

# WHAT CAN WE LEARN FROM GHG QA/QC?

## A SOUTH AFRICA EXAMPLE

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Krakow





# Transparency and MRV

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If you can't measure it, you can't manage it...

- ❖ Track it (M)
- ❖ Share it (R)
- ❖ Believe it (V)

## II. INTENDED NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTIONS

12. *Welcomes* the intended nationally determined contributions that have been communicated by Parties in accordance with decision 1/CP.19, paragraph 2(b);

13. *Reiterates* its invitation to all Parties that have not yet done so to communicate to the secretariat their intended nationally determined contributions towards achieving the objective of the Convention as set out in its Article 2 as soon as possible and well in advance of the twenty-second session of the Conference of the Parties (November 2016) and in a manner that facilitates the clarity, transparency and understanding of the intended nationally determined contributions;



NDC

# Paris Agreement Article 13 (Transparency)

FCCC/CP/2015/L.9

## Article 13

1. In order to build mutual trust and confidence and to promote effective implementation, an enhanced transparency framework for action and support, with built-in flexibility which takes into account Parties' different capacities and builds upon collective experience is hereby established.
2. The transparency framework shall provide flexibility in the implementation of the provisions of this Article to those developing country Parties that need it in the light of their capacities. The modalities, procedures and guidelines referred to in paragraph 13 of this Article shall reflect such flexibility.
3. The transparency framework shall build on and enhance the transparency arrangements under the Convention, recognizing the special circumstances of the least developed countries and small island developing States, and be implemented in a facilitative, non-intrusive, non-punitive manner, respectful of national sovereignty, and avoid placing undue burden on Parties.
4. The transparency arrangements under the Convention, including national communications, biennial reports and biennial update reports, international assessment and review and international consultation and analysis, shall form part of the experience drawn upon for the development of the modalities, procedures and guidelines under paragraph 13 of this Article.
5. The purpose of the framework for transparency of action is to provide a clear understanding of climate change action in the light of the objective of the Convention as set out in its Article 2, including clarity and tracking of progress towards achieving Parties' individual nationally determined contributions under Article 4, and Parties' adaptation actions under Article 7, including good practices, priorities, needs and gaps, to inform the global stocktake under Article 14.
6. The purpose of the framework for transparency of support is to provide clarity on support provided and received by relevant individual Parties in the context of climate change actions under Articles 4, 7, 9, 10 and 11, and, to the extent possible, to provide a full overview of aggregate financial support provided, to inform the global stocktake under Article 14.
7. **Each Party shall regularly provide the following information:**

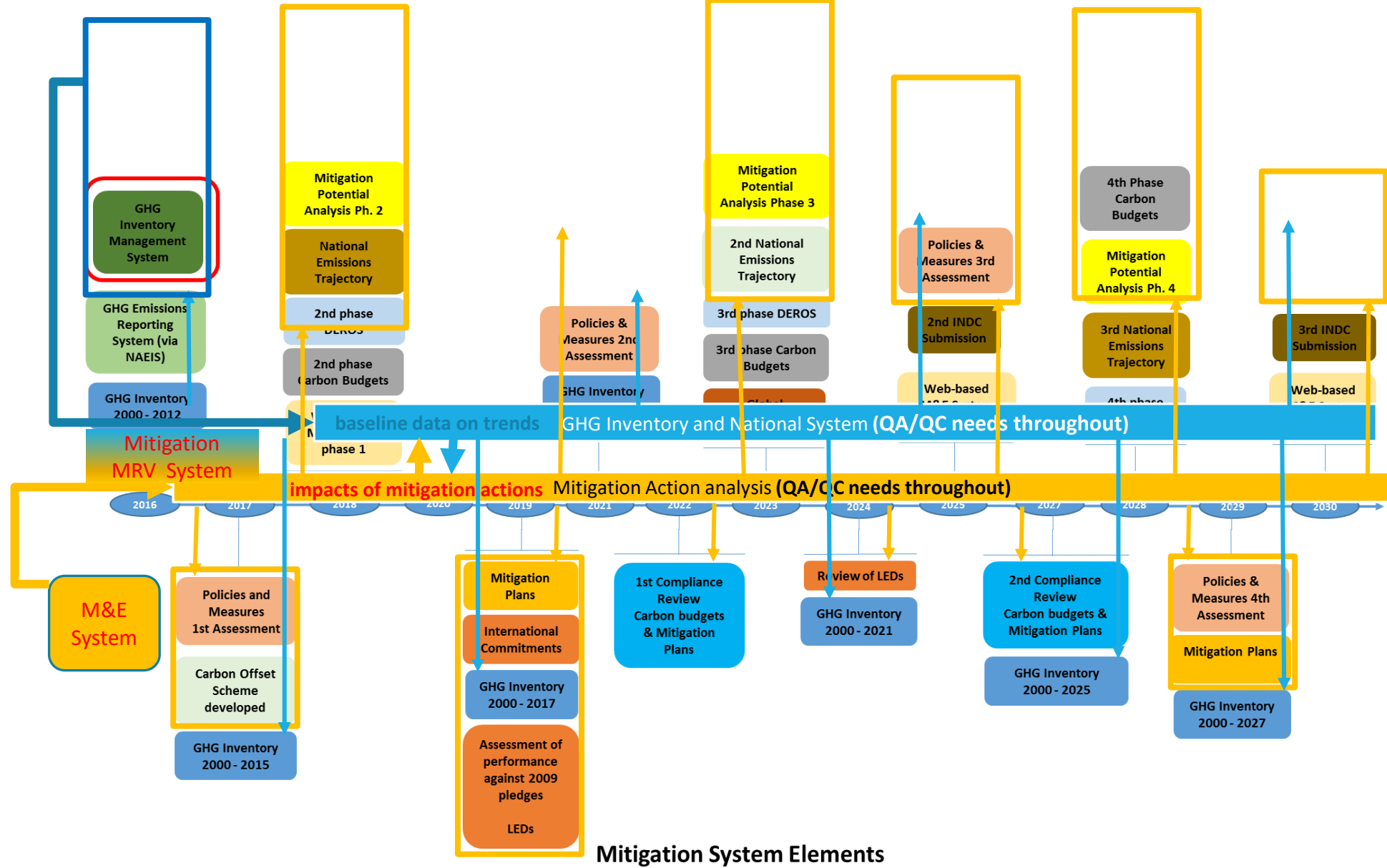
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- (a) **A national inventory report of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases, prepared using good practice methodologies accepted by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and agreed upon by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement;**
  - (b) **Information necessary to track progress made in implementing and achieving its nationally determined contribution under Article 4.**
8. Each Party should also provide **information related to climate change impacts and adaptation** under Article 7, as appropriate.
  9. Developed country Parties shall, and other Parties that provide support should, provide information on financial, technology transfer and capacity-building support provided to developing country Parties under Article 9, 10 and 11.
  10. Developing country Parties should provide information on financial, technology transfer and capacity-building support needed and received under Articles 9, 10 and 11.
  11. **Information submitted by each Party under paragraphs 7 and 9 of this Article shall undergo a technical expert review, in accordance with decision 1/CP.21. For those developing country Parties that need it in the light of their capacities, the review process shall include assistance in identifying capacity-building needs. In addition, each Party shall participate in a facilitative, multilateral consideration of progress with respect to efforts under Article 9, and its respective implementation and achievement of its nationally determined contribution.**
  12. **The technical expert review under this paragraph shall consist of a consideration of the Party's support provided, as relevant, and its implementation and achievement of its nationally determined contribution. The review shall also identify areas of improvement for the Party, and include a review of the consistency of the information with the modalities, procedures and guidelines referred to in paragraph 13 of this Article, taking into account the flexibility accorded to the Party under paragraph 2 of this Article. The review shall pay particular attention to the respective national capabilities and circumstances of developing country Parties.**
  13. The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement shall, at its first session, building on experience from the arrangements related to transparency under the Convention, and elaborating on the provisions in this Article, adopt **common modalities, procedures and guidelines, as appropriate, for the transparency of action and support**
  14. **Support shall be provided to developing countries for the implementation of this Article.**
  15. **Support shall also be provided for the building of transparency-related capacity of developing country Parties on a continuous basis.**

# Paris Agreement Article 13 (Transparency)

Article 13	FCCC/CP.21/L.9
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7. Each Party shall regularly provide the following information:	12. The technical expert review under this paragraph shall consist of a consideration of the Party's request pursuant to its relevant and its implementation and achievement of its nationally determined contributions. The review shall also identify areas of disagreement for the Party, and include a review of the consistency of the information with the modalities, procedures and guidelines referred to in paragraph 13 of this Article, taking into account the flexibility accorded to the Party under paragraph 2 of this Article. The review shall pay particular attention to the respective national obligations and circumstances of developing country Parties.
18.	13. The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement shall, at its first session, building on experience from the arrangements related to transparency under the Convention, and elaborating on the provisions in this Article, adopt common modalities, procedures and guidelines, in cooperation for the transparency of action and support.
	14. Support shall be provided to developing countries for the implementation of this Article.
	15. Support shall also be provided for the building of transparency-related capacity of developing country Parties on a non-exhaustive basis.

- 13(7a): A **national inventory report** of anthropogenic emissions by sources and.....
- 13(7b): Information necessary to track progress made in implementing and achieving its nationally determined contribution under Article 4.
- 13(8): information related to climate change impacts and adaptation under Article 7.
- 13(9 & 10): information on financial, technology transfer and capacity-building support provided to developing country Parties under Article 9, 10 and 11.
- 13(11 & 12): a **technical expert review** of 13(7) & 13(9), in accordance with decision 1/CP.21. In addition, each Party shall participate in a facilitative, multilateral consideration of progress



# South Africa Case Study: Plan for Paris Agreement to 2030

# How do we use QA/QC effectively?

## Timely reporting of high quality outputs... (SA Priorities)

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- Use agreed methods that are **complete, transparent and accurate**.
- Apply **traceable quality assurance** and quality control to input datasets and outputs to build user confidence.
- Produce **timely detailed output** that are useful for decision making and reporting.
- Provide timely input to **National Policy** making and strategic activities.
- Engage in and support **International Consultation and Analysis**
- Continuously improve. Manage an **Improvement Plan**
- Establish **robust Archiving systems**

# QA/QC is essential and needs to work for you...

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- Its importance is increasing... SA wants to have a high profile in Paris Agreement
- Ensures credibility of the system producing the data that is used by decision makers
- Makes working on technical projects interesting and engaging
- Makes collaboration easier
- Makes handover easier



# How?

## Timely reporting of high quality outputs...

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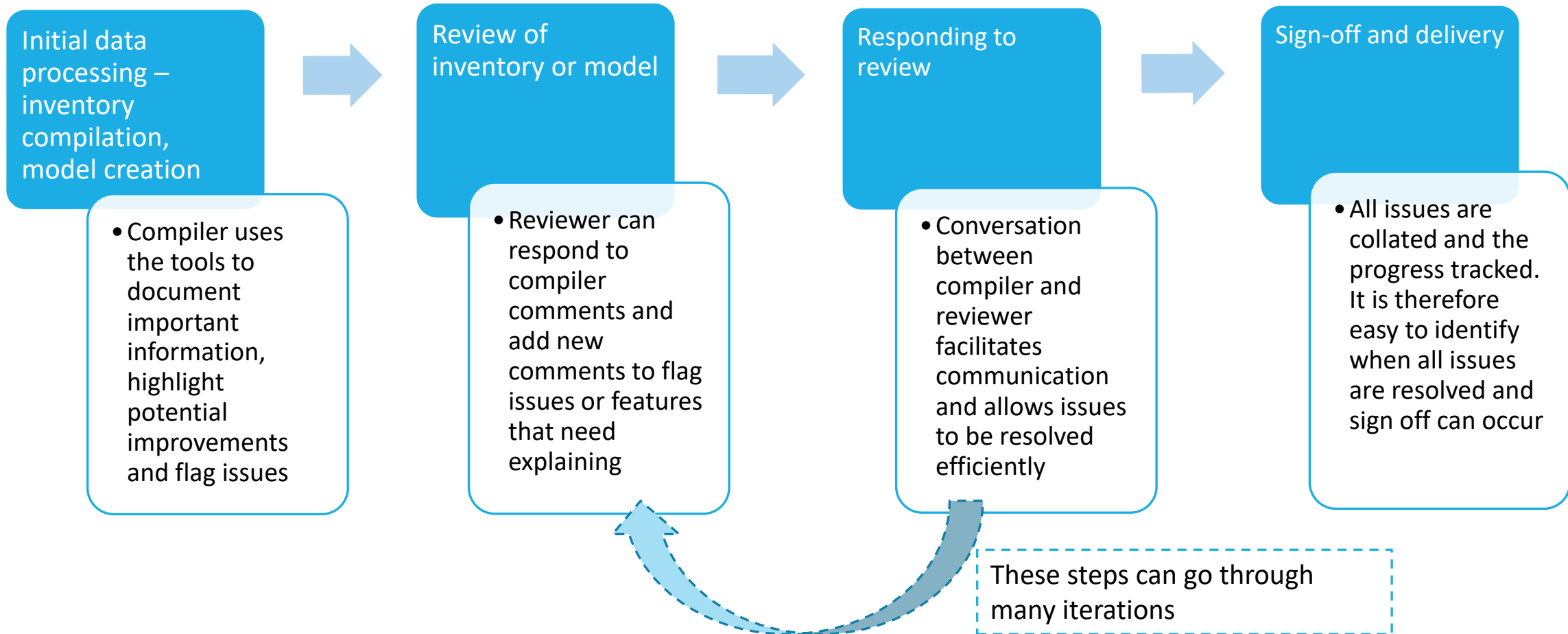
# Key assets of a well functioning QA/QC system

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## *Efficient and transparent QA/QC processes.*

- **Facilitate documentation and conversation** – improved communication, transparency, learning and handover
  - **Consistent and efficient approach** – customisable, aid handover, streamlined, broad range of situations
- ❖ Aether developed approaches being implemented in South Africa (GHG inventory) and Ireland (Energy analysis)... Some insights to follow...

# Key approach developed:



# Transparency

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***Challenge: Ensuring there is proof of the QA/QC procedures undertaken and that the findings are clearly documented.***

Facilitate documentation – consistent recording and collation of findings

Provide proof of procedures – comprehensive record of checking and review processes, track progress and completeness

Allow conversation between author and reviewer - collaboration

South Africa: Tools provided for use in inventory compilation across all sectors. It will be used to enhance documentation and allow for better handover when staff changes occur.

# Efficiency

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***Challenge: Running in depth QA/QC processes can be time consuming and procedures can vary across teams, organisations and people working on the project.***

Develop a consistent approach – uniform approach, collaboration, information sharing

Enhanced learning and easier handover

Collation of findings and tracking of progress

Checklist for ensuring completeness

South Africa: a consistent approach is used across all inventory compilation spreadsheets. It makes handover of work much easier as well as enhancing collaboration.

# Flexibility

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***Challenge: QA/QC needs to meet user needs – organisations, departments, teams may have different QA/QC requirements.***

Elements should be tailored to the user needs

Overall working of the system should be standardised but individual elements can be bespoke

South Africa: We worked with the inventory team to create a personalised system that met the team's needs. Also showed how to adapt the system in the future.

# Conclusions

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*The overall aim is to make QA/QC procedures efficient and transparent.*

- Do not aim to create new QA/QC procedures. Make good practice easier to do
- Use of specialised tools can feed directly into improvement plans
- ❖ If you would like more information on tools and how to use them please come and find us.