



“JORDAN’S FIRST BIENNIAL UPDATE REPORT”

FACILITATIVE SHARING OF VIEWS

Poland, Katowice,

December 3rd 2018



Outline

- Summary of BUR and recent development
- Experience and lessons learned from participating in the ICA process

Part I: Summary of BUR and recent development

The scope of the Biennial Update Reports for non-Annex I parties according to annex III of decision 2/CP.17

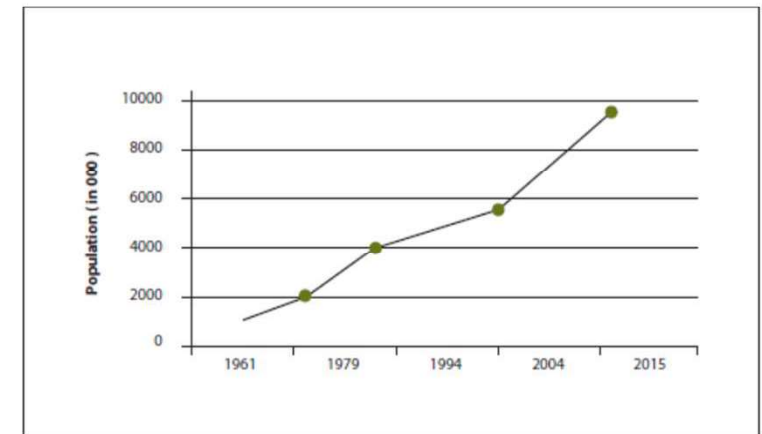
(Is to provide update to the most recently submitted NC as follows)

- (a) Information on **national circumstances** and institutional arrangements relevant to the preparation of the national communications on a continuous basis;
- (b) The **national inventory** of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removal by sinks of all greenhouse gases (GHGs) not controlled by the Montreal Protocol, including a national inventory report;
- (c) Information on mitigation actions and their effects, including associated methodologies and assumptions;
- (d) **Constraints and gaps**, and related **financial, technical and capacity needs**, including a description of **support needed and received**;
- (e) Information on the **level of support received** to enable the preparation and submission of biennial update reports;
- (f) Information **on domestic measurement reporting and verification**;
- (g) Any other information the Party considers relevant to the achievement of the objective of the Convention.

National context



- Middle Eastern Country, relatively small area of approximately 89 000 km²
- **Jordan's** population reached around 9.5 million (2015 Census). The population of has doubled more than 10 times over the past 55 years due to forced immigration.



- **Jordan** has diverse terrain and landscape demonstrating a variety usually found only in large countries.
- **Jordan's** climate is influenced by the country's location between the aridity of the Arabian Desert and the humidity of the eastern Mediterranean area.
- About 75% of the country can be described as having a desert climate with less than 200 millimeters of rain annually.



Milestones in Jordan's Effort- Climate Change



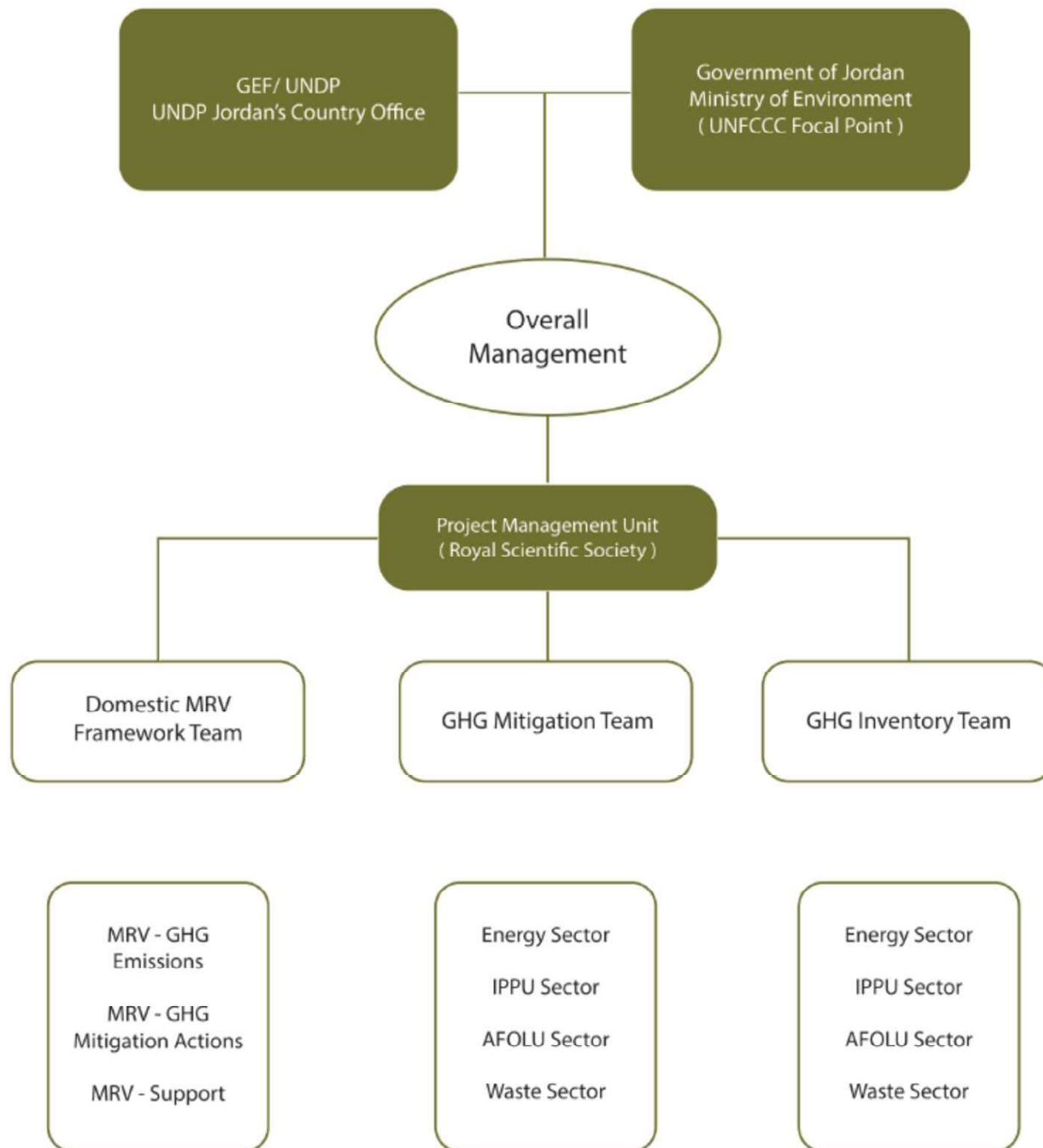
- Jordan signed the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 1992 and ratified it in 1993.
- Jordan submitted its Initial (1998), Second (2009) and Third (2015) National Communications to the UNFCCC.
- Jordan issued a national Climate Change Policy in 2013
- Jordan submitted its Intended National Determined Contributions (INDCs) to the UNFCCC in 2014.
- Jordan has recently submitted its First Biennial Update Report (FBUR) to the UNFCCC in 2017.

Institutional arrangements

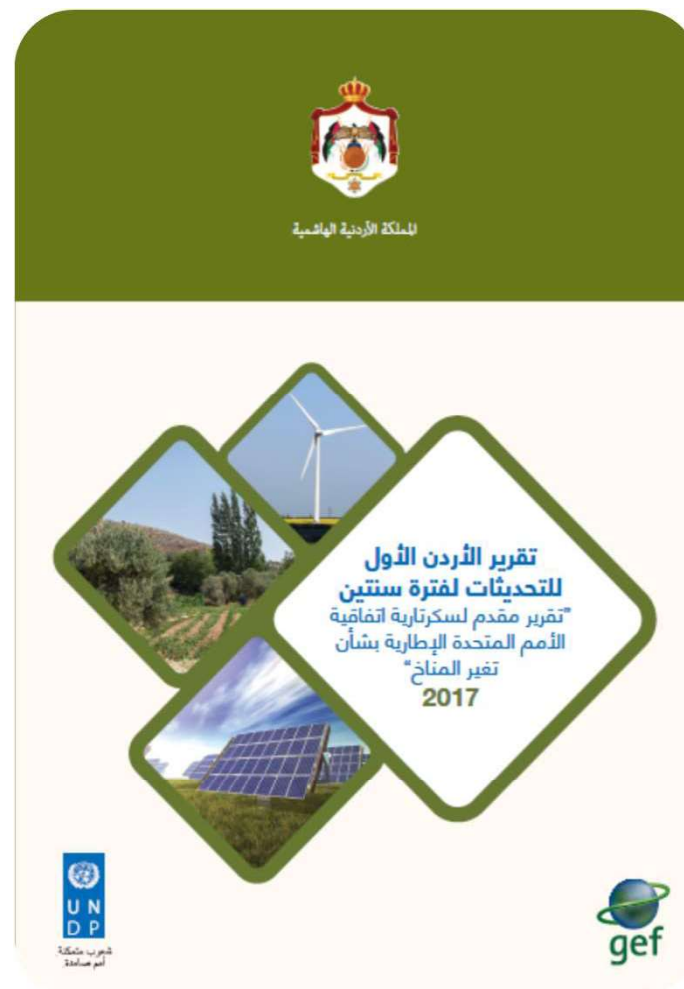
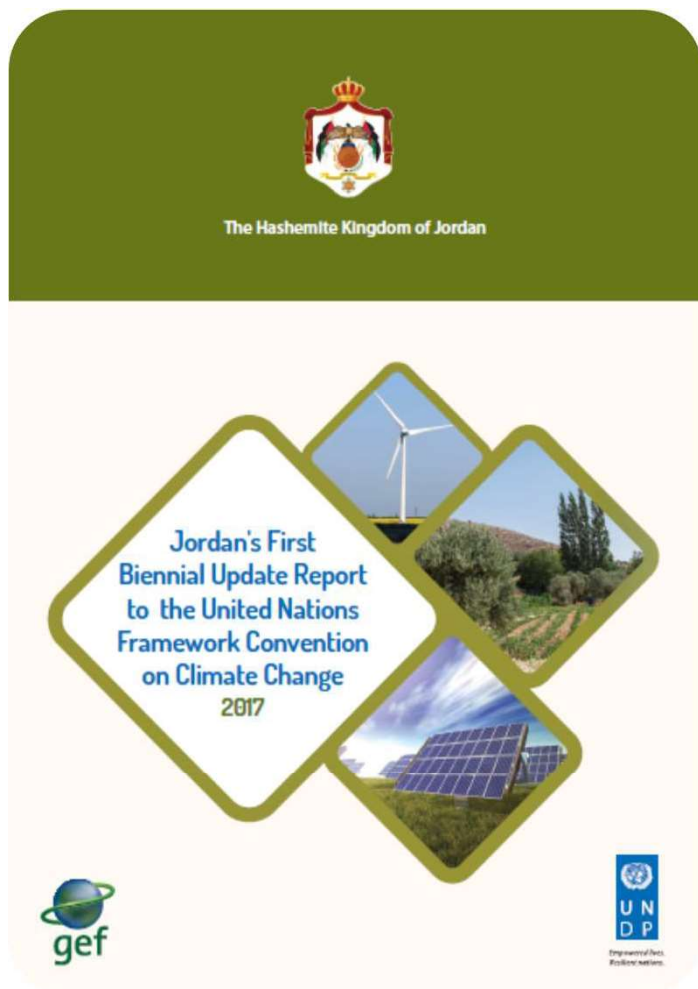
- ❖ The Ministry of Environment is the UNFCCC focal point for issues relevant to the UNFCCC and is responsible for seeing that Jordan's commitments are met.
- ❖ The preparation of Jordan's FBUR was coordinated by the Ministry of Environment in partnership with GEF/UNDP.
- ❖ The report preparation was lead by a national non-governmental, research organization "the Royal Scientific Society".
- ❖ A pool of national experts representing different national entities (around 20) took part in the preparation of the BUR

Jordan's First BUR preparation has introduced several new aspects

- Implementation modality: Ministry of Environment in cooperation with NGO- RSS
- New Methodologies introduced for the first time in the analysis:
 - IPCC Guidelines 2006 for GHG Inventory
 - LEAP for energy GHG Mitigation Analysis
- Enabling Activities:
 - Training sessions for IPCC as well as on job support
 - Mitigation analysis for different entities
 - QC/QA: internal/team review and international UNDP/UNEP GSP Review



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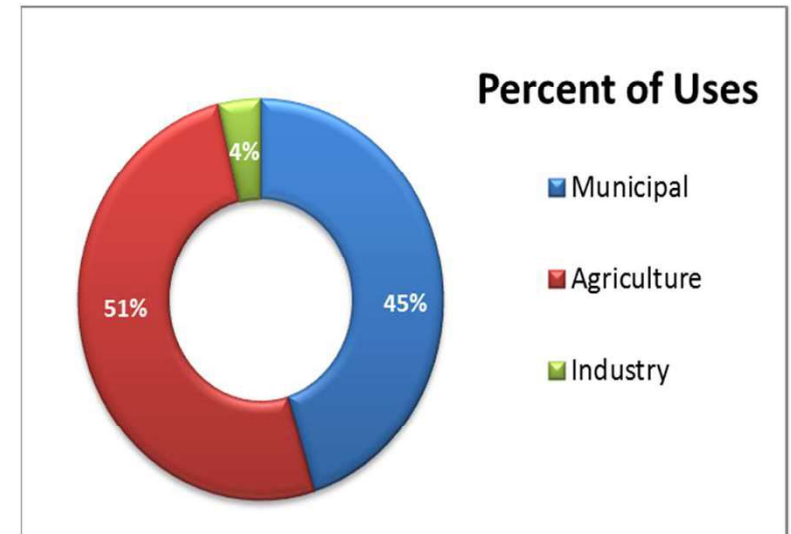


National Circumstances



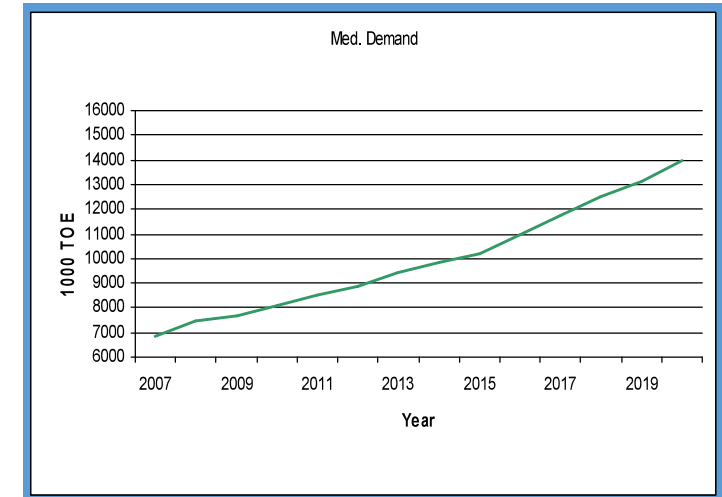
National Circumstances- Water Sector

- Jordan is known to be one of the 4 **water-poorest** countries of the world with an annual per capita share of around 130 m³/capita/year.



National Circumstances- Energy Sector

- The country imports 97% of its energy needs.
- Energy imports accounted for 18% of GDP in 2014.
- The government of Jordan launched a national Strategy for the Energy Sector in 2007 with an ambitious target of generating 7% of total primary energy supply from renewable sources by 2015 and 10% by 2020.
- The total renewable capacity by end of 2020 will be 1350 MW accounting for 25% of all installed generating capacity and contributing 20% to generated electricity.



The expected demand for primary energy is 15 million tons of oil equivalent (toe) in 2020 compared to 7.5 million in 2008.

National Circumstances

Transport Sector



- The transport sector accounts for more than 10% of GDP
- The transport sector accounted for 48% of the total final energy demand in 2015.
- Transport demand is expected to see an average growth of 5-6%.
- The current public transportation system can be described as inefficient.
- The current energy intensity of the transportation sector is considered too high as a result of a low specific load per vehicle (1.25 passenger/vehicle) and a lack of modern public transport system.
- Transport accounts for 20-25% of the income of the families.

National Circumstances

Industrial Sector



- Jordan is a non industrialized country.
- Industry in Jordan is principally dominated by manufacturing and mining.
- The industrial sector contributed directly to about 25% to the national GDP in 2014 to become the second-largest economic sector after the services sector . The sector has also contributed directly and indirectly for 40% of GDP through linkages with other key sectors such as transport, insurance, and trade.

National Circumstances-**Waste Sector**



- In Jordan, solid waste is collected from 94 municipalities in containers without segregation.
- There are 18 recorded landfills in the country, most of which are not properly designed or operated, demonstrated by their lack of proper lining, leachate collection system, and landfill gas management (LFG) system.
- There are 33 public working wastewater treatment plants in Jordan, most of which use activated sludge. They are either operated by the Water Authority of Jordan (WAJ) or managed by the Ministry of Water and Irrigation (MWI) through contracts with the private sector.

GHG Inventory