



GHG Emissions Estimations: AFOLU Sector 2005-2013

Date: Thursday, September 28, 2017Venue: Magnolia Hall, India Habitat Centre, New Delhi

GHG Emissions Estimates from AFOLU

3A Livestiock

- 3AI Enteric Fermentation
- Manure Management

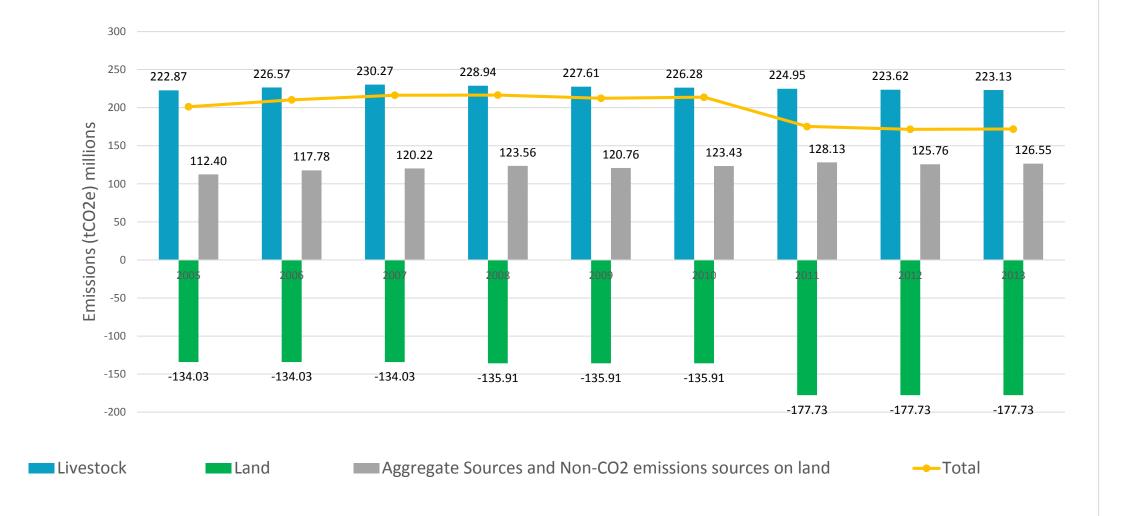
3B Land

- 3BI Forest Land
- 3B2 Cropland
- 3B3 Grassland
- 3B4 Wetlands
- 3B5 Settlements
- 3B6 Other land

Aggregate Sources and Non-CO2 emissions sources on Land

- 3CIBiomass burning
- 3C4 Direct N2O emissions from managed soils
- 3C5 Indirect N2O emissions from managed soils
- 3C7 Rice cultivation

Trends of Emissions CO2e from AFOLU sector (2005-13)

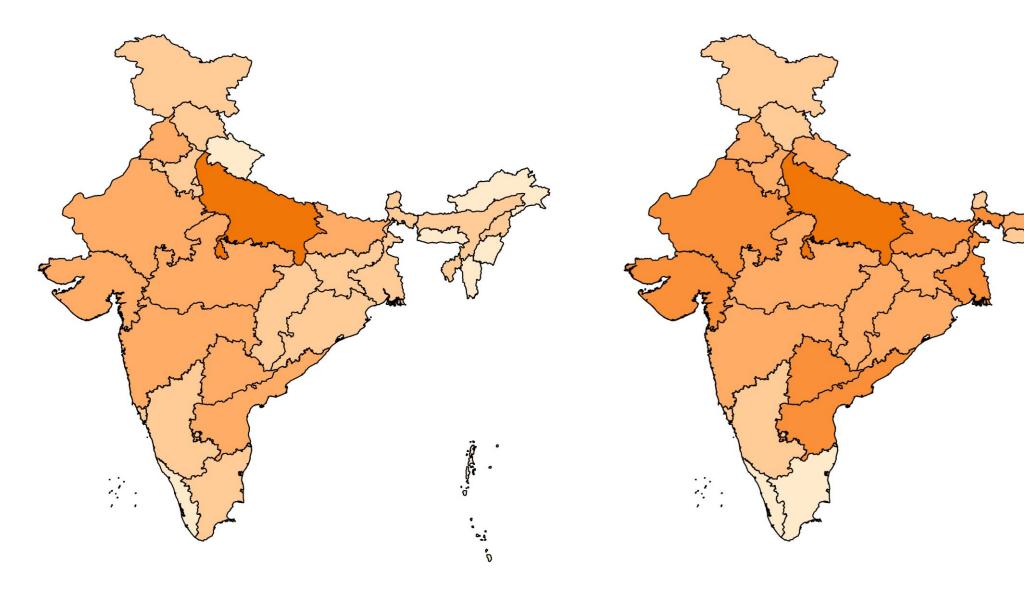


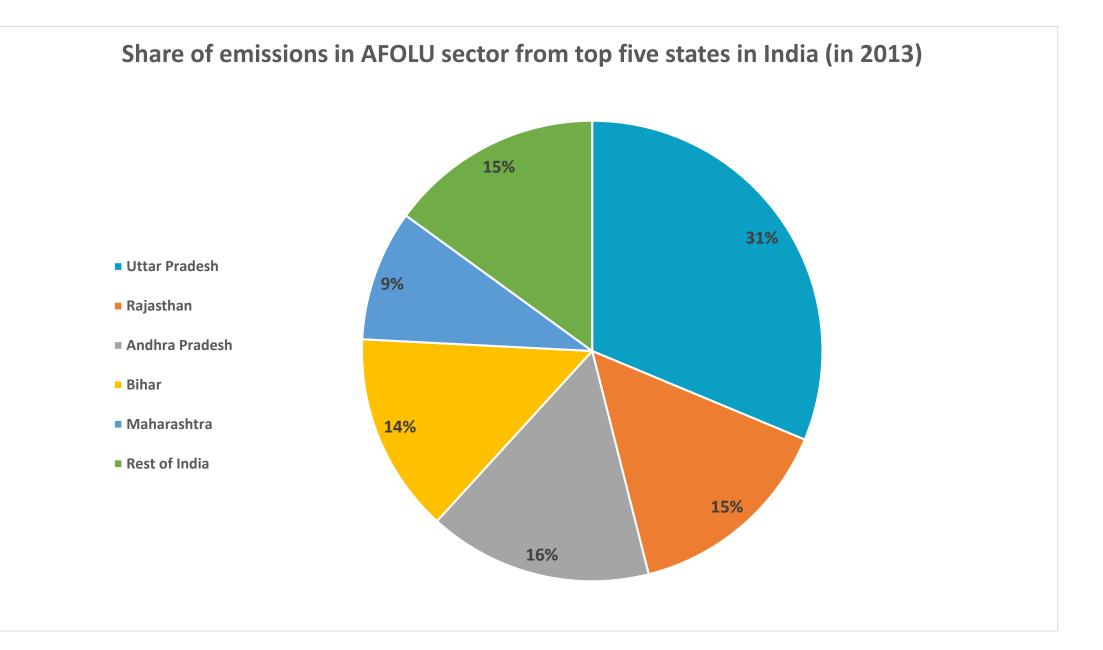


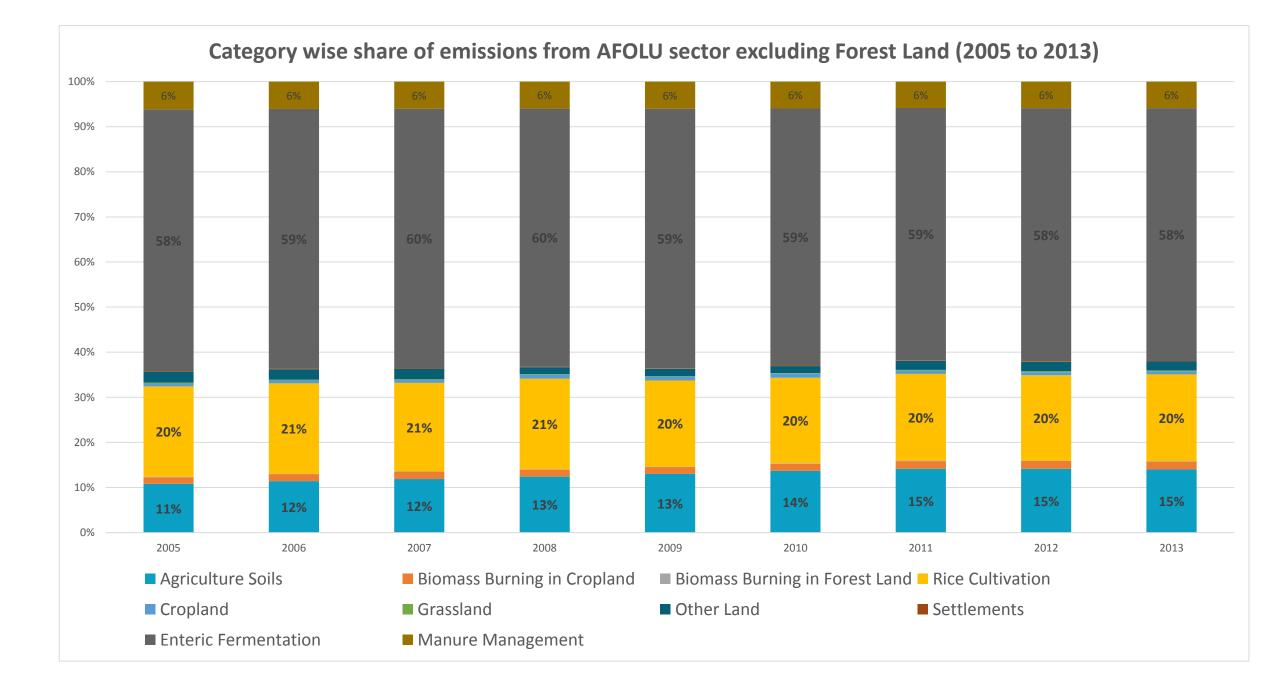


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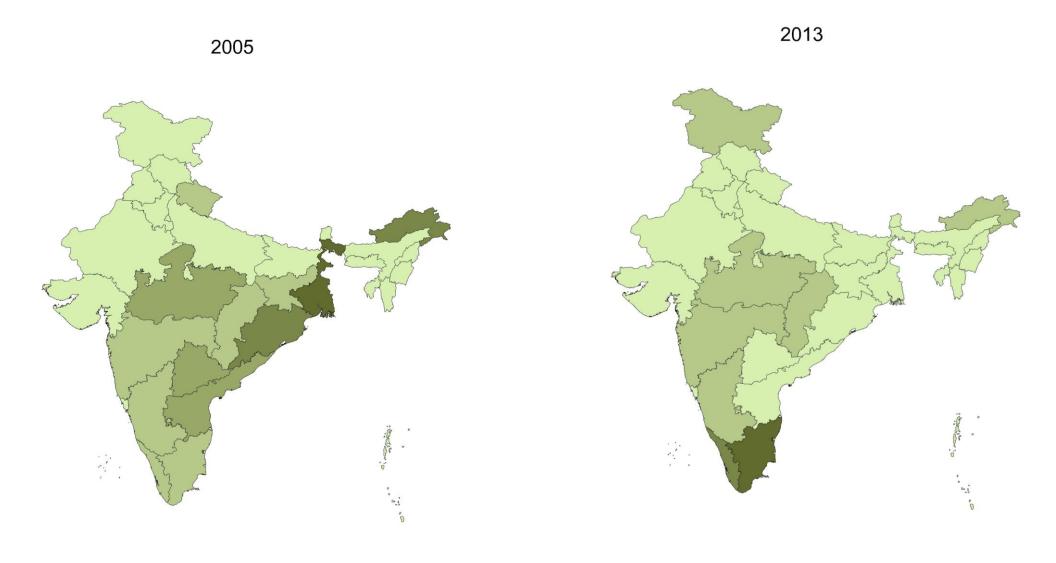
Mitigation Opportunities from Livestock Sector

- The three major strategies for pursuing mitigation from bovines are:
 - **Dietary manipulation**, through supplementing of green fodder intake and/or concentrated feeding.
 - Feed additives, primarily Monensin
 - Strategic feed supplementation, through adding Urea Molasses Mineral Block to cattle feeds.
- At the lower end of the range of their mitigation potential, these strategies could reduce emissions from bovines by 25% or overall by 20% from enteric fermentation as a whole

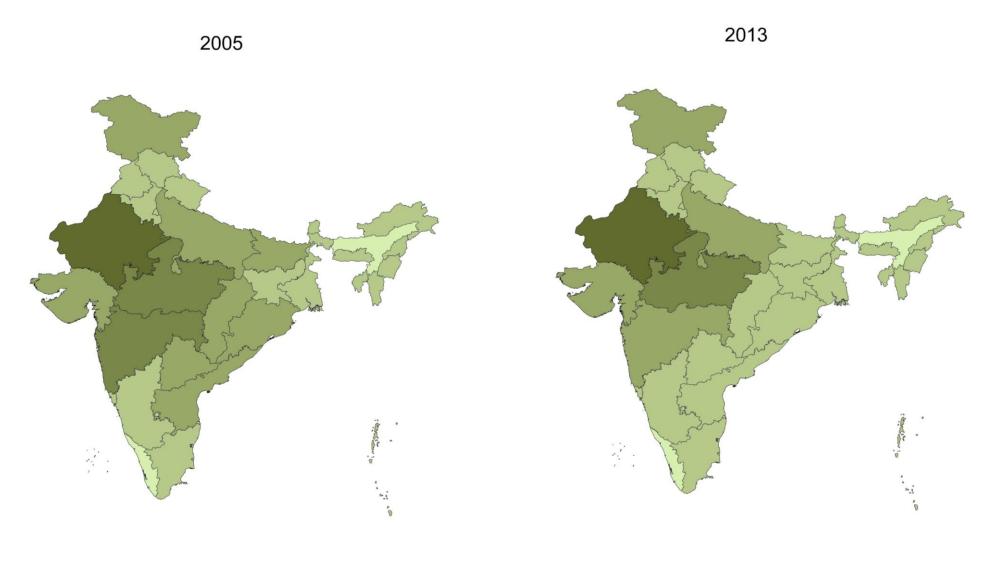
Mitigation Opportunities in Rice Cultivation

	Area Under Rice Cultivation (million hectares)	Emission factors for various rice ecosystems (kg per hectare, methane)	Estimates from rice cultivation (million
Continuous Flooding (irrigated)	6.86	162	22.05
Single Aeration (irrigated)	9.11	66	11.77
Multiple Aeration (irrigated)	9.54	18	4.00
Rain fed/ flood prone (unirrigated)	3.17	190	14.42
Rain fed/ drought prone (unirrigated)	8.54	66	12.23
Deepwater	1.31	190	4.98
Upland (unirrigated)	5.26	0	0
Total	43.79		69.43

Negative Emissions From Forest Land



Emissions from Land Excluding Forests















Thank You!!



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