

Sultanate of Oman



Facilitative Sharing of Views

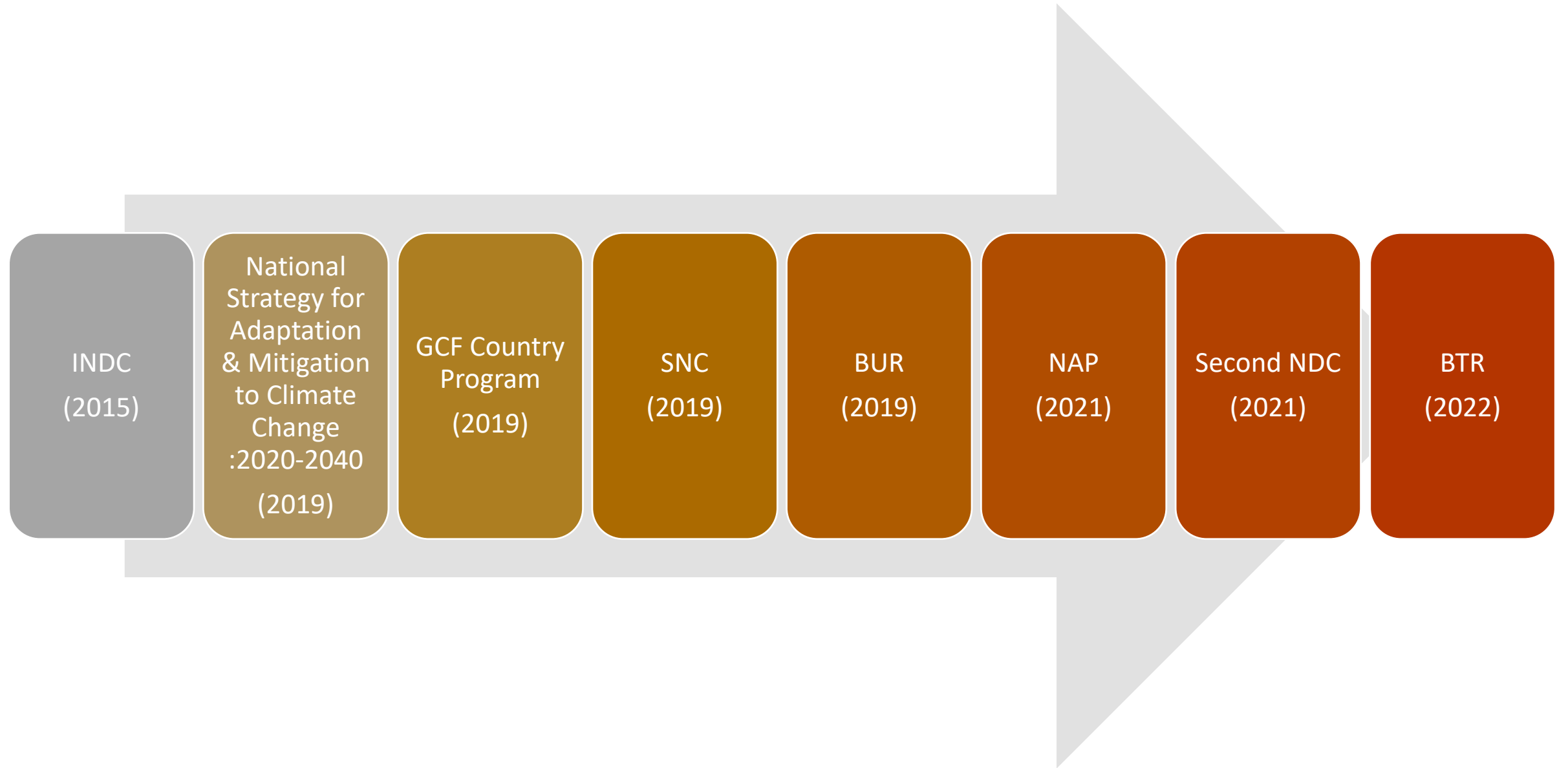
June, 2021

Civil Aviation Authority
Directorate General of Air Navigation

1-National context



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2-GHG inventory

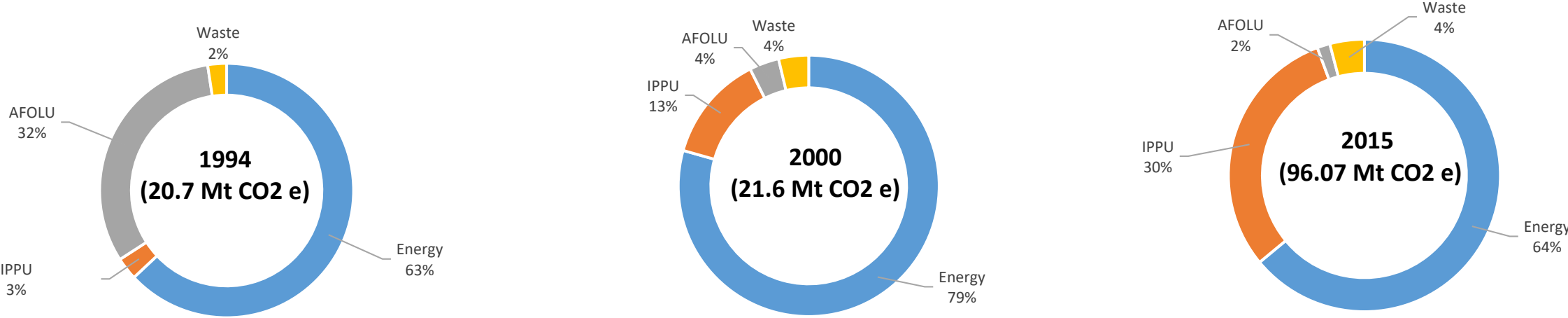


Figure 1: Total GHG emissions and emission shares, 1994, 2000, and 2015

2-GHG inventory

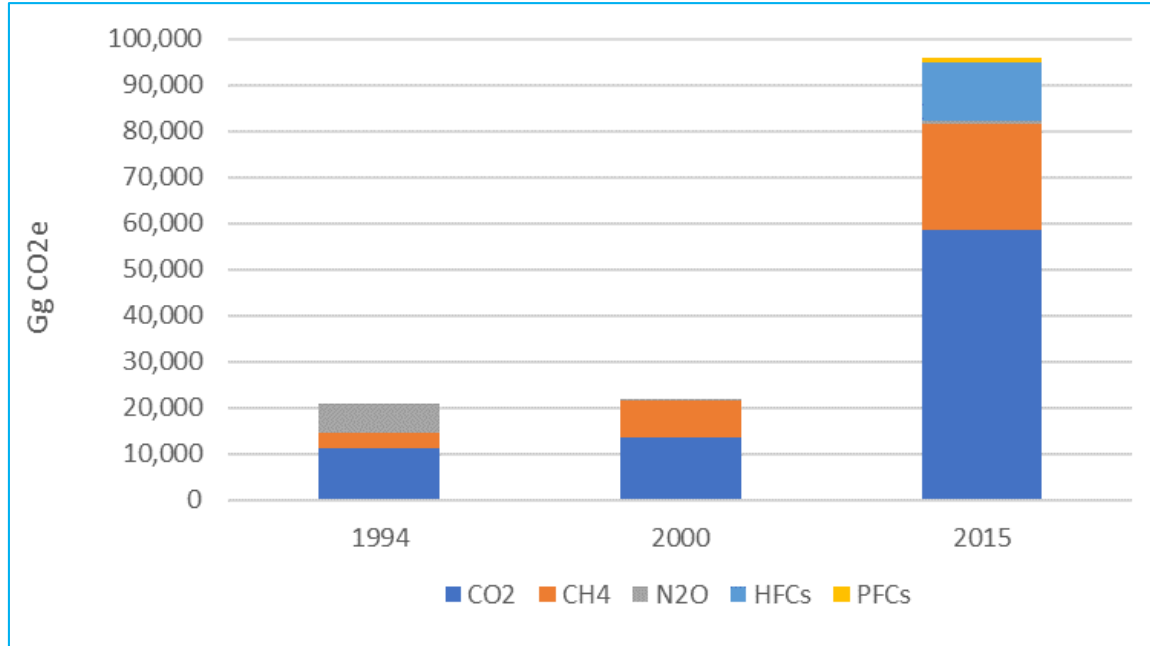


Figure 2. Net emission trend by gas type, 1994, 2000, 2015

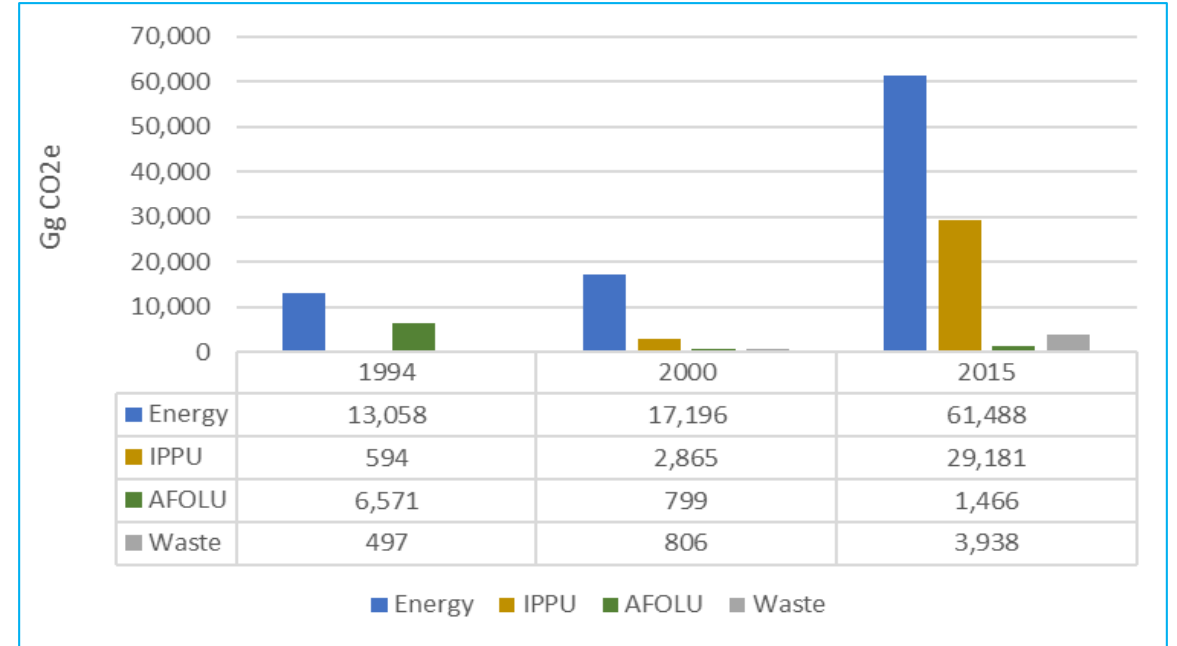


Figure 3. Trends in total GHG emissions by gas type and emitting sector

3-Mitigation actions and effects

- ❑ The Sultanate’s National Energy Strategy 2040 promised 30% renewable energy in its power generation mix by 2030.
- ❑ Solar power will generate 21% of the total energy required in Oman, according to the proposed renewable energy plan in 2030, while wind and waste energy will contribute 6.5% and 2.5% of the energy mix, respectively.
- ❑ 50 MW of Wind (commercial production 2021) and 500 MW of PV (commercial production 2022)

Table 1. Renewable Energy Plan in the Sultanate of Oman by 2025

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
	MW ^(a)					
Solar PV	-	-	500	1000	1500	2000
Wind	50	50	50	50	350	350
Waste to Energy	-	-	-	100	100	100
Total Capacity	50	50	550	1,150	1,950	2,450

^(a) The year in which capacities are reported to represent the year the project is anticipated to contribute to peak demand requirements.

Source: The Oman Power and Water Procurement Company (OPWP), 7 Year Statement 2019 – 2025, Issue 13.

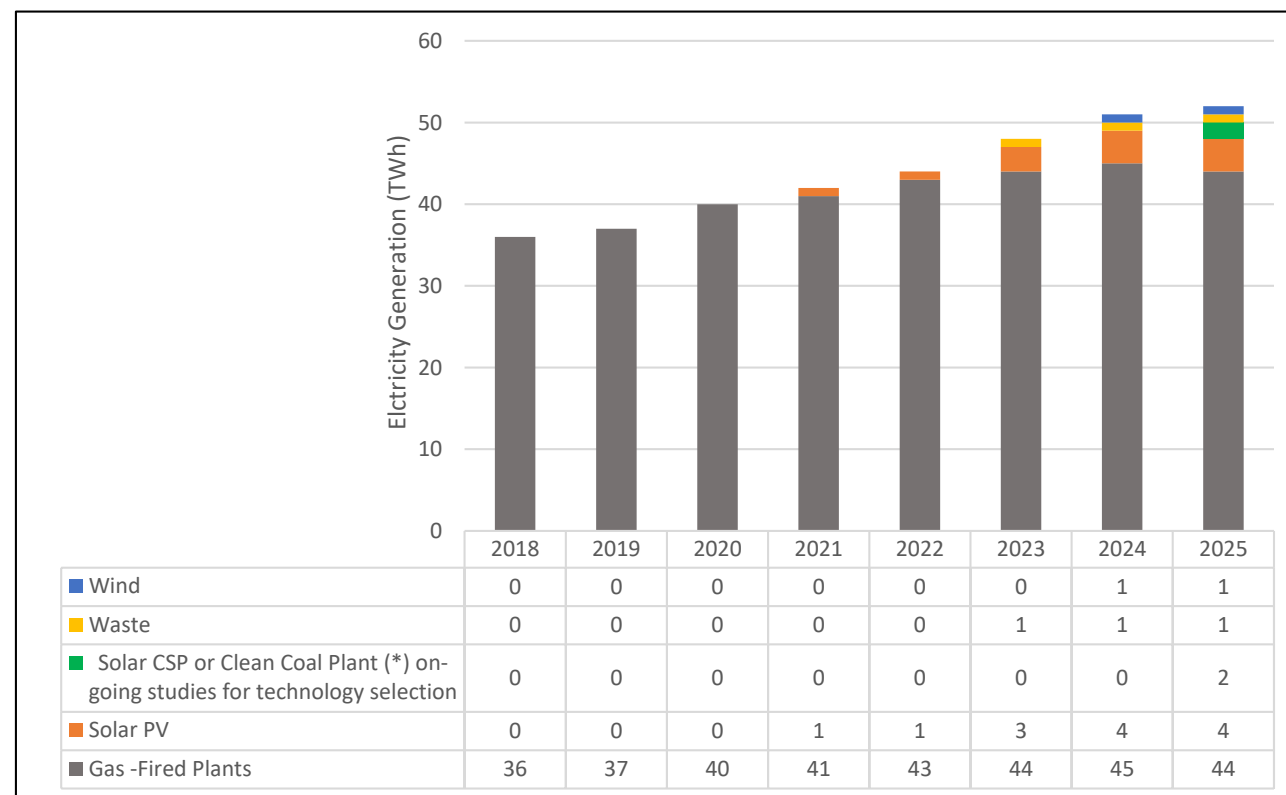


Figure 4. Fuel Shares in the Electricity Generation by 2025

4-Support received and needed (finance, technology, capacity building)

4-1-Financial Support

- The Sultanate of Oman has received funds from GEF to prepare the initial communication of Oman to UNFCCC (US\$ 300,000), and for SNC-BUR (US\$ 852,000).
- In 2018, MECA received U\$S 300,000 from GCF to prepare the Country Program.

4-2-Technical and capacity building needs

- MRV of GHG reductions by implementing Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs).
- GHG inventory Tier 2 and 3.