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Are you ready to make your GHGI transparent?

1. *The importance of NGHGI under UNFCCC requirements - Alessandro Ferrara (FAO)*

2. *Reporting requirements for the NGHGI in the MPGs – Paolo Prosperi (FAO)*

3. *Capacity-Building Activities Implemented by the UNFCCC secretariat in Developing Countries on GHG Inventories for the AFOLU Sector - Sabin Guendehou (UNFCCC)*

4. *Challenges of the implementation of the National communication report in the Agriculture sector in Sudan - Sawsan Fouad Ahmed (Sudan)*

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ENHANCED TRANSPARENCY FRAMEWORK WEBINAR SERIES

Are you ready to make your GHGI transparent?

The importance of NGHGI under UNFCCC requirements

Alessandro Ferrara
Office of Climate Change, Biodiversity and Environment

20th January 2021

What is a GHG inventory?

A set of **estimates** of emissions and removals of greenhouse gases (GHG) from a defined **region** in a specific **period** of time.

Examples of **human activities that generate/remove** GHG emissions are:




GHG inventory process

GHG inventory (GHGI) is iterative by nature;

Reports including a GHGI (for developing countries):

- National Communication (4yrs)
- Biennial Update Report (2yrs)

- Biennial Transparency Report(2yrs) **at the latest by 31 December 2024**

[least developed country Parties (LDC) and small island developing States (SIDS) may submit BTR at their discretion]

Modified from CGE

Why a country needs a GHG inventory

GHG inventory is at the core of the UNFCCC convention which aims to achieve **stabilization of GHGs in the atmosphere**

Article 4 and 12 of the Convention **- Commitments**

*1. All Parties, taking into account their common but differentiated responsibilities and their specific national and regional development priorities, objectives and circumstances, **shall**:*

- *(a) Develop, periodically update, publish and make available to the Conference of the Parties, in accordance with Article 12, **national inventories of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of all greenhouse gases ……***

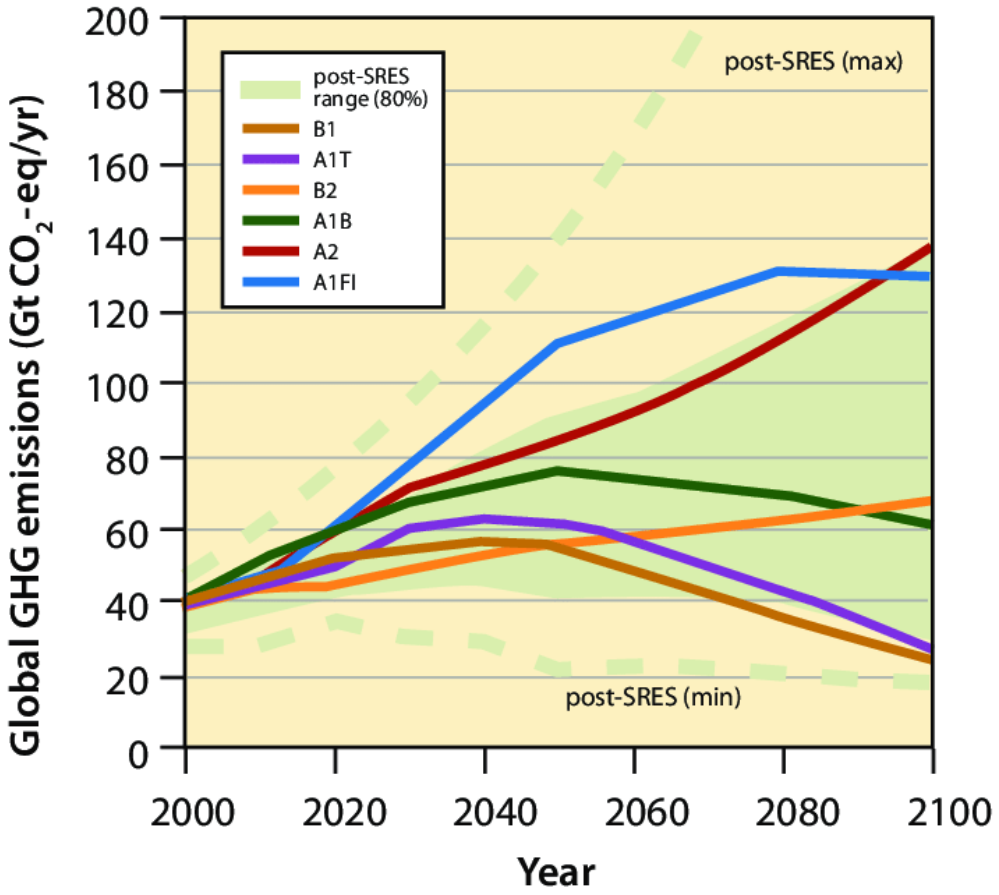
Why a country needs a GHG inventory

Understand where a country stands –**planning flows from there**

Identify the **greatest sources or sinks** of GHG emissions and removals

Understand emission and removal **trends**

Develop strategies and policies and track their progress



IPCC, 2007

Making an inventory more transparent

Developing countries are producing always more regularly NGHGI, but there is still need for support; the Enhanced Transparency Framework with the MPGs is an opportunity to improve GHGI.

The perfect inventory does not exist! Always **room for improvement**…
[with a detailed documentation (and transparent!) so that everyone can understand the underlying assumptions and replicate the estimation]

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www.fao.org/climate-change/our-work/what-we-do/transparency/

etf@fao.org

Thank you !

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

FAO and the Enhanced transparency framework

ENHANCED TRANSPARENCY FRAMEWORK WEBINAR SERIES

Are you ready to make your GHGI transparent?

Reporting requirements for the NGHGI in the MPGs

Paolo Prosperi
Office of Climate Change, Biodiversity and Environment

20th January 2021

What about ?

This presentation (and the webinar) aims at informing about the Enhanced Transparency Famework requirements on national greenhouse gas inventories (NGHGIs) with focus on developing countries and the agriculture and land use sectors.

It will briefly illustrate:

- The Modalities, Procedures and Guidelines on NGHGIs (Section II)
- The main differences with the current Measurement, Reporting and Verification arrangement (MRV)

It will not :

- Illustrate how to calculate actual emissions and removals of GHGs
- Hopefully bore you (!)

Modalities, Procedures and Guidelines

(Annex to Dec.18/CMA.1)

Section I :	Introduction
Section II :	National inventory report of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases
Section III :	Information necessary to track progress made in implementing and achieving nationally determined contributions under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement
Section IV :	Information related to climate change impacts and adaptation under Article 7 of the Paris Agreement
Section V :	Information on financial, technology development and transfer and capacity-building support provided and mobilized under Articles 9–11 of the Paris Agreement
Section VI :	Information on financial, technology development and transfer and capacity-building support needed and received under Articles 9–11 of the Paris Agreement
Section VII :	Technical expert review
Section VIII :	Facilitative, multilateral consideration of progress

Modalities, Procedures and Guidelines

(Annex to Dec.18/CMA.1 – Section I)

4. […] the enhanced transparency framework shall provide flexibility in the implementation of the provisions of Article 13 to those developing country Parties that need it in the light of their capacities, and these MPGs shall reflect such flexibility.

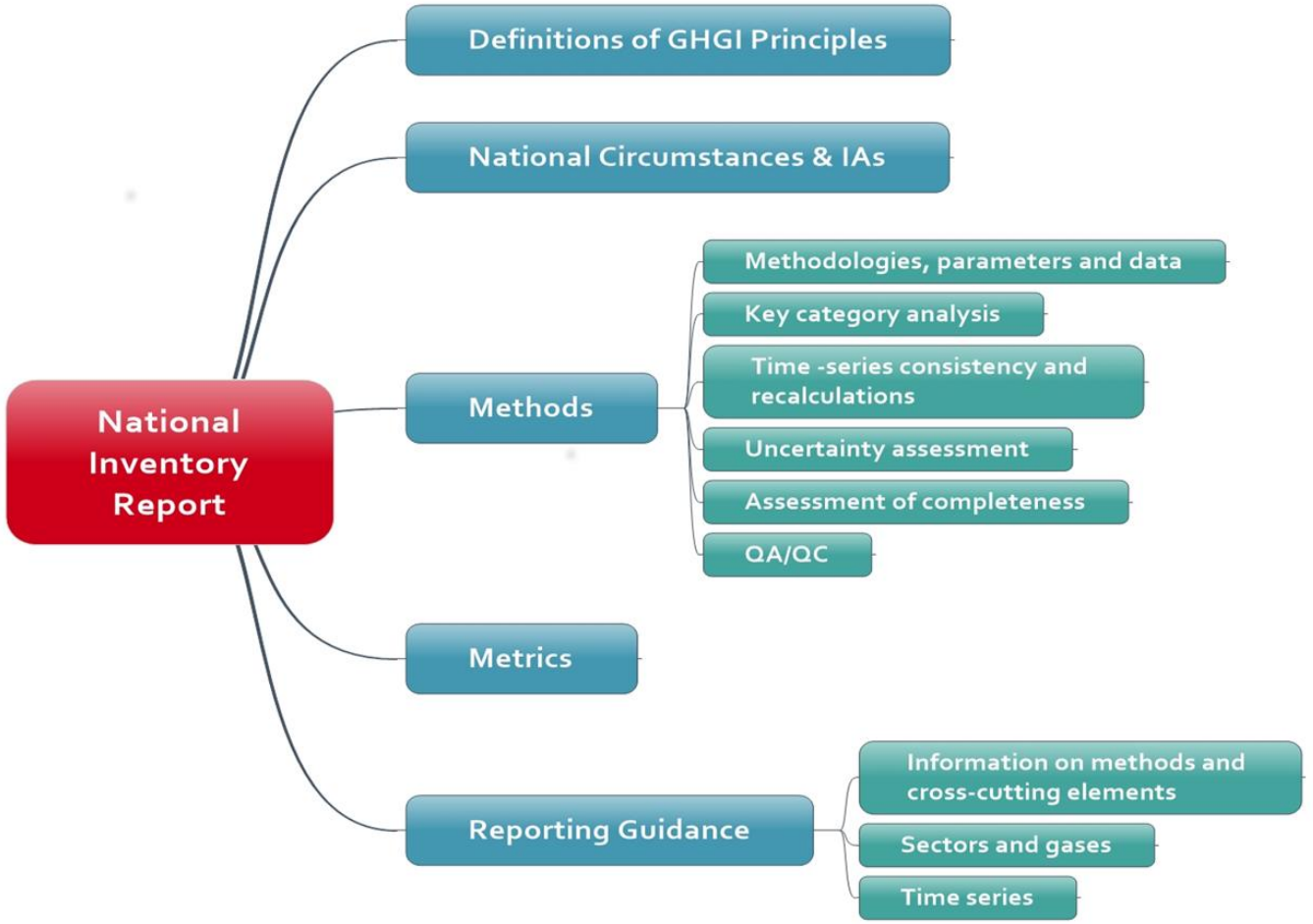
6. The application of flexibility […] for those developing country Parties that need it in the light of their capacities is to be self-determined. The Party shall clearly indicate the provision to which flexibility is applied, concisely clarify capacity constraints, noting that some constraints may be relevant to several provisions, and provide self-determined estimated time frames for improvements in relation to those capacity constraints.

10. In the biennial transparency report (or [para.12] stand-alone NIR) :
    (a) Each Party shall provide **a national inventory report of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases (GHGs)**, in accordance with the MPGs chapter II;

11. The **LDCs and SIDS** may submit the information referred to in paragraph 10 above **at their discretion**.

Modalities, Procedures and Guidelines

(Annex to Dec.18/CMA.1 – Section II)



Source: WILLIAM KOJO AGYEMANG-BONSU, UNFCCC

Modalities, Procedures and Guidelines

(Annex to Dec.18/CMA.1 – Section II)

A. Definitions

- GHG inventory principles used shall be as in IPCC 2006 Guidelines (TACCC principles)

B. National circumstances and institutional arrangements : Each party

- should implement and maintain national inventory arrangements;
- shall report on the functions related to inventory planning, preparation and management;

COVERED IN WEBINAR no.2: LINK

C. Methods / Methodologies, parameters and data : Each party

- shall use the 2006 IPCC Guidelines and any subsequent version agreed upon by CMA;
- encouraged to use the 2013 IPCC Wetlands Supplement;
- should make every effort to use a recommended method (tier);
- may use nationally appropriate methodologies coherent with 2006 IPCC GLs;
- may use a tier 1 approach if unable to adopt a higher tier for a particular key category owing to lack of resources, but shall clearly document why and should prioritize that category for future improvement;
- encouraged to use country-specific and regional EFs and ADs;

Modalities, Procedures and Guidelines

(Annex to Dec.18/CMA.1 – Section II)

C. **Methods / Key Category Analysis**: Each party
- shall identify key categories for the starting and the latest reporting year, including and excluding land use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF), using approach 1, for both level and trend assessment;
  [flexibility: threshold no lower than 85% in place of the 95%];

C. **Methods / Time-series consistency and recalculations :** Each party
- should use the same methods and a consistent approach on any year;
- should use splicing techniques;
- shall perform recalculations in accordance with the IPCC guidelines;

Modalities, Procedures and Guidelines

(Annex to Dec.18/CMA.1 – Section II)

C. **Methods / Uncertainty Assessment** : Each party

- shall quantitatively estimate and qualitatively discuss uncertainty for all source and sink categories, including inventory totals, for at least the starting year and the latest reporting year of the inventory time series;
- shall estimate the trend uncertainty between these years;
  [flexibility: provide, at a minimum, a qualitative discussion of uncertainty for key categories but encouraged to provide a quantitative estimate of uncertainty for all source and sink categories of the GHG inventory];

Modalities, Procedures and Guidelines

(Annex to Dec.18/CMA.1 – Section II)

C. **Methods / Assessment of Completeness :** Each party

- should indicate the sources and sinks (categories, pools and gases) that are not considered in the national inventory report;
- shall use notation keys where numerical data are not available;
- may use the notation key “NE” (not estimated) when the estimates would be insignificant (i.e. likely level of emissions < 0.05% of the national total GHG emissions excluding LULUCF, or 500 kilotonnes of CO2eq, whichever lower: [flexibility: double these amounts]);
- shall continue to report previously estimated categories if they occur**;**

Modalities, Procedures and Guidelines

(Annex to Dec.18/CMA.1 – Section II)

C. Methods / Quality Assurance/Quality Control : Each party

- shall elaborate an inventory QA/QC plan in accordance with IPCC GLs [flexibility : encouraged to elaborate an inventory QA/QC plan];
- shall implement and provide information on general inventory QC procedures in accordance with its QA/QC plan [flexibility: encouraged to implement and provide information on general inventory QC procedures];
- should apply category-specific QC procedures for key categories and for those individual categories in which significant methodological changes and/or data revisions have occurred;
- should implement QA procedures by conducting a basic expert peer review of their inventories;
- should compare the national estimates of CO2 emissions from fuel combustion with those obtained using the reference approach;

COVERED IN WEBINAR no.3: LINK

Modalities, Procedures and Guidelines

(Annex to Dec.18/CMA.1 – Section II)

D. Methods / Metrics : Each party

- shall use the 100-year time-horizon global warming potential (GWP) values from the IPCC Fifth Assessment Report, or 100-year time-horizon GWP values from a subsequent IPCC assessment report as agreed upon by the CMA;
- may in addition also use other metrics (e.g. global temperature potential) but, if so doing, shall provide related background information;

E. Reporting guidance : Each party

- shall provide a national inventory report of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of GHGs. The national inventory report consists of a national inventory document and the common reporting tables;

Modalities, Procedures and Guidelines

(Annex to Dec.18/CMA.1 – Section II)

E. Reporting / Information on methods and cross-cutting elements : Each Party

- shall report methods used, including the rationale for the choice of methods;
- shall provide information on the category and gas, and the methodologies, emission factors and activity data used at the most disaggregated level, to the extent possible;
- shall describe the key categories, including approach and information on the level of disaggregation used;
- shall report the individual and cumulative percentage contributions from key categories, for both level and trend;
- shall report recalculations along with explanatory information and justifications with an indication of relevant changes and their impact on the emission trends;
- shall report the results of the uncertainty analysis as well as methods used, underlying assumptions, as applicable, and trends, at least for the starting year and the latest reporting year of the inventory time series ;
- shall report information on the reasons for lack of completeness, including information on any methodological or data gaps …;
- shall report the QA/QC plan and information on QA/QC procedures already implemented or to be implemented in the future …;

Modalities, Procedures and Guidelines

(Annex to Dec.18/CMA.1 – Section II)

E. Reporting / Sectors and gases : Each party

- shall report estimates of emissions and removals for all categories, gases and carbon pools considered in the GHG inventory throughout the reported period on a gas-by-gas basis, in units of mass at the most disaggregated level in accordance with the IPCC guidelines using the common reporting tables, including a descriptive summary and figures underlying emission trends, with emissions by sources listed separately from removals by sinks, except if not possible, while protecting confidentiality;
- shall report seven gases (CO2, CH4, N2O, hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), sulfur hexafluoride (SF6) and nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)); [flexibility: report at least CO2, CH4, N2O as well as any of HFCs, PFCs, SF6 if included in the Party's NDC or previously reported];
- if reporting HFCs, PFCs, SF6 and NF3, shall report actual emissions of the gases, providing disaggregated data by chemical (e.g. HFC-134a) and category in units of mass and in CO2eq;

Modalities, Procedures and Guidelines

(Annex to Dec.18/CMA.1 – Section II)

E. Reporting / Sectors and gases (continued) : Each party

- shall report the following sectors: energy, industrial processes and product use, agriculture, LULUCF and waste, according to IPCC Guidelines;
- should provide information on the following precursor gases: carbon monoxide (CO), nitrogen oxides (NOx) and non-methane volatile organic compounds (NMVOCs), as well as sulfur oxides;
- may report indirect CO2 from the atmospheric oxidation of CH4, CO and NMVOCs and, if so, shall present the national totals with and without indirect CO2;
- should report indirect N2O emissions from non-agriculture and LULUCF sectors as a memo item. Those estimates of indirect N2O shall not be included in national totals. Parties may provide information on other substances that have an impact on climate;
- should report international aviation and marine bunker fuel emissions as two separate entries and should not include such emissions in national totals but report them distinctly, if disaggregated data are available, making every effort to both apply and report according to the method contained in the IPCC guidelines;
- should clearly indicate how feedstocks and non-energy use of fuels have been accounted for in the inventory, under the energy or industrial processes sector;

Modalities, Procedures and Guidelines

(Annex to Dec.18/CMA.1 – Section II)

E. Reporting / Sectors and gases (continued) : Each party

- if reporting natural disturbances on managed lands, shall report information on the approach taken, and how it is consistent with IPCC guidance, as appropriate, and shall indicate if the estimates are indicated in national totals;
- If reporting harvested wood products with methods other than production approach shall provide also estimates using the latter;

E. Reporting / Time series: Each party

- shall report a consistent annual time series starting from 1990; [flexibility: report, at a minimum, the reference year/period as in the NDC and, in addition, a consistent annual time series from at least 2020 onwards];
- the latest reporting year shall be no more than two years prior to the submission of its national inventory report; [flexibility: latest reporting year as three years prior to NIR].

MRV vs ETF for developing countries:

Source:	GHG Elements	type of reporting	Base year	IPCC Guidelines	Higher tiers	KCA	Time series	Uncertainty	Completeness assessment	QA/QC	IA	GHGs	GWP	Methods description	e/r from natural disturbances on managed lands	HWP
MRV _____ **Decisions 17/CP.8 (NC)** **2/CP.17 (BUR)**	**SHALL**	NGHGI (as part of NC/BUR)	1994 (for NC1), 2000 (NC2) [LDCs at their discretion]				-		-	-		CO2, CH4 and N2O			-	
	SHOULD	NCs every 4 years (D.1/CP.16) and BURs every 2 years	1990 (NC1)	Revised 1996 + GPGs (NC/BUR)	Encouraged for key categories	KCA encouraged to the extent possible	BUR: consistent time series back to the years reported in the previous NC	values and methods	-	-	For data Collection	HFCs, PFCs and SF6 [info] CO, NOx, NMVOCs [report]	2AR	procedures and arrangements (i.e. data collection, archiving)	-	
ETF _____ **Decision 18/CMA.1**	**SHALL**	BTR1 no later than 31.12.2024 (except LDCs and SIDS) NIR (NID + CRT)	1990 [flexibility: as the NDC plus from 2020 onward]	2006 IPCC Guidelines	Justify non-use of decision tree recommended tier	KCA for the starting and final yr, with and w/o LULUCF, approach 1	a) use IPCC GL for recalculation b) consistent TS from 1990 c) latest reporting year= 2 yr prior submission [flexbibility: TS from 2020 and report data period = to NDC pèriod latest reporting year= 3yr prior submission]	a) Quantitative estimate of and qualitative discuss U for all S&S, min. 1st & final yr b) Estimate trend U for all S&S, from 1st to final yr, at min. with approach 1 c) Flexibility: at min. qualitative	a) Use notation keys when S&S are missing in CRT b) keep reporting a S/S once in the GHGI [flexbibility: different thresholds to define insignificant categories]	a) QA/QC plan b) indicate responsible agency c) description/ implementation of QC [flexibility: should]	a) National FP b) GHGI preparation process c) archiving d) approval process	a) GHG e/r for all categories, gases and carbon pools of all sectors b) 7 gases (CO2, CH4, N2O, HFCs, PFCs, SF6, NF3) [flexbibility: min. CO2, CH4 and N2O +any other gas in NDC]	5AR	Methods and relative rationale	a) info on approach taken b) indicate if included in totals	include info on production approach
					a) Every effort to use		a) use					a) CO, NOx, MVOCs, Sox				

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etf@fao.org

Thank you !

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

Capacity-Building Activities Implemented by the UNFCCC secretariat in Developing Countries on GHG Inventories for the AFOLU Sector

FAO CBIT-AFOLU ETF webinar, 20 January 2021

Sabin Guendehou, Programme Officer, GHG Support Unit, Transparency Division, UNFCCC secretariat
sguendehou@unfccc.int

Content

- General framework of the capacity-building activities provided by the GHG Support Unit of the Secretariat

- Most common challenges identified in the GHG inventories for the AFOLU sector

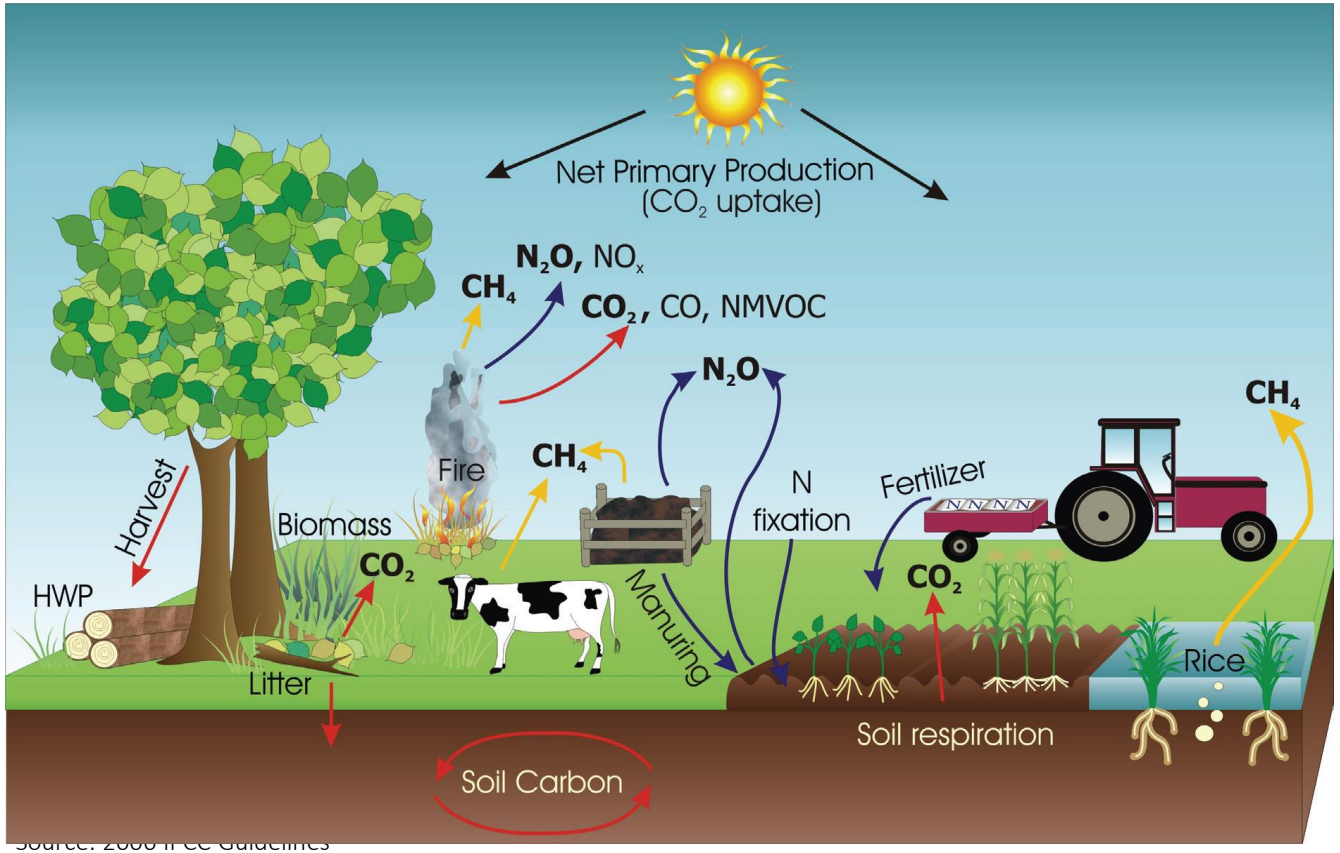
- Key capacity-building activities addressing the GHG inventories in the AFOLU sector

General framework of the secretariat capacity-building activities

Core components	Cross-cutting across the core components
Building of Sustainable National GHG Inventory Management Systems (GHGIMS) incl. institutional, legal, procedural arrangements.	▪ Reporting requirements for MRV + ▪ Reporting requirements for ETF (MPGs) + ▪ 2006 IPCC Guidelines for national GHG inventories, including IPCC inventory software
Developing the Technical Capacity of National Experts (Methods, tools, reporting requirements,…)	
Increasing Data Quality (data improvement, gaps filling, uncertainty analysis, time-series consistency, …)	

Most common challenges identified in GHG inventories for AFOLU (1)

- AFOLU is a complex sector – C dynamics within and across pools and with the atmosphere, processes and activities leading to emissions/removals.



Source: 2006 IPCC Guidelines

Most common challenges identified in GHG inventories for AFOLU (2)

- Understanding of the reporting requirements (e.g. MRV, ETF);
- Sustainable national GHGIMS – e.g. lack of: legal basis, coordination between institutions for data collection, consensus on data to use, etc.;
- Land representation – e.g. definition of land use categories: forest land, agroforestry, etc., application of IPCC land classification, etc.;
- Livestock characterisation – e.g. stratification, enhanced characterisation;
- Lack of data (AD, EFs, parameters) – partial NFI, outdated NFI, partial agricultural surveys;
- Lack of technical capacity for data processing – e.g. use of remote sensing for land representation;
- Use of tools (e.g. IPCC inventory software).

Key capacity-building activities addressing GHG inventories for AFOLU (1)

- Regional workshops on the building of sustainable national GHGIMS and the use of the 2006 IPCC Guidelines

  - 5 days training, every year since 2016: Africa, Asia-Pacific and Eastern Europe, Latin America and the Caribbean;
  - Agenda items (**incl. AFOLU**): role of GHGIMS, country presentations (IAs, KCA, QA/QC, archiving, NIIP, documentation, etc.), exercises on the use of US-EPA Template Workbook on Developing a National GHG Inventory System, 2006 IPCC Guidelines (*methodologies, cross-cutting issues, hands-on session on the IPCC inventory software for all sectors*);
  - Key relevant aspects of the ETF of Paris Agreement;
  - By invitation from the secretariat and nominations by the UNFCCC NFP.

Key capacity-building activities addressing GHG inventories for AFOLU (2)

- QA of GHGIMS and GHG inventories from developing countries
  - Voluntary (since 2018) – upon request from countries before official submission of NC, BUR and/or NIR, NDC;
  - 1 week in-country working sessions (also recently available as remote meeting) – facilitative, non-intrusive, confidential;
  - Review the GHGIMS – assess compliance with the required functions;
  - Review the GHG inventories – assess compliance with the 2006 IPCC Guidelines;
  - Training on requirements for NIR as part of BTR under the ETF;
  - **Training on AFOLU**: use of IPCC inventory software (livestock manager, land type manager, input data, uncertainty, outputs, etc.);
  - Results compiled in a QA Template (more than 170 pages) containing all the findings, recommendations and priorities identified during the QA.

Key capacity-building activities addressing GHG inventories for AFOLU (3)

- E-learning and certification programme on the 2006 IPCC Guidelines and the 2013 Wetlands Supplement

  - Implemented on an annual basis in partnership with the GHG-Management Institute since 2019;
  - Objective: strengthen the capacity of developing countries to prepare and manage their national GHG inventories as a basis for the effective implementation of the ETF, by increasing the pool of certified GHG inventory experts;
  - Registration of experts to the UNFCCC Roster of Experts;
  - E-courses in English, French and Spanish (in 2021) on the **2006 IPCC Guidelines** and the **2013 IPCC Wetlands Supplement**: *Introduction to Cross-Cutting Issues, sector-specific course (Energy, IPPU, Agriculture, FOLU and Waste);*
  - To become certified: mandatory to take the two examinations (cross-cutting and sector-specific) and receive a mark 70 per cent or higher for each examination.

Key capacity-building activities addressing GHG inventories for AFOLU (4)

- Training on the Full Lands Integration Tool – FLINT

  FLINT:

  - Developed by MOJA Global for GHG inventories and mitigation actions in the **AFOLU sector**;
  - Designed to run C simulations both at single point (non-spatial) and at large scale (i.e. national level, spatial simulations), resulting in C values (stocks and fluxes);
  - Uses of approach 3 of land representation;
  - Requires programming and coding knowledge;
  - FLINT extension supported by the secretariat GHG Support Unit to add functions such as: uncertainty analysis using the Monte Carlo simulation, emissions projection, tracking multiple streams within C pools, database function;
  - In partnership with MOJA Global, GHG Support Unit provides trainings and makes FLINT available to developing countries to support the implementation of the ETF.

Key capacity-building activities addressing GHG inventories in AFOLU (5)

- AFOLU platform to support an effective ETF under the Paris Agreement in Developing Countries – in partnership with FAO
  - Initial CBIT Global Project workshop (2020) postponed to 2021
  - Support the implementation of **AFOLU** sectoral improvement plan;
  - Improve data quality in the **AFOLU sector** (incl. primary data collection for GHG inventories, development of data collection tools, etc.)
  - Provide, upon request, targeted assistance on all GHG inventories related aspects in **AFOLU;**
  - Concept note under development.

- Thematic training workshops
  - Uncertainty analysis in national GHG inventories (**incl. AFOLU**)

Thank you

For more information, please contact

GHGCapacityBuilding@unfccc.int

Welcome

The problem that face the implement of the National communication report in the Agriculture sector in Sudan

- **Inventory process in Sudan base on COP guidelines for non-Annex 1party national communication.**
- **The High council Environment and National Resource (HCENR) as contact official ensure that nationally appropriate procedures for collecting, processing, communicating and archiving inventory data and information are in place. Climate Change Unit (coordinates and BURs preparation) . The institutions involved, in the agriculture sector of the inventory include:**

- **Government: ministries Energy, Irrigation, Industry, Agriculture, Forestry, Range and Pasture, Animal Resources, Khartoum State Environment Council.**
- **Research Agriculture and Forestry center, Remote sense center.**
- **Universities: Institute of Environmental Studies, Faculty of agriculture and animal.**
- **NGOs**

- **The quality control arrangement (QA/QC):**
  - **Inventory team meetings (internal and cross checks)**
  - **Validation workshop (wider stakeholders views)**
  - **External review (international consultant)**
  - **Government endorsement**
  - **Validation workshop (wider stakeholders views)**
  - **External review (international consultant)**
  - **Government endorsement.**

- **The situation now:**

The Sudan now reviews the third communication report. As in all the reports transparency assumptions and methodologies are clearly explained and documented to facilitate replication and assessment. The agriculture sector face some problems in the step of data collect the team found new method in third communication as Urea calculation to find data of the Urea we begin new communication with other authorities as Ministry of interior custom organization to know how much the country export from urea fertilizer this one of the examples. Also in the soil there is lack of data. Also entry the data in software as 2006 we face difficulties there is training workshop done to explain how to entry the data and calculation. In forestry field there is some problems in

- **The data from states and federal. The animal sector face problem when enter the data with temperature in the software as it for cold countries. All these problems need to be done by scientific studies to fill the gaps.**
- **The GHG steps go with the share of Stakeholders, Businesses and NGOs, Scientists from universities, legal authority.**
- **The GHG report for our country done to support the political decision. So the lacks of information infect our credibility to the decision maker. So when working in the steps of GHG there are some procedures take on for their important as:**

- **Accuracy:**
  - **Relative measure of the exactness of emission/removal estimates**
  - **Estimates must be systematically neither over nor under true emissions/removals, as far as can be judged according to the available data and information**
  - **Uncertainties must be reduced as far as practicable**
  - **Appropriate methodologies must be used, in accordance with IPCC guidelines.**

- **Consistency**:
  - **Inventory internally consistent in all its elements with inventories from previous years.**
  - **Same methodologies for the base year and all subsequent years.**
  - **Consistent data sets to estimate emissions and removals from sources/sinks**.
- **Comparability**:
  - **Estimates must be comparable among Parties**
  - **Methodologies and formats as agreed by COPs**
  - **Allocation of source/sink categories, according to the Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines**.

- **Completeness**:
  - **All sources/sinks and gases included in the IPCC Guidelines**
  - **Other existing specific source/sink categories**
  - **Full geographic coverage of sources/sinks of a Party.**
  - **Regarding the preparation for the biennial transparency report we will very soon start a project on capacity building initiative on transparency (CBIT) which will enhance and help us get prepared for reporting of the BTR.**
- **When finished all the steps and the report been ready for association then it is been ready for the published.**