

Guide for Peer Review of GHG Inventories for Non-Annex I Parties

Webinar

5 October 2017



Overview



- The UNFCCC secretariat has developed a new guidance document for Peer Review of GHG inventories for non-Annex I Parties, with support of the Global Support Programme for national communications and biennial update reports (GSP).

CONTENT	
6. Guidance for review of inventory management system	
6.1	INVENTORY ARRANGEMENTS
6.2	QUALITY ASSURANCE AND QUALITY CONTROL (QA/QC)
6.3	KEY CATEGORY ANALYSIS
6.4	UNCERTAINTY ANALYSIS
6.5	NATIONAL INVENTORY IMPROVEMENT PLAN
6.6	ARCHIVING SYSTEM
7. Guidance for assessment of methods and TACCC principles	
7.1	METHODS AND DATA DOCUMENTATION
7.2	RECALCULATIONS
7.3	TACCC PRINCIPLES
8. Guidance for assessing sectoral issues	
8.1 CROSSCUTTING ISSUES (SECTORAL ALLOCATION ISSUES)	
8.2 Energy	
8.2.1 General	
8.2.1 (1)	Reference approach and sectoral approach
8.2.1 (2)	CO2 from biomass fuels
8.2.2 Subsector	
8.2.2 (1) Stationary combustion	
8.2.2 (1) (1)	Feedstock, Reductant, and Non-energy product use
8.2.2 (1) (2)	Other allocation issues (auto producer, interaction with Waste)
8.2.2 (2) Mobile combustion	
8.2.2 (2) (1)	International aviation and marine bunker fuels
8.2.2 (2) (2)	Other allocation issues (military use, mobile sources in agriculture/forestry/fisheries)
8.2.2 (3) Fugitive emissions	
8.2.2 (3) (1)	Coverage issues
8.2.2 (3) (2)	Coverage issues
8.2.2 (4) Carbon dioxide transport and storage (including monitoring systems)	
8.2.2 (4) (1)	Department of removal of CO2 and total net CO2 emissions from CCS



www.unfccc.int/2607.php

or

<http://www.un-gsp.org/>



What is it for?

The **objectives** of the guide are to:

- Facilitate the **QA/QC** of national GHG inventory reports, both across countries (peer-review) and within countries (expert-review);
- Enhance **capacity of national experts** involved in the process of the preparation of national GHG inventories to develop high quality, national GHG inventory reports and maintain sustainable national GHG inventory management systems.



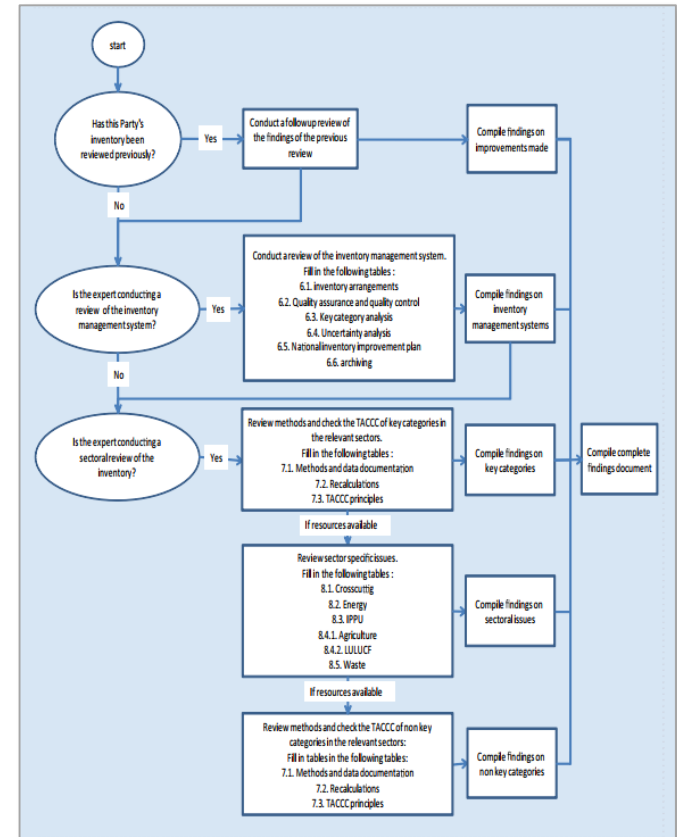
Few points to note

- The tool is designed guide to review of the GHG inventory based on the **TACCC principles** (does NOT look at the adherence to any UNFCCC reporting guidelines)
- The tool can be applicable regardless of the IPCC guidelines
- For meaningful use of the tool, there has to access to inventory report and all estimation files, including activity data and emission factors, or software that contains the values used in the estimation of GHG emissions and removals
- No explain of the IPCC methodologies provided in the tool, so the user of this tool will require a basic understanding of the methods described in the IPCC Guidelines



What does it contain?

- General guidance to reviewers
 - Materials/documents to be reviewed
 - Principles (eg. confidentially, code of conduct)
 - Decision tree for conducting the review
- Review phase/tasks
 - Preparation
 - Assessment by reviewer during the scheduled review period
 - Documentation of the findings into a review findings document



[Decision tree for conducting the review]

What does it contain?

- Guidance on the review of three general aspects of the GHG inventory
 - Review of **inventory management system**
 - Assessment of **methods and TACCC principles** (transparency, accuracy, consistency, comparability, completeness)
 - Assessment of **sectoral issues**

Potential key issues	Processes for data collection, estimation, and approval of the inventory information		
General references	IPCC good practice guidance chapter 7 2006 IPCC guidelines volume 1, chapter 4		
Detailed review element	Question	Elaboration/clarification	Findings/recommendations
Choice of Tier	Check if the choice of Tier used for each of the emission estimates	The IPCC guidelines often include alternative methods.	
Higher Tier methods	If a recommen- dation has been used, con- -How difficult is -Does the Party -What other 	Check if there is one entity that has main responsibility for the inventory preparation. Are all relevant government agencies (statistics office, energy, forestry, agriculture agency, etc.) involved in the inventory process? On what basis do data providers provide data to the inventory agency? Are there potential data providers that are not providing data?	It is easier to avoid double counting and inconsistencies between different sectors when one entity has overall responsibility. The inventory agency should include all relevant agencies and organizations that collect necessary data for emission/removal estimates. Some countries may need to have legal contracts, MoUs, MoAs, or other legal documents to formally establish a channel for data collection.
Country specific methodology	If a country-specific method has been used -Is the use of country-specific methods preferred? -Is the method preferred more accurate?	Check if the experts estimating the emissions and removals and those compiling the inventory have a common understanding of the limitations in the data.	Good communication between the different experts performing the calculations and those collecting the data is important to assure the accuracy of the estimates. This may be part of the quality assurance routines, and it is the responsibility of the lead inventory agency to assure common understanding and implementation of the routines.
Expert judgement	If expert judgement is used, does an expert protocol exist? Is there sufficient information of the approach and the methods used to estimate emissions and removals?	Is there a time line or an inventory preparation schedule that is agreed by all stakeholders? How often is the timeline or schedule updated?	There should be an inventory work plan that has an audience larger than the inventory team. It should describe the anticipated tasks, who will do them and by what date, the expected actions and/or products at each stage and the resources budgeted. This work plan may be part of the Party's QA/QC plan.
Documentation	Does the inventory provide information of the methods used to estimate emissions and removals? If not, does a country methodology or a validated model, if explained clearly?	Is there a law or regulation that formalizes the institutional setup for the inventory preparation? Are there formal legal contracts between organizations?	In cases where necessary information is not publicly available, legal and/or less formal collaboration arrangements may be needed to be established so that data can be obtained in a timely manner and in the format required.
		Has the Party described the inventory arrangements in the country?	Party's inventory arrangements should describe the entire inventory process.

[Example checklists]



What does it contain?

- Templates
 - Questions to the Party
 - Review findings document

The Guide along with the downloadable worksheet are available at:

<https://www.unfccc.int/2607.php>

	Theme/Sector	Review element/category	Initial finding/potential issue	Question
1	Inventory arrangements			
FINDINGS FROM THE REVIEW OF THE INVENTORY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM				
2	QA/QC			
3	Key category analysis			
4	Uncertainty analysis	1	Inventory arrangements	
FINDINGS FROM THE REVIEW OF METHODS AND TACCC PRINCIPLES				
5	National improvement plan	2	QA/QC	
6	archiving system			
7	Methods and data documentation	3	Key category analysis	
8	Recalculations	4	Uncertainty analysis	
9	TACCC principles			
10	Sectoral specific issues	5	National improvement plan	
11	Energy	6	Archiving system	
12	IPPU			
13	AFOLU			
14	Waste			

	Theme/Sector	Review element/category	Finding/potential issue
1	Methods and data documentation	Recalculations	
		TACCC principles	
2	Methods and data documentation	Recalculations	
		TACCC principles	
3	Methods and data documentation	Recalculations	
		TACCC principles	
4	Methods and data documentation	Recalculations	
		TACCC principles	

[Templates]



THANK YOU

