

Key Outcomes of the Quality Assurance of the National GHG Inventory Management Systems and National GHG Inventories of Developing Countries

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The QA Workshops – Mandate and Objective

- ❑ **The QA workshops have been organized under a project** entitled “Strengthen the capacity of developing countries to prepare and manage national greenhouse gas (GHG) inventories as a basis for effective transparency framework under the Paris Agreement”.
- ❑ **Mandate: Article 8, paragraph 2(c) of the Convention;** decision 17/CP.8, 1/CP.16, 2/CP.17, FCCC/SBI/2011/17, paragraph 43, **FCCC/SBI/2015/10, paragraph 29, and decision 1/CP.21, annex.**
- ❑ **Objective:** Assist developing countries to develop and maintain sustainable national GHG inventory management systems and apply the 2006 IPCC guidelines for national GHG inventories to serve as a basis for effective implementation of the transparency framework under the Paris Agreement.



The QA Workshops (1)

- ❑ Quality Assurance of national GHG inventories and their national GHG inventory management systems are organized through the **sharing of data** by Parties, and **analysis of their emission estimates to ensure they are in line with the TACCC principles**.
- ❑ This is achieved through the implementation of **5-day in-country workshops** in countries who **volunteered** for this **capacity building exercise on Transparency**.
- ❑ The **main outcome** is in the form of a filled-in (68 sheets) **template**, covering all source and sink categories according to the IPCC 2006 Guidelines with **comments and recommendations** which are **prioritized together with the host country in terms of immediate, short, medium and long term by level of effort required for implementation**.
- ❑ The **prioritized recommendations** are to serve as a basis for the preparation of **National Inventory Improvement Plans (NIIP)** as well as for the development of tailored **capacity building activities** improve future GHG inventories.



The QA Workshops (2)

- ❑ The workshops are always organized in collaboration with the **FAO**, sometime with the **UNDP/UNEP GSP**, and implemented through the **UNDP** country offices.

- ❑ The following countries volunteered:
 - **2018: Ghana, Belize, Namibia, Côte d'Ivoire, Vietnam, Benin, Nigeria and Montenegro;**

 - **2019: Serbia, Trinidad and Tobago, Papua New Guinea, South Africa, Philippines, Argentina, Malawi, Armenia and Guyana.**



Lessons Learned and Impact of the QAs (1)

- ❑ The QA Workshops are **an eye opener** for most countries, with **compilers** and **stakeholders** often gathered in the same meeting room for the **first time** (contributed to general discussions amongst stakeholders at national level on their **roles** and **responsibilities** including provision of **activity data**, **estimations of emissions** and **archiving** of all knowledge products).
 - ❑ The QAs have **created considerable awareness** and **understanding** of how a quality national GHG inventory forms the **basis of national climate change mitigation policies**, and most importantly how **effective management** of the GHG inventory can **help countries assess the impacts of their mitigation efforts** by assisting in **tracking the progress of implementation** of their nationally determined contributions (**NDC**) under the Paris Agreement.
 - ❑ The project has helped participating countries to **revise their draft GHG inventories** and to **submit improved BURs** and/or **NCs and NIRs**. It has also provided inputs, in the form of **recommendations** arising from the in-country quality assurance work, for many of these countries to prepare and submit their **CBIT projects** to the GEF.
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Lessons Learned and Impact of the QAs (2)

- ❑ **GHG inventory management systems are not up and functioning yet** in most countries, and the use of consultants is still the norm rather than the exception.
- ❑ Most countries already **implement the 2006 IPCC Guidelines**, but need more dedicated support and training/certification.
- ❑ There is **generally a significant misunderstanding** by country experts about their **forest definition and the implications** (mitigation, FREL, NDC, etc.).
- ❑ Participating countries have attested to the **important capacity building and transformation impacts** that they have had as a result of volunteering for these GHG quality assurance work.
- ❑ The QAs also helped the Secretariat identify new national GHG inventory experts and get them registered on its **roster of experts**.



Thank you!

