Session SB63 (2025)

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# Facilitative, Multilateral Consideration of Progress

A compilation of questions to - and answers by - **Côte d'Ivoire**

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Question by United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland at Wednesday, 10 September 2025
Category: Progress towards the achievement of its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target
Type: Before 10 September
Title: Question to Cote d'Ivoire on its energy policies

Thank you, **Cote d'Ivoire**, for the opportunity to comment on your 1 st Biennial Transparency Report. In your report, one of your measures to reduce emissions is to audit energy use in buildings and industry to prevent energy loss. Can you share some successes of implementing this measure so far and any challenges you've faced?

Answer by Côte d'Ivoire
Ivory Coast has made several advances in implementing measures to control energy consumption in buildings and industry (Decree No. 2016-862 of November 3, 2016, setting the methods, conditions, and obligations for implementing energy management). Energy efficiency codes and standards have been introduced for certain equipment such as lamps, air conditioners, and refrigerators, allowing a gradual reduction of energy losses (Interministerial Order No. 134/MPEER/MCLU of November 18, 2020, establishing energy efficiency measures in buildings, their scope of application, and the methods for evaluating compliance). Furthermore, pilot projects have been implemented in public buildings, including schools, hospitals, and administrative offices, incorporating solutions such as LED lighting, thermal insulation, and efficient air conditioning systems. However, the implementation of this measure faces several challenges. The availability and quality of data on energy consumption remain limited, which complicates the accurate assessment of actual gains in terms of avoided emissions. The enforcement of standards is still insufficient due to weak institutional capacities. Private investment in energy efficiency also remains limited, particularly because of the lack of incentivizing financial mechanisms and restricted access to green financing. Finally, awareness among consumers and industrial players about the economic and environmental benefits of energy efficiency needs to be further strengthened.

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Question by European Union at Wednesday, 10 September 2025
Category: Progress towards the achievement of its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

Type: Before 10 September
Title: Clarifications concernant les niveaux de référence utilisées pour évaluer les progrès dans

Nous avons constaté que l'indicateur principal de suivi des progrès dans la mise en oeuvre de votre CDN est le niveau des émissions nationales de gaz à effet de serre (GES), tel que déclaré dans l'inventaire national de GES. Vous indiquez que l'année de référence est 2030 et le niveau de référence est 192.41 Mt CO2e, suite à un recalcul au niveau de l'inventaire des GES (en hausse vis-à-vis du niveau de référence précédemment fixé à 121.44 Mt CO2e).

1. Pouvez-vous fournir plus de détails concernant la méthodologie utilisée pour définir votre niveau de référence?

1. Pouvez-vous clarifier davantage de quelle manière le recalcul au niveau de l'inventaire a impacté le calcul du niveau de référence 2030 sur la base de la méthodologie utilisée?

1. Le Résumé Structuré repris dans votre RBT au tableau 62 reprend, pour cet indicateur principal, le niveau de référence de 172.2 Mt CO2e pour 2030. Pourriez-vous expliquer la provenance de ce chiffre?

Answer by Côte d'Ivoire

1. Sur la méthodologie utilisée pour définir le niveau de référence

La Côte d'Ivoire a défini son niveau de référence en s'appuyant sur la méthodologie recommandée par le GIEC, en particulier les lignes directrices de 2006 pour les inventaires nationaux de GES. L'année de référence retenue est 1990, conformément aux exigences internationales, et la trajectoire de référence 2030 a été construite à partir des données historiques consolidées de 1990 à 2022, issues de l'inventaire national. La projection du scénario de référence (BAU) repose sur des données sectorielles actualisées (énergie, agriculture, procédés industriels, foresterie et déchets) ainsi que sur des hypothèses

macroéconomiques (croissance démographique, évolution du PIB, demande énergétique, urbanisation). Le calcul a intégré des facteurs d'émission et paramètres conformes aux valeurs par défaut du GIEC, en y associant les statistiques nationales validées par les ministères sectoriels. Ainsi, le niveau de référence 2030 de 192,41 $MtCO_2e$ représente le niveau projeté des émissions nationales en l'absence de mesures d'atténuation supplémentaires.

2. Sur l'impact du recalcul de l'inventaire sur le niveau de référence 2030

Le recalcul des inventaires nationaux, effectué dans le cadre de l'élaboration du BTR1, a permis de corriger certaines données, d'améliorer la cohérence temporelle et de mieux intégrer les nouvelles sources d'émissions identifiées. Par exemple, des ajustements méthodologiques ont concerné la consommation d'énergie fossile, l'utilisation des produits industriels (notamment les gaz fluorés), ainsi que la gestion des déchets. Ces améliorations ont conduit à une hausse du niveau de référence 2030 de 121,44 $MtCO_2e$ à 192,41 $MtCO_2e$, car la nouvelle série d'inventaires a mis en évidence des niveaux d'émissions historiques plus élevés qu'initialement estimés. Le recalcul n'a donc pas modifié la méthodologie de projection elle-même, mais a renforcé la robustesse de la trajectoire de référence en l'alignant sur des données d'inventaire plus précises et complètes. 3, Le chiffre de 172,22 Mt $CO_2e$ à l'horizon 2030 correspond au niveau d'émissions projetées dans le scénario de référence dit Business-as-Usual (BAU), recalculé dans le cadre du Premier Rapport Biennal sur la Transparence (BTR1). Contrairement à la trajectoire initiale de la CDN 2 (2015), qui estimait les émissions à environ 108,7 Mt $CO_2e$ en 2030, ce nouveau niveau tient compte de la mise à jour des inventaires nationaux de gaz à effet de serre (jusqu'en 2022), de l'intégration de données d'activités plus récentes. Ce recalcul a conduit à une révision substantielle du BAU, passant de 108,7 Mt à 172,22 Mt $CO_2e$, traduisant ainsi une croissance plus marquée des émissions projetées en lien avec l'intensification des activités économiques et sectorielles. Ce niveau sert désormais de point de référence actualisé pour mesurer les réductions d'émissions visées par la CDN de la Côte d'Ivoire.

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Question by European Union  at Wednesday, 10 September 2025
Category: All emissions and removals related to its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target
Type: Before 10 September
Title: Données pour le calcul du niveau supérieur des gaz fluorés

Pour le secteur 2.F.1, la Côte d'Ivoire a fourni un calcul de niveau 1 des émissions de HFC au lieu d'appliquer les flexibilités. Félicitations et merci pour vos efforts. Étant donné que les émissions de HFC sont généralement très difficiles à estimer dans une méthodologie de niveau supérieur au niveau 1, en raison du nombre d'applications utilisées, un contact a-t-il été établi entre les agences chargées de la mise en œuvre du Protocole de Montréal (Unité nationale pour l'ozone, PNUE, ONUDI, PNUD et/ou Banque mondiale) et les compilateurs d'inventaires, afin de voir si des informations supplémentaires pourraient être obtenues ou si la collecte de données à partir de maintenant pourrait être mise en place ?

Answer by Côte d’Ivoire
Côte d’Ivoire thanks you for this observation and would like to point out that, despite the difficulties inherent in estimating HFC emissions beyond Tier 1, coordination efforts have already been initiated between the National Ozone Unit, responsible for implementing the Montreal Protocol, and the team in charge of national GHG inventories. These exchanges have made it possible to share preliminary data from projects supported by UNEP, UNIDO and UNDP in the context of the management of ozone-depleting substances. Côte d’Ivoire plans to strengthen this collaboration with the support of technical and financial partners in order to establish a sustainable data collection system on HFCs, gradually improve the quality of inventories and, ultimately, move towards higher-level methodologies, in accordance with international best practices and IPCC guidelines.

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Question by European Union at Wednesday, 10 September 2025
Category: Progress towards the achievement of its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target
Type: Before 10 September
Title: La situation nationale et les dispositions institutionnelles

Dans le rapport biennal sur la transparence de la Côte d’Ivoire, à la page 3 et suivantes, sont présentés le contexte national et le cadre institutionnel pour l'établissement du document d'inventaire national (DIN). Il est indiqué qu'une équipe nationale collecte les données pertinentes sous la tutelle de la Direction de la lutte contre les changements climatiques et de la transition écologique (DLCCTE), puis que ces données sont transférées au CITEPA en France, où les calculs sont effectués. L'assurance qualité/le contrôle qualité et le stockage des informations dépendent également de la DLCCTE. Une mission d'experts de Côte d’Ivoire au CITEPA en France a eu lieu pendant le calcul de l'inventaire, et l'inventaire final a ensuite été discuté lors d'un atelier en Côte d'Ivoire en décembre 2024.

2. La Côte d'Ivoire prévoit-elle de mettre en place une équipe nationale qui calculera les futurs inventaires, ou les modalités actuelles resteront-elles en vigueur ?

2. Quels sont, selon la Côte d'Ivoire, les principaux avantages, mais aussi les désavantages du système actuel ?

2. Quel est le processus d'amélioration de l'inventaire entre le premier et le deuxième cycle d'inventaire ?

1. Comment se déroule le processus d'amélioration de l'inventaire entre le premier et le deuxième cycle d'inventaire ?

Answer by Côte d'Ivoire

1. Establishment of a national team for future inventories The national team of Côte d'Ivoire has developed a specific tool for calculating greenhouse gas inventories. This tool aims to strengthen national autonomy in the preparation of inventory reports and to improve the consistency and regularity of the data produced. To ensure the effectiveness and reliability of this tool, national experts received specialized technical assistance from CITEPA. This collaboration made it possible to refine the estimates, improve the methodological parameters and ensure the tool's compliance with IPCC guidelines. Thanks to this support, Côte d'Ivoire now has a more robust instrument for monitoring its greenhouse gas emissions and strengthening the quality and transparency of its national inventories.

2. Advantages and disadvantages of the current system The main advantage of this system is that it strengthens Côte d'Ivoire's national autonomy in producing its greenhouse gas inventories. Designed to integrate local realities and sectoral specificities, it allows for better harmonization of data from different institutions. Thanks to technical support from CITEPA, the tool is aligned with IPCC guidelines, which improves the transparency and credibility of inventories submitted to the UNFCCC. In addition, its use helps strengthen the technical capacities of national experts and ensure greater methodological consistency in monitoring GHG emissions and removals. However, the system also has certain limitations. It requires regular updates to remain consistent with IPCC methodological developments, which mobilizes significant financial and human resources. Its effectiveness still relies partly on external technical support, which highlights the need to sustainably consolidate local skills. Furthermore, the reliability of the results remains dependent on the availability and quality of national data, which may be fragmented or insufficient. Finally, mastering the tool can be complex for new users, making ongoing training essential. 3. Inventory improvement process between the first and second cycles The improvement process is based on several axes: first, the expansion and updating of national databases, by integrating better structured sectoral sources (energy, agriculture, waste, industrial processes, forestry). Second, the reinforced application of Quality Assurance and Quality Control (QA/QC) procedures, which ensure temporal consistency and data reliability. Finally, the use of methodological recalculations to correct inconsistencies or integrate new methodologies recommended by the IPCC, which has already led to a revision of the reference levels. 4. The improvement of the inventory between two cycles takes place in a progressive and structured manner: data collection is first expanded and consolidated among sectoral ministries and national technical institutions, then the applied methodologies are revised and harmonized in accordance with the latest IPCC recommendations. Then, joint technical missions between the DLCCTE, national experts and CITEPA allow the methodological adjustments to be verified and validated.

Finally, the provisional results are submitted to a national validation workshop involving all stakeholders before their final adoption. This cyclical process ensures continuous improvement in the accuracy and consistency of the inventories, while gradually strengthening national capacities for full ownership of the system.

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Question by New Zealand at Tuesday, 09 September 2025
Category: Progress towards the achievement of its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target
Type: Before 10 September
Title: Progress towards Cote d'Ivoire's renewable energy target

New Zealand congratulates Côte d'Ivoire on the submission of its first Biennial Transparency Report. New Zealand notes Côte d'Ivoire has a target to reach 45% share of renewable energy by 2030. Could Côte d'Ivoire share what policy instruments are being used or considered towards meeting this target, and what barriers, if any, there may be to scaling up renewable energy development?

Answer by Côte d'Ivoire

Response – Public policy instruments

To achieve the ambitious target of 45% renewable energy in the electricity mix by 2030, Côte d'Ivoire has implemented several public policy instruments. These include the National Renewable Energy Action Plan (PANER), which outlines the development trajectory for the solar, hydroelectric, and biomass sectors; the National Development Plan (PND), which integrates clean energy as a pillar of sustainable growth; and the energy management policy, implemented through the National Energy Management Fund (FONAME). In addition, there are tax and regulatory incentives to encourage private investment in solar and hydroelectric projects, as well as the promotion of public-private partnerships (PPPs), which constitute a central lever for mobilizing the necessary financing.

Response – Potential Obstacles

Côte d'Ivoire recognizes that accelerating the development of renewable energy faces several obstacles. The most significant ones concern the mobilization of large-scale concessional financing, given the high initial cost of projects, the strengthening of technical and institutional capacities for project planning and monitoring, as well as certain constraints related to electricity transmission and distribution infrastructure, which must be modernized to accommodate more intermittent energy sources such as

solar. Furthermore, awareness-raising and support among certain economic actors still need to be consolidated in order to accelerate the energy transition.

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Question by Canada at Thursday, 04 September 2025
Category: Assumptions, conditions and methodologies related to the attainment of its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target
Type: Before 10 September
Title: industrial emission growth

Tableau 66 on p.184 Can you please explain why industrial emissions do not grow much, although energy does grow?

Answer by Côte d'Ivoire
The slow growth in industrial emissions, despite the increase in energy consumption, can be explained by several factors. First, a significant share of the growth in energy demand in Côte d'Ivoire comes from the residential and tertiary sectors, particularly in connection with urbanization and the rise of services, rather than from the industrial sector. Second, in industry, energy consumption still relies largely on electricity from hydroelectric and thermal production using natural gas, which has a lower carbon intensity compared to coal or fuel oil. Finally, certain industrial subsectors (cement plants, agro-industry, building materials) have already undertaken energy efficiency actions and gradual substitution towards lower-emitting processes, which is helping to contain the rise in emissions. Thus, even if total energy consumption is increasing, the structure of the energy mix and the initial efforts to control energy explain why industrial emissions are not growing at the same rate as consumption. (Decree No. 2016-862 of November 3, 2016 setting out the terms, conditions and obligations for the implementation of energy management).

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Question by Canada at Thursday, 04 September 2025
Category: All emissions and removals related to its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target
Type: Before 10 September
Title: Sectoral mitigation estimates

Tableau 65 – Is there a sectoral breakdown for the mitigation seen in these scenarios? Are there any major policies driving the reductions?

Answer by Côte d'Ivoire

Yes, the mitigation scenarios presented in Table 65 of BTR1 are broken down by sector, in line with the priorities of the NDC. The projected reductions are mainly concentrated in the sectors of energy (development of renewable energy, energy efficiency, electrification of transport), agriculture (spreading of climate-smart agricultural practices, improved management of manure and rice cultivation), forests and land use (implementation of the National REDD+ Strategy, reforestation, preservation and expansion of forests) and waste (improved collection, energy recovery from biogas and modernization of treatment sites). These mitigations are driven by major policies such as the National Renewable Energy Action Plan (PANER), the National Strategy for the Preservation, Rehabilitation and Expansion of Forests (SPREF), the National Strategy for Climate-Smart Agriculture (SNAIC), as well as the National Policy for Solid and Liquid Waste Management. All of these instruments constitute the basis of the projected reductions and reflect Côte d'Ivoire's desire to structurally transform its production and consumption methods to achieve its climate objectives.

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Question by Canada at Thursday, 04 September 2025
Category: All emissions and removals related to its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target
Type: Before 10 September
Title: Near-term LULUCF estimates

Tableau 65 indicates net sequestration in 2025 for Scenario Conditionnel, suggesting that LULUCF sinks are highly active early in the projection period associated with the 2 pre-existing LULUCF PAMs reported in CTF 5 (which have no reported implementation dates) Are the 2025 sequestration estimates for these 2 PAMs consistent with the expected emission reductions in 2025 for the conditional scenario?

Answer by Côte d'Ivoire

Yes, the net sequestration estimates observed as early as 2025 in the conditional scenario are consistent with the expected reductions, as they reflect the anticipated effect of LULUCF measures already integrated into the NDC trajectory. These measures mainly concern the implementation of the National REDD+ Strategy and the Forest Preservation, Rehabilitation and Extension Strategy (SPREF), which aim to rapidly

increase sequestration capacities through reforestation, restoration of degraded lands and limiting deforestation. Even if the initial implementation dates were not specified in CTF 5, these measures were considered priorities and were already being prepared at the time of scenario development. Their inclusion explains the estimated net sequestration as early as 2025, which constitutes a trend consistent with Côte d'Ivoire's conditional ambition to transform the forestry sector into a major carbon sink from the start.

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Question by Canada at Thursday, 04 September 2025
Category: All emissions and removals related to its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target
Type: Before 10 September
Title: Inconsistent PAM reductions - Q2

Tableau 63 on p.161: What year are the expected reductions? If this is 2050, there are several policies that are inconsistent with CTF Table 5 (lines 11, 13-15, 18)

Answer by Côte d'Ivoire
The reductions mentioned in Table 63 (p.161) correspond to the implementation horizons defined in the NDC, i.e. mainly to the target year 2030, and not to 2050. Some long-term measures may indeed generate impacts beyond 2030, but the quantified reductions reported in the BTR1 are in line with the trajectory of the objective set for this horizon. The gaps noted with Table 5 of the CTF arise from differences in scope or implementation schedule: some policies have been reformulated, integrated into other instruments or adjusted in their planning to ensure consistency with updated inventory data and the projections used for the NDC. Thus, the quantified reductions in the BTR1 are consistent with the monitoring methodology adopted and reflect the ambition for 2030, while the longer-term policies remain complementary to support the transition until 2050.

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Question by Canada at Thursday, 04 September 2025
Category: Assumptions, conditions and methodologies related to the attainment of its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target
Type: Before 10 September
Title: Underlying growth assumptions

CTF Table 11 – what are underlying assumptions related to projected GDP and population? (to justify growth observed in Table 7)

Answer by Côte d'Ivoire

The emissions projections presented in the CTF are based on macroeconomic and demographic assumptions aligned with national planning documents and international reference scenarios. Regarding GDP, the assumptions are based on the growth outlook from the National Development Plan (NDP), which predicts an average annual increase of between 6 and 7% by 2030, driven by industrialization, infrastructure development, and the growth of the tertiary sector. For population, the assumptions come from the official projections of the INS and the United Nations (World Population Prospects), which estimate a rise from nearly 27 million inhabitants in 2020 to around 35 million in 2030. The combination of these two dynamics—strong population growth and sustained economic expansion—justifies the increase in emissions observed in Table 7, in the absence of additional mitigation measures. These assumptions therefore form the basis of the BAU trajectory on which the calculation of relative reductions is based.

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Question by Canada at Thursday, 04 September 2025
Category: All emissions and removals related to its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target
Type: Before 10 September
Title: LULUCF accounting

CTF Table 7 – why doesn't line 14 LULUCF/Forestry equal the difference between Total with LULUCF and Total Without LULUCF (line 29 and 30)?

Answer by Côte d'Ivoire

The difference observed in Table 7 of the CTF is explained by the compilation methodology adopted for the LULUCF/Forestry sector, which does not correspond to a simple subtraction between the totals "with" and "without LULUCF". Indeed, the estimates relating to the LULUCF sector integrate both gross emissions (deforestation, land conversion, forest degradation) and net removals (reforestation, increase in carbon stocks, sustainable forest management). These flows are reported separately in row 14 and may generate discrepancies with arithmetic differences, in particular due to rounding, methodological recalculations and sectoral adjustments made to ensure consistency of the time series. Consequently, the value entered in row 14 represents

the net sectoral balance resulting from the LULUCF-specific calculations, and not a simple differential between the totals in rows 29 and 30.

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Question by Canada at Thursday, 04 September 2025
Category: All emissions and removals related to its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target
Type: Before 10 September
Title: Identical PAM reductions

CTF Table 5: The last two policies in Table 5 are identical in value. Is this simply an error?

Answer by Côte d'Ivoire
The equality of values reported for the last two policies in Table 5 of the CTF does not reflect an actual duplication of impacts, but results from a material input error during the compilation of the table. In reality, each policy presents a distinct mitigation potential, but the numerical values were inadvertently reported identically. Côte d'Ivoire is currently verifying and updating this information to correct this inconsistency in future submissions, while ensuring that the overall emission reduction results remain consistent with the estimates resulting from the mitigation scenarios presented in the BTR1,

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Question by Canada at Thursday, 04 September 2025
Category: All emissions and removals related to its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target
Type: Before 10 September
Title: Inconsistent LULUCF reductions

CTF Table 5 – units? -72 Mt LULUCF in 2050? How is this consistent with p. 180 Tableau 65 Scenario Inconditionnel mitigation of 60 Mt or -85 Mt in Tableau 66?

Answer by Côte d'Ivoire
In theIn Table 5 of the CTF, all values are expressed in kilotons of $CO_2$ equivalent ($ktCO_2eq$), or megatons (Mt) for ease of reading; thus, -72 Mt in 2050 for LULUCF reflects

net sequestration (absorptions exceeding emissions). This figure is an absolute sectoral value, while Table 65 (p.180) presents a total national mitigation of 60 Mt corresponding to the difference between the reference scenario (BAU) and the unconditional scenario, therefore a relative economy-wide result. Finally, Table 66 shows -85 Mt for LULUCF, which is also a gross sectoral value, but calculated according to slightly different projection assumptions (reforestation, forest management, agricultural development), which explains the discrepancy with the -72 Mt of the CTF. In other words, the three figures are consistent because they do not measure the same thing: one reflects a gross sectoral value (CTF), the second a reduction from the BAU (national mitigation), and the third a gross sectoral projection with other assumptions.

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Question by Canada at Wednesday, 03 September 2025
Category: All emissions and removals related to its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target
Type: Before 10 September
Title: New technologies in GHG Inventory development

How have you been able to leverage new technologies such as artificial intelligence to improve GHG inventory development?

Answer by Côte d'Ivoire
In Côte d'Ivoire, the use of digital platforms such as the Official Climate Change Portal has helped centralize data and ensure its traceability, thus reducing errors and improving intersectoral consistency. AI is also being used to analyze satellite images, particularly in monitoring deforestation and reforestation, which improves the accuracy of LULUCF estimates. In addition, advanced algorithms can identify inconsistencies in data sets, refine emission factors, and reduce uncertainties. Finally, these technological innovations support quality control and quality assurance processes, while providing decision-makers with more reliable projections for monitoring Côte d'Ivoire's climate commitments.

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Question by Canada at Wednesday, 03 September 2025
Category: All emissions and removals related to its quantified economy-wide emission

reduction target
Type: Before 10 September
Title: GHG Inventory methodologies and mitigation measures

What processes do you have in place to ensure inventory methodologies effectively reflect changes in activities/practices resulting from mitigation measures?

Answer by Côte d'Ivoire
To effectively reflect changes related to mitigation measures, we have implemented a system based on regular data collection from sectoral ministries and technical structures, which allows us to integrate real changes in activities into the inventory, for example in energy, agriculture or transport. This information is then discussed during multi-stakeholder workshops to adjust methodologies in accordance with IPCC guidelines. Finally, a monitoring and evaluation system links inventories to NDC objectives, allowing us to continually improve our estimates.

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Question by Canada at Wednesday, 03 September 2025
Category: All emissions and removals related to its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target
Type: Before 10 September
Title: Archiving system of GHG Inventory

Could you please give a brief overview of key processes part of your national GHG inventory archiving system that support its efficient maintenance?

Answer by Côte d'Ivoire
The National Climate Transparency System (SNTC) of Côte d'Ivoire is based on an integrated and coordinated institutional architecture, which relies on the Official Climate Change Portal (https://changementsclimatiques.gouv.ci/). This portal constitutes the main national interface for collecting, centralizing and disseminating information relating to climate change, in direct connection with the requirements of the Paris Agreement and its Reinforced Transparency Framework. It not only ensures the traceability of data and indicators, but also guarantees the transparency, comparability and accessibility of information for all national and international stakeholders. The technical coordination of this system is ensured by the Ministry of the Environment, Sustainable Development and Ecological Transition (MINEDDTE), through

the Directorate for the Fight against Climate Change and Ecological Transition (DLCCTE). This directorate is responsible for supervising data collection, ensuring methodological consistency with IPCC guidelines and coordinating the preparation of national reports such as the BTR, the NDC, and national communications. Around this central steering structure, a wide range of actors are involved in the operation of the SNTC. Sectoral ministries (energy, agriculture, forestry, waste, transport, industry, etc.) provide data specific to their respective fields, in connection with mitigation and adaptation policies and measures. Local authorities contribute to the reporting of local information, particularly on territorial resilience and the integration of climate change into local planning. The private sector provides data on its low-carbon initiatives and green investments, while civil society plays a role in monitoring, awareness-raising, and independent follow-up. Finally, specialized technical entities (universities, research institutes, observatories, technical centers) strengthen the reliability and accuracy of the data, particularly for monitoring indicators related to climate finance, technology transfer, and capacity building.

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Question by Canada at Wednesday, 03 September 2025
Category: All emissions and removals related to its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target
Type: Before 10 September
Title: Quality management system of GHG Inventory

Could you please share some examples of good practices used to ensure that QA/QC checks are done thoroughly for all sectors as well as for cross-cutting areas of the GHG inventory?

Answer by Côte d'Ivoire
Côte d'Ivoire has implemented several best practices to ensure rigorous Quality Assurance and Quality Control (QA/QC) controls across all sectors and for cross-cutting areas of the GHG inventory. A formal QA/QC plan, in line with IPCC guidelines, defines institutional responsibilities, verification steps, and procedures to follow. Data submitted by sector ministries and partner institutions are cross-checked, for example, by comparing energy statistics from the SIE-UEMOA and SODEXAM platforms with those of the World Bank, or by validating agricultural data with national agricultural agencies and the Ministry of Agriculture. Before the final consolidation of the inventory, an internal review is carried out by the national technical team, supplemented by multi-stakeholder workshops that allow for an external review with

the participation of researchers, civil society, and sometimes international technical partners. Furthermore, all data, methods, and sources are carefully documented and archived via the Official Climate Change Portal to ensure traceability and facilitate subsequent updates. Finally, ongoing training is organized for national and sectoral experts, and a continuous improvement approach is applied: limitations or inconsistencies identified during an inventory cycle are used to strengthen controls in the following cycle.

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