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Record of the facilitative sharing of views at the fifty-second to fifty-fifth session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation: Tajikistan

Note by the secretariat

Abbreviations and acronyms

2006 IPCC Guidelines	2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories
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
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
LULUCF	land use, land-use change and forestry
NC	national communication
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.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 SBI convened, from 5 to 6 November 2021 in Glasgow, at its 52–55 sessions the eleventh FSV workshop, open to all Parties, for the following seven non-Annex I Parties for which there was a BUR and final summary report⁵ by 31 August 2021: Cambodia, Dominican Republic, India, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Oman, Tajikistan and Uruguay.
5. The workshop, chaired by the SBI Vice-Chair, Yeonchul Yoo, and SBI Rapporteur, Constantinos Cartalis, comprised two 90-minute sessions.
6. As one of the participating Parties, Tajikistan received 10 written questions in advance of the FSV workshop⁶ from European Union, New Zealand, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America. This FSV record for Tajikistan 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 5 November 2021 Tajikistan made a short statement on its first BUR. The presentation was followed by a question and answer session.
8. Tajikistan was represented by Muzaffar Shodmonov from the Agency for Hydrometeorology of the Committee on Environmental Protection under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan.
9. Tajikistan submitted its updated NDC under the Paris Agreement in October 2021. The Party's unconditional target is to reduce emissions to 60–70 per cent of the 1990 level by 2030. The conditional part of its NDC, subject to significant international funding and technology transfer, is not to exceed 50–60 per cent of 1990 level emissions by 2030. Tajikistan has mainstreamed and integrated its national mitigation planning and actions into national laws and development plans. The Party is also making progress in implementing the Sustainable Development Goals, which it has integrated into the actions in its NDC update.
10. Tajikistan highlighted that its total GHG emissions in 2014 were 7, 554.42 Gg CO₂ eq including LULUCF and 9,131.01 Gg CO₂ excluding LULUCF and they decreased between 2004 and 2014 by 4.6 per cent without emissions and removals from LULUCF and by 6.8 per cent with emissions and removals from LULUCF, thanks mainly to the energy, industrial processes and product use, and LULUCF sectors. Tajikistan explained that the main drivers for the decrease in net emissions were an increased carbon sink, decreased use of fossil fuel and decreased emissions of perfluorocarbons.
11. Tajikistan presented 18 key policies and measures for achieving its target, including its national development strategy, national strategy for climate change adaptation, midterm development programme, national cross-sectoral long-term strategies, national programmes and regulations. These policies and measures are being planned and implemented in the areas of agriculture, energy, transport, industry, waste, and housing and communal services. They focus on using renewable energy and increasing energy efficiency, increasing use of innovative climate-friendly technologies in industry, developing climate-friendly agriculture technologies, increasing forest cover in the country and promoting efficient waste management.
12. Furthermore, Tajikistan reported that it is currently developing a domestic measurement, reporting and verification system for mitigation actions, drawing upon existing

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/2020/TASR.1/TJK.

national systems and capacities, and international best practices. The Party received a total of USD 211 million from various sources to prepare NCs and BURs, develop national GHG inventory using the 2006 IPCC Guidelines, review mitigation policies and actions and their impacts, and implement climate change mitigation and adaptation projects.

13. The Party reported that its financial, technical and capacity-building needs are primarily in the following areas:

(a) Strengthening and sustaining the national GHG inventory process, for example by using the 2006 IPCC Guidelines and IPCC Inventory Software, enhancing quality assurance/quality control procedures and developing an energy balance;

(b) Strengthening national capacity to assess mitigation policies, actions and measures and their impacts. This includes developing projections of GHG emissions for mitigation policies, actions and measures; applying techniques to fill data and information gaps; and quantifying GHG reduction and sustainable development impacts of mitigation policies, actions and measures;

(c) Enhancing the capacity of national experts and institutions for the preparation of NCs, BURs and GHG inventories on a continuous basis;

(d) Stimulating infrastructure investment in areas such as manufacturing, and water conservation and supply.

14. Following the statement, the following Parties made interventions commending Tajikistan on its efforts and asked questions seeking further clarification: Denmark, European Union, India, Luxembourg, Switzerland, United Kingdom and United States of America. The questions were related to:

(a) The expected challenges in the transition from the current measurement, reporting and verification system to the enhanced transparency framework;

(b) The main lessons learned from participation in the ICA process, in particular for preparing national GHG inventory;

(c) The main priorities for improving the national GHG inventory, subject to existing national GHG inventory expertise and capacity, as well as the additional international support provided;

(d) The lessons learned from recalculation of the national GHG inventory time series (2004–2014) using the 2006 IPCC Guidelines;

(e) The challenges faced in using higher-tier methodologies for sectors other than waste in the national GHG inventory, given that higher tier methodologies have only been applied to the waste sector;

(f) The reasons for not reporting emissions from chemical industries or ammonia production from 2009 onward;

(g) Progress and successes in developing green employment and encouraging environmental entrepreneurship, as referred to in the national development strategy.

(h) Examples of the most important sinks in the country under the LULUCF sector;

(i) Any economic incentives designed or implemented by the Party for private landowners or farmers to engage in afforestation efforts.

15. In response, Tajikistan explained that:

(a) The expected challenges in the transition to the enhanced transparency framework include the lack of data and limited national expertise and capacity to apply the 2006 IPCC Guidelines and assess mitigation and adaptation policies, measures and actions, and the associated impacts;

(b) Building a regulatory framework, involving more stakeholders and engaging the private sector are among the key elements required for an effective and sustainable national GHG inventory;

(c) Applying the 2006 IPCC Guidelines and using the IPCC Inventory Software are the main priorities for national GHG inventory improvement;

(d) The international support received for building national capacity to revise all data sets and apply the 2006 IPCC Guidelines was vital in allowing the Party to recalculate its national GHG inventory time series;

(e) The challenges relating to data availability and acquisition, and uncertainty levels associated with data, hindered the Party from using higher-tier methodologies across all sectors of national GHG inventory;

(f) Emissions from chemical industries were not reported, as data from those industries were not available, either owing to the permanent closure or temporary operation since 2009 of those industries;

(g) Progress with respect to the green economy includes: identifying and analysing the steps required to implement a green economy with the support of the private sector; preparing proposals on public–private partnerships for the Green Climate Fund; and planning to engage private companies to undertake waste management;

(h) The most important source of sinks in the LULUCF sector are forests, pastures, and horticulture and viticulture, the latter having seen recent expansion;

(i) The Party has adopted a resolution with commitments to increase its forest area. It is also expanding the existing protected forest areas and promoting agroforestry among its farmers and private landowners.

16. The statement and subsequent interventions are accessible via the webcast of the workshop.⁸

17. In closing the workshop, the SBI Rapporteur congratulated Tajikistan for successfully undergoing FSV and completing the first round of its ICA process. He thanked Tajikistan 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 www.youtube.com/watch?v=fQXlgXE9j8I.