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FAO support to GHG inventories of the AFOLU sector

WEBINAR – TUESDAY 17 JUNE 2014

FINAL REPORT

Overview

The agriculture, forestry and other land use (AFOLU) sector represents a special challenge to greenhouse gas (GHG) inventory compilers and climate change response planners alike. With the launch (December 2012) and update (April 2014) of the FAOSTAT Emissions database, FAO has increased its ability to support Member Countries to identify and fill data gaps in official agricultural and forestry statistics, and to analyze GHG emissions data for improved climate change response action.

The FAOSTAT emissions database represents the most comprehensive knowledge base on agricultural GHG emissions ever assembled. Updated annually, it provides a global point of reference on emissions and mitigation opportunities in the sector.

Panelists and attendees

Panelists (a short bio can be found in Annex A)

- Ms. Rocío D. Córdor-Golec - Climate Change Programme Officer, FAO
- Mr. Francesco N. Tubiello - Natural Resources Officer, Project Coordinator, FAO

Facilitator

- Ms. Maude Veyret-Picot – Technical Specialist at UNDP-GEF

Attendees

- 34 interested participants had registered, and 24 of them participated in the webinar.

Outline

1. **Rationale of the webinar and introduction of the panelists** – Facilitator Maude Veyret-Picot, UNDP
2. **Introduction to FAO/MAGHG and FAOSTAT Emissions Database and its Potential Use** – Francesco Tubiello (25 min)

Francesco Tubiello illustrated the objectives of the work at FAO/MAGHG, the Monitoring and Assessment of Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Mitigation Potential in Agriculture (MAGHG) project, which include i) support to Member Countries in the development of their GHG inventories, particularly considering the broader context and reporting requirements, such as Biennial Update Reports (BURs) and Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs); ii) identify mitigation options in the agriculture sector, linking adaptation, mitigation and rural development; and iii) collaborate with other agencies involved in the process of GHG inventories in the AFOLU sector. These concretely translate into a number of activities including the development and maintenance of the FAOSTAT database, contributions to Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) reports, regional and sub-regional capacity development workshops, and synergies with UNREDD, UNDP, and other agencies and key players.

The idea of the FAOSTAT is to repeat the process under the IPCC guidelines that countries go through at the global level, using internationally accepted activity data, communicated to FAO by its Member Countries, and by applying the default level of the 2006 IPCC guidelines for National GHG Inventories (Tier 1, approach 1) and repeat this for all countries. A close to complete database was created in two domains of FAOSTAT: Emissions-Agriculture (http://faostat3.fao.org/faostat-gateway/go/to/browse/G1/*/*E) and Emissions-Land Use

(http://faostat3.fao.org/faostat-gateway/go/to/browse/G2/*E). Many of the categories are filled out with FAOSTAT data (official data that is being shared by countries on a yearly basis), others are retrieved from spatially detailed maps and satellite images. During this exercise, a number of lessons learnt have been collected and are shared in the FAOSTAT Emissions Database Manual, to be released by FAO as a joint collaboration between its MAGHG Project and the Global Strategy to improve Agricultural and Rural Statistics.

Francesco then focused on the potential use of the database. Four dimensions of applicability of the database were discussed, including i) global and regional assessments (also assessments over time can be made); ii) filling data gaps and building capacity (for countries in the earlier stages of the inventory process); iii) QA/QC procedures and data analysis (when a more solid inventory system is already in place); and iv) developing indicators for further data analysis (such as the emissions per commodity). Some examples of these dimensions were shared. The presentation was concluded with a list of concrete examples on how countries are applying the FAOSTAT Emissions database and what future publications will be shared by the MAGHG team shortly.

3. Capacity Development Activities in Support of NAI Countries – Ms. Rocío D. Córdor-Golec (15 min)

Before sharing the details on the capacity development services provided by FAO, Rocío Córdor focused on the approach and the underlying principles to capacity development, such as the full ownership of development process by the assisted countries, building upon existing knowledge and capacity, and more. The support is considered to contribute to technical capacities for assessing and reporting GHG emissions and identifying mitigation options, and/or functional capacities for accessing, generating managing and exchanging information knowledge towards robust GHG inventories, BURs, NAMAs and national data systems. Three level of support were highlighted: regional, sub-regional and national levels.

At the regional level, a number of capacity development regional workshops (Asia, Africa and Latin America and the Caribbean) have been held since 2012, targeting close to 60 countries, and the objectives of these workshops were discussed: i) raise awareness on the importance of agricultural and forestry statistics; ii) explore the need for increased capacity in view of NAMAs and BURs; and iii) facilitate communication and exchange of relevant knowledge, at national and regional level. The common outcomes of these workshops include an improved coordination between actors in the context of the BURs, progress on reliability, sustainability and coherence of data collection and analysis procedures, and the dissemination of tools as the FAOSTAT Emissions database that facilitates compliance with national commitments.

At the sub-regional level, more focused workshops have been held in 2013 and 2014, with activities in Asia and Latin American.

And at the national level, pilot work is being developed in Ecuador, Colombia and Indonesia, in collaboration with key partners such as UN-REDD and UNDP.

4. Questions and Answers session (20 min)

Q1: Macedonia is using the FAOSTAT Emissions database for QA/QC purposes, and complimented the team on the usefulness of the tool. Are emission estimates based on remote sensing data? If so, from what satellites is data obtained?

A1: LULUCF sources are obtained in part from remote sensing images. In hindsight, the database provides a starting point for countries to do their own analyses that may be more accurate and complete, improving upon the default, Tier 1, approach 1 estimates. Data are partially collected via questionnaires, such as for the forestry sector. Satellite images are used in the drained peatland, and biomass fires emission estimates.

Q2: To whom is the questionnaire mentioned earlier sent?

A2: The questionnaires are mainly sent to National Statistical Offices and/or Ministries of Agriculture.

Q3: A couple of questions were shared by a team working on the agriculture GHG inventory in Lebanon, on uncertainty, on data gaps and inconsistencies between FAOSTAT and national report results. How to calculate activity data uncertainty? Where do you get the data from in order to fill the gaps in national reports? Why should countries chose FAOSTAT for this purpose? When comparing the FAOSTAT emission data with the data from national reports there may be large differences. How can countries benefit from the FAOSTAT database in such cases? How can such different outcomes be integrated, inconsistencies solved?

A3: Activity data uncertainty levels will become available in the near future. FAO is currently working on it. On data gaps, activity data and the emission estimates can have gaps both in data in space and in time. These gaps can be filled with the trends that come out of the FAOSTAT Emissions database. One of the advantages of going back to the FAOSTAT is to start a national dialogue on data gaps, on the process data is being selected, and this with the view to improve the set of shared national data. Differences between FAOSTAT and national reports are normal, and are mainly explained by the fact that FAOSTAT uses a Tier1, approach 1 estimate. The reasons of the differences can come to the surface with such a comparative exercise.

5. The session was concluded by the facilitator.

6. Questions shared after conclusion of the webinar

Q4: 'Emissions from agriculture versus energy use: Emission calculations from energy use are often described in other chapters than the agricultural chapter, e.g. in Suriname wetland rice cultivation stands for the most important agricultural sector including the postharvest processing activities. How can I break down the FAO statistics for Suriname of the category 'emissions from agricultural emissions by energy use' in energy used for irrigation systems, use of agricultural field machinery and use for postharvest activities. This could be useful in terms of research projects for more efficient and environment friendly activities for rice cultivation / processing, but also for LUC for other potential and upcoming crops that could be grown in a mechanized way and their industrial processing (cassava, sugar cane,...). What literature is advisable?

A4: Emissions due to energy use in agriculture are usually reported under "Fuel combustion activities – Main activity combustion and heat and Other sectors" according to IPCC guidelines. However these are emissions linked to energy used in the agriculture sector (including fisheries) and specific interventions to reduce them can be part of an agriculture NAMA. Countries usually report to UNSD the breakdown of different energy carriers used for agriculture as a whole, without specifying exactly for which specific activity the energy was used.

However, FAO also provides an estimate for energy used for irrigation, off-road vehicles and machinery and fisheries, combining the information reported to UNSD with other databases. This breakdown by activity is expected to be refined and expanded over time.

Specific requests for assistance on efficient and environment friendly agriculture production can be submitted from government representatives to FAO and will be dealt on a case by case basis.

Q5: A question on the identification of mitigation options that are consistent with food security, resilience and rural development goals: Within the mitigation section of Macedonia's Third National Communication, for first time we have assessed the mitigation potential of non-energy sectors: agriculture and waste (see full report here

<http://www.unfccc.org.mk/content/Documents/VULNERABILITY/Final%20Draft%20%20Climate%20Change%20Mitigation%20Assessment%20and%20Adaptation%20Plan%20for%20the%20Agriculture%20Sector.pdf>). Exploring further possibilities for mitigation in agriculture in accordance with food security, development, mitigation is something that we should (as a country) further assess. FAO focal point in Macedonia and the Ministry of Agriculture are very much interested in these type of projects. We would be very much interested in identifying funds where to apply for agriculture related projects. Maybe FAO can support such an initiative?

A5: FAO can partner with governmental entities such as ministries or agencies to develop specific projects to be funded by external donors (such as GEF, REDD+, or single donor countries), or mobilize its own resources. Mitigation activities in the food chain are not limited to the AFOLU sector but includes both energy and non-energy activities, also beyond the farm gate.

For example, a lot of attention is now directed to the Green Climate Fund which is expected to play a key role in channelling new, additional financial resources to developing countries and catalyse climate finance, while promoting environmental, social, economic and development co-benefits.

In addition

The presentations used are attached in Annex B.

A recorded version of the webinar can be downloaded <https://www4.gotomeeting.com/register/287448023>:

Annex A – A short bio of the panelists



Ms. Rocío D. Córdor-Golec

Climate Change Programme Officer, FAO

Rocío D. Córdor-Golec is a Climate Change officer with the Monitoring and Assessment of GHG Emissions in Agriculture team at FAO, coordinating regional and country level capacity development activities and liaising with relevant initiatives such as UN-REDD, UNDP/LECB etc. She was responsible for methodological improvements and reporting of the national agricultural air emissions in the framework of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Kyoto Protocol and Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution, in Italy for the Istituto Superiore per la Protezione e la Ricerca Ambientale ISPRA (2004-2012). She worked on capacity building for National Climate Change and Clean Development Mechanisms activities in Peru for the Fondo Nacional del Ambiente FONAM (2001-2003).



Mr. Francesco Tubiello

Natural Resources Officer, Project Coordinator, FAO

Francesco N. Tubiello is a Natural Resources Officer at FAO, where he coordinates the Monitoring of GHG Emissions in Agriculture Project. Francesco is a climate change expert with interest in terrestrial carbon cycle dynamics, climate impacts in agriculture, adaptation and mitigation planning, and climate policy. He has contributed to IPCC on these subjects as Lead Author, to both WGII (2007) and WGIII (2014). Francesco has worked internationally in academia and the private sector before joining FAO in 2011.

The FAOSTAT Emissions Database

*Monitoring and Assessment of GHG Emissions and Mitigation Potentials in
Agriculture, MAGHG*

Francesco N. Tubiello and MAGHG Team
FAO - Climate, Energy and Tenure Division

FAO support to GHG inventories of the AFOLU sector
Webinar, 17 June, 2014



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Outline

- Background on FAO Project Activities
- FAOSTAT Emissions Database
- Country level work and new products



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FAO Objectives

- Support Member Countries assess and report their GHG emissions from, agriculture, forestry and the land use sector –BURs, NAMAs
- Identify mitigation options that are consistent with food security, resilience and rural development goals
- Collaborate with relevant international programs towards coherent analysis frameworks, focusing on improved rural statistical data



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FAO Activities

- Development of a global GHG emissions database within FAOSTAT, with country detail
- Direct contribution to IPCC AR5, IPCC Revised GHG GL
- Regional Capacity Development Workshops on GHG Statistics; GHG Report and FAOSTAT Manual
- Build synergies with UNDP, UNREDD, UNFCCC, IPCC, Global Strategy

<http://www.fao.org/news/story/en/item/216137/icode/>



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FAOSTAT Emissions Database



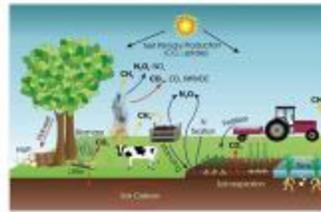
& geo-reference data

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IPCC 2006 Guidelines



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GHG emissions : Categories

DOMAIN	CATEGORY	GAS	Data source	
Emissions- Agriculture	Enteric Fermentation	CH ₄	FAOSTAT	
	Manure Management	CH ₄ , N ₂ O	FAOSTAT	
	Rice Cultivation	CH ₄	FAOSTAT	
	Agricultural soils	Synthetic Fertilizers	N ₂ O	FAOSTAT
		Manure applied to soils	N ₂ O	FAOSTAT
		Manure left on pasture	N ₂ O	FAOSTAT
		Crop residues	N ₂ O	FAOSTAT
		Cultivated organic soils	N ₂ O	HWSD, GLC2000
	Burning - Savanna	CH ₄ , N ₂ O	GFED4, JRC	
	Burning - Crop residues	CH ₄ , N ₂ O	FAOSTAT	

DOMAIN	CATEGORY	GAS	Data source
Emissions- Land Use	Forest land	CO ₂	FRA
	Cropland	CO ₂	HWSD, GLC2000
	Grassland	CO ₂	HWSD, GLC2000
	Burning Biomass	CH ₄ , N ₂ O, CO ₂	GFED4, FRA-GEZ, HWSD
	Wetlands	CO ₂	
	Settlements	CO ₂	
	Other land	CO ₂	



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Addressing different needs

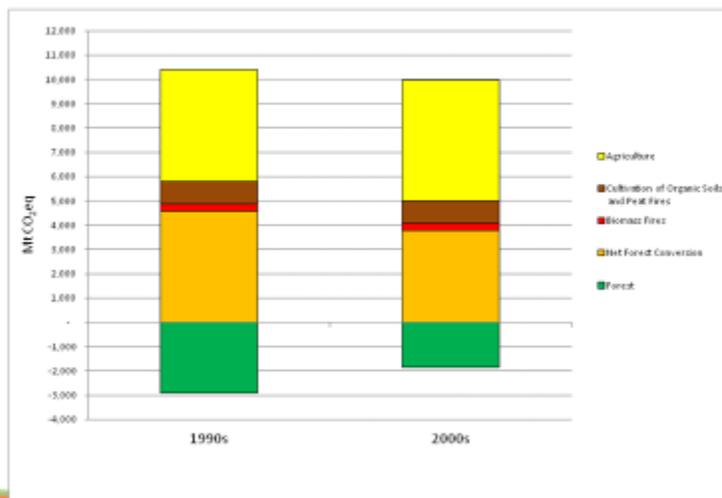
1. Global and regional assessments: unlike for energy, no international agency regularly reports GHG data for agriculture
2. Fill data gaps and build capacity: a bridging tool for many non-Annex I parties
3. QA/QC procedures and data analysis: provide an internationally accepted and neutral data platform in support of national reporting
4. Develop indicators for further analysis: derive complex indexes useful for analysis and policy support



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1. IPCC AR5 AFOLU GHG Data



Source: FAOSTAT and IPCC AR5

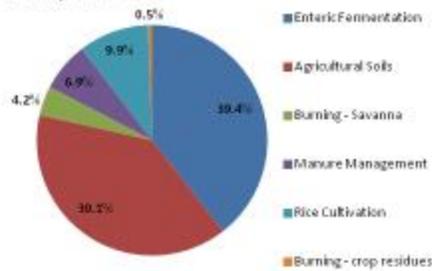


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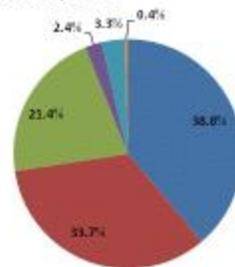
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1a. Global and Regional Analysis

World, 2010



Africa, 2010



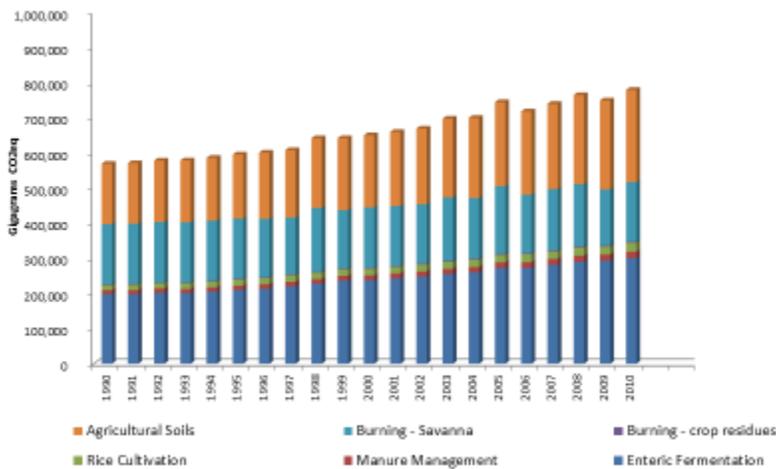
Source: FAOSTAT



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1b. Global and Regional Analysis: Africa



Source: FAOSTAT



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2. Fill data gaps and build capacity

World non-Annex I, GHG for Enteric Fermentation

UNFCCC National Communications

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	E	FAOSTAT Data		
1990		176,799			57,376		38,803		25,960			
1991												
1992												
1993			A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	E	
1994	188,412		1990	246,450	188,093	141,675	41,106	67,689	21,742	44,041	28,071	31,523
1995			1991	249,275	194,437	143,960	41,928	66,986	22,782	43,359	28,228	31,552
1996			1992	253,058	197,107	145,539	42,770	67,470	25,916	41,902	28,987	32,091
1997			1993	254,170	197,699	149,119	43,637	66,302	28,651	42,900	23,944	32,791
1998			1994	255,444	201,563	155,786	44,530	66,852	30,949	42,476	24,232	33,257
1999			1995	256,993	205,399	168,819	45,448	66,046	31,949	41,866	24,160	33,270
2000			1996	258,404	198,450	171,884	47,596	63,773	33,110	40,736	25,261	34,045
2001			1997	258,921	202,406	155,716	48,710	62,792	34,494	42,423	26,306	33,560
2002			1998	259,181	204,584	168,031	49,865	60,497	35,907	42,740	28,533	33,695
2003			1999	259,415	206,482	172,516	51,196	61,782	37,527	41,774	28,148	32,103
2004			2000	259,328	213,002	176,259	52,314	61,310	39,132	42,213	26,460	32,255
2005			2001	260,434	220,798	172,511	53,612	61,500	40,653	42,397	28,431	32,484
2006			2002	261,129	231,523	166,840	54,960	63,067	41,128	43,336	32,675	32,828
2007			2003	262,269	243,718	165,427	56,414	63,603	43,059	43,453	31,742	32,933
2008			2004	267,000	254,599	165,799	57,804	70,851	43,627	43,230	32,235	33,116
2009			2005	272,048	258,066	165,890	59,324	71,220	44,698	42,887	33,854	34,087
2010			2006	276,763	256,721	163,496	64,387	72,679	45,526	43,122	36,330	34,099
			2007	282,726	249,409	156,475	66,385	73,368	45,807	43,443	40,194	34,404
			2008	287,997	252,600	157,501	68,470	72,060	45,847	43,922	42,008	34,535
			2009	292,914	256,324	157,724	70,624	68,426	46,168	44,649	42,871	35,562
			2010	300,981	261,675	159,814	72,931	61,953	46,557	45,070	43,052	35,846

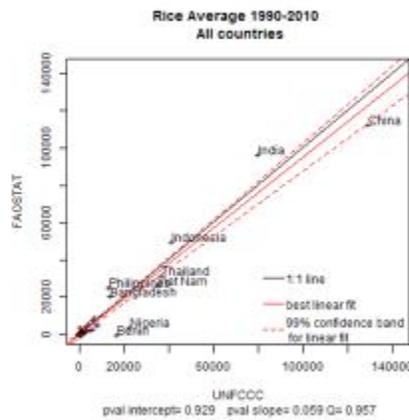
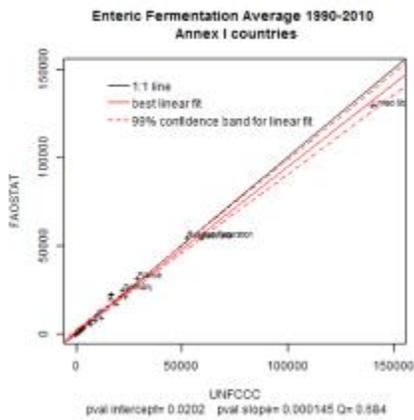
Source: FAOSTAT



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3. QA/QC Analysis



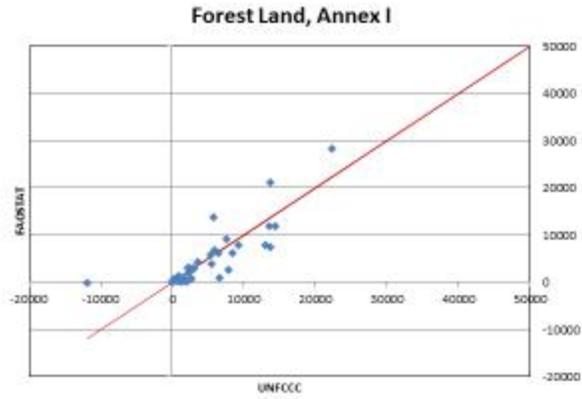
Source: FAOSTAT and UNFCCC



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3. QA/QC Analysis



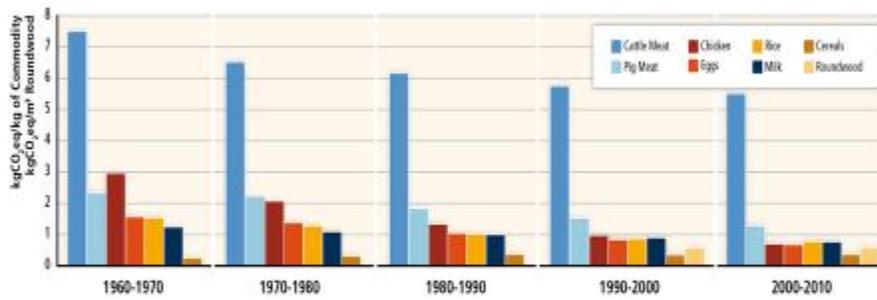
Source: FAOSTAT and UNFCCC



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4. Develop indicators



Source: FAOSTAT and IPCC AR5

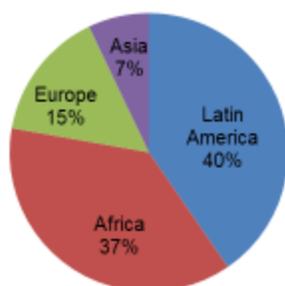


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Countries using FAOSTAT Emissions data

27 countries



Latin America

Argentina, Brazil
Chile, Colombia
Costa Rica, Dominican
Republic, Ecuador,
Mexico, Panama,
Suriname, Uruguay

Africa

Botswana, Democratic
Republic of Congo,
Ghana, Kenya,
Lebanon, Liberia,
Mauritania, Namibia,
South Africa, Zambia

Europe

European Union
Hungary
Italy
Spain

Asia

Indonesia
Pakistan



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Examples of Applications

- Practical exercises towards BUR processes in Meso America
- Support National GHG Inventory in coordination with UN – REDD; QA/QC process for GHG emissions and underlying FRA data for LULUCF estimates
- Inform national processes on peatland data and NAMAs in Indonesia with organization of sub-regional workshop
- Activity data analysis and QA/QC processes in West Africa
- EU-28 through Joint Research Center for its QA/QC of its consolidated Annual European Union inventory report for Agriculture
- EU countries using FAOSTAT Emissions data as reference for organic soils in agriculture and LULUCF



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Upcoming Products, 2014-2015

- GHG Report and FAOSTAT Manual
- PC-based GHG data analysis tool
- Member countries data support for BURs/NAMAs



Conclusions

FAO knowledge generation activities under the project focus on:

- Development and maintenance of FAOSTAT Emissions database for agriculture and LULUCF
- Work with member countries on needed tools towards robust GHG inventory, BUR, and NAMA processes
- Development and distribution of associated data analysis tools and training material, capacity development



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Thank you!

Contact: MAGHG@fao.org

MAGHG website: www.fao.org/climatechange/micca/ghg

FAOSTAT website: <http://faostat.fao.org>

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Capacity Development activities in support of Non-Annex I Parties

*Monitoring and Assessment of GHG Emissions and Mitigation Potentials in
Agriculture (MAGHG)*

Rocío D. Córdor-Golec and MAGHG Team
FAO - Climate, Energy and Tenure Division

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Webinar, 17 June, 2014



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Developing Capacities

Develop Capacities within Member Countries for increased Sustainability and Impact



- ✓ Country ownership and leadership
- ✓ Supporting a process of learning and change
- ✓ Work with existing capacities
- ✓ Functional skills – uptake and sustain changes



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Capacity Development (CD) activities

• Technical Capacities

- Assess and report GHG emissions from agriculture, including land use activities (Biennial Update Reports, BUR)
- Identify mitigation options, including Nationally appropriate mitigation actions (NAMAs)

• Functional Capacities

- Access, generate, manage and exchange information and knowledge towards robust GHG inventory, BUR, NAMA, and national data systems
- Collaborate with relevant national and international agencies and institutions for efficient support to countries

• Three levels: Regional; Sub-regional; National



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Regional level - CD activities

- **Inception Workshop on Greenhouse Gas Emissions Statistics**

Da Lat, Viet Nam, 5 - 6 October 2012

33 participants; 18 countries (Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, China, Fiji, India, Indonesia, LAO PDR, Korea ROK, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Viet Nam)

- **Second FAO workshop on Statistics for Greenhouse Gases Emissions**

Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, 3 - 4 June 2013

29 participants; 18 countries (Argentina, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Dominican Republic, Peru, Uruguay, and Trinidad and Tobago)

- **Third FAO Regional workshop on Statistics for Greenhouse Gas Emissions**

Casablanca, Morocco, 2 - 3 December 2013

34 participants; 21 countries (Algeria, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Congo Dem. Rep., Cote d'Ivoire, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Kenya, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, South Africa, United Republic of Tanzania, Uganda, and Zambia).



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Regional workshops on Statistics for Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Workshop Objectives:

- Raise awareness on the importance of agricultural and forestry statistics for preparing national greenhouse gas (GHG) inventories and for planning national mitigation actions that link long term agricultural productivity, food security and sustainability
- Explore the need for increased capacity in view of NAMA preparation and new UNFCCC requirements to prepare and submit Biennial Update Reports (BURs) by the end of 2014, detailing national emissions and mitigation strategies
- Facilitate communication and exchange of relevant knowledge, at national and regional level, identifying challenges, gaps, and opportunities for improving national data systems and analysis tools



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Key Findings: Data and Institutional Gaps

- All workshops identified improved coordination of national activities and actors as essential to meet commitments for the BURs.
- Key issues highlighted for progress is the reliability, sustainability and coherence of data collection and analysis procedures.
- The dissemination of tools such as the FAOSTAT Emissions database is critical because it facilitates compliance with national commitments and fosters development of the standardization process and capacity development.



The screenshot shows the FAO website header with the logo and text "Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations" and the URL "www.fao.org/climatechange/mcca". Below the header is a green navigation bar with the title "Grupo de discusión en línea sobre las emisiones de gases de efecto invernadero en agricultura" and menu items "Discusiones", "Biblioteca", "Miembros", and "Admin". The main content area features a header image of wheat with the FAO logo, followed by the group title "Grupo de discusión en línea sobre las emisiones de gases de efecto invernadero en agricultura". The text describes the group's origin at a workshop in Puerto de España, Trinidad and Tobago, in June 2013, aimed at sharing knowledge and experiences. It provides contact information for joining the group: "Para unirse al grupo de discusión es necesario enviar un correo electrónico a rocio.condor@fao.org incluyendo su nombre, cargo, mail, institución y una breve motivación del porque se quiere unir al grupo." To the right, there are sections for "Recent discussions" and "Recent resources".

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Grupo de discusión en línea sobre las emisiones de gases de efecto invernadero en agricultura

Discusiones Biblioteca Miembros Admin

Grupo de discusión en línea sobre las emisiones de gases de efecto invernadero en agricultura

En el Segundo Taller de la FAO sobre estadísticas para las emisiones de gases de efecto invernadero, que se realizó en Puerto de España (Trinidad y Tobago) el 3-4 de Junio 2013, se identificó la necesidad de tener un espacio de intercambio de conocimiento y de experiencias que permitiría identificar oportunidades de desarrollo común.

Para unirse al grupo de discusión es necesario enviar un correo electrónico a rocio.condor@fao.org incluyendo su nombre, cargo, mail, institución y una breve motivación del porque se quiere unir al grupo.

Recent discussions:

- Cambio climático puede disminuir producción agropecuaria
Fabio Herrera Ocampo en November 11
- Summary for 10/16/2013
Fabio Herrera Ocampo en October 11
- Banco Ambiental contra cambio para replicar?
Fabio Herrera Ocampo en October 11
- RE: COLOMBIA: Grupo de discusión emisiones de gases de efecto in agricultura
Victoria Eugenia Arias Duarte en October 11
- COMPARTO CONPES 3700
Victoria Eugenia Arias Duarte en October 11
- RE: Territorios Clímicamente lo alternativa para afrontar cambio
Fabio Herrera Ocampo en October 11

Recent resources:

- CONPES 3700.pdf

Sub-regional – CD activities

- **Workshop on Thematic Geospatial Information in Tropical Peatlands for Agriculture**

Bogor, Indonesia, 7- 8 November 2013.

70 participants; 3 countries (Indonesia, Papua New Guinea, Malaysia)

- **Mesoamerican FAO Workshop on National Emission Inventories and mitigation plans in agriculture & land-use, land-use change and forestry**

San Jose, Costa Rica, 21- 23 July 2014

80 participants; 15 countries



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National - CD activities

- **Ecuador, Colombia [UNREDD]**

- AFOLU GHG emission inventory (BURs, NC)
- Coordinated process: FAO, UNDP and other initiatives/agencies (CD REDD/EPA)



- **Indonesia:**

- GHG mitigation: peatlands management (NAMA)
- Facilitate a coordinated national data system for peatland



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International Collaborations

Agencies:

- UNDP/LECB
- UNDP/UN-REDD
- UNDP/GEF
- UNFCCC
- IPCC (AR5, TFI)
- UNEP
- ESCAP

Global initiatives:

- UN-REDD
- NAMA partnership
- LEDS Global Partnership
- CD REDD
- National agencies



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Conclusions

FAO capacity development activities under the project focus on:

- Strengthening institutional capacity to coordinate and cooperate towards national data systems for robust GHG inventory, BUR, and NAMA processes
- Engaging with relevant national and international agencies and institutions for efficient and coordinated support to Member Countries



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Thank you!

Contact: MAGHG@fao.org
MAGHG: www.fao.org/climatechange/micca/ghg
FAOSTAT: <http://faostat.fao.org>

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For more information

FAO -Monitoring and Assessment of Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Mitigation Potential in Agriculture (MAGHG): maghg@fao.org

FAO/MAGHG web site:

<http://www.fao.org/climatechange/micca/ghg/en/> (English)

<http://www.fao.org/climatechange/micca/ghg/fr/> (French)

<http://www.fao.org/climatechange/micca/ghg/es/> (Spanish)

FAOSTAT web site: <http://faostat.fao.org>

FAOSTAT Emissions database in English, French and Spanish:

Emissions – Agriculture http://faostat3.fao.org/faostat-gateway/go/to/browse/G1/*E

Emissions – Land Use http://faostat3.fao.org/faostat-gateway/go/to/browse/G2/*E

Report of the Second FAO Workshop on Statistics for Greenhouse Gas Emissions

03 - 04 June 2013, Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago

<http://www.fao.org/docrep/018/i3397e/i3397e.pdf>

Report of the Third FAO Regional Workshop on Statistics for Greenhouse Gas Emissions

02 - 03 December 2013, Casablanca, Morocco

<http://www.fao.org/docrep/019/i3624e/i3624e.pdf>

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