

CGE Workshop

GHG inventory process in Algeria

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Outline

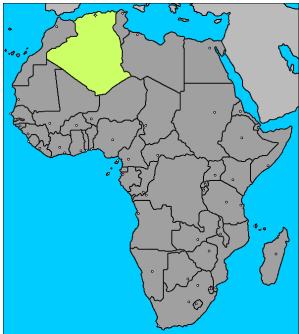
- National context
- GHG inventory methodology
- Data collection process
- Institutional concerns and arrangements
- Capacity building
- Cross cuttings issues
- Regional cooperation
- Key lessons learned

National Status

- NCs Submission:
 - INC: February 2001
 - SNC: 25 November 2010
- Request for TNC: not yet
- National climate change priorities:
 - Water
 - Agriculture
 - Desertification

ALGERIA

Context



- Tot. area: 2,381,740 km²
- Pop. 35,423,000 (2010)
- Growth rate: 2% (2010)
- Economy: petroleum, natural gas, and petroleum products (97%)
- GDP (2010):
 - Total: \$251 billion
 - Per capita: \$6,949
- Water availability per capita: 500 m³ (1, 500 m³ in 1962, 450 m³ in 2020).
- Desertification: 20/238 Mha

Population

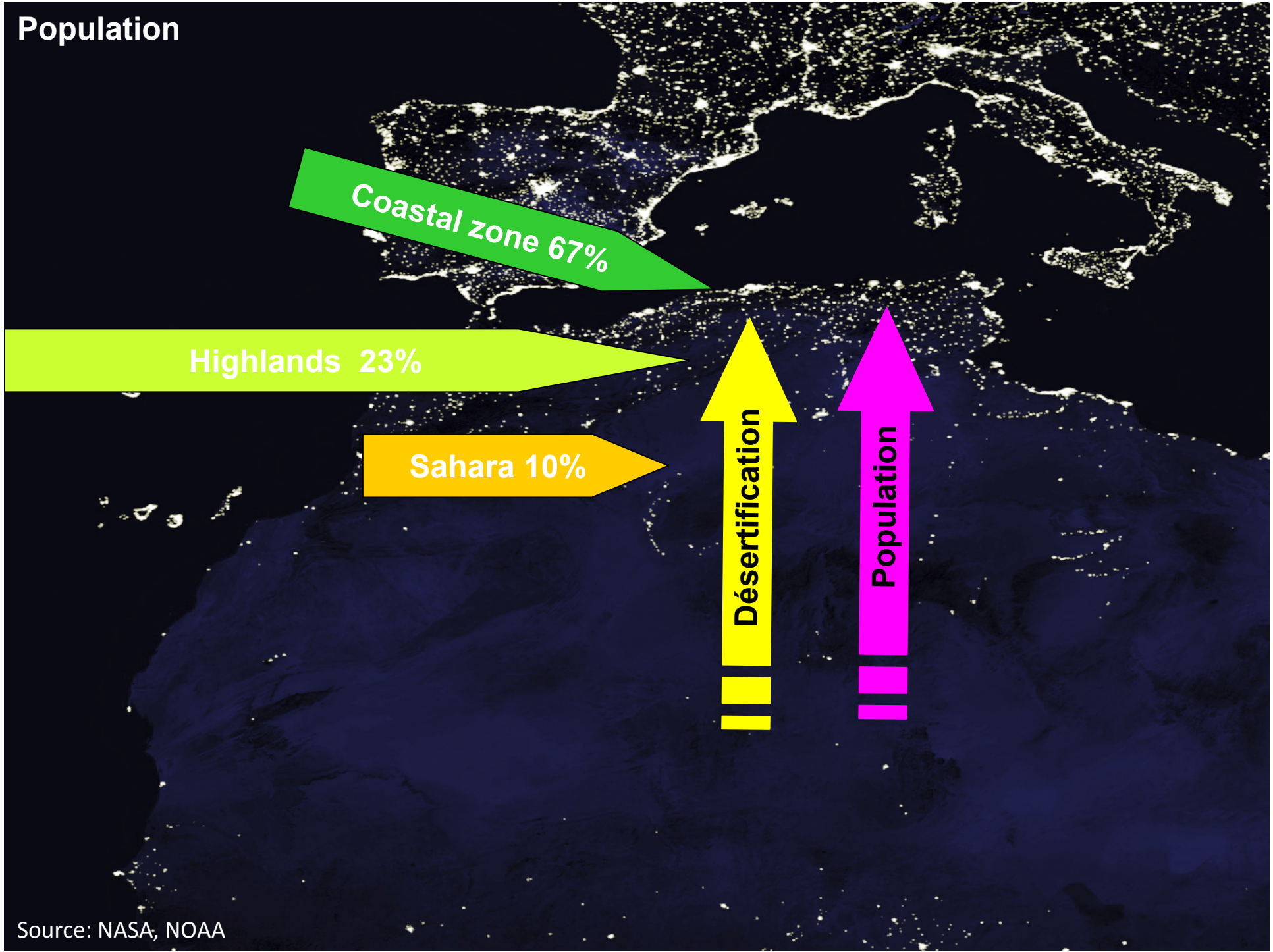
Coastal zone 67%

Highlands 23%

Sahara 10%

Désertification

Population

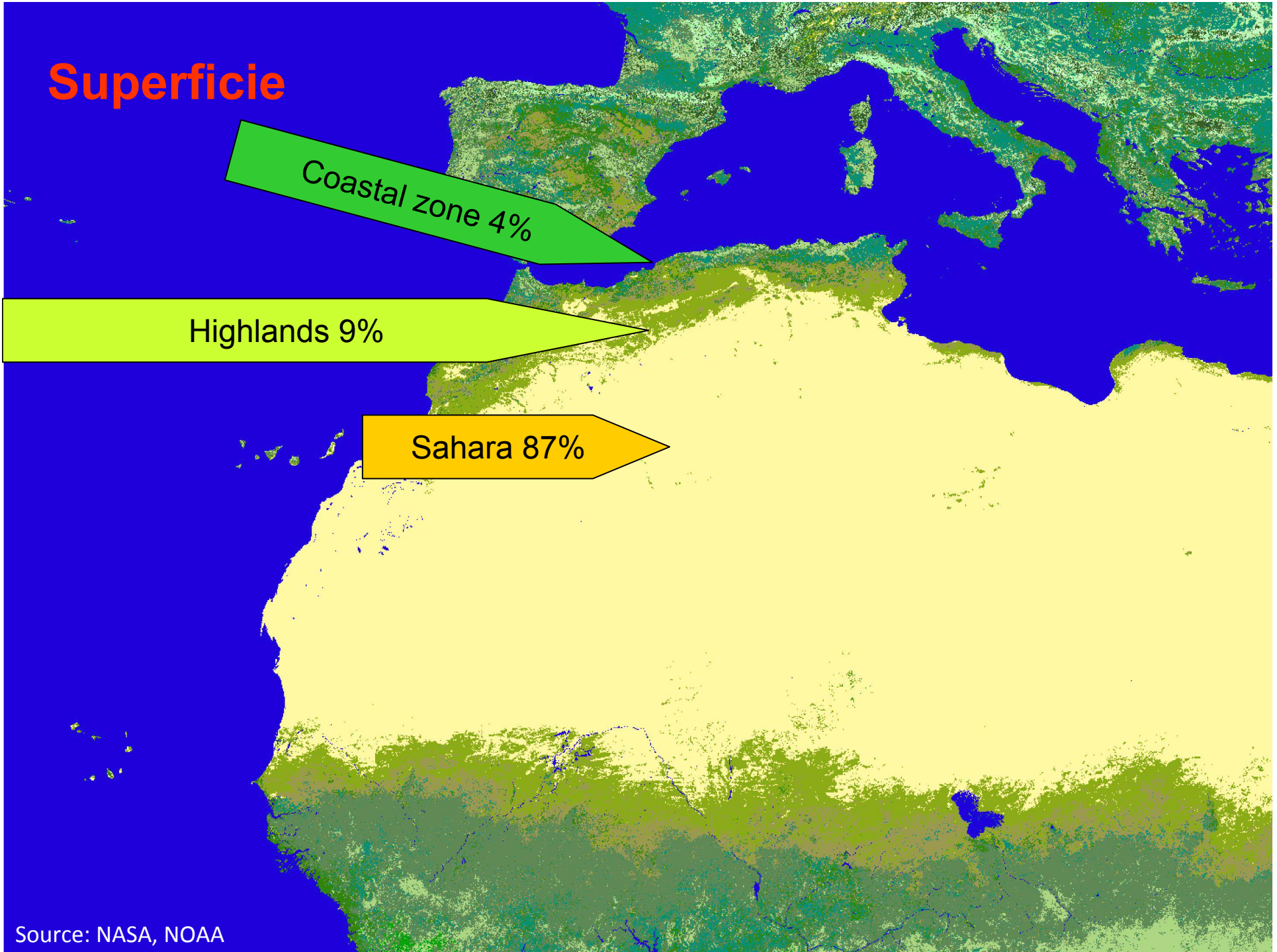


Superficie

Coastal zone 4%

Highlands 9%

Sahara 87%



Methodology applied

- GHG Inventory for 2000 only (time series data not available)
- IPCC : 1996 revised, GPG, 2006 (energy)
- Tier 1
- Default IPCC EFs used
- UNFCCC software easily used
- Need for CS EFs:
 - Specific vegetation in the highlands (Alfa): *Macrochloa tenacissima*
 - Natural gas transportation under high temperature (40-50 °Celsius)

Data Collection

- Data are centralized at the different ministries
- Need of official request to ministries to get data extracted (very aggregated)
- Old data are not accessible
- Trained people during INC disappeared
- Data from **Private** activities are not available
- Confidential Data of strategic sectors in energy (oil and natural gas)

QA/QC

- Very difficult to check data collection process
- Mainly one source of data (Ministries)
- No QA/QC plan for improvement available

Institutional concerns

- Institutional instability (UNFCCC NFP moving: Energy, Environment, Foreign Office, ???)
- Researchers, universities, laboratories, not fully involved in the process (need to work on medium and long term, Financial support needed,...)
- Structural, legal and administrative barriers
- Lack of specific training to stakeholders from sector other than environment
- Ad Hoc team of experts to respond on a short term

Institutional arrangements

- The ministerial committee of CC (Foreign affairs, Energy and mines, Environment)
- National advisory council for economy and social affairs (CNES): institution involved (ad hoc group on CC)
- National committee of climate change (CNCC)
- New Sub-division CC / Ministry of environment (2010)
- National committee for National Climate Plan (PNC): Ad Hoc
- National Agency for climate change (ANCC)
 - Created in 2005
 - Not operational up to now
 - Issues: financial and human resources
 - Supposed to be developed while preparing SNC (learning by doing, training)

Capacity Building

- Energy Audit in industry sector includes GHG emission inventory (reporting)
- Training of environmental engineers to GHG inventory
- Bilateral cooperation (GIZ, EU, F)

Cross cuttings issues

- Partners overloaded with too many responsibilities including CC
- Data not updated (not planned)
- Part time experts team
- SGP not yet implemented in Algeria, NGOs not supported for CC activities
- GAW: supported by domestic fund only (important budget) difficulties to improve and develop more observation
- CDM projects not developed in Algeria (none project in the pipeline)

Regional cooperation in the Maghreb

RAB Project UNDP/GEF (1994-2003) Capacity building in the Maghreb region

- Efficient and fruitful cooperation
- Experts and institutional Networks developed
- Data and knowledge exchange
- Similar environmental issues and barriers discussed
- Productive cooperation (INC; Marrakech 2001, regional and national projects developed)
- Training of numerous stakeholders: national experts, NGOs, researchers,

Lessons learned

- Great mutual benefit from regional cooperation (exchange knowledge, training, regional project)
- Research community to be involved (long term, continuous process)
- Institutional arrangements have to be broadly discussed in order to be accepted and implemented
- Need of strong coordination between all stakeholders at all levels

End
Thanks