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SERVIR: Cross-Comparison of Carbon Emission Estimates Based on Variable Land Use Land Cover Changes within SERVIR Focus Regions

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ICIMOD

adpc

CIAT

CONNECTING SPACE TO VILLAGE



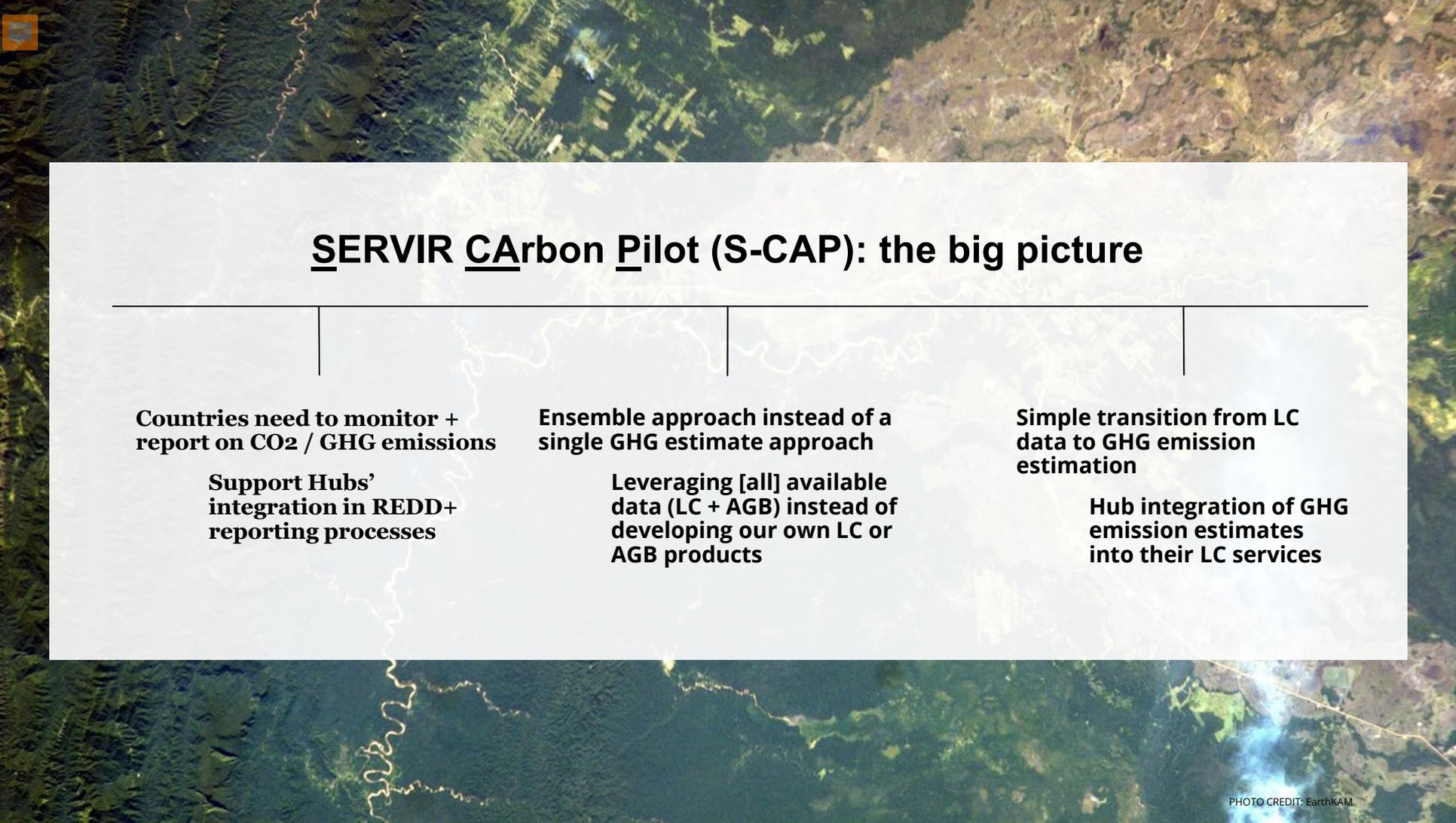
SERVIR is a partnership of NASA, USAID, and leading geospatial organizations in Asia, Africa, and Latin America.

- We work with countries and organizations in the use of free and open satellite data to build resilience to climate change and address its contributing causes.
- We co-develop innovative solutions through a network of regional hubs to improve sustainable resource management at local, national and regional scales.
- We build capacity to address critical challenges in climate change, food security, water and related disasters, land use, and air quality.



PHOTO CREDIT: Composite; NASA Goddard Visualization Studios





SERVIR CARBON PILOT (S-CAP): the big picture

**Countries need to monitor +
report on CO₂ / GHG emissions**

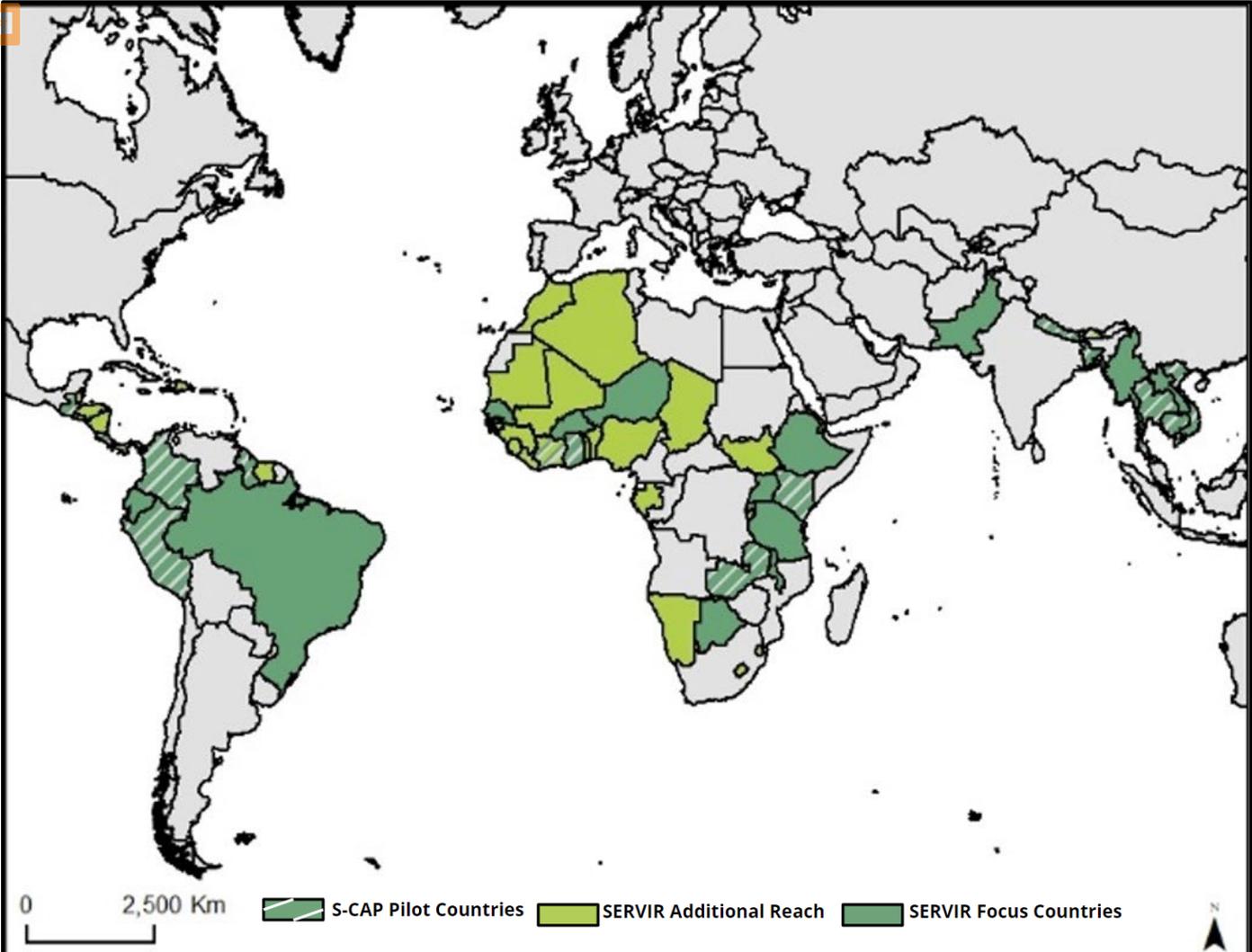
**Support Hubs'
integration in REDD+
reporting processes**

**Ensemble approach instead of a
single GHG estimate approach**

**Leveraging [all] available
data (LC + AGB) instead of
developing our own LC or
AGB products**

**Simple transition from LC
data to GHG emission
estimation**

**Hub integration of GHG
emission estimates
into their LC services**



Pilot Countries

Americas

- Guyana

Africa

- Ghana
- Zambia

Asia

- Bangladesh
- Thailand

Methodology: Overview

Global Land Cover

MODIS - MCD12Q1
JAXA F/NF
Global Forest Watch

Regional Land Cover

RCMRD - CCDC (Kenya, Zambia)
MapBiomas (Peru, Guyana)
Rapid Land Cover Mapper (USGS) (Ghana)
Guatemala Ministry of Agriculture (Guatemala)
RLCMS (Thailand, Vietnam, Bangladesh, Nepal)

Change Detection Algorithm

LandTrendr
CCDC-SMA

F/NF reclassification
Annual activity data
Resample to 100m (1 ha.)

Parameterization
Annual activity data
Resample to 100m (1 ha.)

Above Ground Biomass

Saatchi et al 2011
Avitabile 2015
Geocarbon 2020
GEDI I4b 2021
ICIMOD 2015
IPCC Emission Tables

Reduce region to activity data
 $\text{Biomass} \times 0.48 = \text{Carbon Stock}$

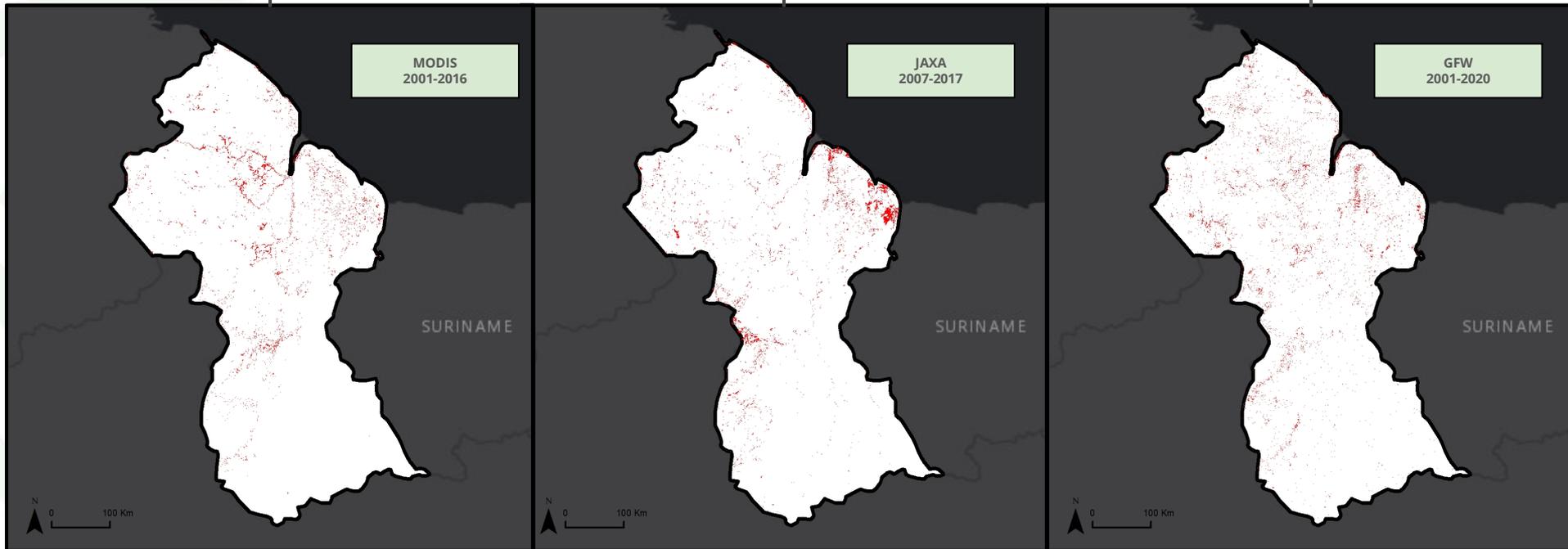
Uncertainty Analysis

Emission = Area x Carbon Stock

Emission Ensemble &
Comparison to REDD+ FREL
Reports

Activity Data - Guyana Results

Global

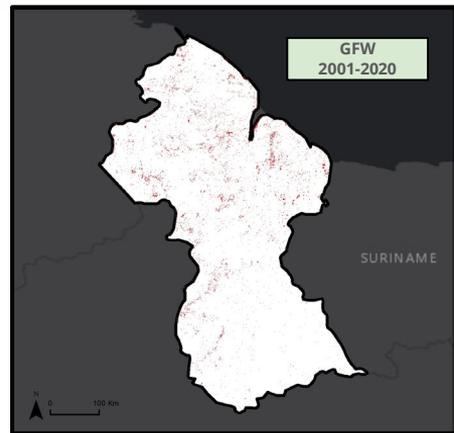
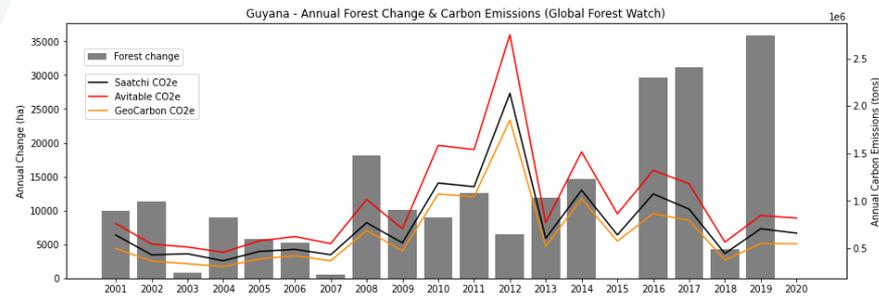
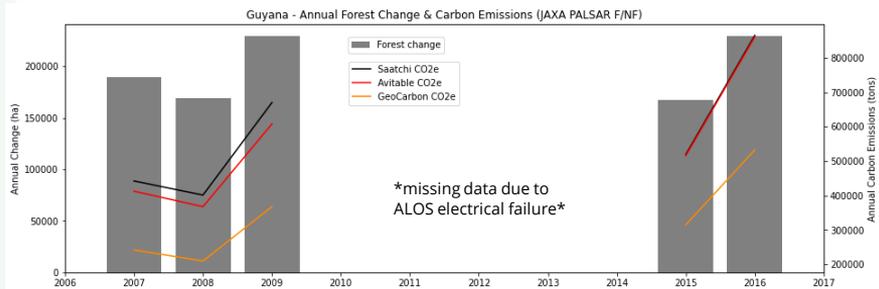
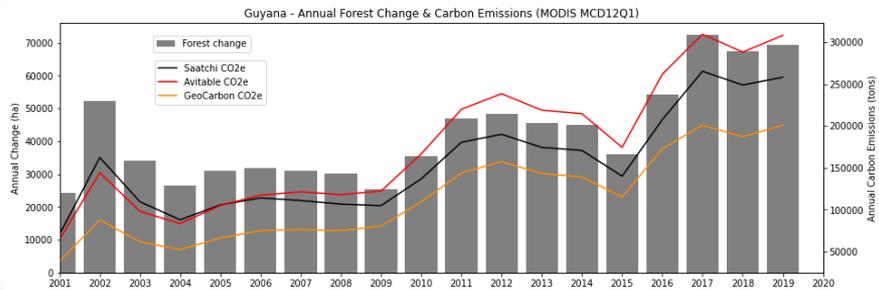
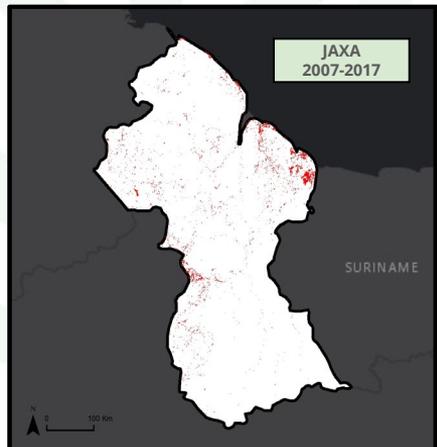
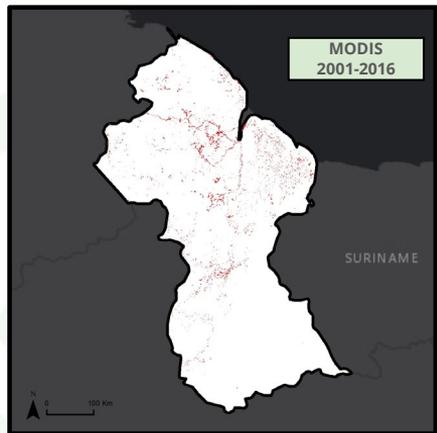


21,924.83 ha
Annual deforestation

37,705.40 ha
Annual deforestation

11,631.58 ha
Annual deforestation

Activity Data - Guyana Results *global

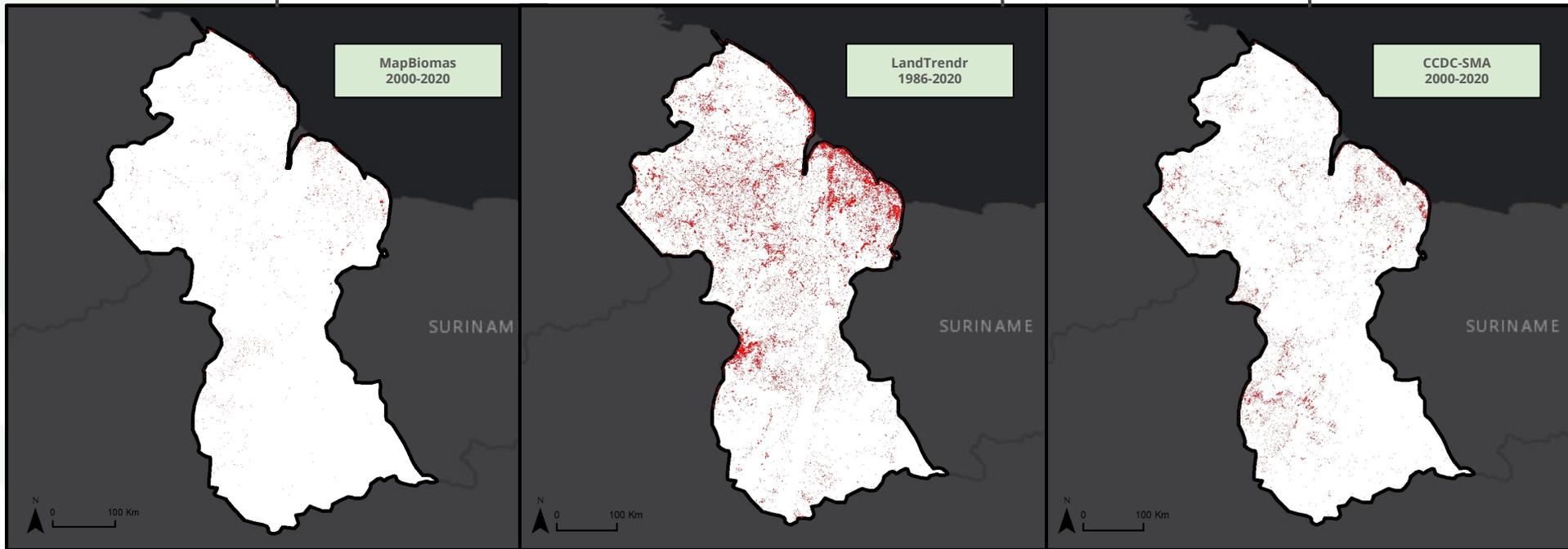


152.3% difference in CO₂e estimations using global land cover datasets

Activity Data - Guyana Results

Regional

Change Detection Algorithms

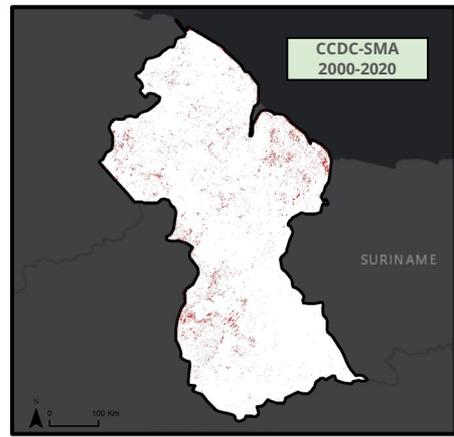
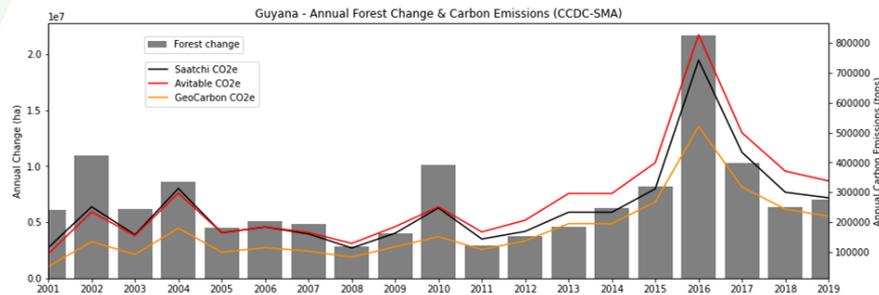
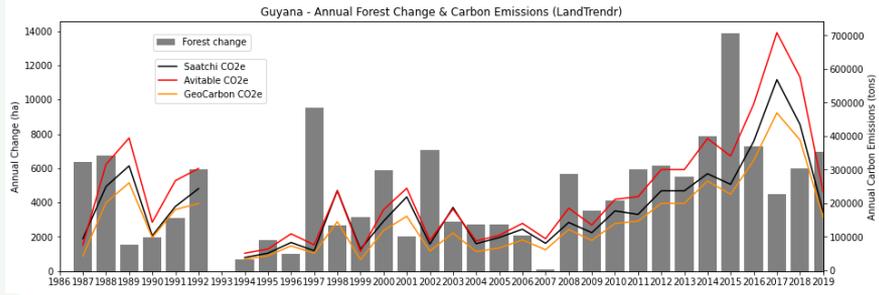
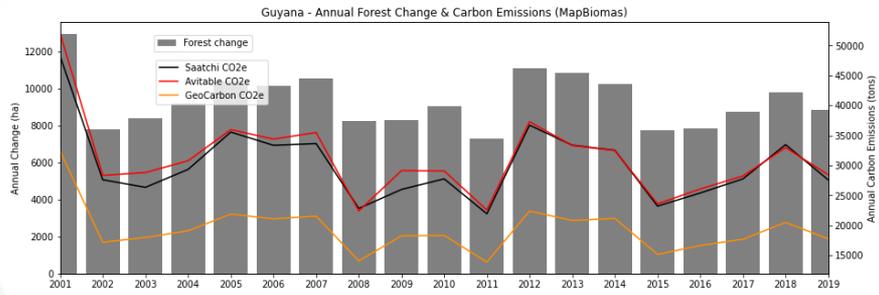
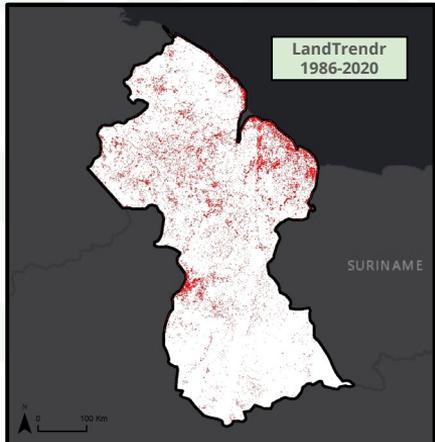


15,334.04 ha
Annual deforestation

11,145.71 ha
Annual deforestation

7,053.59 ha
Annual deforestation

Activity Data - Guyana Results



Increased to a 173.8% difference in CO₂e estimations when adding regional & change detection algorithms

CO₂e Comparison



LC Dataset	AGB Dataset	Average Change in Forest Area (ha./year)	AGB Carbon Stock (tons CO ₂ /ha.)	Emissions = Area x (AGBx0.48)
MCD12Q1	FREL	21,924.83	198.57	2,089,770.06
MCD12Q1	IPCC Tier 1	21,924.83	245.94	2,588,252.49
MCD12Q1	Saatchi et al 2011	21,924.83	182.83	1,924,088.00
MCD12Q1	Avitable 2015	21,924.83	220.66	2,322,207.83
MCD12Q1	GeoCarbon 2020	21,924.83	240.77	2,533,843.83
MCD12Q1	GEDI L4B	21,924.83	112.98	1,188,992.30
LandTrendr	FREL	11,145.71	198.57	1,062,355.92
LandTrendr	IPCC Tier 1	11,145.71	241.56	1,292,331.81
LandTrendr	Saatchi et al 2011	11,145.71	204.89	1,096,149.46
LandTrendr	Avitable 2015	11,145.71	263.32	1,408,746.53
LandTrendr	GeoCarbon 2020	11,145.71	294.35	1,574,755.21
LandTrendr	GEDI L4B	11,145.71	185.08	990,167.13
GFW code	FREL	11,631.58	198.57	1,108,666.54
GFW code	IPCC Tier 1	11,631.58	241.29	1,347,160.17
GFW code	Saatchi et al 2011	11,631.58	227.54	1,270,391.75
GFW code	Avitable 2015	11,631.58	298.66	1,667,465.94
GFW code	GeoCarbon 2020	11,631.58	326.13	1,820,835.28
GFW code	GEDI L4B	11,631.58	183.51	1,024,565.31
JAXA F/INF	FREL	37,705.40	198.57	3,593,898.61
JAXA F/INF	IPCC Tier 1	37,705.40	233.54	4,226,745.18
JAXA F/INF	Saatchi et al 2011	37,705.40	134.08	2,426,659.22
JAXA F/INF	Avitable 2015	37,705.40	136.69	2,473,896.54
JAXA F/INF	GeoCarbon 2020	37,705.40	179.60	3,250,507.12
JAXA F/INF	ORNL 2010	37,705.40	31.65	572,820.44
JAXA F/INF	GEDI L4B	37,705.40	58.71	1,062,568.34
MapBiomass	FREL	15,334.04	198.57	1,461,567.71
MapBiomass	IPCC Tier 1	15,334.04	237.44	1,747,612.72
MapBiomass	Saatchi et al 2011	15,334.04	171.50	1,262,298.41
MapBiomass	Avitable 2015	15,334.04	193.55	1,424,593.92
MapBiomass	GeoCarbon 2020	15,334.04	225.48	1,659,609.59
CCDC-SMA	FREL	7,053.59	198.57	672,314.27
CCDC-SMA	Saatchi et al 2011	7,053.59	96.47	326,620.60
CCDC-SMA	Avitable 2015	7,053.59	87.36	295,776.67
CCDC-SMA	GeoCarbon 2020	7,053.59	146.32	495,398.84
FREL	FREL	5,791.67	198.57	552,034.00
FREL	IPCC Tier 1	5,791.67	134.08	372,742.40

~40 estimates per country thus far

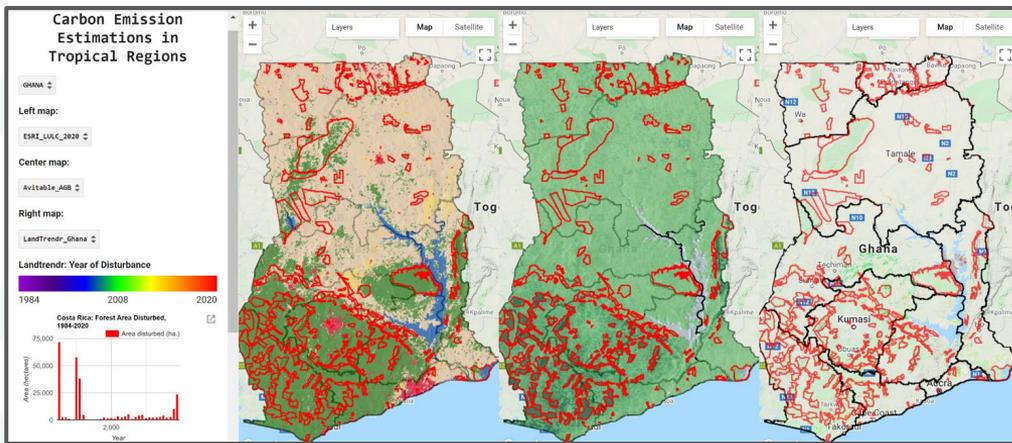
Government of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana
September 2015

The Reference Level for Guyana's REDD+ Program



Average Change in Forest Area (ha./year)	AGB Carbon Stock (tons CO ₂)	Emissions = Area x AGB (tons CO ₂ e per year)
5,791.67	198.57	1,150,070.83

"Guyana has established the time period for historic emissions to be from 2001-2012, a total of 12 years...Total deforestation over the historic period is estimated to be 69.5 thousand ha."

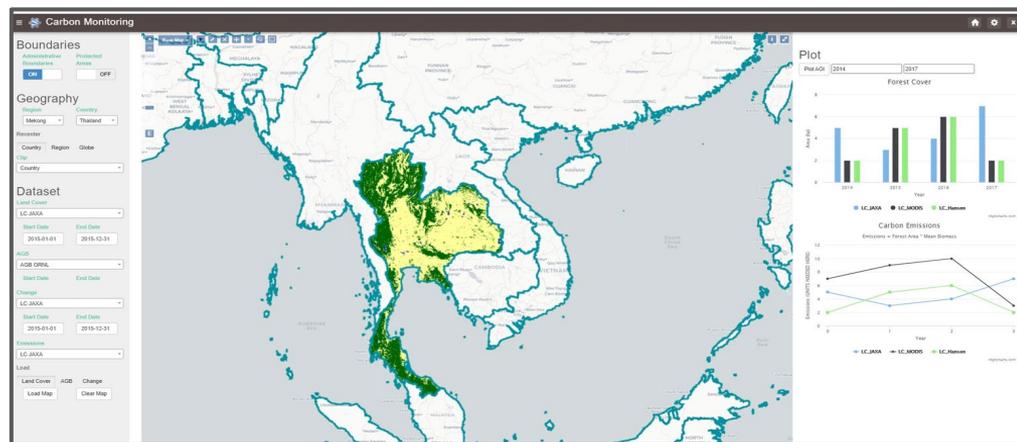


Interactive Global Web Mapper Functions

- AOI selection - Pilot Countries
- Visualize data sets
- IPCC climate zones
- Global Land Cover / AGB
- User Land Cover / Carbon Stock
- Localized calculations

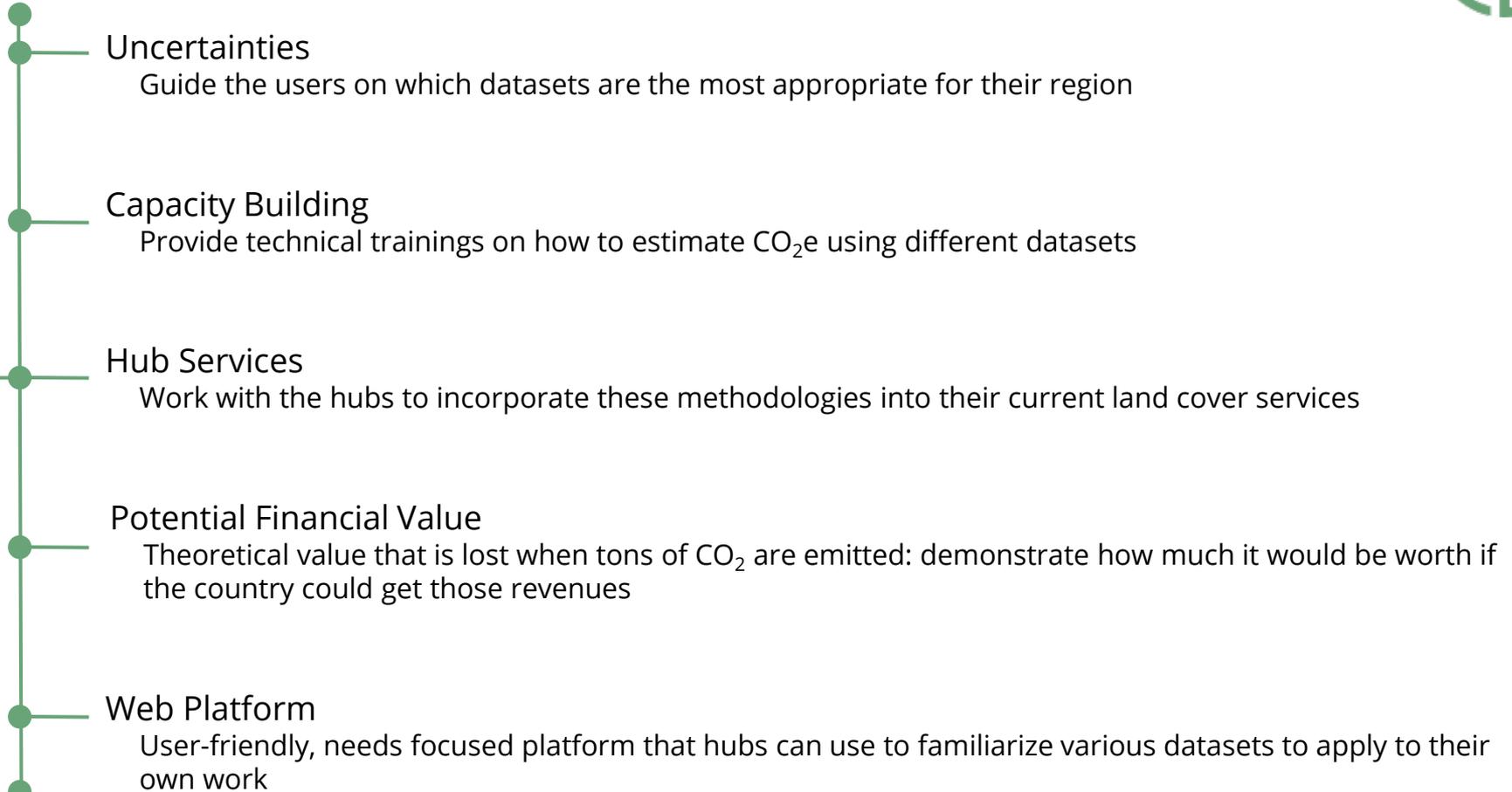
Plot Generation

- Forest Distribution
- Carbon distribution
- Emission stock over time
- Condensed finalized calculations after user input





SERVIR Hub Benefit

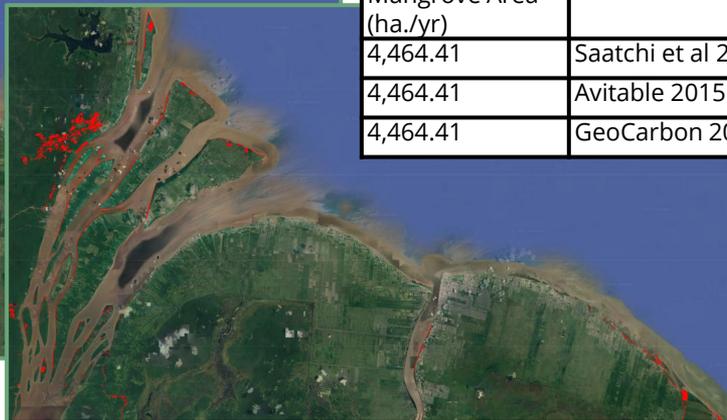
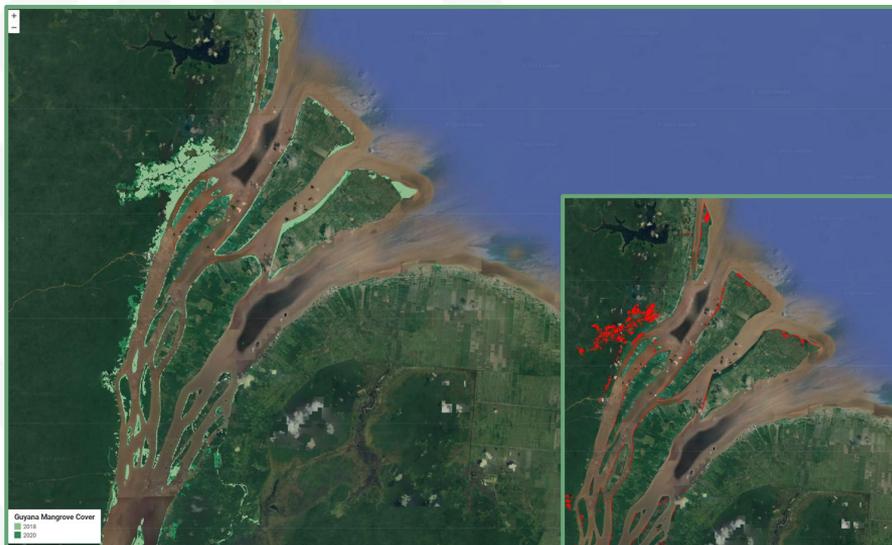


Guyana Mangrove Monitoring Service

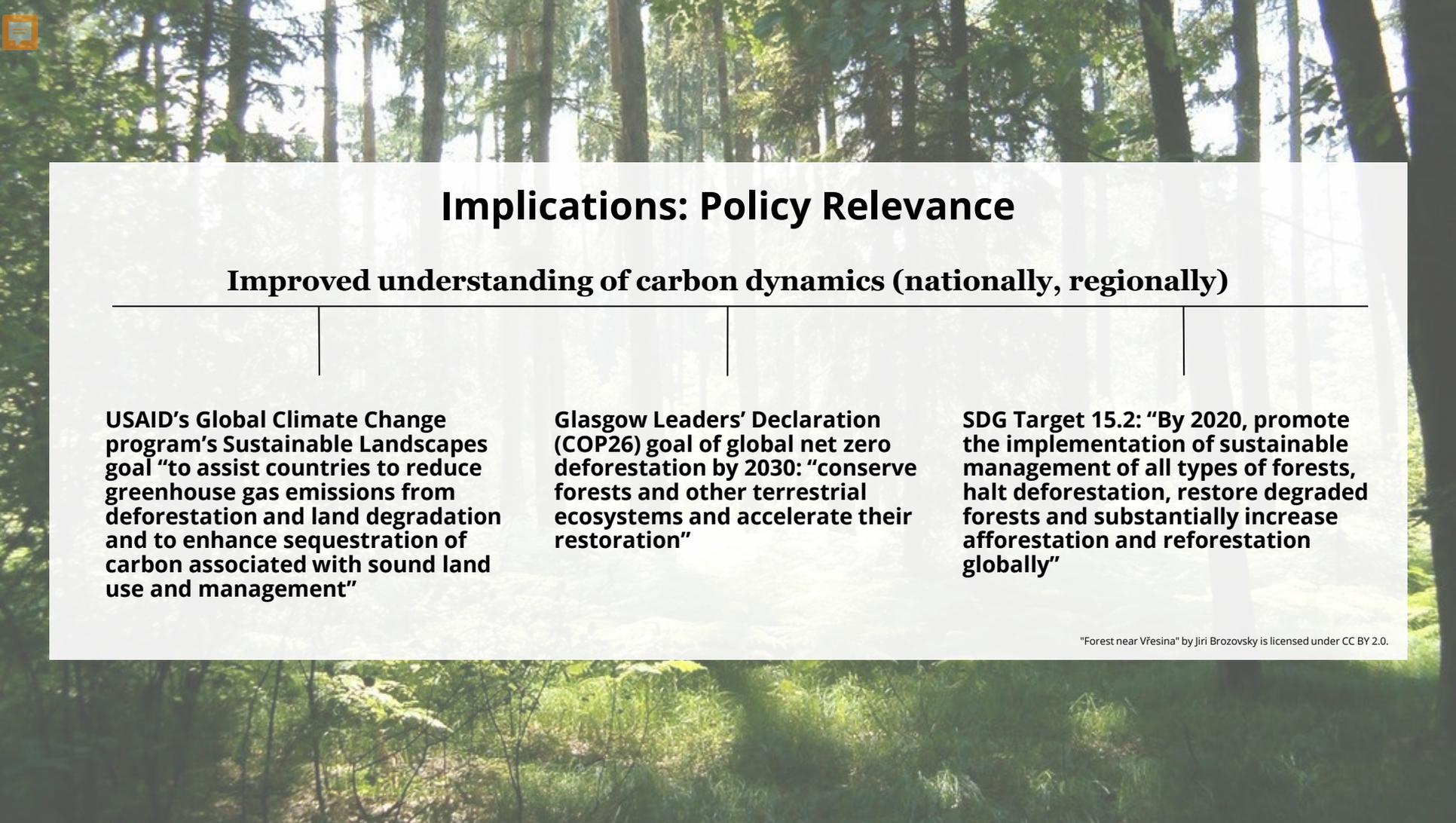


This service makes mangrove-related land-use change transparent and the resulting analysis publicly available for use by government and civil society to:

- 1) act on hotspots of deforestation and stop them on time
- 2) engage in land-use planning, policy-making and actions that protect mangroves from being converted to other land uses
- 3) plan mangrove protection efforts for farmers in low-lying coastal regions.



Loss in Mangrove Area (ha./yr)	AGB Dataset	AGB Carbon Stock (tons CO ₂ /ha.)	Emissions = Area x AGB (per year)
4,464.41	Saatchi et al 2011	87.35	389,966.21
4,464.41	Avitabile 2015	110.56	493,585.17
4,464.41	GeoCarbon 2020	131.65	587,739.58

A background image of a dense forest with tall, thin trees and green foliage. The image is slightly blurred and has a soft, natural light feel.

Implications: Policy Relevance

Improved understanding of carbon dynamics (nationally, regionally)

USAID's Global Climate Change program's Sustainable Landscapes goal "to assist countries to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from deforestation and land degradation and to enhance sequestration of carbon associated with sound land use and management"

Glasgow Leaders' Declaration (COP26) goal of global net zero deforestation by 2030: "conserve forests and other terrestrial ecosystems and accelerate their restoration"

SDG Target 15.2: "By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally"



Questions?

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