



COORDINATION OF THE INVENTORY OF GREENHOUSE GASES FROM THE LULUCF SECTOR

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Expert(s)	Country	Volume (md)	Amount (€)	Beneficiary	Funding	Start date	End date	Partner(s)	Reference
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Detailed description of the project	Services provided
<p>France is the only developed country with tropical forests and binding commitments for reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions under the Kyoto Protocol. This imposes particular obligations on the country.</p> <p>Indeed, France's application of Article 3.3 of the Kyoto Protocol makes it necessary to account for GHG emissions and removals related to deforestation and afforestation since 1990 (reference year), both in metropolitan France and in the overseas departments (DOM), including Guyana (where the forest covers 95% of the territory, or nearly 8 million hectares).</p> <p>All GHG emissions from deforestation in the DOM are reported to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Secretariat, which then makes the data publicly available.</p> <p>As the international community is particularly sensitive to massive GHG emissions due to deforestation in the tropics, the object of the mechanism for reducing GHG emissions due to deforestation (REDD+), France must be exemplary on the subject.</p> <p>The establishment and the realization of the so-called "LULUCF" (Land Use, Land Use Change, and Forestry) inventories in the DOM required the involvement of numerous organizations: National Forest Inventory (NFI), State Forest Agency (ONF), International Center for Agronomic Research for Development (CIRAD), National Center for Scientific Research (CNRS), and Inter-professional Technical Center for Studies of Air Pollution (CITEPA).</p>	<p>In 2009, the IFN compared aerial and/or satellite images acquired in 2008 and 1990 to estimate deforestation between 1990 and 2008 in the French overseas departments (DOM): Guadeloupe, Guyana, Martinique, Réunion.</p> <p>These deforestation estimates for each DOM were then multiplied by the average forest carbon stock per hectare for each DOM. For Guyana, this value was established in 2005 by a joint dendrometric study of the ONF, CIRAD and CNRS. For the other DOM, the values come from studies carried out in 2008 by the ONF and the ONF-International.</p> <p>The main conclusions of these LULUCF inventories are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>□ The deforestation rate is heterogeneous among DOM: very high in Martinique (5 times the average global deforestation rate), it is high in Guadeloupe (2.5 times the average global deforestation rate), almost identical to the average of global deforestation rate in Réunion, and relatively low in Guyana;</li> <li>□ On the other hand, the very high carbon content of the Guyanese forests (3 times higher than that of the metropolitan forests) makes a deforested hectare in Guyana accounts for 3 times in the national GHG balance sheet under Article 3.3 of the Protocol Kyoto;</li> <li>□ The cumulative balance of GHG emissions due to deforestation in the 4overseas departments is not negligible: 4.46 Mt<sub>eq</sub>CO<sub>2</sub>/year, or 0.8% of the annual GHG emissions of France in 1990;</li> <li>□ The annual deforestation rate in Guyana has increased by 70% between the 1990-2006 average and the 2006-2008 average.</li> </ul>