FIFTEENTH WORKSHOP ON THE FACILITATIVE SHARING OF VIEWS

SBI 59, Dubai, 3–4 DECEMBER 2023

Parties' highlights

ALBANIA_BUR 1

Albania's GHG emission reduction commitment in its NDC is to reduce emissions by 20.9 per cent compared with the level of emissions under the 'business as usual' scenario in 2030. The energy sector represents 45 per cent of its total emissions in 2016. In 2019, Albania endorsed the Strategic Document on Climate Change and its Action Plan on Mitigation. Its mitigation actions focus mainly on promoting renewable energy sources and improving energy efficiency. The Party reported a national target of 42.5 per cent renewable energy in the final energy demand by 2030. Albania also reported that its major financial, technical and capacity building needs include the areas of developing an efficient transport system, improving energy performance in buildings and diversifying alternative renewable energy sources.

BURUNDI_BUR 1

Burundi aims to reduce its GHG emissions by 20 per cent by 2050 compared to 2019 level, under conditional measures. The energy sector represents 48 per cent of its total emissions in 2019 and due to its forestry and land-use sector, Burundi is a net sink country. Burundi's mitigation actions focus mainly on promoting renewable energy, mainly solar and hydroelectricity projects and those actions are expected to avoid 45,280.1 Gg CO_2 eq of GHG emissions between 2019 and 2030. Its efforts at increasing forest cover and recovery of wood and sub-products, are also expected to result in 17,132.4 Gg CO_2 eq of carbon sequestration in the same period. Burundi is also working towards strengthening its climate transparency system by engaging in a capacity building initiative with the CBIT project, which was launched in March 2023. The Party expressed its need for USD 500,000 to establish a national system for the preparation of national reporting on a continuous basis and USD 400,000 for the GHG inventory process. Burundi launched the preparation of its project on Biennial Transparency Report on 15th September 2023.

COLOMBIA_BUR 3

Colombia aims to emit a maximum of 169.44 Mt CO_2 eq in 2030, equivalent to 51 per cent of projected emissions for 2030 in the reference scenario. The Party aims to decrease emissions between 2027 and 2030 and move towards the achievement of carbon neutrality by 2050. The primary sector, energy, represents 51.5 percent of its total emissions in the latest year of inventory (2018). Colombia implemented a national carbon tax in 2016 and a programme of tradable quotas of GHG emissions in 2018 which proved to be a good incentive for the private sector, including energy companies, to reduce emissions. Colombia expressed its supports needed which include the development of a platform for the management, calculation and reporting of GHG inventories and supports to implement its mitigation and adaptation

actions. Colombia shared its roadmap on its transition to the ETF and plan to submit its first BTR in 2024.

ERITREA_BUR 1

Eritrea aims to reduce its GHG emissions by 12 per cent by 2030 against a "business as usual" scenario. The AFOLU and energy sectors represent 75.6 and 18.6 per cent of its total emissions in 2018 respectively. Its mitigation actions focused mainly on substituting fossil fuels with renewable energy sources, promoting energy efficiency measures, forest management and silviculture regeneration. Mitigation actions in the energy sector are anticipated to reduce GHG emissions by 162.70 kt CO_2 eq per annum by 2030, whereas mitigation actions in the forestry sector will result net emission removals of 117.6 kt CO_2 eq by 2030. Eritrea is in the process of developing a domestic MRV system for tracking the progress and achievement of the goals mentioned in its NDC. Eritrea has identified key financial and capacity-building priorities in improving national GHG inventories, strengthening institutional frameworks for planning and implementing climate change policies, regulations, and actions, identifying technologies for climate change mitigation and adaptation, employing tools and models for mitigation analysis, and enhancing public awareness of climate change.

HONDURAS_BUR 1

Honduras demonstrated in its presentation, that the energy sector represents 41 per cent of its total greenhouse gas emissions in 2015. The Party also informed that its updated NDC, submitted in 2021, stipulates a 16 percent reduction in emissions by 2030 compared to the 'business as usual' levels in the energy, IPPU, agriculture, and waste sectors. Honduras presented a number of mitigation initiatives in all sectors, including 30 projects registered under the CDM. Most of the Party's mitigation actions are in the AFOLU and energy sectors. Prioritized actions include promoting sustainable livestock farming, agroforestry systems, improved stoves, and the national reforestation program, aiming at reforesting 24,000 hectares of forest during the period of 2023 to 2024. Honduras is currently building the National Climate Change Monitoring System which will serve as a repository of climate change knowledge and information and strengthen the country's capacity to implement the Paris Agreement. Honduras is currently preparing its second BUR and has already secured funds for the preparation of the first Biennial Transparency Report, the 4th National Communication, and the 2nd Biennial Transparency Report.

ISRAEL_BUR 2

The Party's 2021 updated NDC aims to reduce its GHG emission by 27 per cent in 2030 compared to the 2015 level, and to achieve carbon neutrality by 2050. Israel expects to have 30 per cent of its power generation from renewable sources, 95 per cent reduction in GHG intensity of new cars, and all municipal buses purchased will be clean vehicles as of 2026, and a 71 per cent reduction of landfilled waste by 2030. Israel's National Action Plan on Climate Change 2022-2026 includes over 120 mitigation and adaptation policies and measures and is based on six pillars: climate legislation, regulation, carbon pricing, financial

support mechanisms, support for new climate technologies and solutions as well as enhanced monitoring, modelling and reporting. Israel is also preparing for its transition to the ETF by enhancing its existing MRV system and integrating adaptation and monitoring of support in that MRV system. The Party also shared that it provides climate related support to some countries, especially in the fields of agriculture, water and solar PV. Israel was the first developing country Party that had undergone the in-country technical analysis that provided invaluable experience and insight in the preparation for the review of the upcoming first Biennial Transparency Report.

LEBANON_BUR 4

Lebanon aims to reduce the GHG emissions by 20 per cent unconditionally and by 31 per cent conditionally by 2030, compared to a 'business as usual' scenario. Lebanon has also committed to increase its share of renewable energy in power electricity demand to 30 per cent and in heat demand in building sector to 16.5 per cent. The energy and transport sectors constitute 82% of Lebanon's total emissions in 2018, since Lebanon's electricity is generated from imported heavy fuel oil and gas. The Party's mitigation actions are mainly related to the energy sector, focusing on renewable energy and energy efficiency. The Party reported the results of implementing its mitigation actions in the energy sector as an estimated emission reduction of 615,663 t CO_2 eq per year from 2016 to 2018. Lebanon presented a road map for transition to the ETF, including establishing an MRV coordination unit to institutionalize the preparation of BTRs. It recently received approval for the funding to start the preparation of BTR1, BTR2 and the fifth national communication.

MALAWI_BUR 1

According to its NDC, the Party aims to reduce its GHG emissions by 51 per cent in 2040 compared to the business-as-usual scenario in the same year. The agriculture sector represents 54 per cent of its total emissions in 2017. Mitigation actions in various sectors are expected to lead to a GHG emission reductions of approximately 17.7 Mt CO_2 eq in 2040 compared to the BAU scenario of 34.6 Mt CO_2 eq. Its mitigation actions focus mainly on renewable energy projects such as promoting the use of solar water heaters, and fuel blend with ethanol and also in agriculture projects such as efficient use of fertilizers and manure management. Malawi is also preparing to embark on the transition to the ETF by implementing a CBIT project and has secured support for the first BTR. The preparation includes understanding the new reporting requirements under ETF and enabling a Climate Change Act by the end of 2024, which will formalize institutional arrangements for reporting. Key challenges that Malawi is facing in the report preparation include the absence of fully formalized institution arrangements for data provision and low technical capacity among experts in using reporting tools.

PAKISTAN_BUR 1

The energy sector represents 44.7 per cent of its total emissions in 2018. Pakistan has implemented several national policies aiming at climate mitigation, such as national energy efficiency and conservation act 2016, Alternate Renewable Energy Policy 2018 and National

Electric Vehicle Policy 2019. Mitigation actions include launching of mandatory appliance labelling schemes, developing vehicle examination systems and regulations, implementation of energy management systems in industries and others. Pakistan also highlighted its vulnerabilities to climate change and recent increases in extreme events, such as large scale floodings, and intense heat waves. Pakistan also working towards strengthening its climate transparency system by implementing a National Climate Transparency Platform, which is dedicated to archive, report and verify the GHG inventory and track and monitor adaptation efforts.

PAPUA NEW GUINEA_BUR 2

Papua New Guinea aims to achieve carbon neutrality in energy industries by 2030. Papua New Guinea changed from a net sink (–12,436 kt CO_2 eq) in 2000 to a net source in 2016 (6,897 kt CO_2 eq). In 2017, the country became a net sink with a total GHG emissions of –1,958 kt CO_2 eq. The main driver for the increasing and decreasing trend is the LULUCF sector is mainly deforestation and degradation activities in the country. Its BUR2 outlines projects, activities and actions captured in the enhanced NDC, NDC Implementation Plan and two NDC roadmaps, which are the electricity and the AFOLU roadmaps. If all the mitigation actions within the scope of the enhanced NDC (2020) are implemented, Papua New Guinea will achieve net zero carbon emissions in the energy sector and a cumulative 10,000 Gg CO_2 eq reduction in GHG emissions in the LULUCF sector by 2030 compared with the 2015 levels. However, its enhanced NDC is fully conditional. An estimated USD 1 billion is required to achieve the enhanced NDC targets from 2021 to 2030, according to the NDC Implementation Plan. Between 2017 and 2022, a sum of USD 156.8 million was received through the bilateral or multilateral channels to support 26 diverse projects in adaptation, mitigation, MRV, and cross-cutting climate action areas. Papua New Guinea is planning to prepare for BTR1, which it plans to submit by the end of 2024.

SURINAME_BUR 1

Suriname aims to achieve mitigation targets mentioned in its NDC covering the energy, transport, agriculture and forestry sectors and aims to maintain its 93 per cent forest cover of more than 15.2 million hectares. For energy the sector, the Party intends to maintain the share of renewable energy above 25 per cent by 2025 and also plans to apply biomass to energy technology. For the transport sector, Suriname intends to implement several infrastructure investments projects for improving roads and drainage facilities. Suriname has outlined key financial, technical, and capacity-building needs focused on enhancing institutional coordination for climate change activities, implementing its Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC), collecting and reporting climate action data in accordance with UNFCCC provisions, implementing environmental, legal, and fiscal frameworks, and raising public awareness on climate change issues.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO_BUR 1

Trinidad and Tobago aims to reduce its overall emissions from the transport, power generation, and industry sectors by 15 per cent by 2030 from business-as-usual level, which

translates to a reduction of approximately 103 million tonnes of CO_2 eq. It commits to an unconditional 30 per cent reduction in public transportation emissions, amounting to 1.7 million tonnes of CO_2 eq, compared to 2013 levels by 2030. Its state-funded compressed natural gas program in the transportation sector is already contributing to significant GHG reductions and it is already in the process of electrifying the bus system. The Party is updating its National Climate Change Policy in line with the Paris Agreement, fostering renewable energy integration, developing e-mobility and just transition policies, and establishing a legal framework for mandatory greenhouse gas emissions reporting and mitigation plans. Trinidad and Tobago enhanced its capacity through various initiatives, including the development of a National Climate Mitigation MRV System, GHGMI certification programs, and specialized training workshops supported by multiple donors and international programs like UNDP and the NDC Support Programme. The Party has commenced the preparations for its first BTR.

URUGUAY_BUR 4

In its second NDC, Uruguay set absolute unconditional mitigation targets for three main greenhouse gases, aiming not to exceed 9.267 Gg CO_2, 818 Gg CH_4, and 32 Gg N_2O emissions by 2030. It also includes specific objectives to reduce emission intensity in beef production and to maintain carbon stocks in the forest, land and land-use sector. The agriculture sector shows the largest share of total emissions, representing 73 per cent of the total GHG emissions in 2019. Uruguay presented mitigation actions focusing on sustainably diversifying energy sources, promoting energy efficiency and developing sustainable and efficient transport, increasing agricultural productivity and sustainability, waste management and treatment, and maintenance and increase of land carbon stocks. Uruguay highlighted the success of its energy policy adopted in 2005, which allowed the country to achieve a high level of decarbonization, with 94 per cent of energy coming from renewable sources in 2021. Resulting in emission reduction of approximately 10,000 Mg. Uruguay has been preparing for compliance with new requirements under the ETF and will present its first BTR in 2024.

VANUATU_BUR 1

Vanuatu aims to achieve a sector-specific target of transitioning to nearly 100 per cent renewable energy in the electricity sector by 2030. Vanuatu has negligible greenhouse gas emissions and forest sector acts as a net sink. Vanuatu's GHG emissions for the year 2016 and 2017 were 509.53 Gg CO_2 eq and 600.21 Gg CO_2 eq, respectively without removals. The forestry sector remained a net sink and makes Vanuatu a net carbon negative country. Vanuatu's total GHG emissions predominantly stem from three key sectors: agriculture (encompassing livestock and land use), energy, and waste sectors. Its mitigation actions focus on promoting renewable energy sources and enabling access to electricity. Vanuatu presented information on key constraints, gaps and related needs, including a weak institutional framework, which is largely due to inadequate climate-related technical support, monitoring capabilities and funding for dedicated staff. It also identified challenges in implementing mitigation and adaptation actions, which are predominantly due to insufficient funding and knowledge-sharing mechanisms. The Party faces challenges in adhering to the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BURs owing to a lack of data required for

the preparation of its GHG inventory. It received USD 200 million in financial support during 2014–2022 from bilateral and multilateral sources for climate action.
