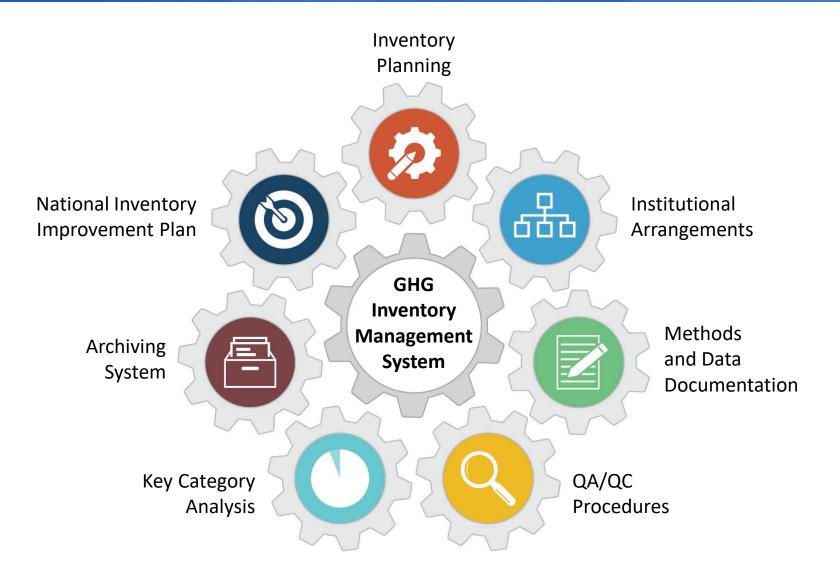


Preparing a National Inventory Improvement Plan

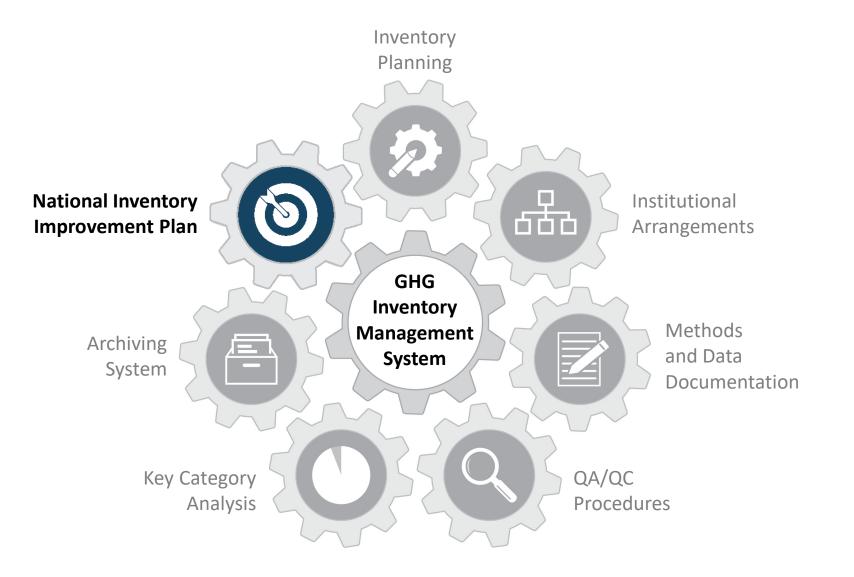
Remote Training on the Building of Sustainable National Greenhouse Gas Inventory Management Systems

> Mausami Desai U.S. Environmental Protection Agency July 1, 2022

Developing a Sustainable National GHG Inventory System



National Inventory Improvement Plan



National Inventory Improvement Plan





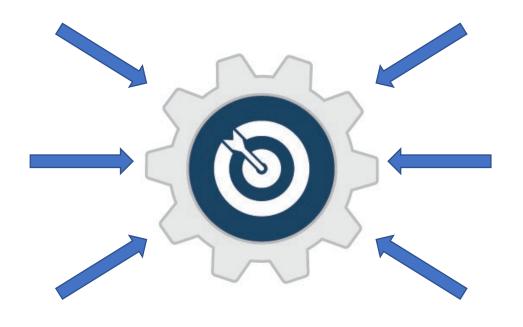
What is a National Inventory Improvement Plan?

Review of the Template

The NIIP: Allowing Continual Improvement

The NIIP template gives an inventory team a place to:

- Compile improvements from other templates
- Identify concrete actions to address improvements
- Prioritize improvements
- Plan implementation of improvement actions

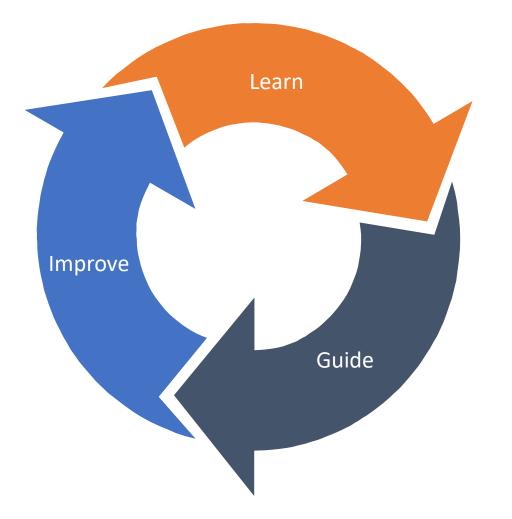




The NIIP: Allowing Continual Improvement



The NIIP will facilitate continual inventory improvements over time



Benefits of a National Inventory Improvement Plan



Identify availability of better-quality data Facilitate coordination among institutions to support data collection efforts

Adopt a higher Tier methodology Train current staff members

Enhance QA/QC procedures

Guide new staff





1. Does your country have a national GHG inventory improvement plan or list?

a) Yesb) No

2. How is it updated?

Describe

Respond using Mentimeter link in the chat!

National Inventory Improvement Plan Template



How this Template Will Help!



The National Inventory Improvement Plan template will help the inventory team:



- Record the improvement options from previous templates, including QA/QC findings
- Prioritize improvement projects
- Outline implementation steps/details for high priority projects

Step 0: Review "Default" Introduction in Template



Review and update default introduction to *National Inventory Improvement Plan* included in template

National Inventory Improvement Plan

This National Inventory Improvement Plan (NIIP) presents options for improving the national GHG inventory system to support compilation of a high-quality inventory consistent with the 2006 IPCC Guidelines. The NIIP will guide future efforts to increase the transparency, consistency, comparability, completeness, and accuracy of future inventories. It will inform the overall improvement of the national GHG inventory, including strengthening institutional capacity over the coming years. These improvements have been identified through documentation of existing institutional arrangements, category-by-category analyses of methods and data, QA/QC procedures, key categories, and the archiving system.

Table 7-1 identifies the improvement options for this NIIP and their level of priority. Table 7-2 proposes inventory improvement projects, consisting of the high-priority options from Table 7-1.

Purpose of Table 7-1	To provide a clear overview of the improvement options identified by the inventory team in Templates 2 through 6 and an explanation of the basis of the assigned priority level.			
How to use the table when complete	To guide efforts to increase the transparency, accuracy, consistency, comparability, and completeness (TACCC) of future national GHG inventories.			
General instructions	Consolidate all improvements listed in Templates 2 through 6 into this table. Ensure that these improvements include enough identified in Templates 2 through 6. Improvements in these categories need to be specific, not general. Improvements that are too general are unlikely to be completed			

STEP 1: Compile the list of improvement options in Table 7-1, below.

Step 1: Listing Improvement Options from Template 2 through 6

Instructions by column	Key Category: Record "Yes" if the category to which the issue applies is a key category. Record "No" if it is not a key category. Record "N/A" if the issue does not pertain to an individual category. Category Code and Name: If the relevant improvement is related to methods and data documentation, record the IPCC
	code and name of the <u>source</u> or sink category to which this improvement relates. The codes are in the 2006 IPCC Guidelines, Volume 1, Chapter 8, Table 8.2 <u>, available here: https://www.ipcc-</u> nggip.iges.or.jp/public/2006gl/vol1.html.
	Issue: Describe the issue and why an improvement is recommended. Improvement Option: Describe what will be done to address the issue.
	Priority of Improvement : Indicate the priority of the improvement: High, Medium, or Low. Explain why this level of priority is warranted. For example, acquiring activity data for a category that has not been estimated to date but is considered to have substantial emissions, will likely be more important than developing a country-specific emission factor for a non-key category.
	Consider what your high-level priorities for the GHG inventory should be (e.g., improving completeness, enhancing accuracy with key categories, reducing overall uncertainty, improving time series consistency, increasing transparency, improving data availability, enhancing institutional structures). This may help you decide whether an improvement option should be <u>high-priority</u> .

Table 7-1 Improvement options

No.	Key Category	Category Code and Name	lssue	Improvement Option	Priority of Improvement	Timing of Improvement	Additional Information Needed for Improvement
1							
2							
3							

Example of Improvement Prioritization

Table 7-1. Improvement options

No.	Key Category	Category Code and Name	Issue	Improvement Option	Priority of Improvement	Timing of Improvement	Additional Information Needed for Improvement
1	Y	1A3b Road Transport-CO ₂	<i>Use of default fuel carbon contents (See Chapter 3 and 7, MDD and KCA)</i>	Develop country-specific fuel carbon contents to implement Tier 2 method consistent with IPCC methodological decision trees to improve accuracy.	High	Next Inventory Cycle, implement by 2022	Data has already been identified to implement, expert available at University to implement per Task 2 in contract with University DC
2	Y	<i>3A1 Enteric Fermentation- Cattle-CH₄</i>	<i>Shift to Tier 1 methods (See Chapter 3 and 7, MDD and KCA)</i>	Collect data to implement enhanced characterization or Tier 2 methods consistent with IPCC methodological decision tree and improve accuracy.	High	<i>Longer-term, complete within 2 Inventory cycles , by 2024</i>	See Task 3 in contract with University DC
4	Y	1A3b Road Transport-CO2	<i>Capture of biofuel use in freight trucking (See Chapter 3, MDD)</i>	<i>Collect data to better assess types of biofuel and quantity being used.</i>	Low	Longer-term, complete within 2 Inventory cycles , by 2024	Assessment of biofuel carbon emissions under different technologies
5							
6							
7							
8							
9							

This information was obtained from the Key Category Analysis and Methods and Data Documentation templates

Step 2: Detail inventory improvement projects from Step 1 (Table 7-1) that were high priority

Table 7-2. Potential projects for improving the national GHG inventory system

No. (from Table 7-1)	Estimated Staff Time (workdays)	Estimated Cost for Services (local currency)	Estimated Cost of Equipment (local currency)	Reference to Further Information	Responsible Staff



Example of Identifying Potential Projects to Implement High-Priority Improvements



Table 7-2. Potential projects for improving the national GHG inventory system

	No. (from Table 7-1)	Estimated Staff Time (workdays)	Estimated Cost for Services (local currency)	Estimated Cost of Equipment (local currency)	Reference to Further Information	Responsible Staff
	1	60	\$10,000	N/A	See Task 2 in contract with University DC	V. Cambo
From Table	2	120	\$15,000	N/A	<i>See Task 3 in contract with University DC</i>	J. Steller
7-1						

Upon completion of 7-1 and 7-2, improvement plan is ready to move forward

Prepare a NIIP: Example from Republic of Moldova



Access here: https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/NIS_Report_2021_EN_211211-web.pdf

Chapter 6: National Inventory Improvement Plan



6. National Inventory Improvement Plan

6.1. Objectives

This National Inventory Improvement Plan (NIIP) presents actions that the Republic of Moldova has identified to improve its The NIIP will guide future efforts to increase the transparency, consistency, comparability, completeness, and accuracy of dresses many of the shortcomings of the previous inventory, and will inform future inventory teams of needed improvements identified through documentation of existing institutional arrangements, category-by-category analyses of methods and data archiving systems, and an assessment of key categories in the Republic of Moldova.

몲

🚏 6.2. Institutional Arrangement Priorities

The National Inventory System involves all of the institutional, legal, and procedural arrangements made by the Republic of N genic emissions and removals, as well as the reporting and archiving of inventory information. Identified within a National In government agency responsible for producing a national greenhouse gas inventory, the key organizations that contribute d the end-users of the inventory.

Preparing a comprehensive inventory requires establishing, identifying, and documenting all relevant contributors to the N documenting the status of existing institutional arrangements for inventory development will ensure continuity and integrit tutionalization of the inventory process, and facilitate prioritization of future improvements.

Table 6.1 lists the priority actions identified in the Chapter 1: Institutional Arrangements.

Table 6.1: Priority Actions for the National Inventory System

Strengths of the National Inventory System Management Structure	Potential Improvements of th
The key strengths in the management structure of the National Inventory System (NIS) are as follows:	The estimations process of
 The existence of regulatory provisions (Government Decision No. 1277 as of 26 December 2018 on establishing the National Reporting (NSMR) Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Other Information Relevant to Climate Change) that establish the obligation inventory process of GHG emissions towards specific deadlines to the competent authority designated with responsibility for nat Existence of a group of qualified experts specializing in areas related to the process of GHG emissions inventory with rich expert 	to submit data related to the tional inventory preparation; ience gained over the years a series of thematic tr
1998-2020, starting from the first cycle of GHG emissions inventory conducted during preparation of the First National Comm Moldova to the UNFCCC (1997-2000) and ending with the latest inventory cycles conducted during preparation of the Second Bi Republic of Moldova under the UNFCCC (2017-2019) and of the Third Biennial Update Report of the Republic of Moldova under	iennial Update Report of the r the UNFCCC (2020-2021); izing the gradual trans
 Possibilities for elucidation of quantitative and qualitative aspects related to the inventory process from sectorial, national and int and publications; 	ternational statistical reports country specific EFs a case of key categorie:
 The existence of national studies in various sectorial areas, which allowed for the possibility in the near future to start using ca higher tiers within the national inventory; 	cycle, as well as the
 The existence of a database of activity data related to the inventory process of GHG emissions, which is updated within each in tained institutionally starting from the first cycle of GHG emissions inventory. 	inventory cycle and is main- principle of transparer
 Experience gained in implementing quality verification, quality control and quality assurance measures for the national inventor 	ry of GHG emissions.
Source: Chapter 1: Institutional Arrangements.	



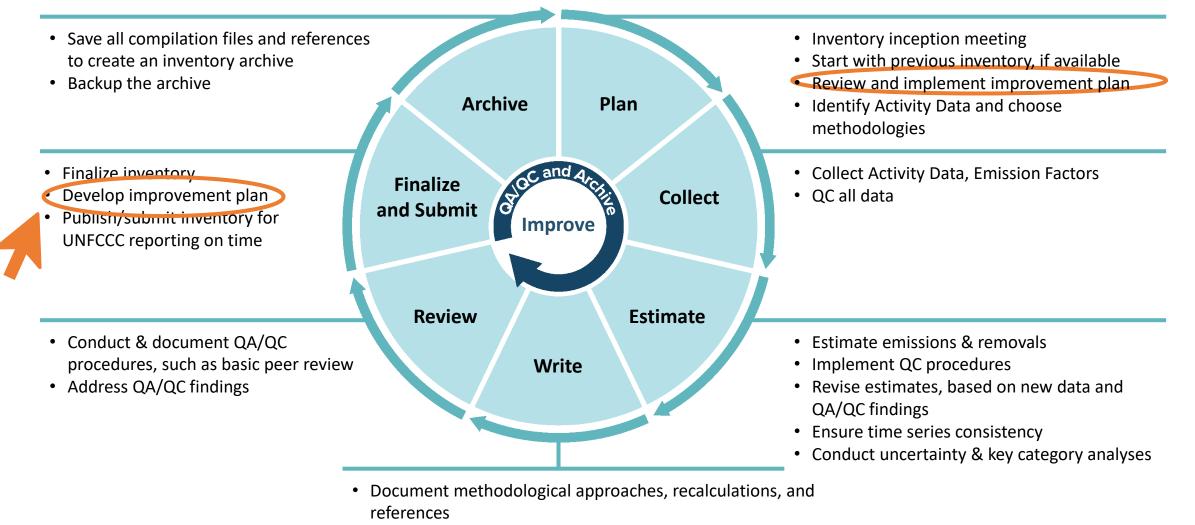


Table 6.10: National Inventory Improvement Priorities

#	Sector	Priority Level	Improvements Needed				
1	General	High	Enhancing the professional capacities of national experts involved in the inventory process, specifically in the application of 2006 IPCC Guidelines and the associated GHG emissions calculation and reporting software, through thematic trainings with participation of international trainers.				
2	General	High	Transitioning from default EFs and Tier 1 methodologies to country specific emission factors and Tier 2 and 3 methodologies, particularly focusing on key categories.				
3	General	High	ngthening the data management system for tracking and archiving the inventory information used in each inventory cycle.				
4	Energy	High	Implementing in extent possible all recommendations contained in the "Report on the technical review of the National Greenhouse Gas Inventories of the Republic of Moldova for 1990-2016 periods - Energy Sector', conducted by Dr. Veronica Ginzburg, Institute of Global Climate and Ecology, Roshidromet / Academy of Science of the Russian Federation within January-February 2019 periods.				
5	Energy	Medium	Transitioning from default EFs and Tier 1 methodologies to country specific emission factors and Tier 2 and 3 methodologies, in particular for the following key categories: 1A3 Transport and 1B2 Fugitive Emissions from Oil and Natural Gas.				
6	Industrial Processes and Other Products	High	Setting up an on-line reporting system for collecting AD from companies that import, use, dispose, recover and recycle refrigerants and refrigerant equipment; this information system will provide the Ministry of Environment, Environment Agency and Public Institution "Environmental Projects Implementation Unit" more accurate AD that could potentially help reduce uncertainties in estimating GHIG emissions from the 2F Product Uses as Substitutes for ODS category in the Republic of Moldova				
7	Agriculture	High	Estimate the share and usage of manure management systems in the Republic of Moldova (MS%) in order to enhance the accuracy of GHG inventory results within 3B 'Manure Man- agement' (the activity will be similar to that undertaken within May-June 2015 periods by the specialists from the Scientific-Practical Institute of Biotechnology in Animal Breeding and Veterinary Medicine as well as from the National Agency for Food Security, when dairy cows and other cattle farms with a herd of more than 5 heads were inspected, as well as pig farms with more than 30 heads and the largest poulty farms in the country; the inspections covered 36 districts of the country; in total, manure management systems from 179 farms have been inspected, of which 96 cattle farms, 66 pig farms and 17 poultry farms).				
8	LULUCF	High	Complete the implementation process of the recommendations contained in the "Report on the technical review of the National Greenhouse Gas Inventories of the Republic of Moldova for 1990-2016 periods – LULUCF Sector", conducted by Dr. Viorel Blujdea from the National Institute for Forestry Research and Development "Marin Dracea" (former ICAS Bucharest, Romania) in January-February 2019.				
9	LULUCF	High	Raising the quality of GHG inventory in the LULUCF sector, through periodic (e.g., at least once in 5 years) 'Forest Inventory' to provide updated information, not only for the state of forest fund, but also for private forest land or those under the administration of local authorities; also, new production tables and other forest relevant information are needed; to accomplish these imperatives, the inter-institutional collaborative effort, and the needed financial resources may be very significant; thus, it is imperative to identify as soon as possible opportunities for obtaining such a financial support from the international donors and/or partners.				
10	LULUCF	Medium	In collaboration with the specialists from the Institute of Pedology, Agrochemistry and Soil Protection "Nicolae Dimo" and Forestry Research and Management Institute of "Moldsilva" Agency, undertake a research study focused on identifying the soil organic carbon stocks (SOC ₂) in the most recent years; the content of humus in arable soils (the layer of 0-30 cm) has to be identified in representative cites in the northern part of the country (e.g., Napadova, Floresti district), in the southern part of the country (e.g., Lebedenco, Cahul district), as well as in the contral part of the country (e.g., Vancea, Orthei district); the results of the study will be used to estimate CO ₂ emissions from annual change in carbon stocks in mineral soils through a Tier 2 methodological approach.				
11	Waste	Medium	Accomplishing an external independent technical evaluation of the GHG inventories - Waste Sector, by an international consultant with a good knowledge of the 2006 IPCC Guidelines and with extensive expertise in assessing GHG inventories of the Annex I Parties.				
12	Waste	Medium	Conducting a new study on determining the morphological composition of solid municipal waste deposited in various urban areas of the Republic of Moldova, in each locality at least 3 analyses per season (autumn, winter, spring and summer).				

Improvement Planning in the Inventory Compilation Cycle





• Write inventory report

Lessons Learned from National Inventory Improvement Plan



- 1. To save time and effort, identify improvements and issues when completing the other templates, so they can feed into the NIIP.
- 2. The NIIP facilitates the implementation of improvements over time.
- 3. Establish the *issue*, the *improvement plan*, the *priority*, and the *timing* of when the improvement needs to happen.
- 4. Once a plan is established, estimate staff time, cost, when it should be completed be, and who is responsible

Position yourself to make efficient use of resources

Completing Will Help With Other Templates



Having a completed NIIP will:

- Help guide future staff on what improvements to prioritize and what methods have already been used
- Understand where weaknesses might exist in the national inventory system
- Support monitoring of improvement work
- Support use of all templates, as improvement planning helps every step



SEPA

Thank You For Your Attention!

GHG Inventory Managemen

For more information email: ghgi.transparency@epa.gov

Toolkit for Building National GHG Inventory Systems https://www.epa.gov/ghgemissions/toolkit-building-national-ghg-inventory-systems