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## **Record of the facilitative sharing of views at the fifty-eighth session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation: Mauritius**

**Note by the secretariat**

### **Abbreviations and acronyms**

BTR	biennial transparency report
BUR	biennial update report
CBIT	Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency
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
HWP	harvested wood products
ICA	international consultation and analysis
MRV	measurement, reporting and verification
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 that ICA of BURs from non-Annex I Parties would be conducted under the SBI in a manner that is non-intrusive, non-punitive and respectful of national sovereignty, with the aim of increasing the transparency of 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,

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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).

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 fourteenth FSV workshop was convened at SBI 58 from 6 to 7 June 2023 in Bonn for the following 15 non-Annex I Parties for which there was a BUR and final summary report<sup>5</sup> by 22 March 2023: Argentina, Belize, Brazil, Indonesia, Lesotho, Mauritius, Montenegro, Morocco, Nigeria, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, South Africa and Zimbabwe. The workshop was open to all Parties.

5. The workshop, chaired by the SBI Vice-Chair, Gonzalo Guaiquil, comprised three three-hour sessions.

6. As one of the participating Parties, Mauritius received nine written questions in advance of the FSV workshop<sup>6</sup> from the European Union, New Zealand, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America. This FSV record for Mauritius 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 6 June 2023 Mauritius made a brief presentation on its first BUR. The presentation was followed by a question and answer session.

8. Mauritius was represented by Vimla Kanhye from the Department of Climate Change of the Ministry of Environment, Solid Waste Management and Climate Change.

9. Mauritius 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, support needed and received, and transition to and implementation of the ETF.

10. Mauritius also presented its NDC target under the Paris Agreement, which is to reduce GHG emissions by 40 per cent by 2030 compared with the ‘business as usual’ scenario (equivalent to an estimated emission reduction of 2,893 kt CO<sub>2</sub> eq).

11. Mauritius highlighted that its total GHG emissions in 2016 were 5,211.06 Gg CO<sub>2</sub> eq excluding emissions and removals from land and HWP and they increased between 2000 and 2016 by 73.7 per cent without emissions and removals from land and HWP and by 91.9 per cent with emissions and removals from land and HWP, owing mainly to the energy sector. The Party explained that electricity generation and road transportation were the main drivers of the emission trends.

12. Mauritius presented key policies and measures for achieving its NDC target, including mitigation actions in the energy (including transport); agriculture, forestry and other land use; industrial processes and product use; and waste sectors. The quantitative effect was calculated for two measures: promoting the scale-up of renewables, with an emission reduction target of 4.27 Mt CO<sub>2</sub> eq over the lifetime of the projects implemented; and promoting the use of electric vehicles, with an emission reduction target of 14.2 kt CO<sub>2</sub> eq by 2030. In addition, the Party presented a summary of the clean development mechanism projects in the country, which as at November 2019 accounted for eight projects totalling 82.5 MW installed renewable power capacity.

13. Furthermore, Mauritius provided information on support received for climate change projects from bilateral, regional and multilateral funding agencies. The priority areas for future international support include compiling GHG inventories; developing and

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

<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/MUS.

implementing a national MRV system for preparing GHG inventories, tracking progress of mitigation actions, and identifying and tracking support needed and received; implementing climate change adaptation and mitigation activities in line with NDC target; assessing technology needs; assessing and quantifying goals, progress indicators and impacts of mitigation actions; and accessing and mobilizing climate finance.

14. Mauritius presented information on its current initiatives for enhancing its capacity for compliance with requirements under the ETF. The initiatives relate to adopting the Climate Change Act 2020, which sets out a legal and institutional framework for the reporting and effective coordination of climate change issues at different levels. Mauritius is participating in CBIT and implementing a nationally appropriate mitigation action project (Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions for Low Carbon Island Development Strategy), which will enable it to undertake a mitigation assessment, analyse support needed to implement mitigation actions, track progress towards its NDC target, improve the quality of its national GHG inventory and draft its national reports, including the BTR, on a regular basis. An online NDC registry platform has been developed to track progress in terms of adaptation, mitigation and support received. Mauritius intends to submit its fourth national communication by December 2025 and first BTR by the end of 2026.

15. Following the presentation, the following Parties made interventions commending Mauritius on its efforts and asked questions seeking further clarification: European Union, Germany, India, Malawi, New Zealand, South Africa and United Kingdom.

16. Questions on the GHG inventory related to how Mauritius' sharing of lessons learned on MRV institutional arrangements at the regional level has contributed to improving the GHG inventory.

17. In response, Mauritius explained that it participated in an MRV network, whereby it attended training and took part in a peer review of the BURs of the small island developing States with a view to improving relevant institutional arrangements and reporting through experience-sharing.

18. Questions on mitigation actions and their effects related to tree planting and reforestation and how the Government has been working with local government, communities and landowners to ensure implementation; and to the research to be undertaken on carbon sequestration in mangrove forests.

19. In response, Mauritius explained that non-governmental organizations are involved in tree campaigns, in which a participatory approach is adopted to ensure implementation; and that the research on carbon sequestration in mangrove forests is currently under implementation under the CBIT project for strengthening the GHG inventory process.

20. Questions on constraints and gaps, and related needs related to the progress of implementation of the CBIT project, bearing in mind that the Party mentioned a constraint in relation to developing a database for archiving GHG inventories; and to the barriers faced by the Party regarding the GHG inventory process.

21. In response, Mauritius explained that the CBIT project is expected to be completed by May 2026; and that the main barrier to GHG inventory reporting is the need to develop country-specific emission factors, which is being addressed under the CBIT project.

22. Other questions related to the adaptation measures that Mauritius is undertaking given that 77 per cent of the government expenditure allocated to climate-related measures is allocated to adaptation; how the online NDC registry platform will help in tracking NDC implementation; how Mauritius has managed to capture information on international support; and how the Party is preparing to address the challenges related to the transition to the ETF and when it intends to submit its first BTR. In response, Mauritius explained that, since the country is affected by extreme climate events such as flash floods and cyclones, the main adaptation measures are aimed at tackling inland flooding and coastal erosion. The NDC registry platform provides three levels of information: the overall emission reduction target of 40 per cent compared with 'business as usual' by 2030; all mitigation actions that are linked to achieving this outcome; and, for each mitigation action, a list of all activities, projects or interventions with indicators of progress towards the target. The NDC registry also provides information on adaptation measures, actions and plans, all of which can be

searched to track implementation and achievements towards the NDC target. The Ministry of Finance and Economic Development records all information on international support received. The BTR is planned to be submitted by the end of 2026 and the challenges related to the transition to the ETF are being addressed through the CBIT project, which will help to improve the data collection process for the GHG inventory and to track progress towards the NDC target.

23. The presentation and subsequent interventions are accessible via the webcast of the workshop.<sup>8</sup>

24. In closing the workshop, the SBI Vice-Chair congratulated Mauritius for successfully undergoing FSV and completing the first round of the ICA process. He thanked Mauritius and all other participating Parties for engaging in the workshop in a facilitative manner. He also thanked the secretariat for its support.

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<sup>8</sup> Available at <https://unfccc.int/event/fourteenth-fsv-workshop-part-ii-0>.