Regional practical training report:

Improving capacity to develop GHG inventories and assess policies in the LULUCF sector

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ReCATH
Regional Climate Action Transparency Hub for Central Asia

ICAT Initiative for Climate Action Transparency

Initiative for Climate Action Transparency – ICAT

Improving capacity to develop GHG inventories and assess policies in the LULUCF sector

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Date: October 2025

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PREPARED UNDER

The Initiative for Climate Action Transparency (ICAT), supported by Austria, Canada, Germany, Ireland, Italy, and the Children's Investment Fund Foundation.

Supported by:

Federal Foreign Office

on the basis of a decision by the German Bundestag

IKI INTERNATIONAL CLIMATE INITIATIVE

Federal Ministry
Republic of Austria
Climate Action, Environment, Energy, Mobility, Innovation and Technology

Environment and Climate Change Canada

Environnement et Changement climatique Canada

CIFF CHILDREN'S INVESTMENT FUND FOUNDATION

Rialtas na hÉireann
Government of Ireland

MINISTERO DELL'AMBIENTE E DELLA SICUREZZA ENERGETICA

ICAT is hosted by the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS)

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Introduction

This report provides a overview of the regional practical training “Improving capacity to develop GHG inventories and assess policies in the LULUCF sector” held under the Regional Hub for Climate Action Transparency in Central Asia (ReCATH). The event took place from 6 to 10 October 2025 in Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan, bringing together technical experts from the five Central Asian countries.

The training aimed to strengthen regional and national capacities in compiling and improving greenhouse gas (GHG) inventories in the Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF) sector and to enhance understanding of methodologies for assessing policy impacts in line with the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) of the Paris Agreement. Through a series of instructional sessions, practical exercises, and country presentations, participants explored topics such as land categorization and land-use monitoring, carbon flux estimation in forest and cropland, and integration of LULUCF policies and measures (PaMs) into national climate reporting.

The event provided a practical platform for regional knowledge exchange and methodological alignment, enabling experts to apply IPCC Guidelines (2006, 2019 Refinement), strengthen national data collection systems, and improve the transparency and consistency of their LULUCF inventories. By fostering regional cooperation, promoting mutual learning, and supporting the institutionalization of transparent MRV systems, ReCATH continues to play a critical role in advancing climate reporting capacity and policy assessment readiness across Central Asia.

Background

The Regional Climate Action Transparency Hub for Central Asia (ReCATH) supports five Central Asian countries—Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan—in building robust climate transparency systems and transitioning to reporting under the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) of the Paris Agreement.

Established with a team of national and regional experts, the Hub has become a center of expertise and coordination for technical support, capacity building, and peer learning. Since 2022, ReCATH has organized over 27 capacity-building events and supported the development of national GHG inventories, adaptation reporting, NDC tracking, and climate finance.

The second phase of ReCATH, launched in April 2025, aims to deepen the region’s technical capacity in inventory, support the preparation of updated NDCs (NDC 3.0), improve climate reporting, and promote regional cooperation. Key activities include peer reviews of GHG inventories, development of regional monitoring frameworks on adaptation, support for green taxonomy and climate finance, and enhanced collaboration with other international transparency initiatives. Through its activities, ReCATH continues to strengthen institutional frameworks and long-term transparency practices in Central Asia.

Objectives

This regional training, held under Modules 2 and 3 of the ReCATH project, aimed to strengthen national and regional capacities in developing GHG inventories and assessing policies and measures (PaMs) in the Land Use, Land-Use Change and

Forestry (LULUCF) sector. The objective was to equip members of the ReCATH Technical Working Group (TWG) and national experts with practical skills to estimate emissions and removals from land use and evaluate mitigation actions in line with the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) of the Paris Agreement.

The workshop combined instructional sessions and practical exercises on land-use monitoring, land categorization, carbon flux estimation, and quantification of GHG reductions from LULUCF PaMs, using the 2006 IPCC Guidelines, the 2019 Refinement, and tools such as the ICAT Forest Methodology and FAO's EX-ACT tool. Country presentations and group exercises encouraged peer learning and exchange on national practices, data systems, and coordination among forestry, agriculture, and environment agencies.

By enhancing methodological understanding and practical application, the training supported enhancing the integration of LULUCF data into NDC and BTR reporting and contributed to establishing consistent, transparent approaches to inventory improvement and policy impact assessment across Central Asia.

Participants

The training was attended by representatives from ministries and hydrometeorological services of Central Asian countries, including Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan. Participants included national greenhouse gas inventory compilers, natural resource agency representatives, members of the ReCATH Technical Working Group, representatives from GHGMI, Citepa.

The full list of participants is provided in Annex 1.

Meeting minutes

Day 1

The opening session was moderated by Oxana Kravtsova, ReCATH Project Specialist, who welcomed participants and outlined the objectives of the workshop. She provided instructions on the format of the meeting, introduced the trainers and participants, and presented the agenda for the week, emphasizing that the event would combine instructional sessions with hands-on exercises to build practical skills in land-use data analysis and emission estimation.

Aizada Barieva, Head of the Climate Policy Department at the Ministry of Natural Resources, Ecology and Technical Supervision of the Kyrgyz Republic, opened the session with welcome remarks. She expressed appreciation to CAREC, ICAT, and GHGMI for their continued support to Central Asian countries in strengthening transparency systems. She emphasized that the LULUCF sector is among the most complex areas of national inventories due to its data intensity and methodological requirements, and noted the importance of regional cooperation and capacity building for improving accuracy and completeness of reporting.

Following Ms Barieva's opening remarks, Batyr Mamedov, Executive Director of CAREC, welcomed the participants and highlighted the importance of technical cooperation across Central Asia to strengthen transparency under the Paris Agreement. He underlined that this training would help national teams better prepare for upcoming reporting obligations under the Enhanced Transparency Framework

(ETF) and strengthen the integration of land-use data into national climate policies. He encouraged participants to take an active role in discussions and to use this platform to exchange knowledge and identify common priorities for regional collaboration.

Following the opening session, Oxana Kravtsova introduced the technical trainers: Etienne Mathias from CITEPA, an expert in the Agriculture, Forestry, and Other Land Use (AFOLU) sector with nearly two decades of experience compiling France's national inventory, and Olga Lyandres from GHGMI. Etienne Mathias led the first technical session, providing a comprehensive introduction to the principles of LULUCF and the structure of the sector under the UNFCCC inventory framework. He explained that LULUCF covers both emissions and removals of carbon dioxide, making it distinct from other inventory sectors, and highlighted its central role in national carbon balance assessments.

The morning session covered the IPCC methodological framework and the use of 2006 IPCC Guidelines and 2019 Refinement documents, focusing on how they define approaches for land representation and calculation methods for emissions and removals. Mr. Mathias introduced participants to the three land-use monitoring approaches and emphasized that accurate historical land-use data and land transition matrices are key to improving the precision of inventories. Participants discussed challenges in obtaining consistent land-use data across years and considered potential data sources, such as remote sensing and national cadastral systems.

The afternoon session focused on hands-on exercises where participants practiced interpreting land-use data and developing basic land use change matrices using sample datasets. The trainers guided the group through the exercises and explained how to use land use change matrices to record conversions between land categories (e.g., forest land to cropland or grassland to settlements). Participants worked in country groups, shared examples of existing datasets, and discussed limitations and uncertainties associated with national statistics and remote-sensing data.

Following the exercise, Etienne Mathias delivered an additional session on tracking land-use change, emphasizing the importance of time-series consistency and key considerations when using remote-sensing data. He presented case studies from other regions to demonstrate practical approaches to integrating geospatial information into national inventories, including methods for detecting land conversion and performing accuracy assessments.

In a practical demonstration, he guided participants through the IPCC Guidelines website, showing how to access the 2006 Guidelines and 2019 Refinement and locate relevant tables, such as those providing default values for wood density, carbon fraction, and root-to-shoot ratios. Together, the group reviewed examples of tables (e.g., Table 4.3 and 4.4 in the Guidelines) and discussed the importance of verifying the origin and context of each parameter before applying it to national data. He also explained common pitfalls — such as unit conversion errors or inconsistent treatment of biomass components — that can lead to significant miscalculations.

Throughout the session, participants asked clarifying questions and engaged in short exercises to reinforce understanding of concepts like carbon stock, carbon content, and data consistency. Mr. Mathias emphasized the need for careful data management, as even small conversion errors between units (e.g., cubic meters of wood to tons of carbon) can cause substantial deviations in results.

Day 2

The second day of the regional practical training focused on forest land methodologies and biomass carbon stock estimation within the LULUCF sector. Led by Mr. Etienne Mathias, the sessions combined technical presentations with practical exercises to help participants apply IPCC approaches for estimating GHG emissions and removals from forest lands.

The day began with a brief recap of the previous sessions, reviewing key concepts such as land-use representation, carbon pools, and the relationship between carbon stocks and fluxes. Mr. Mathias introduced methods for estimating carbon stock changes in forest land remaining forest land and land converted to forest consistent with 2006 IPCC Guidelines. He emphasized that forests can act both as carbon sinks and sources depending on management practices, natural disturbances, and land-use history, and described the main carbon pools — above- and below-ground biomass, dead wood, litter, and soil organic carbon.

Mr. Mathias outlined the gain–loss and stock change methods used for estimating carbon stock variations, stressing that consistency across time series and transparent documentation are essential for inventory preparation. Participants reviewed key parameters such as biomass expansion factors (BEFs), root-to-shoot ratios, and carbon fractions, discussing the need to develop country-specific data. Using examples from national inventories, Mr. Mathias showed how default IPCC factors can lead to over- or underestimation if not adapted to local conditions.

During the hands-on session, participants applied the Tier 1 approach to estimate biomass carbon changes using sample datasets on forest area, biomass density, and growth rates. They discussed common calculation errors, including double counting and missing decay emissions, and explored ways to align forest inventory and land-use data across reporting cycles. Mr. Mathias emphasized that cross-checking data among forestry agencies, cadastral systems, and statistical committees is essential for quality assurance.

The afternoon session expanded on practical exercises and discussion. Participants calculated carbon gains and losses for different forest types and management activities — such as afforestation, reforestation, and selective logging — and analyzed the implications for emission factors. They also examined distinctions between deforestation (permanent land-use change) and degradation (partial biomass loss) and discussed the treatment of harvested wood products (HWP) as an additional carbon pool extending carbon storage beyond the forest ecosystem.

Concluding the day, Mr. Mathias demonstrated various approaches to land data collection, including remote sensing and field-based monitoring. He encouraged participants to consider practical implication and availability of resources when considering approaches to land surveys that strengthen consistency in reporting.

In closing discussions, participants highlighted common challenges, including limited biomass data, inconsistent land statistics, and weak institutional coordination. Mr. Mathias summarized the key lessons — the importance of methodological consistency, transparent data documentation, and progressive improvement from Tier 1 to higher tiers.

Day 3

The third day of the regional practical training strengthened participants' technical expertise in cropland methodologies, soil carbon dynamics, and data management within the LULUCF sector.

The day began with a brief recap of key lessons from Day 2 on forest carbon accounting and biomass carbon fluxes. Building on that foundation, Mr. Mathias introduced IPCC guidance for estimating emissions and removals from cropland soils, explaining that croplands can act as both emission sources and carbon sinks depending on management, crop types, and soil conditions. The presentation focused on identifying activity data related to tillage, residue management, and fertilizer use, and on classifying cropland subcategories in line with IPCC land-use definitions.

Mr. Mathias emphasized the importance of soil type differentiation and land stratification, showing how distinguishing between mineral and organic soils, as well as management intensity, improves the precision of emission estimates. Participants practiced land stratification using sample datasets, working in country groups to organize data, identify missing parameters, and discuss national data sources such as agricultural censuses, land registries, and soil databases.

After lunch, the focus turned to soil carbon flux calculations. Mr. Mathias explained how carbon is stored and released through biological and management processes and guided participants through the IPCC Tier 1 methodology and equations for estimating soil carbon stock changes. He reviewed the main influencing factors—crop rotation, irrigation, tillage, and residue management—and highlighted the long-term nature of soil carbon dynamics, with IPCC methods typically applying a 20-year transition period for stock adjustments.

Participants then applied the equations to simplified datasets, calculating carbon gains and losses under various management scenarios. The exercises reinforced the importance of transparent documentation, methodological consistency, and correct application of stock-change factors. During discussions, participants shared country experiences, noting challenges with fragmented soil data, outdated statistics, and inconsistent land management records.

Mr. Mathias emphasized that while IPCC default factors provide a solid starting point, countries should gradually develop national datasets to transition to Tier 2 methods to improve accuracy. He underscored the importance of transparent reporting, regular data updates, and stronger cooperation among institutions responsible for agricultural and soil data.

The day concluded with a reflection on lessons learned. Participants agreed that the sessions clarified complex aspects of cropland and soil carbon methodologies and improved their ability to prepare structured datasets for inventory estimation. They highlighted that the combination of technical instruction and practical exercises deepened their understanding and will support improved transparency and accuracy in LULUCF reporting across Central Asia.

Day 4

The fourth day of the regional training focused on policies and measures (PaMs) in the LULUCF sector, marking a transition from inventory methodologies to the assessment of mitigation actions and policy impacts. The sessions, led by Ms. Anna Sikharulidze and supported by Olga Lyandres, guided participants through frameworks for evaluating mitigation outcomes, tracking progress toward nationally determined

contributions (NDCs), and quantifying the effects of interventions in land-use systems.

The morning session introduced the UNFCCC and IPCC approaches for PaMs reporting, explaining how inventories provide historical emission data while PaMs analysis demonstrates the effects of mitigation actions over time. Ms. Sikharulidze outlined typical LULUCF measures — including afforestation, improved forest management, reduced deforestation, and land restoration — and explained the difference between direct land-use activities that alter carbon stocks and supporting measures such as policies, incentives, or institutional reforms. She stressed the need for consistency between inventory data and reported policy results to avoid double counting.

Participants reviewed national examples of LULUCF policy tracking, learning how to combine qualitative information (policy description, implementation status) with quantitative GHG impact estimates.

Countries presented national updates on their NDCs: Uzbekistan highlighted the submission of its first BTR-1 in 2024 and the central role of the LULUCF sector, which removed 8.46 Mt CO_2 in 2022. Key measures include land restoration, afforestation, sustainable agriculture practices and strengthening the national MRV system. The country is preparing NDC 3.0 with support from UNEP and UNDP, aiming for a more ambitious and science-based contribution.

Turkmenistan presented its updated NDC submitted in early 2023, targeting a 20% emissions reduction by 2030 relative to 2010. The country emphasized challenges related to land degradation, desertification and salinization, and is advancing new programs on GIS-based land monitoring, electronic land cadaster, and forest expansion.

Tajikistan reported total emissions of around 20 Mt CO_2-eq in 2022 (12 Mt net with LULUCF), with significant structural changes since the 1990s: the share of energy decreased while agriculture’s role increased. The focus remains on mitigation through sustainable farming, improved fertilizer management, and waste management, alongside strong adaptation efforts in vulnerable rural regions.

Kyrgyzstan outlined progress under its newly approved NDC-3 and the national Carbon Neutrality Concept. Between 1990 and 2023, total emissions fell by 30.5%, while removals increased, resulting in net emissions of around 9 Mt. Forests now offset about half of national emissions, reflecting ongoing afforestation and land restoration policies.

Kazakhstan provided an update on its current NDC implementation measures, ongoing inventory improvements, and efforts to strengthen data quality control across sectors, including LULUCF. The country continues to expand analytical capacity and institutional coordination for transparency reporting under the ETF.

Ms. Sikharulidze emphasized defining clear policy boundaries, including the land categories, time frames, and objectives covered by each measure. Through a hands-on exercise, participants developed simplified examples of mitigation projects—afforestation and grassland restoration—constructing baseline and mitigation scenarios and documenting assumptions, data sources, and uncertainties.

After lunch, the focus shifted to linking PaMs to NDC implementation. Ms. Sikharulidze presented regional examples of reporting progress under the Biennial Transparency Reports (BTRs), noting that while most Central Asian countries include forestry and

land-use components in their NDCs, quantifying outcomes remains a challenge due to data fragmentation and weak coordination. Participants shared experiences with national projects such as forest restoration, agroforestry, and sustainable pasture management, identifying gaps in monitoring and institutional collaboration.

The afternoon session also examined the design of monitoring frameworks for LULUCF PaMs, including the use of measurable indicators, verification procedures, and periodic reviews. Participants discussed integrating MRV systems across forestry, agriculture, and environment sectors to ensure consistency and long-term tracking. In group work, they analyzed case studies—such as expanding protected areas or introducing conservation tillage—to identify methodological weaknesses and propose improvements. Ms. Sikharulidze emphasized that many challenges in policy assessment mirror those in inventory preparation, particularly in consistency in activity data and emission factors.

Following this, Ms. Sikharulidze introduced the EX-ACT tool developed by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), explaining that it is designed to assess mitigation potential across agriculture and land-use systems and does not require specialized scientific expertise. She clarified the difference between uncertainty analysis and sensitivity analysis, noting that projections rely on sensitivity testing rather than uncertainty estimates. Ms. Sikharulidze then demonstrated how EX-ACT compares baseline and project scenarios through implementation and capitalization phases, after which participants began hands-on exercises using the online tool to model land-use change, grassland management, afforestation, perennial crop establishment, and infrastructure development.

The day concluded with a plenary discussion on lessons learned. Participants acknowledged that while their inventory systems are advanced, linking them to policy analysis is still developing. They highlighted the need for continued capacity building on mitigation impact assessment and policy monitoring. Ms. Sikharulidze closed by underscoring three priorities: ensuring methodological transparency, integrating policy and inventory data, and establishing long-term institutional mechanisms for tracking LULUCF mitigation actions.

Participants agreed that the sessions provided valuable insight into translating technical inventory data into measurable policy outcomes and expressed interest in further guidance on practical tools for assessing PaMs in the LULUCF sector.

Day 5

The fifth and final day of the regional training focused on monitoring, reporting, and ex-post evaluation of mitigation measures in the LULUCF sector. The sessions, led by Ms. Anna Sikharulidze, combined advanced practical exercises with conceptual presentations on methodologies for assessing achieved and expected emission reductions under the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF).

The morning began with the completion of EX-ACT exercises from the previous day. Working in country groups, participants analyzed three land-use scenarios: grassland conversion to settlements, improved cropland management, and the establishment of vineyards on cropland. These exercises demonstrated how land-use changes and management improvements affect carbon balances and highlighted the importance of verifying default parameters in the model. Ms. Sikharulidze emphasized that practitioners must critically review all input data and assumptions to ensure internal

consistency and transparency rather than relying solely on software outputs.

Participants then learned to interpret EX-ACT results using the “Project Results” and “Narrative Report” functions, exploring how to summarize outcomes, compare multiple projects, and validate results against national inventory methods. Ms. Sikharulidze encouraged aligning all modeling assumptions with IPCC methodologies to maintain coherence with national reporting systems.

Ms. Olga Lyandres delivered a concise presentation introducing the ICAT Forestry Methodology, outlining its purpose as a guidance document for assessing the impacts of forestry policies. The methodology provides step-by-step recommendations for defining assessment objectives and boundaries, developing causal chains, evaluating baseline and policy scenarios, and assessing implementation potential through institutional, financial, and contextual factors. It also includes guidance on monitoring, indicators, and reporting. Examples focus on afforestation, sustainable forest management, and reducing deforestation and degradation. Ms. Olga Lyandres emphasized the practical value of the methodology for ex-ante, mid-term, and ex-post policy assessment and highlighted available ICAT resources and tools for country application.

After the break, sessions shifted to the methodological aspects of monitoring and evaluation. Ms. Sikharulidze explained the differences between ex-ante and ex-post assessments—ex-ante referring to projected impacts of planned measures, and ex-post quantifying results of implemented actions. Participants reviewed UNFCCC requirements for reporting both expected and achieved mitigation outcomes under the Modalities, Procedures, and Guidelines (MPGs), learning how to classify measures as planned, adopted, or implemented.

The trainer also outlined the use of scenario-based approaches—“without measures,” “with measures,” and “with additional measures”—to analyze mitigation effects. Using graphical examples, she illustrated how comparing these scenarios helps assess the real and potential impact of national actions.

In the afternoon, the discussion focused on designing monitoring frameworks for PaMs. Ms. Sikharulidze described key components, including measurable indicators, monitoring frequency, institutional responsibilities, and QA/QC procedures. Participants discussed examples such as reforested area, restored land, and changes in soil carbon as practical indicators linked to GHG outcomes. The session also addressed the issue of permanence and the risk of reversibility of carbon stocks in land-use projects, with examples of mitigation through buffer reserves and insurance mechanisms.

In a final group exercise, were asked to identify approximately three LULUCF-related policies or measures implemented, ongoing, or planned in their national context, and to describe each measure by outlining its title, status, specific objectives with target years, progress indicators, and any currently available progress data (e.g., hectares restored or afforested). Participants were further asked to specify how each measure would be represented in EX-ACT—indicating the relevant activity type, land-use transitions, and parameters—without performing any calculations at this stage.

The training concluded with a plenary discussion summarizing lessons learned throughout the week. Participants emphasized the importance of transparent methodologies, consistent data application, and effective coordination between agencies responsible for monitoring and reporting. Ms. Sikharulidze closed the session

Annex II. Concept and agenda of the event

REGIONAL CLIMATE ACTION TRANSPARENCY HUB FOR CENTRAL ASIA (RECATH)

Regional practical training: Improving capacity to develop GHG inventories and assess policies in the LULUCF sector

October 6 – 10, 2025 | Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan, Sofia hotel

Background

The Regional Climate Action Transparency Hub (ReCATH) in Central Asia is a project supported by the Initiative for Climate Action Transparency (ICAT). The project aims to enhance countries' capacities in building and managing robust, transparent frameworks that allow them to effectively meet their obligations under the Paris Agreement and facilitate the transition of countries to the new reporting under the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF). The ReCATH is hosted by the Central Asia Regional Environmental Centre (CAREC) with a technical implementing partner, the Greenhouse Gas Management Institute (GHGMI).

Addressing climate change involves implementing mitigation and adaptation activities. Thus, countries need to integrate climate change considerations into all national planning instruments; strengthen institutional and technical capacity; implement activities in relevant sectors, address data gaps and improve estimation methodologies; and collect accurate and relevant information to establish and regularly update greenhouse gas emission inventories.

The ReCATH is a collaboration between the five Central Asian states (Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan) and supports technical experts and expert institutions in the region to establish sustainable and integrated Measurement, Reporting, Verification (MRV)/transparency systems.

Continuing the work started in Phase I of this project, the project aims to further strengthen the MRV system in the region by focusing on the following modules of support: (1) improving the quality of GHG inventories and enhancing mutual learning through strengthening peer review quality assurance mechanisms (2) enhancing technical capacity in the LULUCF sector, (3) conducting policy GHG impact assessments, (4) strengthening regional monitoring and evaluation frameworks for reporting on climate adaptation, and (5) enhancing knowledge among decision-makers on green taxonomy to facilitate access to climate finance.

Aims and objectives of practical regional training

This training workshop combines capacity building activities of modules 2 and 3, focusing policy impact assessment work in the LULUCF sector as well.

The primary objective is to train members of the ReCATH Technical Working Group (TWG) and other members of the national inventory compilation teams as well as sectoral experts with the knowledge and skills required to assess GHG emissions and removals associated with the LULUCF sector, and related mitigation activities. The training will enhance participants ability to identify and prepare relevant activity data and parameters and track land use and land use change. As a result, countries' will be enabled to enhance their GHG inventories and inform development and/or implementation of their NDCs.

The training will provide:

- In-depth training on land use monitoring, land categorization, tracking land transitions and associated data processing

- Training on methodology to estimate emissions and removals for forest lands and croplands
- Training on reporting on LULUCF PaMs under Enhanced Transparency Framework
- Understanding of the principles and methodologies for assessing emissions reductions from policies, plans or individual measures or projects
- Using different tools to estimate emission reductions for LULUCF PaMs.

The training will be followed by another technical support workshop in early 2026 (location and dates to be determined and communicated).

Structure and format of the event

The practical regional training is intended for **experts** from Central Asian countries who are involved **in the preparation of GHG inventories, manage natural resources such as forests or agricultural lands,** and **land management policy development**.

The event is held **in-person** to facilitate discussion, exchange of ideals, and implementation of hands-on learning activities and exercises that are conducted during the training. Each participant must have his/her own personal computer and internet access will be provided by the organizers of the event. The language is **Russian (interpretation will be available)**.

A training approach and next steps

Prior to the training, all nominated expert participants are expected to prepare for the training by bringing with them any data they have related to the sectoral inventory or related policies and any specific technical questions they may related to the LULUCF sector calculations.

After the in-person training, participants will have 3 - 4 months to complete the initial technical assignment while receiving consultations from the trainers, which will be organized remotely. The participants will submit their prepared documents to the trainers for additional review and validation. An additional in-person technical support workshop will be held to validate GHG estimates utilizing relevant tools.

Post training survey

https://docs.google.com/forms/d/e/1FAIpQLScRD6aPiS1jv6dAnXuP8tMUnWfuPp4sGkRkWZ6uDZhbFznv_w/viewform?usp=dialog

Zoom link for online participation:

https://us02web.zoom.us/j/85393644856?pwd=TNAaDKS3QFYaYvdIwlYteJCdTnAGgk.1

Agenda

Regional practical training: Improving capacity to develop GHG inventories and assess policies in the LULUCF sector

October 6 – 10, 2025 | Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan, Sofia Hotel

	October 6, 2025, Monday
Opening session	*Moderator: Oxana Kravtsova, ReCATH Project Specialist*
10:00 – 10:15	Technical instructions on the format of the meeting Introduction of participants Introduction to the agenda of the seminar
10:15 – 10:30	**Welcome remarks:** • Aizada Barieva, Head of Climate Policy Department, Ministry of Natural Resources, Ecology and Technical Supervision of the Kyrgyz Republic (5 min) • Batyr Mammedov, Executive Director, CAREC (5min)
Technical session	*Trainers: Etienne Mathias, Olga Lyandres*
10:30 – 11:30	**Introduction: Land use and land use change**
11:30 – 11:45	Coffee break
11:45 – 13:00	**Presentation: Land use monitoring and data**
13:00 – 14:00	Lunch
14:00 – 14:30	**Hands-on exercise**
14:30 – 15:30	**Presentation: Tracking land use change**
15:30 – 15:45	Coffee break
15:45 – 17:15	**Hands-on exercise**
17:15 – 17:30	**Closing discussion:** Lessons learned during the day
	October 7, 2025, Tuesday
Technical session	*Trainers: Etienne Mathias, Olga Lyandres*
10:00 – 10:15	**Recap of Day 1**
10:15 – 11:15	**Presentation: Forest land methodologies – Biomass Carbon flux calculations**
11:15 – 11:30	Coffee break
11:30 – 13:00	**Hands-on exercise:**
13:00 – 14:00	Lunch
14:00 – 15:30	**Presentation: Accounting for carbon stock gains and losses** **Hands-on exercise**
15:30 – 15:45	Coffee break
15:45 – 17:15	**Hands-on exercise (continued):**
17:15 – 17:30	**Closing discussion:** Lessons learned during the day
	October 8, 2025, Wednesday
Technical session	*Trainers: Etienne Mathias, Olga Lyandres*

10:00 – 10:15	**Recap of Day 2**
10:15 – 11:15	**Presentation: Cropland methodologies – Soil types, management data, land stratification**
11:15 – 11:30	Coffee break
11:30 – 13:00	**Hands-on exercise**
13:00 – 14:00	Lunch
14:00 – 15:30	**Presentation: Cropland methodologies – Soil carbon flux calculation** **Hands-on exercise**
15:30 – 15:45	Coffee break
15:45 – 17:15	**Closing discussion**
17:15 – 17:30	**Assignment**: find data and apply what you learned
	October 9, 2025, Thursday
Technical session	*Trainers: Anna Sikharulidze, Olga Lyandres*
10:00 – 10:05	**Transition from inventories to PaMs**
10:05 – 11:20	**Presentation: Tracking progress of NDC**
10:20 – 11:15	**Countries present overview of their NDC targets/PaMs in LULUCF**
11:15 – 11:30	Coffee break
11:30 – 13:00	**Presentation: PaMs in LULUCF sector and their components**
13:00 – 14:00	Lunch
14:00 – 15:30	**Presentation: Quantifying emissions and removals from LULUCF PaMs**
15:30 – 15:45	Coffee break
15:45 – 17:15	**Hands-on exercise**:
17:15 – 17:30	**Closing discussion:** Lessons learned during the day
	October 10, 2025, Friday
Technical session	*Trainers: Anna Sikharulidze, Olga Lyandres*
10:00 – 10:15	**Recap of Day 4**
10:15 – 11:15	**Presentation: Tools to quantifying emissions and removals from LULUCF PaMs (ICAT forest methodology, EX-ACT tool)**
11:15 – 11:30	Coffee break
11:30 – 13:00	**Hands-on exercise**
13:00 – 14:00	Lunch
14:00 – 14:30	**Presentation: Monitoring the LULUCF PaMs**
14:30 – 15:30	**Hands-on exercise**
15:30 – 15:45	Coffee break
15:45 – 16:30	**Discussion**: **Selection of the PaMs for assessment**
Closing session	*Moderators: Oxana Kravtsova and Olga Lyandres*
16:30 – 17:30	**Technical assignment:** find data and apply what you learned Closing Remarks: Oleg Bulanyi, Senior Program Manager, Initiative for Climate Action Transparency (ICAT) (5 min) **Plenary session**: Discussion and workshop reflections **ICAT Survey**