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

Note by the secretariat

### Abbreviations and acronyms

2006 IPCC Guidelines	<i>2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories</i>
AFOLU	agriculture, forestry and other land use
BUR	biennial update report
CO <sub>2</sub> eq	carbon dioxide equivalent
COP	Conference of the Parties
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 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 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> 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.<sup>3</sup>
3. Pursuant to the ICA modalities and guidelines, the thirteenth FSV workshop was convened at SBI 57 on 11–12 November 2022 in Sharm el-Sheikh for the following 11 non-Annex I Parties for which there was a BUR and final summary report<sup>4</sup> by 24 August 2022:

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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, annex IV, para. 3.

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

Andorra, Armenia, Ghana, Jordan, Liberia, Morocco, North Macedonia, Paraguay, Togo, Uzbekistan and Viet Nam. The workshop was open to all Parties.

4. The workshop, chaired by the SBI Vice-Chair, Juan Carlos Monterrey Gomez, comprised three three-hour sessions.

5. As one of the participating Parties, Jordan received 10 written questions in advance of the FSV workshop<sup>5</sup> 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 Jordan summarizes the proceedings and, together with the summary report on the technical analysis of its second BUR,<sup>6</sup> constitutes the outcome of the second round of ICA for the Party.

## II. Summary of proceedings

6. On 11 November 2022, Jordan made a brief presentation on its second BUR. The presentation was followed by a question and answer session.

7. Jordan was represented by Ruba Ajjour from the Climate Change Studies Division of the Royal Scientific Society of Jordan.

8. Jordan 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 support needed and received.

9. Jordan also presented its NDC target under the Paris Agreement, updated in 2021, which is to reduce GHG emissions by 31 per cent by 2030 compared with the emissions under the baseline scenario (43,989 Gg CO<sub>2</sub> eq).

10. Jordan highlighted that its total GHG emissions in 2016 were 31,063.32 Gg CO<sub>2</sub> eq and they increased between 2000 and 2016 by 109.5 per cent with emissions and removals from LULUCF, owing mainly to the energy sector. The Party explained that the main drivers for the increase are the growth in the population and economic growth.

11. Jordan presented key policies and measures for achieving its NDC target, including an update on the impacts of the 23 mitigation measures presented in its first BUR. These measures are primarily in the renewable energy, energy efficiency, industry, municipal solid waste and wastewater, and agriculture and forestry subsectors. The Party presented the estimated aggregate GHG emission reductions from these mitigation measures, which amount to approximately 2,487 Gg CO<sub>2</sub> eq by 2030 and 1,220 Gg CO<sub>2</sub> eq by 2050. Moreover, the Party presented the estimated abatement costs of the mitigation measures and highlighted that energy efficiency measures should receive the most attention.

12. Furthermore, Jordan provided information on support received and needed and capacity-building needs related to the GHG inventory and mitigation actions. The Party presented the key challenges faced, such as in financing climate change projects, including lack of a climate finance framework and lack of technical capacity of both financiers and project developers.

13. Jordan presented information on areas for improvement in its future reports and its current initiatives and preparations for enhancing its institutional arrangements for compliance with requirements under the enhanced transparency framework under the Paris Agreement. The initiatives relate to the establishment of a multi-level integrated national measurement, reporting and verification system and a registry of mitigation measures. The Party has started to recruit staff to oversee the implementation of this system. The registry was planned to be fully functional by the end of 2020; however, this was not achieved owing to the coronavirus disease 2019 pandemic.

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

<sup>6</sup> FCCC/SBI/ICA/2021/TASR.2/JOR.

14. Following the presentation, the following Parties made interventions commending Jordan on its efforts and asked questions seeking further clarification: Australia, European Union, Panama and United Kingdom.

15. A question on the GHG inventory related to challenges faced by Jordan in implementing the 2006 IPCC Guidelines and the 2019 Refinement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines.

16. In response, Jordan explained that it did not face many challenges in moving to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines and the 2019 Refinement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines as the inventory was prepared in partnership with research institutes and academia. However, the Party intends to move towards a tier 2 approach for estimating emissions for source categories and it may face challenges in developing country-specific emission factors.

17. Questions on the mitigation actions and their effect related to the effort Jordan is making to increase the use of electric vehicles; and benefits in carrying out the abatement cost analysis for mitigation actions provided in Jordan's second BUR.

18. In response, Jordan explained that it is currently implementing a strategy to increase the use of electric vehicles. As part of this strategy, the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources and the Ministry of Transport formed a committee to develop policies that facilitate the expansion of charging stations and maintenance centres. Jordan has one of the largest numbers of electric vehicles on the road in the region, owing to the tax and customs incentives that were introduced. On the abatement cost analysis, Jordan explained that this helped to identify where efforts for mitigation should be focused and highlighted the challenges faced in obtaining the data required for such an analysis in some sectors, for example, agriculture and waste.

19. Other questions related to the role of the National Climate Change Committee in raising public awareness and building capacity of stakeholders; and the role of the ICA process in improving reporting for Jordan. In response, Jordan explained that several capacity-building activities involving the technical teams are being carried out under the National Climate Change Committee. These activities allow the teams to prepare proposals for different climate change projects and assist in the preparation of the updated nationally determined contribution. On the role of the ICA process, Jordan explained that it prepared a quality control/quality assurance manual in response to the recommendations of the team of technical experts during the ICA process, which helped to improve the quality of the GHG inventory.

20. The presentation and subsequent interventions are accessible via the webcast of the workshop.<sup>7</sup>

21. In closing the workshop, the SBI Vice-Chair congratulated Jordan for successfully undergoing FSV and completing the second round of the ICA process. He thanked Jordan 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>7</sup> Available at <https://unfccc.int/event/13th-workshop-of-the-facilitative-sharing-of-views-mandated-event>.