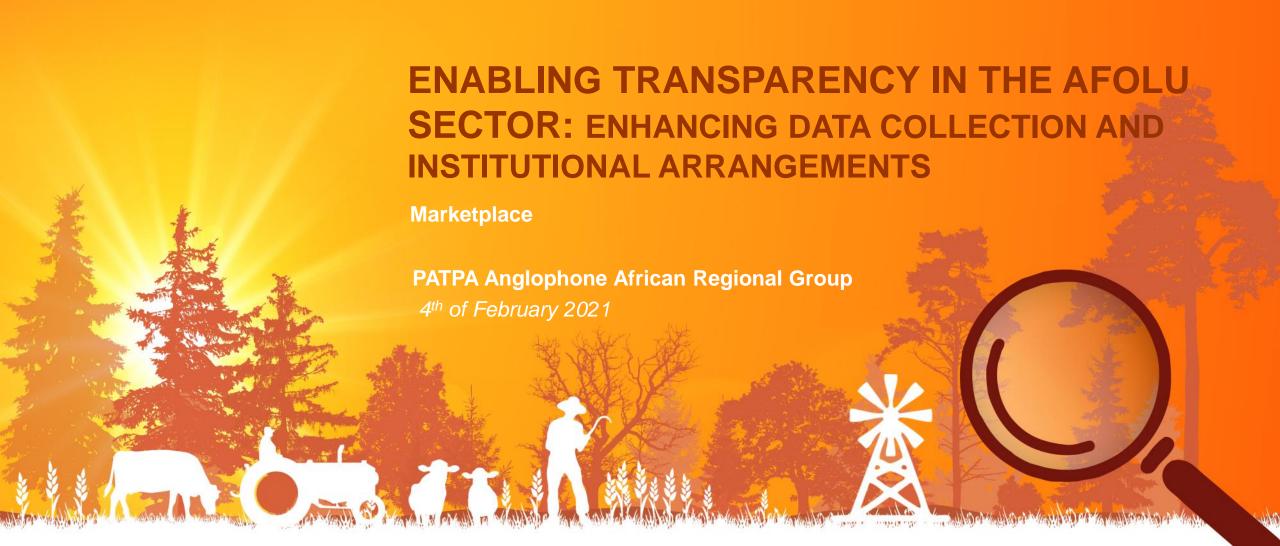


FAO and the Enhanced transparency framework





Transparency in agriculture and land use sectors network

Why a virtual network?

The key to building capacity in the Covid era.... and beyond





What is this network?

A lively and supportive group of experts and practitioners working to fulfill the requirements of the Enhanced Transparency Framework, with a particular attention to the agriculture and land use sectors

It will bring together people from many countries to share:

- experiences
- lessons learned
- best practices



Who can be part of this network?

The target are transparency practitioners, but

- open to everyone
- inclusive
- friendly

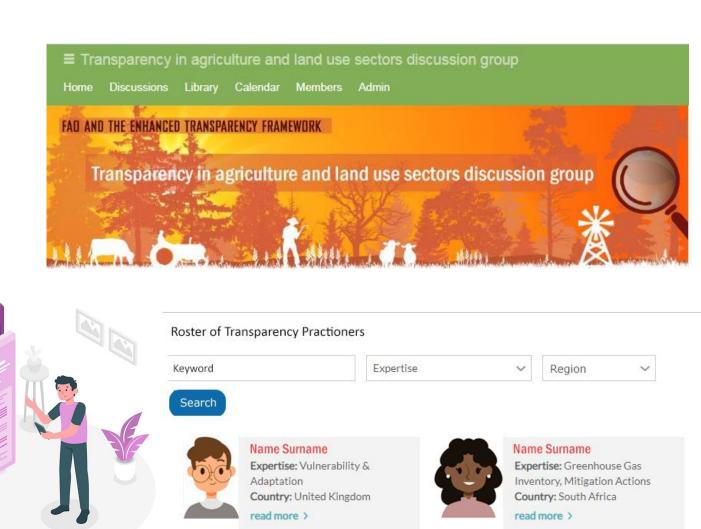


Sharing our knowledge makes all of us stronger!



What are the benefits?

- Email-based discussion group
- The online Roster of transparency practitioners
- LinkedIn Group







Transparency in agriculture and land use sectors network

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

Email: ETF@fao.org



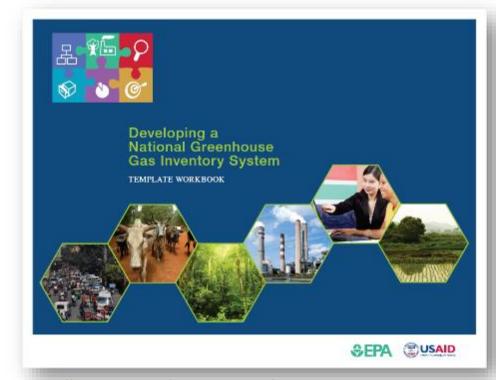
U.S. EPA developed easy-to-use National Inventory System Templates

Build upon the UNFCCC and IPCC guidance

Based on experience working with countries

Support countries:

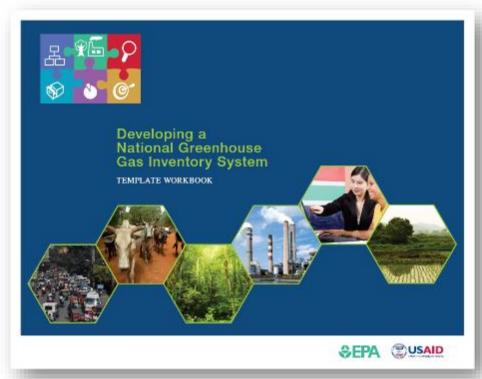
- Documentation of NGHGI & archiving
- Reporting on NGHGI elements (inventory arrangements, methodologies & data, QA/QC, etc.)





Templates	Description		
1. How to Use the Templates	 Explains how to use the template series Tracks progress with completing the other templates in the series 		
2. Institutional Arrangement (IA)	 Helps in assessing and documenting strengths and weaknesses Promotes institutionalization of the inventory process Ensures long-term integrity of the inventory 		
3. Methods and Data Documentation (MDD)	 Document and report the origin of methodologies, AD, EF Identify future improvements Provides valuable future reference for each source 		
4. Quality Assurance and Quality Control (QA/QC)	 Provides a guide a to establish a cost-effective QA/QC program Clarifies roles and tasks Includes both Tier 1 and Tier 2 checks as recommended by IPCC 		
5. Key Category Analysis (KCA)	Identifies most important sources Provides a focus for improvement efforts		
6. Archiving System (AS)	 Provides guidance on how to establish a cost-effective archiving system Simply a collection of records and identification of where records are kept Provides starting point for subsequent inventories 		
7. National Inventory Improvement Plan (NIIP)	 Helps countries to identify and prioritize future improvements based on needs identified in the six other templates Serves as an official national road map for inventory improvements with goal of improving transparency, consistency, comparability, completeness and confidence in the final estimates 		

FAO ETF webinar series 19th November 2020 on the Role of Institutional Arrangements (IA) in the ETF. Presentation by John Steller.



Templates	Supporting Templates, Guides, and Tools		
1. How to Use the Templates	National Inventory Inception Memorandum Template		
2. Institutional Arrangement (IA)	 National GHG Inventory Coordinator: Responsibilities and Qualifications Guide Sector Lead Roles and Responsibilities Guide Memorandum of Cooperation Template Statement of Work Template 		
3. Methods and Data Documentation (MDD)	Confidentiality Agreement and Amendment Template		
4. Quality Assurance and Quality Control (QA/QC)			
5. Key Category Analysis (KCA)	Key Category Analysis Tool and tutorials		
6. Archiving System (AS)			
7. National Inventory Improvement Plan (NIIP)	Inventory Progress Indicator (IPI) Tool		





Standardize tasks

Ensure roles, responsibilities

Adapted to country's circumstances

Document necessary information

Increase transparency

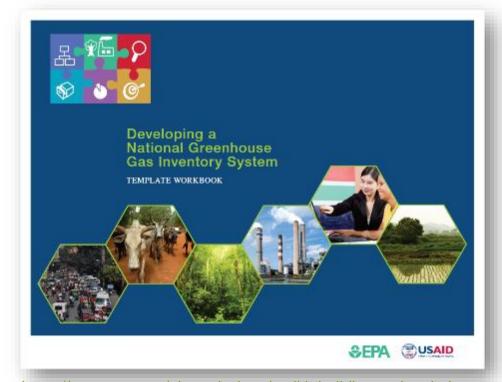
Facilitate availability of information

Starting point for national GHGI, but...

Identify gaps (serve as guidance), thus...

Improve national GHG inventory over time

Ensure sustainability & credibility





Contain guidance on how to work with & fill in the templates (green text). Easy to use.

Ask for all critical information in order to ensure transparency in the reporting.

Help in organizing, management, archiving of information

Is NOT a solution for everything

Ensure an institutional "memory" → continuity

n Table 2-2, list core inventory coordination and compilation teams.

- The national inventory coordination and compilation team may have just a few or many leads, coordinators, or staff. One of these individuals (or perhaps a small team of them) should assume the role of National Inventory Coordinator (NIC) and coordinate the development of the national GHG inventory. For a comprehensive list of the typical responsibilities of the NIC, see the supporting guide on National Inventory Coordinator: Responsibilities and Qualifications in EPA's Toolkit.
- For a comprehensive list of the typical responsibilities of the sector leads, see the supporting guide on <u>Sector Roles and</u> <u>Responsibilities</u> for each sector (Energy, IPPU, Agriculture, LULUCF, and Waste) in EPA's <u>Toolkit</u>.
- The Roles column is prefilled with typical inventory roles. You may keep them or modify them according to your national circumstances. For example, you may combine roles, add roles, or remove roles. You may also assign multiple roles to the same person. For example, the three Energy sector leads in the table may be the same person.

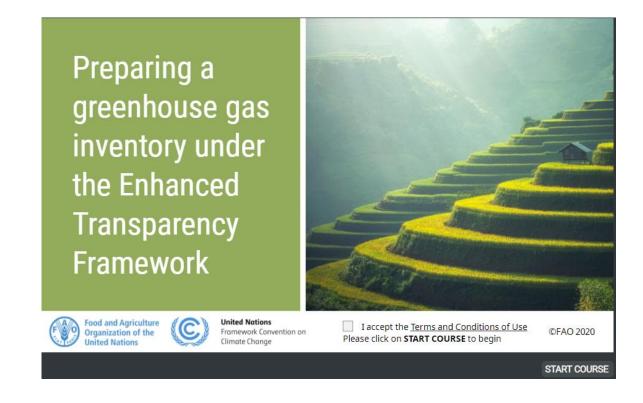
Table 2-2: National Inventory Leads/Coordinators

Role	Name	Organization	Contact information	Comments related to role
National Inventory Coordinator	/			
Energy (Stationary sources) Sector Lead				
Energy (Mobile sources) Sector Lead				
Energy (Fugitive sources) Sector Lead				
IPPU Sector Lead				
Agriculture Sector Lead				
Forestry and other Land Use Sector Lead				
Waste Sector Lead				
Archive (Data and Document) Manager/Coordinator				
QA/QC Coordinator				
Uncertainty Analysis Coordinator				

Table 3-4. Emission factors/carbon stock change factors (EF/SCF) general information, values, and QA/QC

Type of EF/SCF:	
" '	
Record a descriptive title for the EF/SCF.	
Reporting unit:	
This should be the unit in which the EF/SCF is reported for estimating emissions/removals.	
Appropriateness to national circumstances:	
State how this specific EF/SCF was chosen.	
Time series covered:	
Record the years for which the EF/SCF is available.	
Reference (if applicable):	
If the EF/SCF is from a publication, record the full reference.	
Date of provision:	
Record the date of receipt of the EF/SCF.	
Source of EF/SCF:	
Record the source of the EF/SCF, e.g., the institution and department that provided it.	
Contact details:	
Record the name, email address, and phone number of the contact person at the entity which provided the EF/SCF.	
reference.	

FAO E-learning: Preparing a greenhouse gas inventory under the ETF





FAO work on:

- enhance national greenhouse gas inventories
- addressing transparency in the AFOLU sector



E-learning: Preparing a greenhouse gas inventory under the ETF

Lesson 1

Introduction to reporting requirements under UNFCCC and the Enhanced Transparency Framework

This lesson explains why measuring, reporting and verifying GHG emissions and removals is crucial for tackling climate change.

After describing the role and goals of the UNFCCC, the lesson focuses on the reporting requirements and the main changes introduced by the ETF.

It presents the IPCC methodological guidelines to estimate GHG emissions and removals.

The lesson concludes illustrating the impact of the emissions from the AFOLU sector and listing FAO products that help country overcome the challenge of data availability to estimate these emissions.





- Introduction to reporting requirements under UNFCCC
- The importance of MRV
- Main changes introduced by ETF



FAO E-learning: Preparing a greenhouse gas inventory under the ETF

Lesson 2

The national greenhouse gas inventory

This lesson focuses on the National GHG Inventory (NGHGI) and begins with the foundations: institutional arrangements and its principles.

It then examines the NGHGI cycle, looking at the main steps that should be considered from design until completion. It then identifies the main elements, with reference to the rules indicated by the Modalities, Procedures and Guidelines.

The lesson concludes by illustrating the methodological requirements that should be considered while preparing an NGHGI.





- Main elements and principles to set up a GHG inventory
- Implications of the ETF on the GHG inventory
- Section II of the Modalities, procedures and guidelines (MPG) on GHGI

FAO E-learning: Preparing a greenhouse gas inventory under the ETF

Main Inventory Elements

These are the other elements that should be included in the NGHGI.



Time Series of GHG Estimates

Methodological Information

Uncertainty Analysis

Key Category Analysis

For each inventory category, a <u>time series</u> of GHG estimates must be submitted, which allows to visualize the trend of GHG emissions and removals across time.

For the AFOLU sector, estimates of anthropogenic emissions of CO₂, CH₄ and N₂O by sources and removals of CO₂ by sinks should be reported (separating agriculture and LULUCF under the ETF).



To meet the ETF requirements, each time series shall:

- have the latest year reported no more than 2 years prior to the GHGI submission (e.g. a NGHGI submitted in 2024 should have time series ending in 2022);
- be consistent and start from 1990.

Parties applying flexibility are allowed to submit time series where the latest reporting year is at maximum 3 years prior to the GHGI year of submission.

flexibility

Parties applying flexibility, should submit time series that cover at minimum the NDC reference year/period + consistent annual time series from at least 2020.

flexibility

FAO eLearning: curriculum

"Building a Sustainable National GHG Inventory for AFOLU"



Preparing a greenhouse gas inventory under the Enhanced Transparency Framework



The national greenhouse gas inventory for agriculture

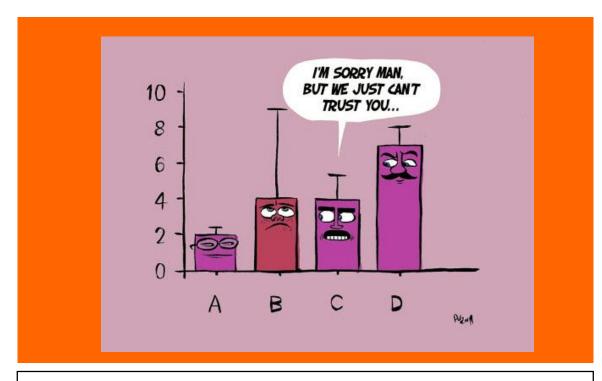


The national greenhouse gas inventory for land use

EXERCISES and VIDEO CONTRIBUTIONS



FAO eLearning: in the pipeline



Assessing uncertainty in the greenhouse gas inventory: a focus on AFOLU



Estimating emissions from livestock sector at tier 2: a focus on Enteric Fermentation

https://elearning.fao.org/course/view.php?id=618



FAO and the Enhanced transparency framework

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

