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## Record of the facilitative sharing of views at the fifty-sixth session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation: Zambia

Note by the secretariat

### Abbreviations and acronyms

2006 IPCC Guidelines	<i>2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories</i>
BUR	biennial update report
CO <sub>2</sub> eq	carbon dioxide equivalent
COP	Conference of the Parties
ETF	enhanced transparency framework under the Paris Agreement
FSV	facilitative sharing of views
GHG	greenhouse gas
ICA	international consultation and analysis
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, resulting in a summary report for each Party; and FSV, to which the BURs and summary reports serve as input.<sup>4</sup>

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<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, para. 58(a).

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

4. Pursuant to the ICA modalities and guidelines, the SBI convened on 7 and 8 June 2022 in Bonn at SBI 56 the twelfth FSV workshop, open to all Parties, for the following nine non-Annex I Parties for which there was a BUR and final summary report<sup>5</sup> by 21 March 2022: Chile, Cuba, Egypt, Malaysia, Namibia, Panama, Singapore, Thailand and Zambia.

5. The workshop, chaired by the SBI Vice-Chair, Juan Carlos Monterrey Gomez, comprised two two-hour sessions and one 90-minute session.

6. As one of the participating Parties, Zambia received 18 written questions in advance of the FSV workshop<sup>6</sup> from Australia, the European Union, Japan, New Zealand, Thailand, and the United States of America. This FSV record for Zambia summarizes the proceedings and, together with the summary report on the technical analysis of its first BUR,<sup>7</sup> constitutes the outcome of the first round of ICA for the Party.

## II. Summary of proceedings

7. On 8 June 2022 Zambia made a brief presentation on its first BUR. The presentation was followed by a question and answer session.

8. Zambia was represented by Ephraim Mwepya Shitima from the Ministry of Green Economy and Environment.

9. Zambia presented an overview of its national circumstances and institutional arrangements, national inventory of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of all GHGs not controlled by the Montreal Protocol, mitigation actions and their effects and transition to the ETF.

10. Zambia presented its nationally appropriate mitigation action pledges and NDC target under the Paris Agreement, which is to increase its emission reductions from 1,450.6 Gg CO<sub>2</sub> eq in 2015 to 129,058.7 Gg CO<sub>2</sub> eq in 2050, based on the assumption that all mitigation actions that are currently being implemented are completed by 2030 and all identified NDC mitigation actions and nationally appropriate mitigation actions are implemented with domestic and substantial international support. Zambia presented information on its current initiatives for enhancing its institutional arrangements for compliance with requirements under the ETF. The initiatives relate to developing a national integrated measurement, reporting and verification system to enhance continuous tracking and reporting of GHG emissions, emission reductions and support through its biennial transparency reports, national communications and NDCs; enhancing the enabling environment for the implementation of its national environment and climate change policies and environment management regulations; and developing a green growth strategy.

11. Zambia highlighted that its total GHG emissions in 2016 were 126,758 Gg CO<sub>2</sub> eq and they increased between 1994 and 2016 by 47.3 per cent without emissions from land and harvested wood products and by 83.3 per cent with emissions from land and harvested wood products, owing mainly to the land use, land-use change and forestry sector. The Party explained that increased use of firewood and charcoal production as well as timber harvesting were the main drivers of the emission trends.

12. Zambia presented key policies and measures for achieving its targets, including rural and urban electrification and alternative efficient technologies, tramway development and electrification of the railway, tree plantations, agroforestry, conservation farming and pasture conservation, as well as mechanical biological treatment of food waste and methane capture in landfills. Most of the mitigation actions are in the energy sector, mainly focused on promoting renewable energy sources, improving energy efficiency and enhancing the electrification of the country. The anticipated annual GHG emission reductions resulting from the energy mitigation actions amount to 48,012.60 Gg CO<sub>2</sub> eq by 2050.

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

<sup>6</sup> As per decision 2/CP.17, annex IV, para. 6.

<sup>7</sup> FCCC/SBI/ICA/2022/TASR.1/ZMB.

