Party Highlights

WORKSHOP ON THE FACILITATIVE SHARING OF VIEWS

SBI 52 - 55 – GLASGOW, UK

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CAMBODIA

Cambodia's national budget allocation for climate change activities increased over the last ten years, with the allocation doubling in the last 5 years. A comprehensive 10-year national climate change strategy plan (2014 – 2023) was prepared by Cambodia. It aims to follow a low carbon and green growth pathway that will ensure climate resilience in its societies. Cambodia indicated that it has made remarkable progress with policy development, particularly mainstreaming climate change into national policy and sub-national planning and budgeting. In 2016, the estimated greenhouse gas emissions were 163 592 Gg CO2 which is 285% higher than in 1994. Cambodia is focusing its mitigation efforts on reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation as the Forestry sector is the main contributor to GHG emissions in the country. The Party is also implementing mitigation actions through CDM projects and participating in the voluntary carbon markets. At the end of 2020, Cambodia submitted its updated Nationally determined contribution reflecting a 42 per cent reduction in emissions by 2030 compared with the business as usual scenario. In addition, the Party is preparing a Long-Term Strategy for carbon neutrality which it plans to complete in 2021.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

The Dominican Republic is strengthening its institutional arrangements for BUR preparation, such as institutionalizing its enhanced domestic measurement, reporting and verification (MRV) system in 2020. The Party is also actively establishing data sharing agreements with key stakeholders, including private actors in the industrial sector, to improve data collection for its GHG inventory. Mitigation actions that the Dominican Republic is taking include the implementation of energy efficiency measures in public buildings and the use of alternative technology for waste management in the tourism sector by using part of the waste for energy generation. The Party's 14 registered CDM projects focus on electricity generation from renewable sources, including wind (6 projects), biomass (4 projects), solar (2 projects) and hydropower (1 project). If all 14 registered CDM projects are implemented, the annual GHG emission reduction is expected to be 1.11 Mt CO2 eq. The Party stressed that ICA process helped its national experts in building their capacities.

INDIA

India reported that it met its voluntary declaration to reduce emission intensity of GDP by 20-25 percent from 2005 levels by 2020. The total GHG emissions in 2016 were 2.8 billion tCO2 eq. This reflects an increase of 6.7 per cent from 2014, without LULUCF, owing mainly to Energy sector. According to India, it has progressively continued decoupling economic growth from GHG emissions, and its emission intensity of GDP has reduced by 24 per cent between 2005 and 2016. The Party attributes its progress to its effective measures to increase the share of cleaner and renewable energy in the total energy mix. In the last 7 years, India's installed solar capacity has increased 17 times and is currently 46 gigawatts. The Party avoided cumulative emissions of approximately 53.71 MtCO2 by September 2020, due to the adoption of more efficient coal technologies. India has established its decentralised domestic MRV arrangements, which has provided important lessons for enhancing its transparency regime. These decentralized arrangements are distributed across multiple levels of

governance, with a three-tier system for the administration and monitoring of policy schemes and actions. India is also pursuing its national hydrogen mission to facilitate sustainability in the transport sector. India indicated that it is also proactively contributing to multilateral efforts to combat climate change, such as scaling up solar energy through the International Solar Alliance, which is headquartered in India.

LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Lao People's Democratic Republic updated and enhanced its nationally determined contribution targets in April 2021 by including new economic sectors (Agriculture and Waste) and formulating new national level emission reductions targets. It commits to abate 3975 ktCO2 eq per year between 2020 and 2030 through mobilizing national resources and existing support from developed country Parties in the implementation of mitigation measures in the land use change and forestry and energy sectors. Depending upon increased level of financial support, the Party could abate 45,691 KtCO2 eq per year between 2020 and 2030 in the land-use change and forestry, energy, agriculture and waste sectors. Lao PDR reduced emissions by 34% between 2000 and 2020 by implementing mitigation measures in the land-use change and forestry and power sectors (such as increasing forest cover, the use of renewable energy sources and rural electrification, improving transportation, and expanding large hydro power capacity). Lao PDR is in the process of designing and developing a harmonized or inclusive MRV system building up on and enhancing existing domestic processes, institutional arrangements, standard processes, systems and sectoral approaches. Such MRV system will focus on mitigation actions and their effects, GHG emission reductions, sustainable development co-benefits and support received.

OMAN

Oman's National Energy Strategy aims to produce 30% of electricity from renewable sources by 2030. In line with this goal, the country is implementing solar and wind farms, which are expected to increase the wind and solar energy capacity to approximately 350 and 2000 MW respectively over the next five years. According to the proposed renewable energy plan, in 2030, solar power is expected to generate 21% of the total energy required in Oman, while wind and waste energy will contribute 6.5% and 2.5% respectively to the total energy mix. The country stressed that data collection for the energy and industrial sectors remains a major challenge. However, Oman is exploring the possibility of developing a policy framework for MRV and online tools to facilitate data collection and data sharing from the private sector. In addition, the country is currently preparing a low-carbon strategy for the transport sector. Oman will start preparing its biennial transparency report in 2022 as part of its efforts to implement the enhanced transparency framework of the Paris Agreement.

TAJIKISTAN

Tajikistan submitted its updated nationally determined contribution in October 2021. As part of its unconditional contribution in its NDC, Tajikistan will implement actions on its own not to exceed 60-70% of greenhouse gas emissions as of 1990 by 2030. The conditional contribution of NDC, subject to significant international funding and technology transfer, is not to exceed 50-60% GHG emissions as of 1990 by 2030. Tajikistan has mainstreamed and integrated its national mitigation planning and actions into national laws and development plans. The Party is also achieving progress in its implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals and it has integrated these Goals as part of the actions in its NDC update.

URUGUAY

Uruguay is advancing in decarbonizing its energy production. As a result of its energy policies, including an effective diversification of the national energy matrix, 97% of energy generated in the country in 2018 came from renewable sources. This resulted in an emissions reduction of approximately 5,600 Gg of CO2 eq in 2005–2018. Other mitigation actions in Uruguay include: introducing electric vehicles in public and cargo transportation and conserving and sustainably managing forests. In the agricultural sector the country is taking actions to reduce emissions intensity by improving productivity of ruminant livestock, including enhancing herd efficiency and improving cattle diet. Uruguay highlighted that the international support received contributed to strengthening its technical capacity and improving the quality of its GHG inventory, especially the AFOLU sector, which is the main contributor to the total national GHG emissions. The Party also included the carbon pools, dead organic matter and soil organic matter in its estimation of GHGs in the AFOLU sector. Uruguay informed that a long-term climate strategy is currently under public consultation.