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English only

Record of the facilitative sharing of views during the forty-ninth session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation: Jordan

Note by the secretariat

I. Background and mandate

1. The Conference of the Parties (COP) decided by decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 63, 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 transparency of the mitigation actions and their effects reported by non-Annex I Parties.
2. The COP, by decision 2/CP.17, paragraph 56, adopted the ICA modalities and guidelines contained in annex IV to the same decision. The COP further decided that the first round of ICA would be conducted for developing country Parties commencing within six months of the submission of the first round of BURs by developing country Parties.¹
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 teams of technical experts, resulting in a summary report for each Party; and a facilitative sharing of views, with the BURs and summary reports serving as input.²
4. Pursuant to the ICA modalities and guidelines, the SBI convened on 3 and 7 December 2018 in Katowice, Poland, at SBI 49, the sixth workshop for the facilitative exchange of views, open to all Parties, for the 10 non-Annex I Parties, including Jordan, for which there was a BUR and a final summary report by 30 September 2018.³ Interested Parties were able to submit written questions in advance. As a result, Jordan received five written questions in advance from the following Parties: the European Union and the United States of America.
5. The workshop, chaired by the SBI Chair and the SBI Vice-Chair, Mr. Emmanuel Dlamini (Eswatini) and Mr. Naser Moghaddasi (Islamic Republic of Iran), comprised two three-hour sessions and covered the 10 Parties.
6. This record of the facilitative sharing of views for Jordan summarizes the proceedings and together with the summary report on the technical analysis of its BUR⁴ constitutes the outcome of the first round of ICA for Jordan.

¹ Decision 2/CP.17, paragraph 58(a).

² Decision 2/CP.17, annex IV, paragraph 3.

³ The BURs and the summary reports are available at <https://unfccc.int/BURs> and <https://unfccc.int/ICA-cycle1>, respectively.

⁴ FCCC/SBI/ICA/2018/TASR.1/JOR.

II. Summary of proceedings

7. On 3 December, Jordan made a brief presentation on its first BUR, which was an update to its third national communication. The presentation was followed by a question and answer session.

8. In its presentation Jordan provided an overview of its national circumstances and institutional arrangements; national inventory of anthropogenic emissions by sources of all greenhouse gases (GHGs) not controlled by the Montreal Protocol; mitigation actions and effects; information on finance, technology and capacity-building needs; and support received. The Party also provided an overview of its national arrangements for domestic measurement, reporting and verification, experiences and lessons learned from participating in the ICA process.

9. Jordan provided information on its total GHG emissions from 2010 to 2012. The total GHG emissions including agriculture, forestry and other land use were reported as 23,140 Gg of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂ eq) and 27,997.73 Gg CO₂ eq for 2010 and 2012, respectively. The energy sector contributed the most significant emissions for both years, which were 84 per cent and 81 per cent of the total GHG emissions, respectively, with fuel combustion being the main source of GHG emissions.

10. Jordan also provided an overview of its planned mitigation actions and their effects, focusing on energy; renewable energy (RE); energy efficiency (EE); transport; agriculture, forestry and other land use; waste; and industrial processes. Information was also presented on its mitigation scenario compared with its baseline from 2015 to 2040, including the anticipated emission reductions. The Party reported that mitigation actions from the third national communication that remain valid were taken into consideration in its baseline scenario. The outcome of its mitigation analysis was presented in its marginal abatement cost curve, which demonstrated that RE, EE and primary energy were the most feasible. Jordan provided further information on the expected results to be achieved for 39 proposed mitigation projects in the RE, EE and waste sectors. The cumulative GHG emission reductions from 2016 will be 7.85 Mt CO₂ eq and 9.32 Mt CO₂ eq in 2025 and 2040, respectively. Jordan also indicated its limited experience with nationally appropriate mitigation actions and clean development mechanism projects and underscored the importance of institutional arrangements and technical capacity to enhance its ability to prepare, implement and monitor the progress of such projects.

11. The Party also provided information on its efforts to develop a multi-level integrated [monitoring][measurement], reporting and verification system and institutional arrangements, which are to be launched in February 2019 and will include three pillars: support, GHG emissions and actions to reduce GHG emissions. The relevant organizations engaged in this system were also identified. The main outcome will be an automated web-based system designed for all stakeholders in Jordan and will include project/programme, ministry, sectoral and national levels. The national level will facilitate its reporting obligations and sustain data availability.

12. Jordan provided information on its obstacles and barriers related to institutional and technical areas. The Party also provided information on capacity-building needs and support received and needed. The main institutional obstacle is the absence of a valid action plan to implement its national climate change policy. The technical areas highlighted include the availability, accuracy and completeness of data to facilitate the preparation of GHG inventories, inability to provide a consistent time series and inadequate capacity to use the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) *2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories* and software. Challenges relating to mitigation also included data inaccuracy and unavailability, limited capacity to conduct analyses and the absence of a mitigation tracking system. The Party also provided information on its technology needs assessment, including its action plan and priorities. Financial support was received through grants, loans and national budget allocation; however, the Party indicated the challenge of tracking information on support received from various institutions and shared a template used to compile such information. The Global Environmental Facility, Adaptation Fund and Green Climate Fund were identified as sources of support received.

13. Over the course of the presentation, Jordan addressed written questions submitted in advance, through the secretariat, by interested Parties.

14. Following the presentation, the following Parties made interventions commending Jordan for its effort and asked questions seeking further clarification: Germany, India, Malaysia, the Sudan and the United States. The questions and answers were mainly focused on areas such as GHG inventories, including challenges encountered in using the IPCC 2006 software, managing the process of quality assurance and control for data verification, plans to enhance the institutional arrangements to facilitate sustainable

preparation and archiving of GHG inventories and the approach to address emissions from the transport sector. Areas related to mitigation actions and their effects included limitations to the use of RE sources, the green growth plan to transition towards a green economy and preparing updated GHG inventories to inform mitigation analyses.

15. The full details of the presentation and subsequent interventions are available in the webcast of this workshop.⁵

16. In closing the workshop, the SBI Vice-Chair congratulated Jordan for successfully undergoing the facilitative sharing of views and completing the first round of its ICA process. He thanked Jordan and all other participating Parties for engaging in the workshop in a truly facilitative manner. He also thanked the secretariat for its support.

⁵ <https://unfccc-cop24.streamworld.de/webcast/6th-workshop-of-the-facilitative-sharing-of-views>.