



République Tunisienne

Ministère de l'Équipement, de l'Aménagement du Territoire et du Développement Durable

Secrétariat d'Etat au Développement Durable

CONVENTION CADRE DES  
NATIONS UNIES SUR LES  
CHANGEMENTS CLIMATIQUES

PREMIER RAPPORT BIENNAL DE LA  
TUNISIE



2014

**First Biennial Report of  
Tunisia**

**First workshop for  
the facilitative  
sharing of views  
under the  
international  
consultation and  
analysis process**

**Bonn, 20-21 May  
2016**

**Samir Amous  
(APEX Conseil)**

# Content of the presentation

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1. First Tunisian BUR (dec. 2014)
2. ICA Process
3. Questions submitted by Parties to Tunisia
4. Written answers provided by Tunisia



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## First Biennial Report of Tunisia

# Content of the BUR

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- ❑ Tunisian circumstances
- ❑ Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory
- ❑ GHG Mitigation policies and measures
- ❑ Financial, capacity development and technology transfer needs
- ❑ MRV system

# Tunisian circumstances

<b>Population</b>	< 11 millions in 2013
<b>Area</b>	162,155 Km <sup>2</sup>
<b>Coast</b>	1148 km
<b>Desert area</b>	40%
<b>Climate</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Mediterranean in the North and Coast</li> <li>•Semiarid in the inland and Saharan in the South</li> </ul>
<b>Rainfall</b>	North 800 mm, South 50 to 150 mm
<b>GDP</b>	4329 \$/capita in 2013
<b>Net GHG emissions</b>	3.1 TCO <sub>2</sub> e/capita in 2010

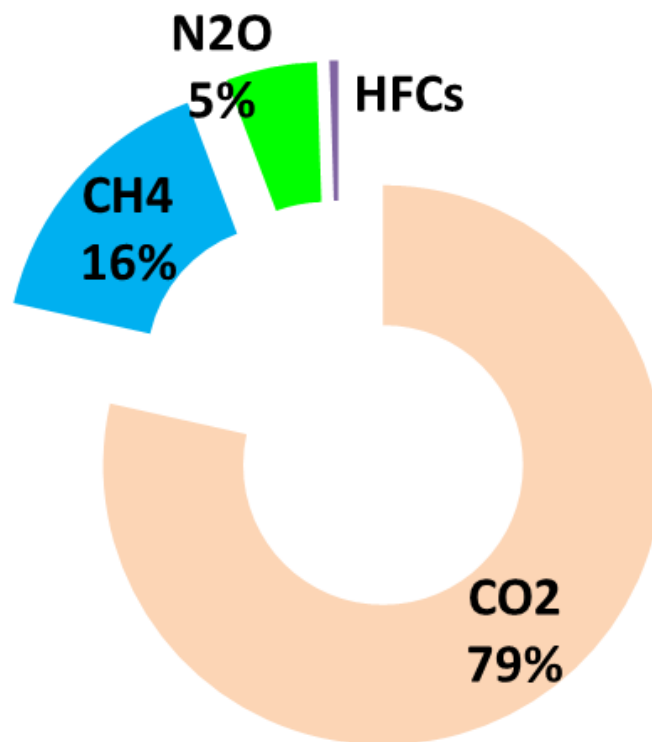
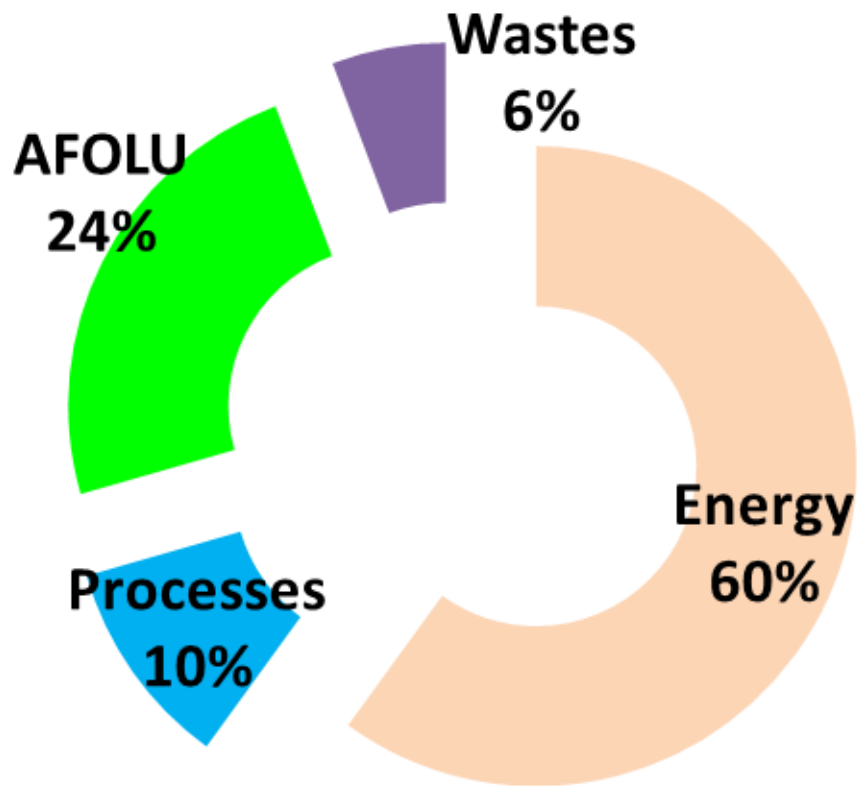


<b>UNFCC ratification</b>	1993
<b>KP ratification</b>	2003
<b>National Communication</b>	1 <sup>st</sup> : Oct. 2001 2 <sup>nd</sup> : Feb. 2014

**Climate Change National Strategy  
2030-2050 developed in 2010**

# GHG emissions inventory

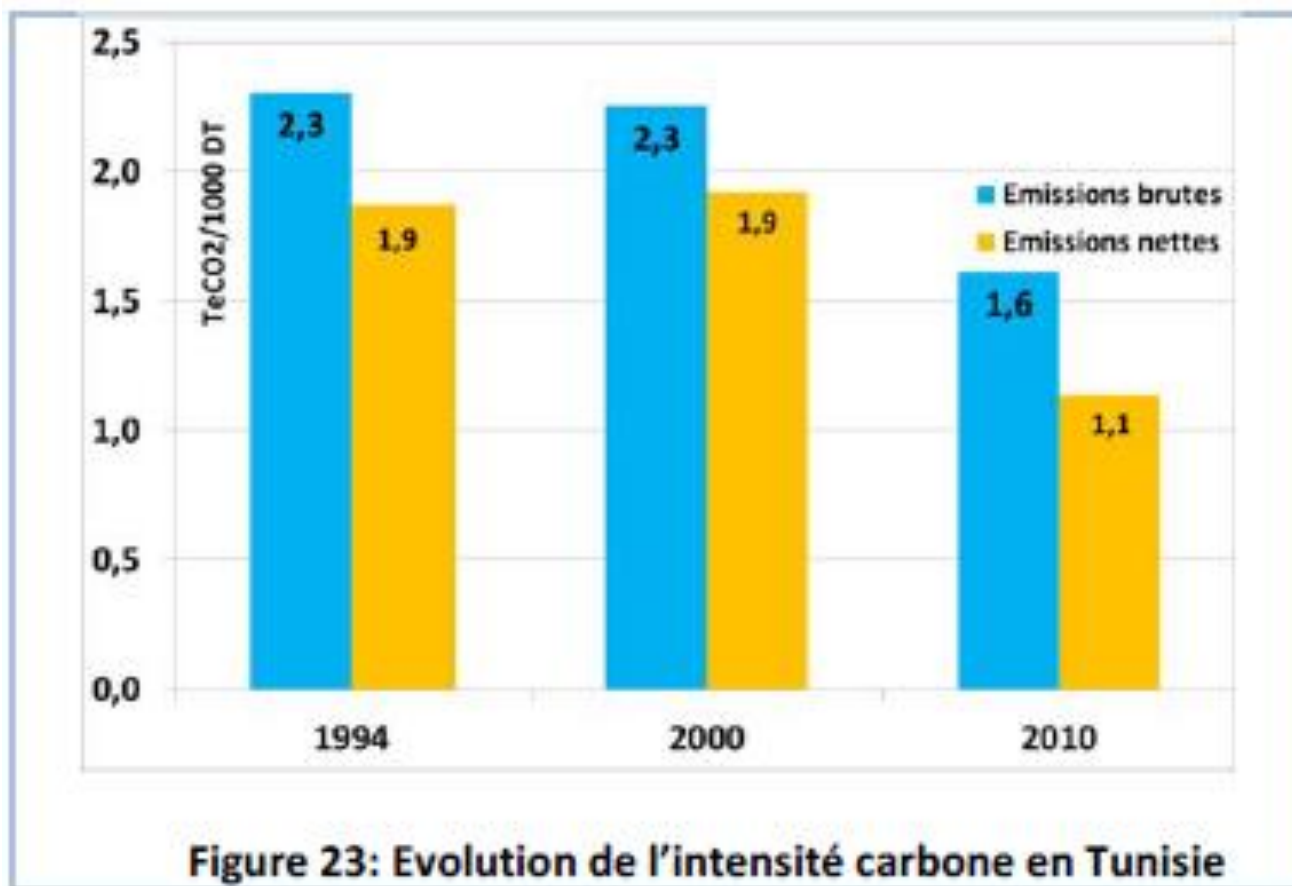
Total gross emissions in 2010: < 48 MtCO<sub>2</sub>e



Total net emissions in 2010: 32 MtCO<sub>2</sub>e

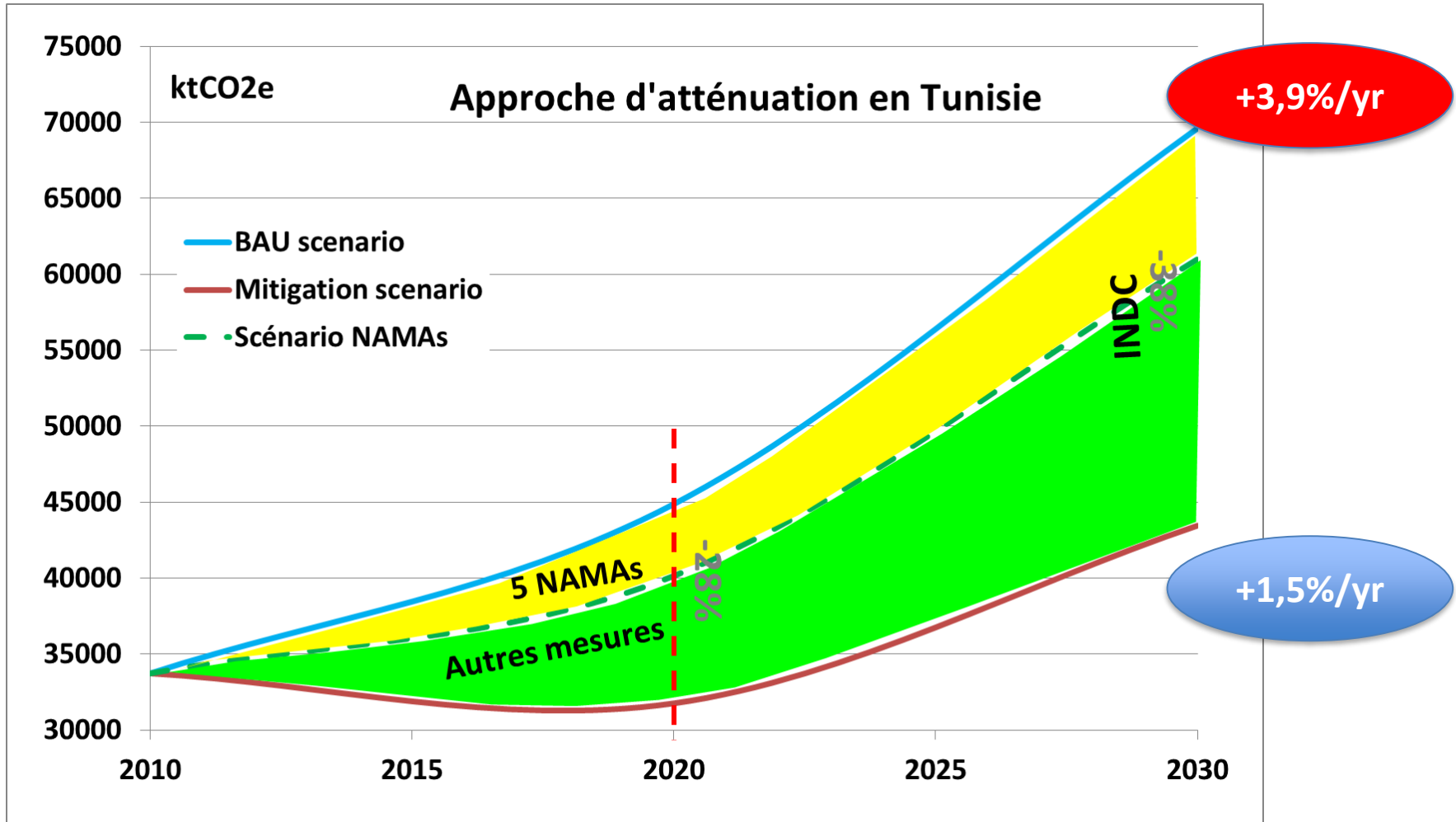
**AFOLU sequestration compensates for 32% of emissions**

Decrease in carbon intensity by -2.2% per year since 1994



# GHG emissions mitigation road map in Tunisia

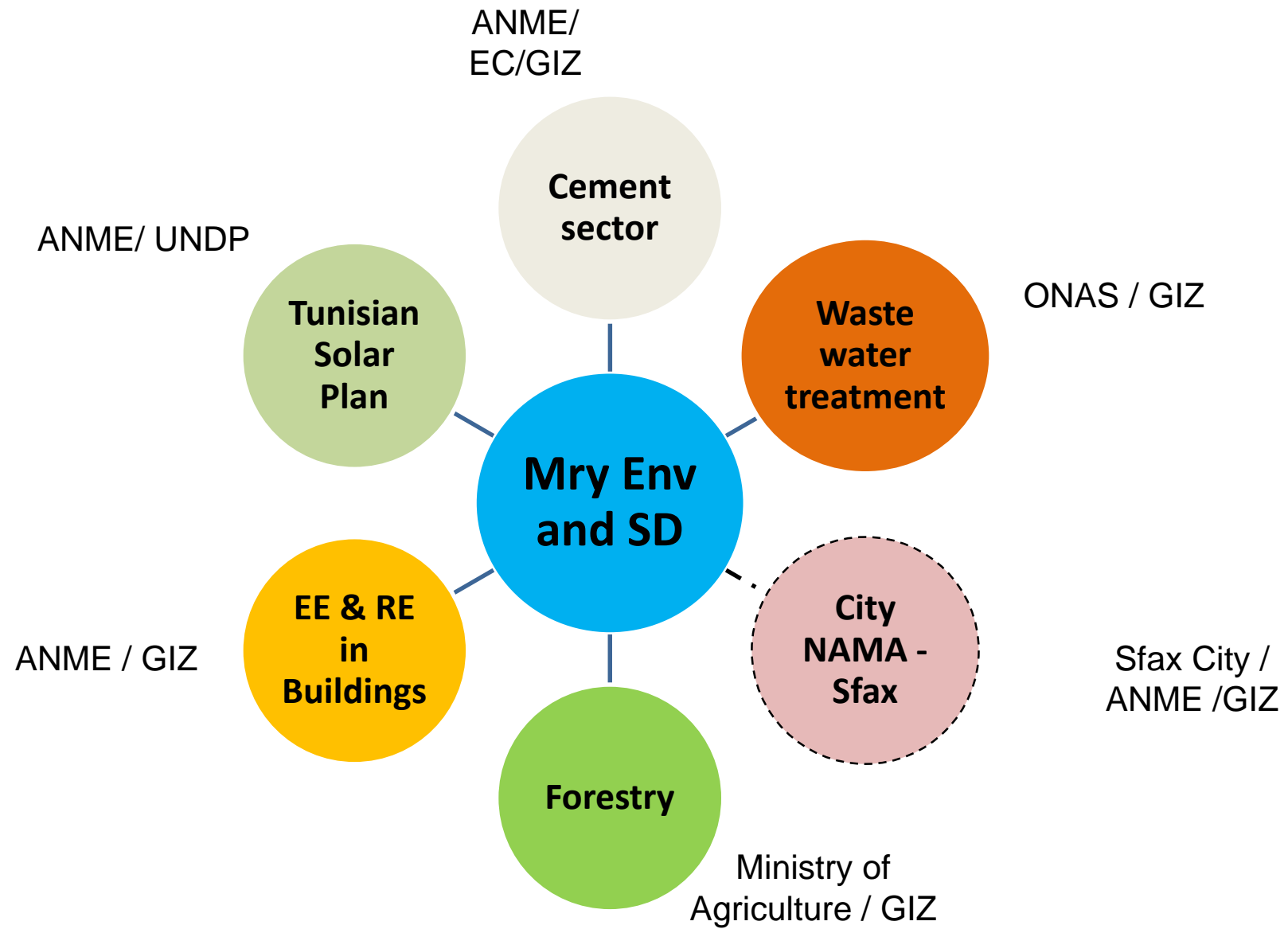
## Net emissions



**INDC: Decrease in GHG Intensity: -41% (as ref. 2010)**



# Tunisian GHG mitigation effort: NAMAs under development



## Financial Needs 2015-2020

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- ❑ Investments Mitigation: < 4 bil. US\$ (excl. solid wastes)
- ❑ Capacity development : 116 MUS\$

## Capacity development needs

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- ❑ Ref. Answers to questions from Parties

# MRV System

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- ❑ MRV related to mitigation activities (i.e. NAMAs):
  - Under development for each of the ongoing NAMAs (TSP, Cement, Buildings, RE Electricity)
  - Energy: SIM2E + EnerInfo (ANME)
  - 5 CDM projects (specific MRV systems)
  
- ❑ MRV related to supports (finance, capacity development, technology transfer)
  - Did not start yet
  
- ❑ National Inventory System:
  - Ongoing 2011-2012 Inventory Report (end-May 2016)
  - Recalculation of 2010 Inventory
  - Institutional framework under initiation



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## ICA Process

# International consultation and analysis (ICA)

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- ❑ Excellent/Very useful
- ❑ Allowed to “re-discover” our own Biennial Report from external “eyes”
- ❑ Mainly: clarifications, transparency
- ❑ Many recommendations already reflected in the ongoing initiatives (GHG Inventory, Mitigation, transparency, completeness, etc.)
- ❑ All recommendations will be reflected in 2BUR



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## Questions submitted by Parties to Tunisia

# Questions submitted by Parties to Tunisia

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- ❑ As of 20 May 2016
- ❑ 12 Questions submitted
  - ✓ European Union
  - ✓ Germany
  - ✓ Japan
  - ✓ New Zealand
  - ✓ Switzerland
  - ✓ USA



# Questions submitted by Parties to Tunisia

	<b>Categories</b>				
<b>Country</b>	<b>(b) : Nat Circ. &amp; Institutionnal arrangements</b>	<b>(c) : GHG Inventory</b>	<b>(d) : Mitigation</b>	<b>(e) : Needs</b>	<b>(f) : MRV</b>
European Union	1	2			1
Germany		1			
Japan	1	1	1	1	
New Zealand		1			
Switzerland		1			
USA				1	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>

# Questions submitted by Parties to Tunisia

## **(b)** : Nat Circ. & Institutionnal arrangements

- ◆ Lessons and experiences from National Inventory System **(EU)**
- ◆ What about the institutional arrangements **(NZ)** ?
- ◆ Experience from involving private sector in NIS and MRV **(EU)**
- ◆ Efforts made to strengthen the BUR preparation **(JP)**

# Questions submitted by Parties to Tunisia

## (c) : GHG Inventory

- ◆ Challenges in using the 2006 IPCC Guidelines **(EU)**
- ◆ Steps undertaken and lessons learnt from using upgraded Tier approaches (Tier 3, Tier 2) **(EU)**
- ◆ Challenging issues related to time series and possibilities to overcome them **(Ger)**
- ◆ GHG Inventory to update CC policies **(JP)**
- ◆ Progress made in establishing official institutional arrangements for the collection and archiving of greenhouse gas inventory data **(NZ + Swiss)**

# Questions submitted by Parties to Tunisia

## (d) : Mitigation

- ◆ Most important mitigation actions for Tunisia **(JP)**

## (e) : Needs

- ◆ Most important capacity-building need for Tunisia **(JP)**
- ◆ ICA process facilitated or advanced design and planning of additional capacity building efforts ? **(USA)**

## (f): MRV

- ◆ Lessons and experiences from MRV System **(EU)**



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**Written answers  
provided by  
Tunisia**

# Written answers provided by Tunisia

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- Tried to provide comprehensive Written answers (as of 20 May 2016)

# Written answers provided by Tunisia (b)

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## ❑ (b) : Nat Circ. & Institutionnal arrangements

### ✓ National Inventory System:

- Excellent teaming expérience for Inventory year 2010 (BUR)
- New ongoing successfull expérience for Inventory years 2011 (3NC) and 2012 (2BUR) → completion June 2016
- Used the same teaming approach

# Written answers provided by Tunisia (b)

## □ (b) : Nat Circ. & Institutionnal arrangements

### ✓ National Inventory System:

- Capacity development and ownership → important factors for the success of such experience
- Need for internally officializing (within the involved institutions) the roles and responsibilities of the involved staff
- Large rooms for improving the quality of the Inventory (Activity Data and Emission factor, upgrading Tier approaches)
- The National Inventory System → Part of the ongoing National MRV system



# Written answers provided by Tunisia (b)

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## ❑ (b) : Nat Circ. & Institutionnal arrangements

- ✓ These institutional arrangements are still in place, but there is a need to sustain them:
  - Formalizing (by a regulatory text) the existence of the National Inventory System
  - Designating (establishing) the official entity that will be in charge of undertaking the inventory work at regular (annual) basis, and elaborate its terms of reference
  - Staffing this official entity appropriately, or at least define its interaction with the various sectors and specialist
  - Providing annual budget for such entity

# Written answers provided by Tunisia (b)

## □ (b) : Nat Circ. & Institutionnal arrangements

### ✓ **Efforts made to strengthen the BUR preparation → Coordinated initiatives in place :**

- in order to meet the technical needs for BUR preparation (e.g. thematic teams and task forces on Inventory, MRV, mitigation in various sectors, adaptation, etc.)
- Implementation of new inventory activities as to feed the next BUR (due in Dec. 2016) and NC
- Launching soon a mitigation study that will also feed the next BUR/NC
- Consultation initiatives and follow-up activities in place to implement a sustainable BUR preparation process

# Written answers provided by Tunisia ( c )

## □ (c) : GHG Inventory

### ✓ **Challenges in using the 2006 IPCC Guidelines :**

- Tunisia used to use IPCC2006 Guidelines (for Energy Sector) since the publication of such guidelines. The country is familiar with using such guidelines
- Need to refer to CORINAIR for other gases to adequately ensure for completeness of the inventory
- IPCC might consider including relevant CO, NO<sub>x</sub>, COVNM and SO<sub>2</sub> chapters to avoid wasting time in looking for and referring to other sources
- Important support to capacity development (GIZ, UNDP) also facilitated the adoption of IPCC2006

# Written answers provided by Tunisia ( c )

## □ (c) : GHG Inventory

### ✓ **Using upgraded Tier approaches (eg. Tier 3, Tier 2):**

- Preparation of standardized data collection forms / pre-formatted tables
- Direct surveys targeting the cement companies (or other operators; e.g. Nitric Acid company). The NAMA development process, and the ownership-based approach facilitated access to consolidate data
- Direct involvement of the public/private entities in the inventory work
- Direct involvement of the appropriate experts in the inventory work and large consultations with sector-relevant experts during the inventory work

# Written answers provided by Tunisia ( c )

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## (c) : GHG Inventory:

### ✓ **Progress made in establishing official institutional arrangements for the collection and archiving of greenhouse gas inventory data:**

- Still a learning process, NIS not formally and in place
- Currently, the GHG Inventory is being achieved for years 2011 and 2012. This operation was implemented based on the same organisational structure than the one used for the 2010' Inventory

# Written answers provided by Tunisia ( c )

## □ (c) : GHG Inventory:

- ✓ **To definitely implement a robust and sustainable national inventory system, there a need for:**
  - Formalize (by a regulatory text) the existence of the National Inventory System
  - Designating/establishing the official entity that will be in charge of undertaking the inventory work at regular (annual) basis, and elaborate its terms of reference
  - Staff this official entity appropriately, or at least define its interaction with the various sectors and specialist
  - Provide annual budget for such entity
- ✓ **Might be done as a part of the establishment of the National MRV system which implementation is foreseen for end of 2016-early 2017**

# Written answers provided by Tunisia ( c )

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## ❑ (c) : from GHG Inventory to CC Policy

### ✓ **The information on GHG inventory is the basis for:**

- Identification of new mitigation actions
- Refinement of the estimates of the mitigation potentials in various sectors
- Proven figures to better justify mitigation projects, and provide rationale for implementing the projects and submitting them for fund raising
- Updating mitigation assessments, which will be the basis for upgrading mitigation ambitions in the next NDCs

# Written answers provided by Tunisia (d)

## □ (d) : Mitigation Actions:

- ✓ Many of the reported mitigation actions are important for Tunisia → most of them are closely linked to priority development (e.g. Energy efficiency, renewable energy, forestry preservation, improve the performance of the waste sector, etc.)
- ✓ The ongoing 4 NAMAs listed in the BUR are in the top priority list (**1/3<sup>rd</sup> of the mitigation potential**):
  - NAMA “Tunisian Solar Plan” → will greatly contribute to achieve the Renewable development goals of Tunisia
  - NAMA on “Buildings” will contribute to upgrading the Tunisian ambitions regarding Energy efficiency and renewable energy measures in the building sector



# Written answers provided by Tunisia (d)

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## □ (d) : Mitigation Actions:

- ✓ The ongoing NAMAs listed in the BUR are in the top priority list:
  - NAMA in cement sector will (i) contribute to enhancing energy efficiency and renewable energy use in such important sector (1/3<sup>rd</sup> of the industrial energy demand), (ii) allow for a better use of waste resources through co-processing, and (iii) optimize cement market segmentation (improve cement sector performances, reduce cost in the building and construction sector)
  - NAMA in the Forestry sector will contribute to enhancing the management of natural resources, better preserving forest integrity and enhancing their impacts on water management and soil preservation

# Written answers provided by Tunisia (e)

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- ❑ (e) : Most important Capacity Development (CD) needs:
  - ✓ CD of technical stakeholders that are being involved in the main mitigation actions (eg. Capacity-development in installing RE system, in developing building insulation solutions, in managing co-processing installation, etc.)
  - ✓ CD in improving statistical systems (including activity data and emission factors) that relates to GHG inventory and mitigation assessment
  - ✓ CD in relation with the establishment of a National MRV system

# Written answers provided by Tunisia (e)

## □ (e) : Most important Capacity Development (CD) needs:

- ✓ Building institutional capacity in dealing with the major CC issues (e.g. Inventory, MRV, negotiations, fund raising, integration into daily planning activities, official submissions, etc.)
- ✓ Building institutional capacity in engaging necessary regulatory reforms → implementing the mitigation actions (eg. Regulatory texts for RE, emission regulation in the co-processing, regulatory incentives to promote forestry plantation and preservation by the private sector, etc.)

# Written answers provided by Tunisia (e)

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- ❑ (e) : Most important Capacity Development (CD) needs:
  - ✓ Capacity development on the initiation and design of NAMAs
  - ✓ Improve fund-raising capacities towards implementing mitigation actions included in NDC objectives

# Written answers provided by Tunisia (e)

□ (e) : Ways ICA process facilitated or advanced design and planning of additional capacity building efforts:

- ✓ Lessons learnt and ICA recommendations:
  - Ongoing Inventory exercise (2011 and 2012) has better reflected the transparency needs
  - Insisted on capacity enhancement workshops (e.g transparency of the presentation of the Inventory reporting, need to publish officially the inventory, special emphasis on conducting deeper “uncertainty assessment” and improving team capacities to undertake such tasks

# Written answers provided by Tunisia (e)

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□ (e) : Ways ICA process facilitated or advanced design and planning of additional capacity building efforts:

- ✓ Lessons learnt and ICA recommendations:
  - Next BUR (to be started) will fully integrate ICA recommendations, and more particularly those related to transparency
  - ICA recommendations insisting on the establishment of a sustainable Inventory and MRV systems will be reflected through the implementation of new capacity development initiatives (e.g. national MRV system, new programs for the improvement of the quality of inventories and reducing uncertainties, etc.)

# Written answers provided by Tunisia (f)

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- ❑ (f) : Lessons and experiences from MRV System:
  - ✓ National MRV system is not yet in place: The BUR mentioned the intention of Tunisia to implement this system in the future
  - ✓ will provide for systematic monitoring of the effectiveness of the implementation of the NDC
  - ✓ will provide for transparency through centralizing and putting together: Inventory data/reports, MRV of the supports (financial, capacity enhancement, technology transfer, and dedicated MRV systems of the mitigation actions and projects (e.g. CDM/NAMA, etc.)

# Written answers provided by Tunisia (f)

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- ❑ (f) : Lessons and experiences from MRV System:
  - ✓ A solid and sustainable framework for National MRV System is necessary nationally and internationally, to show the progress achieved by the country in mitigating CC and accessing to the foreseen financial mechanisms
  - ✓ Need for awareness building regarding the importance of the national MRV system Need to involve partners from the beginning of project initiation
  - ✓ There is a need for adequate and sustainable resources to be allocated for such system





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Thanks