

Submission of the Plurinational State of Bolivia to the UNFCCC

(June 10, 2021)

Common tabular formats under SBSTA items

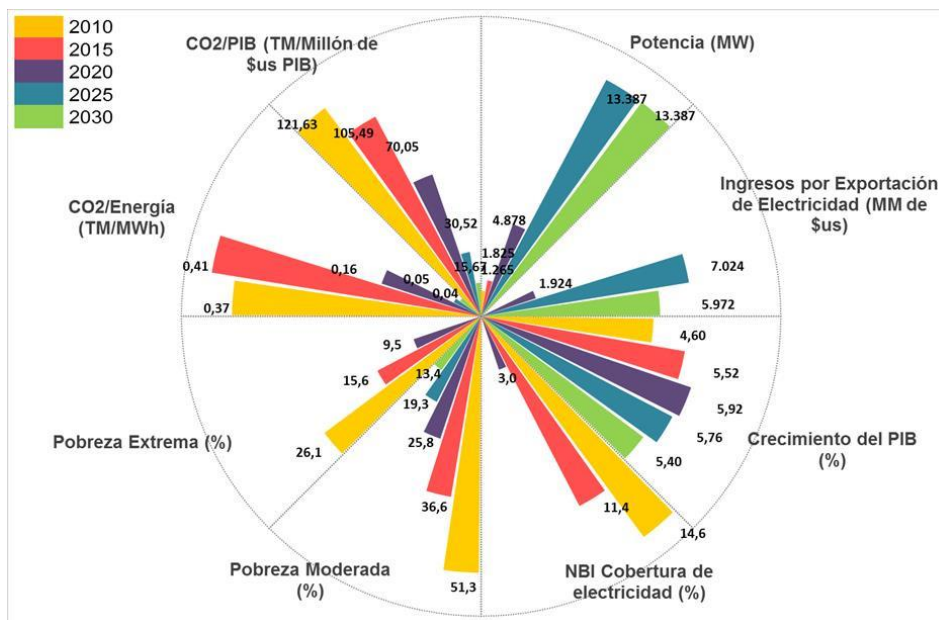
Bolivia has requests that Non-Market Approaches must be included as a column or row that can clearly and concretely reflect the progress on a par basis with the other elements, within any table model that is presented in the following sessions under the SBSTA items: 14b, and 14d. We have also emphasized that this request may be apply for any other instruments that might be presented as a table or tool that may need focus on the objectives of promoting parties' mitigation and adaptation ambition; improve the participation of the public and private sectors in the implementation of nationally determined contributions; and allow opportunities for coordination between instruments and relevant institutional arrangements, among others.

Therefore, with spirit of supporting other proposals on Methodological Issues under the Paris Agreement for Transparency, and both discussing options, we submit an example to better include and track the information related to baseline, projections and NMA.

PA/6.8: Parties recognize the importance of integrated, holistic and balanced non-market approaches being available to Parties to assist in the implementation of their nationally determined contributions, in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication, in a coordinated and effective manner, including through, inter alia, mitigation, adaptation, finance, technology transfer and capacity-building, as appropriate.

It should be conceded how to enhance linkages and create synergy between, inter alia, mitigation, adaptation, finance, technology transfer and capacity-building, and how to facilitate the implementation and reporting of non-market approaches.

Example 1: Graphic presentation of baseline information and indicators projections.
Figure. Development of the electricity sector with a climate change approach



The previous graph shows in an integrated way the articulation of the most important variables related to the electricity sector. The increase in electricity power influences the increase in export earnings, which in turn favors the growth of GDP and this in the impact on the reduction of Unsatisfied Basic Needs (UBN) by electricity coverage and on the reduction of moderate poverty and extreme poverty. Likewise, the CO2 / energy and CO2 / GDP ratio is displayed, with a

considerable decrease in the proportion of CO₂'s share in the economy and in electricity generation. As a whole, this process contributes to the reduction of emissions from the electricity sector.

We kindly appreciate the secretariat and the co facilitators to take note of these submissions and integrate it on the examples given on the informal meetings.