

# **Manila Scoping Meeting and Follow-up Activities**

**WGIA5, 6-8 September 2007  
Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia**

Leandro Buendia

# Content

- Why the Manila meeting?
- What happened in Manila?
- Output of the meeting?
- Follow-up activities...

# Background

- Experience with NC1 - need to improve the quality of the national GHG inventories
- Regional projects done in some regions; none in Asia region
- UNFCCC secretariat organised a collaborative scoping in Manila, Philippines on 11-13 June 2007
- to assess past and current activities on GHG inventories in region - towards developing a sub-regional project on sustainable national GHG inventories management systems in SEA

# Participants

- 8 Southeast Asian countries: Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Viet Nam
- 2 country representatives each:
  - A team leader in GHG inventory for NC
  - An inventory expert with background in Agriculture, and LUCF sectors
- Inventory experts and representatives from international organizations and projects with experience and interest in regional GHG inventories capacity building

# Meeting Objectives

1. Assess the status and needs of GHG inventories in the region;
2. Increase regional capacity to better manage national GHG inventories and sustain the process of their development on a continuous basis, through awareness of available tools, techniques, and strategies; and
3. Develop a capacity building programme for the region towards a sustainable national GHG inventory management system in Southeast Asia.

# What transpired in Manila?

- GHG inventory management systems in the context of UNFCCC
- 8 Country Reports on National GHG Inventories
  - Brief assessment of the national system and inventories quality
  - Key category analysis
  - List of Major GHG Inventory Sectoral Issues and Concerns
- Technical findings from activities of WGIA
- Sectoral working group discussions on needs, gaps, and constraints in sustaining work on GHG inventories
  - inventory planning, preparation, and management (BOG1)
  - sector-specific issues (BOG2)

# What transpired in Manila?

- Sharing of experiences, research findings, tools and techniques
  - The Workshop on Greenhouse Gas Inventories in Asia (WGIA)
  - International Rice Research Institute (IRRI)
  - U.S. Environment Protection Agency (USEPA)
  - Central American Project (represented by El Salvador)
  - The IPCC-NGGIP, Japan
  - Colorado State University, USA
  - Manila Observatory, Philippines
- Sectoral working group discussions on capacity building needs vis-à-vis available resources
- Working group discussions to develop Programme on sustainable national GHG inventory

# Common problems

- lack of local or country-specific EF and appropriate AD;
- insufficient database management;
- difficulty in sustaining inventory system or inventory team;
- lack of capacity for inventory management;
- key category analysis not implemented (only Cambodia and the Philippines; others in progress);
- need for sharing information/experience and technical feedback from the secretariat; and
- lack of financial and human resources



# Needs, gaps, constraints

- need to improve the planning for inventory cycle and activity data collection
- gaps in increasing awareness for policymakers
- constraints of funding and support from governments
- training needs on key category analysis (including uncertainty analysis)
- focus more on the needs to improve the activity data (AD) than the emission factors (EF) for key categories:
  - Energy sector: energy industries (1A1), manufacturing industries and construction (1A2), and transport (1A3)
  - LUCF sector: changes in forest and other woody biomass stocks (5A), forest and grassland conversion (5B), abandonment of managed lands (5C), including wild fire and peatland
  - Agriculture sector: enteric fermentation (4A), manure management (4B), and rice cultivation (4C)

# International Projects

- **Workshop on GHG Inventories in Asia (WGIA)**
  - Japan's initiative to support the improvement of GHG inventories
  - preliminary survey to identify category-specific needs
- **International Rice Research Institute and its relevance to the sub-region**
  - field measurements, network coordination, process studies, and modelling/upscaling
- **Tools developed and lessons learned from the project on strengthening Central America's capacity to participate in the UNFCCC (USEPA and El Salvador)**
- **The Greenhouse Gas Protocol and Accounting and Reporting Standard: The Philippine Experience (Manila Observatory)**

# Available methodologies and tools

- IPCC Guidelines and Guidance Reports
  - 1996 Guidelines, GPG2000, GPG-LULUCF
  - EFDB
- Central America Agriculture and Land Use tool (CAALU)
  - user-friendly interface to guide compilers through the inventory process
  - linked to a relational database
  - extends design of IPCC worksheets with data management capabilities
  - tools for livestock, rice, fertilizer use, and deforestation
  - data management can utilise GIS data derived from remote sensing imagery
  - users can develop inventory with Tiers 1 and 2 approaches
  - explicit QA/QC steps for AD entry, and EF selections and calculations
  - has self-contained dbase and institutional memory to archive all data and results
  - the software tool supports reporting to the UNFCCC

# Capacity Building Needs

5 Main areas for improvement

1. Institutional arrangement
2. Institutional memory
3. Training
4. Awareness
5. Sustainability

# Capacity building needs

Area	Capacity Building Needs	Suggested Programs	Priority/ Feasibility	Note
<p><b>1. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS</b>                      - establishment of inter-agency framework/ network and identification of responsible agency for each sector</p>	<p>- Identification and recognition of the right ministries/agencies                      -Assessment of existing institutional arrangements:                      SWOT</p>	<p>- Sharing of experience from Annex I countries of their institutional arrangements /                      - SWOT Assessment                      - Strengthening the capacity of already-established framework</p>	<p>1/3                      1/1                      1/1</p>	<p>Country-driven /                      Differ in each country</p>
<p><b>2. INSTITUTIONAL MEMORY</b>                      - documentation of the process                      - data collection and archiving                      e.g. efficiently maintaining and managing knowledge/information</p>	<p>- Standardization of documentation process using templates                      - Maintain system at designated institution</p>	<p>- Training and pilot studies to adopt/improve the templates</p>	<p>1/1</p>	

# Capacity building needs

Area	Capacity Building Needs	Suggested Programs	Priority/ Feasibility	Note
<b>3. TRAINING</b> - management training - technical /methodology training	- Familiarizing NC project managers with UNDP manuals of GHG Inventory Process - Design programs of “Training for trainers” - Training personnel of Key Category Analysis - Training personnel involved in the inventory process from each sector	- Workshops on specific needs by NCSP (Training for trainers) - Hands-on training using available software/techniques /templates (for all sectors)	1/2 1/1	
<b>4. AWARENESS</b> - communication to policy makers /politicians (for commitments) - private sector - general public	- SPM (packaging of key findings from NC and policy implications) established to convey message to seek for support by policy makers - Developing sector-specific outreach/information package - Develop a web-based /readily available info on GHG Inventory	- Develop common format of summary for policy maker (SPM) - Develop common format of SPM - Creating of a web-based GHG Inventory - Mass media	1/1 1/1 2/2	Content is Country-driven / Differ in each country

# Capacity building needs

Area	Capacity Building Needs	Suggested Programs	Priority/ Feasibility	Note
<p>5. SUSTAINABILITY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- human resources</li> <li>- funding</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Identification of respective focal agencies</li> <li>- Identification of sectoral experts</li> <li>- Roster of local /country (sectoral) experts maintained/retained</li> <li>- Need to secure funding (from central govt) for long-term planning</li> <li>- International cooperation funding</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Experts will be involved in the training need identified above</li> <li>- Proposal development</li> <li>- Proposal development for region</li> </ul>	<p>1/1</p> <p>1/1</p>	
<p>Note for Priority/Feasibility: 1 = High; 2 = Medium; 3 = Low</p>				

# Capacity building needs

## Sector-specific:

### 1. Overall Needs

#### a. Training

- KCA (+Uncertainty)
- Collecting Activity Data

#### b. Regional Network of experts

- web based forum
- workshops

#### c. Exchange of regional information

- EFs and other parameters
- Access to activity data

#### d. Regional EF projects

- Peatlands – depth of burning

#### e. Regional cross-checking / review

#### f. WGIA website/exchange of information



# Capacity building needs

## 2. LUCF

### a. Main Issues

- Consistent representation of Land
- LU Data availability
- Access to satellite data
- GIS experts training
- Land management

### b. Other

- Biomass remaining after burning
- Soil carbon
- Literature review of available factors to identify gaps

## 3. Energy

### a. Main Issue – Activity Data

### b. Regional networking

- survey design, EF evaluation
- Workshops

# Capacity building needs

## 4. Rice cultivation

- a. Protocol for measuring CH<sub>4</sub> from rice
  - Documentation, Data Quality Objectives, Management etc.
- b. Criteria for accepting emission studies
- c. How to validate?

## 5. Livestock

- a. Emission parameters specific to region
  - Data needs for IPCC Tier 2 (energy balance approach)
  - Measure region-specific parameters (too expensive?)
  - Encourage local researchers to consider CH<sub>4</sub> emissions

## 6. Projections

- a. Consistency between sectors

# Issues for Regional Programme

- ✓ Assessment of existing institutional arrangements (e.g. SWOT)
- ✓ Training and pilot studies to adopt/improve the templates (such as those templates used by US EPA in Central America)
- ✓ Hands-on training using available software/ techniques//templates, including training on key category analysis
- ✓ Increase awareness of the public and the private sector by developing a common format of summary for policy makers (SPM).

# Issues for Regional Programme

- ✓ focus on LULUCF sector, Energy sector, rice cultivation, and livestock emissions
- ✓ activities to include series of workshops and regional networking
- ✓ kick-off regional workshop to initiate the project activities such as key category analysis and preparation for in-country workshops
- ✓ In-country workshops to produce consistent land representation from GIS data; to introduce the SEAALU Software; and training on how to manage uncertainty
- ✓ Improvement of EF and AD (compilation of data from reports, literature, etc.)
- ✓ Regional networking to facilitate exchange of information (roster of regional experts)
- ✓ Wrap-up regional workshop to review project outcomes, lessons learned (sharing of findings, cross-checking among countries, revisiting of key category analysis, and identification of future priorities)

# Follow-up activities

- ❖ Meeting Report is being finalised
- ❖ Regional Programme proposal is being drafted
- ❖ Look for funding sources (UNFCCC, USEPA, WGIA, AGO, etc.)