

CD REDD

Capacity Development for Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation



Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety



INDIAN FOREST SERVICE
Ministry of Environment & Forests
Government of India

GOFC-GOLD +++



Coalition for Rainforest Nations

1st Workshop

Understanding National Inventories for LULUCF Sector: The Experience of Annex-I Countries

November 5-7 2008, Berlin, Germany

Under UNFCCC and its Kyoto Protocol, Annex-I Parties have been requested to establish a national GHGs inventory system and to submit an annual National Inventory Report (NIR) to the UNFCCC Secretariat. The IPCC Inventory Task Force published the 2003 LULUCF Good Practice Guidance (adopted by COP/MOP for the reporting under KP) and the 2006 AFOLU Guidelines which provide comprehensive and exhaustive methodological approaches to assess GHGs emissions and removals from land at a national scale under any particular national circumstance.



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2nd Workshop

Land Use Area Change Assessment: The Experience of Existing Operational Systems

November 17-19 2008, Brazil

Data on land use changes are crucial to assess changes in carbon stocks. The remote sensing methodologies represent a good technical solution for countries with few data sets and little information on land activities. For many years, Brazil and India have operated land monitoring systems based on remote sensing. During the workshops these experiences will be presented and IPCC experts will explain how to integrate these methodologies in national GHG monitoring and reporting systems.



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3rd Workshop

National Forest Inventory: The Experiences of Non-Annex I Countries

January 19-22 2009, India

National forest inventories are the most robust systems to assess carbon stock changes in forest land. Almost all Annex-I countries have based their GHG LULUCF Inventory Reports on their national forest inventories. Some excellent experiences on national forest inventories also exist in non-Annex countries (e.g. India and Mexico) and another 20 countries have national forest resource assessment programmes, developed in collaboration with FAO Forest Department. These experiences will be presented during the workshop and IPCC experts will explain how to integrate forest inventories in national GHG monitoring and reporting systems.



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Workshops under discussion
(WB/GEF – UN-REDD Programme – GTZ -CfRN)

4. Readiness for Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
5. REDD Reference Scenarios for REDD
6. Role of sustainable forest management in REDD

Understanding National Inventories for LULUCF Sector: The Experience of Annex-I Countries

Workshop contents

- The **National System** for the Inventory and the **National Inventory** of greenhouse gases ensure the equivalence of net emissions estimates among Parties and sectors.
- Based on Inventory reported estimates the country performance is assessed

- The **National System** includes all institutional, legal and procedural arrangements made within a Party for producing the National Inventory and for reporting and archiving inventory information

- The **National Inventory** of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of all greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol is the instrument for accounting the country and the sectoral GHGs balance.
- A National Inventory is typically divided into two parts: **Reporting Tables** (CRF) and **Inventory Report** (NIR)

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- IPCC Good Practice Guidance assists countries in producing inventories that are accurate in the sense of being neither over nor under estimates so far as can be judged, and in which uncertainties are reduced as far as practicable.
- GPG further supports the development of inventories that are transparent, documented, consistent over time, complete, comparable, assessed for uncertainties, subject to quality control and assurance, efficient in the use of the resources available to inventory agencies, and in which uncertainties are **gradually** reduced as better information becomes available