

Good Practice Series on Transparency

Good Practice In Transitioning to the ETF and on Continuous Improvement

Data Collection & Management | Information System & Technologies |



Background

Brazil and Mozambique share little in terms of capacity and experience in fulfilling MRV/Transparency requirements under the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement. However, both have used BUR preparation as a tool to build capacity for the BTR.

Challenges addressed

Resource efficient GHG inventory preparation; consistent time-series; recalculations; improvement of emissions estimates quality.



Transition to the ETF

Mozambique submitted its BUR1 in 2022. Having received questions from the TTE, but not the draft technical analysis report, the country decided that it was not ready yet to transition to the ETF and to be subject to the scrutiny of the technical expert review.

In that context, the country prepared a second BUR (submitted December 2024), for which the institutional arrangements for the BUR1 were improved, namely for the purpose of enhancing the transparency of the GHG inventory, including the preparation of a National Inventory Report.

Brazil also ensured that its efforts to prepare reports under the Convention (NC & BUR), contributed to more efficient elaboration of the first BTR.

As such, during the elaboration of NC4 (submitted in 2020), with a view to a smooth transition to the ETF, the data management and archiving system was upgraded so as to archive all inventory tables, a list of all references, emission factors and sources of activity data. In addition, “sectoral reference reports”, which include detailed methodological information were prepared and used as a basis for the GHG inventory sectoral GHG emissions.

Country Report’s History

	NCs	BURs	NIRs	TAR+
BR	4	5	1	4
MZ	2	2	-	-

Responsible Institution

Transparency is coordinated by the Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation in Brazil, and by the Ministry of Land and Environment in Mozambique

Success Factors

- Continuous work on preparation of reports (as opposed to long intervals between one report and the next)
- Stability in the coordination and in the technical team, including in the team of consultants (from academia and others)
- Strengthened institutional arrangements due to design and/or approval of legal framework and as a result of continuous preparation of reports
- Design and development of tools and approaches for data management, in particular archiving, for the purpose of promoting improvement and efficiency of efforts.

Continuous improvement

Mozambique makes important reflections on continuous improvement in the GHG inventory chapter of the second BUR.

The previous GHG Inventories did not include information on activity data, emission factors and parameters, as well as sources of information, that allow to verify the inventory [as such] emissions were recalculated for all sectors and categories [...] The current GHG inventory presents all data, emission factors, emission time series and the results can be verified. This inventory report will be used as a reference for the preparation of future inventories under the Enhanced Transparency Framework, thus allowing for continuous improvement.

Brazil's approach to continuous improvement can be said to have four main components at the level of main categories: 1) a description of methodological aspects; 2) the application of quality assurance and quality control procedures; 3) the assessment of uncertainty consistency and recalculation of the time series; and 4) an improvement plan.

See the boxes below for additional details of the QA/QC and of the improvement plans.

Key aspects of the QA/QC Plan from Brazil

The QA/QC plan developed for the national GHG inventory is an ongoing exercise of adopting short-, medium- and long-term actions that begin with the identification, at the end of each cycle of preparation of emissions estimates, of lessons learned that prompt the planning of improvements to be adopted in the updating of the national inventory (Improvement Plan).

Quality Assurance (QA) is a planned system of review procedures, conducted by actors not directly involved in the development and compilation of the inventory. Once completed, the NIR 2024 was submitted to a review by sectoral experts with proven experience in the international review of GHG emissions inventories, which consisted of a workshop that allowed for an in-depth assessment of the inventory documentation, which had previously been made available. The experts indicated points for improvement to the NIR 2024 and to subsequent inventories, which could be incorporated into the improvement plan.

Quality Control (QC) is a system of routine technical activities to evaluate and maintain the quality of the inventory while it is being compiled. A series of systematic Tier 1 quality control checks, in accordance with Volume 1, Section 6.6, of the 2006 IPCC Guidelines, is carried out annually by the technical inventory team in the main categories and in all sectors. Before the document is submitted to the UNFCCC, cross-cutting QC checks are carried out on the final NIR documents, as well as quality assessments on the data entered into the online tool of the Common Reporting Tables (CRT). Category-specific Tier 1 QC procedures complement the general inventory QC procedures and are targeted at specific types of data.

Key Approaches for Improvement of the GHG Inventory

The improvement plans for the main categories are mostly composed of proposals for institutional arrangements to enhance cooperation with data owners, for the respective timely provision in future GHG inventory preparations. Formulations such as this can be seen throughout: *“Establish Technical Cooperation Agreements or partnerships to promote the collection and continuous supply [data / emission factors].”*