

## Questions to Anke Herold

Dirk Nemitz to All Presenters: Q on slide 21: Wouldn't soil carbon pools be treated under FOLU?

Anke Herold To Dirk Nemitz: There are mitigation actions in agriculture that contribute to sustainability and do not reduce productivity. Thus, mitigation in agriculture does not necessarily mean less agriculture activities, but can also be achieved by improved efficiency, and more sustainable systems. In tracking domestically, countries often use intensity indicators --which in my view are useful as we need food in the future and cannot replace agricultural production--.

Dirk Nemitz to All Presenters: Q on slide 24: "Mitigation action focus on agriculture": how does this fit with a growing population and an increased demand for food?

Anke Herold to Dirk Nemitz: There are mitigation actions in agriculture that contribute to sustainability and do not reduce productivity. Thus, mitigation in agriculture does not necessarily mean less agriculture activities, but can also be achieved by improved efficiency and more sustainable systems. In tracking domestically, countries often use intensity indicators which in my view are useful as we need food in the future and cannot replace agricultural production.

Harald Winkler to Anke: do GHG inventory REPORTS not explain trends in emissions?

Luis Panichelli: Just a comment: We are actually having the problems stated regarding how to reflect mitigation actions in the inventory. N fertilization, enteric fermentation, and how to account for improvements in silvopastoral systems and crops rotation. It seems this is the state of the art. Can you please provide further comments or advise on the effort required to reflect this actions in the inventory? How can support us?

Anke Herold to Luis: I can send you some more specific materials via email.

Emilio Martin question for Anke: could you briefly explain the process of changing accounting methods used in the inventories? At which level must this happen? Only national? Who is responsible for approving new approaches? I'm thinking about for example, a sectoral approach which achieves substantial reductions in one certain sector. However, because a tier 1 method is used for the accounting, these reductions will not be reflected in the inventories.

Anke Herold to Emilio: Usually new methods are developed together with the national inventory agency which compiles the GHG inventory. It is possible that a certain method is only used in one region and not the entire country, but the inventory agency should approve such situation. IPCC Guidelines require the recalculation of previous years (until the base year used) to ensure that the change in method does not introduce a substantial increase or decrease in emissions.

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## Questions to Sandro Federici

Lucila Balam: How should we report the absorptions in the GHG inventory? The AFOLU sector as a net? Or do we have to separate emissions and removals by the remains?

*Sandro's answer:*

In the GHG inventory it is good practice to report:

- Biomass pool: C stock gains (CO<sub>2</sub> removals) and C stock losses (CO<sub>2</sub> emissions), although when the stock-difference approach is applied then the net C stock change may be reported
- DOM pools the net C stock change (although country specific methods may allow to estimate C stock gains and losses separately
- SOM the net C stock change

Roberta Cantinho: Referent to wildfires emissions (not related to deforestation): as we work in a period analysis (f. example, 2002-2010) we can't actually track an area that has been burned during all the period. what happens in brazil is that lots of areas burn more than once. to estimate regeneration from the forest that were burnt (removals) it's important to know this dynamic. do you have any advice of how we can deal with that?

*Sandro's answer:*

GFED of NASA provides annual areas burnt  
(<http://www.globalfiredata.org/updates.html>)

Walter Oyhantcabal: If a country includes CO<sub>2</sub> sequestration in plantations, that grow till 2030, but after 2030 the sink is saturated, could this be considered a backsliding in ambition under the Paris Agreement?

*Sandro's answer:*

No. For 2 reasons:

- Conservation of C stocks is a mitigation action as recognized by the PA so that the long-term increase in total forest C stock has a long-term impact in the country's accounting

The final goal of the PA is to achieve a zero-emission economy; forest plantations act as a sink for a period which gives time to the country to implement further policies in its economy to achieve such goal