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## **Technical analysis of the first biennial update report of the Democratic Republic of the Congo submitted on 30 December 2022**

### **Summary report by the team of technical experts**

#### *Summary*

According to decision 2/CP.17, paragraph 41(a), Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention, consistently with their capabilities and the level of support provided for reporting, were to submit their first biennial update report by December 2014. As mandated, the least developed country Parties and small island developing States may submit biennial update reports at their discretion. This summary report presents the results of the technical analysis of the first biennial update report of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, conducted by a team of technical experts in accordance with the modalities and procedures contained in the annex to decision 20/CP.19.



## Abbreviations and acronyms

2006 IPCC Guidelines	<i>2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories</i>
AD	activity data
AFOLU	agriculture, forestry and other land use
AR	Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
BUR	biennial update report
CH <sub>4</sub>	methane
CO	carbon monoxide
CO <sub>2</sub>	carbon dioxide
CO <sub>2</sub> eq	carbon dioxide equivalent
EF	emission factor
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GHG	greenhouse gas
GWP	global warming potential
HFC	hydrofluorocarbon
HWP	harvested wood products
ICA	international consultation and analysis
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IPCC good practice guidance	<i>Good Practice Guidance and Uncertainty Management in National Greenhouse Gas Inventories</i>
IPCC good practice guidance for LULUCF	<i>Good Practice Guidance for Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry</i>
IPPU	industrial processes and product use
LULUCF	land use, land-use change and forestry
MRV	measurement, reporting and verification
N <sub>2</sub> O	nitrous oxide
NA	not applicable
NC	national communication
NDC	nationally determined contribution
NE	not estimated
NIR	national inventory report
NMVO	non-methane volatile organic compound
non-Annex I Party	Party not included in Annex I to the Convention
NO <sub>x</sub>	nitrous oxides
PFC	perfluorocarbon
QA/QC	quality assurance/quality control
REDD+	reducing emissions from deforestation; reducing emissions from forest degradation; conservation of forest carbon stocks; sustainable management of forests; and enhancement of forest carbon stocks (decision 1/CP.16, para. 70)
Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines	<i>Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories</i>
SF <sub>6</sub>	sulfur hexafluoride
TTE	team of technical experts
UNFCCC guidelines for the preparation of NCs from non-Annex I Parties	“Guidelines for the preparation of national communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention”
UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BURs	“UNFCCC biennial update reporting guidelines for Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention”

## I. Introduction and process overview

### A. Introduction

1. The process of ICA consists of two steps: a technical analysis of the submitted BUR and a facilitative sharing of views under the Subsidiary Body for Implementation, resulting in a summary report and a record respectively.
2. According to decision 2/CP.17, paragraph 41(a), non-Annex I Parties, consistently with their capabilities and the level of support provided for reporting, were to submit their first BUR by December 2014. The least developed countries and small island developing States may submit at their discretion.
3. Further, according to paragraph 58(a) of the same decision, the first round of ICA is to commence for non-Annex I Parties within six months of the submission of the Parties' first BUR. The frequency of developing country Parties' participation in subsequent rounds of ICA, depending on their respective capabilities and national circumstances, and the special flexibility for small island developing States and the least developed country Parties, will be determined by the frequency of the submission of BURs.
4. Decision 14/CP.19, paragraph 7, outlines that developing country Parties seeking to obtain and receive payments for results-based actions can submit relevant information and data through the BUR in the form of a technical annex as per decision 2/CP.17, annex III, paragraph 19.<sup>1</sup> Decision 14/CP.19, paragraph 8, outlines that the submission of the technical annex is voluntary and in the context of results-based payments. As mandated by decision 14/CP.19, paragraphs 10–14, the technical annex submitted by the Democratic Republic of the Congo has been subject to technical analysis by two LULUCF experts who are included as members of a TTE. The results of the technical analysis are captured in a separate technical report.<sup>2</sup>
5. This summary report presents the results of the technical analysis of the first BUR of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, undertaken by a TTE in accordance with the provisions on the composition, modalities and procedures of the TTE under ICA contained in the annex to decision 20/CP.19.

### B. Process overview

6. In accordance with the mandate referred to in paragraph 2 above, the Democratic Republic of the Congo submitted its first BUR on 30 December 2022 as a stand-alone update report. It submitted an NIR as a separate document on 5 June 2023.
7. The technical analysis of the Democratic Republic of the Congo's BUR was conducted from 19 to 23 June 2023 in Bonn and was undertaken by the following TTE, drawn from the UNFCCC roster of experts on the basis of the criteria defined in decision 20/CP.19, annex, paragraphs 2–6: Menouer Boughedaoui (former member of the Consultative Group of Experts from Algeria), Yoisy Castillo (Panama), Svetlana Gaidashova (Rwanda), Thomas Grammig (Germany), Yao Eric Landry Konan (Côte d'Ivoire), Benoit Mayer (France), Mame Coumba Ndiaye (Senegal), Camille Reyniers (Belgium) and Robert Pismo (Cameroon). Menouer Boughedaoui and Benoit Mayer were the co-leads. The technical analysis was coordinated by Mirana Andriarisoa and Gopal Joshi (secretariat).
8. During the technical analysis, in addition to the written exchange, in the virtual team room, to provide technical clarifications on the information reported in the BUR, the TTE and the Democratic Republic of the Congo engaged in consultation<sup>3</sup> on the identification of capacity-building needs for the preparation of BURs and participation in the ICA process. Following the technical analysis of the Democratic Republic of the Congo's BUR, the TTE

<sup>1</sup> The technical annex on the results of implementing REDD+ activities.

<sup>2</sup> FCCC/SBI/ICA/2020/TATR.1/COD. At the time of publication of this report, the technical report was being prepared.

<sup>3</sup> The consultation was conducted via videoconferencing.

prepared and shared a draft summary report with the Democratic Republic of the Congo on 3 November 2023 for its review and comment. The Democratic Republic of the Congo, in turn, provided its feedback on the draft summary report on 4 February 2024.

9. The TTE responded to and incorporated the Democratic Republic of the Congo's comments referred to in paragraph 8 above and finalized the summary report in consultation with the Party on 19 March 2023.

## **II. Technical analysis of the biennial update report**

### **A. Scope of the technical analysis**

10. The scope of the technical analysis is outlined in decision 20/CP.19, annex, paragraph 15, according to which the technical analysis aims to, without engaging in a discussion on the appropriateness of the actions, increase the transparency of mitigation actions and their effects and shall entail the following:

(a) The identification of the extent to which the elements of information listed in paragraph 3(a) of the ICA modalities and guidelines (decision 2/CP.17, annex IV) have been included in the BUR of the Party concerned (see chap. II.B below);

(b) A technical analysis of the information reported in the BUR, specified in the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BURs (decision 2/CP.17, annex III), and any additional technical information provided by the Party concerned (see chap. II.C below);

(c) The identification, in consultation with the Party concerned, of capacity-building needs related to the facilitation of reporting in accordance with the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BURs and to participation in ICA in accordance with the ICA modalities and guidelines, taking into account Article 4, paragraph 3, of the Convention (see chap. II.D below).

11. The remainder of this chapter presents the results of each of the three parts of the technical analysis of the Democratic Republic of the Congo's BUR outlined in paragraph 10 above.

### **B. Extent of the information reported**

12. The elements of information referred to in paragraph 10(a) above include the national GHG inventory report; information on mitigation actions, including a description of such actions, an analysis of their impacts and the associated methodologies and assumptions, and information on progress in their implementation; information on domestic MRV; and information on support needed and received.

13. According to decision 20/CP.19, annex, paragraph 15(a), in undertaking the technical analysis of the submitted BUR, the TTE is to identify the extent to which the elements of information listed in paragraph 12 above have been included in the BUR of the Party concerned. The TTE considers that the reported information is partially consistent with the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BURs. Specific details on the extent of the information reported for each of the required elements are provided in the tables included in annex I.

### **C. Technical analysis of the information reported**

14. The technical analysis referred to in paragraph 10(b) above aims to increase the transparency of information reported by the Parties on mitigation actions and their effects, without engaging in a discussion on the appropriateness of those actions. Accordingly, the focus of the technical analysis was on the transparency of the information reported in the BUR.

15. For information reported on national GHG inventories, the technical analysis also focused on the consistency of the methods used for preparing those inventories with the

appropriate methods developed by the IPCC and referred to in the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BURs.

16. The results of the technical analysis are presented in the remainder of this chapter.

## **1. Information on national circumstances and institutional arrangements relevant to the preparation of national communications on a continuous basis**

17. As per the scope defined in paragraph 2 of the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BURs, the BUR should provide an update to the information contained in the most recently submitted NC, including information on national circumstances and institutional arrangements relevant to the preparation of NCs on a continuous basis. In their NCs, non-Annex I Parties report on their national circumstances following the reporting guidance contained in decision 17/CP.8, annex, paragraphs 3–5, and they could report similar information in their BUR, which is an update of their most recently submitted NC.

18. The Democratic Republic of the Congo reported in its first BUR information on its national circumstances, including a description of national development priorities, objectives and circumstances, including features of demography, geography, natural resources, climate and economy (with a focus on energy, industry, transport, agriculture, forestry and land use) that might affect the Party's ability to deal with mitigating and adapting to climate change.

19. In addition, the Democratic Republic of the Congo provided a summary of relevant information regarding its national circumstances in tabular format.

20. The Democratic Republic of the Congo transparently reported in its first BUR information on its existing institutional arrangements relevant to the preparation of its NCs and BURs on a continuous basis. The description covers key aspects of the institutional arrangements, including the legal status and roles and responsibilities of the overall coordinating entity, the involvement and roles of other institutions and experts with a focus on GHG inventories, mechanisms for data exchange, and provisions for public consultation and other forms of stakeholder engagement. The Party described its institutional arrangements. The General Secretary for Environment and Sustainable Development under the Ministry for Environment and Sustainable Development is the overall coordinating entity. The arrangements also include other bodies, namely a national coordination and management unit, a national committee on climate change, five working groups (on mitigation, the national MRV system, GHG inventories, constraints, gaps and needs, and national circumstances) and a pool of sectoral experts. The Democratic Republic of the Congo reported that it is improving the institutional arrangements to facilitate its data-collection and exchange system, and improve the data quality, availability and alignment with the reporting requirements.

21. The Democratic Republic of the Congo reported in its first BUR information on its domestic MRV arrangements. The description covers key aspects of the institutional framework, including an overall description of the existing national MRV framework, and the improvement of that MRV framework that is under implementation. The existing MRV arrangements are designed at the national level and cover two main areas: the BUR preparation process and the GHG inventory system. As part of implementing its NDC, the Democratic Republic of the Congo has recently launched a process to improve the overall MRV system, including developing an upgraded MRV system with components for reporting on the GHG emissions inventory and on mitigation and support needed and received. The system will build on the existing systems, processes and infrastructure, rendering it cost-effective.

## **2. National greenhouse gas emissions by sources and removals by sinks**

22. As indicated in table I.1, the Democratic Republic of the Congo reported information on its GHG inventory in its BUR partially in accordance with paragraphs 3–10 of the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BURs and paragraphs 8–24 of the UNFCCC guidelines for the preparation of NCs from non-Annex I Parties, contained in the annex to decision 17/CP.8.

23. The Democratic Republic of the Congo submitted its first BUR in 2022 and the GHG inventory reported is for 2000–2018. The GHG inventory is consistent with the requirements for the reporting time frame.

24. The Democratic Republic of the Congo submitted an NIR in conjunction with its first BUR. The relevant sections of the NIR were referenced in the BUR and the document was made publicly available on the UNFCCC website.<sup>4</sup>

25. GHG emissions and removals for the BUR covering the 2000–2018 inventories were estimated using mainly a tier 1 methodology from the 2006 IPCC Guidelines, while in some cases the IPCC good practice guidance for LULUCF was applied, as appropriate. The TTE commends the Party for using the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for the reported categories for all sectors.

26. Information on the tier methodology used to estimate emissions from the forestry sector was not provided in the Democratic Republic of the Congo’s BUR or NIR, although the BUR mentions that the Party conducted a forest reference emission level study in 2018. During the technical analysis, the Party clarified that it used a tier 2 methodology to estimate forestry sector emissions.

27. Information on EFs used and their sources was clearly reported for most sectors in the BUR. The Party used default EFs from the 2006 IPCC Guidelines and the *2019 Refinement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories* for most estimated categories. General information on the sources of AD was also reported.

28. Information on the AD and their sources for each category for all sectors and the EFs used to estimate emissions from forestry was not reported in the Party’s BUR or NIR. During the technical analysis, the Party provided the TTE with a spreadsheet containing the AD used for estimating emissions for most of the categories. The Party clarified that it lacked capacity to collect AD and develop estimates for some other categories and that the spreadsheet was erroneously omitted from the NIR. The Party also clarified that it used country-specific EFs for the forestry sector, but the EF values were not provided.

29. Information on the Party’s total GHG emissions by gas for 2000–2018, compiled from NIR tables 3–4, is outlined in table 1 in Gg CO<sub>2</sub> eq. It shows a decrease in emissions of 54.5 per cent with land and HWP since 2000 (396,864.86 Gg CO<sub>2</sub> eq) and an increase in emissions of 258.7 per cent without land and HWP since 2000 (52,718.81 Gg CO<sub>2</sub> eq).

30. The TTE observed that some of the emission estimates presented below in tables 1–2 are not consistent with some sections of the BUR and NIR. For instance, for IPPU, BUR table 9 indicates that CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from the IPPU sector increased from 0.08 Mt CO<sub>2</sub> eq in 2000 to 0.52 Mt CO<sub>2</sub> eq in 2018, but NIR table 5 suggests that CO<sub>2</sub> emissions increased from 88.40 Gg CO<sub>2</sub> eq in 2000 to 132.17 Gg CO<sub>2</sub> eq in 2018. During the technical analysis, the Party clarified that the estimates of emissions in NIR table 5 are the correct ones. Inconsistencies were also found for some other estimates in other sectors. During the technical analysis, the Party provided the TTE with a spreadsheet containing disaggregated data. However, the TTE noted that the data in the spreadsheet were also inconsistent with data reported in several sections of the BUR and NIR. The Party indicated that it lacked capacity for QA/QC procedures to avoid such issues.

Table 1  
**Greenhouse gas emissions by gas of the Democratic Republic of the Congo for 2018**

<i>Gas</i>	<i>GHG emissions (Gg CO<sub>2</sub> eq) including land and HWP<sup>a</sup></i>	<i>% change 2000–2018</i>	<i>GHG emissions (Gg CO<sub>2</sub> eq) excluding land and HWP<sup>a</sup></i>	<i>% change 2000–2018</i>
CO <sub>2</sub>	–4 088.54	–101.2	4 541.69	212.9
CH <sub>4</sub>	181 323.8	273.1	181 323.80	273.1
N <sub>2</sub> O	3 227.7	21.1	3 227.7	21.1
HFCs	NE	NA	NE	NA
PFCs	NE	NA	NE	NA

<sup>4</sup> <https://unfccc.int/BURS>.

<i>Gas</i>	<i>GHG emissions (Gg CO<sub>2</sub> eq) including land and HWP<sup>a</sup></i>	<i>% change 2000–2018</i>	<i>GHG emissions (Gg CO<sub>2</sub> eq) excluding land and HWP<sup>a</sup></i>	<i>% change 2000–2018</i>
SF <sub>6</sub>	NE	NA	NE	NA
Other	NE	NA	NE	NA
<b>Total</b>	180 462.96	–54.5	189 093.19	258.7

<sup>a</sup> 2006 IPCC Guidelines AFOLU category 3.B (land) and, if reported, 3.D (HWP (3.D.1) and other emissions (3.D.2)).

31. Information on emissions of CO<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>4</sub> and N<sub>2</sub>O disaggregated by category was not reported in the Party's BUR or NIR. Neither the BUR nor NIR specify for which categories emissions were estimated. During the technical analysis, the Party provided the TTE with spreadsheets containing estimates of CO<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>4</sub> and N<sub>2</sub>O emissions disaggregated by category; however, some of the emission estimates are inconsistent with those reported in the BUR and NIR. The Party clarified that the spreadsheets were omitted in error from the NIR but it could not provide the correct emission estimates.

32. Information on emissions of HFCs, PFCs and SF<sub>6</sub> was not clearly reported in the Party's BUR or NIR. The NIR mentions that the country does not have significant chemical industry and therefore these emissions were not estimated. However, it was not clear to the TTE how chemical industry relates to fluorinated gases. During the technical analysis, the Party noted that HFC, PFC and SF<sub>6</sub> emissions occurred in the country but had not been estimated. The Party clarified that it faced considerable challenges in collecting AD for HFC and PFC emissions, and that it could be prevented for confidentiality reasons from reporting emissions of SF<sub>6</sub> from power plants.

33. Information on emissions of CO, NO<sub>x</sub> and NMVOCs was not reported in the Party's BUR or NIR. The TTE noted inconsistent information reported in the BUR and NIR regarding whether the Party had estimated such emissions. During the technical analysis, the Party clarified that it had not estimated the emissions owing to a misunderstanding of the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BURs. The Party had understood that it did not have to estimate emissions of CO, NO<sub>x</sub> and NMVOCs because they should not to be included in the national aggregated totals (in CO<sub>2</sub> eq).

34. Information on emissions of other gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol, such as sulfur oxides, was not reported in the Party's BUR or NIR. During the technical analysis, the Democratic Republic of the Congo highlighted that the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BURs leave the reporting of such gases to the Party's discretion. Nonetheless, the Party noted that capacity-building could help it to report the emissions subsequently.

35. The Democratic Republic of the Congo did not apply any notation keys in any of the BUR or NIR tables because it did not provide tables with information disaggregated by category. During the technical analysis, the Party provided the TTE with sectoral and other tables in spreadsheet format; however, notation keys were not used for many categories and were not correctly applied in some categories. For instance, although the NIR notes that waste incineration is a marginal activity, category 4.C.1 (waste incineration) is reported as "NA" for all gases rather than "NE" in the spreadsheet. The Party clarified that its sectoral experts lacked capacity to ensure the correct use of notation keys in reporting the emissions.

36. The Party did not report in its BUR or NIR comparable information addressing the tables included in annex 3A.2 to the IPCC good practice guidance for LULUCF or the sectoral reporting tables annexed to the Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines. However, the spreadsheet provided by the Party during the technical analysis contains comparable information.

37. The shares of emissions that different sectors contributed to the Party's total GHG emissions excluding land (category 3.B) in 2018, as calculated by the TTE using NIR tables 3 and 5, are reflected in table 2.

38. The TTE observed that some of the emission estimates reported below in table 2 are not consistent with other sections of the BUR and NIR. For instance, BUR table 9 reports national emissions from the energy sector in 2018 as 10.73 Mt CO<sub>2</sub> eq, whereas NIR table 5

reports the same emissions as 18,661.66 Gg CO<sub>2</sub> eq. During the technical analysis, the Party clarified that the emission estimates provided in NIR table 5 are the correct ones.

Table 2  
**Shares of greenhouse gas emissions by sector of the Democratic Republic of the Congo for 2018**

<i>Sector</i>	<i>GHG emissions (Gg CO<sub>2</sub> eq)</i>	<i>% share<sup>a</sup></i>	<i>% change 2000–2018</i>
Energy	18 661.66	9.9	104.2
IPPU	132.17	0.1	49.5
AFOLU	–3 137.44	2.9	NA
Livestock (category 3.A)	2 139.22	1.1	34.3
Land (category 3.B)	–8 630.23	NA	–102.5
Aggregate sources and non-CO <sub>2</sub> emissions sources on land (category 3.C)	3353.57	1.8	59.1
HWP and other emissions (category 3.D)	NE	NA	NA
Waste	164 806.57	87.2	314.2

<sup>a</sup> Share of total without 2006 IPCC Guidelines AFOLU category 3.B (land) and, if reported, category 3.D (HWP (3.D.1) and other emissions (3.D.2)).

39. The Democratic Republic of the Congo reported information on its use of GWP values consistent with those provided by the IPCC in its AR5 based on the effects over a 100-year time-horizon of GHGs.

40. For the energy sector, information was clearly reported on methodological tier levels and EFs used. The Party reported that emissions from the energy sector are mainly from the combustion of solid fuels such as firewood and charcoal in the residential sector, petroleum products used in stationary combustion in thermal power plants and in oil combustion in the transport subsector.

41. As mentioned in paragraph 28 above, the Democratic Republic of the Congo did not report disaggregated emission estimates or AD in the BUR or NIR. The spreadsheet provided by the Party during the technical analysis contains sectoral tables and the AD used to estimate emissions for energy sector subcategories, as well as emission estimates for some fuel combustion activities. Further, the sectoral tables provided during the technical analysis do not contain correctly applied notation keys and no reason was provided for not estimating particular categories, such as emissions from coal combustion. The Party clarified during the technical analysis that its sectoral experts lacked training in the use of notation keys.

42. For the IPPU sector, information was clearly reported on methodological tier levels and EFs used.

43. Information on IPPU sector emissions disaggregated by category was not reported in the Democratic Republic of the Congo's BUR or NIR. During the technical analysis, the Party provided the TTE with a spreadsheet containing AD and CO<sub>2</sub> emission estimates disaggregated by category for categories 2.A (mineral industry), 2.C.6 (zinc production) and 2.D.1 (use of solvents). It shows that category 2.A.1 (cement production) is the largest source of emissions in the sector.

44. For the 2006 IPCC Guidelines AFOLU categories 3.A and 3.C, enteric fermentation (CH<sub>4</sub>) was identified as the largest and the most relevant emissions source in the sector.

45. Information was not reported on AD for any of the agriculture sector categories, as noted in paragraph 28 above. The spreadsheet shared by the Party during the technical analysis contains detailed AD for some, but not all, estimated categories. The TTE noted that reporting AD for all estimated categories in the BUR could facilitate a better understanding of the information reported.

46. Information on GHG emissions and removals for category 3.B (land) was clearly reported in the Democratic Republic of the Congo's BUR and NIR for 2000–2018. GHG removals increased from –139.59 Mt CO<sub>2</sub> eq in 2000 to –537.86 Mt CO<sub>2</sub> eq in 2018.



Emissions (without removals) increased from 483.53 Mt CO<sub>2</sub> eq in 2000 to 528.56 Mt CO<sub>2</sub> eq in 2018.

47. Information on emissions and removals disaggregated by subcategory was not reported in the Democratic Republic of the Congo's BUR or NIR for categories 3.B and 3.D. During the technical analysis, the Party provided the TTE with spreadsheets containing disaggregated emission estimates for category 3.B but only for 2000–2014. Further, the Party clarified that it had not estimated emissions for category 3.D (HWP and other emissions) because all CO<sub>2</sub> estimations were reported under AFOLU. The Party noted that it lacked capacity to improve its reporting for category 3.D, particularly in relation to gathering relevant AD, for instance on the extent of forest land and volume of wood harvested.

48. For the waste sector, information was clearly reported on methodological tier levels, emission estimates and EFs. Emissions from the waste sector increased from 40 Mt CO<sub>2</sub> eq in 2000 to 165 Mt CO<sub>2</sub> eq in 2018. Net emissions from the waste sector are much larger than those from other sectors. However, the BUR did not contain an explanation for this.

49. Information on emissions disaggregated by category for the waste sector was not reported in the Democratic Republic of the Congo's BUR or NIR, and it was not clear which categories were included in the sectoral estimates of emissions. During the technical analysis, the Party clarified that its sectoral estimates cover categories 4.A (solid waste disposal), 4.B (biological treatment of solid waste), 4.C.2 (open burning of waste) and 4.D (wastewater treatment and discharge) for CO<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>4</sub> and N<sub>2</sub>O. Further, the spreadsheet provided to the TTE during the technical analysis includes AD and data disaggregated by gas and category. However, the spreadsheet provides emission estimates that are slightly different from those in the Party's BUR and NIR table 5, with estimated national emissions of 49 Mt CO<sub>2</sub> eq for 2000 (compared with 40 Mt CO<sub>2</sub> eq in the BUR and NIR) and 162 Mt CO<sub>2</sub> eq for 2018 (compared with 165 Mt CO<sub>2</sub> eq in the BUR and NIR). The Party clarified that this difference might be due to the use of different GWPs for the calculations. The spreadsheet shows that the increase in emissions from the waste sector is due mainly to the increase of CH<sub>4</sub> emissions from municipal solid waste and industrial solid waste, but the Party clarified during the technical analysis that the increase in the estimates from the waste sector is also due to methodological improvements, recalculations and a possible difference in the scope of coverage.

50. The BUR and NIR provide an update of the Party's NC3, which includes estimates of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks for 2000–2010.

51. Emission estimates for the time series were not clearly reported in the BUR or the NIR because there are inconsistencies between tables. During the technical analysis, the Party noted that it lacked capacity to conduct QA/QC.

52. Information on whether the Party conducted recalculations of its emission estimates for 2000–2010 was not reported in the BUR or NIR. The TTE observed that the emission estimates for 2000–2010 included in the Democratic Republic of the Congo's BUR and NIR are different from the time series reported in its NC3. For instance, BUR table 9 reports total net emissions at 533 Mt CO<sub>2</sub> eq for 2000 and 579 Mt CO<sub>2</sub> eq for 2010, whereas the NC3 reports emission estimates of 216 and 260 Mt CO<sub>2</sub> eq respectively. During the technical analysis, the Party clarified that the estimates differed as a result of methodological improvements, recalculations and a possible difference in the scope of coverage. In particular, the BUR reports much higher emissions in the waste sector, which the Party attributed to the improvement of its inventory-related capacity for the sector. The TTE noted the need for QA/QC to be included in the inventory process so that significant discrepancies between subsequent inventories are identified and checked.

53. Information on emissions for 1994 and 1999 was reported in the Democratic Republic of the Congo's NC1 and NC2 respectively but not in the BUR or NIR. During the technical analysis, the Party attributed this omission to a lack of understanding of paragraph 8 of the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BURs. Further, the Party noted that it lacked capacity to develop a consistent time series.

54. The Democratic Republic of the Congo described in its BUR the institutional framework for the preparation of its 2000–2018 GHG inventory. The Ministry of

Environment and Sustainable Development is the governmental body responsible for the national climate change policy and GHG inventory, which was prepared with the support of the United Nations Development Programme. GHG inventory preparation relies on two technical consultation platforms: the National Forest Monitoring System and the monitoring of the NDC implementation for coordination of stakeholders in the energy sector. The BUR mentions difficulties in coordinating national actors in the inventory process, in particular for collection of AD in the absence of a national statutory or regulatory framework.

55. Information on procedures and arrangements for archiving data was not reported in the BUR or NIR. During the technical analysis, the Party clarified that some institutions contribute informally to data archiving and it aims to formalize these contributions into a reliable archiving system. The National Institute of Statistics is key to this initiative but requires capacity-building to fulfil its role effectively.

56. Information on key category analysis was not reported in the Democratic Republic of the Congo's BUR or NIR. During the technical analysis, the Party clarified that it had not conducted a key category analysis because its inventory experts lacked relevant capacity.

57. The Democratic Republic of the Congo clearly reported information on CO<sub>2</sub> fuel combustion emissions using both the sectoral and the reference approach. The reference approach was based on an energy balance. The information reported indicates that the combustion emissions estimated under the sectoral and the reference approach are 2,557.3 and 2,556.7 Gg CO<sub>2</sub> respectively. The difference between the estimates calculated using the two approaches was reported as 0.6 Gg CO<sub>2</sub>.

58. Information on the disaggregated data used for both approaches was not reported in the Democratic Republic of the Congo's NIR. During the technical analysis, the Party provided the TTE with a spreadsheet containing the disaggregated data. However, the emission estimates used to compare the sectoral approach and the reference approach are not consistent with the sectoral emission estimates reported in other parts of the BUR and NIR. During the technical analysis, the Party noted that these discrepancies were not addressed owing to its lack of capacity to perform QA/QC.

59. Information was not reported on emissions from international aviation or marine bunker fuels. During the technical analysis, the Party clarified that it had not estimated the emissions because of a misreading of the 2006 IPCC Guidelines. The Party noted that this reflected a lack of understanding of inventory guidelines on reporting emissions from international aviation and marine bunker fuels.

60. The Democratic Republic of the Congo reported information on the uncertainty assessment (level) of its national GHG inventory for category 1.A (fuel combustion activities) only. The analysis was based on the tier 1 approach. The results obtained, as reported in the NIR, show that the levels of uncertainty are 7 per cent for CO<sub>2</sub> emissions and 17 per cent for CH<sub>4</sub> and N<sub>2</sub>O emissions.

61. Information on uncertainty assessment was not clearly reported in the Democratic Republic of the Congo's BUR or NIR for sectors other than the energy sector. During the technical analysis, the Party clarified that it had not conducted an uncertainty analysis for those sectors owing to lack of capacity. The Party informed the TTE that it was implementing a capacity-building programme in this regard with the support of the Coalition for Rainforest Nations.

62. The TTE noted that the transparency of the information reported on GHG inventories could be enhanced by addressing the areas noted in paragraphs 26, 28, 30–36, 38, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51–53, 55, 56, 58, 59 and 61 above, which could facilitate a better understanding of the information reported on GHG inventories.

### **3. Mitigation actions and their effects, including associated methodologies and assumptions**

63. As indicated in table I.2, the Democratic Republic of the Congo reported in its BUR, mostly in accordance with paragraphs 11–13 of the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BURs, information on mitigation actions and their effects, to the extent possible.

64. The information reported provides a clear and comprehensive overview of the Party's mitigation actions and their effects. In its BUR, the Democratic Republic of the Congo reported information on its national context and framed its national mitigation planning and actions in the context of its national emission reduction target for 2030, and studies, projects, and programmes developed by various national institutions, such as the REDD+ National Program and the National Agricultural Development Program. Most of the mitigation actions are in the agriculture and LULUCF sectors. The total emission reduction potential of all mitigation actions is estimated at 650 Mt CO<sub>2</sub> eq by 2030.

65. The Party reported a summary of its mitigation actions in tabular format in accordance with decision 2/CP.17, annex III, paragraph 11. The Party also reported information on its mitigation actions in narrative format.

66. Consistently with decision 2/CP.17, annex III, paragraph 12(a), the Democratic Republic of the Congo clearly reported the names of each mitigation action and coverage (sectors and gases). A clear description of mitigation actions, as well as information on quantitative goals, was provided in the BUR.

67. Information on progress indicators was not reported in the Democratic Republic of the Congo's BUR. During the technical analysis, the Party clarified that it lacked technical capacity to provide information on the indicators for monitoring the progress of mitigation actions, and indicated a need for capacity-building for national experts.

68. The Democratic Republic of the Congo clearly reported information on methodologies and objectives of the actions for all mitigation actions in the energy, agriculture, LULUCF and waste sectors. The Party also reported the results of implementing its mitigation actions in terms of potential emission reduction and estimated outcomes. The presented mitigation results are based on the projection of a relative reduction in GHG emissions between 2018 and 2030 compared with the estimated reference emissions. These reference emissions are calculated using the 2006 IPCC Guidelines, representing the national trajectory in the absence of mitigation measures (i.e. the 'business as usual' scenario) and the mitigation scenario.

69. For the energy sector, the mitigation actions focus mainly on reducing the demand for wood energy and facilitating access to electricity and developing and improving urban and interurban transport, and were reported as planned. The mitigation options mainly address the issue of access to energy for all and energy self-sufficiency, with actions based on energy diversification and energy efficiency improvement, such as the production of hydroelectricity and the promotion of renewable energy sources, improved cookstoves and energy-efficient cooking. The total emission reduction potential of the mitigation actions in the energy sector is estimated at 120.43 Mt CO<sub>2</sub> eq by 2030.

70. For the agriculture sector, the mitigation actions focus mainly on the sedentarization of agriculture and were reported as planned. The actions are aimed at promoting sedentary farming techniques, rehabilitating large plantations, and creating and extending intensive farming and livestock areas in order to limit the pressure on the natural forest. The Party reported that the agriculture sector has the largest emission reduction potential by 2030, amounting to 252.33 Mt CO<sub>2</sub> eq.

71. For the LULUCF sector, the mitigation actions focus on the two main objectives of reducing deforestation, and reducing forest degradation and increasing carbon stocks, and were reported as planned, with actions involving restoration of forest landscapes, development of forest plantations and REDD+. The sector has an emission reduction potential of 230.14 Mt CO<sub>2</sub> eq by 2030.

72. For the waste sector, the mitigation actions focus mainly on improving access to waste management services and recycling waste, which involve strengthening the institutional and legal framework for waste management, rational waste management and waste recovery through the production of energy and organic fertilizer from solid waste, wastewater and faecal sludge. Those actions were reported as planned. The emission reduction potential of the waste sector is estimated at 47.10 Mt CO<sub>2</sub> eq by 2030.

73. Information on assumptions and the progress of the underlying steps taken or envisaged to achieve each mitigation action identified was not reported in the Democratic

Republic of the Congo's BUR. Information on the progress of implementation of each mitigation action was also not clearly reported in the BUR. The Party stated that all its mitigation actions are ongoing or planned without specifying which ones are ongoing and which are planned. During the technical analysis, the Party clarified that it lacked capacity to produce the missing information on assumptions, progress of implementation of actions, and progress of the underlying steps taken or envisaged for each mitigation action identified.

74. The Democratic Republic of the Congo provided information on its involvement in international market mechanisms. It reported that some mitigation actions have been conducted within the framework of clean development mechanism projects but did not provide detailed information thereon. During the technical analysis, the Party stated that it did not have the expertise to provide this information and indicated a need for capacity-building for national experts in this area.

75. The Democratic Republic of the Congo reported information on its domestic MRV arrangements in accordance with decision 2/CP.17, annex III, paragraph 13. The information reported indicates that the Democratic Republic of the Congo is in the process of designing and developing a domestic MRV system for mitigation actions. The architecture of the system is to be based on three major components (see BUR figure 12), one of which concerns the MRV of mitigation actions and their impacts.

76. The TTE noted that the transparency of the information reported on mitigation actions could be further enhanced by addressing the areas noted in paragraphs 67, 73 and 74 above, which could facilitate a better understanding of the information reported on mitigation actions.

#### **4. Constraints and gaps, and related technology, financial, technical and capacity-building needs, including a description of support needed and received**

77. As indicated in table I.3, the Democratic Republic of the Congo reported in its BUR, partially in accordance with paragraphs 14–16 of the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BURs, information on finance, technology and capacity-building needs and support received.

78. The Democratic Republic of the Congo clearly reported information on constraints and gaps, and related financial needs in accordance with decision 2/CP.17, annex III, paragraph 14. In its BUR, the Democratic Republic of the Congo identified as constraints: difficulties in accessing resources; the low level of support from the GEF for preparing NCs and BURs; the low level of financial support allocated from the government budget; duplication of mitigation activities and funding among donors, which hinder the allocation of funding to other actions that are more necessary; lack of transparency of non-financial support for training and technical assistance from global projects where the Party could not have complete information on the source and amount of funding; and limited capacity to monitor and provide technical assistance to climate actions taking place at different levels. The Party reported that its financial needs are based on the priority areas identified in the updated NDC and on its climate action in general, and indicated the necessary budget for each activity. These activities consist mainly of conducting specific studies to improve estimation of GHG emissions in the transport and agriculture (cattle) sectors, and on financing projects to implement and projects to extend.

79. Information on technical and capacity-building needs was not clearly reported in the Democratic Republic of the Congo's BUR. During the technical analysis, the Party clarified that it did not address this owing to difficulties in the interpretation of the reporting provision.

80. The Democratic Republic of the Congo reported information on financial resources and support received in accordance with decision 2/CP.17, annex III, paragraph 15. In its BUR, the Democratic Republic of the Congo reported that it received financial support for environmental protection activities and forest management from bilateral and multilateral donors where Germany and the European Union are the main donors. Approximately 80 per cent of the total amount received was allocated for the environmental protection activities and 20 per cent for the protection of forests. The total amount received since 2008 is USD 830.5 million, with USD 300.6 million from bilateral donors and USD 529.9 million from multilateral donors.

81. The Democratic Republic of the Congo did not mention the amount received for preparing its NC3 and first BUR but stated that the resources received from the GEF for the preparation on a regular basis of BURs and NCs are insufficient and that it is exploring other options. During the technical analysis, the Party clarified that it lacks capacity to report clearly the information on financial support received to prepare BURs and NCs.

82. Information on capacity-building, technology transfer and technical support received was not reported in the Democratic Republic of the Congo's BUR and the reason for this was not clear to the TTE. During the technical analysis, the Party clarified that it received support through bilateral and multilateral cooperation with Germany, Sweden, the European Union, the GEF and the GCF, but it was difficult to track and clearly identify the nature of all the interventions.

83. Information on nationally determined technology needs and technology support received was not reported in the Democratic Republic of the Congo's BUR and the reason for this was not clear to the TTE. During the technical analysis, the Party clarified that, although the relevant information is available in a report on its technology needs assessment and technology needs action plan used for the implementation of the NDC, it did not provide this information in the BUR owing to a misinterpretation of the reporting provision. The Party confirmed that it received technology support but faced difficulties in reporting it owing to capacity issues.

84. The TTE noted that the transparency of the information reported on needs and support received could be enhanced by addressing the areas noted in paragraphs 81–83 above, which could facilitate a better understanding of the information reported on needs and support received.

#### **D. Identification of capacity-building needs**

85. In consultation with the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the TTE identified the following needs for capacity-building that could facilitate the preparation of subsequent BURs and participation in ICA:

- (a) On the national GHG inventory of emissions by sources and removals by sinks:
  - (i) Developing national capacity to understand and report in line with requirements under the UNFCCC and IPCC methodological guidelines;
  - (ii) Developing national capacity to estimate fluorinated gas emissions;
  - (iii) Building national capacity to conduct QA/QC of the national inventory;
  - (iv) Reporting more systematically on emissions by sources and removals by sinks of all sources and for all gases, including by developing mechanisms to ensure more systematic collection of AD;
  - (v) Enhancing national capacity to conduct a key category analysis;
  - (vi) Enhancing national capacity to develop a consistent time series;
  - (vii) Developing a robust national mechanism for collecting, managing and archiving national data in a systematic manner;
- (b) On mitigation actions:
  - (i) Strengthening the capacity of national experts to interpret and report on progress and develop progress indicators for each mitigation action;
  - (ii) Strengthening the capacity of national experts to produce information on the status of implementation of mitigation actions that are in progress, planned or completed;
  - (iii) Strengthening the capacity of national experts to plan the implementation stages of mitigation projects and programmes;

- (iv) Strengthening the capacity of national experts to formulate assumptions for mitigation projects and programmes;
- (v) Building the capacity of national experts to generate and make use of information on international market mechanisms;
- (c) On cross-cutting issues and needs and support:
  - (i) Developing national capacity to evaluate financial resources needed, categorize technical needs and analyse capacity-building needs and report thereon;
  - (ii) Developing national capacity to establish systems for identifying, collecting, interpreting and monitoring information on support received in terms of technology transfer and development, technical assistance and capacity-building;
  - (iii) Strengthening national capacity on understanding the reporting requirements necessary for the preparation of BURs;
  - (iv) Strengthening national capacity on technology needs analysis and interpretation and reporting thereon in accordance with the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BURs;
  - (v) Supporting the process of developing a regulatory framework to organize the data-collection system, in particular for GHG inventories;
- (d) On the transition to the enhanced transparency framework under the Paris Agreement, developing capacity to apply the relevant modalities, procedures and guidelines in preparing the biennial transparency report.

86. The TTE noted that, in addition to those identified during the technical analysis, the Democratic Republic of the Congo reported the following capacity-building needs in its BUR, which include capacity-building needs for preparing future BURs:

- (a) Strengthening the capacity of actors in the forestry and environment sectors to elaborate high-level project proposals for improving fundraising capacity and to implement and manage such projects;
- (b) Developing systems for collecting AD for the GHG inventory;
- (c) Developing country-specific EFs for livestock for the GHG inventory.

### **III. Conclusions**

87. The TTE conducted a technical analysis of the information reported in the first BUR of the Democratic Republic of the Congo in accordance with the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BURs and concludes that the information reported is partially consistent. It provides an overview of national circumstances and institutional arrangements relevant to the preparation of NCs on a continuous basis; the national inventory of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of all GHGs not controlled by the Montreal Protocol, including an NIR; mitigation actions and their effects, including associated methodologies; constraints and gaps, and related financial needs, including a description of support needed and received; the level of support received to enable the preparation and submission of BURs; and domestic MRV. During the technical analysis, additional information was provided by the Democratic Republic of the Congo on AD and disaggregated emissions for CO<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>4</sub> and N<sub>2</sub>O in all sectors and on programmes aimed at improving national reporting. The TTE concludes that the information analysed is partially transparent.

88. The Democratic Republic of the Congo reported information on the institutional arrangements relevant to the preparation of its BURs. Climate change related governance is under the responsibility of the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development. The Party described its institutional arrangements. The General Secretary for Environment and Sustainable Development under the Ministry for Environment and Sustainable Development is the overall coordinating entity. The arrangements also include other bodies, namely a national coordination and management unit, a national committee on climate change, five

working groups and a pool of sectoral experts. Data are collected for GHG inventories at the government ministry and the international level, from non-governmental organizations and from public and private institutions. The Party is improving the institutional arrangements to facilitate data exchange and improve data quality, availability and alignment with the reporting requirements. The Democratic Republic of the Congo's MRV system consists mainly of the National Forest Monitoring System. As part of implementing its NDC, the Party has launched the development of an improved, more comprehensive MRV system.

89. In its first BUR, submitted in 2022, the Democratic Republic of the Congo reported information on its national GHG inventory for 2000–2018. This included GHG emissions and removals of CO<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>4</sub> and N<sub>2</sub>O for some categories. The inventory was developed on the basis of the 2006 IPCC Guidelines. The total GHG emission estimates for 2000–2018 were not consistent across certain tables and sources. Estimates of emissions of HFCs, PFCs, SF<sub>6</sub>, NVMOCs, CO and other gases were not included owing to a lack of awareness of the sources of these emissions or to a lack of capacity to estimate those emissions. The Party did not conduct a key category analysis and did not conduct a systematic uncertainty assessment owing to lack of capacity. Numerous inconsistencies appeared in the emission estimates provided in the BUR and NIR. Disaggregated data by category were not included in the BUR or NIR but were provided to the TTE during the technical analysis.

90. The Democratic Republic of the Congo reported information on mitigation actions and their effects in both tabular and narrative format, including emission reduction targets and the baseline and mitigation scenarios for 2018–2030. Total estimated emission reduction potential for all sectors amounts to 650 Mt CO<sub>2</sub> eq by 2030. The agriculture sector is the main source of emission reductions, accounting for 252.33 Mt CO<sub>2</sub> eq by 2030, followed by the LULUCF sector, accounting for 230.14 Mt CO<sub>2</sub> eq. The mitigation actions focus on energy diversification, energy efficiency, sedentary farming, reducing deforestation, reducing forest degradation, increasing carbon stocks and waste management. The Party also reported information on MRV arrangements. Information was not provided on indicators, assumptions, progress of underlying steps taken or envisaged, progress of implementation for each mitigation action and on the use of international market mechanisms, owing to lack of capacity, as clarified by the Party during the technical analysis.

91. The Democratic Republic of the Congo reported information on key constraints, gaps and related needs, including difficulties in accessing resources; the low level of support from the GEF for preparing NCs and BURs; the low level of financial support allocated from the government budget; duplication of mitigation activities and funding among donors, which hinder the allocation of funding to other actions that are more necessary; lack of transparency of non-financial support from global projects and limited capacity to monitor and provide technical assistance to climate actions taking place at different levels. The Party also reported that it received financial support for environmental protection and forest management from bilateral and multilateral donors, mainly from Germany and the European Union. Approximately 80 per cent of the total amount of financial support received was allocated for the environment and 20 per cent for the protection of forests. The total amount received since 2008 is USD 830.5 million, with USD 300.6 million from bilateral donors and USD 529.9 million from multilateral donors. The Democratic Republic of the Congo mentioned that the resources received from the GEF for the preparation on a regular basis of BURs and NCs are insufficient and that it is exploring other options. Information on technical and capacity-building needs, on capacity-building, technology transfer and technical support received and on technology needs and support received was not reported owing mainly to difficulties in interpreting the relevant reporting provisions, as clarified by the Party during the technical analysis and in the BUR.

92. The TTE, in consultation with the Democratic Republic of the Congo, identified the 17 capacity-building needs listed in chapter II.D above and needs for capacity-building that aim to facilitate reporting in accordance with the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BURs and participation in ICA in accordance with the ICA modalities and guidelines, taking into account Article 4, paragraph 3, of the Convention. The Party, in consultation with the TTE, also identified a general need for capacity-building to facilitate transition to the enhanced transparency framework as listed in paragraph 85(d) above. The Democratic Republic of the

Congo prioritized the capacity-building needs referred to in paragraph 85(a)(i), (ii) and (iv), 85(b)(ii), (iii) and (v) and 85(c)(i–iv) above.



## Annex I

## Extent of the information reported by the Democratic Republic of the Congo in its first biennial update report

Table I.1

**Identification of the extent to which the elements of information on greenhouse gases are included in the first biennial update report of the Democratic Republic of the Congo**

<i>Decision</i>	<i>Provision of the reporting guidelines</i>	<i>Assessment of whether the information was reported</i>	<i>Comments on the extent of the information provided</i>
Decision 2/CP.17, paragraph 41(g)	The first BUR shall cover, at a minimum, the inventory for the calendar year no more than four years prior to the date of the submission, or more recent years if information is available, and subsequent BURs shall cover a calendar year that does not precede the submission date by more than four years.	Yes	The Democratic Republic of the Congo submitted its first BUR in December 2022 and the NIR in June 2023; the GHG inventories reported are for 2000–2018.
Decision 2/CP.17, annex III, paragraph 4	Non-Annex I Parties should use the methodologies established in the latest UNFCCC guidelines for the preparation of NCs from non-Annex I Parties approved by the Conference of the Parties or those determined by any future decision of the Conference of the Parties on this matter.	Yes	The Party used a combination of the 2006 IPCC Guidelines and the 2019 Refinement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories.
Decision 2/CP.17, annex III, paragraph 5	The updates of the section on national inventories of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of all GHGs not controlled by the Montreal Protocol should contain updated data on activity levels based on the best information available using the Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines, the IPCC good practice guidance and the IPCC good practice guidance for LULUCF; any change to the EF may be made in the subsequent full NC.	No	No AD were reported in the BUR or NIR.
Decision 2/CP.17, annex III, paragraph 6	Non-Annex I Parties are encouraged to include, as appropriate and to the extent that capacities permit, in the inventory section of the BUR:		
	(a) The tables included in annex 3A.2 to the IPCC good practice guidance for LULUCF;	No	Comparable information was not reported.
	(b) The sectoral report tables annexed to the Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines.	No	Comparable information was not reported.
Decision 2/CP.17, annex III, paragraph 7	Each non-Annex I Party is encouraged to provide a consistent time series back to the years reported in its previous NCs.	Partly	The time series reported in the BUR does not include 1994 or 1999–2003.
Decision 2/CP.17, annex III, paragraph 8	Non-Annex I Parties that have previously reported on their national GHG inventories contained in their NCs are encouraged to submit summary information tables of inventories for previous submission years (e.g. for 1994 and 2000).	Partly	This information was not reported for 1994 or 1999.
Decision 2/CP.17, annex III, paragraph 9	The inventory section of the BUR should consist of an NIR as a summary or as an update of the information contained in decision 17/CP.8, annex, chapter III (National greenhouse gas inventories), including:		
	(a) Table 1 (National greenhouse gas inventory of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of all greenhouse gases not	No	Comparable information was not reported.

<i>Decision</i>	<i>Provision of the reporting guidelines</i>	<i>Assessment of whether the information was reported</i>	<i>Comments on the extent of the information provided</i>
	controlled by the Montreal Protocol and greenhouse gas precursors);		
	(b) Table 2 (National greenhouse gas inventory of anthropogenic emissions of HFCs, PFCs and SF <sub>6</sub> ).	No	Comparable information was not reported.
Decision 2/CP.17, annex III, paragraph 10	Additional or supporting information, including sector-specific information, may be supplied in a technical annex.	Yes	The Party submitted a REDD+ technical annex to its BUR. It subsequently submitted a stand-alone NIR.
Decision 17/CP.8, annex, paragraph 12	Non-Annex I Parties are also encouraged, to the extent possible, to undertake any key source analysis as indicated in the IPCC good practice guidance to assist in developing inventories that better reflect their national circumstances.	No	The Party did not undertake a key source analysis.
Decision 17/CP.8, annex, paragraph 13	Non-Annex I Parties are encouraged to describe procedures and arrangements undertaken to collect and archive data for the preparation of national GHG inventories, as well as efforts to make this a continuous process, including information on the role of the institutions involved.	Partly	Information on procedures and arrangements for archiving data was not reported.
Decision 17/CP.8, annex, paragraph 14	Each non-Annex I Party shall, as appropriate and to the extent possible, provide in its national inventory, on a gas-by-gas basis and in units of mass, estimates of anthropogenic emissions of:		
	(a) CO <sub>2</sub> ;	Partly	The BUR provides emission estimates by sector, but not disaggregated by category.
	(b) CH <sub>4</sub> ;	Partly	The BUR provides emission estimates by sector, but not disaggregated by category.
	(c) N <sub>2</sub> O.	Partly	The BUR provides emission estimates by sector, but not disaggregated by category.
Decision 17/CP.8, annex, paragraph 15	Non-Annex I Parties are encouraged, as appropriate, to provide information on anthropogenic emissions by sources of:		
	(a) HFCs;	No	
	(b) PFCs;	No	.
	(c) SF <sub>6</sub> .	No	
Decision 17/CP.8, annex, paragraph 16	Non-Annex I Parties are encouraged, as appropriate, to report on anthropogenic emissions by sources of other GHGs, such as:		
	(a) CO;	No	
	(b) NO <sub>x</sub> ;	No	
	(c) NMVOCs.	No	
Decision 17/CP.8, annex, paragraph 17	Other gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol, such as sulfur oxides, and included in the Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines may be included at the discretion of Parties.	No	No information on emissions of other gases was reported.

<i>Decision</i>	<i>Provision of the reporting guidelines</i>	<i>Assessment of whether the information was reported</i>	<i>Comments on the extent of the information provided</i>
Decision 17/CP.8, annex, paragraph 18	Non-Annex I Parties are encouraged, to the extent possible, and if disaggregated data are available, to estimate and report CO <sub>2</sub> fuel combustion emissions using both the sectoral and the reference approach and to explain any large differences between the two approaches.	Yes	
Decision 17/CP.8, annex, paragraph 19	Non-Annex I Parties should, to the extent possible, and if disaggregated data are available, report emissions from international aviation and marine bunker fuels separately in their inventories:		
	(a) International aviation;	No	No information on emissions from international aviation was reported.
	(b) Marine bunker fuels.	No	
Decision 17/CP.8, annex, paragraph 20	Non-Annex I Parties wishing to report on aggregated GHG emissions and removals expressed in CO <sub>2</sub> eq should use the GWP provided by the IPCC in its AR2 based on the effects of GHGs over a 100-year time-horizon.	NA	The Party used the GWP provided in the AR5.
Decision 17/CP.8, annex, paragraph 21	Non-Annex I Parties are encouraged to provide information on methodologies used in the estimation of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of GHGs not controlled by the Montreal Protocol, including a brief explanation of the sources of EFs and AD. If non-Annex I Parties estimate anthropogenic emissions and removals from country-specific sources and/or sinks that are not part of the Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines, they should explicitly describe the source and/or sink categories, methodologies, EFs and AD used in their estimation of emissions, as appropriate. Parties are encouraged to identify areas where data may be further improved in future communications through capacity-building:		
	(a) Information on methodologies used in the estimation of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of GHGs not controlled by the Montreal Protocol;	Partly	The Party used the 2006 IPCC Guidelines. Tier 1 methodology was used for most sectors, with tier 2 methodology used for forestry.
	(b) Explanation of the sources of EFs;	Partly	The Party used default EFs for all estimated categories except for forestry, for which no explanation was provided of the sources of EFs.
	(c) Explanation of the sources of AD;	Partly	Neither the BUR nor NIR provide specific information on the sources of AD.
	(d) If non-Annex I Parties estimate anthropogenic emissions and removals from country-specific sources and/or sinks that are not part of the Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines, they should explicitly describe:	NA	
	(i) Source and/or sink categories;		
	(ii) Methodologies;		

<i>Decision</i>	<i>Provision of the reporting guidelines</i>	<i>Assessment of whether the information was reported</i>	<i>Comments on the extent of the information provided</i>
	(iii) EFs;		
	(iv) AD;		
	(e) Parties are encouraged to identify areas where data may be further improved in future communications through capacity-building.	Yes	
Decision 17/CP.8, annex, paragraph 22	Each non-Annex I Party is encouraged to use tables 1–2 of the guidelines annexed to decision 17/CP.8 in reporting its national GHG inventory, taking into account the provisions established in paragraphs 14–17. In preparing those tables, Parties should strive to present information that is as complete as possible. Where numerical data are not provided, Parties should use the notation keys as indicated.	No	The Democratic Republic of the Congo did not use table 1 or 2 of the guidelines or any comparable table. Notation keys were not used in any table.
Decision 17/CP.8, annex, paragraph 24	Non-Annex I Parties are encouraged to provide information on the level of uncertainty associated with inventory data and their underlying assumptions, and to describe the methodologies used, if any, for estimating these uncertainties:		
	(a) Level of uncertainty associated with inventory data;	Partly	The NIR contains uncertainty analysis only for a few categories.
	(b) Underlying assumptions;	No	No information about assumptions underlying an uncertainty assessment was reported.
	(c) Methodologies used, if any, for estimating these uncertainties.	Yes	The NIR specifies that a tier 1 method was used to assess uncertainty for certain categories.

*Note:* The parts of the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BURs on reporting information on GHG emissions by sources and removals by sinks in BURs are contained in decision 2/CP.17, paras. 3–10 and 41(g). Further, as per para. 3 of those guidelines, non-Annex I Parties are to submit updates of their national GHG inventories in accordance with paras. 8–24 of the UNFCCC guidelines for the preparation of NCs from non-Annex I Parties, contained in the annex to decision 17/CP.8. The scope of such updates should be consistent with the non-Annex I Party's capacity and time constraints and the availability of its data, as well as the level of support provided by developed country Parties for biennial update reporting.

Table I.2

**Identification of the extent to which the elements of information on mitigation actions are included in the first biennial update report of the Democratic Republic of the Congo**

<i>Decision</i>	<i>Provision of the reporting guidelines</i>	<i>Assessment of whether the information was reported</i>	<i>Comments on the extent of the information provided</i>
Decision 2/CP.17, annex III, paragraph 11	Non-Annex I Parties should provide information, in tabular format, on actions to mitigate climate change by addressing anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of all GHGs not controlled by the Montreal Protocol.	Yes	
Decision 2/CP.17, annex III, paragraph 12	For each mitigation action or group of mitigation actions, including, as appropriate, those listed in document FCCC/AWGLCA/2011/INF.1, developing country Parties shall provide the following information, to the extent possible:		

<i>Decision</i>	<i>Provision of the reporting guidelines</i>	<i>Assessment of whether the information was reported</i>	<i>Comments on the extent of the information provided</i>
	(a) Name and description of the mitigation action, including information on the nature of the action, coverage (i.e. sectors and gases), quantitative goals and progress indicators;	Partly	Information on progress indicators was not reported for all mitigation actions in the energy, agriculture, LULUCF and waste sectors.
	(b) Information on:		
	(i) Methodologies;	Yes	
	(ii) Assumptions;	Partly	
	(c) Information on:		
	(i) Objectives of the action;	Yes	
	(ii) Steps taken or envisaged to achieve that action;	Yes	
	(d) Information on:		
	(i) Progress of implementation of the mitigation actions;	Partly	The Party reported that its mitigation actions are either planned or ongoing but no details were provided on which actions are ongoing and which are planned.
	(ii) Progress of implementation of the underlying steps taken or envisaged;	No	
	(iii) Results achieved, such as estimated outcomes (metrics depending on type of action) and estimated emission reductions, to the extent possible;	Yes	The Party reported on emission reductions for all the mitigation actions in the energy, agriculture, LULUCF and waste sectors.
	(e) Information on international market mechanisms.	No	
Decision 2/CP.17, annex III, paragraph 13	Parties should provide information on domestic MRV arrangements.	Yes	

*Note:* The parts of the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BURs on the reporting of information on mitigation actions in BURs are contained in decision 2/CP.17, annex III, paras. 11–13.

Table I.3

**Identification of the extent to which the elements of information on finance, technology and capacity-building needs and support received are included in the first biennial update report of the Democratic Republic of the Congo**

<i>Decision</i>	<i>Provision of the reporting requirements</i>	<i>Assessment of whether the information was reported</i>	<i>Comments on the extent of the information provided</i>
Decision 2/CP.17, annex III, paragraph 14	Non-Annex I Parties should provide updated information on:		
	(a) Constraints and gaps;	Yes	
	(b) Related financial, technical and capacity-building needs.	Partly	Only information on financial needs was reported.
Decision 2/CP.17, annex III, paragraph 15	Non-Annex I Parties should provide:		
	(a) Information on financial resources, technology transfer and capacity-building received from the GEF, Parties included in	Partly	Only information on financial support received for mitigation actions was reported.

<i>Decision</i>	<i>Provision of the reporting requirements</i>	<i>Assessment of whether the information was reported</i>	<i>Comments on the extent of the information provided</i>
	Annex II to the Convention and other developed country Parties, the GCF and multilateral institutions for activities relating to climate change, including for the preparation of the current BUR;		
	(b) Information on technical support received from the GEF, Parties included in Annex II to the Convention and other developed country Parties, the GCF and multilateral institutions for activities relating to climate change, including for the preparation of the current BUR.	No	
Decision /CP.17, annex III, paragraph 16	With regard to the development and transfer of technology, non-Annex I Parties should provide information on:		
	(a) Nationally determined technology needs;	No	
	(b) Technology support received.	No	

*Note:* The parts of the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BURs on the reporting of information on finance, technology and capacity-building needs and support received in BURs are contained in decision 2/CP.17, annex III, paras. 14–16.

## Annex II

### Reference documents

#### A. Reports of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change

IPCC. 1997. *Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories*. JL Houghton, LG Meira Filho, B Lim, et al. (eds.). Paris: IPCC/Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development/International Energy Agency. Available at <https://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp/public/gl/invs1.html>.

IPCC. 2000. *Good Practice Guidance and Uncertainty Management in National Greenhouse Gas Inventories*. J Penman, D Kruger, I Galbally, et al. (eds.). Hayama, Japan: IPCC/Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development/International Energy Agency/Institute for Global Environmental Strategies. Available at <http://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp/public/gp/english/>.

IPCC. 2003. *Good Practice Guidance for Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry*. J Penman, M Gytarsky, T Hiraishi, et al. (eds.). Hayama, Japan: Institute for Global Environmental Strategies. Available at <http://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp/public/gpglulucf/gpglulucf.html>.

IPCC. 2006. *2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories*. S Eggleston, L Buendia, K Miwa, et al. (eds.). Hayama, Japan: Institute for Global Environmental Strategies. Available at <http://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp/public/2006gl>.

IPCC. 2019. *2019 Refinement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories*. E Calvo Buendia, K Tanabe, A Kranjc, et al. (eds.). Geneva: IPCC. Available at <https://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp/public/2019rf/index.html>.

#### B. UNFCCC documents

First BUR of the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Available at <https://unfccc.int/BURs>.

NC1, 2 and 3 of the Democratic Republic of the Congo.  
Available at <https://unfccc.int/non-annex-I-NCs>.

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