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Record of the facilitative sharing of views at the fifty-ninth session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation: Suriname

Note by the secretariat

Abbreviations and acronyms

AFOLU	agriculture, forestry and other land use
BUR	biennial update report
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
MRV	measurement, reporting and verification
NDC	nationally determined contribution
non-Annex I Party	Party not included in Annex I to the Convention
REDD+	reducing emissions from deforestation; reducing emissions from forest degradation; conservation of forest carbon stocks; sustainable management of forests; and enhancement of forest carbon stocks (decision 1/CP.16, para. 70)
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 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

¹ Decision 1/CP.16, para. 63.

² Decision 2/CP.17, annex IV.

³ Decision 2/CP.17, para. 58(a).

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 fifteenth FSV workshop was convened at SBI 59 from 3 to 4 December 2023 in the United Arab Emirates for the following 14 non-Annex I Parties for which there was a BUR and final summary report⁵ by 15 September 2023: Albania, Burundi, Colombia, Eritrea, Honduras, Israel, Lebanon, Malawi, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay and Vanuatu. 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, Suriname received seven written questions in advance of the FSV workshop⁶ from Australia, the European Union, New Zealand and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and addressed them via the FSV portal. This FSV record for Suriname summarizes the proceedings and, together with the summary report on the technical analysis of its first BUR,⁷ constitutes the outcome of the first round of ICA for the Party.

II. Summary of proceedings

7. On 4 December 2023 Suriname made a brief presentation on its first BUR. The Party noted that it had submitted a REDD+ technical annex on a voluntary basis in conjunction with the BUR in accordance with decision 14/CP.19. The presentation was followed by a question and answer session.
8. Suriname was represented by Marciano Dasai from the Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment.
9. Suriname 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 preparations at the national level for implementing the ETF.
10. Suriname highlighted that the energy sector is the largest contributor to its total GHG emissions. The Party explained that increased fuel combustion and fugitive emissions from fuel combustion are the two primary contributors to energy sector emissions.
11. Suriname presented its second (2019) NDC targets under the Paris Agreement, which are as follows: for the forestry sector, maintain 93 per cent forest cover of more than 15.2 million hectares (conditional contribution) and increase the percentage of forest land and wetlands under a national protected areas system to at least 17 per cent of the national territory by 2030 (unconditional contribution); for the energy sector, achieve a share of renewable energy in the energy mix of more than 25 per cent by 2025 (conditional contribution) and more than 35 per cent by 2030 (unconditional contribution); for the agriculture sector, reduce climate vulnerability and increase climate change adaptation by applying biomass-to-energy technology (conditional contribution) and promoting climate-smart agricultural technologies (unconditional contribution); and for the transport sector, implement a number of infrastructure projects for improving roads and drainage facilities (conditional contribution) and update the transport master plan, including with the introduction of vehicle emission controls by 2027 and the tightening of regulations concerning the importation of old vehicles (unconditional contribution). Suriname also

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

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

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

⁷ FCCC/SBI/ICA/2023/TASR.1/SUR.

presented key policies and measures for achieving its NDC targets, including the Environmental Framework Act (2020) and the National Climate Change Policy, Strategy and Action Plan (2015). The Party also has a National REDD+ Strategy (2019), which facilitates the implementation of REDD+ activities.

12. Furthermore, Suriname provided information on support needed and received, and capacity-building needs. Suriname reported that its financial, technical and capacity-building needs primarily relate to improving the GHG inventory; implementing the mitigation actions included in its NDC; collecting, analysing and reporting climate data; implementing and fully operationalizing an MRV system; establishing environmental, legal and fiscal frameworks for climate action; and raising the public's awareness of climate change issues. Suriname reported that it received funding from a number of international sources to develop and implement climate change mitigation and adaptation projects (e.g. USD 580.90 million from the Global Environment Facility and USD 16.70 million from the Green Climate Fund). The Party received technical and capacity-building support from the United Nations Environment Programme and other international organizations for preparing its first BUR and its national communications and for compiling its GHG inventories.

13. Suriname presented information on its current initiatives for enhancing its institutional arrangements for compliance with requirements under the ETF. The initiatives relate to assessing and strengthening the existing systems and processes that support MRV activities in order to further develop and improve the domestic MRV system such that it can meet the reporting requirements under the ETF.

14. Following the presentation, the following Parties made interventions commending Suriname on its efforts and asked questions seeking further clarification: Australia, European Union, Germany and Sweden.

15. Questions on the GHG inventory related to the overall increase in removals in the AFOLU sector between 2000 and 2017; and challenges in data collection and sharing.

16. In response, Suriname explained that it faced challenges in obtaining activity data and country-specific emission factors related to land-use cover and change. For estimating emissions, the Party used the tier 1 methodology of the *2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories* (thus default emission factors) and only two years of land-use cover and change activity data (2000 and 2017) as no other data were available at the time of GHG inventory compilation. Suriname explained that the use of limited activity data and default emission factors may have had an impact on the estimation of GHG emissions and removals for the AFOLU sector. The main challenge for the Party in data collection is the lack of a robust MRV system and ensuring and sustaining the active engagement of all relevant stakeholders in providing data. The Party is improving its data sets, coordination mechanism and MRV system for data collection and sharing in all sectors.

17. Questions on mitigation actions and their effects related to the use of a community-based monitoring system in the AFOLU sector; and the interlinkages between the national forest monitoring system, sustainable forest information system and satellite land monitoring system.

18. In response, Suriname explained that it is training local communities in sustainable forest management, including in forest-based entrepreneurship, sustainable logging and monitoring of forest-related activities. These local communities thus not only use forests and contribute to their management but also monitor the progress and impacts of forest management activities. Suriname is also in the process of establishing or strengthening interlinkages and coordination mechanisms among existing databases and tools.

19. Questions on constraints and gaps, and related needs pertained to plans regarding the implementation of identified capacity-building needs to create a robust MRV system.

20. In response, Suriname explained that, through its Environmental Framework Act, it has established the legal basis for defining the roles and responsibilities of inventory compilers and data providers in estimating and reporting emissions and removals for all sectors. The Party is already using several online databases and tools to collect, store and share climate change and environmental data and information. The forestry sector has a well-developed MRV system (the national forest monitoring system) but other sectors lack robust

MRV systems. Suriname is seeking financial and technical support from its partners to strengthen the Suriname Environmental Information Network, including the MRV system, other databases and tools.

21. The presentation and subsequent interventions are accessible via the webcast of the workshop.⁸

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

⁸ Available at <https://unfccc.int/event/fifteenth-facilitative-sharing-of-views-fsv-workshop-under-the-international-consultation-and-0>.