

Mutual Learning on Waste Sector

by

Cambodia, Indonesia and Republic of Korea

14th July 2011, Phnom Penh, Cambodia
9th Workshop on GHG Inventories in Asia

Greenhouse Gas Inventory Office of Japan (GIO)
National Institute for Environmental Studies (NIES)

Participants

➤ Cambodia

Mr. Kamal UY, Mr. Sophal LEANG, Mr. Touch SIM, Mr. Chanthou CHEA

➤ Indonesia

Mr. Wiryawan PURBOYO, Ms. Rias PANDIREWATI, Ms. Amintari Wukir RUKMI,
Dr. Retno Gumilang DEWI

➤ Republic of Korea

Mr. Joon-Ki LEE, Mr. Won-Seok BAEK, Ms. Jinyoung CHO, Dr. Eunhwa CHOI

➤ Facilitator

Dr. Tomonori ISHIGAKI, Mr. Hiroyuki UEDA, Dr. Takefumi ODA (Chair), Ms.
Masako WHITE (Rapporteur)



Inventories subjected to study

Cambodia: National Inventory for 2000

Indonesia: National Inventory for 2000 - 2005

Republic of Korea: National Inventories for 1990 - 2008

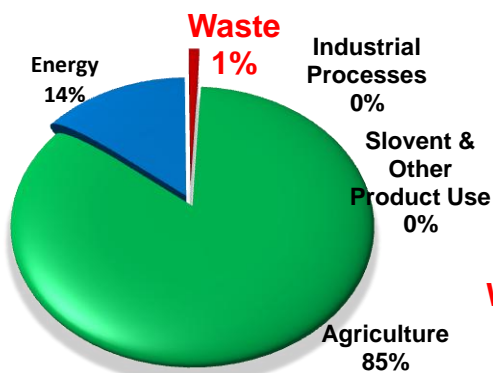
❖ Materials used

Country	Inventory Report	Spreadsheets
Cambodia	National Greenhouse Gas Inventory for the year 2000 Technical Report (from SNC in 2009)	Revised 1996 IPCC GL Workbook (Module 6)
Indonesia	National Inventory for 2000 - 2005 (from SNC in 2010)	2006 IPCC GL Worksheets
Republic of Korea	National Inventories for 1990 – 2008 (published by KECO in 2011)	UNFCCC CRF Table (Sectoral Report and Background Data)



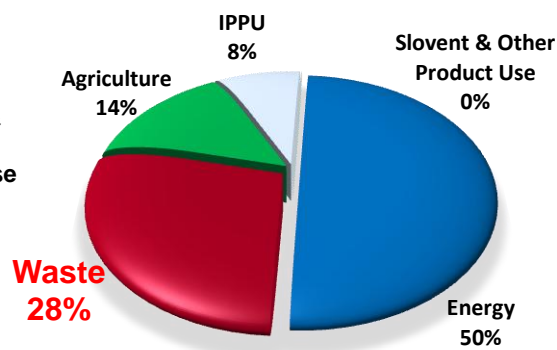
Sector overview

Cambodia



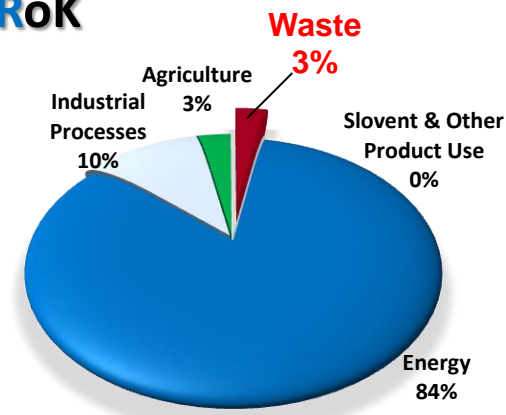
GHG Emissions in 2000 (without LUCF)

Indonesia



GHG Emissions in 2000 (without LUCF)

RoK



GHG Emissions in 2007 (without LULUCF)

❖ Waste Sector

Cambodia (Year 2000)	Indonesia (Year 2000)	Republic of Korea (Year 2008)
229 Gg-CO2 (273 Gg-CO2 in 1994)	157,328 Gg-CO2 (166,831 Gg-CO2 in Year 2005)	13,396 Gg-CO2 (decreased by 41.4% compared to 1990)
Solid Waste Disposal (89.0%)	Unmanaged Waste Disposal Sites & Unmanaged Dumpsite (11.5%)	Disposal on Land (24.0%)
Wastewater Handling (11%)	Domestic and Industrial Wastewater and Discharge (86.2%)	Wastewater Handling (9.0%)
Waste Incineration (0%)	Open Burning Waste (2.2%)	Waste Incineration (63.0%)
-----	Biological Treatment of Solid Waste (0.1%)	Biological Treatment Solid Waste (4.0%)
Key Categories: N2O from WWT (T)	Key Categories: Industrial Wastewater and Discharge	Key Categories: Waste Incineration
Waste generation per capita: 270 kg/person/year	Waste generation per capita: 223 kg/person/year	Waste generation per capita: 380 kg/person/year

Discussion Agenda: 13:30 – 17:00

1. Sector general : 13:30 - 14:30 (approx. 60 min)

1) RoK, 2) Indonesia, 3) Cambodia

2. Solid Waste Disposal Land: 14:30 - 15:10 (approx. 40 min)

3. Wastewater Treatment: 15:10 - 15:50 (approx. 40 min)

4. Waste Incineration and other: 15:50 - 16:20 (approx. 30 min)

5. Tea Break : 16:20 - 16:30 (10 min)

6. Feedback from Participants 16:30 - 17:00 (approx. 30 min)

- Possible follow-up activities such as provision of data and reference materials or referral to experts in the field, etc.
- ANY SUGGESTIONES and/or REQUESTS for future Mutual Learning in terms of approach, procedure to final discussion, setting goals or producing outcomes, any difficulties or concerns, etc.



Indonesia

Striving to comply with 2006 IPCC Guidelines

RoK

Well-designed and operated waste management practice and statistics

Cambodia

Estimating emissions from all of the categories for the waste sector – No “NE” categories



Benefit obtained from ML

- Recognized own country's current position among participating countries in terms of over all inventory preparation process
- Shared and reaffirmed primary common issues on financial, technical, and human resource to be addressed among participating countries
- Identified well-managed practices for specific EF and AD eminently reflecting waste management policy and statistics of the participating countries



Advantage of engaging in ML

- Obtained valuable opportunities to learn other participating countries' national GHG inventories in order to enhance their own capacity for inventory compilation
- Conducted practical and significant comparison on waste management practice among participating countries under different national circumstances



Suggestion for future ML

- Preferring bilateral approach in order to achieve greater advantage in closer collaboration
- Seeking more detailed preliminary survey or study in order to further learn and explore solutions on specific issues
- More time allowed for the preparatory period and final discussion in order to obtain utmost outcomes



Suggestion for future ML

- Taking more elements into consideration to determine the combination of participating countries
- Participation of host country taking advantage of sufficient involvement of experts and more background/supporting materials to be shared at the final discussion.
- Sharing EFs developed from CDM project





Definitely, we would like to have you all joining the Mutual Learning programme !

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