FACILITATIVE SHARING OF VIEWS

LEBANON

December 7, 2018

Part I: Summary of BUR and recent development

1. National context

Population in 2013

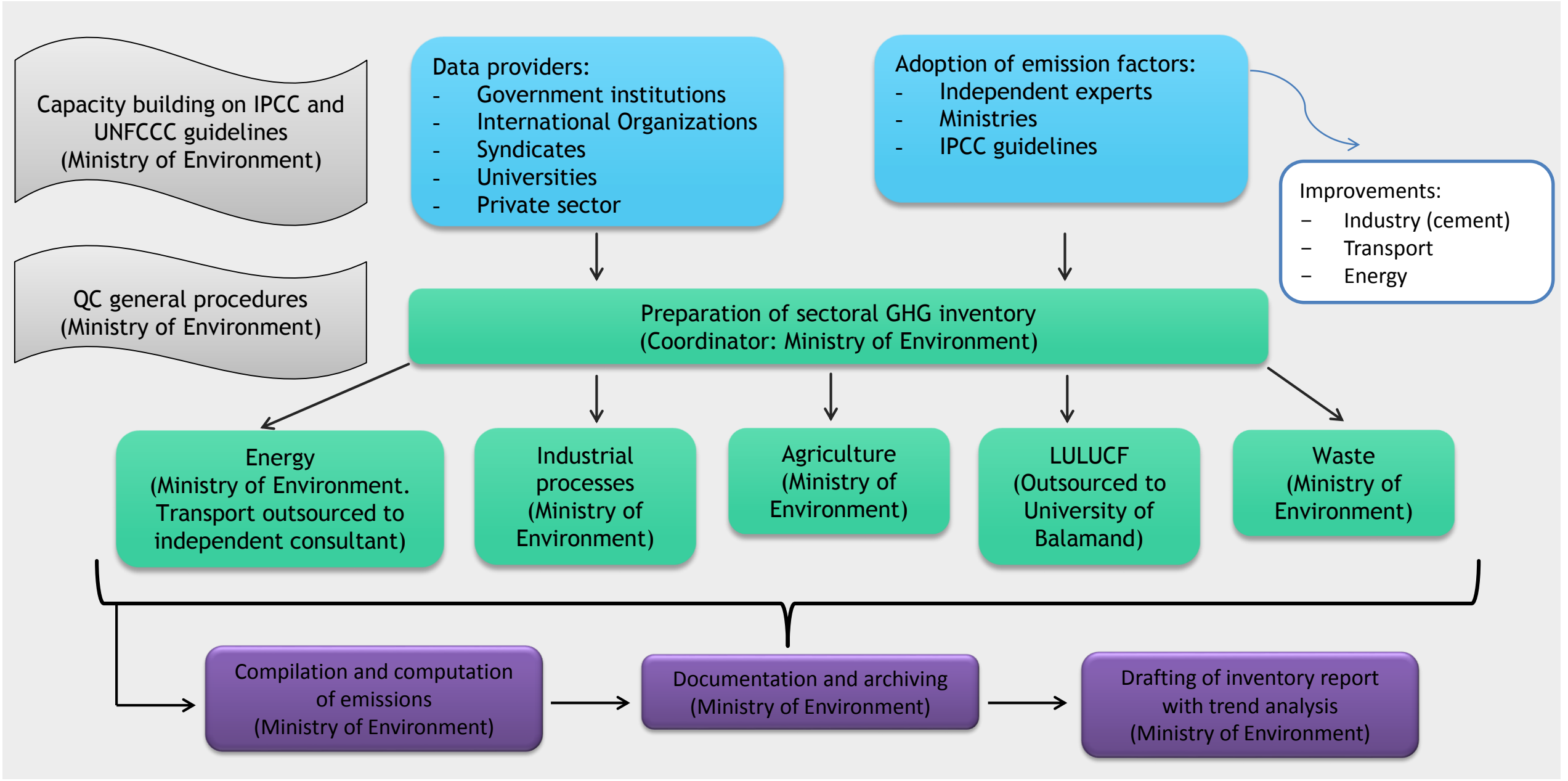
Around 6.2 million

2006-2010 > 7.7%

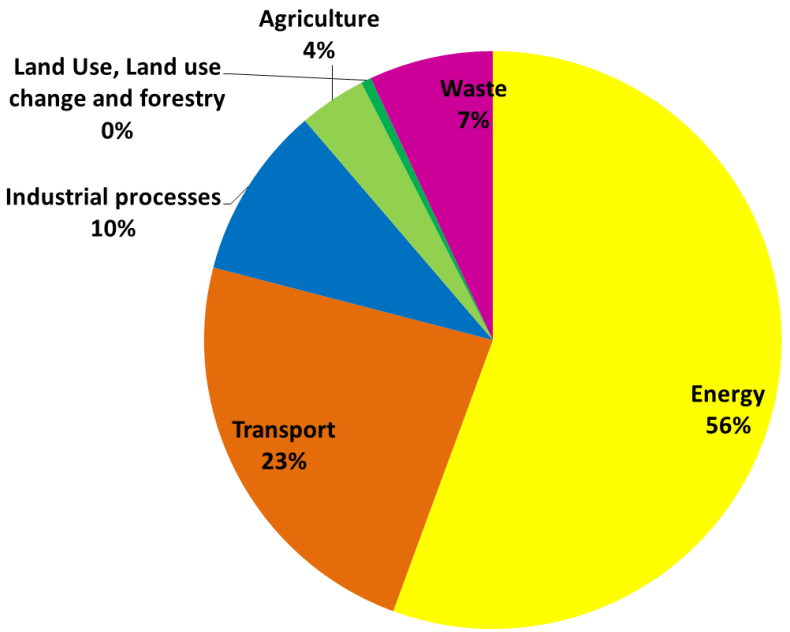
2011-2015 > 1.9%

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

National GHG Inventory System



2.GHG inventory
(using 1996 IPCC GL and GPG)

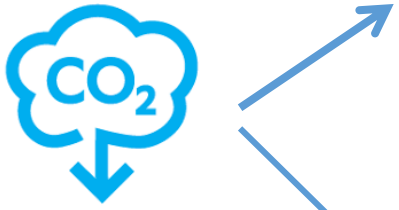


Total emissions in 2013 :
26,285 Gg CO_2eq.

Key category analysis 2013

Sector	Source categories	GHG	Emission estimate (Gg CO_2eq.)	Level assessment (%)	Cumulative total (%)
Energy	CO_2 mobile combustion: energy industries	CO_2	7,367.39	28.05%	28.05%
Energy	CO_2 mobile combustion: road vehicles	CO_2	5,977.51	22.76%	50.80%
Energy	CO_2 emissions from manufacturing industries and construction	CO_2	4,403.84	16.76%	67.57%
Industrial processes	CO_2 emissions from cement production	CO_2	2,539.54	9.67%	77.23%
Energy	Other sectors: commercial CO_2	CO_2	2,234.11	8.50%	85.74%
Waste	CH_4 emissions from solid waste disposal sites	CH_4	1,279.14	4.87%	90.61%
Energy	Other sectors: residential CO_2	CO_2	5,46.20	2.08%	92.69%
Agriculture	N_2O (direct and indirect) emissions from agricultural soils	N_2O	511.50	1.95%	94.63%

3. Mitigation actions and effects – Power sector



513,063 tonnes CO_2 eq in 2013

expansion of the solar water heaters

400,000 m² of solar collector

replacement of incandescent lamps

3 million CFLs to 1.5 million households

Decentralized PV	Solar-Powered Water Pumping	Solar-Powered Street Lighting	Energy-Efficient Street Lighting	Solar Water Heating	Certified Green Buildings
Energy Conservation Measures	Biomass Space Heating	Other Renewables	Other Energy Efficiency	Energy efficiency in power plants	

Estimated yearly reduction

1,312,996 tonnes of CO_2

Mitigation actions and effects – Transport sector

Master plan to revitalize the land public transport: shifting the passenger transport demand to mass transit systems

Implementation of phase 1 of rail transportation plan, connecting port of Tripoli to the Syrian border.

Revitalization and restructuring of the operation of public buses inside cities.

Continuing the development project of traffic management in GBA.

Improvement of the pedestrian infrastructure.

Deployment of a Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) on Beirut north and south gates, commuting Jounieh to Jiyeh.

Development of a mass transit system covering territories all over Lebanon and commuting cities.

Restructuring the freight transport.

Mitigation actions and effects – Forestry sector

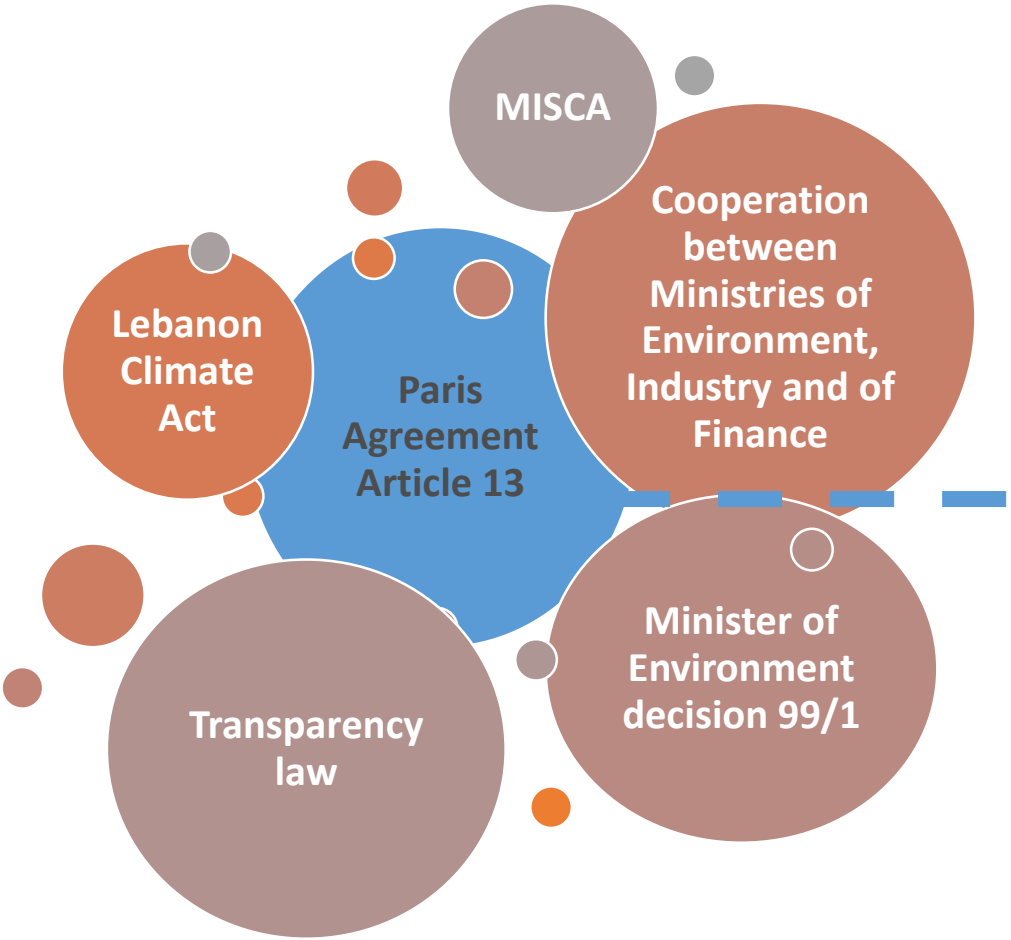
Protecting existing carbon reservoirs from losses associated with deforestation, forest and land degradation, urbanization, and other land management practices.

Enhancing carbon sequestration and expanding carbon stores in forests, other biomass, soils, and wood products

Reducing emissions primarily CH_4 and N_2O, from land use interventions on fire management

18.996 Gg CO_2eq. removed in 2013

Transparency framework, institutional arrangements and MRV system



CBIT

MRV Coordinating Entity (MRVCE) will:

- enable the measuring of the progress of climate policies, through NDC goals
- Evaluate the NTF effectiveness
- assist in identifying support needed
- coordinate all reporting activities under the UNFCCC and progress on NDC implementation
- build capacities of national institutions to implement transparency-related activities and procedures

Web based platform to centralize and publish climate information, while building on existing systems will host:

- the GHG inventory system
- the tracking system for climate action (NDC intranet)
- adopted tools and methodologies.

Obstacles and barriers

BUR preparation

- Human resources
- Funding cycles
- Institutional arrangements
- National ownership

Inventory preparation

- IPCC Guidelines
- Underdeveloped institutional arrangements for data monitoring and collection
- Unavailability of specific data and/or the inaccessibility of existing data for adopting tier 2

Reporting mitigation actions

- Limited data available on progress of policy implementation
- Absence of policy workplans and indicators
- Difficulty in identifying climate related components in sectoral policies

Reporting needs and support received

- Data collection
- Institutional arrangements
- Definition and methodology synchronization
- Progress tracking

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

Financial support

Only information on climate related projects that have been approved by donors and whose beneficiary is the Ministry of Environment since the submission of BURI has been considered in BUR II

Lebanon's Second Biennial Update Report to the UNFCCC *(GEF)*

Complementary support - Low Emission Capacity Building programme

Formulating a MRV Framework for Support Received *(EU Climasouth)*

Management and Information System for Climate Action (MISCA) *(EU Climasouth)*

NAMA support *(EU Climasouth)*

Engaging the Lebanese private sector in climate action *(EU Climasouth)*

Adaptation to Climate Change in the Water Sector in the MENA Region *(GIZ)*

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

Preparing for the ICA process

- Answers were easy to find
- Video-conference facilitated communication
- Technical analysis revealed to be participatory, with the main aim to identify country specific needs

Lessons learned from ICA for BURI and BURII

Nominate the right person

Improve documentation

Prepare QA/QC plan

Engage stakeholders and data holders early in the process

Prepare sectoral experts

Include methodology and other details in the BUR

IMPACT

Improved internal planning

Prioritizing improvement plans

Frame capacity building and other needs

Identification of capacity-building needs

ICA – BUR1

☑	(a) Enhancing the capacity of experts in the different ministries and agencies involved to prepare the BUR in accordance with the relevant guidelines
☑	(b) Enhancing national capacity to formalize processes and protocols to ensure the continuous involvement of relevant national institutions in the systematic collection, compilation and verification of the AD and information required to be included in the BUR;
☑	(c) Designing and implementing a complete national GHG inventory system;
☑	(d) Enhancing the capacity of the relevant institutions involved in the planning, preparation and analysis of the GHG inventory;
☑	(e) Developing an online AD and EF database and enabling its use by those providing data for the GHG inventory;
☑	(f) Establishing and operationalizing a database to systematically collect information for the GHG inventory and on mitigation actions;
☑	(g) Developing processes and incentives to facilitate the collaboration of the private sector on data collection for the GHG inventory;
	(h) Undertaking an uncertainty assessment of the national GHG inventory, providing information on the level of uncertainty of inventory data and underlying assumptions and describing the methodologies used for estimating those uncertainties;
	(i) Improving the key category analysis, taking into account the aforementioned uncertainty assessment;
	(j) Collecting key data needed for the calculation of emissions from key sectors (LULUCF, waste, energy, fluorinated gases, etc.) and assistance in developing country-specific EFs where possible for a greater number of key emission categories, especially agriculture, transport, energy and waste;
☑	(k) Enhancing the capacity of the inventory team and mentoring additional experts by means of customized training;
	(l) Enhancing the capacity of sectoral experts and the project management team to analyse and report on mitigation actions;
☑	(m) Developing progress indicators to calculate emission reductions resulting from incomplete projects;
☑	(n) Supporting the quantification of emission reductions resulting from:
☑	(o) Supporting the linkage of mitigation actions with the intended nationally determined contribution;
☑	(p) Enhancing the capacity of experts working in the different ministries and agencies involved in the preparation, development and monitoring of NAMAs;
	(q)Supporting the identification of gaps and constraints in a more institutional manner and better translating them into concrete financial, technology and capacity-building needs;
☑	(r) Developing and implementing clear criteria to differentiate climate from non-climate funding of projects;
	(s) Identifying and characterizing climate change projects at the national level in order to improve knowledge on the tracking of climate change financial resources;
☑	(t) Quantifying the support aimed at climate change within projects that have only one component relevant to climate change;
	(u) Tracking the technology transfer carried out within the country;
	(v) Identifying and quantifying support needed.

Taking the capacity-building needs forward….

- Training of BUR compilation team on 2006 GL and software – UNFCCC August 2018
- Training on Mainstreaming Gender in reporting – UNDP-GSP 2017-2018
- Trainings on IPCC guidelines for national stakeholders- GIZ Information matters Jan-Feb 2018
- Drafting 2 MOUs for sharing of information – GIZ Information matters – Jan-Feb 2018
- Management Information System on Climate Action (MISCA)- EU Climasouth 2016-2017
- Nama development for Forestry sector - EU Climasouth 2016-2017
- Tracking climate change funding - EU Climasouth 2016-2017
- Lebanon Climate Act – established in 2016 for the engagement of the private sector in climate action- supported by EU Climasouth 2016-2017
- Developing of progress indicators for mitigation actions- CBIT GEF- Jan 2019

GLOBAL SUPPORT PROGRAMME

Empowered lives. Resilient nations.

UN environment

gef

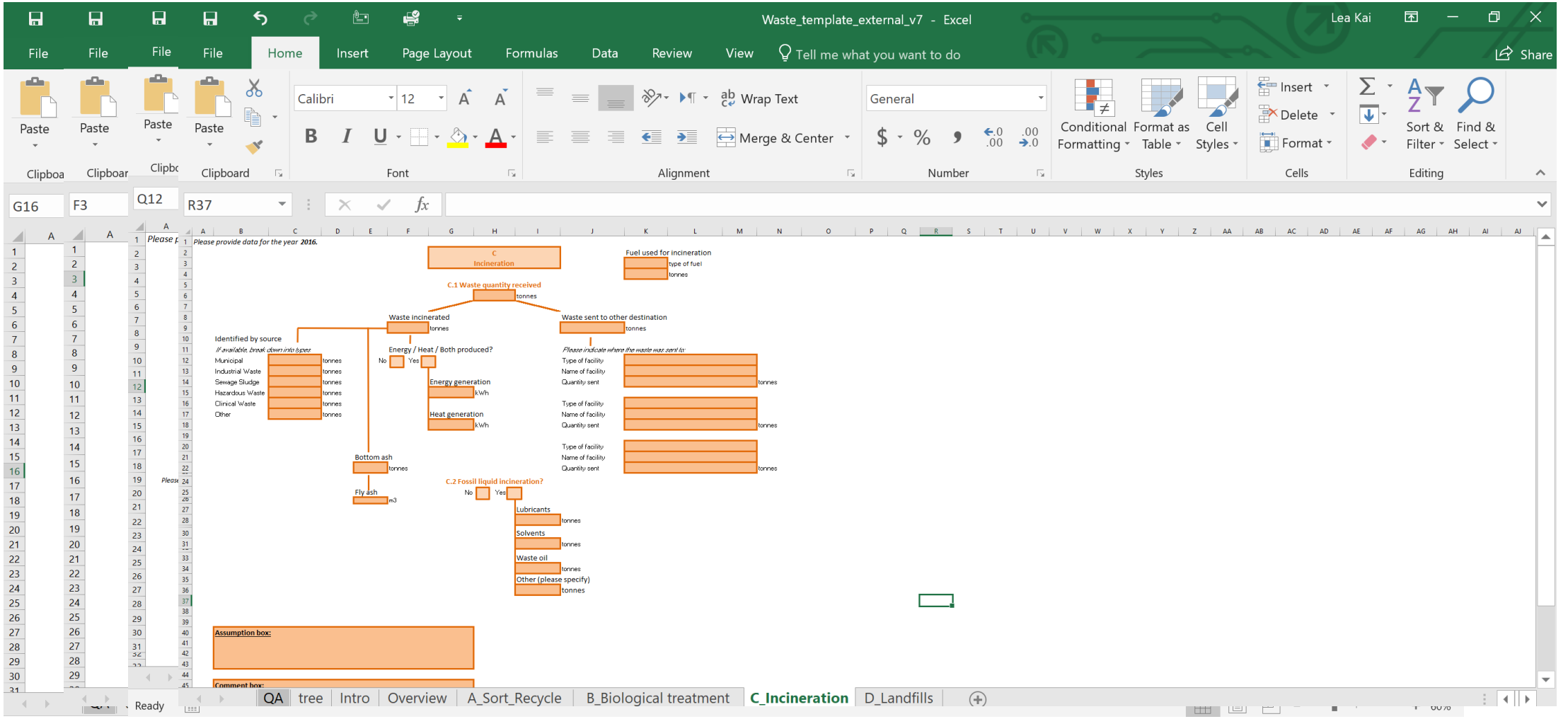
giz Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH

Information Matters
Transparency through Reporting

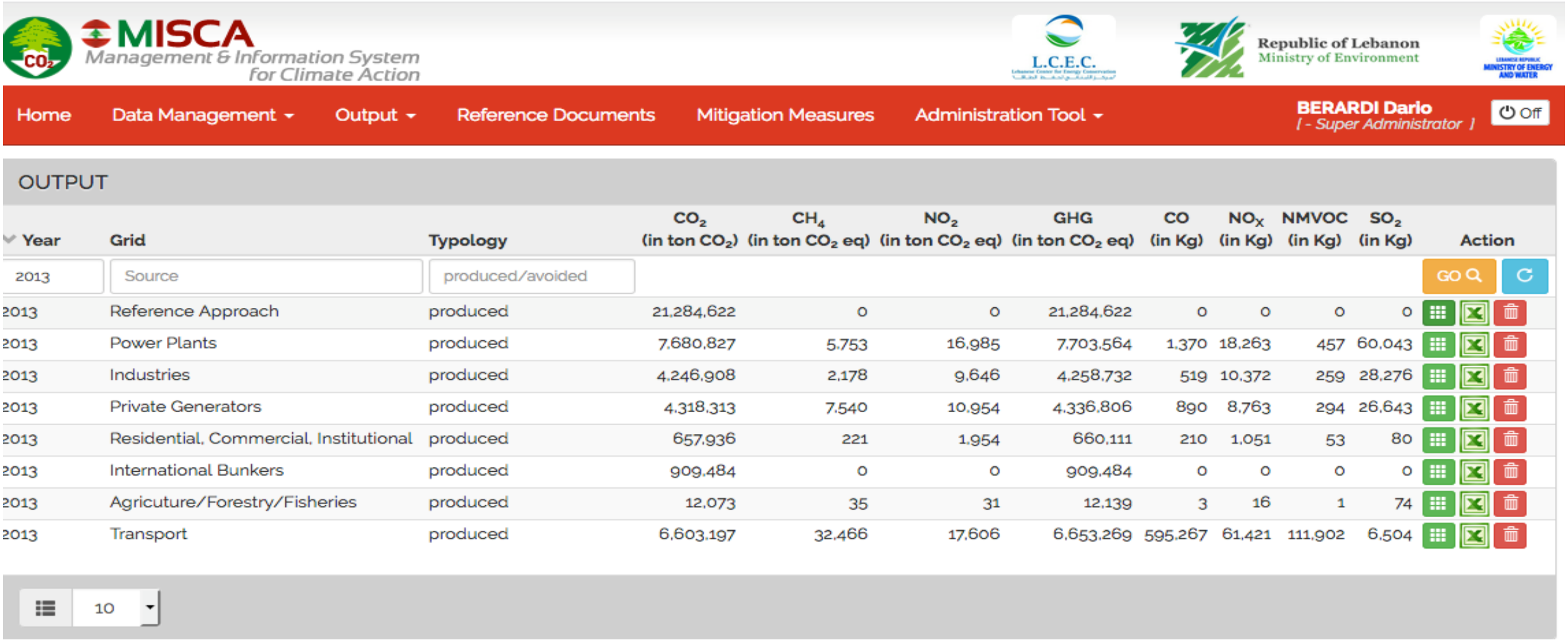
ClimaSouth

A project funded by the European Union

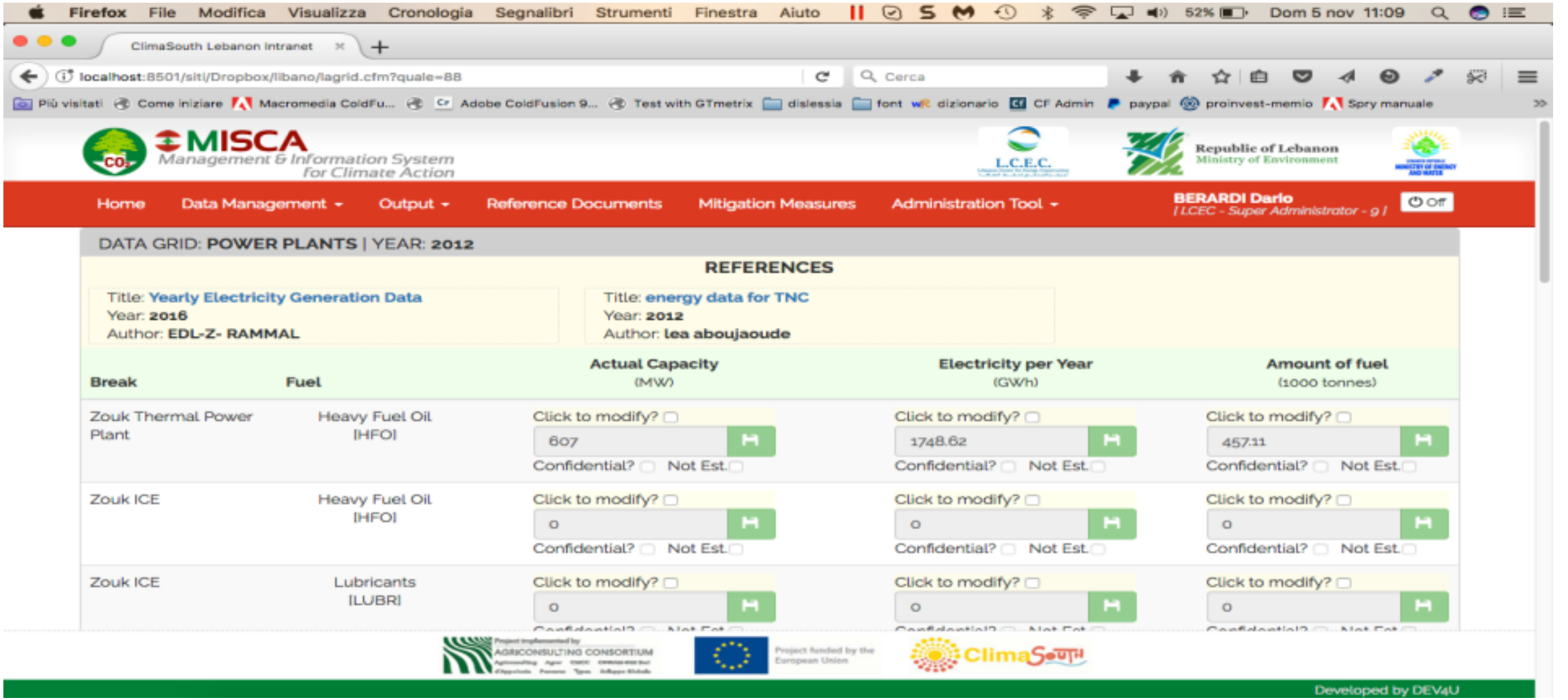
Data collection and documentation templates



GHG inventory and Mitigation Action MISCA

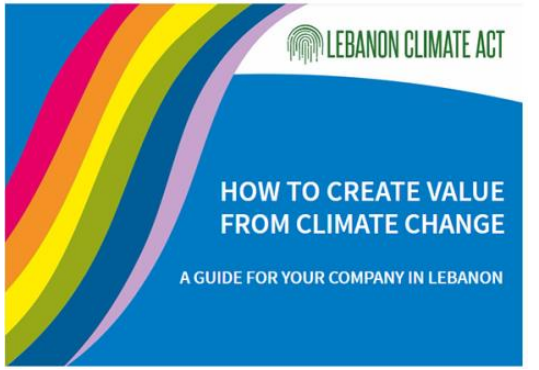


GHG inventory and Mitigation Action MISCA



A network for the private sector

LEBANON CLIMATE ACT



Part III: Response to questions received

Questions received

BUR2 experience and GHG Inventories

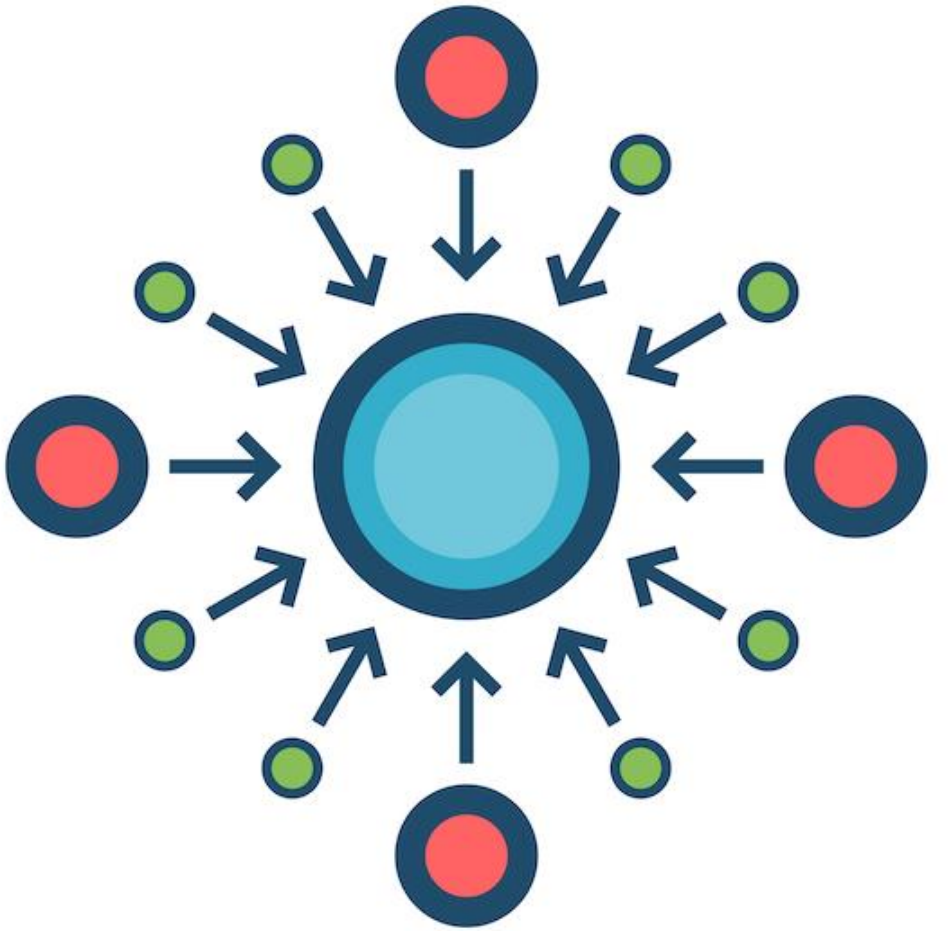
Question by **United States of America** at Thursday, 01 of November 2018
Category: National circumstances and institutional arrangements

We'd like to commend Lebanon on their 2nd BUR submission. What changes did you make in the compilation process with BUR2 from BUR1 for the GHG Inventory? Were there any efficiencies gained from BUR1? What advice do you have for other parties preparing plans for initial or next BURs? You may address this question in your presentation at the FSV session at SBI49.

Answer by **Lebanon** at --- --, ---- --:--
Not answered...

Changes in the compilation process and efficiencies gained

- Centralized compilation process
- Replace batch process to continuous process
- Defined roles and responsibilities
- Clearer expectations of end product
- Systematic data collection and narration
- Systematic documentation



Advice to other parties for preparing BURs

- BUR should be viewed as a national document rather than only a reporting tool for the UNFCCC
- Documentation is crucial, not only for transparency but for improving data management and consistency of work across the years
- Sustainability of the BUR team plays a key role in sustainability of improvements
- Preparation should be a continuous process, no break allowed.

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