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English only

Record of the facilitative sharing of views during the fortyfifth session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation: Lebanon

Note by the secretariat

I. Background and mandate

1. The Conference of the Parties (COP) decided by decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 63, to conduct under the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI) international consultation and analysis (ICA) of biennial update reports (BURs) from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention (non-Annex I Parties) in a manner that is non-intrusive, non-punitive and respectful of national sovereignty. This process aims to increase transparency of the mitigation actions and their effects reported by non-Annex I Parties.

2. The COP, by decision 2/CP.17, paragraph 56, adopted the modalities and guidelines for international consultation and analysis contained in annex IV to the same decision (hereinafter referred to as the ICA modalities and guidelines). The COP further decided that the first round of ICA would be conducted for developing country Parties commencing within six months of the submission of the first round of BURs by developing country Parties.¹

3. According to the ICA modalities and guidelines, the ICA process consists of two steps: a technical analysis of the BURs of non-Annex I Parties by a team of technical experts, resulting in a summary report for each Party; and a facilitative sharing of views, with BURs and summary reports serving as an input.²

4. Pursuant to the ICA modalities and guidelines, the SBI convened on 10 November 2016 in Marrakech, Morocco, at SBI 45, the second workshop for the facilitative sharing of views, open to all Parties, for the seven non-Annex I Parties, including Lebanon, for which there was a BUR and a final summary report by 30 September 2016.³ Interested Parties were able to submit written questions in advance. As a result, Lebanon received 30 written questions in advance from the following Parties: European Union, France, Germany, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Switzerland and the United States of America.

5. The workshop, chaired by the SBI Chair, Mr. Tomasz Chruszczow, comprised two three hour sessions.

¹ Decision 2/CP.17, paragraph 58(a).

² Decision 2/CP.17, annex IV, paragraph 3.

³ The BURs and the summary reports are available at <u>http://unfccc.int/8722.php</u> and <u>http://unfccc.int/10054.php</u>, respectively.

6. This record of the facilitative sharing of views for Lebanon summarizes the proceedings and together with the summary report on the technical analysis of its BUR⁴ constitutes the outcome of the first round of ICA for Lebanon.

II. Summary of proceedings

7. At this workshop for the facilitative sharing of views, Lebanon made a brief presentation on its BUR. The presentation was followed by a question and answer session.

8. In its presentation Lebanon provided an overview of its national circumstances, institutional arrangements, and inventory of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of all greenhouse gases (GHGs) not controlled by the Montreal Protocol. The Party presented total GHG emissions as 24,652 kt carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂ eq) in 2011, excluding emissions and removals from the land use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF) sector, and as 21,283 kt CO2 eq including emissions from the LULUCF sector, while highlighting the energy sector as the most significant contributor to GHG emissions. Lebanon provided information on its mitigation actions for the period 2005–2012, covering the energy, agriculture and LULUCF sectors. It estimated the total GHG emission reductions during this period to be 1,084,829 t CO₂ eq, with the most significant contributions coming from the energy and LULUCF sectors. The Party also indicated an annual reduction of 226,710 t CO₂ eq from sustaining the implementation of the mitigation actions. Lebanon provided information on its institutional arrangements to facilitate the preparation of BURS on a continuous basis and highlighted the challenges experienced and potential solutions for overcoming these challenges. The Party also presented information on its national measurement, reporting and verification (MRV) system, focusing on the MRV of emissions, mitigation actions and finance.

9. Over the course of the presentation, Lebanon addressed written questions submitted to it in advance through the secretariat by interested Parties.

10. Following the presentation, the following Parties made interventions commending Lebanon for its efforts and asked for further clarification: China, European Union, France, Germany, New Zealand, Peru, Republic of Korea, Switzerland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America. The questions were mainly focused on the following areas: determining whether Lebanon, based on the experiences from preparing its BUR, foresees a need to improve institutional arrangements in order to improve efficiency; ascertaining whether the mitigation actions reported are those planned or those already implemented; improving guidance for calculating the projected emissions; establishing the proposed domestic MRV unit to investigate, exclusively, climate-related activities; identifying areas other than energy and waste for mitigation actions; mainstreaming climate change into other development plans; and defining lessons learned from the technical analysis that could benefit the preparation of the second BUR.

11. The full details of the presentation and of the subsequent interventions are available in the webcast of this workshop.⁵

12. In closing the workshop, the SBI Chair congratulated Lebanon for successfully undergoing the facilitative sharing of views and completing the first round of its ICA process. He thanked Lebanon and all other participating Parties for engaging in the workshop in a truly facilitative manner. He also thanked the secretariat for its support

⁴ FCCC/SBI/ICA/2016/TASR.1/LBN.

⁵ http://unfccc.cloud.streamworld.de/webcast/sbi-facilitative-sharing-of-views-part-2.