

Advancing Transport Climate Strategies in Rapidly Motorising Countries (TraCS) Project

Insights from GIZ's support on establishing GHG inventory and developing future scenarios in Viet Nam

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International BUR Champions Workshops

Training on data access and MRV in the transport sector

Berlin, April 7, 2017

on behalf of



Federal Ministry for the
Environment, Nature Conservation,
Building and Nuclear Safety

of the Federal Republic of Germany

Content

- Project overview
- Challenges, open issues and next steps
- Calculation exercise

'If you cannot measure it,
you cannot improve it'

Lord Kelvin 1824 - 1907

Advancing Transport Climate Strategies (TraCS)

Funding: International Climate Initiative of the German Ministry
for Environment

Countries: Global project, Viet Nam and Kenya (tbc)

Partners: Viet Nam Ministry of Transport

GIZ, Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale
Zusammenarbeit GmbH

Time: 06/2016 -01/2019



Federal Ministry for the
Environment, Nature Conservation,
Building and Nuclear Safety

<https://www.international-climate-initiative.com/en>

Global level activities

- Methodologies & tools for MRV (e.g. emission factors and default data)
- Analysis of INDCs and dialogue between stakeholder
- Dissemination to further countries



Support countries in mitigation in the transport sector at strategic national level and improve emission quantification & monitoring capacities



Country 1: Viet Nam

- Data processing and management
- Transport emission inventory
- Development of scenarios and sectoral action plan

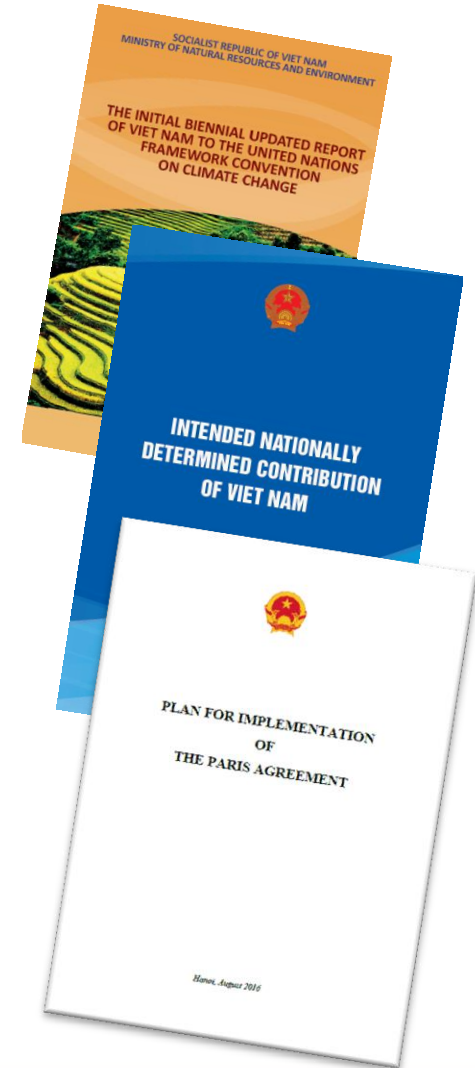


Country 2: Kenya

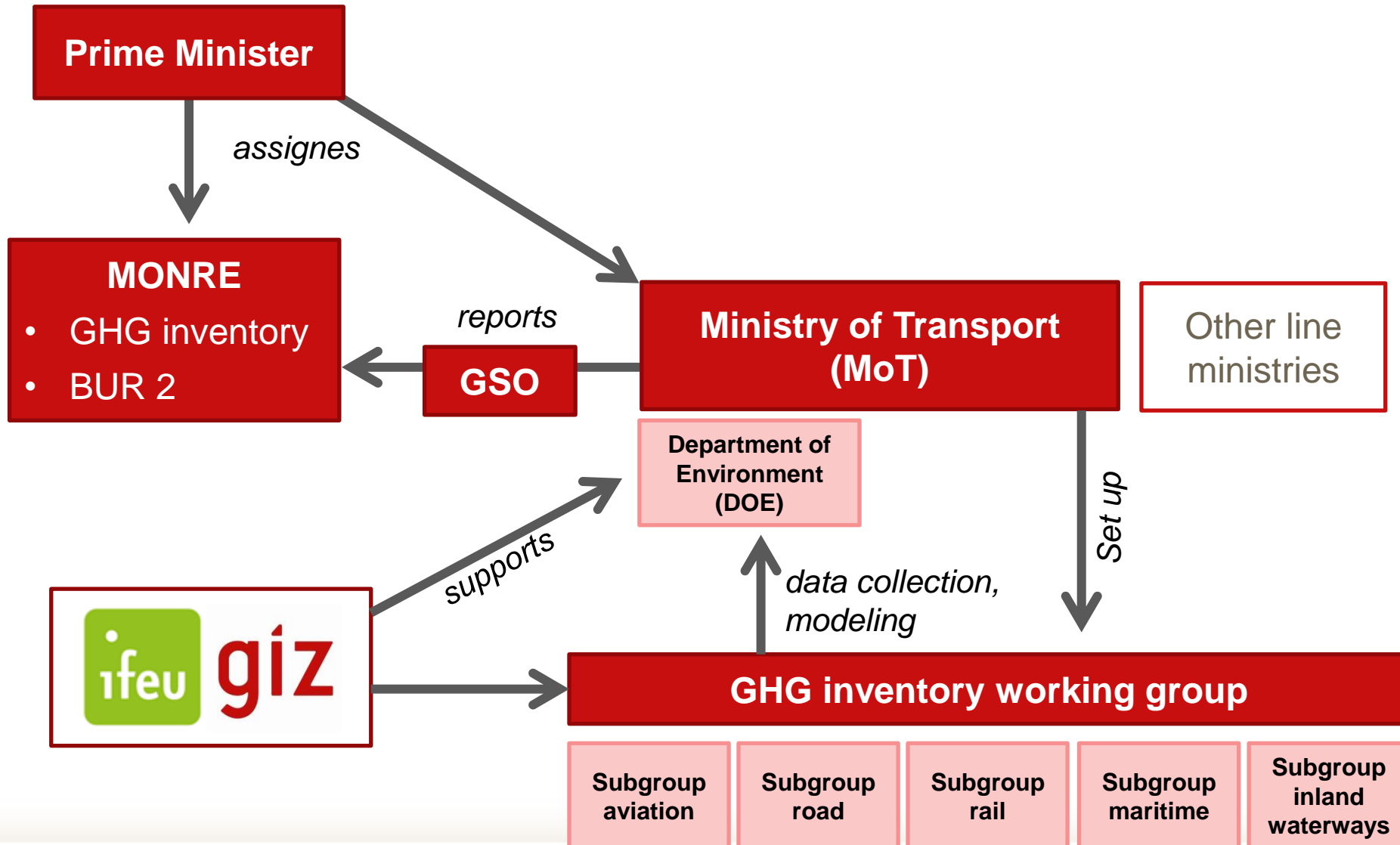
- Support establishing a climate desk at MoT
- Planning workshop on April 4/5, 2017

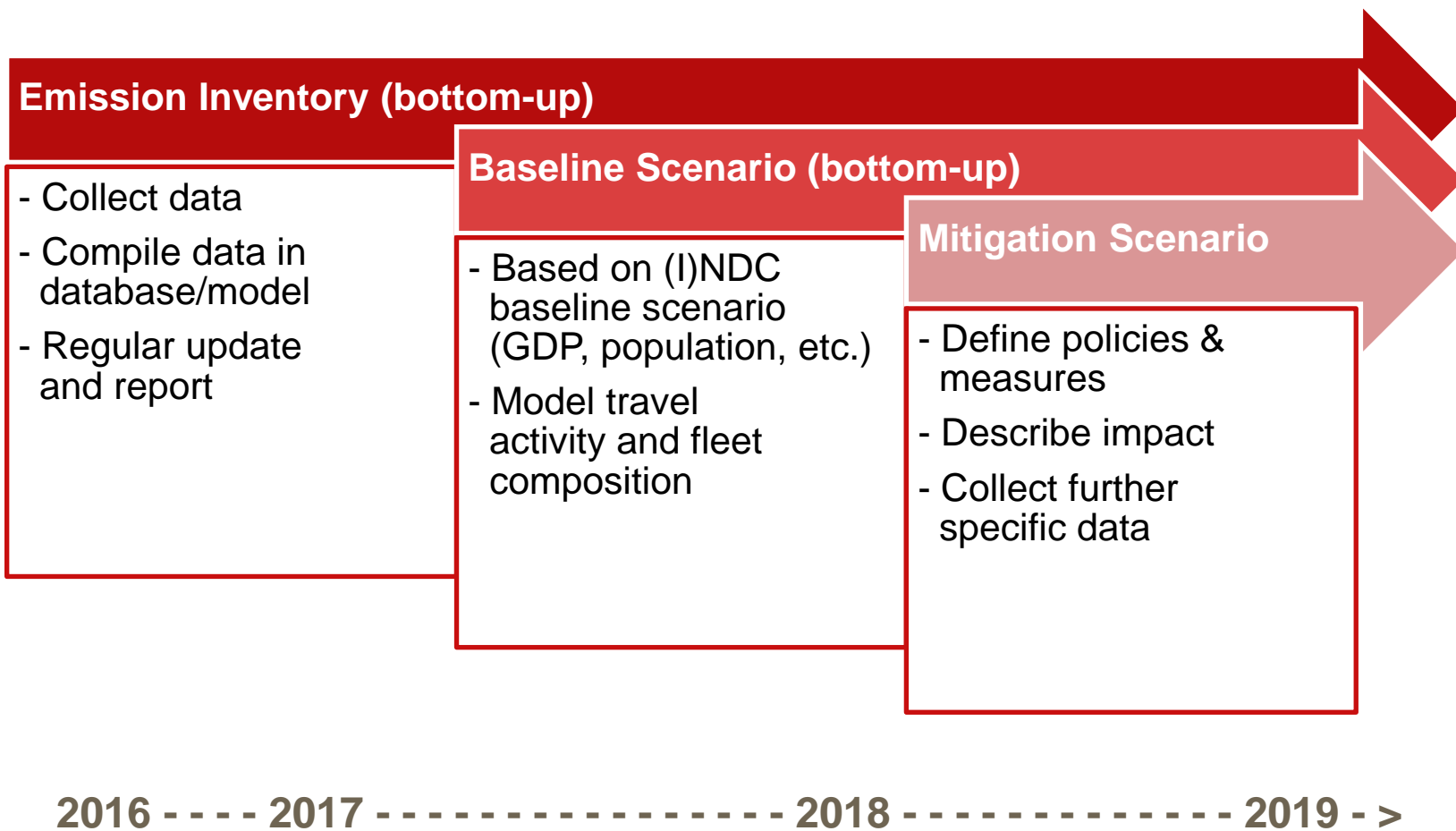
Background information on Viet Nam

- Transport: Accounts for **23%** of Viet Nam's total **energy-based emissions** and is highlighted as a **focus area** in Viet Nam's Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC).
- National GHG emission reduction goal: by **8%** by 2030 compared to the Business as Usual (BAU) scenario **using domestic resources; 25% with international support**
- In 2016, Viet Nam signed the **Paris Agreement** and established a national plan for its implementation
- As part of the so-called “Non-Annex I Parties”, Viet Nam is required to submit a **national inventory of man-made GHG emissions to the UNFCCC**

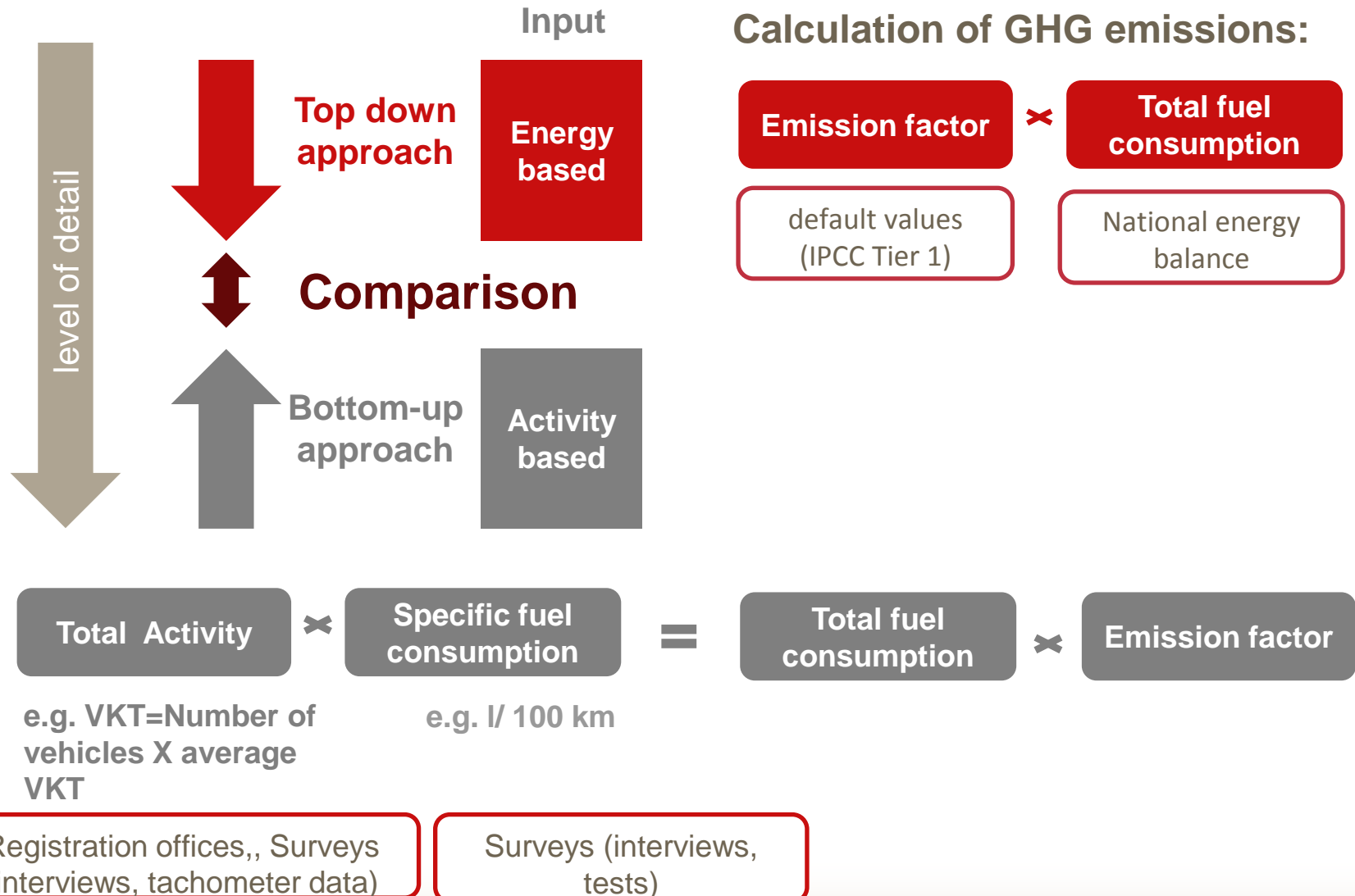


GIZ support on inventory

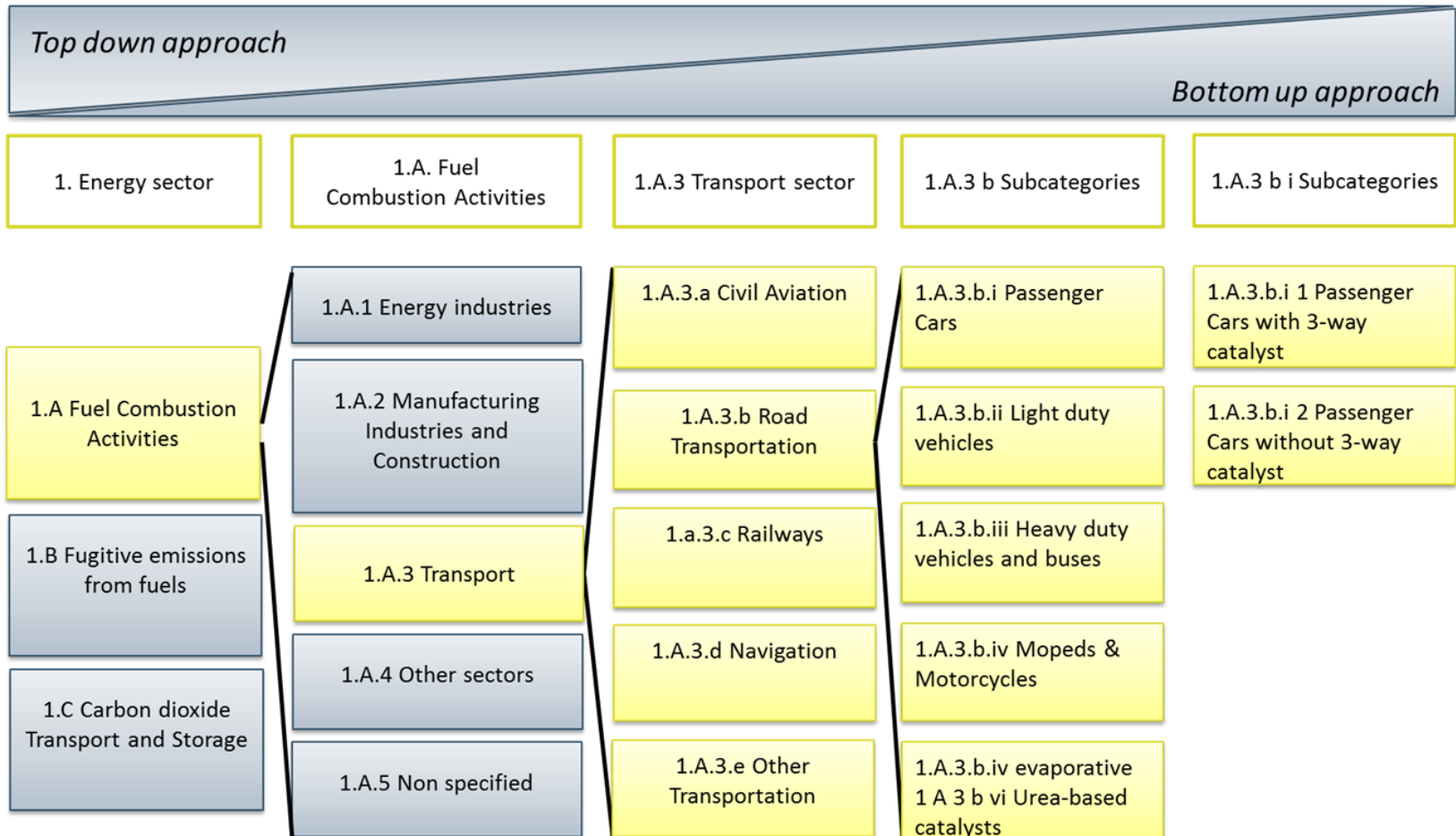




Terminology: top-down vs. bottom-up



Terminology: top-down vs. bottom-up



Source: Ifeu 2017 based on IPCC 2006

Subsector Modules



**AVIATION
TOOL**

Top-down
approach



**RAILWAY
TOOL**

Top-down
approach



**ROAD
TOOL**

Bottom-up
approach



**MARITIME
TOOL**

Bottom-up
approach



**INLAND
WATERWAY
TOOL**

Bottom-up
approach

Validation

Merger TOOL
(and scenarios)

**Total fuel
consumption**

Number of ships x average
operating hours x average engine
power x load factor x engine
specific fuel consumption

Emissions

Population x Power x Use x
Emission factor

Subsector Modules



**AVIATION
TOOL**

Top-down
approach



**RAILWAY
TOOL**

Top-down
Approach



**ROAD
TOOL**

Bottom-up
approach



**MARITIME
TOOL**

Bottom-up
approach



**INLAND
WATERWAY
TOOL**

Bottom-up
approach



Validation



Merger TOOL
(and scenarios)

**Total fuel
consumption**

Total VKT X Specific Fuel
consumption

Emissions

Total fuel consumption x
Emission factor

GHG inventory tool

Values to enter

Calculated values

Default Values

Example: Data input sheet; road sector tool

GHG EMISSION INVENTORY TOOL															
Subsector: Road Transport															
1															
2	Reference year:	2015													
3	Data Input														
4	Category	Size class	Fuel Type	NFR Code	Emission Standard	Subsegment ID	Vehicle stock		Average VKT			Total VKT per year	Average Fuel consumption		
							number	Source	km/year/vehicle	Source		million km/year	litre/100 km	Source	
5															
6	Passenger car	all	all	0	all		1,212,245	VR, 2016	15,630	Calculation			18,947	#NV	
7	Passenger car	1- Duoi 1400cm3	Motor Gasoline	1.A.3.b.i	PRE-ECE	PG10	0	VR, 2016	15,630,00	Estimation based on Oanh, Van, 2015, Hirota 2009			0,00	8,47	EMEP/EEA, 2016
8	Passenger car	1- Duoi 1400cm3	Diesel Oil	1.A.3.b.i	PRE-ECE	PD10	0	VR, 2016	15,630,00	Estimation based on Oanh, Van, 2015, Hirota 2009			0,00	4,44	EMEP/EEA, 2016
9	Passenger car	1- Duoi 1400cm3	Motor Gasoline	1.A.3.b.i	Euro 1	PG11	0	VR, 2016	15,630,00	Estimation based on Oanh, Van, 2015, Hirota 2009			0,00	7,29	EMEP/EEA, 2016
10	Passenger car	1- Duoi 1400cm3	Diesel Oil	1.A.3.b.i	Euro 1	PD11	0	VR, 2016	15,630,00	Estimation based on Oanh, Van, 2015, Hirota 2009			0,00	4,44	EMEP/EEA, 2016
11	Passenger car	1- Duoi 1400cm3	Motor Gasoline	1.A.3.b.i	Euro 2	PG12	250,673	VR 2016	15,630,00	Estimation based on Oanh, Van, 2015, Hirota 2009			3,918,02	7,29	EMEP/EEA, 2016
12	Passenger car	1- Duoi 1400cm3	Diesel Oil	1.A.3.b.i	Euro 2	PD12	0	VR, 2016	15,630,00	Estimation based on Oanh, Van, 2015, Hirota 2009			0,00	4,44	EMEP/EEA, 2016
13	Passenger car	1- Duoi 1400cm3	Motor Gasoline	1.A.3.b.i	Euro 3	PG13	0	VR, 2016	15,630,00	Estimation based on Oanh, Van, 2015, Hirota 2009			0,00	7,29	EMEP/EEA, 2016
14	Passenger car	1- Duoi 1400cm3	Diesel Oil	1.A.3.b.i	Euro 3	PD13	0	VR, 2016	15,630,00	Estimation based on Oanh, Van, 2015, Hirota 2009			0,00	4,44	EMEP/EEA, 2016
15	Passenger car	1- Duoi 1400cm3	Motor Gasoline	1.A.3.b.i	Euro 4	PG14	0	VR, 2016	15,630,00	Estimation based on Oanh, Van, 2015, Hirota 2009			0,00	7,29	EMEP/EEA, 2016
16	Passenger car	1- Duoi 1400cm3	Diesel Oil	1.A.3.b.i	Euro 4	PD14	0	VR, 2016	15,630,00	Estimation based on Oanh, Van, 2015, Hirota 2009			0,00	4,44	EMEP/EEA, 2016
17	Passenger car	2- 1400-2000cm3	Motor Gasoline	1.A.3.b.i	PRE-ECE	PG20	0	VR, 2016	15,630,00	Estimation based on Oanh, Van, 2015, Hirota 2009			0,00	10,03	EMEP/EEA, 2016
18	Passenger car	2- 1400-2000cm3	Diesel Oil	1.A.3.b.i	PRE-ECE	PD20	0	VR, 2016	15,630,00	Estimation based on Oanh, Van, 2015, Hirota 2009			0,00	7,36	EMEP/EEA, 2016
19	Passenger car	2- 1400-2000cm3	Motor Gasoline	1.A.3.b.i	Euro 1	PG21	0	VR, 2016	15,630,00	Estimation based on Oanh, Van, 2015, Hirota 2009			0,00	8,60	EMEP/EEA, 2016
20	Passenger car	2- 1400-2000cm3	Diesel Oil	1.A.3.b.i	Euro 1	PD21	0	VR, 2016	15,630,00	Estimation based on Oanh, Van, 2015, Hirota 2009			0,00	6,42	EMEP/EEA, 2016
21	Passenger car	2- 1400-2000cm3	Motor Gasoline	1.A.3.b.i	Euro 2	PG22	635,416,00	VR, 2016	15,630,00	Estimation based on Oanh, Van, 2015, Hirota 2009			9,931,55	8,60	EMEP/EEA, 2016
22	Passenger car	2- 1400-2000cm3	Diesel Oil	1.A.3.b.i	Euro 2	PD22	10,965,00	VR, 2016	15,630,00	Estimation based on Oanh, Van, 2015, Hirota 2009			171,38	6,42	EMEP/EEA, 2016



Main challenges for data collection

All sectors

- No country-specific emission factors and carbon fuel content available (use of IPCC 2006 values)
- Uncertainties in energy balances and statistic data of the General Statistic Office are causing difficulties for cross-checking/ validation

Impact on GHG inventory result	Low uncertainty	Medium uncertainty	High uncertainty
Low impact	Rail	Maritime	
Medium impact	Aviation		Inland Navigation
High impact			Road

Main challenges for data collection

1 example: Road Sector

- Only total number of registered number of motorbikes is available, not the total number of vehicles in use
- Default data on vehicle kilometers travelled (VKT) for all vehicle categories are highly uncertain
- No country specific data on specific fuel consumption (use of European values from EMAP/ EEA 2016)
- No information about driving behavior and road types



Foto: Giz

Open issues for inventory development

- Evaluate and minimize uncertainties
 - Improve / verify **population data of motorbikes & inland ships**
 - Improve **performance parameters** (VKT, operating hours, load factors) for bottom-up tools (Road, Inland waterway, Maritime)
 - *If possible*: comparison of bottom-up and top-down results – but energy balances also include high uncertainties!
- **Collect data** for 2013 (BUR 2) and 2014 (Task of WG by Minister)
- **Test tool** and insert data of 2013 / 2014 (and before if possible!)
- Organizing **procedures** for tool maintenance (subsector and merger tool)

Exercise 1

Emission Quantification

Time: 25 minutes

1. Top-down approach

In 2010, city consumed 500.0 million Liter of gasoline, 200.0 million Liter of diesel and 100 tons of Compressed Natural Gas (CNG), and 90% of gasoline, 40% of diesel and 80% of CNG was consumed by transport sector.

Task 1: Please calculate the total tank-to-wheel* greenhouse gas emissions emitted from the transport sector.

**Tank-to-wheel:* Emissions from fuel combustion during operation of the vehicle

Well-to wheel: Consisting of “tank-to-wheel and “well-to-tank” (emissions from fuel production and distribution).

Fuel Type	Conversion Factor					
	tank-to-wheel			well-to-wheel		
	gCO2/MJ	kgCO2/kg	kgCO2/l	gCO2/MJ	kgCO2/kg	kgCO2/l
Gasoline	73.4	3.17	2.36	87.5	3.78	2.82
Ethanol	0	0	0	28.0	0.75	0.60
Diesel	73.3	3.16	2.63	89.1	3.84	3.19
Biodiesel	0	0	0	16.9	0.62	0.55
Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)	65.7	3.02	1.66	73.2	3.37	1.85
Compressed Natural Gas (CNG)	56.2	2.54	x	61.7	2.78	x

2. Bottom-up approach

City A has 500,000 light duty passenger cars, in which 100,000 vehicles are small-sized cars (engine capacity $\leq 1.0\text{L}$), 300,000 vehicles are medium-sized cars (engine capacity $1.0 - 2.0\text{L}$), and 100,000 vehicles are large-sized cars (engine capacity $> 2.0\text{L}$). All cars are fueled by gasoline. Annual average kilometers travelled and average carbon emission factors for each of the three vehicle categories are shown in the below table.

Task 2: Please calculate the annual greenhouse gas emissions caused by the gasoline-fueled passenger cars.

Vehicle category	Annual average kilometres travelled	Average emission factor (CO ₂ g/km): tank-to-wheel
small size car	11,000	120
medium size car	13,000	160
large size car	15,000	200

Group Task

Compare the tank-to-wheel emissions calculated by using the bottom-up approach with the results based on the top-down approach (only gasoline).

What are reasons for differences between both results?

Solution

Top-down: CO2 Emissions

- **Emissions from Gasoline**
 - 500.0 million Liter X 90% X 2.36 kg/L / 1000 = **1,062,000 ton**
 - **Emissions from Diesel**
 - 200.0 million Liter X 40% X 2.63 kg/L / 1000 = **210,400 ton**
 - **Emissions from CNG**
 - 100 tons X 80% X 2.54 kg/kg / 1000 = **203 ton**
-
- **Total** **1,272,403 ton**

Bottom up: CO2 Emissions

- **Small cars**
 - 100,000 cars X 11,000km *120 g/km = **132,000 ton**
 - **Medium cars**
 - 300,000 cars X 13,000km *160 g/km = **624,000 ton**
 - **Large cars**
 - 100,000 cars X 15,000km *200 g/km = **300,000 ton**
-
- **Total** **1,056,000 ton**

Our offer: Capacity development

Trainings (also on the job):

- IPCC conform national GHG accounting
- Institutional support for developing national MRV systems
- Sector-specific training on bottom-up GHG accounting
- Model development for bottom-up GHG inventories in the transport sector
- Data collection and maintenance guidance for bottom-up GHG inventories
- MRV of measures

Study tours in Germany :

- Organisation
- Provision of technical inputs

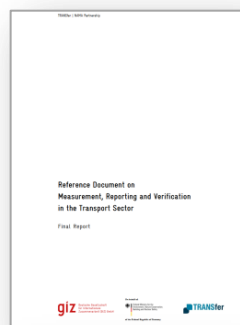


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Related knowledge products (GHG inventories and MRV)



- **Reference Document on MRV in Transport**

Available at: <http://transport-namas.org/>

- **GHG Reporting and Inventorying in Germany – Assessing transport related emissions .**

Available at http://www.sutp.org/files/contents/documents/resources/B_Technical-Documents/GIZ_SUTP_TD_%20GHG-Reporting-and-Inventorying_EN.pdf

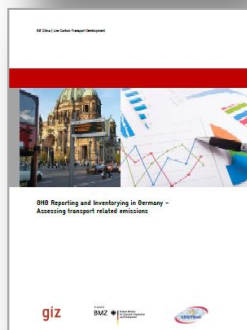
- **Webinar : GHG inventory in the transport sector:**
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mFlaEp_Ps_8.

Upcoming in 2017

- **Transport Volume, UNFCCC Compendium**

(Preview: http://transport-namas.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/11/Preview-Transport-Volume_Compndium_draft-for-comments.pdf)

- **Bottom-up GHG Inventory and MRV of Measures – Synergies and Limitations in the Transport Sector** <http://capsut.org/events/emission-inventory-in-the-transport-sector>



Thank you!

Please do not hesitate to contact the TraCS project for further questions.

Contact

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