

Reporting requirements of the LULUCF Sector under the UNFCCC and Kyoto Protocol

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Inventories under the UNFCCC

- Inventories reported annually since 1997
- COP9 (2003): Completed the tables of the CRF for reporting the LULUCF sector (Decision 13/CP.9)
- By same decision, Annex I Parties should use the IPCC GPG for LULUCF for preparing inventories under UNFCCC, in 2005 and beyond
- At SBSTA 23 (Nov 2005), based on experiences on use of the CRF tables, Parties technically modified these tables to better meet reporting requirements
- Decision 14/CP.11 – Parties shall use these revised LULUCF tables for inventory submissions due in and after 2007



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Reporting Requirements – CRF for LULUCF

- Table 5: Sectoral Report for LULUCF
- Table 5A: Forest land & Land converted to forest land
- Table 5B: Cropland & Land converted to cropland
- Table 5C: Grassland & Land converted to grassland
- Table 5D: Wetlands & Land converted to wetlands
- Table 5E: Settlements & Land converted to settlements
- Table 5F: Other land & Land converted to other land
- Table 5(I): Direct N₂O emissions from N fertilization
- Table 5(II): N₂O emissions from drainage of soils
- Table 5(III): N₂O emissions from disturbance associated with land use conversion to cropland
- Table 5(IV): C emissions from agricultural lime application
- Table 5(V): Biomass burning



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Requirements for LULUCF sector - NIR

- Chapter 7 LULUCF (CRF Sector 5)
- Description of land-use definitions, land-use classification, methods, activity data and parameters used (transparency)
- Additional information on disaggregation of subdivisions
- Information on incomplete reporting, gaps, other irregularities (completeness, comparability)
- Reporting has links to Agriculture sector. Information on how double counting and omissions between the two sectors avoided
- Information on improvements planned



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Reporting Requirements – Forest Land

- Provide national definitions of forest land and subcategories in NIR
- Land converted to forest land: Report under conversion status for 20 years. After 20 years, land areas reported as forest land remaining forest land
- Non-CO₂ gases (N₂O, CH₄) reported for forest fertilization, forest fires and drainage of forest soils
- CO₂ emissions from liming on forest land (total amount limestone and/or dolomite applied Mg/yr)
- CO₂ emissions from forest fires can be reported either as C stock changes or emissions. Fires divided as controlled burning and wildfires.
- Direct N₂O emissions from fertilizer applied to forest. If cannot report separately, all N₂O emissions from fertilization reported in Agriculture sector.



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Reporting Requirements – Forest Land

- If estimates for land converted to forest land are provided as a total, then information on types of land conversion need to be provided
- Increases and decreases in C stocks in living biomass should be reported separately, except due to method, not possible to separate these
- Methodology and definitions should be the same throughout time series
- Trend of increment in forest growing stock, area information should be explained in NIR



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Reporting Requirements – Cropland

- Pools to report as C stock changes: soil organic carbon and living biomass (perennial woody biomass). Dead organic matter not required for cropland remaining cropland
- CO₂ emissions from liming
- N₂O emissions from disturbance due to land converted to cropland
- Non-CO₂ emissions from biomass burning on land converted to cropland.
- Biomass burning (field burning of agriculture residues) on cropland remaining cropland reported in Agriculture sector.



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Reporting Requirements – Grassland

- Pools to report as C stock changes: soil organic carbon and living biomass. Dead organic matter not required for grassland remaining grassland
- CO₂ emissions from liming
- CO₂ and non-CO₂ emissions from burning of grasslands outside the tropics
- CO₂ and non-CO₂ emissions from burning on land converted to grasslands



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Reporting Requirements – Cropland and Grassland

- Methodologies, AD and parameters under development for many countries
- If emissions or removals are significant, development of area specific activity data on management activities and land-use changes important for more accurate estimates
- Methodologies for mineral soils need data for period of 20 years or more.



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Reporting LULUCF activities under the Kyoto Protocol

- Report emissions and removals of CO₂ and other GHG resulting from
 - Article 3.3 activities – Afforestation, Reforestation and Deforestation
 - Article 3.4 activities – Forest management, Cropland management, Grazing land management and Revegetation
 - Definitions of these activities in annex to decision 16/CMP.1
- Information reported is supplementary to that reported under the Convention
- Parties to report annually during the commitment period. But annual reporting does not imply need for annual measurements



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Reporting LULUCF activities under the Kyoto Protocol

- Decision 15/CP.10 adopted a set of CRF tables for reporting of LULUCF activities under Articles 3.3 and 3.4
- Parties may submit on voluntary basis this supplementary information next year (15 April 2007)
- Based on experiences of use, these CRF tables may be modified/ up-dated at SBSTA 27.



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Reporting LULUCF activities under the Kyoto Protocol

Supplementary information required:

- General information - definitions, description of how definitions apply to national circumstances and applied consistently
- Land-related information – identify lands subject to 3.3 and 3.4 activities since 1990, spatial assessment unit used, maps/database to identify geographical locations
- Activity-specific information – methodologies used, uncertainty estimates, year of onset of activity
- Other information – key category analysis
- Information related to Article 6 (Joint Implementation)



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Reporting LULUCF activities under the Kyoto Protocol

15 tables of the CRF for LULUCF under the Kyoto Protocol:

- Report on C stock changes in AGB, BGB, litter, dead wood and soils (ARD)
- Report on C stock changes in these pools for each of the elected Article 3.4 activity
- N₂O emissions from N fertilization (A/R, FM), drainage of organic/ mineral soils (FM), disturbance associated with land-use conversion to cropland
- C emissions from lime application (all 3.3 and elected 3.4 activities)
- GHG emissions from biomass burning



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Reducing emissions from deforestation in developing countries

- SBSTA, this May, initiated discussions of the issues relating to reducing emissions from deforestation in developing countries
- Workshop to discuss issues will be held in late August
- Scientific, technical and methodological aspects that will likely require data and/or information include:
 - Definitions, links between deforestation and degradation;
 - Data availability and quality;
 - Scale, rates and drivers of deforestation;
 - Data for estimation of changes in carbon stocks and forest cover
 - uncertainties



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THANK YOU



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