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Record of the facilitative sharing of views under the Subsidiary Body for Implementation at the UNFCCC Climate Dialogues 2020: Côte d'Ivoire

Note by the secretariat

Abbreviations and acronyms

BUR	biennial update report
CO ₂ eq	carbon dioxide equivalent
COP	Conference of the Parties
FSV	facilitative sharing of views
GHG	greenhouse gas
ICA	international consultation and analysis
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.¹
2. COP 17 adopted the ICA modalities and guidelines² 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.³
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, resulting in a summary report for each Party; and FSV, to which the BURs and summary reports serve as input.⁴
4. Pursuant to the ICA modalities and guidelines, the SBI convened remotely, from 24 to 27 November 2020 at the UNFCCC Climate Dialogues 2020, the ninth FSV workshop, open to all Parties, for the 17 non-Annex I Parties, including Côte d'Ivoire, for which there

¹ Decision 1/CP.16, para. 63.

² Decision 2/CP.17, annex IV.

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

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

was a BUR and final summary report by 31 July 2020.⁵ Interested Parties were able to submit written questions in advance through the secretariat. Côte d'Ivoire received nine written questions in advance from Canada, the European Union, New Zealand and the United States of America.

5. The workshop, chaired by the SBI Vice-Chair, Yeonchul Yoo, and SBI Rapporteur, Constantinos Cartalis, comprised five sessions and covered the 17 Parties.

6. This FSV record for Côte d'Ivoire summarizes the proceedings and, together with the summary report on the technical analysis of its first BUR,⁶ constitutes the outcome of the first round of ICA for the Party.

II. Summary of proceedings

7. On 27 November 2020 Côte d'Ivoire made a brief presentation on its first BUR. The presentation was followed by a question and answer session.

8. Côte d'Ivoire was represented by Ange-Benjamin Brida from the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development.

9. The Party presented its nationally determined contribution target under the Paris Agreement, which is to reduce total GHG emissions by 28 per cent (or 9,677 kt CO₂ eq) by 2030 compared with the 'business as usual' scenario. The Party clarified that implementing all the mitigation actions identified will not lead to achieving this target and expects to fall short by at least 7,569 kt CO₂ eq.

10. Côte d'Ivoire highlighted that its total GHG emissions in 2014 were 50,356.35 Gg CO₂ eq and that they increased between 1990 and 2014 by 664 per cent with emissions and removals from land use, land-use change and forestry, owing mainly to the agriculture, forestry and other land use sector. Côte d'Ivoire explained in its BUR that this increase in emissions was caused by the conversion of forest land to cultivated land in 2001 and high inter-annual variability in the areas of woody biomass crops, according to official statistics.

11. Côte d'Ivoire presented key policies and measures for achieving its target, including achieving shares of 15 and 20 per cent of renewable energy (excluding large hydropower systems) in the electricity mix by 2020 and 2030, respectively, and avoiding the deforestation of over 2 million ha forest land by 2030. In addition, the Party highlighted that the proposed mitigation actions aim to reconcile its GHG reduction objective with its green development objectives and should therefore lead to the creation of jobs and increased revenue.

12. Furthermore, Côte d'Ivoire provided information on constraints and barriers, and support received and needed. Support is needed for strengthening institutional arrangements for the compilation of the national GHG inventory and for building capacity on UNFCCC reporting guidelines and on the use of the *2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories*. Côte d'Ivoire also indicated that it is in the process of developing and designing a domestic measurement, reporting and verification system for mitigation actions, including a nationally appropriate mitigation action registry. The registry is intended to provide an overview of mitigation actions in the different sectors and allow for clear communication between mitigation project owners and the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development.

13. Following the presentation, the following Parties made interventions commending Côte d'Ivoire on its efforts and asked questions seeking further clarification: European Union, Germany, Luxembourg and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The questions were related to the quality assurance/quality control measures for the preparation of the national GHG inventory and BURs, ongoing projects promoting sustainable agricultural practices, technology transfer needs, support received and key challenges in preparing the Party's first BUR submission.

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

⁶ FCCC/SBI/ICA/2019/TASR.1/CIV.

14. Côte d'Ivoire provided responses, in particular explaining that the quality assurance/quality control process involved key stakeholders and different experts at the national level. It also provided information on recent legislative initiatives, including a new forest code, to support sustainable agricultural and agroforestry practices. Pilot projects in this area include promoting sustainable cocoa and rice production models. The Party explained that it is working on identifying and scaling up local and indigenous agricultural technologies and highlighted the challenges faced in importing sustainable technology in the energy sector, including solar power, owing to the potential costs. Côte d'Ivoire also explained that the high turnover in the national teams of measurement, reporting and verification experts was the main challenge in preparing its BUR submission.

15. The presentation and subsequent interventions are accessible via the webcast of the workshop.⁷

16. In closing the workshop, the SBI Rapporteur congratulated Côte d'Ivoire for successfully undergoing FSV and completing the first round of its ICA process. He thanked Côte d'Ivoire and all other participating Parties for engaging in the workshop in a facilitative manner. He also thanked the secretariat for its support.

⁷ Available at <https://vimeo.com/485520651> (at 1:44).