# IPCC Software application By Yannick WABO

**Climate change** International Policy Cameroon the signed convention the 14<sup>th</sup> of June 1992 and was approved as a party to the convention on the **19**<sup>th</sup> October 1994.



Type of Party: Non-Annex I

Ratification status: **Paris Agreement** Date of signature: 22 April 2016 Date of ratification: 29 July 2016

Kyoto Protocol Date of ratification: 28 August 2002

# **ĜHGI SYSTEM**

CAMEROON GHG Sytem is the centralized one.

Since the Ministry of environment, nature protection and sustainable development is the national point in climate change questions, the main units are under his monitoring, while the different stakeholders cooperate with these units for different insights link to GHG inventories



# **MÊTHODOLOGY**





# SECTORS COVERED BY GHGI









### WASTE

Municipal wasteLiquid wasteIncinerated waste

# AFOLU

AgricultureBreedingForestsLand Use

## ENERGY

- Fossil Energy ProductionEnergy consumptionTransport
- •Fugitive emissions

## IPPU

- Mineral industry
- •Metallurgical industry
- •Use of Products

# **BEFORE THE IPCC SOFTWARE USE**

# INVENTORY MADE BY AN INTERNATIONAL FIRM

Relied on manual methods and simpler tools for its greenhouse gas (GHG) inventory. The country used spreadsheet-based calculations, such as Excel, guided by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, particularly the 1996.

### **ISSUES**

Significant challenges, including data management and calculation errors due to manual entries, which increase the risk of inaccuracies. The lack of automation and advanced features makes it difficult to handle large, complex datasets and perform quality checks, uncertainty analysis, or scenario modelling, which are crucial for accurate and reliable GHG reporting. Also, spreadsheets are not ideal for collaboration and version control, making it hard to maintain consistency and integrate input from various experts. Reporting and documentation are also less streamlined, as spreadsheets do not have built-in tools for generating reports or documenting methodologies. These limitations, combined with the need for advanced skills in spreadsheet management, make the process more time-consuming and prone to errors, highlighting the advantages of using specialized software for efficient and accurate GHG inventories.

# **ADOPTION OF THE IPCC SOFTWARE**

## INVENTORY MADE BY THE TEAM OF NATIONAL EXPERT

Was quite easy to evaluate the last GHG inventory even with data missing. Easy to make quality insurance, enhance collaboration and enables fast visualization of the trends

### **ISSUES**

a steep learning curve for users who are unfamiliar with the software, requiring extensive training and capacity-building efforts. Additionally, the software may require substantial technical and financial resources, such as access to reliable computing infrastructure and ongoing maintenance, which can be a constraint, especially in resource-limited settings. Data compatibility issues can also arise if the existing data formats or quality do not align well with the software's requirements, necessitating data conversion and validation steps that can be time-consuming.

# COMPARISON

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## GHGI WELL MADE AND REPORTED EASILY

Help to interpret results and contribute to decision-making Trends easily explained to stakeholders

#### POSSIBLE IMPROVEMENT

Make it work on other platforms than Windows Automated processes even when completing missing data

Thank You!

"The end of a matter is better than the beginning, and a patient spirit is better than a proud one."