

WEBINAR: Overview of Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Estimates for India

Date of Webinar: 16 Nov 2018

Summary of Question and Answers:

Attendee Name	Sector	Question	Answer given	Answer by
Mokshanand Dowarkasing	General	Are you going to share the presentations later?	Yes, we'll send an email once it's available for download.	Nandini Chandrasekaran nandini.chandrasekaran@wri.org
Deepak Krishnan	General	Based on all this sector information, how close are we to achieve our Paris goals? This is a combined question to all	Based on current trends, India is on track to meet its Paris Goals	Raman Mehta raman@vasudhaindia.org
Mehul Patel	General	why we should not make competition for cities for GHG estimate with providing continuous five years data providing on same parameters with help of MoEFCC?	This could be done. However, before that happens, GOI needs to create an enabling political and administrative framework to do so	Raman Mehta raman@vasudhaindia.org
			Biggest challenge right now is different methodologies used at different levels. National or Sub-national inventory are developed following IPCC methodology. Whereas, Cities rely on Global Protocol for Community Scale methodology. WRI is currently working on a project that will help understand differences in both the methodologies	Chirag Gajjar chirag.gajjar@wri.org
Anandan S	General	What is GOI's reaction to the outcomes/results of GHGPI platform? Any constructive steps taken by GOI based on the feedback of the platform. Lack of data seem to be a big challenge. Is GOI or government	The Platform and GOI have had constructive discussions over the last year. Formal consultations on comparing numbers and methodologies, however, yet to happen.	Raman Mehta raman@vasudhaindia.org

		departments apprehensive of the challenges in data collection and ready to provide additional data or ready to come forward to set procedures for collecting vital data; or there is a long way to go to see that change. Please share some insights regarding this. Note: This is a general question. Not speaker specific.		
Prutha Vaze	General	Would this presentation be available online or emailed to the participants?	Yes, we'll send an email once it's available for download.	Nandini Chandrasekaran nandini.chndrasekaran@wri.org
Debarshee Dasgupta	AFOLU	how are use of fertilizer be differentiated in terms of AFOLU and industrial sector?	Use of fertilizers and associated emissions are calculated under AFOLU. Manufacture of fertilizers and associated emissions are calculated under energy and IPPU	Raman Mehta raman@vasudhaindia.org
Adil Jamal	AFOLU	Since Enteric fermentation has contributed more than 200 MTCO ₂ e (2013), could you give a brief how exactly it is calculated	The most significant contributors to enteric fermentation are cattle. Population of cattle is available from the National Livestock Census. The number of cattle is then multiplied with the associated emission factors to derive emission estimates. A similar process is also used for calculating emissions from other livestock.	Raman Mehta raman@vasudhaindia.org
Mehul Patel	Energy	Where do we refer for RE sources GHG emissions estimates for corporate GHG accounting?	Corporate GHG accounting is beyond the scope of our current exercise. However, you may refer to the link http://pdf.wri.org/ghg_protocol_2004.pdf	Nikhilesh Dharmala nikhilesh@cstep.in
			RE sources are considered to have zero emissions. Corporate GHG	Chirag Gajjar chirag.gajjar@wri.org

			<p>Inventorisation should be carried out as per GHG Protocols Corporate Standard. Scope 2 Guidance provides specific guidance on accounting for renewable electricity consumption. https://ghgprotocol.org/scope_2_guidance</p>	
S Majumdar	Industrial energy use & IPPU	<p>On the slide "Data Sources" by Tirtha Biswas, weren't all major industry sector associations consulted? Relying only on ASI data would be highly incomplete. Perhaps Tirtha could comment</p>	<p>The activity data was primarily sourced from ASI, and it represents the entire formal sector industries present in the country. However, whenever ASI derived information was found inadequate, alternative sources of information was referred to. These data were sourced from annual publications of various line ministries and key industrial associations like Cement Manufacturing Association of India.</p>	<p>Tirtha Biswas tirtha.biswas@ceew.in</p>
S Majumdar	Industrial energy use & IPPU	<p>Which organizations were involved in collating the data for IPPU?</p>	<p>We had conducted desktop research for collating the activity data for IPPU emission estimates. The data was sourced mainly from Indian Bureau of Mines, Cement Manufacturing Association, Ministry of Coal, Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers, Coal India, and MCX India. The data sources are available in the methodology note available on the website.</p>	<p>Tirtha Biswas tirtha.biswas@ceew.in</p>
Mehul Patel	Industrial energy use & IPPU	<p>Can we the same parameter for any informal industry?</p>	<p>The process of estimating emissions remains the same for both formal and informal sector enterprises. However, the biggest challenge with informal</p>	<p>Tirtha Biswas tirtha.biswas@ceew.in</p>

			sector is unavailability of reliable and consistent data. We at CEEW, have made an attempt to estimate the GHG emissions from the Informal sector by using the latest NSSO surveys on un-registered manufacturing enterprises. The report can be accessed here .	
S Majumdar	Waste	In Nikhil's slide on Data Sources, he mentions NatCom-2. The teams doing the IPPU work had actually given priority to data received from companies & sector industry associations directly, then from Central Ministries, and lastly from other public sources. Data was not taken from the States since their data was found to be highly erroneous, or fluctuating (hence unreliable). Any views by Nikhil or Tirtha?	NATCOM-2 and 2006 IPCC Guidelines were the overarching reference documents, particularly for the methodological approach, emission factors, and any default values of activity data coefficients. Country level activity data such as industrial production was sourced from ministries, nodal sector agencies/institutions, industry associations, and any other public sources (in this order). Based on our experience, would agree that data reported at the state-level has low reliability. Reaching out and engaging with nodal institutions and associations, and key large corporate players in the industry sector would provide access to better quality of data.	Nikhil Kolsepatil nikhil.kolsepatil@iclei.org
Remadevi O.K.	Waste	Does any emission come from waste plastic?	In our estimates, the scope is limited to GHG emission from municipal solid waste disposal. This emission occurs mainly from decomposition of waste that is organic in nature such as food waste, textile, garden/park waste etc. Plastic waste is inorganic in nature and hence does not contribute to GHG	Nikhil Kolsepatil nikhil.kolsepatil@iclei.org

			emissions specifically from its disposal in landfills as it does not decompose. However, plastic would lead to GHG emission in other activities over its lifecycle such as manufacturing and transportation of plastic products, and processing of plastic waste in recycling and incineration facilities.	
Arjun Shanker	Waste	What is the source of MCF for various treatment technologies?	MCF values for various treatment technologies have been sourced from the 2006 IPCC Guidelines, Chapter 5. Waste and from the NATCOM-II report. The treatment technologies used for different sectors have been also corroborated from CDM registry and other sectoral documents, where available. For further details, please refer to the Waste sector methodology note (phase 2) available at http://www.ghgplatform-india.org/methodology-waste-sector	Nikhil Kolsepatil nikhil.kolsepatil@iclei.org



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