

TWENTIETH WORKSHOP ON THE FACILITATIVE SHARING OF VIEWS

SBI 64, Bonn, 11 June 2026

Party's Highlights

ECUADOR_BUR 2

Ecuador presented its second Biennial Update Report, submitted in February 2023 together with its fourth National Communication. It aims to achieve net zero emissions by 2050, in line with a 2021 executive decree prioritizing the transition to sustainable production and consumption systems. The energy sector represents 65 per cent of its total GHG emissions (excluding land) in 2018, with transport accounting for the greatest share of energy consumption; the total GHG emissions for 2018 were reported as 59,044 Gg CO₂ eq (excluding land and harvested wood products), representing a 78 per cent increase since 1994. Mitigation actions focus mainly on the energy and land use, land-use change and forestry sectors. These include the operationalization of 15 new hydroelectric power plants with an estimated emission reduction potential of 2.2 Mt CO₂ eq/year between 2020 and 2035, and the REDD+ Results-based Payment programme, under which Ecuador signed its first results-based payment agreement in 2018. Ecuador is also developing a National Climate Change Registry to serve as a central repository for climate change information and to underpin its national measurement, reporting and verification system. Key challenges include institutional coordination, data availability and significant financial needs estimated at approximately USD 2.65 billion for mitigation actions. Ecuador has prioritized strengthening its transparency arrangements in preparation for reporting under the ETF, and it has submitted its first BTR under the ETF by the 31 December 2024 deadline.

NIGER_BUR 1

Niger submitted its first Biennial Update Report in December 2022. Niger aims to reduce GHG emissions by up to 22.8 per cent in the agriculture, forestry and other land use sector and 48.0 per cent in the energy sector by 2030 compared with a 'business as usual' scenario. The AFOLU sector represents 83.2 per cent of its total emissions in 2019. Mitigation actions are guided by national strategies such as its Sustainable Development and Inclusive Growth Strategy, the Economic and Social Development Plan 2022–2026 and the NDC. The country highlighted financial and capacity-building needs, despite having mobilized over USD 16 million from international sources for climate-related activities. Niger is also advancing its transparency efforts by establishing a national MRV system and has submitted its first BTR under the ETF by the 31 December 2024 deadline. It participated in the centralized group review of BTRs in May 2026 in Kigali. Niger is also working to prepare its second and third Biennial Transparency Reports and Fifth National Communication.

SEYCHELLES_BUR 1

Seychelles presented its first Biennial Update Report, submitted in February 2024. As a small island developing State, it has set a range of nationally determined contribution targets. These include increasing the share of renewable energy from 5 per cent in 2020 to 15 per cent by 2030, improving energy efficiency by 15.5 per cent by 2030, and reducing transport sector emissions by 30 per cent by 2030. The energy sector represents 66.9 per cent of total GHG emissions (excluding land) in 2020, with total emissions reported at 711.47 Gg CO₂ eq (excluding land and harvested wood products). Mitigation actions focus mainly on the energy sector, including expanding grid-connected solar photovoltaic systems, promoting electric mobility, and implementing energy efficiency programmes. The associated cumulative emission reductions are estimated at 293.80 Gg CO₂ eq by 2030 compared with a 'business as usual' scenario. Seychelles is also implementing waste management measures under its Solid Waste Master Plan (2020–2035), targeting an 80 per cent reduction in methane emissions from landfills by 2050, and phasing down hydrofluorocarbons in line with the Montreal Protocol. Key challenges include limited technical and financial capacity, staff constraints and difficulties in data collection, particularly for the forestry and agriculture sectors. Seychelles received financial support from the Global Environment Facility for preparing its first Biennial Update Report and has also submitted its first BTR under the enhanced transparency framework in July 2025.