

THIRD FAO REGIONAL WORKSHOP ON STATISTICS FOR GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

2-3 December, 2013 (Casablanca, Morocco)

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 Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Action (NAMA) preparation and new UNFCCC requirements to prepare and submit Biennial Update Reports (BUR), detailing national emissions and mitigation strategies by the end of 2014.
- 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.

Day 1

Opening

9:00 - 12:30

Agriculture and Climate Change: science and policy contexts, adaptation and mitigation challenges (F. Tubiello, FAO)

The African context: emissions, projections and mitigation plans (A. Ferrara, FAO) Experience from countries: Kenya, Ethiopia, Dem. Rep. Congo, Mali

Day 1 2:00 - 5:00

Importance of agricultural and forestry statistics for estimating GHG emissions

(S. Rossi, FAO)

IPCC Guidelines and methodologies for the Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (N. Srivastava, IPCC)

Experience from countries: Ghana, South Africa

Working groups and plenary. Needs from the countries for implementing the GHG reporting.

Day 2

The FAOSTAT Emissions database and its potential applications (F. Tubiello, FAO)

Live demonstration of the FAOSTAT Emissions database and IPCC software.

9:00 - 12:30

Working groups and plenary. Dimensions, use and application of the FAOSTAT Emissions database.

Capacity Development activities of MAGHG (R. Cóndor, FAO)

Day 2 2:00 - 5:00

Role Play. Solving problems towards improving national data systems and reporting. **Working groups.** Challenges, opportunities, commitments, and proposals towards climate change mitigation in Africa. Reflections and way forward.

Assessment and closure



