



National systems for GHG inventories: New Challenges for non-annex I Parties

Matieu Henry



Coalition for Rainforest Nations





The use of GHG inventories to plan and implement actions to mitigate climate changes



- Ultimate objective of the UNFCCC:



to stabilize the atmospheric concentrations of GHG at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system





The use of GHG inventories to plan and implement actions to mitigate climate changes



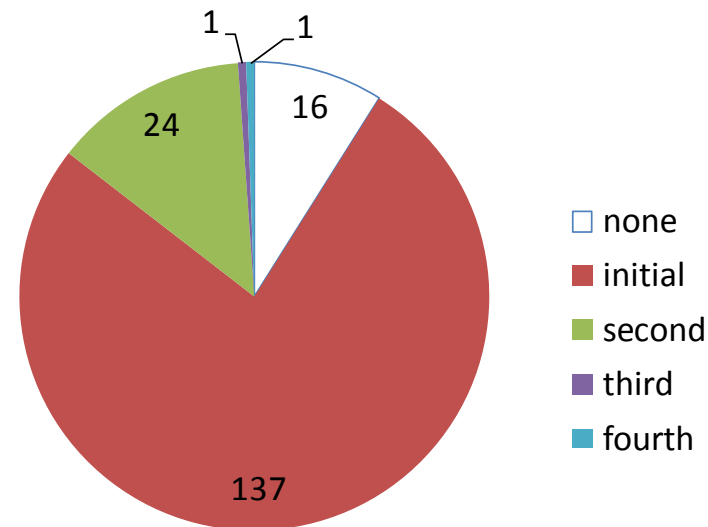
To achieve the ultimate objective, we need data on GHG fluxes so that:


- Scientists: develop atmospheric models + assess the impact of the human activities on GHG concentration in the atmosphere.
- Business, public, and others: better understand the sources and trends of their emissions.
- Policy makers: evaluate the impact of policies and measures on the national GHG budget with the aim to develop low carbon strategies and policies for emissions reductions.






The status of the GHG inventories in non-Annex I countries

Currently, in non-Annex I Parties the national GHG inventories used almost exclusively in the national communication, different content and timetable





Technical problems and constraints affecting non-Annex I Parties

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- The number of national experts is insufficient
 - Often, support comes from independent consultants and external qualified technical experts
 - Capacity-building mostly focus on individuals and not institutional capacity
 - Difficulties in obtaining appropriate activity data and emission factors
 - Lack of willingness to provide data among data providers for all sectors
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New mechanisms for mitigation actions in non-Annex I Parties

In Dec 2010, Cancun agreements on:



National appropriate mitigation actions by developing country parties (NAMAs)

- developing countries also contributes to climate change
- capacity building provided depending on financial and technical supports
- national communications have to be enhanced + every two years update reports
- mitigation actions will be measured, reported and verified and subject to international verification in accordance with the guidelines developed under the Convention





New mechanisms for mitigation actions in non-Annex I Parties

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Policy approaches and positive incentives on issues relating to REDD+

- To provide financial compensations to slow and reverse forest cover and carbon loss based on the performances
- To implement robust and transparent national forest monitoring system for reporting of the REDD+ activities.
- To develop resulted-based actions that are fully measured, reported and verified (MRV).
- To develop national strategies, policies and measures and capacity building.





Financial compensations for mitigation actions



- A functional international finance mechanism for mitigation actions needs to be able to provide the appropriate revenue streams to the right people at the right time in order to make a worthwhile use of resources and drives changes to sustainable development.
- To do so, an instrument for assessing and evaluating the GHG performances of different actions is needed:

the national GHG inventory

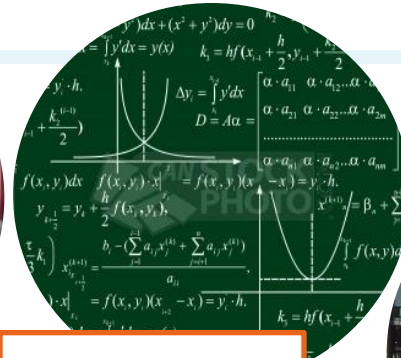
A national system to allow a GHG inventory: an example



Livestock



Geospatial information



Estimating



Archiving



Forest inventory

National system for GHG inventory

QA/QC and verification



Soil properties

Planning
Managing



Topic of the workshop

- National system for the Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Inventory in non-Annex I Parties
 - technical requirements
 - institutional actions



To plan, prepare and manage a national GHG Inventory

