

# Group 2

- Ways to identify and assess and use uncertainties for REDD+ capacity development and interim progress reporting (Matrix approach, low capacity countries, Guyana indicators).

# Identification of uncertainties

- We have to analyze activity data and emission factors one by one. Looking at possible bias.
- Activity data:
  - Co-registration is a main source of uncertainty.
  - Also registration of the ground data with the activity data. “Pixels and plots + pixel and pixel”.
  - And many more... Datagaps etc.
- Emission factors:
  - How to associate emission factors with the area affected.
- General
  - Consistency within and between datasets

# Assessment of uncertainties

- IPCC guidance
- Comparison with other information
- Expert judgement can be used if other sources are not available. But if this is to be used it should have a formal protocol.

# Use of uncertainties

- Stratification (including Matrix approach)
- Disaggregation of indicators according to national circumstances. Consistent with IPCC guidelines.
- Conservativeness. Ensuring credibility. Incentivizing reduction of uncertainties. Should not penalize least developed countries, but equity issues could be dealt with also reference levels/compensation baselines.
- Prioritize improvements in areas with large uncertainties.

# Communication

- Must increase understanding of uncertainties, and why they are important in the REDD+ context.
- Guidance on uncertainties should be presented in a way that is accessible for policy makers.

# Guyana – Interim indicators

- Take local drivers into consideration. This reduce uncertainty.
- Incentivize improving the data. Very “strict” indicators are adjusted when MRV system demonstrate more appropriate thresholds.
- Needs to consider completeness.
- In general, interim indicators should be quantifiable.