

FACILITATIVE SHARING OF VIEWS – LESOTHO

Bonn, Germany

6 June 2023

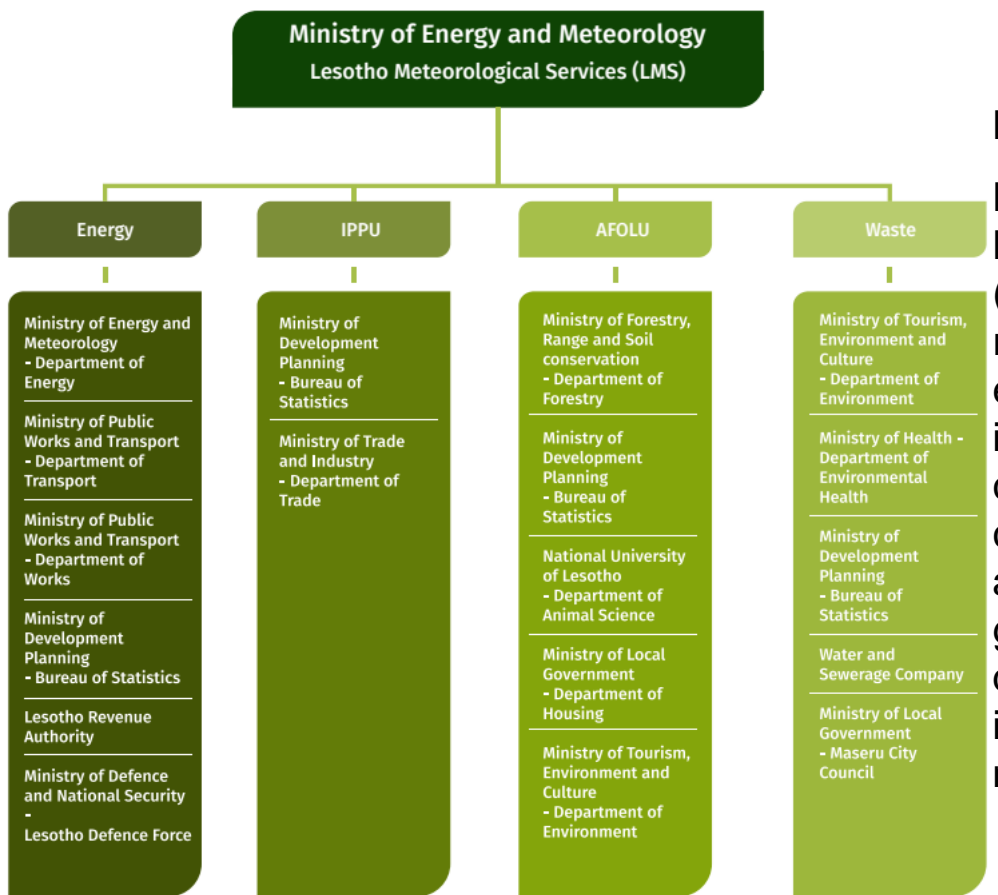
Presentation outline

Summary of BUR and recent development since the BUR submission

- ❖ National context
- ❖ GHG inventory
- ❖ Mitigation actions and effect
- ❖ Barriers and support needed and received
- ❖ ETF transition and implementation

National context

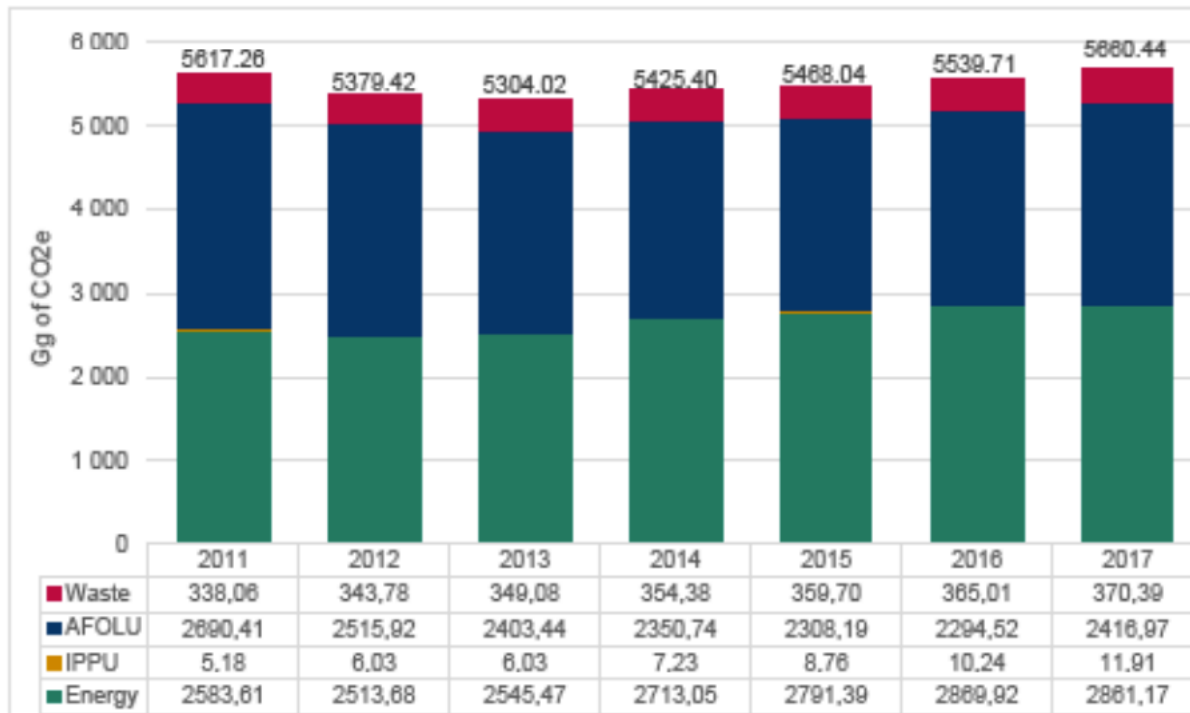
- The **Ministry of Energy and Meteorology (MEM)**, through the Lesotho Meteorology (LMS) is the focal point on climate change. LMS leads the efforts to implement the National Climate Change Policy and its Implementation Strategy. Key functions of LMS are to monitor the weather and climate, ozone layer protection and climate change detection. It also assesses vulnerability to climate change and response measures and coordinates activities emanating from Lesotho's obligations and related agreements. The government of Lesotho established the National Climate Change Committee (NCCC) in 2013. Its main function is to advise the **MEM** on effective implementation of the National Climate Change Policy, acting as well as a link between the LMS and the various social and economic sectors
- *tory, mitigation and support]*



MRV

Lesotho has designed the Domestic Measurement, Reporting, and Verification (MRV) System to meet the reporting requirements of the UNFCCC. Aimed at enhancing tracking of: GHG emission levels; the impact of mitigation and adaptation actions; and climate finance flows, the system will constitute institutional, regulatory, technical, and sectoral bodies at multi-levels of government, all interacting to track down the quantity of GHG emissions, the quality of GHG inventory and monitoring, the effectiveness of mitigation actions

GHG inventory



Improvements

- Improvement in reporting on GHG inventory
- IPPU data included, Solid Waste data also included.
- Institutional arrangements for the GHG inventory improved

- Since 2005, Lesotho's GHG emissions have grown by 20.4% from 4 715.30 Gg CO₂e to 5 660.44 Gg CO₂e in 2017.
- The increase is attributed to
 - Increase in population growth and urbanization
 - The economic growth
 - Increase in energy demand
 - Fluctuations on afforestation and deforestation activities
 - Agricultural activities as one source of livelihood

Mitigation actions and effects

- Lesotho has established legislative, regulatory and institutional frameworks, including policies, strategies, plans and programmes to advance low-carbon development in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication.
 1. Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) mitigation targets consider emissions reductions in 5 sectors, namely: Energy, Industrial Processes and Product Use, Agriculture, Agriculture Forestry and Other Land Uses (AFOLU) and Waste
 2. National Climate Change Policy and Its Implementation Strategy which seek to build climate change resilient and low-carbon society, a prosperous economy and environment in Lesotho
 3. Lesotho Energy Policy - improve the country's energy security situation by reducing reliance on fossil fuels and imported electricity and reduce GHG emissions from the energy sector
 4. National Forestry Policy improve conditions in Lesotho by securing tree cover on lands
 5. National Strategic Development Plan recognizes the needs for Lesotho to promote green economy during its development trajectory
 6. Sustainable Energy Strategy to promote renewable energy sources and energy efficiency

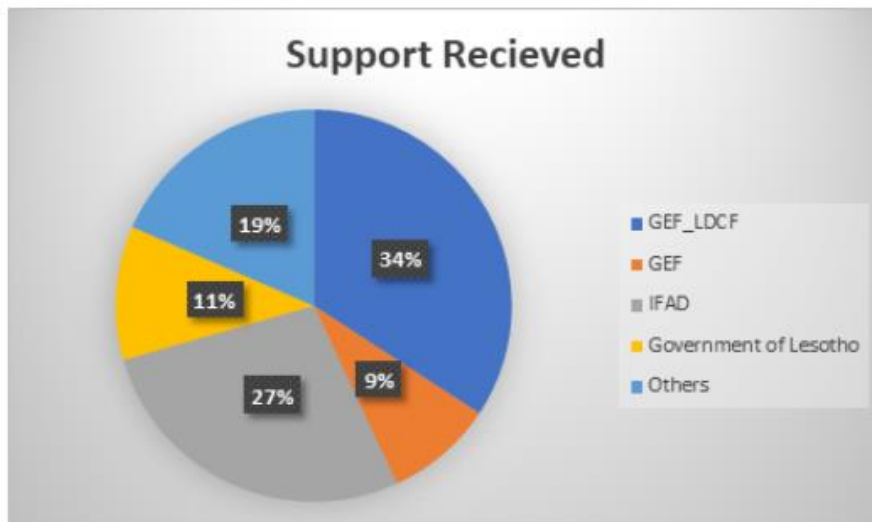
Mitigation actions and effects

- Mitigation actions
 1. *Energy Sector [8] – renewable energy, Biogas Technology and Decentralized Wastewater Treatment Systems, etc*
 2. *CDM Projects [1] – efficient wood fuel cooking stoves*
 3. *AFOLU Sector [2] – forestry policy and national tree planting*
 4. *Waste [1] – integrated solid waste management*
 5. *NAMAs [5] – solar technologies, Biogas, waste management, energy efficiency and Forestry*
- The implemented mitigation actions contributed to estimated emission reductions of 167,544 t CO₂ eq from 2005 to 2018, with the energy sector being the main source of emission reductions (86.0 per cent or 144,101 t CO₂ eq). We reported information on the implementation of policies and strategies in the energy and AFOLU sectors but did not report the results achieved.
- If all NAMAs are fully implemented and sustained, the anticipated minimum GHG emission reduction is expected to be 360,638 t CO₂ eq per year
- What has been presented above is an improvement on its own

Support received and needed

- Lesotho Received financial and technical assistance from the bilateral and multilateral agencies
- Support received at the time of finalising the BUR was \$68 791 820.00, of which mostly came from GEF and LDCF
- There was also non-monetized technical support received by Lesotho

Support needed were identified, including specific type of support needed (financial, technical or capacity-building) and the time when the support is needed



- Financial support is needed for the implantation of the NDC and the 5 identified NAMAs under the BUR

ETF transition and implementation

- Lesotho got support from GEF to develop NC4 and BTR, currently we are in the process of developing project implementation Plan (PIP) for submission to UNEP, which will be followed by the implementation.
- Lesotho also got support under the CBIT to implement a project called “enabling Lesotho’s Enhanced Transparency Framework” which will strengthen the institutional and legal frameworks, development of the monitoring and verification system, as well as strengthening the capacity.
- Lesotho has just completed a GHG inventory for Livestock (Cattle) using Tier 2 under the *Regional Support to National Livestock GHG Inventories in Southern Africa*.