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Technical analysis of the first biennial update report of Côte d'Ivoire submitted on 19 July 2018

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 report at their discretion. This summary report presents the results of the technical analysis of the first biennial update report of Côte d'Ivoire, conducted by a team of technical experts in accordance with the modalities and procedures contained in the annex to decision 20/CP.19.

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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
BUR	biennial update report
CGE	Consultative Group of Experts
CH ₄	methane
CO ₂	carbon dioxide
CO ₂ eq	carbon dioxide equivalent
EF	emission factor
GHG	greenhouse gas
GWP	global warming potential
HFC	hydrofluorocarbon
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 ₂ O	nitrous oxide
NA	not applicable
NC	national communication
NDC	nationally determined contribution
NE	not estimated
non-Annex I Party	Party not included in Annex I to the Convention
PFC	perfluorocarbon
QA/QC	quality assurance/quality control
REDD-plus	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 ₆	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 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.
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. This summary report presents the results of the technical analysis of the first BUR of Côte d'Ivoire, 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

5. In accordance with the mandate referred to in paragraph 2 above, Côte d'Ivoire submitted its first BUR on 19 July 2018 as a stand-alone update report.
6. During the technical analysis, the Party clarified that the delayed submission timeline was due to the unexpected departure of the members of staff responsible for coordinating the preparation of the first BUR. Further, the Party informed the TTE that the BUR was considered to complement and update its NC3.
7. The technical analysis of the BUR took place from 25 March to 1 April 2019 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: Amr Osama Abdel-Aziz (Egypt), Ayité-Lô Ajavon (former member of the CGE from Togo), Estefania Ardila Robles (former member of the CGE from Colombia), Benise Nissa Joseph (Saint Lucia), Patricia Grobben (former member of the CGE from Belgium), Mwangi James Kinyanjui (Kenya), Nicolo Macaluso (Canada) and Georges Mitri (Lebanon). Ms. Grobben and Ms Ardila Robles were the co-leads. The technical analysis was coordinated by Jongikhaya Witi and Alma Jean (secretariat).
8. During the technical analysis, in addition to the written exchange, through the secretariat, to provide technical clarifications on the information reported in the BUR, the TTE and Côte d'Ivoire engaged in consultation¹ on the identification of capacity-building needs for the preparation of BURs and participation in the ICA process. Following the technical analysis of Côte d'Ivoire's first BUR, the TTE prepared and shared a draft summary report with the Party on 3 June 2019 for its review and comment. Côte d'Ivoire, in turn, provided its feedback on the draft summary report on 2 September 2019.
9. The TTE responded to and incorporated Côte d'Ivoire's comments referred to in paragraph 8 above and finalized the summary report in consultation with the Party on 25 October 2019.

¹ The consultation was conducted via teleconferencing.

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 chapter 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 chapter 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 chapter II.D below).

11. The remainder of this chapter presents the results of each of the three parts of the technical analysis of Côte d'Ivoire'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 the progress made 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 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 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. Côte d'Ivoire reported in its first BUR the following information on its national circumstances: a description of features of its geography, demography, climate and economy that may affect its ability to deal with mitigating and adapting to climate change; information on its national development, climate change and sustainable development priorities; and an overview of relevant legislation and the institutional arrangements relevant to the preparation of NCs on a continuous basis.

19. In addition, Côte d'Ivoire provided a summary of relevant information regarding its national circumstances in tabular format and included graphs for illustration.

20. Côte d'Ivoire described in its BUR the existing institutional arrangements relevant to the preparation of its NCs and BURs, which so far have been developed through a project-based approach. The description covers key aspects of the institutional arrangements. The Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development and, specifically, the Climate Change Directorate created in 2016 have overall responsibility for planning, preparing and managing the NC and BUR reporting. As coordinator of the project to compile NCs and BURs, the Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development has set up five thematic working groups to facilitate the preparation of the reports, covering national circumstances and institutional arrangements; the GHG inventory; mitigation actions; MRV; and constraints and gaps. Côte d'Ivoire mentioned that representatives of sectoral ministries, departments and institutions, universities, the private sector, development partners and non-governmental organizations were involved in the preparation of its first BUR.

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

21. As indicated in table 1 in annex I, Côte d'Ivoire 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.

22. Côte d'Ivoire submitted its first BUR in 2018, and the GHG inventory reported is for 1990–2014, which is consistent with the requirements for the reporting time frame.

23. GHG emissions and removals for the BUR covering 1990–2014 were estimated using tier 1 methodologies from the 2006 IPCC Guidelines. The TTE commends the Party for using the more recent 2006 IPCC Guidelines.

24. Information on the sources and values of AD was not reported in the BUR. During the technical analysis, Côte d'Ivoire clarified that additional information on the methodologies and AD used could be found in the sectoral reports prepared by the consultants employed to compile the BUR, and it provided these additional documents to the TTE. Further, according to the Party, all necessary efforts will be made to include this information in its second BUR. The TTE noted that the Party reporting such information in subsequent BURs could facilitate a better understanding of the AD and sources used to prepare the GHG inventory.

25. Information on the Party's total GHG emissions by gas for 2014 is outlined in table 1 in Gg CO₂ eq. It shows an increase in emissions from 6,588.27 Gg CO₂ eq in 1990 to 50,356.06 Gg CO₂ eq in 2014. Information on HFCs and PFCs was not reported. During the technical analysis, the Party clarified that it was not possible to obtain relevant data at the national or international level. However, an HFC data collection campaign was conducted by the OZONE Project of the Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development, the results of which are pending. The TTE noted that the Party reporting information on HFCs and PFCs in subsequent BURs could facilitate a better understanding of all its GHG emissions.

Table 1
Greenhouse gas emissions by gas of Côte d'Ivoire for 2014

<i>Gas</i>	<i>GHG emissions (Gg CO₂ eq) including AFOLU</i>	<i>% change 1990–2014</i>	<i>GHG emissions (Gg CO₂ eq) excluding AFOLU</i>	<i>% change 1990–2014</i>
CO ₂	40 989.42	1 484.9	9 811.75	279.4
CH ₄	6 759.68	155.0	2 928.37	10.5
N ₂ O	2 593.92	92.0	717.64	–46.9
SF ₆	13.34	NA	13.34	NA
Total	50 356.35		13 471.1	

26. Côte d'Ivoire applied notation keys in tables where numerical data were not provided. The use of notation keys was not consistent with the UNFCCC guidelines for the preparation of NCs from non-Annex I Parties. The TTE noted that the Party used “/” as a notation key but did not provide any clarification in the summary GHG emission tables. Therefore, the TTE could not identify whether the information was not available, whether emissions did not occur or whether emissions did occur but were not estimated. During the technical analysis, Côte d'Ivoire clarified that owing to difficulties in obtaining data, this provision was not taken into account, but that it will be taken into account following the improvement of data collection. While notation keys were reported, the TTE was unable to understand their use and noted that the Party providing some clarification in the BUR could facilitate a better understanding of the notation keys used.

27. Côte d'Ivoire reported comparable information addressing the tables included in annex 3A.2 to the IPCC good practice guidance for LULUCF and the sectoral reporting tables annexed to the Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines (in table 3 of the executive summary and table 4 of the main report). The information was reported as a summary rather than for specific sectors as suggested in the tables included in annex 3A.2 mentioned above. During the technical analysis, Côte d'Ivoire clarified that the tables annexed to the Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines were not reported in the BUR because the tables generated by the inventory compilation software were not included in the report compiled by the consultant. The TTE noted that the Party reporting tables annexed to the Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines or comparable tables in subsequent BURs could facilitate a better understanding of the information reported on said tables.

28. The shares of emissions that different sectors contributed to the total GHG emissions as calculated by the TTE using information in the BUR in 2014 are reflected in table 2.

Table 2
Shares of greenhouse gas emissions by sector of Côte d'Ivoire for 2014

<i>Sector</i>	<i>GHG emissions in 2014 (Gg CO₂ eq)</i>	<i>Share (%)</i>	<i>Change (%) 1990–2014</i>
Energy	11 679.92	23.19	275.73
AFOLU	36 885.24	73.25	1 184.55
IPPU	14.68	0.03	6 282.61
Waste	1 776.51	3.53	192.17

29. Côte d'Ivoire reported information on its use of GWP values consistent with those provided by the IPCC in its Second Assessment Report based on the effects over a 100-year time-horizon of GHGs.

30. For the energy sector, information was not clearly reported on the types of fuel used in the country or by source category. The information provided refers to different years (e.g. 2003 and 2012 for charcoal and 2011 and 2012 for crude oil production) and metrics (e.g. terajoules, metrics cubed, British thermal units and barrels). During the technical analysis, the Party clarified that this information was provided in the sectoral reports by the consultants, and that it, as well as information on other AD, would be included in Côte d'Ivoire's second

BUR. The TTE noted that the Party reporting information on energy supply and production and consumption using the same time periods and energy metrics could facilitate a better understanding of the information reported for the energy sector.

31. For IPPU, Côte d'Ivoire reported that emissions occur in the following categories: mineral products, products used as substitutes for ozone-depleting substances, manufacture and use of other products, and other in the country. However, it reported emission estimates for mineral products only. Further, Côte d'Ivoire noted that the category use of products as substitutes for ozone-depleting substances was not included in the IPPU inventory owing to lack of available data. The TTE noted that the Party reporting information on the reasons for not including emissions from use of products as substitutes for ozone-depleting substances in the BUR could facilitate a better understanding of its emissions from IPPU.

32. Côte d'Ivoire did not report emissions from the agriculture sector in line with the subcategories stipulated in the 1996 IPCC Guidelines. However, emissions from the AFOLU sector were reported: 2,871.46 Gg CO₂ eq in 1990 increasing to 36,885.24 Gg CO₂ eq in 2014. The main categories were livestock, land, and aggregate sources and non-CO₂ sources on land. Emissions from livestock increased from 1,086.75 Gg CO₂ eq in 1990 to 1,706.80 Gg CO₂ eq in 2014. Emissions from land fluctuated between -122.78 Gg CO₂ eq in 1990 and 31,177.66 Gg CO₂ eq in 2014. The Party explained in the BUR that causes of this significant increase in emissions are increases in the annual conversion of forest land to cultivated land in 2001 and high variability in the annual areas for woody biomass crops from official statistics. This variability reflects the competition between the replacement of large areas of coffee plantations and the increase of other woody biomass crops (rubber, oil palm, cocoa). For aggregate sources and non-CO₂ sources on land, emissions increased from 1,907.48 Gg CO₂ eq in 1990 to 4,000.78 Gg CO₂ eq in 2014. Côte d'Ivoire used EFs from the 2006 IPCC Guidelines. Information was not reported on the number of livestock, area of land or amount of fertilizer used. Further, agricultural emissions were not reported according to the source categories of enteric fermentation, manure management and agricultural soils. The TTE noted that the Party reporting such information in the BUR could facilitate a better understanding of the reporting on the AFOLU sector.

33. In the waste sector, solid waste disposal sites are the main source of emissions (CH₄) (accounting for 94.58 per cent of the total sectoral emissions of 1,776.51 Gg CO₂ eq in 2014), with wastewater making a minor contribution (5.42 per cent of the sectoral total). Côte d'Ivoire reported that the increase in emissions from this sector can be explained by the increased rate of collection of municipal solid waste and production of domestic and commercial wastewater and by population growth.

34. The previous national GHG inventory reported as part of Côte d'Ivoire's NC3 was prepared using the Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines, the IPCC good practice guidance and the IPCC good practice guidance for LULUCF. Côte d'Ivoire reported in its BUR that, since the submission of its NC3, which was developed using the Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines, the GHG inventory has been recalculated. Recalculations were carried out for all years between 1990 and 2014 using the methodologies contained in the 2006 IPCC Guidelines, thus generating a consistent 25-year time series.

35. Côte d'Ivoire's BUR, while stating that there is no formal or established national GHG inventory system, describes the institutional framework for the preparation of the Party's 1990–2014 GHG inventory. Côte d'Ivoire noted that its inventory system requires significant improvement to allow GHG inventories to be prepared on a continuous basis. The institutions participating in the preparation of the GHG inventory are organized into sectoral groups that coordinate activities and data collection for their respective sectors, such as energy, IPPU, AFOLU and waste. The Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development is the governmental body responsible for climate change policy and for leading the development of the Party's GHG inventory, which was prepared for its first BUR with the support of the United Nations Environment Programme. Given the lack of a formal established national GHG inventory system, it is difficult for the TTE to analyse whether Côte d'Ivoire's GHG inventory compilation process is able to facilitate the continuous preparation of national GHG inventories.

36. Côte d'Ivoire reported that a key category analysis was performed for the level of emissions in 2014. Nine key categories were identified, four in the AFOLU sector, four in the energy sector and one in the waste sector. The top three key categories are land, which accounted for 61.9 per cent of the Party's total emissions in 2014, energy industries (9.5 per cent) and transport (5.8 per cent), all reported in CO₂ equivalent.

37. The BUR provides information on QA/QC activities. A formal QA/QC system has not been established. Ensuring data quality is the responsibility of the different institutions involved in the process, which have employed quality managers to verify the integrity of the files in the database and to ensure that the parameters and emission units are recorded correctly, appropriate conversion factors are used and emissions are correctly calculated. In addition, the data collected by consultants at the different institutions are compared with data from national institutions such as the National Institute of Statistics, and international institutions such as the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United States Department of Agriculture, the International Rice Research Institute and the International Energy Agency. QA is conducted by people who did not participate directly in the compilation or development of the GHG inventory. The Climate Change Office, which compiles the GHG inventory, selects competent external reviewers to ascertain the transparency, consistency, comparability, completeness and accuracy of the emission estimates in the national GHG inventory. The TTE commends the Party for reporting its QA/QC activities and arrangements.

38. Côte d'Ivoire reported information on CO₂ fuel combustion using only the sectoral approach. During the technical analysis, the Party clarified that its experts encountered difficulties in estimating CO₂ using the reference approach and reporting on the difference between the two approaches. The TTE noted that the Party reporting information on the challenges associated with estimating CO₂ using the reference approach in the BUR could facilitate a better understanding of the information reported on fuel combustion.

39. Information was not reported on international aviation and marine bunker fuels as memo items. During the technical analysis, Côte d'Ivoire clarified that, owing to a lack of AD on aviation and international shipping, it was unable to estimate emissions for these subsectors. The TTE noted that the Party reporting information on the challenges associated with lack of AD on aviation and international shipping in the BUR could facilitate a better understanding of the information reported on its emissions as memo items.

40. Côte d'Ivoire reported information on the uncertainty assessment of its national GHG inventory. According to the Party, the uncertainty analysis was based on approach 2 using Monte Carlo simulation and covers key sectors and selected GHG emissions (i.e. CO₂, CH₄ and N₂O). The results obtained, as reported in the BUR, reveal that the uncertainty level of emissions from key sectors varies widely. For example, for the agriculture sector the range is 22–38 per cent; while the range is much larger for IPPU, at 80.1–83.0 per cent.

41. The TTE noted that the transparency of the information reported on the GHG inventory could be enhanced by addressing the areas noted in paragraphs 24–27, 30–32, 35, 38 and 39 above.

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

42. As indicated in table 2 in annex I, Côte d'Ivoire reported in its BUR, partially in accordance with paragraphs 11–13 of the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BURs, information on mitigation actions and their effects, to the extent possible.

43. The information reported provides an overview of the Party's mitigation actions and their effects. In its BUR Côte d'Ivoire frames its national mitigation planning and actions in the context of the national emission reduction target by 2030 included in its NDC. Most of the mitigation actions are in the energy, AFOLU and waste sectors. Côte d'Ivoire reported that the mitigation strategies are based on the existing strategy documents for the sectors concerned and that the strategies were aligned to the 2030 time-horizon. Further, it indicated that the mitigation actions proposed aim to reconcile its GHG reduction objective with its green development objectives and should therefore lead to the creation of jobs and revenue.

44. Côte d'Ivoire reported that implementing all the mitigation actions identified will not lead to achieving its objective of reducing emissions by 28 per cent by 2030 compared with 'business as usual' (or by 9,677 kt CO₂ eq), and that it expects to fall short of this target by at least 7,569 kt CO₂ eq. This analysis is based on the 'business as usual' and mitigation scenarios developed in the context of the Party's NC3. The emissions reported for these two scenarios were calculated using 2012 as the base year and using the Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines. The emission estimates for 2030 under these scenarios are, however, lower than the emissions for 2014 reported in the BUR, which were calculated using the 2006 IPCC Guidelines. During the technical analysis, Côte d'Ivoire clarified that the 'business as usual' and mitigation scenarios should have been reviewed on the basis of the most recent GHG inventory included in the BUR. The Party also clarified its plans to revise its 'business as usual' and mitigation scenarios, and stated that it will present the cumulative mitigation potential of its mitigation actions for the 2030 time-horizon. The TTE notes that the Party reporting such information in the BUR could facilitate a better understanding of its mitigation actions.

45. The Party reported a summary of its mitigation actions in tabular format in accordance with decision 2/CP.17, annex III, paragraph 11, for the agriculture and waste sectors, while information on mitigation actions in the energy sector was provided only in textual format. During the technical analysis, Côte d'Ivoire clarified that it will take the necessary steps to report all mitigation actions in tabular format in its next BUR. The TTE noted that reporting such information in the BUR could facilitate a better understanding of the information reported.

46. Consistently with decision 2/CP.17, annex III, paragraph 12(a), Côte d'Ivoire reported the names of mitigation actions and groups of actions. A description of mitigation actions was reported in the BUR and in some cases information on quantitative goals was provided, such as the share of renewable energy in the electricity mix by 2020 and 2030, the number of hectares of avoided deforestation by 2030, and the percentage reduction of GHG emissions from landfills and wastewater by 2020 and 2025. The textual description of the mitigation actions and strategies in all sectors focuses on the description of the different strategies and development plans that guided and will guide the development of the different sectors. In some cases the nature of the actions and quantitative goals are described, while information on progress indicators has not been included. During the technical analysis, Côte d'Ivoire clarified that it plans to improve the reporting on mitigation actions in the energy sector in its next BUR. The TTE noted that reporting such information in the BUR could facilitate a better understanding of the information reported.

47. The mitigation actions in the energy sector are mainly related to improving energy efficiency, promoting the use of renewable energy sources and using new technologies and intelligent networks. Côte d'Ivoire reported on the Energy Control Programme launched in 2011 and stated that, in 2012, it developed its vision to fully transition to renewable energy sources by 2030 within the Energy Control Programme. The BUR includes the objectives of the mitigation actions for renewable energy and information on the steps taken to achieve those objectives. Côte d'Ivoire aspires to achieve shares of 15 and 20 per cent of renewable energy (excluding large hydropower systems) in the electricity mix by 2020 and 2030, respectively. With regard to improving energy efficiency and promoting the use of new technologies and intelligent networks, the objectives were not reported but some information on the steps taken to achieve them was provided.

48. According to the Party, several renewable energy investment projects are ongoing. Further, a new law was introduced in 2014 related to the Electricity Code, allowing private sector investment in renewable electricity production and specific investment projects in electricity generation, aimed at increasing the current renewable power generation capacity of 2,000 MW to a minimum of 4,000 MW by 2020. Information was not reported in the BUR on methodologies used, underlying assumptions, status of implementation or results achieved for mitigation actions in the energy sector. During the technical analysis, Côte d'Ivoire indicated its plans to improve its reporting on all mitigation actions and groups of actions in its next BUR. The TTE noted that the Party doing so could facilitate a better understanding of the mitigation actions in the energy sector.

49. The information reported for the AFOLU sector includes Côte d'Ivoire's 2030 vision for the sector. The Party is focusing on four sets of actions for the sector, namely reducing deforestation; developing the forestry sector; intensifying animal and fish production; and developing climate-smart agriculture. The Party outlined each group of mitigation actions and the associated strategic plans and programmes, including information on objectives and steps taken or envisaged to realize each action. Information on the progress of implementation was provided for actions related to agriculture. Information on methodologies used and underlying assumptions was not reported. As per its REDD-plus strategy adopted in 2017, Côte d'Ivoire's objective is to avoid the deforestation of over 2 million ha forest land by 2030. The BUR does not include results achieved in terms of emission reduction for the other mitigation actions in the agriculture sector, but does list a number of projects that will contribute to reducing GHG emissions. Most of the projects are still in preparation or are waiting for funding. Estimates of avoided GHG emissions were provided but it is not clear what they relate to, nor the implementation time period. During the technical analysis, Côte d'Ivoire clarified that the emission reductions occurred over the project period. The TTE noted that the Party including information on results achieved in terms of emission reductions, methodologies and underlying assumptions used to assess the effects of actions as well as reporting on the time period of implementation for each action in the BUR could facilitate a better understanding of the reporting on mitigation actions in the AFOLU sector.

50. The information reported for the waste sector includes a table that lists actions aimed at improving solid and liquid waste management, such as organizing solid waste collection, constructing landfills and constructing wastewater treatment plants. The Party outlined information on objectives and steps taken or envisaged to realize each action, including information on progress of implementation. Most of the actions are under implementation and it is estimated that they will lead to an increase in emissions, unless industries can capture and flare the CH₄ emissions from landfills by means of electricity production and wastewater treatment. Côte d'Ivoire reported that insufficient financial resources and local expertise are preventing such actions from being implemented. The BUR does not include information on estimated outcomes, methodologies used or underlying assumptions for the waste sector. During the technical analysis, Côte d'Ivoire clarified that it experienced challenges with capacity in reporting information on methodologies and assumptions for the waste sector. The TTE noted that the Party including information on results achieved in terms of emission reductions, methodologies and underlying assumptions used to assess the effects of actions in the BUR could facilitate a better understanding of the reporting on mitigation actions in the AFOLU sector.

51. Côte d'Ivoire provided information on its involvement in international market mechanisms as a Party to the Kyoto Protocol. According to the Party, its designated national authority has approved 18 clean development mechanism projects, of which 7 have been registered under the UNFCCC clean development mechanism process. The BUR mentions that these projects had led to GHG emission reductions of 1,519,972 t CO₂ eq by 2015.

52. Côte d'Ivoire reported information on its domestic MRV arrangements in accordance with decision 2/CP.17, annex III, paragraph 13. The information reported indicates that Côte d'Ivoire is in the process of developing and designing a domestic MRV system for mitigation actions: its nationally appropriate mitigation action registry. During the technical analysis, the Party clarified that the registry is intended to provide an overview of mitigation actions in the different sectors, including objectives, progress indicators, estimated emission reductions and responsible entities. It should allow for clear communication between mitigation project owners and the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development.

53. The TTE noted that the transparency of the information reported on mitigation actions and their effects could be enhanced by addressing the areas noted in paragraphs 44 and 47–51 above.

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

54. As indicated in table 3 in annex I, Côte d'Ivoire reported in its BUR, mostly in accordance with paragraphs 14–16 of the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BURs, information on finance, technology and capacity-building needs and support received.

55. Côte d'Ivoire reported information on constraints and gaps, and related financial, technical and capacity-building needs, in accordance with decision 2/CP.17, annex III, paragraph 14. The Party presented detailed information on constraints and gaps in table 22 of its BUR, and a detailed list of financial, technical and capacity-building support needed in table 16. It was not clear to the TTE whether the information in table 22 was also taken into account in table 16. During the technical analysis, Côte d'Ivoire clarified that it did consider the constraints and gaps when expressing its technical, financial and capacity-building needs and that it will strive to improve the coherence of its reporting in its next BUR.

56. Côte d'Ivoire reported information on financial resources, technology transfer, capacity-building and technical support received in accordance with decision 2/CP.17, annex III, paragraph 15. The information reported in table 18 of the BUR indicates that the Party received capacity-building and technical support from several international bodies, including the United Nations Environment Programme and the Global Environment Facility, which contributed a total of around USD 153.5 million. Many of the support activities reported in the table relate to REDD-plus, the National Climate Change Programme and the development of a green economy. In table 19, Côte d'Ivoire provided an overview of capacity-building support received in 2015–2016. During the technical analysis, the Party mentioned that it received support for preparing its BUR, but specific information was not reported. The TTE noted that the Party reporting information on the support it received to prepare its BUR could facilitate a better understanding of the information reported.

57. Côte d'Ivoire reported information on nationally determined technology needs in the agriculture, health, water resources, coastal areas, energy and transport and waste sectors with regard to the development and transfer of technology in accordance with decision 2/CP.17, annex III, paragraph 16. It provided information on five requests for technology transfer submitted to the Climate Technology Centre and Network. In its BUR, the Party reported on a capacity-building support project that assisted the country in identifying technology needs for mitigation and adaptation.

58. The TTE noted that the transparency of the information reported on needs and support received could be further enhanced by addressing the areas noted in paragraphs 56 above.

D. Identification of capacity-building needs

59. In consultation with Côte d'Ivoire, the TTE identified the following needs for capacity-building that could facilitate the preparation of subsequent BURs and participation in ICA:

- (a) Capacity-building related to the national GHG inventory:
 - (i) Strengthening the national capacity to prepare the GHG inventory and the inventory report for the purpose of the BUR by estimating and reporting emissions of gases such as HFCs and PFCs and indirect gases, and from international aviation and marine bunker fuels, and estimating CO₂ using the reference approach and reporting on the difference between the reference approach and the sectoral approach;
 - (ii) Strengthening the national capacity to prepare the GHG statistical accounting system, including data collection, and to develop institutional arrangements to facilitate the GHG inventory compilation process;
 - (iii) Enhancing the national capacity to use the 2006 IPCC Guidelines and software for estimating and reporting GHG emissions;

- (iv) Enhancing the national capacity to develop and operationalize a QA/QC mechanism for all GHG inventory sectors and to collect data on, apply and undertake uncertainty analysis;
- (v) Enhancing the capacity of national experts in:
 - a. Data splicing techniques in the absence of actual data available;
 - b. The sector-specific higher-tier IPCC models and development of country-specific and reliable GHG inventory estimation models;
- (vi) Developing GHG emissions scenarios;
- (vii) Using IPCC spreadsheets and tools (e.g. the first order decay model for solid waste management);
- (viii) Sourcing proper technical expertise for collecting AD and using IPCC protocols to solicit expert judgment;
- (ix) Developing a partnership with Parties included in Annex I to the Convention on GHG inventory system development and management through (sponsorship);
- (b) Capacity-building related to mitigation actions and their effects:
 - (i) Enhancing the national capacity to identify mitigation actions;
 - (ii) Enhancing the national capacity to collect relevant information on mitigation actions to be included in the BUR;
 - (iii) Enhancing the national capacity to use tools and methodologies for analysing the effects and costs of mitigation actions;
 - (iv) Enhancing the national capacity to analyse the links between nationally appropriate mitigation actions and achieving the emission reduction objective included in the NDC;
- (c) Capacity-building related to cross-cutting issues:
 - (i) Enhancing the national capacity to set up appropriate institutional arrangements that could facilitate reporting in line with the reporting guidelines;
 - (ii) Enhancing the national capacity to prepare terms of reference for consultants assisting the national team in the preparation of BURs;
- (d) Capacity-building related to needs and support: enhancing the national capacity to determine financial, technical and capacity-building needs on the basis of information and data from the private sector and public administrations.

60. The TTE noted that, in addition to those identified during the technical analysis, Côte d'Ivoire reported several capacity-building needs in table 16 of its BUR, covering the following areas:

- (a) Raising awareness among sectoral experts, civil servants and the general public about the risks and opportunities related to climate change for the health, agriculture and forestry, water, coastal zones, transport and waste sectors;
- (b) Strengthening institutional capacity in those sectors for climate policy development and implementation;
- (c) Establishing links between climate change and sustainable development (i.e. food security).

III. Conclusions

61. The TTE conducted a technical analysis of the information reported in the first BUR of Côte d'Ivoire in accordance with the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BURs. The TTE concludes that the reported information is partially consistent with the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BURs and provides an overview of national circumstances and institutional

arrangements relevant to the preparation of NCs and BURs on a continuous basis; the national inventory of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removal by sinks of all GHGs not controlled by the Montreal Protocol; mitigation actions and their effects; constraints and gaps and related financial, technical and capacity-building 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 Côte d'Ivoire on the progress of the proposed institutional arrangements. The TTE concluded that the information analysed is partially transparent.

62. Côte d'Ivoire reported information on the institutional arrangements relevant to the preparation of its BURs. It is in the process of setting up institutional arrangements for the sustainable preparation of BURs and for domestic MRV. The steps to be taken include designating an appropriate coordination body, establishing provisions for data exchange between data providers and the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, and establishing provisions for stakeholders to participate in the process.

63. In its first BUR, submitted in 2018, Côte d'Ivoire reported information on its national GHG inventory for 1990–2014. This included GHG emissions and removals of CO₂, CH₄ and N₂O for most relevant sources and sinks. Estimates of fluorinated gases (HFCs and PFCs) were not provided owing to difficulties in obtaining the necessary data, as clarified by the Party during the technical analysis. The GHG inventory emission trends were developed on the basis of the 2006 IPCC Guidelines. The total GHG emissions for 1990–2014 were reported as 6,588.27 Gg CO₂ eq in 1990 and 50,356.35 Gg CO₂ eq in 2014. The AFOLU, energy and waste sectors were identified as the largest contributing sectors, with CO₂ and AFOLU identified as the main gas and key sector, respectively.

64. Côte d'Ivoire reported information on mitigation actions in the energy, AFOLU and waste sectors. The Party reported that the mitigation strategies included in its first BUR are based on existing strategy documents for the sectors concerned. It stressed that the mitigation actions proposed aim to reconcile its GHG reduction objective with its green development objectives and should therefore lead to the creation of jobs and revenue. The key mitigation actions relate to reducing deforestation, developing renewable energy and enhancing energy efficiency. The total effect of these mitigation actions needs to be reassessed on the basis of updated projections.

65. Côte d'Ivoire reported information on key constraints, gaps and related needs in the areas of evaluating mitigation actions, evaluating vulnerability and adaptation actions, integrating climate change into sustainable development programmes, developing and transferring clean technology and conducting research and systematic observation. Information on support received and needed related to climate change mitigation, adaptation and capacity-building, and information on technology needs and technology needed and received was reported in the BUR.

66. The TTE, in consultation with Côte d'Ivoire, identified the 11 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 also identified the following as priority capacity-building needs:

(a) Enhancing the national capacity to identify secondary emissions sources that may result in indirect GHG emissions and estimating those emissions;

(b) Enhancing the national capacity to use the IPCC 2006 Guidelines, tools and software (if needed on agriculture and land-use software) and IPCC materials (EF database) for estimating and reporting direct GHG emissions for all sectors, generating summary tables and addressing other cross-cutting issues, such as formulating specific assumptions related to uncertainties; estimating and assessing the uncertainty levels of AD; estimating the uncertainty associated with estimates of GHG emissions; ensuring time-series consistency; performing recalculations; and analysing key categories;

(c) Improving the calculation of soil carbon estimates and increasing understanding of the methodologies used for calculating projections (for 2020 and 2030);

- (d) Enhancing the national capacity to collect data (AD, EFs specific to Côte d'Ivoire and other parameters) for all sectors to move from tier 1 to tier 2 methodology and, if possible, to tier 3 methodology;
- (e) Obtaining technical assistance for developing a national system for the GHG inventory compilation process;
- (f) Enhancing the national capacity to estimate and report HFCs and PFCs using statistical sampling-based surveys and to use interpolation methods to derive data from previous years;
- (g) Enhancing the capacity of national experts to define the land management system, perform land identification and classification, acquire data using remote-sensing techniques (e.g. satellite images), create a land area database and define the manure management system;
- (h) Enhancing the national capacity to establish an MRV system of financial support received for the establishment of NDCs (for traceability of climate projects in the State budget and donations received for climate change actions);
- (i) Enhancing the national capacity to establish indicators for monitoring the implementation of NDCs.

Annex I

Extent of the information reported by Côte d'Ivoire in its first biennial update report

Table 1

Identification of the extent to which the elements of information on greenhouse gases are included in the first biennial update report of Côte d'Ivoire

<i>Decision</i>	<i>Provision of the reporting guidelines</i>	<i>Yes/partly/no/NA</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	Côte d'Ivoire submitted its first BUR in July 2018; the GHG inventory reported is for 1990–2014.
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	Côte d'Ivoire used the 2006 IPCC Guidelines.
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	Côte d'Ivoire's BUR did not include AD but the TTE noted that the GHG inventory was updated on the basis of the 2006 IPCC Guidelines.
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;	Yes	Comparable information was reported in table 4.
	(b) The sectoral report tables annexed to the Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines.	No	Côte d'Ivoire did not report information on the basis of the sectoral report tables annexed to the Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines, but did report comparable information in the BUR summary tables (i.e. table 3 in the executive summary and table 4 in chapter 2 of the BUR).
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.	Yes	The Party reported consistent time series for 1990–2014.
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	Yes	

<i>Decision</i>	<i>Provision of the reporting guidelines</i>	<i>Yes/partly/no/NA</i>	<i>Comments on the extent of the information provided</i>
	previous submission years (e.g. for 1994 and 2000).		
Decision 2/CP.17, annex III, paragraph 9	The inventory section of the BUR should consist of a national inventory report 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 controlled by the Montreal Protocol and greenhouse gas precursors);	Partly	Table 1 was not reported. Comparable information was reported in table 4 but the agriculture categories were not reported in accordance with the summary tables in the 2006 IPCC Guidelines.
	(b) Table 2 (National greenhouse gas inventory of anthropogenic emissions of HFCs, PFCs and SF ₆).	Partly	Table 2 was not reported. Comparable information was reported in table 3 of the executive summary of the BUR, but that table was not included in the main report. Information on indirect GHGs 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.	NA	Côte d'Ivoire did not submit additional or supporting information.
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	While Côte d'Ivoire's BUR notes that there is no formal and established national GHG inventory system, the current arrangements for data collection are not clear.
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 ₂ ;	Yes	This information was provided in table 3 of the executive summary of the BUR.
	(b) CH ₄ ;	Yes	This information was provided in table 3 of the executive summary of the BUR.
	(c) N ₂ O.	Yes	This information was provided in table 3 of the executive summary of the BUR.
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	AD were not available.
	(b) PFCs;	No	AD were not available.
	(c) SF ₆ .	Yes	

<i>Decision</i>	<i>Provision of the reporting guidelines</i>	<i>Yes/partly/no/NA</i>	<i>Comments on the extent of the information provided</i>
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) Carbon monoxide; (b) Nitrogen oxides; (c) Non-methane volatile organic compounds.	No No 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	
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 ₂ fuel combustion emissions using both the sectoral and the reference approach and to explain any large differences between the two approaches.	No	This information was reported for the sectoral approach only.
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; (b) Marine bunker fuels.	No No	
Decision 17/CP.8, annex, paragraph 20	Non-Annex I Parties wishing to report on aggregated GHG emissions and removals expressed in CO ₂ eq should use the GWP values provided by the IPCC in its Second Assessment Report based on the effects of GHGs over a 100-year time-horizon.	Yes	
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; (b) Explanation of the sources of EFs; (c) Explanation of the sources of AD;	Yes Yes No	Côte d'Ivoire used the 2006 IPCC Guidelines. Tier 1 methodology was used for all sectors. Côte d'Ivoire used the 2006 IPCC Guidelines. EFs were provided for selected fossil fuels and sectors.

<i>Decision</i>	<i>Provision of the reporting guidelines</i>	<i>Yes/partly/no/NA</i>	<i>Comments on the extent of the information provided</i>
	(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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Source and/or sink categories; (ii) Methodologies; (iii) EFs; (iv) AD; 	NA	
	(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 and 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	
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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Level of uncertainty associated with inventory data; (b) Underlying assumptions; (c) Methodologies used, if any, for estimating these uncertainties. 	Yes Yes Yes	

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, paragraphs 3–10 and 41(g). Further, as per paragraph 3 of those guidelines, non-Annex I Parties are to submit updates of their national GHG inventories in accordance with 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. 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 2

Identification of the extent to which the elements of information on mitigation actions are included in the first biennial update report of Côte d’Ivoire

<i>Decision</i>	<i>Provision of the reporting guidelines</i>	<i>Yes/partly/no</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.	Partly	A tabular format was used for the agriculture and waste sectors but not for the energy and forestry sectors. Mitigation actions in those sectors were reported in textual format.
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		

<i>Decision</i>	<i>Provision of the reporting guidelines</i>	<i>Yes/partly/no</i>	<i>Comments on the extent of the information provided</i>
	country Parties shall provide the following information, to the extent possible:		
	(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 quantitative goals was reported for some ^a of the mitigation actions. Information on gases covered and progress indicators was not reported.
	(b) Information on:		
	(i) Methodologies;	No	
	(ii) Assumptions;	No	
	(c) Information on:		
	(i) Objectives of the action;	Partly	
	(ii) Steps taken or envisaged to achieve that action;	Partly	This information was provided for some actions.
	(d) Information on:		
	(i) Progress of implementation of the mitigation actions;	Partly	Status of implementation was reported for actions in the agriculture and waste sectors.
	(ii) Progress of implementation of the underlying steps taken or envisaged;	Partly	Steps taken or envisaged were reported for some actions.
	(iii) Results achieved, such as estimated outcomes (metrics depending on type of action) and estimated emission reductions, to the extent possible;	Partly	The Party reported on emission reductions for most ^b of the mitigation actions in the agriculture sector.
	(e) Information on international market mechanisms.	Yes	Côte d'Ivoire mentioned the number of registered projects and those in development.
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, paragraphs 11–13.

^a “Some” is used when the information is provided for at least half of the mitigation actions reported.

^b “Most” is used when the information is reported for more than half of the mitigation actions reported.

Table 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 Côte d'Ivoire

<i>Decision</i>	<i>Provision of the reporting requirements</i>	<i>Yes/partly/no</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	The Party provided this information in detail, by sector and type of activity.
	(b) Related financial, technical and capacity-building needs.	Yes	
Decision 2/CP.17, annex III, paragraph 15	Non-Annex I Parties should provide:		
	(a) Information on financial resources received, technology transfer and capacity-building received;	Yes	

<i>Decision</i>	<i>Provision of the reporting requirements</i>	<i>Yes/partly/ no</i>	<i>Comments on the extent of the information provided</i>
	(b) Information on technical support received from the Global Environment Facility, Parties included in Annex II to the Convention and other developed country Parties, the Green Climate Fund and multilateral institutions for activities relating to climate change, including for the preparation of the current BUR.	Yes	
Decision 2/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;	Yes	
	(b) Technology support received.	Yes	

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, paragraphs 14–16.

Annex II

Documents and information used during the technical analysis

A. Reference documents

First BUR of Côte d'Ivoire. Available at <http://unfccc.int/8722.php>.

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>.

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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/gp/lulucf/gp_lulucf.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>.

NC3 of Côte d'Ivoire. Available at http://unfccc.int/national_reports/non-annex_i_natcom/items/2979.php.

B. Additional information provided by the Party

The following documents¹ were provided by the Party in response to requests for technical clarification during the technical analysis:

Ministry of Health, Environment and Sustainable Development 2016. Inventory of greenhouse gases 1990-2014 – Energy. Compiled and Reported by the Climate Change Office.

Ministry of Health, Environment and Sustainable Development 2016. Inventory of greenhouse gases 1990-2014 – IPPU Sector. Compiled and Reported by the Climate Change Office.

Ministry of Health, Environment and Sustainable Development 2016. Inventory of greenhouse gases 1990-2014 – Agriculture. Compiled and Reported by the Climate Change Office.

Ministry of Health, Environment and Sustainable Development 2016. Inventory of greenhouse gases 1990-2014 – Sector: Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF). Compiled and Reported by the Climate Change Office.

Ministry of Health, Environment and Sustainable Development 2016. Inventory of greenhouse gases 1990-2014 – Waste Sector.

¹ Reproduced as received from the Party.