







NATIONAL FOREST MONITORING SYSTEMS FOR REDD+ National Forest Inventories



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Assessing Emission Factors

INTERNATIONAL REQUIREMENTS

Copenhagen REDD+ Decision (4/CP.15)









- Methodological guidance on REDD+
- Requests developing country Parties on issues relating to measurement and reporting:
- (c) To use the most recent IPCC guidance and guidelines ... as a basis for estimating anthropogenic forest-related greenhouse gas emissions by sources and removals by sinks, forest carbon stocks and forest area changes
- To establish ... national forest monitoring systems ... that:
 - Use a combination of remote sensing and ground-based forest carbon inventory approaches for estimating, as appropriate, anthropogenic forestrelated greenhouse gas emissions by sources and removals by sinks, forest carbon stocks and forest area changes



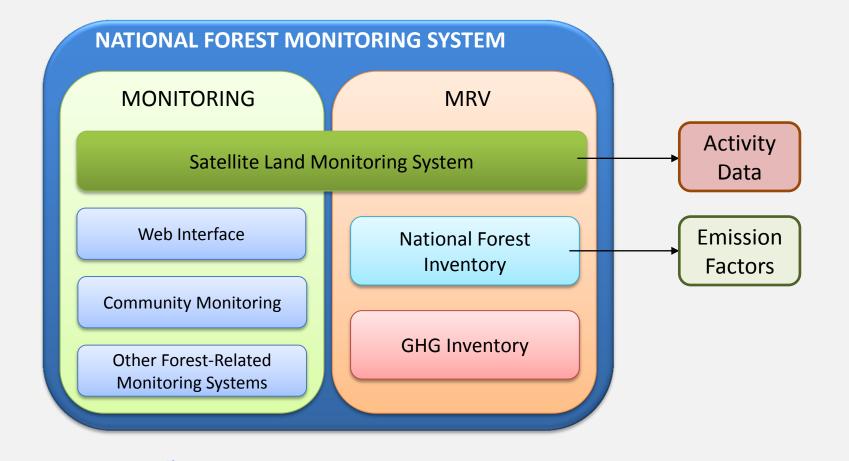








National Forest Monitoring Systems for REDD+



Measuring & Reporting Carbon Emissions and Removals related to Forestry

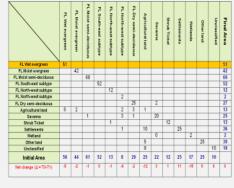


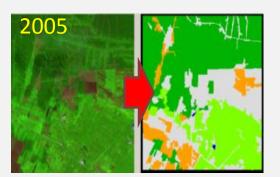












Area change data from satellite remote sensing

Forest carbon stock change data from a national forest inventory

Inventory of greenhouse gas emissions from the forest sector



EMISSION FACTOR



EMISSIONS ESTIMATE















tC/ha?













Assessing Emission Factors

NATIONAL FOREST INVENTORIES



National Forest Inventories (NFIs)

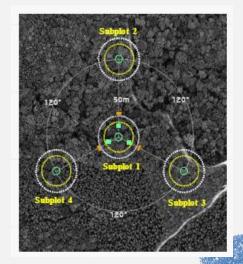


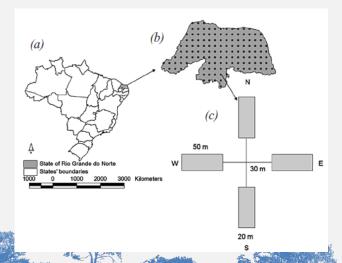


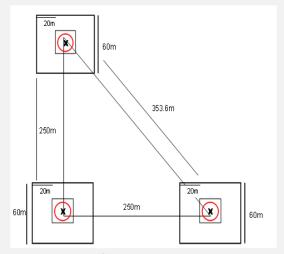


- The goal of a NFI is to generate information for:
 - Decision making (national / sub-national)
 - Monitoring in forestry + related sectors
- 41 out of 42 Annex 1 countries use NFIs as a data source to compile their national GHG inventory
 - Fulfills IPCC requirement of 'completeness'
- Diverse approaches around the world









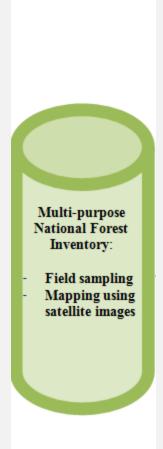












Multipurpose NFIs









Production forest (national/region)
Protection forest (national/region)
Special use forest (national/region)
Other forest types
Other land use classes and change
Management system/ownership
Deforestation etc.

Total gross & Commercial volume in forests (natural and plantations)

Total gross & Comm Vol. in TOF
Volume/forest type
Volume/species/DBH
biomass, form factors, growth models
Volume per land use class
Volume/ecological area
Annual allowable cut

Watershed management Soil/water conservation Employment direct/indirect Other social, environmental, and economic services

Food, medicines, fodder, handicrafts Construction, charcoal oils, tannins, etc trends, ranks, end use, Area of forest type and land uses

Timber Production

Multi-purpose

National Forest

Inventory:

Field sampling

Mapping using

satellite images

Forest & tree services

Non-timber forest products

Environmental problems

Inundation
Loss of water quality
Loss of soil fertility
burning (forest fires)
pests/diseases
Erosion/landslides
Others to identify locally
etc.

REDD measurement <u>Biomass & Carbon</u> Baseline setting Biomass of forest species Biomass of TOF species Carbon stockin forests & TOF Total above and below ground

Recreation & Tourism

Recreation Eco-tourism Religious/spiritual Other services to identify locally

Biodiversity

List and frequency of tree species by forest type List & frequency of tree species (TOF) Forest by stand structure option Forest by humaninduced disturbance Designation/protection status

Use/management

Local governance issues Resources users (local, outsiders) Role of men, women and children Management system demand, supply Use right and conflicts

REDD+ Reporting

Carbon Inventories in the Land Use Sector









- Estimation must be made:
 - For carbon stock <u>CHANGES</u>! (= EFs)
 - For diverse ecological conditions
 - Under diverse management regimes
 - Emissions and removals due to human activity
 - For changes in all carbon pools
- IPCC requirements for NFIs
 - Estimations of Emission Factors made to Tier 2 or Tier 3 level – this requires:
 - Country-specific estimates of emission factors
 - Multi-temporal inventory data
 - Uncertainty analysis and Quality Assurance / Quality Control (QA/QC)

Multi-Data Change without uncertainty

EF Tier 1

Multi-temporal Change with uncertainty

EF Tier 2

Multi-temporal Trend with uncertainty

EF Tier 3



Need to Report on <u>Changes</u> in the Five Forest Carbon Pools









- Above-ground biomass
- Below-ground biomass
- Deadwood
- Litter

Soil

- biomass

dead organic matter

- mineral - organic

$$\underline{\Delta C} = \Delta C_{AB} + \Delta C_{BB} + \Delta C_{DW} + \Delta C_{LI} + \Delta C_{SO}$$

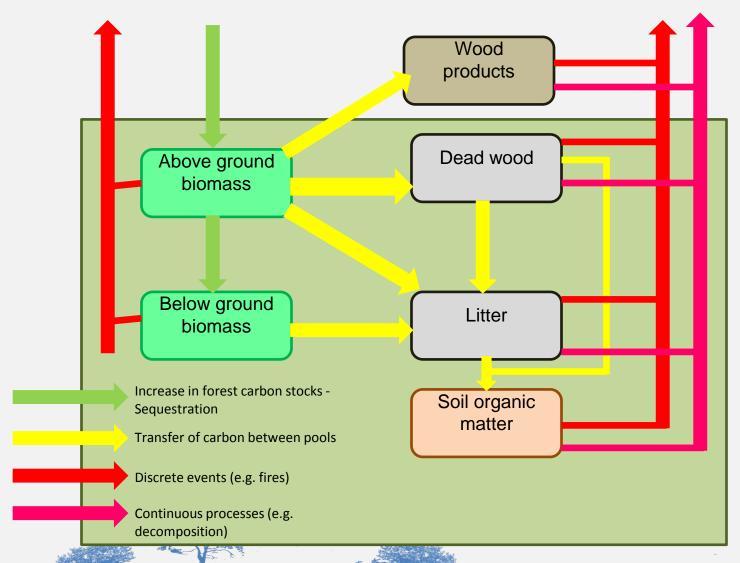


Changes in Forest Carbon Pools









UN-REDD

How NFIs are used to generate EFs







- Tier 2 or Tier 3 (Tier 1: Default values: no NFI)
 - Tier 2: IPCC default assumptions + default methodology + country specific data
 - Tier 3: Country specific assumptions + methodology + data (to be internationally reviewed)
- NFI strategies/methodological approaches for assessing C pool changes:
 - **1. Direct measurement of changes**: Gain-Loss ('default') or Stock-Difference methods applied in permanent sample plots (Tier 2 or Tier 3)
 - **2. Empirical modelling of changes**: NFI data used for reconstruction of e.g. a forest age class distribution or of an activity chronosequence (Tier 2 or Tier 3)
 - **3. Carbon budget modelling**: NFI data inserted into a model with other data, e.g. climatological, biogeographical (e.g. Canada's Carbon Budget Model, CBM-CFS3) (Tier 3)

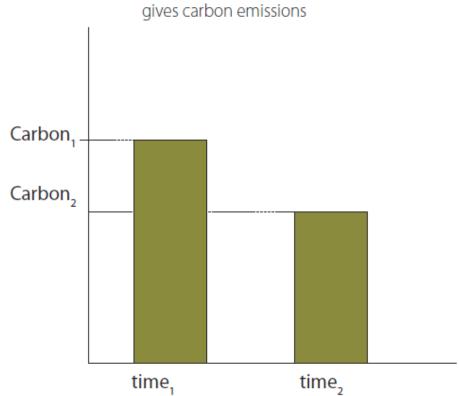


Direct Measurement of Changes

Stock-Difference and Gain-Loss

METHOD 1





Carbon-stocks (tons)

Carbon,: Carbon stocks time,

Carbon,: Carbon stocks time,









Direct Measurement of Changes

Stock-Difference and Gain-Loss

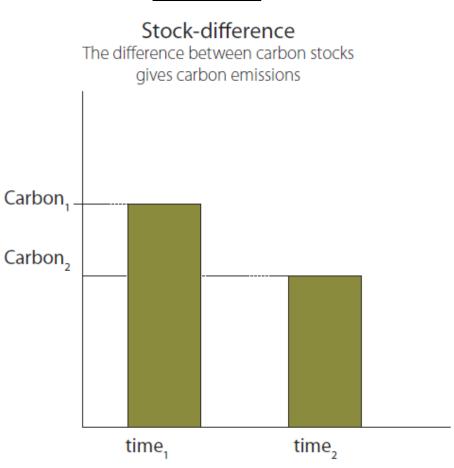








METHOD 1



Carbon-stocks (tons)

Carbon₁: Carbon stocks time₁ Carbon₂: Carbon stocks time₃

METHOD 2

Gain-loss

Carbon emissions are calculated from gain minus loss



Carbon uptake:

- Growth
- Enrichment





- Timber harvests
- Fuelwood removals
- Charcoal production
- Sub-canopy fires
- Grazing



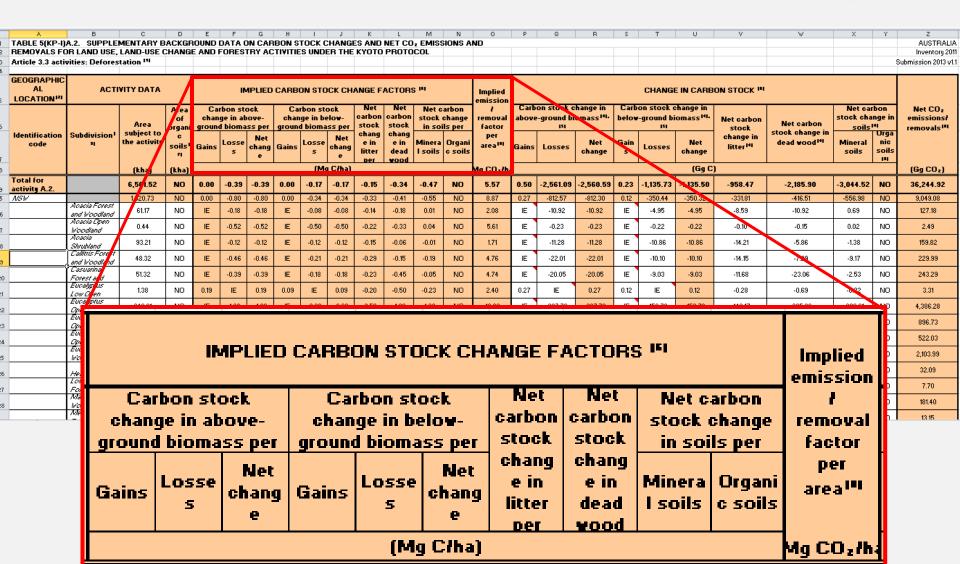
UN-REDD PROGRAMME







Emission Factors in the GHG Inventory



UN-REDD PROGRAMME

Forest Stratification for NFI







- What?
 - Division of forest area into homogenous populations/strata
- Why?
 - Facilitate UNFCCC reporting on land uses following IPCC
 - Land use categories, sub-categories, sub-divisions
 - Where different forest types are located in different areas of the country, allows a "random restricted" sampling approach
 - Allows a country to sample different forest populations/strata cost-effectively
- How?
 - Division of sampling area into non-overlapping land uses / forest types
 - Samples taken from each strata



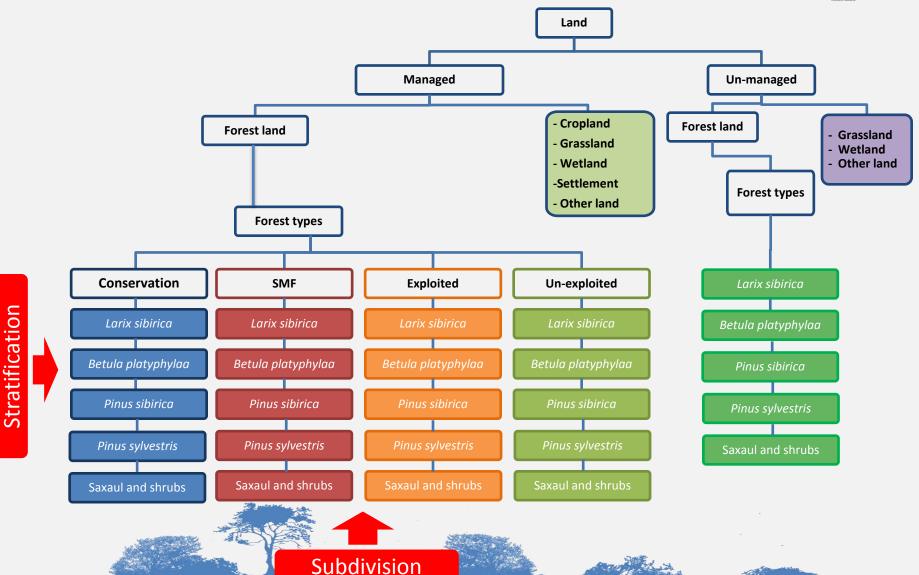
Mongolia's Forest Land Stratification & GHG Reporting Sub-Divisions for REDD+











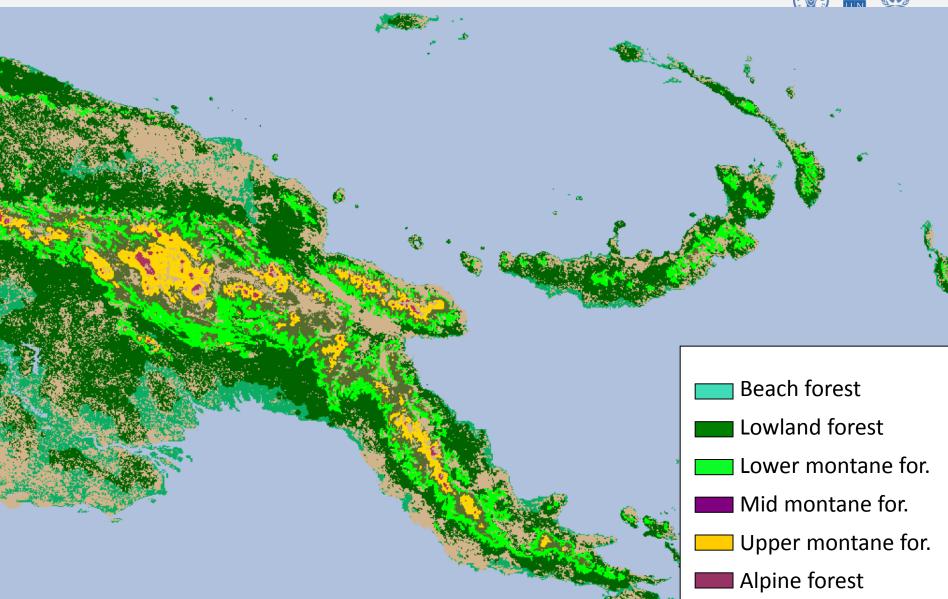
PNG's Preliminary Forest Stratification











Forest Stratification to support Activity Data Sub-Divisions in the GHG Inventory









TABLE 5(KP-D	B NA 2 SUPPLE	C MENTARY!	BACKGE	E POUNT	F	ONCAR	H PRON 9	TOCK	J	K ES AND	L M N O	P Q R	S T U	٧	W	X	Υ	Z AUSTRALIA
TABLE 5(KP-1)A.2. SUPPLEMENTARY BACKGROUND DATA ON CARBON STOCK CHANGES AND N REMOVALS FOR LAND USE, LAND-USE CHANGE AND FORESTRY ACTIVITIES UNDER THE KYOTO																		Inventory 2011
Article 3.3 activities: Deforestation ¹⁴¹											NSW		1,020.73				8	Submission 2013 v1.1
GEOGRAPHIC AL LOCATION ^[2]	ACTI		IMPLIED CARPON STOCK CHANGE FA							Acacia Forest and Woodland	61.17	N STOCK ^{ISI}						
ldentification code		Area subject to	Area of organi	chan ni ground	arbon sto inge i ab ind bioma	above- lass per	ground	nrbon stonge in be	elow- ess per	Net carbon stock chang		Acacia Open Woodland	0.44	Net carbon stock change in	Net carbon stock change in	Net carbon stock change in soils 141 Urga		Net CO ₂ emissions/ removals ¹¹¹
	"	the activity	71 71	Gains	S S		Gains	S	chang e	e in litter per		Acacia Shrubland	93.21	litter ¹⁴¹	dead wood ¹⁴¹	soils s	nic soils 131	
Total for		(kha)	(kha)		(Mg C/ha)					T		Callitris Forest	10.00					(Gg COz)
activity A.2.		6.501.52						-0.17	-0.17	-0.15	l J	and Woodland	48.32	-958.47	-2,185.90	-3,044.52		36,244.92
5 <i>NSW</i>	Acacia Forest	1,020.73	JO JO				0.00	-0.34	-0.34	-0.33		Casuarina		-331.81	-416.51	-556.98	NO	9,049.08
6	and Woodland Acacia Open	61.17	JO JO		-0.18		IE	-0.08	-0.08	-0.14		Forest and	51.32	-8.59	-10.92	0.69	NO	127.18
p	Woodland	0.44	JO		-0.52		IE	-0.50	-0.50	-0.22		Eucalyptus		-0.10	-0.15	0.02	NO	2.49
s	Acacia Shrubland	93.21	JO	ΙE	-0.12	-0.12	ΙE	-0.12	-0.12	-0.15			1.38	-14.21	-5.86	-1.38	NO	159.82
9	Callitris Forest and Woodland	48.32	JO	ΙE	-0.46	-0.46	ΙE	-0.21	-0.21	-0.29		Low Open		-14.15	-7.29	-9.17	NO	229.99
	Casuarina Forest and	51.32	JO	ΙE	-0.39	-0.39	ΙE	-0.18	-0.18	-0.23		Eucalyptus	243,31	-11.68	-23.06	-2.53	NO	243.29
<u> </u>	Eucalyptus	1.38	Jo	0.19		0.19	0.09	IE	0.09	-0.20		Open Forest	240.01	-0.28	-0.69	-0.32	NO	3.31
<u> </u>	Low Open Eucalyptus	243,31	10		-1.39		IE IE	-0.63	-0.63	-0.58		Eucalyptus	00.00	-140.17	-265.00	-299.61	NO NO	4,386,28
<u> </u> 2	Open Forest Eucalyptus		_		_	-1.58		_				Open	82.39				-	.,
3	Open Eucalyptus Tall	82.39	10		-1.58		IE	-0.66	-0.66	-0.30		Eucalyptus Tall		-24.56	7.77	-43.77	NO	896.73
ja	Open Forest Eucalyptus	20.71	JO.		-2.37	_	IE	-0.31	-0.31	-0.76		Open Forest	20.71	-15.80	-42.64	-28.29	NO	522.03
5	Eucanyprus Woodland	338.73	JO	ΙE	-0.62	-0.62	ΙE	-0.26	-0.26	-0.26				-89.27	-50.82	-134.55	NO	2,103.99
6	Heath	1.62	lo	ΙE	-1.38	-1.38	ΙE	-1.35	-1.35	-0.59		Eucalyptus	338.73	-0.96	-0.81	-2.57	NO	32.09
7	Low Closed Forest and	1.98	JO	ΙE	-0.29	-0.29	ΙE	-0.28	-0.28	-0.14		Woodland		-0.27	-0.08	-0.61	NO	7.70
î. 7	Mallee Woodland and	69.97	JO.	ΙE	-0.08	-0.08	ΙE	-0.08	-0.08	-0.11			1.62	-7.74	-5.47	-25.31	NO	181.40
	Woodland and Melaleuca	0.79		IF	-2.35	-2.35	IF	-108	-108	-0.19		Heath	1.02	-0.15	0.26	-0.98	NO	13 15
												Low Closed	4.00				11	
												Forest and	1.98					
						4						Mallee	00.07					
												Woodland and	69.97					
							michel.	-				Melaleuca	0.79					

Key Messages









- NFIs are national decision-making tools so should be designed to meet a country's individual data / information needs
- NFIs are commonly used by countries (almost all Annex 1 countries) to assess
 Emission Factors for their national GHG inventory
- <u>Changes</u> in all five forest carbon pools should be reported on
- Two approaches set out by the IPCC for EF assessment are the Gain-Loss method (can be done using one NFI) and the Stock-Difference method (requires two NFIs)
- Land use stratification can be a useful first step to divide forest land into homogenous strata and ensure field sampling is statistically robust and costeffective











Thank you

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