



# **ACCOUNTING FOR NAMAS IN A NATIONAL GHG INVENTORY**

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**3<sup>RD</sup> REGIONAL MRV TECHNICAL TRAINING**

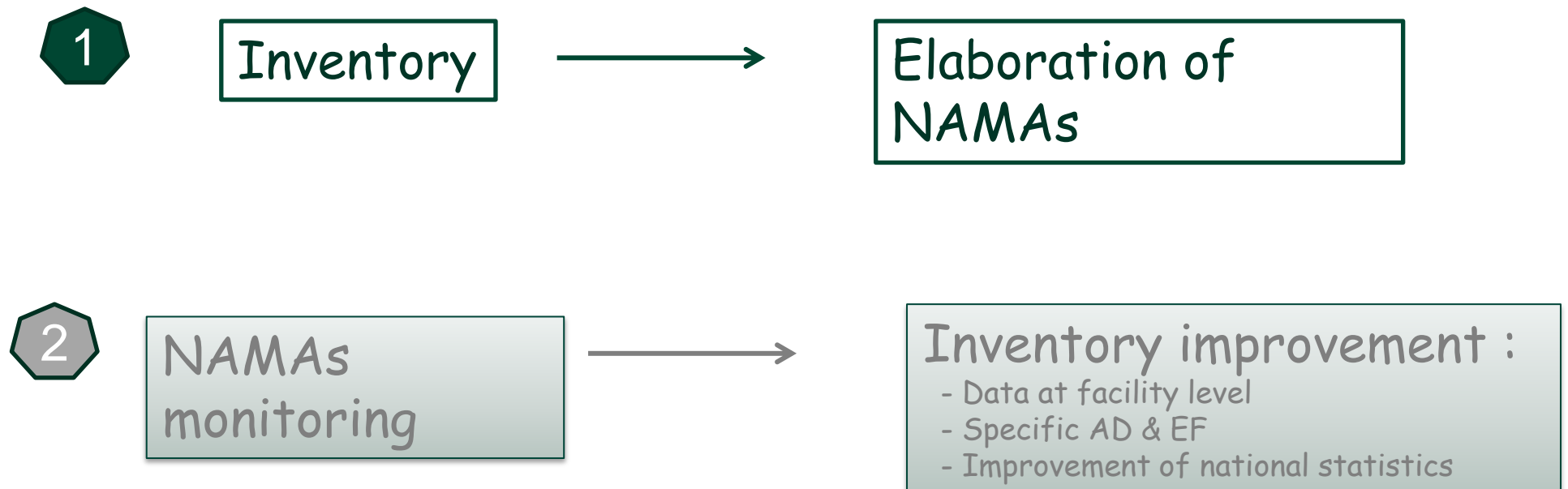
**IZMIR, TURKEY**

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- ◆ Links between NAMAs and a national GHG system
- ◆ Case study in the energy sector
- ◆ Case study in the IP sector
- ◆ Case study in the agriculture sector

A high quality inventory sets the foundation for both NAMAs and LEDS (e.g., for scenarios and other inputs) and MRV (reporting).



# Case study in the energy sector

Jordan	Sector name	Sub-sector	Objective
<u>Demand-side energy efficiency programme for water pumping stations</u>	Industry	Energy efficiency	Increase the energy efficiency of water pumping stations through various measures
<u>Electricity Generation from Solar Energy Sources</u> <u>Electricity Generation from Wind Energy Sources</u>	Energy supply	Renewable energy (solar) Renewable energy (wind)	To help the government achieve a target of 10% renewable energy in the primary energy needs of the country by 2020, save fuel and reduce emissions
<u>Improvement of Energy Efficiency in the Jordanian Water Sector (IEE)</u>	Energy supply	Energy efficiency	Sector wide program to increase energy efficiency for water infrastructure with the objective to reduce the specific energy consumption per m <sup>3</sup> of produced water targeting pumping facilities, well fields, booster stations, the water supply network and other water infrastructure
<u>Samra Thermal Power Station - Phase-III Add-On Combined Cycle</u>	Energy supply	Energy efficiency	Reduce emissions from power sector by increasing efficiency of power plant

Visibility in national GHG inventory

Directly from the national energy balance:  
reduction of fuel consumption → CO<sub>2</sub> reduction

Specific tracking

More difficult to track specific measures: specific modeling necessary sometimes (scenario with measure vs. without measure)

Tunisia	Sector name	Sub-sector	Objective
Greenhouse gas emissions reduction in the cement industry	Industry	Cement: energy efficiency and process	Reduce emissions from the consumption of thermal energy (about 33% of emissions from this sector), from process (58%) and from the use of electricity (9% = indirect emissions)

## Visibility in national GHG inventory

*Actions on energy* → energy balance will consider the reductions in fuel consumption from the electric and the cement sectors  
*Actions on IP* → not visible if Tier 1 used (constant EF CO<sub>2</sub> / t cement produced)  
 → necessary to use sites annual reports for Tier 3 (EF CO<sub>2</sub> / t carbonates used)

## Specific tracking

Directly linked with data used in the national GHG inventory: tracked with sites annual reports specifically developed to follow NAMA  
 → Necessity to streamline the data sources (consistency)

	Sector name	Objective
<u>Ordinary Solid Waste</u>	Waste	Reduce CH <sub>4</sub> emissions from landfills, recycling of dry materials, composting and organic waste biodigestion
<u>Liquid Waste Management</u>	Waste	Reduce CH <sub>4</sub> emissions from water treatment (sludge digester) and improve energy efficiency

## Visibility in national GHG inventory

*Actions on recycling* → should be visible in national statistics if available (amount of waste per treatment system)

*Actions on landfills*

- use of national statistics (amount of waste per type of landfills) OR
- use of landfills reports (quantity of methane recovered and flared or used as energy)

## Specific tracking

Amounts per type of treatment have to be specifically followed. Data reported for the NAMAs can be used directly in the inventory to improve its quality.

- Necessity to streamline the data sources (consistency)

Thank You

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FOR MORE INFORMATION ON THE PARTNERSHIP FOR MARKET READINESS

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