



Distr.: General  
25 August 2021

English only

---

## **Record of the facilitative sharing of views during the May– June 2021 session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation: Benin**

**Note by the secretariat**

### **Abbreviations and acronyms**

BUR	biennial update report
CO <sub>2</sub> eq	carbon dioxide equivalent
COP	Conference of the Parties
FSV	facilitative sharing of views
GHG	greenhouse gas
ICA	international consultation and analysis
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
NC	national communication
NDC	nationally determined contribution
non-Annex I Party	Party not included in Annex I to the Convention
SBI	Subsidiary Body for Implementation

## **I. Background and mandate**

1. COP 16 decided to conduct, under the SBI, ICA of BURs from non-Annex I Parties, in a manner that is non-intrusive, non-punitive and respectful of national sovereignty, with the aim of increasing the transparency of the mitigation actions and their effects reported by those Parties.<sup>1</sup>
2. COP 17 adopted the ICA modalities and guidelines<sup>2</sup> and 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.<sup>3</sup>
3. According to the ICA modalities and guidelines, the ICA process consists of two steps: technical analysis of non-Annex I Parties' BURs by teams of technical experts,

---

<sup>1</sup> Decision 1/CP.16, para. 63.

<sup>2</sup> Decision 2/CP.17, annex IV.

<sup>3</sup> Decision 2/CP.17, paras. 56 and 58(a).

resulting in a summary report for each Party; and FSV, to which the BURs and summary reports serve as input.<sup>4</sup>

4. Pursuant to the ICA modalities and guidelines, the SBI convened remotely, from 2 to 14 June 2021 at its May–June 2021 session, the tenth FSV workshop, open to all Parties, for the 12 non-Annex I Parties, including Benin<sup>5</sup>, for which there was a BUR and final summary report by 31 March 2021. Interested Parties were able to submit written questions in advance through the secretariat. Benin received nine written questions in advance from the European Union, New Zealand, the United Kingdom of Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America.

5. The workshop, chaired by the SBI Vice-Chair, Yeonchul Yoo, and the SBI Rapporteur, Aysin Turpanci, comprised three sessions covering the 12 Parties.

6. This FSV record for Benin summarizes the proceedings and, together with the summary report on the technical analysis of its first BUR,<sup>6</sup> constitutes the outcome of the first round of ICA for the Party.

## II. Summary of proceedings

7. On 14 June 2021, Benin made a brief presentation on its first BUR. The presentation was followed by a question and answer session.

8. Benin was represented by Eunice Fleur Adjossi Dossa from the Ministry of Living Environment and Sustainable Development.

9. Benin presented its NDC target under the Paris Agreement, which is to reduce the cumulative GHG emissions (without land use, land-use change and forestry) by approximately 49.49 Mt CO<sub>2</sub> eq compared with the ‘business as usual’ emissions (306.1 Mt CO<sub>2</sub> eq) over the period 2021–2030. This represents the cumulative reduction of 16.17 per cent over the period 2021–2030. Out of the NDC target (16.17 per cent) a 12.55 per cent reduction is conditional depending on availability of international support and a 3.62 per cent reduction will be achieved by mobilizing domestic resources.

10. Benin highlighted that its total GHG emissions in 2015 were 7,792.37 Gg CO<sub>2</sub> eq (including land) and 11,752.19 Gg CO<sub>2</sub> eq (excluding land). Emissions increased in 1990–2015 by 812.5 per cent (including land) and by 263.2 per cent (excluding land) owing mainly to the energy, agriculture and industrial processes and product use sectors. Benin explained that the main drivers for the increase in emissions were increased use of fossil fuel; increased production of cement clinker; and increased number of livestock.

11. Benin presented key policies and measures for achieving its target, including national policy, legislative and regulatory frameworks; low-carbon development plans; and mitigation actions in the energy, agriculture and forestry sectors. The mitigation actions in the energy sector include using natural gas instead of diesel to produce electricity; enhancing access to electricity for all households by 2030, thereby replacing the use of kerosene for lighting; promoting energy efficiency in the residential and commercial buildings and road transport; and developing renewable energy sources. Most of these mitigation actions are ongoing and expected to continue up to 2030. The Party expects to achieve emission reductions of 1,386 Gg CO<sub>2</sub> eq by 2030 compared with the ‘business as usual’ scenario for the energy sector owing to the mitigation actions [being undertaken] in the sector. The mitigation actions in the agriculture sector involve using agricultural inputs rationally, increasing the availability of improved maize seeds and improving water management in paddy fields. These actions are ongoing (2011–2030) and are expected to produce emission reductions of 2,075 Gg CO<sub>2</sub> eq by 2030 compared with the ‘business as usual’ scenario. In the forestry sector, mitigation actions include supporting communal forest management, restoring and managing forests

---

<sup>4</sup> Decision 2/CP.17, annex IV, para. 3.

<sup>5</sup> The BURs and summary reports are available at <https://unfccc.int/BURs> and <https://unfccc.int/ICA-cycle1>, respectively

<sup>6</sup> FCCC/SBI/ICA/2020/TASR.1/BEN.

classified as degraded and strengthening the reforestation policy. They are expected to lead to removals of 66,290 Gg CO<sub>2</sub> eq by 2030 compared with the 'business as usual' scenario.

12. Furthermore, Benin provided information on constraints and gaps, support received and needed, and capacity-building needs. The main constraints and gaps were the lack of institutional arrangements for compiling GHG inventories and information on mitigation measures and their effects; absence of regulations to support institutional arrangements; and lack of country-specific data and national technical expertise related to preparing all components of NCs and BURs. The priority support needs identified by Benin include reinforcing the legal aspects of its institutional arrangements with appropriate legal provisions; obtaining equipment for collecting and processing GHG emissions data; setting up up-to-date GHG inventory databases; enhancing national expertise in the use of tools and software for compiling GHG inventories and information on mitigation measures and their impacts; and preparing the next NC and BUR. The Party reported that it received USD 352,000 from the Global Environment Facility, which included allocation for preparing its first BUR. The Party received further financial resources from the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the German Agency for International Cooperation, the United Nations Development Programme and the United States Environmental Protection Agency, which were allocated to adaptation projects in all sectors vulnerable to climate change and to capacity-building and mitigation projects in the key sectors of energy and waste. The Party received capacity-building and technical support from the United Nations Development Programme to facilitate its use of the *2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories* for preparing its GHG inventory. The Party identified further capacity-building needs such as training related to developing and managing databases, and tools related to GHG inventory and mitigation assessment.

13. After the presentation, the following Parties made interventions commending Benin on its efforts and asked questions seeking further clarification: Czechia, European Union, Luxembourg, New Zealand and United Kingdom. The questions related to the status of mitigation actions in the forestry sector and the specific barriers faced; the Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency in Benin; the challenges and benefits of compiling and reporting detailed GHG inventory information separately from the BUR; lessons learned during the first phase of water management in rice cultivation; and experiences from the establishment of the institutional framework for GHG inventory and BUR and NC preparation.

14. Benin provided responses, in particular explaining that the second phase of two mitigation actions in the forestry sector (creating communal forests and restoring degraded forests) is ongoing after the successful completion of their first phase. The third mitigation action (intensive reforestation) is an ongoing long-term action. The main barriers to implementing these actions include securing land from the local authorities for planting in a timely manner; the lack of capacity of the local government to manage forests and forestry services; the lack of financial resources; and the limited availability of seeds of native plant species for planting.

15. Benin is implementing a project to remove barriers and lay a solid foundation for the operationalization of enhanced transparency framework under the Paris Agreement. This project, supported by the Global Environment Facility under the Capacity-Building Initiative for Transparency, aims to enable Benin in tracking the progress of implementing its NDC by (1) developing the appropriate and effective institutional arrangements; (2) improving tools, methodologies and information systems for GHG inventory and mitigation assessment; and (3) designing a national measurement, reporting and verification system. Regarding the benefits of compiling and reporting detailed GHG inventory information, the Party reported that this exercise enabled it to better understand the trend of emissions and the main contributing sources and identify mitigation measures for reducing GHG and air pollutant emissions. While compiling the detailed GHG inventory, the Party faced the following challenges: limited availability of activity data and emission factors over the time series considered; limited technical capacity of local experts in using the *2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories* and software and remote sensing technologies; lack of financial resources to incentivize local experts; and lack of robust institutional arrangement and legal framework to facilitate smooth collection and archiving of the required data

managed by all actors, in particular the private sector. The private sector is not ready to share the data out of concern for confidentiality.

16. On the basis of experience in establishing the institutional framework for GHG inventory and BUR and NC preparation, the Party highlighted the following key lessons learned: set up legal and procedural arrangements to ensure easy access to and availability of required data and information managed by different actors, including the private sector; focus on building in-country capacity to lower dependency on external consultants; engage the same national experts, to the extent possible, in GHG inventory preparation and climate change mitigation analysis in consecutive reporting cycles; involve key institutions or actors in the GHG inventory sectors from the beginning; and increase awareness among ministerial authorities regarding the role and importance of climate change reporting. Regarding water management in rice cultivation areas, the Party learned that the investments from both the public and private sectors and collaboration between them are key success factors.

17. The presentation and subsequent interventions are accessible via the webcast of the workshop.<sup>7</sup>

18. In closing the workshop, the SBI Rapporteur congratulated Benin for successfully undergoing FSV and completing the first round of its ICA process. She thanked Benin and all other participating Parties for engaging in the workshop in a facilitative manner. She also thanked the secretariat for its support.

---

<sup>7</sup> Available at [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LJA\\_5exPYLw](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LJA_5exPYLw). [01:30:00]