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English only

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## **Record of the facilitative sharing of views during the forty-seventh session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation: Jamaica**

**Note by the secretariat**

### **I. Background and mandate**

1. The Conference of the Parties (COP), by decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 63, decided to conduct under the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI) international consultation and analysis (ICA) of biennial update reports (BURs) from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention (non-Annex I Parties) in a manner that is non-intrusive, non-punitive and respectful of national sovereignty. This process aims to increase the transparency of mitigation actions and their effects reported by non-Annex I Parties.
2. The COP, by decision 2/CP.17, paragraph 56, adopted the modalities and guidelines for international consultation and analysis contained in annex IV to the same decision (hereinafter referred to as the ICA modalities and guidelines). The COP decided that the first round of ICA would be conducted for developing country Parties and would commence within six months of the submission of the first round of BURs by developing country Parties.<sup>1</sup>
3. According to the ICA modalities and guidelines, the ICA process consists of two steps: a technical analysis of the BURs of non-Annex I Parties by a team of technical experts resulting in a summary report for each Party; and a facilitative sharing of views (FSV), with BURs and summary reports serving as input.<sup>2</sup>
4. Pursuant to the ICA modalities and guidelines, the SBI convened on 10 November 2017 in Bonn, Germany, at SBI 47, the fourth workshop for the facilitative exchange of views, open to all Parties, for five non-Annex I Parties, including Jamaica, for which there were a BUR and a final summary report by 10 September 2017.<sup>3</sup> Interested Parties were able to submit written questions in advance. As a result, Jamaica received 26 written questions in advance from the following Parties: Egypt, European Union, Germany, New Zealand, Thailand and United States of America.

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<sup>1</sup> Decision 2/CP.17, paragraph 58(a).

<sup>2</sup> Decision 2/CP.17, annex IV, paragraph 3.

<sup>3</sup> The BURs and the summary reports are available at <http://unfccc.int/8722.php> and <http://unfccc.int/10054.php>, respectively.

5. The workshop, chaired by the SBI Chair, Mr. Tomasz Chruszczow, comprised one three-hour session covering the five Parties in alphabetical order.
6. This record of the FSV for Jamaica summarizes the proceedings and, together with the summary report on the technical analysis of its BUR,<sup>4</sup> constitutes the outcome of the first round of ICA for Jamaica.

## II. Summary of proceedings

7. At the workshop, Jamaica made a brief presentation on its BUR. The presentation was followed by a question and answer session.
8. In its presentation, Jamaica provided an overview of its national circumstances and institutional arrangements, national inventory of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of all greenhouse gases (GHGs) not controlled by the Montreal Protocol, mitigation actions and effects, support needed and received and barriers and challenges during the preparation of its BUR. It highlighted that total GHG emissions for 2012 were 14,922 gigagrams of carbon dioxide equivalent (Gg CO<sub>2</sub> eq), excluding emissions and removals from the land use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF) sector, with 7,387 Gg CO<sub>2</sub> eq without the LULUCF sector, 852 Gg CO<sub>2</sub> eq methane, 6,594 Gg CO<sub>2</sub> eq nitrous oxide and 89 Gg CO<sub>2</sub> eq hydrofluorocarbons.
9. Further, Jamaica presented information on its actions to reduce emissions, with a focus on the energy, transport and forestry sectors. For the energy sector, one of the key measures includes scaling up the deployment of renewable electricity, which was developed under nationally appropriate mitigation actions (NAMAs). Another important measure is providing incentives for the development and use of innovative and clean technologies to improve energy efficiency in communities (e.g. installation of solar water heaters and solar lights) and in the power generation, mining and manufacturing industries. Other key examples of mitigation actions implemented by Jamaica include NAMAs in the transport sector that involve switching to a less-carbon-intensive fuel for urban transportation and one wind farm under the clean development mechanism (installed capacity of 38.7 megawatts for Phase I and 24 megawatts for Phase II).
10. Jamaica also provided information on the obstacles and barriers encountered in the preparation of its BURs, which translate into capacity-building needs. These include enhancing national capacity to establish a comprehensive, fully developed and continuous measurement, reporting and verification (MRV) system covering all aspects of the BUR reporting requirements, including domestic MRV of mitigation actions, including NAMAs; the GHG inventory system; technology and financial support linked to the national budgetary process; and support to facilitate access to online tools, materials, manuals and experts for reporting under BURs on an ongoing basis with respect to all aspects of the BURs. The Party also underscored the benefits of participating in the ICA process, including increasing interest from the sectors involved in implementing mitigation actions, capacity-building mainly in using the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) methodology and identification of capacity-building needs.
11. Over the course of the presentation, Jamaica presented answers to the written questions submitted in advance by interested Parties.
12. After the presentation, the following Parties made interventions commending Jamaica for its efforts and asked questions seeking further clarification: China, European Union, Germany, India, Japan and United States. The questions and answers were mainly focused

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<sup>4</sup> FCCC/SBI/ICA/2017/TASR.1/JAM.

on the following areas: lessons learned from the application of quality assurance/quality control in the GHG inventory; experience in participating in the ICA process, especially from the technical analysis and how this will be used in the preparation of the next BUR; deviation in GHG emissions reported in 2008 compared to previous and later years and measures taken to reduce emissions in subsequent years; experience in the application of the *2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories* and challenges to report the needs and support required.

13. The full details of the presentation as well as subsequent interventions are available on the UNFCCC web page of the workshop.<sup>5</sup>

14. In closing the workshop, the SBI Rapporteur, Ms. Tugba Icmeli, congratulated Jamaica for successfully undergoing the FSV and completing the first round of its ICA process. She thanked Jamaica and all other participating Parties for engaging in the workshop in a truly facilitative manner. She also thanked the secretariat for its support.

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<sup>5</sup> <http://unfccc.int/10410.php>