Inception Workshop on Greenhouse Gas Emissions Statistics Report

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Workshop Background:
The science and policy context

1. Climate Change International Agreements require that countries report their GHG emissions regularly (UNFCCC)
2. Developed parties use GHG reporting to demonstrate their emission reduction commitments (e.g., Kyoto Protocol)
3. Developing countries parties use GHG reporting as a key to receive climate funding and to inform international negotiations (Durban COP/MOP; etc.)

Workshop Background:
The urgent need for action in developing countries

1. Agriculture sectors are key emitters in developing countries, and a basis for climate mitigation that is relevant to food security and sustainable development goals
2. Need to improve capacity to collect and analyze activity data and GHG statistics. Only 2-3 reports per country over the past 20 years
3. Starting in 2014, need to report bi-annually to UNFCCC

Thirty-five participants from UNFCCC and Agriculture Statistics Focal Points.
Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, China, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Korea ROK, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Vietnam

Workshop Goals:

- Identify data, methodology and institutional gaps and steps needed to improve national and sub-national statistics for GHG reporting

- Identify the role that FAO can play in supporting better, more coherent GHG data estimation and reporting processes

- Present the FAOSTAT GHG database and evaluate use for national application, including for capacity building and data support

- Explore possibilities for joint collaborations with FAO aimed at supporting GHG reporting requirements

Workshop Activities:

Day One: Critical background Information

1. Science and Policy context; Asia-Pacific analysis; MAGHG
2. UNFCCC Methodology and guidelines
3. Break-out groups identifying country/regional gaps and needs for improved reporting

GHG Statistics:
Categories

DOMAIN	CATEGORY		GAS
Agriculture	Enteric Fermentation		CH_4
	Rice Cultivation		CH_4
	Manure Management		CH_4, N_2O
	Agricultural soils	Synthetic Fertilizers	N_2O
		Manure applied to soils	N_2O
		Manure left on pasture	N_2O
		Crop residues	N_2O
		Degraded organic soils	N_2O, CO_2
	Biomass burning		CH4, N2O

DOMAIN	CATEGORY	GAS
LULUCF	Forest land	CO_2
	Cropland	CO_2
	Grassland	CO_2
	Wetlands	CO_2
	Settlements	CO_2
	Other land	CO_2

Workshop Activities:

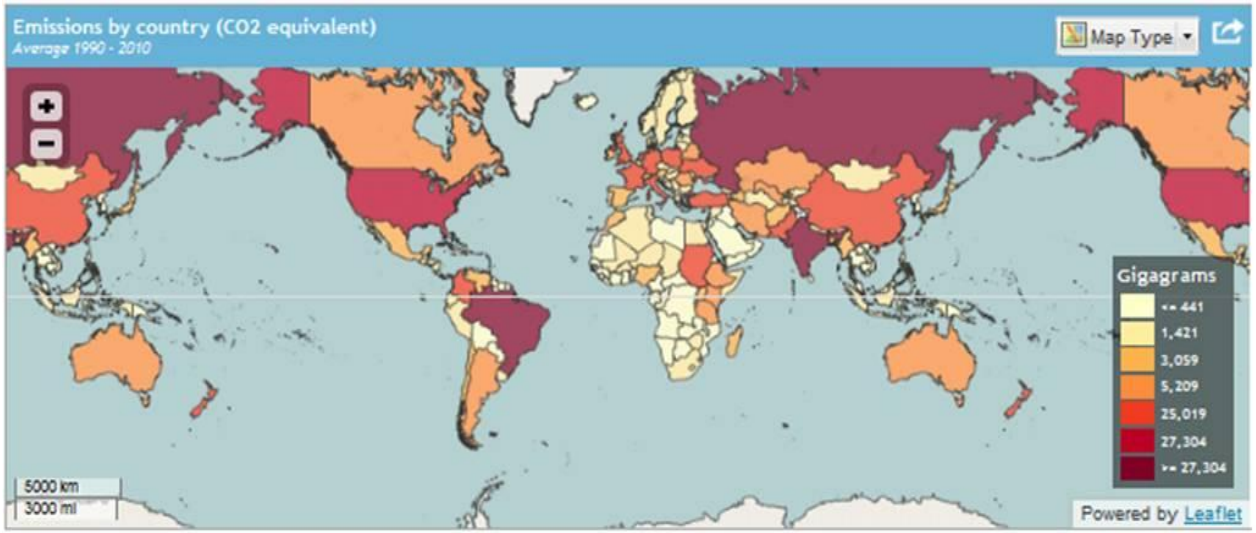
Day Two: FAOSTAT and GHG Data

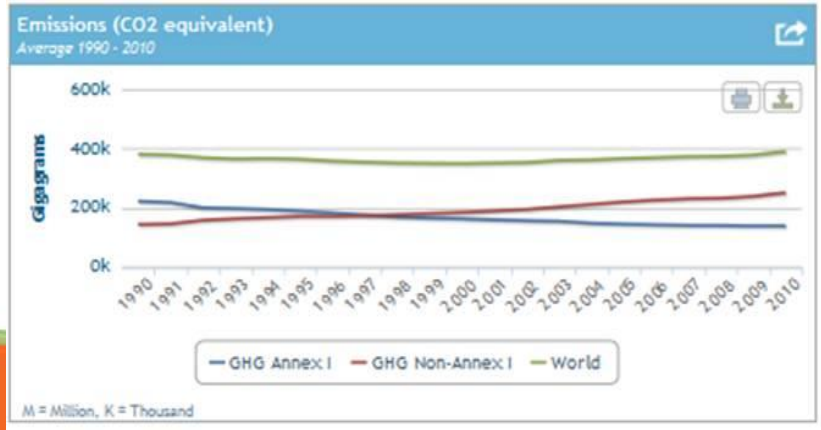
1. FAOSTAT as a source of activity data statistics
2. Demonstration of new FAOSTAT GHG features
3. Break-out groups identifying country/regional interests and opportunities for collaboration with FAO on GHG statistics

FAOSTAT GHG Online Demo:

GHG Agriculture > Enteric Fermentation

Items	Countries/Areas	From Year	To Year	Aggregation
Dairy cattle	World	1990	2010	Average





Emissions growth rate by continent
1990 - 2010

Africa	3.693%
Americas	0.47%
Asia	2.333%
Europe	-3.411%
Oceania	1.946%
World	0.087%

Break-out groups

Key Workshop Findings:
Data and Institutional Gaps

- Data Gaps Needs:
  - Improved collection, maintenance and update of relevant activity data
  - Enhanced focus on geographically explicit data

- Institutional capacity Needs
  - Establishment of national core group of experts
  - Enhanced national and regional policies for institutional coordination around critical themes

Workshop Key Findings:
Support for role of FAOSTAT GHG database

- Global and regional assessments: Unlike for energy, no international agency regularly reports for GHG agriculture
- Fill data gaps and build capacity: a bridging tool for many non-Annex I parties, considering the need to report biannually (BURs), i.e., starting in 2014
- Benchmarking and qa/qc analysis: provide an internationally accepted and neutral data platform for evaluation of national reporting
- Develop indicators for further analysis: to be used as a starting point for national level discourse on needed steps to improve GHG statistics and reporting processes

Conclusions and Follow-up:

- Participants welcomed the use of FAOSTAT GHG database as a recognized platform for achieving coherency in national reporting and support international climate policy

- Encouraged the role of FAO for capacity building to fill gaps, collect GHG data and apply UNFCCC methodologies for improving agriculture and land use change statistics

- Expressed interests in pilot projects in Asia-Pacific region, to improve GHG data collection and analysis, consistently with emerging international statistical efforts (i.e., Global Strategy, SEEA)

Thank you!

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