

The Status of GHG Inventories Preparation in Myanmar.

Presented by

Ne Winn

National Commission for Environmental
Affairs (NCEA)

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The status of Myanmar to prepare GHG inventories-

- The Government of Myanmar signed the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) on 11 June 1992 and ratified the convention on 25 November 1994.
- Also a party to several international and regional conventions and agreements relating to the environment, namely.
 - (i) Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer, 1985.
 - (ii) Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, 1987.
 - (iii) London Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, 1990.
 - (iv) United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change 1992, and
 - (v) United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa, Paris, 1994.

The ALGAS Project

- "Asia Least-cost Greenhouse Gas Abatement Strategy".
- a study by 12 Asian countries of national emissions of greenhouse gases (GHGs) in 1990.
- The Projections of GHGs emissions to 2020
- an analysis of GHGs abatement options in different economic sectors.
- also includes the formulation of national GHGs abatement strategies consistent with national development priorities.

- executed by ADB during 1995-1998 with funding of about \$9.5 million from the GEF through the UNDP.
- Apart from Myanmar, the countries involved in the study are Bangladesh, People's Republic of China, India, Indonesia, Republic of Korea, Mongolia, Pakistan, Philippines, Thailand, Viet Nam and Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK).

NTE undertook the country study

- with the active involvement of Governments through a designated national counterpart agency (NCA).
- drawn from different institutions of the country
- assisted in their tasks by a team of international technical experts (ITEs).
- involved a number of regional capacity building activities including training workshop on
- GHGs inventory preparation
- analysis of GHGs mitigation options
- empirical measurements of methane from rice paddies
- analytical modeling of the energy and forestry sectors
- preparation of project pre-feasibility report.

The outcomes of the ALGAS

- An assessment of energy, forestry and land-use change and agriculture sectors.
- formulation of a national least-cost GHGs abatement strategy
- a portfolio of least-cost GHGs abatement projects.
- a national GHGs action plan
- recommendations and future actions.

Situation on preparation of National Communication under UNFCCC

- has yet to submit Myanmar Initial National Communication.
- undertaking the Project on Preparation of Initial National Communication under the UNFCCC.

Linkages with past and ongoing climate change activities

- very limited activities on climate change
- based on the ALGAS project
- regularly participated in subsidiary Bodies meetings and the conference of Parties of the UNFCCC.

Project Management Team and National Study Team.

- A Project Management Team (PMT) and a National Study Team (NST) will be established under the auspices of the NCEA.
- A National Climate Change Committee (NCCC) to be chaired by the Secretary of NCEA will be established.

The NST will comprise six working groups dealing with

- (i) GHG Inventory and Mitigation Options Analysis
- (ii) Vulnerability and Adaptation Assessment.
- (iii) Development and transfer of Environmentally Sound Technologies (ESTs)
- (iv) Research and Systematic Observation
- (v) Education, Training and Public Awareness.
- (vi) Compilation of National Communication.

Previous activities under ALGAS.

- has undertaken a national GHG Inventory for Carbon dioxide, methane (CH₄) and nitrous oxide (N₂O) for the base year 1990

Five source categories

- Energy [i.e, fuel combustion, energy industries, transport, commercial institution only (residential was not considered) and others].
- Industrial Processes
- Agriculture [i.e. enteric fermentation from domestic livestock; manure management and rice cultivation (CH₄) emission only], agricultural soils (N₂O emission only, prescribed burning of savannas and field burning of agricultural residues (CH₄ and N₂O emissions only)
- Land-Use change and forestry
- Waste (CH₄ emission only for solid waste disposal on land; wastewater treatment)

Gaps

The major gaps are

- (i) CO₂, CH₄ and N₂O data in the five source categories need to be updated and extended based on the COP8 Guidelines.
- (ii) Lack of data or reliable data in certain source categories (e.g. methane emission from agricultural soils).
- (iii) Lack of country - specific emission factors.
- (iv) Uncertainties for sources and sinks were not estimated.
- (v) Capacity-building in IPCC methodologies for GHG Inventory is still very much needed.

Proposed activities

- Carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄) and nitrous oxide (N₂O)
- Carbon monoxide (CO), nitrogen oxides (NO_x) and non-methane volatile organic compounds (NMVOC), as well as sulphur dioxide (SO₂) will be undertaken for the year 2000.
- Five source categories.
- Energy (i.e. fuel combustion, energy industries; transport; commercial, residential; solid fuels).
- Industrial Processes.
- Agriculture (i.e. enteric fermentation from domestic livestock; manure management; rice cultivation, agricultural soils and field burning of agricultural residues).
- Land-Use Changes and Forestry.
- Waste.

Programmes containing measures to facilitate an Adequate Adaptation to Climate Change

- Previous activities.
- No previous studies on the vulnerability of Myanmar.
- Although eligible for funding for preparing NAPA.

Gaps

The Major gaps are-

- (i) Lack of vulnerability assessment, including the integrated and quantitative vulnerability assessment.
- (ii) Lack of cost-effective analysis of various adaptation options, including adaptation technologies.
- (iii) Lack of national strategy and action plan for adaptation to climate change and its related disaster prevention, preparedness and management

(iv) Lack of expertise in the field of vulnerability and adaptation (V&A) assessment integrated assessment.

(v) Lack of assessment of the impacts of climate variability and extreme weather events on key socio-economic sectors.

(vi) Capacity building is urgently needed in V & A assessment, including training on relevant methodologies.

Thank You