WGIA7

Session I

Review of Progress since WGIA6

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Uncertainty Analysis

(as of July 2009)

Country	Guideline	Sector	Sources of uncertainty	Key Category Analysis
Cambodia				Yes
India	IPCC 2006 Approach 1	all		Yes
Indonesia	IPCC 2006 Approach 1	all	AD in Forestry, industry, waste	Yes
South Korea	IPCC 2000 Approach 1	all		Yes
Lao PDR				
Malaysia		Energy & LULUCF		Yes (all)
Mongolia	IPCC 1996	Energy, agriculture, waste	AD & EF	
Myanmar		Not implemented yet, but it could be included in INC.		Not implemented yet, but it could be included in INC.
Thailand	IPCC 2006 Approach 1	all	Assumptions & methods; AD & EF; calculation errors	Yes
Vietnam		Expected to complete in September 2009		Expected to complete in September 2009

Lessons learned

(Presentation by Thailand)

- Lack of data is a major problem
- Need for country-specific EF
- QA/QC can reduce uncertainty
- Approach 1 useful to better understand key source/sink

Raising Awareness on GHG inventories in developing countries

- Summary for Policy Makers (SPM)
  - Background
  - National GHG Inventory
  - Building Sustainable Inventory Management System
  - Conclusion and Recommendation

    - Contents of SPM varies with country; no specific format
    - SPM may elicit more support for quality inventory

GHG inventories

- Value of GHG inventories towards national development and planning should be included/ emphasized in the **Executive Summary** of NC reports
- Inventories should be ***offensive*** in addressing national development, mitigation planning and adaptation

Time Series Estimates

(as of July 2009)

Country	**Updates/Accomplishments**
Cambodia	N/A (Based on availability of funding)
India	No information
Indonesia	All sectors using 2000 baseline year (projection by 2030)
South Korea	Waste sector; 2005-2020 projection
Lao PDR	Energy and LULUCF 1990-2007
Malaysia	Energy, LULUCF, Waste; 1990-2007
Mongolia	Recaluculation 1990-1998; New calculations 1999-2006
Myanmar	All sectors for INC
Thailand	2000-2005 time series estimation
Vietnam	Being done, due Sept 2009

Time Series Analysis

(Presentations by Mongolia, Indonesia, Thailand)

- 2006 Guidelines: Use actual emissions (not potential emissions)
- Country-specific EF very useful; need to recalculate using new values for EF for comparisons
- Major obstacle is lack of AD and CSEF
- GIS mapping and RS are useful in determining rice areas based on certain factors (soil type, irrigation) and developing scaling factors (rice variety, crop management)
- Database from various research studies needed to develop scaling factors

Projection of GHG Emissions

- AIM model
- Annual training courses on AIM model
- Minimum data, mathematics, microeconomics: step-wise projection
- More difficult analysis, use more complicated models
- Can link outputs of the model to other models like cap and trade model (macroeconomics)

Time series consistency Techniques

(Hands-on training)

- Splicing – to calculate backwards
- Interpolation – filling in missing values
- Trend Extrapolation – data not collected annually
- Surrogate data – lacking data strongly correlated with readily available indicative data

Conclusions and plans of action

- Continue efforts on doing activities on UA and time series analysis
- UA is very important to make GHG inventories useful
- Elaborate more on UA in SNC reports
- Confidence level of GHG inventories increases with UA, thus need continued efforts on all sectors
- Inventory team to make in-depth preparation of Executive Summary
- Comment on the revision of SPM; Develop SPM for each country