infrastructure is being developed at other sites and is expected to complete in December 2020. The estimated annual emissions reduction is 125,104 metric tonnes CO2e. The project will cost US$6,574,943.59 in total; US$4,000,000 has been spent thus far. This financing has been secured from the City budget.*

**Could also select “Waste and wastewater management”**

**Not a policy**
Examples to work through: Origin of the action and responsible body

Question: To which regional level does this action cover? Who is primarily responsible for its implementation?

City X: Landfill gas to energy project

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Examples to work through: Status and cost of implementation

Question: What stage is the project at? If has begun, how much of the total cost has been spent?

City X: Landfill gas to energy project

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Question: What is the quantifiable **ANNUAL** impact of the mitigation action?

City X: Landfill gas to energy project

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Examples to work through: co-benefits/key action

YES/NO Questions: Does this have co-benefits in terms of energy access adaptation?
Is this a key action?
City X: Landfill gas to energy project

City X has a registered Programme of Activities (PoA) under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) for emission reduction of landfill gas at its active and closed waste disposal facilities. Currently the City’s Coastal Park landfill project is the only registered project activity (CPA) and has been operational since January 2018. More infrastructure is being developed at other sites and is expected to complete in December 2020. The estimated annual emissions reduction is 125,104 metric tonnes CO2e. The project will cost US$657,494,359 in total; US$400,000,000 has been spent thus far. This financing has been secured from the City budget.

“No”: blank
“Yes”: X
MITIGATION REPORT

Snapshot overview based on BEI and Mitigation Actions

- Draws on all the data from the baseline emissions inventory and the estimated reductions for every action
- Produces summary tables and diagrams illustrating:
  - Baseline GHG emissions per sector and sub-sector
  - Estimated GHG emissions reduction per sector by 2030
  - Expected net change in GHG emissions between baseline and target years
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The next chapter is Introduction to SEACAP Development Process: Access to Energy Pillar
CoM SSA programme is jointly implemented by:

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Thank you

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