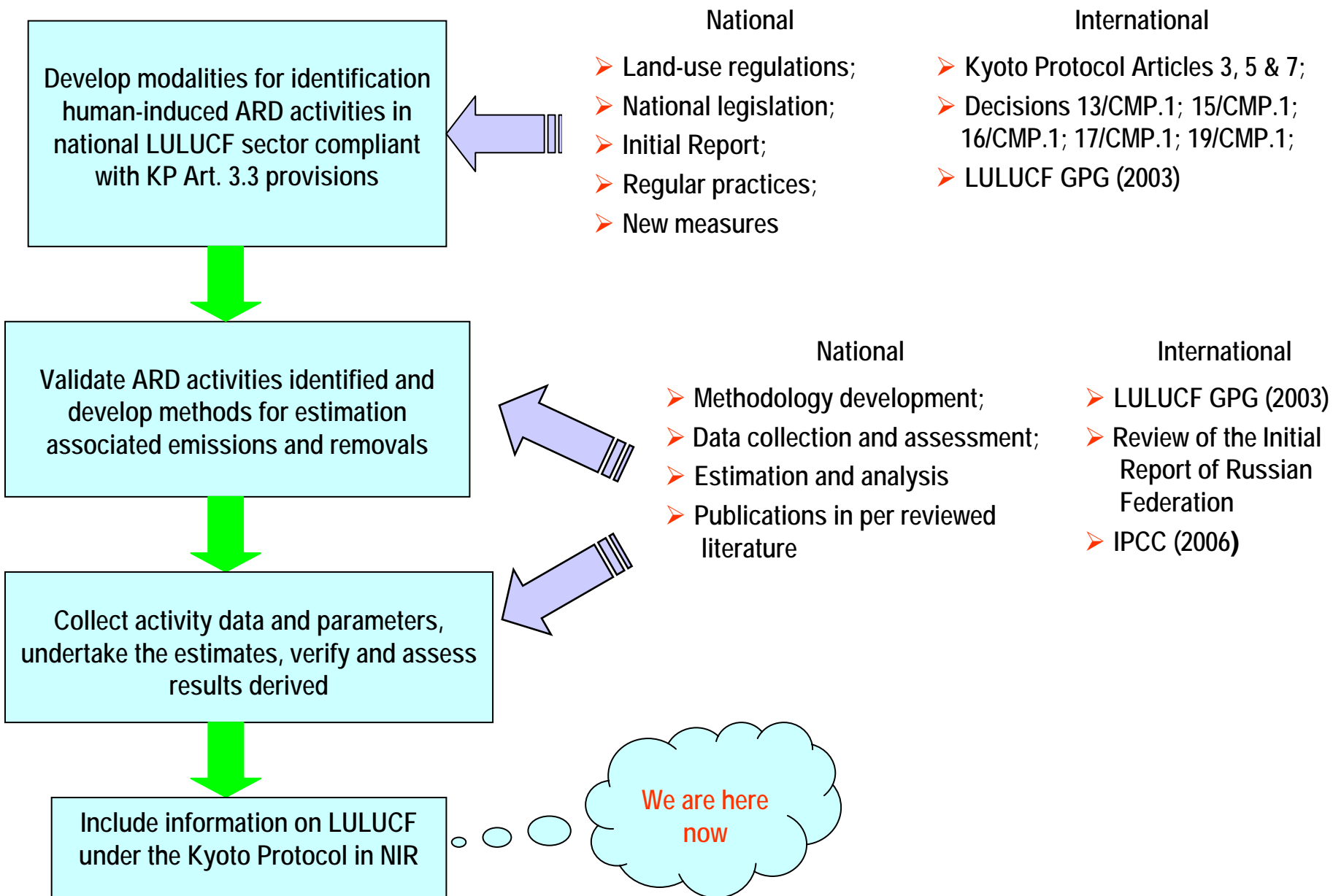


Emissions and Removals from Direct Human-Induced Afforestation, Reforestation and Deforestation in the Russian Federation

Role of Forestry in Meeting National Commitments of the Russian Federation under Kyoto Protocol,

UNFCCC side-event, 06 June, 2008, Bonn, Germany



Modalities

Definition of forest includes:

- Areas of lands, geographically identifiable in accordance with national land base;
- Single threshold value for stocking density (0.3), height (5 m), area (1.0 ha) and width (20 m), consistently applied for domestic forest management practices, national (State Forest Inventory) and international (FAO and UNFCCC) reporting;

Initial Report amended in response to its review provides:

- Linkages between stocking density and tree crown cover along with explanation of differences in national reporting to FAO;
- Explanation on how the temporarily un-stocked forest areas, national parks, nature reserves and other protected areas such are treated in national and international reporting;
- Description of approaches applied for geographical identification of areas of land as recommended by the IPCC GPG (2003);
- Indication that the definition will be permanently applied for reporting:
 - Within the First Commitment Period of the Kyoto Protocol; and
 - Human-induced activities inscribed in the Kyoto Protocol Article 3
- Selection of the annual accounting on activities under Article 3 of the Kyoto Protocol
- Description of the ways to identify the LULUCF activities, which took place in 1990 and later and are human-induced.

Modalities (cont.) and Activity Validation

Afforestation, Reforestation and Deforestation within national land base structure:

- Afforestation (A) and reforestation (R) is the same activity on lands, which do not contain forest including:
 - ✓ Conversion to other land category;
 - ✓ No change in land category, but land-use change.
- Deforestation is a common practice, which implies conversion of stocked forest land to permanently un-stocked land.
 - ✓ Change in land category within existing land base structure; otherwise
 - ✓ No change in existing land base;

Implications for the national reporting:

- A & R to be reported together, but:
 - ✓ Specific data to estimate of removals in A&R for “land base with no change”
 - ✓ Reporting method 2 of the IPCC GPG (2003) should be used for A&R lands and
- Deforestation is already accounted for under current LULUCF
 - ✓ Stock change method applied for managed forests captures “land base with no change” (difference between temporarily and permanently un-stocked lands is based on conventional rates for forest restoration) ;
 - ✓ Meet reporting requirements set by Decisions 16/CMP.1 and 19/CMP.1

Methodology Development and Activity Data Survey

Selection of method

- The estimation method is Gain and Loss Method as in IPCC GPG (2003) and IPCC (2006):
 - ✓ Estimations are performed within permanent area;
 - ✓ Gains to be estimated with the use of stand modeling;
 - ✓ Losses to be estimated based on withdrawal data;
- Assumptions, if necessary:
 - ✓ Stand structure;
 - ✓ Composition and sequence of tree species in the stand.



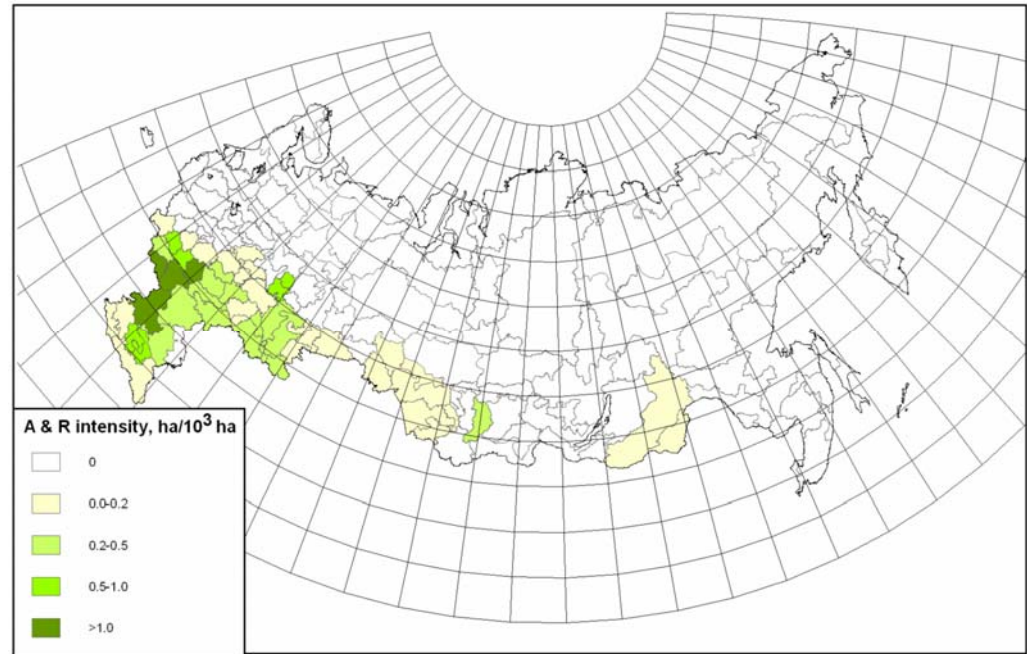
Activity data survey

- Conventional practices (made available through annual reports)
 - ✓ Establishment of woody shelterbelts as a regular afforestation and reforestation practices;
 - ✓ Linear deforestation events with no change in land base;
 - ✓ Land-use changes, which imply shifts between land categories
- Direct national measures (since 2007)
 - ✓ Planting new forests on non-forest (mainly agricultural) lands followed by subsequent transfer and reallocation of afforested lands under the State forest fund.

Activity Data Collection and Assessment

Conventional practices for A & R

- Woody shelterbelts established annually in 1990 and later:
 - ✓ Not included in KP Article 3.4 reporting;
 - ✓ Areas;
 - ✓ Planting method;
 - ✓ Tree species composition;
 - ✓ Losses data;
- Implications for estimation and reporting:
 - ✓ The data mainly corresponds to reporting method 1 as in IPCC GPG (2003);
 - ✓ Assumptions made based on case studies, publications and forest production data;
 - ✓ The estimations include all pools (aboveground and belowground biomass, dead organic matter and soil carbon)
 - ✓ Uncertainty of the estimates may be high



Activity Data Collection and Assessment

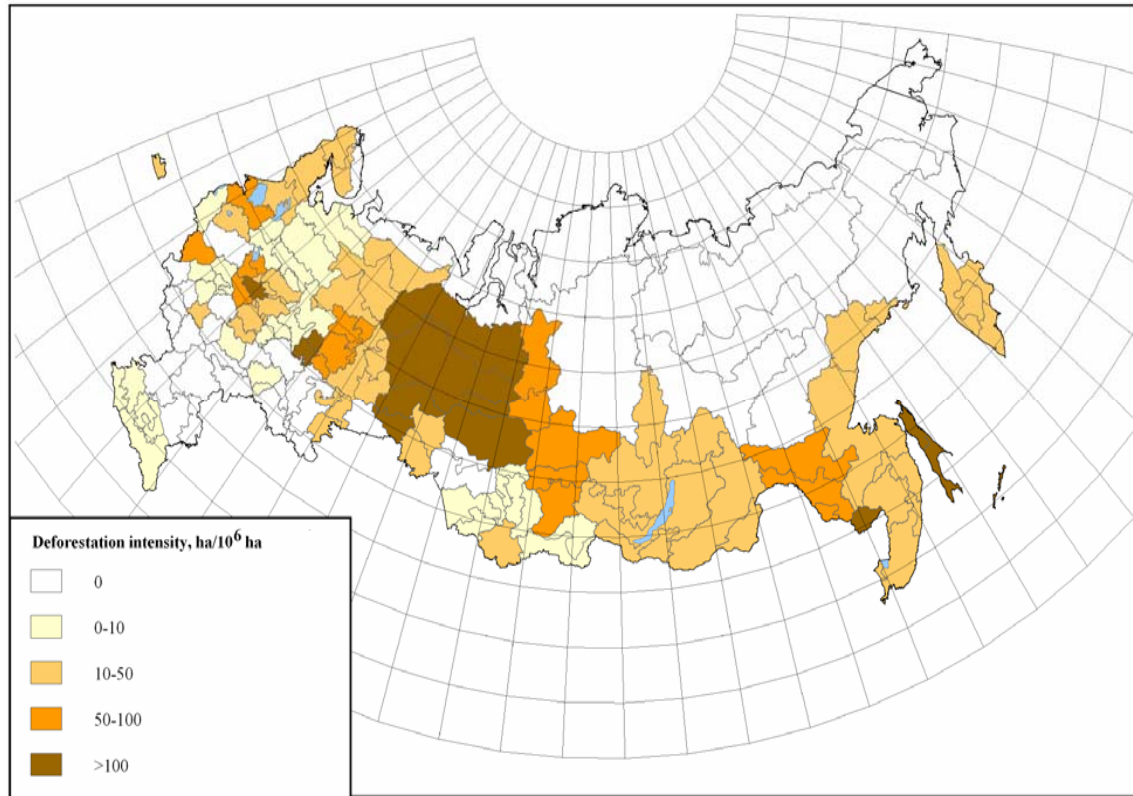
Conventional deforestation practices

➤ Annual data since 1990 on:

- ✓ Included in KP Article 3.4 reporting;
- ✓ Land-use change;
- ✓ Shifts between land categories;

➤ Implications for estimation and reporting:

- ✓ Already captured by stock- change method;
- ✓ The data corresponds to reporting method 1 as in IPCC GPG (2003);
- ✓ All pools are included;
- ✓ Assumptions and data extrapolation made based on case studies, scientific (per-reviewed) publications and conventional forest production data (growth and yield tables);
- ✓ Additional efforts should be made to reduce uncertainty in activity data collection.



Activity Data Collection and Assessment

Direct national measures (since 2007)

- Planting new forests on former agricultural lands:
 - ✓ Geographical identification;
 - ✓ Tree species composition;
 - ✓ The data for all pools is available; and
 - ✓ Consistent monitoring of changes on the annual basis
- Implications for estimation and reporting:
 - ✓ Geographically identifiable land-use and land category changes (but should be excluded from KP Article 3.4 reporting);
 - ✓ Meet the provisions of Decisions 15/CMP.1; 16/CMP.1 and 19/CMP.1;
 - ✓ The data corresponds to Reporting Method 2 as in IPCC GPG (2003);
 - ✓ The estimations include all pools outlined in Decision 16/CMP.1; and
 - ✓ Uncertainty of the estimates could be reduced owing to tracking the afforested lands and consistent monitoring efforts.



Year	Region	Site number	Geographical identification	Area, ha	Stand composition
2007	Ulyanovsk region	73:04:02 19 01:966	N 54°00,17' E 46°32,19'	48.2	pine
2007	Ulyanovsk region	73:04:02 19 01:967	N 54°00,17' E 46°32,19'	53.9	pine

Preliminary Results and Next Steps

Conventional practices

➤ Afforestation and Reforestation:

- ✓ Total area of forest shelterbelts established for 1990 – 2005 is 361.69 Kha ;
- ✓ Total removals for 1990 – 2005 varied from 0.2 to 4.7 Mt CO₂ yr⁻¹;
- ✓ Specific annual removals – 7.5 t CO₂ ha⁻¹ yr⁻¹ ;

➤ Deforestation:

- ✓ Total deforested area for 1990 – 2005 is 346.03 Kha;
- ✓ Total emissions for 1990 – 2005 varied from 5.5 to 13.6 Mt CO₂ yr⁻¹; and
- ✓ Specific annual emissions – 234.0 t CO₂ ha⁻¹.

Direct national measures (since 2007)

- Total area for 2 regions (2007) – 3.5 Kha, the activities will proceed until 2017;
- The Code of Practice for estimation and reporting on emissions and removals has been developed.
- The removals are currently negligible.

Next steps

- Undertake efforts to obtain additional activity data and parameters to comply with reporting requirements as outlined in Decisions 15/CMP.1; 16/CMP.1 and 19/CMP.1
- Provide supplementary information on LULUCF under Kyoto Protocol in NIR and CRF

Большое спасибо!
Thank you very
much!

