



BUR Experience: Jamaica *Approach, Challenges and Lessons Learnt*

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Presentation Outline

- Approach: Developing the BUR
- Facilitative Sharing of Views (FSV)
- Challenges Experienced
- Lessons Learnt

Developing the BUR

Source: UNFCCC

- BURs are reports to be submitted by non-Annex I Parties, containing updates of national Greenhouse Gas (GHG) inventories, including a national inventory report and information on mitigation actions, needs and support received.
- Such reports provide updates on actions undertaken by a Party to implement the Convention, including the status of its GHG emissions and removals by sinks, as well as on the actions to reduce emissions or enhance sinks.

Developing the BUR:

Support Required

- Full staff complement (7 persons)
- Specialized technical skills and capabilities
- Financing to meet the 2/CP.17 requirements

Developing the BUR:

Support Received

- Organized through a project developed for Jamaica's third national communications
- Financing of US\$352,000 from GEF Expedited Funding to prepare BUR
- Technical support provided by the UNDP/UNEP Global Support Programme and the CGE
- BUR was developed along with the TNC
- Capacities were developed in using the IPCC methodology however these were mainly introduction to the subject

Developing the BUR:

Institutional Arrangements

- The Climate Change Division of the Ministry of Economic Growth & Job Creation is the national Focal Point to the UNFCCC
- CCD has responsibility for the preparation and submission of Jamaica's BURs
- Submission done in 2016 of 1st BUR

Developing the BUR: Institutional Arrangements

MINISTRY OF ECONOMIC GROWTH & JOB CREATION

CLIMATE CHANGE DIVISION

PROJECT BOARD

PMU was within the CCD

PROJECT MANAGEMENT UNIT

- *Project Board reps from Met Service, PIOJ, ERMD, UNDP*
- *Chaired by the CCD that also provided secretarial support.*
- *Incorporating the function of a “Project Steering Committee”*
- *Made all final management decisions and ensured the coordination of the activities.*

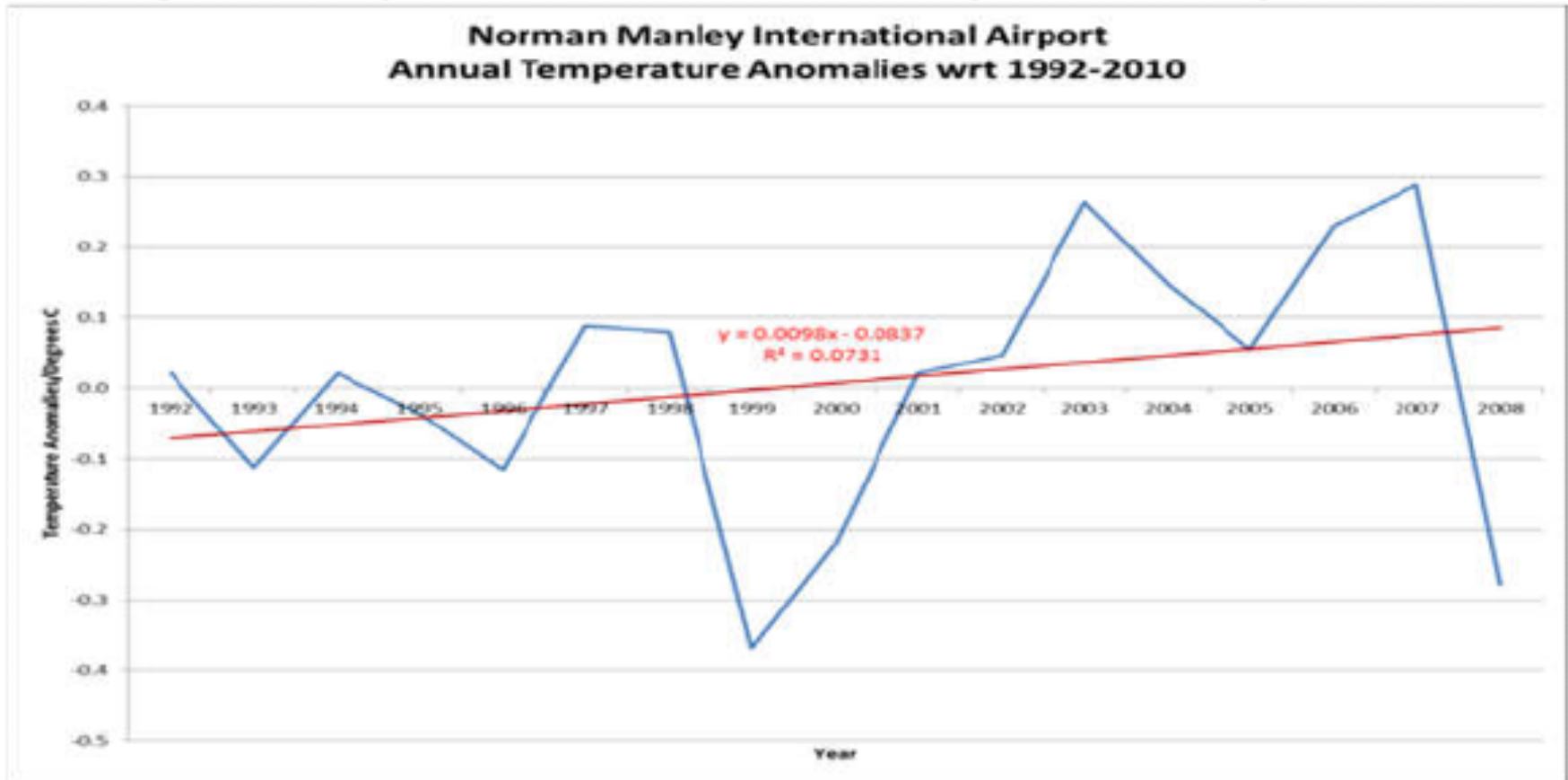
Extent of Information Reported

- National GHG inventory report
- Mitigation actions, including
 - Description of actions
 - Analysis of their impacts
 - Associated methodologies and assumptions
 - Progress made in implementation
- Details on domestic MRV
- Details on support needed and received
- The TTE considered the reported information partially consistent with the UNFCCC reporting guidelines

Sample Result from Report:

Temperature Anomalies (NMIA, Met Office)

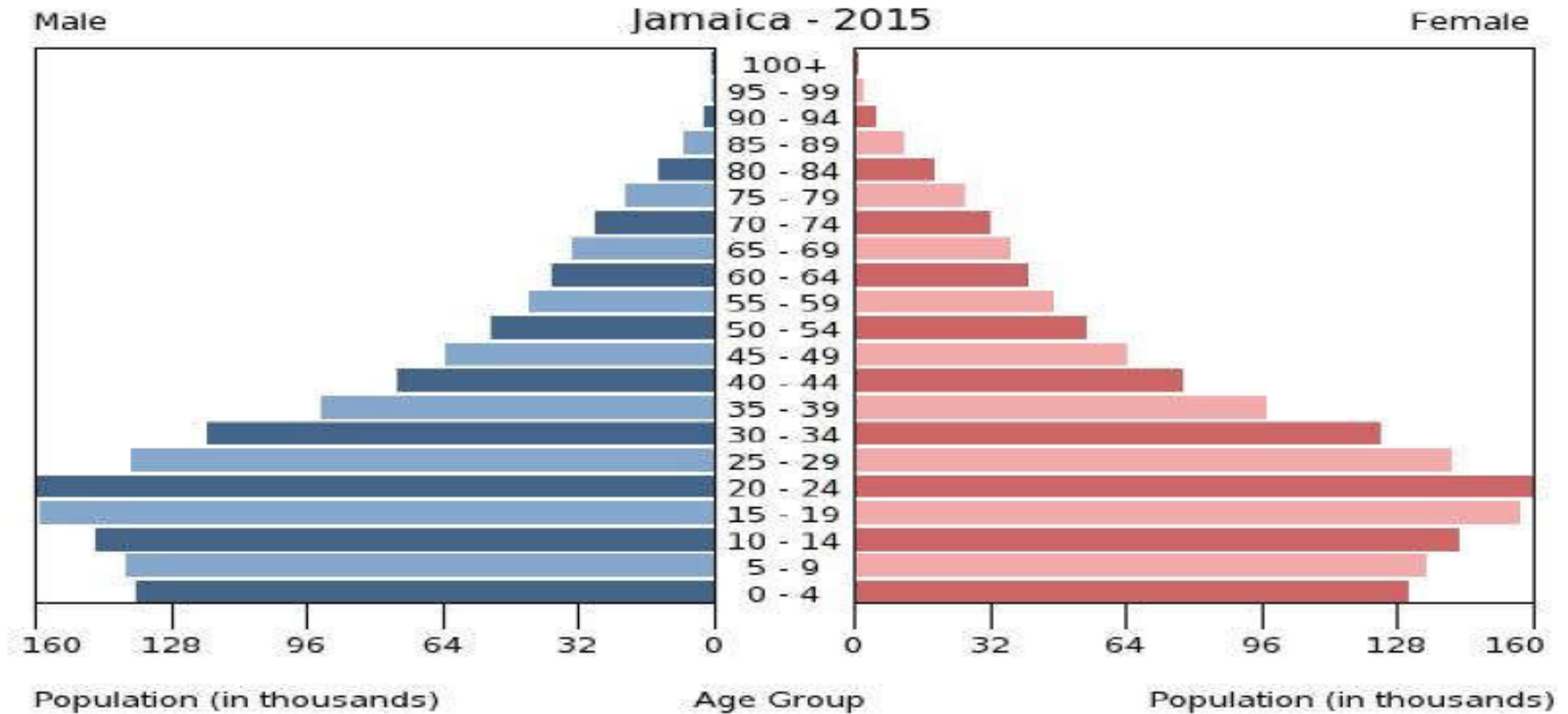
Figure ES1: Temperature anomalies – Norman Manley International Airport



Sample Result from Report

Demographics

Figure 3: Population density and distribution of the population

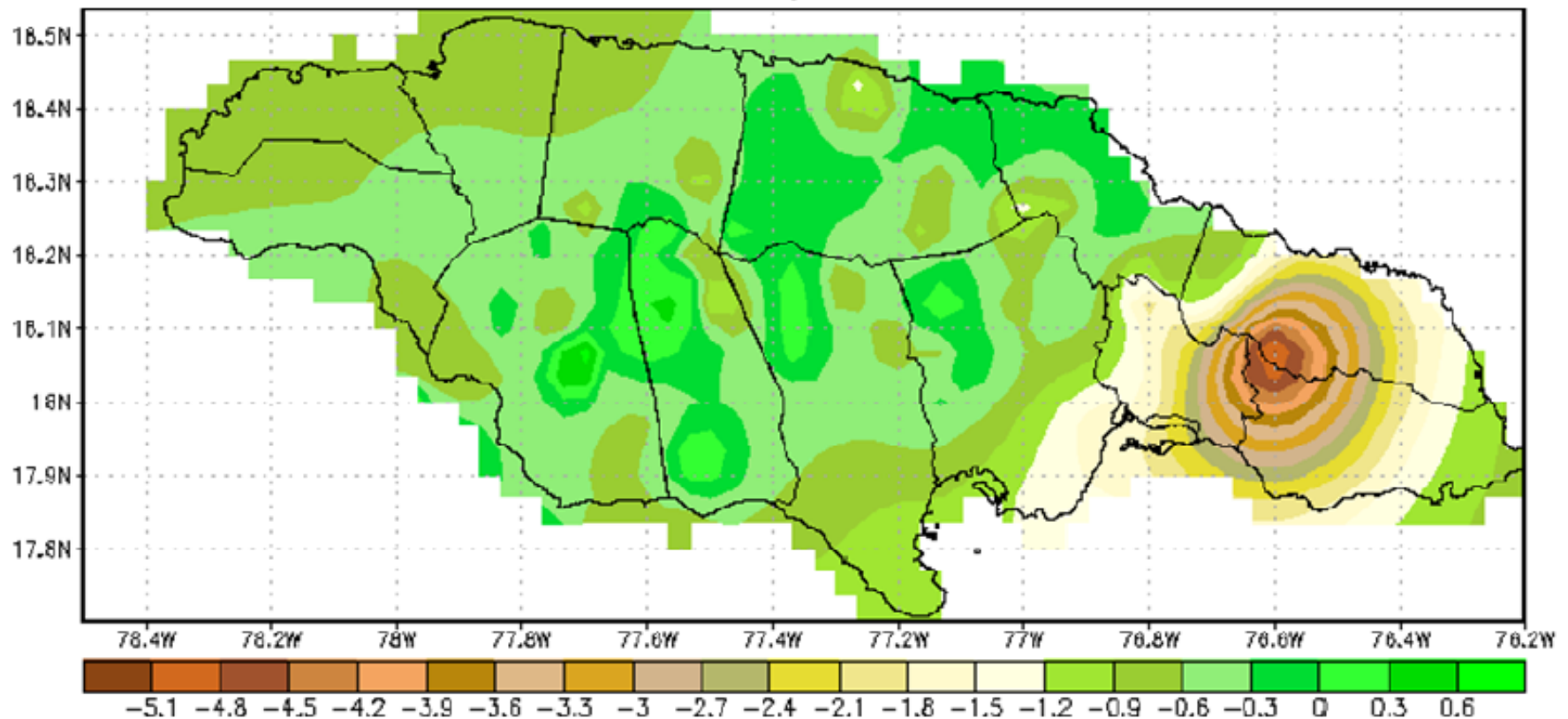


Sample Result from Report

Rainfall Patterns - Met Office

Figure 4: Map of rainfall trend (1992-2010)

Rainfall Trend Slope for 1992–2010



Sample Result from Report:

GHG Inventory Table *[Total GHG Emissions (Gg CO₂ EQ)]*

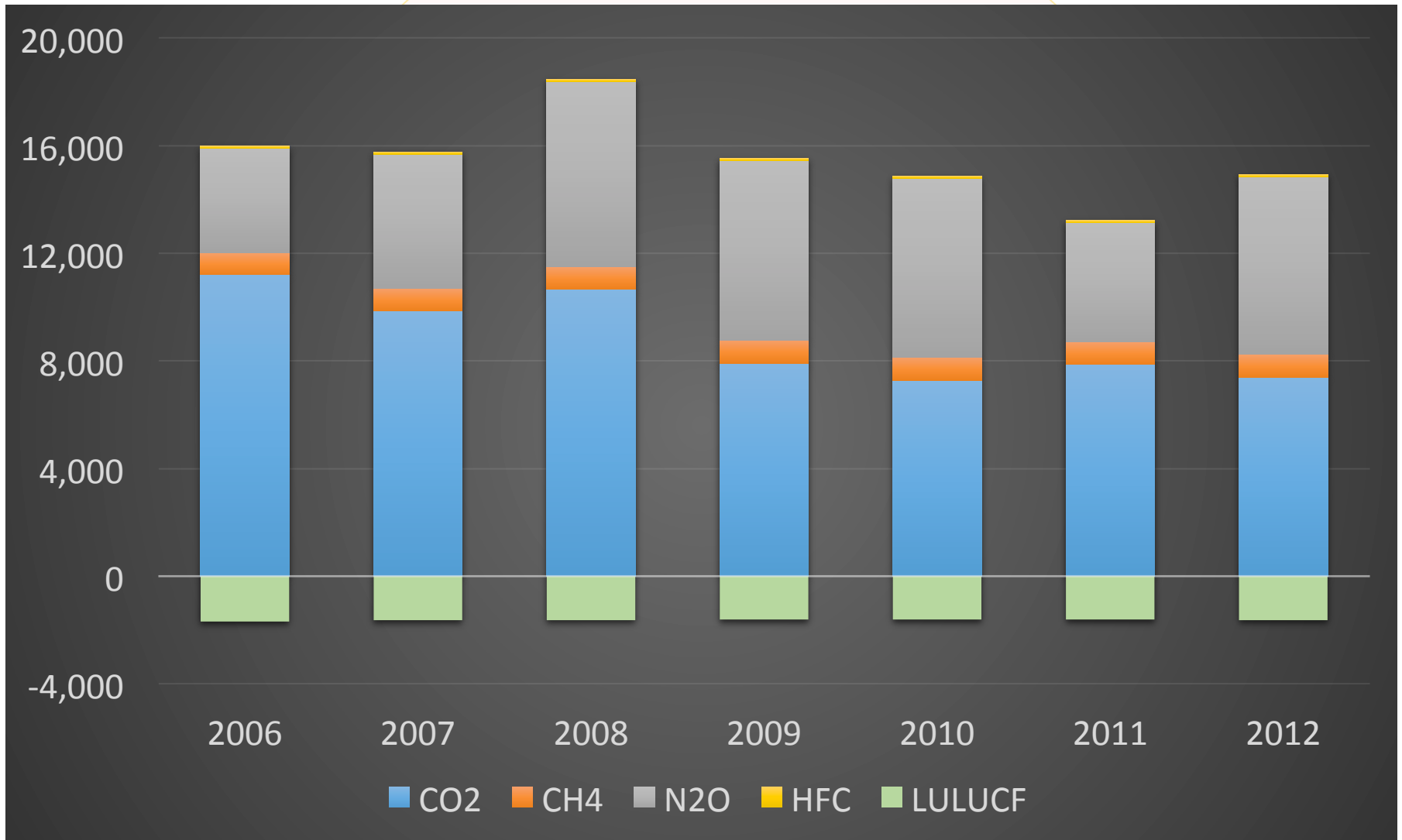
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
CO ₂	11,205	9,857	10,658	7,918	7,285	7,870	7,387
CH ₄	818	835	841	857	847	831	852
N ₂ O	3,870	4,985	6,874	6,662	6,643	4,426	6,594
HFC	87	92	95	95	93	92	89
LULUCF	-1,685	-1,638	-1,631	-1,622.	-1,618	-1,616	-1,626
Total excluding LULUCF	15,980	15,770	18,468	15,532	14,868	13,220	14,922
Total including LULUCF	14,296	14,131	16,836	13,911	13,250	11,604	13,296

Source: Data extracted from the Jamaica Biennial Update Report to the UNFCCC (2016)

Shows total GHG emissions, trends, comparison vs baseline year by key categories of GHG emissions)

Sample Result from Report

Total GHG Emissions (Gg CO2 EQ)



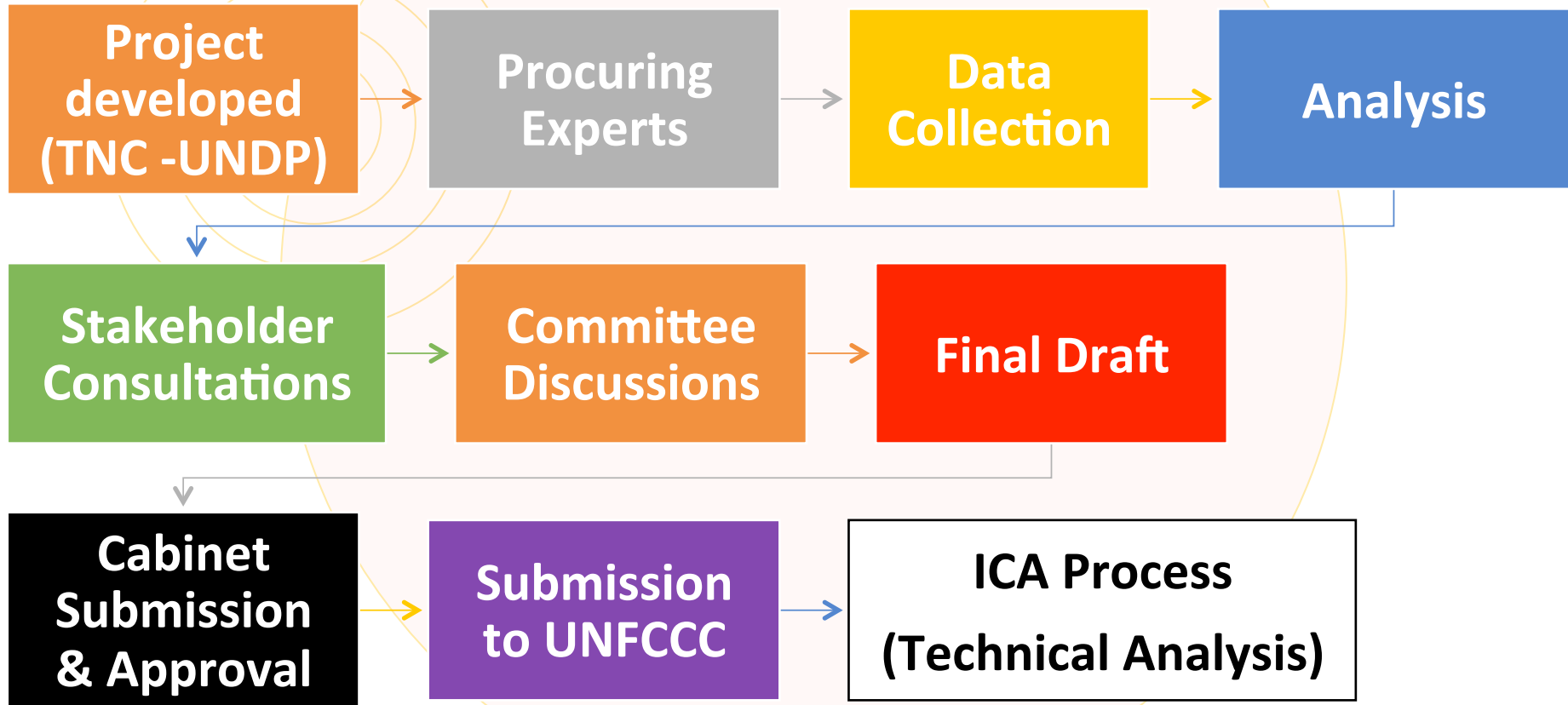
Sample Result from Report:

Table based on activity – GHG Emissions
(Gg CO₂ EQ)

Table ES2. Emissions of CO₂ (Gg CO₂)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Public electricity and heat production	3,004	3,171	3,062	3,130	3,093	3,062	2,825
Mining/Bauxite	4,600	2,964	4,146	1,547	1,239	1,673	1,525
Other Industrial Combustion	361	457	573	393	264	434	465
Road Transport	2,062	1,993	1,889	1,979	1,886	1,876	1,726
Other Transport/Mobile	49	42	39	19	25	18	17
Commercial, Residential (inc. Ag/For)	539	703	361	319	321	332	351
Energy	10,614	9,330	10,070	7,387	6,828	7,394	6,909
Cement & Lime	542	478	535	482	414	433	435
Other (Flaring, Non-E Prod Agriculture, Waste)	49	49	53	49	43	43	43
Total Excluding LULUCF	11,205	9,857	10,658	7,918	7,285	7,870	7,387
Land-Use Change - Forest remaining Forest	-1,834	-1,786	-1,779	-1,770	-1,767	-1,766	-1,777
Land-Use Change - Other	148	148	147	148	149	150	151
LULUCF	-1,685	-1,638	-1,631	-1,622	-1,618	-1,616	-1,626
Total including LULUCF	9,520	8,219	9,026	6,296	5,667	6,254	5,761

BUR Pathway



TTE conducts Technical Analysis of BUR



Facilitative Sharing of Views (FSV)

- First SID to submit a BUR
- During the review Jamaica received \approx 20 questions from Parties
- Jamaican delegates presented during the FSV session at COP23

Facilitative Sharing of Views (FSV)

- Types and sources of questions raised varied

Categories

- Constraints and gaps
- Mitigation actions and their effects
- Any other information
- National GHG inventories
- National circumstances and institutional arrangements
- Information on domestic MRV
- General

Countries

- Egypt, USA, New Zealand, EU, Germany, Thailand

Challenges Experienced

- **Completing data collection within timelines**
- Procuring suitable experts (especially national)
- Newly established CCD (2013)
- Enhanced institutional strengthening restricted in the hiring of additional staff to the public service
- Capacity needs identified but filling these needs are difficult (e.g. More comprehensive training initiative is required over a period of at least five days)

Lessons Learnt

- The BUR preparation has stirred interest particularly from the sector involved with implementing mitigation actions
- Informed internal planning / prioritization and raised the profile of BUR at the domestic level
- Facilitated continuous improvement overtime in reporting
- Enabled prioritization of capacity-building needs for participating in the ICA process

Lessons Learnt

- ICA process typically confined to the Project Coordinator and the Project Manager
- Learning by doing

Contact Information

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