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Record of the facilitative sharing of views at the sixtieth session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation: Somalia

Note by the secretariat

Abbreviations and acronyms

BUR	biennial update report
CO ₂ 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
LULUCF	land use, land-use change and forestry
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.¹
2. COP 17 adopted the ICA modalities and guidelines,² according to which 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.³
3. Pursuant to the ICA modalities and guidelines, the sixteenth FSV workshop was convened at SBI 60 on 5 June 2024 in Bonn for the following eight non-Annex I Parties for which there was a BUR and final summary report⁴ by 3 April 2024: Bosnia and Herzegovina,

¹ Decision 1/CP.16, para. 63.

² Decision 2/CP.17, annex IV.

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

⁴ The BURs and summary reports for each ICA cycle are available at <https://unfccc.int/BURs> and <https://unfccc.int/ICA-reports> respectively.

Democratic Republic of the Congo, Gabon, Malaysia, Mexico, Sao Tome and Principe, Singapore and Somalia.

4. Two three-hour sessions were chaired by the SBI Rapporteur, Ayşin Turpanci, and open to all Parties.

5. As one of the participating Parties, Somalia received eight written questions in advance of the FSV workshop⁵ from Australia, the European Union, New Zealand, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America. This FSV record for Somalia 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

6. On 5 June 2024 Somalia made a brief presentation on its first BUR. The presentation was followed by a question and answer session.

7. Somalia was represented by Badal Ahmed Hassan from the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change of Somalia.

8. Somalia 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 preparations at the national level for implementing the ETF.

9. Somalia highlighted that its total GHG emissions in 2020 were 41,131 Gg CO₂ eq with LULUCF and 23,781 Gg CO₂ eq without LULUCF, which increased between 2000 and 2020 by 2.4 per cent with emissions and removals from LULUCF and 4.2 per cent without emissions and removals from LULUCF. Although agriculture remains the largest emitting sector, emissions from agriculture decreased by 3.2 per cent between 2000 and 2020, while emissions from energy increased by 81.5 per cent and from waste by 139.8 per cent. The Party explained that an increase in the human population and associated increases in energy demand and consumption and waste generation were key drivers for the rise in emissions.

10. Somalia presented its NDC target under the Paris Agreement, updated in 2021, which is to reduce GHG emissions by 30 per cent compared with a ‘business as usual’ scenario by 2030, conditional on receiving international support. Somalia presented key policies and measures for achieving its NDC target, including sustainable management and utilization of natural resources and development of renewable energy (solar and wind) sources and distributed systems through which the Party expects to reduce GHG emissions by an estimated 9 Mt CO₂ eq, or approximately 20 per cent, in key sectors.

11. Somalia presented information on its current plans for enhancing its institutional arrangements for compliance with requirements under the ETF. The plans relate to establishing a dedicated unit under the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change working to reduce national GHG emissions and implementing an integrated MRV system to monitor adaptation and mitigation activities and support received. Somalia explained that the system is expected to be set up in the context of its second national communication, despite challenges due to Somalia's rudimentary governance and implementation structures.

12. Following the presentation, the following Parties made interventions commending Somalia on its efforts and asked questions seeking further clarification: Australia, European Union, Germany, Malawi, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Sweden and United Kingdom.

13. Questions on the GHG inventory related to progress in improving GHG data for future GHG inventories.

14. In response, Somalia explained that it has made significant progress in improving GHG data collection and management. The Ministry of Environment and Climate Change

⁵ As per decision 2/CP.17, annex IV, para. 6.

⁶ FCCC/SBI/ICA/2023/TASR.1/SOM.

has established a dedicated unit working to reduce national GHG emissions and nominated a lead coordinator for the unit. Additionally, efforts are under way to set up similar units in all ministries and to establish a national MRV system and GHG data centre. The Party explained that these changes are expected to enhance the consistency and comprehensiveness of future GHG inventories.

15. Questions on mitigation actions and their effects related to current projects, experience and challenges in generating electricity from solar and wind power; lessons learned, successes and challenges in implementing an action plan to promote the restoration of mangroves; recent developments under the initiative to deliver energy-efficient cookstoves to 30 per cent of commercial businesses and households by 2030; and examples and information on the most relevant measures adopted to achieve emission reductions in the agriculture sector.

16. In response, Somalia explained it is actively working on renewable energy projects focused on providing solar and wind energy to enhance energy access, particularly in rural and off-grid areas, thereby improving livelihoods and supporting sustainable development. One notable success is the a project focused on providing solar energy to build peace, which has provided reliable electricity to numerous communities to facilitate the provision of educational and health services. Challenges include limited financial resources, security concerns and technical capacity constraints. Despite the challenges, the projects have shown the potential for renewable energy to significantly contribute to meeting Somalia's energy needs and sustainable development goals. In addition, Somalia highlighted a mangrove restoration project that faces a constrained timeline and bureaucratic obstacles at the national level, slowing down implementation. Nonetheless, small-scale mangrove restoration projects have yielded positive results. Best practices identified include building pilot plantations for future large-scale efforts and developing detailed restoration plans that encompass species selection and maintenance protocols. Major challenges include financial support and security issues. Regarding clean cookstoves, Somalia launched the Joint Programme for Sustainable Charcoal Reduction and Alternative Livelihoods in collaboration with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Environment Programme, funded by the European Union and the Governments of Italy and Sweden. The programme aims to distribute liquefied petroleum gas cooking stoves, promote reforestation and establish community nursery centres for agroforestry uses. Although progress has been made, challenges such as limited financial resources and security concerns persist. Key actions in the agriculture sector include the Environmental Protection and Management Act, the National Climate Change Policy and institutional arrangements thereunder, and food security policies promoting agroforestry systems. The Green Somalia Initiative emphasizes public awareness campaigns and ecosystem restoration efforts focused on reforestation and afforestation, aiming to enhance carbon sequestration, improve biodiversity and reduce emissions from the agriculture sector.

17. Questions on constraints and gaps, and related needs pertained to the type of support needed by Somalia to effectively implement its climate strategies and goals.

18. In response, Somalia explained that various types of support are required to effectively implement its climate strategies and goals, including technical assistance, capacity-building, financial resources and enhanced security measures. International cooperation and partnerships will be crucial in providing the support necessary to overcome existing challenges and achieve sustainable development objectives.

19. Another question related to Somalia's experience undergoing technical analysis of its first BUR, especially formulating capacity-building needs together with the team of technical experts. In response, Somalia explained that it found the technical analysis to be very constructive and the feedback received relevant to improving future reporting systems, particularly concerning the GHG inventory system and data quality and analysis. Somalia expressed that it views the technical analysis positively, as it provided valuable insights that will help in its transition to the ETF.

20. The presentation and subsequent interventions, including the questions asked and the answers provided during the FSV workshop, are accessible via the webcast of the workshop.⁷

21. In closing the workshop, the SBI Chair congratulated Somalia for successfully undergoing FSV and completing the first round of the ICA process. He thanked Somalia 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://unfccc.int/event/sbi2e-sixteenth-workshop-of-the-facilitative-sharing-of-views-fsv16-part-ii-mandated-event>.