



FACILITATIVE SHARING OF VIEWS – JAMAICA

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Presentation outline

Part I: Summary of BUR and recent development [10 minutes]

- ❖ National context
- ❖ GHG inventory
- ❖ Mitigation actions and effect
- ❖ Barriers and support needed and received

Part II: Experience and lessons learned in participating in the ICA process [5 minutes]

- ❖ Has participation in the ICA process raised the profile of climate actions at the domestic level?
- ❖ Has the BUR preparation enhanced domestic coordination/ domestic MRV in providing climate related information? If so, how?
- ❖ What's the value addition of the technical analysis of BURs by the team of technical experts?

Part III: Response to questions received [5 minutes]

Part I: Summary of BUR and recent development

National context

- Institutional arrangements
 - *The Climate Change Division of the Ministry of Economic Growth & Job Creation is Jamaica's Focal Point to the UNFCCC with the responsibility for the preparation and submission of Jamaica's BURs.*
- Relevant facts [national circumstances]
 - Jamaica is a Small Island Developing State, (SIDS) located in the Caribbean Sea, South of Cuba with a population of some 2.7 million peoples (2016, Statin)
 - About 11,000 sq. km (land & sea)
 - Tropical climate, hilly interior with narrow coastal plain
 - Two-Party system of Government, current Prime Minister, Honorable Andrew Holness

CENTRAL AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN



GHG inventory

GHG inventory *(total GHG emissions, trends, comparison vs baseline year by key categories of GHG emissions)*

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
CO2	11,205	9,857	10,658	7,918	7,285	7,870	7,387
CH4	818	835	841	857	847	831	852
N2O	3,870	4,985	6,874	6,662	6,643	4,426	6,594
HFC	87	92	95	95	93	92	89
LULUCF	-1,685	-1,638	-1,631	-1,622.	-1,618	-1,616	-1,626
Total excluding LULUCF	15,918	15,770	18,468	15,532	14,868	13,220	14,922
Total including LULUCF	14,296	14,1310	16,836	13,911	13,250	11,604	13,296

Mitigation actions and effects

- Mitigation actions
 - *Focus on energy sector, transport and forestry*
 - *CDM – One Wind Farm – phase 1 38.7 MW, Phase 2 24 MW*
 - *NAMA in energy sector and transport*
- *Results achieved*
 - *Wind Farm reduce consumption of fossil fuels by 37,000 barrels*
- *Description of domestic MRV [overall framework and institutional arrangements]*

A domestic system for MRV is been established starting with the installation of a GHG Database for archiving data activity and calculating GHG emissions

Obstacles and barriers

- Barriers and challenges *[description of identified barrier and challenges during the preparation of the BUR]*
- Main challenge was with data collection in a timely manner
- Procuring suitable experts
- CCD established in 2013

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

- Description of FTC received and needed *[description of support received and needed in terms of finance, technology and capacity building]*
- Some capacities were developed mainly in using the IPCC methodology however these were mainly introduction to the subject
- A more comprehensive training initiative is required over a period of at least five days

Part II: Experience and lessons learned in participating in the ICA process

Preparing for the ICA process

❖ Has participation in the ICA process raised the profile of climate actions at the domestic level?

❖ *No, the ICA process is confined to the Climate Change Division*

❖ Has the BUR preparation enhanced domestic coordination domestic MRV in providing climate related information? If so, how?

❖ *The BUR preparation has stirred some interest particularly from the sector involved with implementing mitigation actions*

Enhancing transparency of reporting and areas for improvement

- ❖ What's the value addition of the technical analysis of BURs by the team of technical experts?
- ❖ *Informed internal planning/ prioritization and raised the profile of BUR at the domestic level.*
- ❖ *Facilitated continuous improvement overtime in reporting*
- ❖ *Enabled prioritization of capacity-building needs for participating in the ICA process*
- ❖ *Again the ICA process is confined to the Project Coordinator and the Project Manager*
- ❖ *Enhanced institutional strengthening is restricted in the hiring of additional staff to the public service*
- ❖ *Capacity needs are identified but filling these needs is difficult*
- ❖ *Learning by doing*

Part III: Response to questions received

Response to questions received

[In case Party X wishes also to present the answers to the questions received during the QA period, please provide a concise summary of the questions and answers exchanged during that period]

Category: Constraints and gaps

- What are the plans of Jamaica to attract investment for technology transfer and capacity building for mitigation and adaptation to climate change as the lack of investment is one of the key barriers in that regard? (Egypt)

Answer

- Currently, there are no such plans.

Category: Mitigation actions and their effects

- Please describe how Jamaica expects to implement the mitigation actions via national plans.(Egypt)
- Can you provide a description of the key national mitigation actions involving energy efficiency and renewable energy that are listed in Table ES-6? (USA)
- Regarding planned and undertaken actions in renewable energy development, could Jamaica provide information on: a) The progress of implementation of renewable energy development b) The estimated GHG emission reductions from renewable energy development completed and under implementation? (USA)
- Jamaica does not report on estimated emission reductions outcomes of the ongoing or completed mitigation actions reported. Are there any associated (technical) capacity-building needs required to monitor the implementation of mitigation actions and estimate their effects in terms of emissions reductions? (USA)
- What procedures and institutional arrangements is Jamaica planning to implement to enable the effect of individual mitigation actions to be measured? (New Zealand)
- Jamaica also included information on its NDC, including information on its estimated emissions reduction. In its BUR, Jamaica provides information on its implemented mitigation projects and renewable energy research projects, however no quantified information was provided on the effects of such measures. (European Union)
- Which are the difficulties and constraints encountered in monitoring the progress with the implementation of mitigation measures or with calculating their effects? (European Union)
- **Implementation of National Energy Policy**
- **Fuel switch to LNG in energy generation and transport**
- **Stated with wind farm in 2005 now up to 398MW; several solar farms in past two-three years, additional wind farms**
- **Study required to fully assess total emission reduction (mixed private and public sectors) {answers question from USA, NZ and EU}**
- **Several mitigation actions including NAMA not yet implemented**
- **Need for a formal assessment of all capacity needs and how to address them**

Category: Any other information

- b) Institutional arrangements for MRV
- Jamaica states that the Climate Change Division of the Ministry of Economic Growth and Job Creation is responsible for the coordination and facilitation of all climate change related activities in Jamaica, including reporting under the UNFCCC. Further, it states that domestic MRV and GHG inventory systems are at its beginning and undergoing changes that will be completed by the end of 2017. What were the challenges in terms of institutional arrangements for the preparation of the first BUR? Could Jamaica provide information on planned improvements expected for the preparation of future reports and how these will allow the country to provide such reports on a continuous basis? (Germany)
- c) IPPU emission sources
- Jamaica reports categories such as foam blowing agents, fire protection, aerosols and solvents as not occurring in the country. It is understood that these sources, even if there is no production in country, could have emissions from its use in the country. Could Jamaica provide information on potential constraints and gaps associated to understanding GHG emissions from these categories? (Germany)
- c) HFCs
- In the BUR, Jamaica states that there was very limited information on the use of HFCs in refrigeration and air conditioning and that this made it challenging for estimating associated emissions. What were the main challenges in arriving to these estimates and how accurate can the results obtained be considered? (Germany)
- c) Agricultural emissions / livestock
- Jamaica reports large changes in N2O emissions from the agriculture sector, driven by changes in annual livestock numbers. However, Jamaica points out the lack of data quality on livestock. Could Jamaica provide more information on constraints and gaps for obtaining livestock numbers and whether it is considering improvements in this area? (Germany)
- Implementation of mitigation actions in the field of renewable energy and assessment of their Jamaica reports on planned, ongoing and completed mitigation actions in several sectors. (Germany)
- **ANSWERS**
- **Institutionalization of process for reporting requirements**
- **No requirement for collecting such information**
- **INFO REQUESTED FROM ghg EXPERT**
- **LIVESTOCK REARING INVOLVE SMALL FARMERS WITH NO RECORD KEEPING**

Category: National GHG inventories

- For previous inventory years (2000-2005), Jamaica indicated there was not sufficient completeness to include in this BUR. Is Jamaica working to improve the data completeness for prior years to support a longer time-series? What additional capacities might be required to complete this work? (United States of America)
- How is Jamaica planning to improve the data provision arrangements for its inventory reporting?(New Zealand)
- In its BUR1, Jamaica recognizes that "high quality data is a critical success factor in completing a high quality GHG emissions inventory". Also, the country specified that the availability of high quality activity was very variable across the source sectors, giving certain examples on high quality data sources (energy and LULUCF) and also lower quality (F gases). (European Union)
- Could you specify which are the priority areas /sectors for improving the completeness of data in the GHG inventory and for moving to higher tiers in the estimation of emissions? (European Union)
- What are the key challenges in the country in moving to higher tier methodologies for key sectors?
- UNFCCC Decisions on BUR guidelines recommended the use of IPCC 1996 guidelines and Table 1 and 2 in decision 17/CP.8, annex, chapter III (National greenhouse gas inventories). (European Union)
- In its BUR1, Jamaica has provided its GHG inventory using IPCC 2006 guidelines and the IPCC Good Practice Guidance for LULUCF (2003). In its BUR, Jamaica also explained why it has decided to follow the 2006 guidelines, by aiming to deliver an emissions inventory which is "future-proofed" as far as practicable and to support the implementation of a "programme of continuous improvement for the emissions inventory, and this proposes that the most up to date available guidance is used to support inventory compilation." (European Union)
- Could you provide more information on your experience of using IPCC 2006 guidelines? (European Union)
- **ANSWERS**
- **Efforts are been made to obtain data**
- **Implementation of Emissions Policy currently in final stages of development**
- **Energy, transport agriculture and LUCF sectors data collection priority**
- **Developing a suitable reporting format for each sector that can feed in GHG inventory**
- **Need GHG Expert – better for some sectors like LULUCF**

Category: National circumstances and institutional arrangements

- As mentioned in the BUR, Jamaica does not have National Inventory system. Does Jamaica have any plan to establish such a system? If yes, could Jamaica elaborate some more on how and when? (Thailand)

Category: Information on domestic measurement reporting and verification

- According to the technical analysis of Jamaica's first BUR, steps have been taken to address several gaps in the current institutional arrangements for the preparation of NCs, BURs and GHG inventories. The technical analysis report mentions that these steps include the establishment of an MRV system to make international reporting sustainable. (European Union)
- Is the information prepared for Jamaica's BUR also used in national planning, or the mobilization of financing for climate change and development activities? (European Union)
- In addition, Jamaica has identified that 10-emission sources account for more than 80% of the country's GHG emissions and that for some sectors, like energy, tier 2 methodologies could be applied as the activity data is likely to exist. Significant improvements to emission estimates are therefore expected by investing resources in data collection. (European Union)
- Is the lack of appropriate institutional arrangements the main constraint for the preparation of BURs, NCs and GHG inventories on a continuous and sustainable basis? (European Union)
- In which ways could legal instruments, policy support and/or resources improve your institutional arrangements for preparing NCs/BURs & GHG inventories? (European Union)
- In its BUR, Jamaica explains that the GHG inventory is updated when international resources allow the task to be undertaken. Therefore, whilst there is an extensive amount of expertise in-country, there is no national system per se – management of the emissions inventory compilation is undertaken on a project-by-project basis. (European Union)

- Jamaica also explains the drawbacks of such an approach, such as access to the data used in past projects. (European Union)
- From the information reported in the BUR1, national statistics are available and there are many institutions already in place that collect inventory related data, such as Ministry of Science, Technology and Energy (MSTEM) which "has a mandate to provide energy statistics and information on various aspects of the energy sector, and is therefore one of the most important data providers for the emissions inventory".(European Union)
- What are the current gaps and challenges in organizing national inventory arrangements on a continuous basis? (European Union)
- Does the country plan to institutionalize the inventory processes in the near future? (European Union)

- Answers
- Constraints in hiring new public sector workers restricts establishing a National Inventory System
- Domestic MRV system been established but will require additional support to complete
- Informs the development of national policies
- Need for improvements to data collection restricted by project approach
- Legal instrument, policy support and or resources would improve preparation of inventories
- Role not institutionalized
- Hiring new staff to public service

Category: General Type:

- Are the capacity-building needs identified in the technical analysis report of your first BUR mirroring your own priorities? (European Union)
 - Has the country identified priority needs that could be addressed in the short term (i.e. to be implemented in time for the submission of BUR2)? (European Union)
 - What are experiences and lessons learned with the application of the BUR guidelines? (European Union)
 - In your experience so far with the ICA process, including the preparation of the BUR and the technical analysis, did you find any areas of the guidelines not sufficiently clear or detailed? Which areas should or could be improved in your view? (European Union)
- Answers
 - Yes priorities for cb in BUR is that of CCD
 - Database manager for GHG inventory database
 - Many lessons learnt, most important need to instutionalize role in staff of CCD; addressing links to data providers
 - ICA totally new process but well worth the effort in particular to prepare the 2nd BUR