

## Questions and answers

Question	Answer
<p>1. What are the differences between ICAT &amp; CBIT?</p>	<p>There are many commonalities and differences. To highlight the most important differences: ICAT has more flexibility to support a broader range of activities beyond the strict mandate of the ETF, which includes for instance assessment of sustainable development impacts and links to financing implementation. CBIT offers support in large, long-term project, which takes time to set up, while ICAT offers smaller, focused, time-bound support which can be initiated quickly. These can be followed up by additional ICAT interventions, which gives flexibility to adjust and learn as work progresses.</p>
<p>2. How have you overcome data collection issue at the national level? (Ghana)</p>	<p>This question, or a similar one, was answered in the webinar. Please check the recording at <a href="https://www.cbitplatform.org/events/cbit-webinars">https://www.cbitplatform.org/events/cbit-webinars</a> Q&amp;A starts at minute 59.</p>
<p>3. How to deal with mitigation policies that have interacting effects?</p>	<p>This question, or a similar one, was answered in the webinar. Please check the recording at <a href="https://www.cbitplatform.org/events/cbit-webinars">https://www.cbitplatform.org/events/cbit-webinars</a> Q&amp;A starts at minute 59.</p>
<p>4. Is there a special unit with Energy Economist and statistician to support the NDC tracking activities in Ghana? How is accuracy of data guaranteed? How is the effort coordinated?</p>	<p>There are an Energy Economist and a Statistician at the Energy Commission involved in the data gathering, energy projections and the NDC tracking. Both of them are also part of the annual publication of the energy statistics (<a href="http://www.energycom.gov.gh/planning/energy-statistics">http://www.energycom.gov.gh/planning/energy-statistics</a>). The published data are first collected by the responsible government agencies. So before data is published by the line ministries, it goes through a series of accuracy checks. The NDC tracking tool uses the already published data by line ministries. The overall coordination of the implementation of the NDC is done by the Ministry of Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation. The EPA is responsible for coordinating the use of the NDC tracking tool within the Government.</p>

**Webinar ICAT-CBIT \* NDC Accounting tools: the example of Ghana \* 23/04/2020**

Question	Answer
<p>5. What's the status of implementation of Ghana's NDC tracking system? Has it been deployed already? (e.g. are sectoral ministries already aware of and following their relevant indicators)</p>	<p>This question, or a similar one, was answered in the webinar. Please check the recording at <a href="https://www.cbitplatform.org/events/cbit-webinars">https://www.cbitplatform.org/events/cbit-webinars</a> Q&amp;A starts at minute 59.</p>
<p>6. Why does the trajectory of the conditional target go abruptly down from 2025? What are changes, and what's the assumption there?</p>	<p>The downward kink in the conditional commitment trajectory is as a result of the kicking of the government policies to decarbonise the energy, industry and transport sectors. The assumption is that after 2025, there would be a full implementation of the conditional NDC as a result of adequate access to international support. Another assumption is that by 2025, the Government transformation policies on the introduction of nuclear energy, e-mobility, and sustainable integrated aluminium industry would have started and shown a full effect.</p>
<p>7. I might have missed this point, but Daniel spoke of mitigation actions that are not included in the NDC. They were quantified in der presentation. How do you monitor these actions?</p>	<p>Mitigation actions that are excluded from the NDC would be monitored and reported on in the national communication using the same data collection and reporting system in place. But they shall not be a part of the NDC accounting in the BTR. Even if we decide to include them in the BTR, it would be separated from the mitigation effects attributed to the NDC.</p>
<p>8. I would like to ask Henning how is the use and impact of the ICAT methodologies measured?</p>	<p>This question, or a similar one, was answered in the webinar. Please check the recording at <a href="https://www.cbitplatform.org/events/cbit-webinars">https://www.cbitplatform.org/events/cbit-webinars</a> Q&amp;A starts at minute 59.</p>
<p>9. Could you please give a little detail on the Gender-responsive planning? Thanks</p>	<p>Ghana is implementing a project on gender-responsive climate change planning. The purpose of the project is to ensure that gender issues are adequately considered in the implementation of the NDC activities. The project outputs are also expected to inform the gender component during the NDC update.</p>

Webinar ICAT-CBIT \* NDC Accounting tools: the example of Ghana \* 23/04/2020

Question	Answer
10. How has Ghana addressed data challenges/gaps in the GHG inventories?	This question, or a similar one, was answered in the webinar. Please check the recording at <a href="https://www.cbitplatform.org/events/cbit-webinars">https://www.cbitplatform.org/events/cbit-webinars</a> Q&A starts at minute 59.
11. Thank you Daniel for the presentation and demo. Do you have the option to input baseline data for the different ndc measures before you start tracking progress?	Yes, there is the opportunity to add specific baselines for different NDC measures. The tool has been designed to allow for the tracking of NDC progress for each NDC, sector and at the national level. Since the baseline data can serve is the basis for measuring progress for the NDCs.
12. Daniel what was taking into consideration when Ghana was setting these mitigation targets in the NDCs	Several factors, but the key ones are cost-effectiveness, ease of implementation, policy alignment, technical and technology feasibility and market feasibility.
13. How can countries be part of the ICAT?	This question, or a similar one, was answered in the webinar. Please check the recording at <a href="https://www.cbitplatform.org/events/cbit-webinars">https://www.cbitplatform.org/events/cbit-webinars</a> Q&A starts at minute 59.
14. Daniel, did you say your emissions reductions outside of your NDC are accounted for under your NDC accounting?	No. Refer to the response to question 7.
15. Any ideas on how are we going to make sure that BTRs are actually biennial? The experience of BURs is not encouraging: despite strong international support, only 1/3 of developing countries managed to submit one BUR when three are expected by now.	<p>Generally, I think that we need to ensure greater and faster mainstreaming of climate reporting. That will ensure that the system for data collection, processing and report is seen as part of the governmental structure. With this, it is possible to gather data every year and use them for the BTR. Also, we think that the more investments need to be into data collection and data platform to bring more efficiency.</p> <p>ICAT support to countries focuses on help them to develop capacity that allows for continuous operation of a transparency framework, with institutional arrangements and data systems in place to keep all relevant data up-to-date. It is important that experts, who support a transparency framework across all relevant sectors, be in the</p>

**Webinar ICAT-CBIT \* NDC Accounting tools: the example of Ghana \* 23/04/2020**

Question	Answer
	country, and that is why ICAT predominantly works with national experts. Avoiding ad hoc exercises for individual reports, driven by international experts, is the only way to move to the regular reporting foreseen under the ETF.
16. What is the status of the NDC tool? Who will using it?	This question, or a similar one, was answered in the webinar. Please check the recording at <a href="https://www.cbitplatform.org/events/cbit-webinars">https://www.cbitplatform.org/events/cbit-webinars</a> Q&A starts at minute 59.
17. Daniel: how do you engage other stakeholders to work with your system and contribute data in Excel? How do you ensure quality of data and absence of errors in formulas?	Each NDC sector has a focal point who'll ensure that the respective datasheet is completed correctly and on time. The completed datasheet will be sent to EPA for QA/QC checks before it is published.