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Technical analysis of the first biennial update report of Afghanistan submitted on 13 October 2019

Summary report by the team of technical experts


Summary

According to decision 2/CP.17, paragraph 41(a), Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention, consistently with their capabilities and the level of support provided for reporting, were to submit their first biennial update report by December 2014. As mandated, the least developed country Parties and small island developing States may submit biennial update reports at their discretion. This summary report presents the results of the technical analysis of the first biennial update report of Afghanistan, conducted by a team of technical experts in accordance with the modalities and procedures contained in the annex to decision 20/CP.19.

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Abbreviations and acronyms

AD	activity data
AFOLU	agriculture, forestry and other land use
AR	Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
BUR	biennial update report
CDM	clean development mechanism
CGE	Consultative Group of Experts
CH ₄	methane
CO ₂	carbon dioxide
CO ₂ eq	carbon dioxide equivalent
EF	emission factor
F-gas	fluorinated gas
GHG	greenhouse gas
GWP	global warming potential
HFC	hydrofluorocarbon
ICA	international consultation and analysis
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IPCC good practice guidance	<i>Good Practice Guidance and Uncertainty Management in National Greenhouse Gas Inventories</i>
IPCC good practice guidance for LULUCF	<i>Good Practice Guidance for Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry</i>
IPPU	industrial processes and product use
LULUCF	land use, land-use change and forestry
MRV	measurement, reporting and verification
NA	not applicable
NC	national communication
NE	not estimated
NEPA	National Environmental Protection Agency
NIR	national inventory report
NO	not occurring
non-Annex I Party	Party not included in Annex I to the Convention
N ₂ O	nitrous oxide
PFC	perfluorocarbon
QA/QC	quality assurance/quality control
Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines	<i>Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories</i>
SF ₆	sulfur hexafluoride
TTE	team of technical experts
UNFCCC guidelines for the preparation of NCs from non-Annex I Parties	“Guidelines for the preparation of national communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention”
UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BURs	“UNFCCC biennial update reporting guidelines for Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention”
2006 IPCC Guidelines	<i>2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories</i>

I. Introduction and process overview

A. Introduction

1. The process of ICA consists of two steps: a technical analysis of the submitted BUR and a facilitative sharing of views under the Subsidiary Body for Implementation, resulting in a summary report and a record, respectively.
2. According to decision 2/CP.17, paragraph 41(a), non-Annex I Parties, consistently with their capabilities and the level of support provided for reporting, were to submit their first BUR by December 2014. The least developed countries and small island developing States may submit BURs at their discretion.
3. Further, according to paragraph 58(a) of the same decision, the first round of ICA is to commence for non-Annex I Parties within six months of the submission of the Parties' first BUR. The frequency of developing country Parties' participation in subsequent rounds of ICA, depending on their respective capabilities and national circumstances, and the special flexibility for small island developing States and the least developed country Parties, will be determined by the frequency of the submission of BURs.
4. This summary report presents the results of the technical analysis of the first BUR of Afghanistan, undertaken by a TTE in accordance with the provisions on the composition, modalities and procedures of the TTE under ICA contained in the annex to decision 20/CP.19.

B. Process overview

5. In accordance with the mandate referred to in paragraph 2 above, Afghanistan submitted its first BUR on 13 October 2019 as a stand-alone update report.
6. During the technical analysis, the Party clarified that inadequate data and resources and other government priorities had delayed the preparation and submission of its BUR.
7. A desk analysis of Afghanistan's BUR was conducted from 9 to 13 March 2020¹ and was undertaken by the following TTE, drawn from the UNFCCC roster of experts on the basis of the criteria defined in decision 20/CP.19, annex, paragraphs 2–6: Amr Osama Abdel-Aziz (Egypt), Sorin Deaconu (Romania), Patience Thelma Melfah Dampety (former member of the CGE from Ghana), Takeshi Enoki (former member of the CGE from Japan), Celeste Gabriela Gonzalez Pereira (Paraguay), Ajay Raghava (former member of the CGE from India), Ching Tiong Tan (Malaysia), Lilia Taranu (Republic of Moldova), Jongikhaya Witi (South Africa) and Tania Zamora (former member of the CGE from Peru). Mr. Deaconu and Mr. Tan were the co-leads. The technical analysis was coordinated by Jeonghyun Emily Park, Alma Jean and Tomoyuki Aizawa (secretariat).
8. During the technical analysis, in addition to the written exchange, through the secretariat, to provide technical clarifications on the information reported in the BUR, the TTE and Afghanistan engaged in consultation² on the identification of capacity-building needs for the preparation of BURs and participation in the ICA process. Following the technical analysis of Afghanistan's first BUR, the TTE prepared and shared a draft summary report with Afghanistan on 9 June 2020 for its review and comment. Afghanistan, in turn, provided its feedback on the draft summary report on 27 September 2020.
9. The TTE responded to and incorporated Afghanistan's comments referred to in paragraph 8 above and finalized the summary report in consultation with the Party on 5 November 2020.

¹ Owing to the circumstances related to the coronavirus disease 2019, the technical analysis of the BUR submitted by Afghanistan had to be conducted remotely.

² The consultation was conducted via teleconferencing.

II. Technical analysis of the biennial update report

A. Scope of the technical analysis

10. The scope of the technical analysis is outlined in decision 20/CP.19, annex, paragraph 15, according to which the technical analysis aims to, without engaging in a discussion on the appropriateness of the actions, increase the transparency of mitigation actions and their effects and shall entail the following:

(a) The identification of the extent to which the elements of information listed in paragraph 3(a) of the ICA modalities and guidelines (decision 2/CP.17, annex IV) have been included in the BUR of the Party concerned (see chap. II.B below);

(b) A technical analysis of the information reported in the BUR, specified in the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BURs (decision 2/CP.17, annex III), and any additional technical information provided by the Party concerned (see chap. II.C below);

(c) The identification, in consultation with the Party concerned, of capacity-building needs related to the facilitation of reporting in accordance with the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BURs and to participation in ICA in accordance with the ICA modalities and guidelines, taking into account Article 4, paragraph 3, of the Convention (see chap. II.D below).

11. The remainder of this chapter presents the results of each of the three parts of the technical analysis of Afghanistan's BUR outlined in paragraph 10 above.

B. Extent of the information reported

12. The elements of information referred to in paragraph 10(a) above include the national GHG inventory report; information on mitigation actions, including a description of such actions, an analysis of their impacts and the associated methodologies and assumptions, and information on progress in their implementation; information on domestic MRV; and information on support needed and received.

13. According to decision 20/CP.19, annex, paragraph 15(a), in undertaking the technical analysis of the submitted BUR, the TTE is to identify the extent to which the elements of information listed in paragraph 12 above have been included in the BUR of the Party concerned. The TTE considers that the reported information is mostly consistent with the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BURs. Specific details on the extent of the information reported for each of the required elements are provided in annex I.

C. Technical analysis of the information reported

14. The technical analysis referred to in paragraph 10(b) above aims to increase the transparency of mitigation actions and their effects, without engaging in a discussion on the appropriateness of those actions. Accordingly, the focus of the technical analysis was on the transparency of the information reported in the BUR.

15. For information reported on national GHG inventories, the technical analysis also focused on the consistency of the methods used for preparing those inventories with the appropriate methods developed by the IPCC and referred to in the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BURs. Afghanistan submitted an NIR as a stand-alone document and, further to consultations with the TTE, requested a more detailed analysis and documentation of findings in the NIR using the agreed GHG inventory tool.

16. The results of the technical analysis are presented in the remainder of this chapter.

1. Information on national circumstances and institutional arrangements relevant to the preparation of national communications on a continuous basis

17. As per the scope defined in paragraph 2 of the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BURs, the BUR should provide an update to the information contained in the most recently submitted NC, including information on national circumstances and institutional arrangements relevant to the preparation of NCs on a continuous basis. In their NCs, non-Annex I Parties report on their national circumstances following the reporting guidance contained in decision 17/CP.8, annex, paragraphs 3–5, and they could report similar information in their BUR, which is an update of their most recently submitted NC.

18. Afghanistan reported in its first BUR information on its national circumstances, including information on features of geography, demographics, climate and economy that might affect the Party's ability to deal with mitigating and adapting to climate change, as well as information regarding national circumstances and constraints on the specific sectors related to the Party's response to climate change.

19. In addition, Afghanistan provided a summary of relevant information regarding its national circumstances in tabular format.

20. Afghanistan reported in its BUR that it does not have sustainable arrangements in place for preparing its NCs and BURs on a continuous basis. However, the Party reported information on its existing institutional arrangements relevant to the preparation of its first BUR. The description covers key aspects of the institutional arrangements, including the roles and responsibilities of the overall coordinating entity, the involvement and roles of other institutions, and working modalities for information and data exchange. Under the overall supervision of NEPA, five national study teams were established to prepare the different chapters of the BUR. These teams were supported by a data collection working group and sectoral working groups comprised of representatives from various government institutions and the private sector.

21. Afghanistan reported in its first BUR information on its planned domestic MRV arrangements. The description includes information on the roles and responsibilities of institutions, the protocols for domestic MRV and the provision of training to relevant personnel. The Party plans to establish a climate change national information system to help it meet the MRV requirements for the GHG inventory, mitigation actions and support received, but reported in its BUR that funding is required for its implementation.

2. National greenhouse gas emissions by sources and removals by sinks

22. As indicated in table I.1, Afghanistan reported information on its GHG inventory in its BUR mostly in accordance with paragraphs 3–10 of the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BURs and paragraphs 8–24 of the UNFCCC guidelines for the preparation of NCs from non-Annex I Parties, contained in the annex to decision 17/CP.8.

23. Afghanistan submitted its first BUR in 2019 and the GHG inventory reported in the BUR is for 2012–2017. The GHG inventory is consistent with the requirements for the reporting time frame.

24. Afghanistan submitted an NIR as a stand-alone document on 1 March 2020, which was after the submission of its BUR. The document was made publicly available on the UNFCCC website,³ but relevant sections of the NIR were not referenced in the BUR. During the technical analysis, the Party clarified that the NIR was not finalized at the time the BUR was submitted, resulting in the delay in sharing the information with the TTE.

25. GHG emissions and removals for the BUR covering the 2012–2017 inventories were estimated using tier 1 methodology from the 2006 IPCC Guidelines, with the exception of CH₄ emissions from enteric fermentation in cattle and CO₂ emissions from cement production, which were estimated using tier 2 methodology. The TTE commends Afghanistan for using the 2006 IPCC Guidelines.

³ <https://unfccc.int/BURs>.

26. Information on AD and EFs used and their sources was clearly reported for most categories in the BUR, including in table 6 of the BUR, which summarizes the methods and EFs used for each subsector of the GHG inventory.

27. Information on the source of AD and EFs for some categories, including cement production, enteric fermentation and manure management, was not reported in Afghanistan's BUR. While the Party provided relevant clarification in its NIR, the TTE noted that the Party could also include references to the relevant sections of the NIR in its BUR.

28. Information on the Party's total GHG emissions by gas for 2012–2017 is outlined in table 1 in Gg CO₂ eq. It shows an increase in emissions of 8.9 per cent since 2012. The table shows Afghanistan's GHG emissions excluding LULUCF, as this sector was not reported in the BUR or NIR.

Table 1

Greenhouse gas emissions by gas of Afghanistan for 2012–2017

<i>Gas</i>	<i>GHG emissions (Gg CO₂ eq) excluding LULUCF</i>		<i>% change 2012–2017</i>
	<i>2012</i>	<i>2017</i>	
CO ₂	16 770.99	20 934.98	24.8
CH ₄	16 109.71	16 418.51	1.9
N ₂ O	7 043.92	6 117.89	–13.1
HFCs	NE	NE	NE
PFCs	NE	NE	NE
SF ₆	NE	NE	NE
Other	NE	NE	NE
Total	39 924.62	43 471.39	8.9

29. Information on other emissions was clearly reported, including 634.13 Gg nitrogen oxides, 903.96 Gg carbon monoxide, 128.42 Gg non-CH₄ volatile organic compounds and 597.94 Gg sulfur dioxide in 2017.

30. HFC, PFC and SF₆ emissions were reported as “NE” in Afghanistan's BUR. The Party clarified in its BUR and NIR that those emissions were not estimated owing to a lack of data and resources. In its NIR, the Party included a methodological discussion on F-gases, the status of data collection and analysis, and plans for further improvement.

31. Afghanistan applied notation keys in tables where numerical data were not provided. The use of notation keys was mostly consistent with the UNFCCC guidelines for the preparation of NCs from non-Annex I Parties.

32. Information on the level of emissions that are estimated to be close to zero was not clearly reported in Afghanistan's BUR. During the technical analysis, the Party clarified that “0.00” was reported in cases where emissions were estimated to be less than 0.01, but reported that it would check the data again and consider presenting specific data values where the estimated value is smaller than 0.01 in future BUR submissions.

33. Afghanistan reported comparable information addressing the sectoral reporting tables annexed to the Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines. However, comparable information addressing the tables included in annex 3A.2 to the IPCC good practice guidance for LULUCF was not reported, as emissions and removals from the LULUCF sector were not estimated in Afghanistan's BUR.

34. The shares of emissions that different sectors contributed to the total GHG emissions excluding LULUCF, as reported by the Party, in 2012 and 2017 are reflected in table 2.

Table 2
Shares of greenhouse gas emissions by sector of Afghanistan for 2012–2017

Sector	GHG emissions (Gg CO ₂ eq)		GHG emissions (Gg CO ₂ eq)		% change 2012–2017
	2012	% share ^a	2017	% share ^a	
Energy	17 324.81	43.4	21 649.43	49.8	25.0
IPPU	260.30	0.7	245.78	0.6	–5.6
Agriculture	21 006.13	52.6	20 073.90	46.2	–4.4
LULUCF	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
Waste	1 333.39	3.3	1 502.27	3.5	12.7

^a Share of total emissions without LULUCF.

35. Afghanistan reported information on its use of GWP values consistent with those provided by the IPCC in its AR4 based on the effects over a 100-year time-horizon of GHGs. During the technical analysis, the Party informed the TTE that it had used the GWP values from the AR4 because they are being used by an increasing number of Parties, including non-Annex I Parties.

36. For the energy sector, information was clearly reported on tier levels, AD and their sources, EFs, key categories, notation keys used, necessary improvements for the future and other information specific to the sector. The key categories and most relevant emissions sources in the sector were identified as CO₂ from heavy-duty trucks and buses, light-duty trucks, cars and motorcycles, chemical industries, other manufacturing industries and construction, and domestic aviation; CH₄ from the residential, manufacture of solid fuels and other energy industries; and N₂O from heavy-duty trucks and buses. The Party identified areas for improvement for all categories in the energy sector in its NIR, such as the need to prepare energy statistics and an energy balance for the full time series, including country-specific calorific values, and the need to cross-check national and international data sets.

37. Information on the assumptions and rationale behind the choice of AD for the energy sector was not clearly reported in Afghanistan's BUR. However, the Party clarified in its NIR that, in most cases, expert judgment was used to fill data gaps. The Party further elaborated during the technical analysis that national energy statistics may contain gaps, not be disaggregated at the category level or conflict with international data sets.

38. For the IPPU sector, information was clearly reported on tier levels, AD and their sources, EFs, key categories, notation keys used, necessary improvements for the future and other information specific to the sector. CO₂ from ammonia production was identified as a key category and the most relevant emissions source in the sector. The Party identified areas for improvement for all categories in the IPPU sector in the NIR, such as the need for research on the amount of carbonates used in the mineral industry and the import and distribution of air-conditioning and refrigeration appliances.

39. Information on the source of the country-specific EF used for cement manufacturing was not reported in Afghanistan's BUR. However, the Party clarified in its NIR that chemical composition data from different regions of the country were used to estimate the EF.

40. For the agriculture sector, N₂O from agricultural soils, CH₄ from rice cultivation, CH₄ and N₂O from manure management, CH₄ from enteric fermentation, CH₄ and N₂O from field burning of agricultural residues and CO₂ from urea application were identified as key categories and the most relevant emissions sources in the sector. Afghanistan used EFs from the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for all categories except enteric fermentation in cattle. The Party reported in its NIR that it is planning to improve its data collection process for enteric fermentation and manure management.

41. As mentioned in paragraph 28 above, estimates for emissions and removals in the LULUCF sector were not reported in the BUR or NIR. However, in its NIR, the Party provided relevant information on the LULUCF sector, including a methodological discussion, the status of data collection and analysis, and plans for further improvement. During the technical analysis, the Party further clarified that emissions and removals for the LULUCF sector had not been estimated owing to a lack of reliable AD.

42. For the waste sector, information was clearly reported on tier levels, AD and their sources, EFs, key categories, notation keys used, necessary improvements for the future and other information specific to the sector. CH₄ from wastewater and discharge, CH₄ from solid waste disposal and N₂O from wastewater treatment and discharge were identified as key categories and the most relevant emissions sources in the sector. The Party identified areas for improvement for all categories in the waste sector in the NIR, such as the need for research into parameters, including for solid waste and wastewater.

43. Information on the assumptions and rationale behind the choice of AD for solid waste disposal and open burning of waste was not clearly reported in Afghanistan's BUR. However, the Party clarified in its NIR that expert judgment was used to derive parameters such as waste generation rates for urban and rural areas and waste composition.

44. The NIR and the BUR provide an update to some of the GHG inventories reported in previous NCs. The information reported provides an update of the Party's NC2, which addressed anthropogenic emissions and removals for 2013. The update was carried out for 2012–2017 using the methodologies contained in the 2006 IPCC Guidelines, thus generating a consistent six-year time series. The previous national inventory was prepared using the Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines, the IPCC good practice guidance and the IPCC good practice guidance for LULUCF.

45. Information on emissions for 2005, which was the inventory year for Afghanistan's NC1, was not reported in the BUR, but was reported in the NIR. The Party clarified during the technical analysis that it had estimated emissions for 1990–2017, but only reported the GHG inventory data for the most recent years (2012–2017) in the BUR. The Party provided information on GHG emissions for 1990–2017 in its NIR.

46. Afghanistan described in its BUR the institutional framework for the preparation of the GHG inventory of its first BUR. The Party reported that NEPA is the governmental body responsible for its GHG inventory, which was prepared with technical support from the United Nations Environment Programme. In its BUR, the Party identified improvements in the information reported such as GHG inventory recalculations for all categories.

47. Afghanistan clearly reported that a key category analysis was performed for both the level of emissions and the trend in emissions for 1990 and 2017. For 2017, 24 key categories were identified by the level assessment, and 21 key categories by the trend assessment. The top three key categories were CH₄ from enteric fermentation in cattle, CO₂ from heavy-duty trucks and buses using diesel oil and CO₂ from manufacturing industries and construction, which accounted for 17.8, 15.5 and 12.0 per cent, respectively, of the Party's total emissions in 2017.

48. The NIR provides information on QA/QC measures for all sectors. The information reported includes an overview of the QA/QC plan and category-specific QA/QC activities conducted. In its NIR, the Party reported that NEPA is responsible for developing and implementing the QA/QC plan for the national GHG inventory. The QA/QC plan is an internal document used to organize and implement relevant activities according to a schedule and time frame with a view to ensuring that the GHG inventory is fit for purpose and improves over time. Further, NEPA designates a QA/QC coordinator to carry out relevant tasks. The TTE commends Afghanistan for providing information in accordance with the 2006 IPCC Guidelines.

49. Afghanistan reported information on CO₂ fuel combustion using only the sectoral approach. Information on the reference approach was not reported in Afghanistan's BUR. However, the Party clarified in its NIR that although it compared the two approaches to a limited extent, it was not able to report quantitative information on the results owing mainly to a lack of available data.

50. Information was clearly reported on international aviation. Emissions from marine bunker fuels were reported as "NO" in Afghanistan's BUR and NIR. The Party clarified in its BUR that, as it is a landlocked country, only land and air modes of transportation are used.

51. Afghanistan reported information on the uncertainty assessment (level and trend) of its national GHG inventory in its NIR. The uncertainty analysis was based on the tier 1 approach and covers all source categories and all direct GHGs reported by the Party. The

results obtained, as reported in the NIR, reveal that the level uncertainty for emissions is 24.0 per cent and the trend uncertainty is 81.7 per cent.

52. The TTE noted that the transparency of the information reported on GHG inventories could be further enhanced by addressing the areas noted in paragraphs 24, 27, 32, 37, 39, 41, 45, and 49 above, which could facilitate a better understanding of the information reported on GHG inventories.

3. Mitigation actions and their effects, including associated methodologies and assumptions

53. As indicated in table I.2, Afghanistan reported in its BUR, partially in accordance with paragraphs 11–13 of the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BURs, information on mitigation actions and their effects, to the extent possible.

54. The information reported provides a comprehensive overview of the Party's mitigation actions and their effects. In its BUR, Afghanistan reported information on the Afghanistan Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan, which is a long-term strategy document that outlines climate change priorities, strategies and actions, including those related to mitigation. The Party also referenced its nationally determined contribution, which sets a goal of reducing GHG emissions excluding LULUCF by 13.6 per cent by 2030 compared with a 'business as usual' scenario. The target is conditional upon the availability of external support. The Party also reported information on its existing climate change policies and plans and provided a list of nationally appropriate mitigation actions (BUR tables 19–20) designed to help it achieve its nationally determined contribution target.

55. The Party reported information on its baseline scenario, including the methodology for developing mitigation actions and calculating potential emission reductions. The Party reported that only activities identified as "must do", "committed" and "highly probable" are considered under this scenario, which the Party identifies as the most probable scenario for implementation. Under the baseline scenario, Afghanistan only considered key category sectors for which mitigation actions will be implemented, namely the power, household and commercial, manufacturing and construction, and domestic solid waste sectors. While the Party did not clearly report details on its mitigation scenario, table 21 of the BUR contains a summary of mitigation actions for such a scenario. Most of the mitigation actions identified under this scenario are in the energy sector. Afghanistan also reported that, if all mitigation actions identified under this scenario are sustained, emissions could be reduced by 17.4 per cent by 2035 compared with its baseline scenario, which would significantly exceed the conditional target set out in Afghanistan's nationally determined contribution.

56. The Party reported information on its planned mitigation actions in tabular format in accordance with decision 2/CP.17, annex III, paragraph 11. In addition to multiple tables, the Party also reported information on its mitigation actions in a narrative format. While there is no obligation to report the approach to selecting mitigation actions, the Party reported that it selected actions using a set of evaluation criteria derived to complement and enhance national efforts to achieve low-emission development. These criteria relate, for example, to whether the actions are in line with national developmental priorities and strategies, their mitigation potential, the availability of data and the resulting direct and indirect costs. The TTE commends Afghanistan for reporting this information.

57. Information on most of the previously implemented mitigation actions was not reported in tabular format in the BUR. During the technical analysis, the Party clarified that this was mainly due to the absence of a centralized system for monitoring and documenting mitigation actions, given that activities and projects were scattered across subsectors and handled by different departments, even within the same organization. Furthermore, the Party clarified that challenges also stemmed from limited coordination and lack of communication channels between NEPA and other organizations involved in implementing mitigation actions.

58. Consistently with decision 2/CP.17, annex III, paragraph 12(a), Afghanistan reported the names and provided descriptions of its implemented and planned mitigation actions in the BUR.

59. While quantitative goals were not specified for individual mitigation actions, the Party reported information on its overall GHG emission reduction goal for all planned mitigation actions as a group. Progress indicators for planned mitigation actions were presented in a qualitative manner for each phase of the project cycle.

60. Information on gases covered by the implemented and planned mitigation actions was not reported in Afghanistan's BUR. During the technical analysis, the Party clarified that all previously implemented mitigation actions fell under the country's renewable energy plan, and the type and quantity of GHGs covered were not calculated at the individual project level. The Party further clarified that no reports were made available by the project owners concerning goals and progress indicators for the previously implemented mitigation actions.

61. The Party reported information on implemented mitigation actions from the past two decades, including small-scale projects relating to renewable energy and energy efficiency. Afghanistan reported estimated outcomes for a total of 450 mini hydro power plants that were implemented with a total installed capacity of 6.9 MW. Moreover, the Party reported that its first wind farm was built in 2008, with a total installed capacity of 100 kW. In total, six wind projects have been completed in Afghanistan, with a combined installed capacity of 230 kW. The Party also reported that it had previously installed mini solar photovoltaic units with a capacity of 0.55 MW.

62. The Party classified its planned mitigation actions according to their eligibility for development under the CDM programme of activities. Information on the objectives, methodologies and estimated emission reductions was clearly reported for these planned mitigation actions.

63. The Party reported four planned mitigation actions which are not eligible for development under the CDM: a climate change national information system; a renewable energy and energy efficiency funding proposal; energy building codes; and household appliance labelling and standards. The Party estimated that the cumulative GHG emission reduction from these actions for 2020–2035 will be 9,752.43 Gg CO₂ eq.

64. Afghanistan reported eight mitigation actions eligible for development under the CDM: solar water heaters in households; electrification in rural communities using renewable energy; grid-connected photovoltaic power plants; mini hydropower plants; improved cookstoves; CH₄ recovery from municipal solid waste; natural gas combined-cycle power plants; and a bus rapid transit system in Kabul. The Party reported the estimated emission reductions resulting from each project for 2020–2035, with the largest reduction expected to be achieved by CH₄ recovery from municipal solid waste (35,588.04 Gg CO₂ eq).

65. Information on assumptions and the progress of implementation and underlying steps taken or envisaged was not reported for implemented or planned mitigation actions. Furthermore, the Party did not report on the methodologies used for the previously implemented mitigation actions. During the technical analysis, the Party clarified that the conditionality of Afghanistan's nationally determined contribution implies assumptions for the mitigation actions and is related to the constraints and gaps highlighted in its BUR. The Party also clarified that there is limited information on the progress of implementation and steps taken or envisaged owing to a lack of adequate follow-up by project owners and high levels of turnover in the staff involved in project implementation.

66. Afghanistan provided information on its involvement in international market mechanisms as a Party to the Kyoto Protocol. As indicated in paragraphs 62–64 above, the Party reported the eligibility of each planned mitigation action under the CDM. According to the Party, CDM-approved methodologies were adopted to generate certified emission reductions and increase the transparency and credibility of reported estimations. During the technical analysis, the Party informed the TTE that it did not use any international market mechanisms for its implemented and ongoing mitigation actions.

67. Afghanistan reported information on its domestic MRV arrangements in accordance with decision 2/CP.17, annex III, paragraph 13. The information reported indicates that Afghanistan is in the process of developing and designing a domestic MRV system, including for mitigation actions. As indicated in paragraph 21 above, Afghanistan outlined its proposed pathway for establishing an enhanced MRV system, which includes setting out MRV

protocols for nationally appropriate mitigation actions, CDM and other mitigation programmes (see BUR table 24).

68. The TTE noted that the transparency of the information reported on mitigation actions could be enhanced by addressing the areas noted in paragraphs 57, 60 and 65 above, which could facilitate a better understanding of the information reported on mitigation actions.

4. Constraints and gaps, and related technology, financial, technical and capacity-building needs, including a description of support needed and received

69. As indicated in table I.3, Afghanistan reported in its BUR, fully in accordance with paragraphs 14–16 of the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BURs, information on finance, technology and capacity-building needs and support received.

70. Afghanistan reported information on constraints and gaps, and related financial, technical and capacity-building needs in accordance with decision 2/CP.17, annex III, paragraph 14. In its BUR, Afghanistan identified lack of resources and technical capacity as constraints. During the technical analysis, the Party informed the TTE that additional challenges included lack of information on available technologies and measures; lack of financing skills; lack of a proper archiving system; and poor communication channels between NEPA and project developers.

71. Afghanistan reported information on financial and technical support received in accordance with decision 2/CP.17, annex III, paragraph 15. In its BUR Afghanistan reported that it received a total of USD 26,412,160 from the Global Environment Facility during 2004–2019 for climate change activities, which included allocation for preparing both its first BUR and NCs, developing its national GHG inventory and training national experts on the 2006 IPCC Guidelines and software. The Party also reported that it received USD 300,000 in funding from the Green Climate Fund and USD 35,000 from the Climate Technology Centre and Network. The information reported indicates that Afghanistan received technical assistance from the Department for International Development of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to establish a climate finance unit within NEPA.

72. Information on financial support received directly by private and non-government entities was not reported in Afghanistan's BUR. However, the Party clarified that when international funds are channelled through non-governmental organizations and the private sector, it is not possible to precisely track support received in this manner. During the technical analysis, the Party further clarified that monitoring support received by private and non-government entities is a capacity-building need.

73. Afghanistan reported information on nationally determined technology needs with regard to the development and transfer of technology in accordance with decision 2/CP.17, annex III, paragraph 16. In its BUR, Afghanistan reported that the technology needs identified are mainly related to the energy sector, and that it received support for technology transfer from the Climate Technology Centre and Network to identify and promote the use of sustainable climate technology aimed at reducing carbon emissions. The Party also reported that training is needed to build national capacity to identify the most appropriate technologies for climate change mitigation.

74. Information on technology needs for non-energy sectors was not clearly reported in Afghanistan's BUR. During the technical analysis, the Party clarified that this information was included in its NC1 and NC2 and stated that it would communicate technology needs for both energy and non-energy sectors in future BURs.

75. The TTE noted that the transparency of the information reported on needs and support received could be further enhanced by addressing the areas noted in paragraphs 72 and 74 above, which could facilitate a better understanding of the information reported on needs and support received.

D. Identification of capacity-building needs

76. In consultation with Afghanistan, the TTE identified the following needs for capacity-building that could facilitate the preparation of subsequent BURs and participation in ICA:

- (a) In relation to GHG inventories:
 - (i) Compiling and generating AD specifically for the energy sector (energy balance tables, transport sector), the IPPU sector (F-gas data) and the LULUCF sector (land cover atlas);
 - (ii) Establishing arrangements relevant to the preparation of NCs and BURs on a continuous basis;
 - (iii) Training on the 2006 IPCC Guidelines software and on the relevant UNFCCC reporting requirements for all relevant stakeholders in the country;
 - (iv) Establishing a climate change national information system that would help the Party meet the relevant UNFCCC reporting requirements for NCs and BURs;
- (b) In relation to mitigation actions and their effects:
 - (i) Using models to develop 'business as usual' and mitigation scenarios, such as the Long-range Energy Alternatives Planning model, the Greenhouse Gas Abatement Cost Model and the Energy and Power Evaluation Program model;
 - (ii) Reporting mitigation actions in accordance with the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BURs;
 - (iii) Developing methodologies for calculating emission reduction estimates for mitigation actions in all sectors, including in the AFOLU sector;
 - (iv) Generating data for mitigation actions in the AFOLU sector;
 - (v) Establishing suitable institutional arrangements for MRV of mitigation actions in all sectors, including in the AFOLU sector;
 - (vi) Developing procedural arrangements for collecting data on the progress of implementation of mitigation actions;
- (c) In relation to needs and support:
 - (i) Undertaking a technology needs assessment;
 - (ii) Monitoring support received by private and non-government entities.

77. The TTE noted that, in addition to those identified during the technical analysis, Afghanistan reported several capacity-building needs in chapter 5.3 of its BUR, covering the following areas:

- (a) GHG inventory preparation;
- (b) GHG mitigation in the energy sector, including buildings and transport;
- (c) GHG mitigation in waste management;
- (d) GHG mitigation in forests and rangelands;
- (e) GHG mitigation in industry and mining;
- (f) GHG mitigation in agriculture and livestock;
- (g) Training on the technology needs assessment.

III. Conclusions

78. The TTE conducted a technical analysis of the information reported in the first BUR of Afghanistan in accordance with the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BURs and concludes that the information reported is mostly consistent. It provides an overview of national circumstances and institutional arrangements relevant to the preparation of NCs and

BURs; the national inventory of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removal by sinks of all GHGs not controlled by the Montreal Protocol, including an NIR; mitigation actions and their effects; constraints and gaps and related financial, technical and capacity-building needs, including a description of support needed and received; the level of support received to enable the preparation and submission of the first BUR; and domestic MRV. The TTE concluded that the information analysed is mostly transparent.

79. Afghanistan reported information on the institutional arrangements relevant to the preparation of its BUR. NEPA is responsible for coordinating Afghanistan's national reports under the Convention, including the national GHG inventory. With technical support from the United Nations Environment Programme, Afghanistan established five national study teams under NEPA to prepare the different chapters of the BUR. It has taken steps to create institutional arrangements that allow for the sustainable preparation of its BURs. These include the development of a climate change national information system and a set of protocols for domestic MRV, and the provision of training to relevant personnel.

80. In its first BUR, submitted in 2019, Afghanistan reported information on its national GHG inventory for 2012–2017. In addition, the Party provided information on GHG emissions for 1990–2017 in its NIR, submitted in 2020. In both the BUR and the NIR, this included GHG emissions and removals of CO₂, CH₄ and N₂O for most sources and sinks as well as the precursor gases, with the exception of F-gases and the LULUCF sector. The inventory was developed on the basis of the 2006 IPCC Guidelines. The total GHG emissions excluding LULUCF were reported as 39,924.62 and 43,471.39 Gg CO₂ eq for 2012 and 2017, respectively. The Party identified 24 key categories from the level assessment, and 21 from the trend assessment. Estimates of F-gases and of emissions and removals in the LULUCF sector were not provided owing to difficulties in obtaining the necessary data, as clarified by the Party in the BUR and the NIR.

81. Afghanistan reported information on its planned mitigation actions, as well as some of its previously implemented mitigation actions, and their effects in tabular and narrative format. In its BUR, the Party reported information on its long-term climate change strategy, nationally appropriate mitigation actions, and nationally determined contribution to reduce GHG emissions excluding LULUCF by 13.6 per cent by 2030 compared with a 'business as usual' scenario. Afghanistan reported its planned mitigation actions for 2016–2035 in terms of their eligibility for development under CDM. Most of the planned mitigation actions identified by the Party are in the energy sector. The Party reported information on the objectives, methodologies and estimated outcomes for planned mitigation actions. According to the Party, if the planned mitigation actions reported in its BUR are fully implemented, the cumulative GHG emission reductions achieved will be 6,623.68 CO₂ Gg eq by 2035, representing a 17.4 per cent reduction compared with the baseline scenario, which would surpass Afghanistan's nationally determined contribution target. The Party also reported information on its planned use of international market mechanisms and on its domestic MRV arrangements. Information on gases covered, assumptions, and progress of implementation and the underlying steps taken or envisaged was not provided, mostly owing to difficulties in obtaining the necessary data, as clarified by the Party during the technical analysis.

82. Afghanistan reported information on key constraints, gaps and related needs in the areas of implementation of its mitigation actions under the nationally determined contribution, and training on identifying the most appropriate technologies for mitigation. The Party reported that it received financial support totalling USD 26,412,160 from the Global Environment Facility for climate change activities, including USD 352,000 for preparing its BUR. The Party also reported that it received financial and technical support from the Green Climate Fund, the Climate Technology Centre and Network, and the Department for International Development of the United Kingdom.

83. The TTE, in consultation with Afghanistan, identified the 12 capacity-building needs listed in chapter II.D above and needs for capacity-building that aim to facilitate reporting in accordance with the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BURs and participation in ICA in accordance with the ICA modalities and guidelines, taking into account Article 4, paragraph 3, of the Convention. Afghanistan identified the following as priority capacity-building needs:

- (a) Compiling and generating AD specifically for the energy sector (energy balance tables, transport sector), the IPPU sector (F-gas data) and the LULUCF sector (land cover atlas);
- (b) Establishing arrangements relevant to the preparation of NCs and BURs on a continuous basis;
- (c) Training on the 2006 IPCC Guidelines software and on the relevant UNFCCC reporting requirements for all relevant stakeholders in the country;
- (d) Establishing a climate change national information system that would help the Party meet the relevant UNFCCC reporting requirements for NCs and BURs;
- (e) Developing methodologies for calculating emission reduction estimates for mitigation actions in all sectors, including in the AFOLU sector;
- (f) Generating data for mitigation actions in the AFOLU sector;
- (g) Establishing suitable institutional arrangements for MRV of mitigation actions in all sectors, including in the AFOLU sector;
- (h) Developing procedural arrangements for collecting data on the progress of implementation of mitigation actions.

Annex I

Extent of the information reported by Afghanistan in its first biennial update report

Table I.1

Identification of the extent to which the elements of information on greenhouse gases are included in the first biennial update report of Afghanistan

<i>Decision</i>	<i>Provision of the reporting guidelines</i>	<i>Yes/partly/no/NA</i>	<i>Comments on the extent of the information provided</i>
Decision 2/CP.17, paragraph 41(g)	The first BUR shall cover, at a minimum, the inventory for the calendar year no more than four years prior to the date of the submission, or more recent years if information is available, and subsequent BURs shall cover a calendar year that does not precede the submission date by more than four years.	Yes	Afghanistan submitted its first BUR in October 2019 and an NIR in March 2020; the GHG inventories reported are for 2012–2017.
Decision 2/CP.17, annex III, paragraph 4	Non-Annex I Parties should use the methodologies established in the latest UNFCCC guidelines for the preparation of NCs from non-Annex I Parties approved by the Conference of the Parties or those determined by any future decision of the Conference of the Parties on this matter.	Yes	Afghanistan used the 2006 IPCC Guidelines.
Decision 2/CP.17, annex III, paragraph 5	The updates of the section on national inventories of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of all GHGs not controlled by the Montreal Protocol should contain updated data on activity levels based on the best information available using the Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines, the IPCC good practice guidance and the IPCC good practice guidance for LULUCF; any change to the EF may be made in the subsequent full NC.	Yes	The AD were not included in the BUR, but were provided in the NIR.
Decision 2/CP.17, annex III, paragraph 6	Non-Annex I Parties are encouraged to include, as appropriate and to the extent that capacities permit, in the inventory section of the BUR:		
	(a) The tables included in annex 3A.2 to the IPCC good practice guidance for LULUCF;	No	Afghanistan did not estimate emissions and removals from the LULUCF sector in its BUR.
	(b) The sectoral report tables annexed to the Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines.	Yes	Comparable information was reported in the NIR.
Decision 2/CP.17, annex III, paragraph 7	Each non-Annex I Party is encouraged to provide a consistent time series back to the years reported in its previous NCs.	Yes	The time series reported in the BUR did not include 2005, which was the inventory year for the NC1, but this information was reported in the NIR.
Decision 2/CP.17, annex III, paragraph 8	Non-Annex I Parties that have previously reported on their national GHG inventories contained in their NCs are encouraged to submit summary information tables of inventories for previous submission years (e.g. for 1994 and 2000).	Yes	This information was not reported in the BUR for 2005, but was included in the NIR.
Decision 2/CP.17, annex III, paragraph 9	The inventory section of the BUR should consist of an NIR as a summary or as an update of the information contained in decision 17/CP.8, annex, chapter III (National greenhouse gas inventories), including:	Yes	

<i>Decision</i>	<i>Provision of the reporting guidelines</i>	<i>Yes/partly/no/NA</i>	<i>Comments on the extent of the information provided</i>
	(a) Table 1 (National greenhouse gas inventory of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of all greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol and greenhouse gas precursors);	Yes	Comparable information was reported in table 10 of the BUR.
	(b) Table 2 (National greenhouse gas inventory of anthropogenic emissions of HFCs, PFCs and SF ₆).	No	HFC, PFC and SF ₆ emissions were reported as “NE”.
Decision 2/CP.17, annex III, paragraph 10	Additional or supporting information, including sector-specific information, may be supplied in a technical annex.	Yes	The Party submitted an NIR as a stand-alone document in March 2020. The Party also included additional information in the BUR, including tables showing emission trends for individual gases for 2012–2017.
Decision 17/CP.8, annex, paragraph 12	Non-Annex I Parties are also encouraged, to the extent possible, to undertake any key source analysis as indicated in the IPCC good practice guidance to assist in developing inventories that better reflect their national circumstances.	Yes	
Decision 17/CP.8, annex, paragraph 13	Non-Annex I Parties are encouraged to describe procedures and arrangements undertaken to collect and archive data for the preparation of national GHG inventories, as well as efforts to make this a continuous process, including information on the role of the institutions involved.	Yes	
Decision 17/CP.8, annex, paragraph 14	Each non-Annex I Party shall, as appropriate and to the extent possible, provide in its national inventory, on a gas-by-gas basis and in units of mass, estimates of anthropogenic emissions of:		
	(a) CO ₂ ;	Yes	
	(b) CH ₄ ;	Yes	
	(c) N ₂ O.	Yes	
Decision 17/CP.8, annex, paragraph 15	Non-Annex I Parties are encouraged, as appropriate, to provide information on anthropogenic emissions by sources of:		
	(a) HFCs;	No	
	(b) PFCs;	No	
	(c) SF ₆ .	No	
Decision 17/CP.8, annex, paragraph 16	Non-Annex I Parties are encouraged, as appropriate, to report on anthropogenic emissions by sources of other GHGs, such as:		
	(a) Carbon monoxide;	Yes	
	(b) Nitrogen oxides;	Yes	
	(c) Non-CH ₄ volatile organic compounds.	Yes	
Decision 17/CP.8, annex, paragraph 17	Other gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol, such as sulfur oxides, and included in the Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines may be included at the discretion of Parties.	Yes	The Party reported on sulfur dioxide.
Decision 17/CP.8, annex, paragraph 18	Non-Annex I Parties are encouraged, to the extent possible, and if disaggregated data are available, to estimate and report CO ₂ fuel combustion emissions	No	The information was reported only for the sectoral approach.

<i>Decision</i>	<i>Provision of the reporting guidelines</i>	<i>Yes/partly/no/NA</i>	<i>Comments on the extent of the information provided</i>
	using both the sectoral and the reference approach and to explain any large differences between the two approaches.		
Decision 17/CP.8, annex, paragraph 19	Non-Annex I Parties should, to the extent possible, and if disaggregated data are available, report emissions from international aviation and marine bunker fuels separately in their inventories:		
	(a) International aviation;	Yes	
	(b) Marine bunker fuels.	NA	Afghanistan is a landlocked country.
Decision 17/CP.8, annex, paragraph 20	Non-Annex I Parties wishing to report on aggregated GHG emissions and removals expressed in CO ₂ eq should use the GWP provided by the IPCC in its AR2 based on the effects of GHGs over a 100-year time-horizon.	NA	The Party used the GWP provided in the AR4.
Decision 17/CP.8, annex, paragraph 21	Non-Annex I Parties are encouraged to provide information on methodologies used in the estimation of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of GHGs not controlled by the Montreal Protocol, including a brief explanation of the sources of EFs and AD. If non-Annex I Parties estimate anthropogenic emissions and removals from country-specific sources and/or sinks that are not part of the Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines, they should explicitly describe the source and/or sink categories, methodologies, EFs and AD used in their estimation of emissions, as appropriate. Parties are encouraged to identify areas where data may be further improved in future communications through capacity-building:		
	(a) Information on methodologies used in the estimation of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of GHGs not controlled by the Montreal Protocol;	Yes	Afghanistan used the 2006 IPCC Guidelines. Tier 1 methodology was used for most categories.
	(b) Explanation of the sources of EFs;	Yes	Information on the source of EFs was not reported in the BUR for some categories. However, the Party provided clarification in its NIR.
	(c) Explanation of the sources of AD;	Yes	Information on the source of AD was not reported in the BUR for some categories. However, the Party provided clarification in its NIR.
	(d) If non-Annex I Parties estimate anthropogenic emissions and removals from country-specific sources and/or sinks that are not part of the Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines, they should explicitly describe:	NA	
	(i) Source and/or sink categories;		
	(ii) Methodologies;		
	(iii) EFs;		
	(iv) AD;		

<i>Decision</i>	<i>Provision of the reporting guidelines</i>	<i>Yes/partly/no/NA</i>	<i>Comments on the extent of the information provided</i>
	(e) Parties are encouraged to identify areas where data may be further improved in future communications through capacity-building.	Yes	
Decision 17/CP.8, annex, paragraph 22	Each non-Annex I Party is encouraged to use tables 1 and 2 of the guidelines annexed to decision 17/CP.8 in reporting its national GHG inventory, taking into account the provisions established in paragraphs 14–17. In preparing those tables, Parties should strive to present information that is as complete as possible. Where numerical data are not provided, Parties should use the notation keys as indicated.	Yes	Notation keys were used.
Decision 17/CP.8, annex, paragraph 24	Non-Annex I Parties are encouraged to provide information on the level of uncertainty associated with inventory data and their underlying assumptions, and to describe the methodologies used, if any, for estimating these uncertainties:		Information on the uncertainty analysis was not reported in the BUR but was presented in the NIR.
	(a) Level of uncertainty associated with inventory data;	Yes	
	(b) Underlying assumptions;	Yes	
	(c) Methodologies used, if any, for estimating these uncertainties.	Yes	

Note: The parts of the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BURs on reporting information on GHG emissions by sources and removals by sinks in BURs are contained in decision 2/CP.17, paras. 3–10 and 41(g). Further, as per para. 3 of those guidelines, non-Annex I Parties are to submit updates of their national GHG inventories in accordance with paras. 8–24 of the UNFCCC guidelines for the preparation of NCs from non-Annex I Parties, contained in the annex to decision 17/CP.8. The scope of such updates should be consistent with the non-Annex I Party’s capacity and time constraints and the availability of its data, as well as the level of support provided by developed country Parties for biennial update reporting.

Table I.2

Identification of the extent to which the elements of information on mitigation actions are included in the first biennial update report of Afghanistan

<i>Decision</i>	<i>Provision of the reporting guidelines</i>	<i>Yes/partly/no</i>	<i>Comments on the extent of the information provided</i>
Decision 2/CP.17, annex III, paragraph 11	Non-Annex I Parties should provide information, in tabular format, on actions to mitigate climate change by addressing anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of all GHGs not controlled by the Montreal Protocol.	Yes	
Decision 2/CP.17, annex III, paragraph 12	For each mitigation action or group of mitigation actions, including, as appropriate, those listed in document FCCC/AWGLCA/2011/INF.1, developing country Parties shall provide the following information, to the extent possible:		
	(a) Name and description of the mitigation action, including information on the nature of the action, coverage (i.e. sectors and gases), quantitative goals and progress indicators;	Partly	Name and descriptions of the mitigation actions were provided. However, information on coverage of gases was not reported.
	(b) Information on:		
	(i) Methodologies;	Partly	The Party provided information on the CDM methodologies that will be used for planned mitigation actions, as well as on the baseline

<i>Decision</i>	<i>Provision of the reporting guidelines</i>	<i>Yes/partly/no</i>	<i>Comments on the extent of the information provided</i>
			scenario. However, the methodologies for previously implemented mitigation actions were not reported.
	(ii) Assumptions;	No	
	(c) Information on:		
	(i) Objectives of the action;	Yes	
	(ii) Steps taken or envisaged to achieve that action;	Partly	Information on steps envisaged to achieve planned mitigation actions was reported. However, the Party did not report on steps taken to achieve the previously implemented mitigation actions reported in section 3.2 of the BUR.
	(d) Information on:		
	(i) Progress of implementation of the mitigation actions;	Yes	
	(ii) Progress of implementation of the underlying steps taken or envisaged;	Partly	Information on the progress of implementation of the underlying steps taken or envisaged was not reported for most of the mitigation actions.
	(iii) Results achieved, such as estimated outcomes (metrics depending on type of action) and estimated emission reductions, to the extent possible;	Yes	
	(e) Information on international market mechanisms.	Yes	
Decision 2/CP.17, annex III, paragraph 13	Parties should provide information on domestic MRV arrangements.	Yes	

Note: The parts of the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BURs on the reporting of information on mitigation actions in BURs are contained in decision 2/CP.17, annex III, paras. 11–13.

Table I.3

Identification of the extent to which the elements of information on finance, technology and capacity-building needs and support received are included in the first biennial update report of Afghanistan

<i>Decision</i>	<i>Provision of the reporting requirements</i>	<i>Yes/partly/no</i>	<i>Comments on the extent of the information provided</i>
Decision 2/CP.17, annex III, paragraph 14	Non-Annex I Parties should provide updated information on:		
	(a) Constraints and gaps;	Yes	
	(b) Related financial, technical and capacity-building needs.	Yes	
Decision 2/CP.17, annex III, paragraph 15	Non-Annex I Parties should provide:		
	(a) Information on financial resources received, technology transfer and capacity-building received;	Yes	
	(b) Information on technical support received from the Global Environment Facility, Parties included in Annex II to the Convention and other developed country Parties, the Green	Yes	

<i>Decision</i>	<i>Provision of the reporting requirements</i>	<i>Yes/partly/no</i>	<i>Comments on the extent of the information provided</i>
	Climate Fund and multilateral institutions for activities relating to climate change, including for the preparation of the current BUR.		
Decision 2/CP.17, annex III, paragraph 16	With regard to the development and transfer of technology, non-Annex I Parties should provide information on:		
	(a) Nationally determined technology needs;	Yes	
	(b) Technology support received.	Yes	

Note: The parts of the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BURs on the reporting of information on finance, technology and capacity-building needs and support received in BURs are contained in decision 2/CP.17, annex III, paras. 14–16.

Annex II

Reference documents

A. Reports of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change

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B. UNFCCC documents

First BUR of Afghanistan. Available at <https://unfccc.int/BURs>.

NC2 of Afghanistan. Available at <https://unfccc.int/non-annex-I-NCs>.
