



19th National Rural
Networks' Meeting

Planned Network Activities

Upcoming activities of the ENRD Evaluation Helpdesk

Myles Stiffler, Communications Manager

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Recent and Upcoming Publications



WHAT IS THE NATIONAL INVENTORY REPORT (NIR) AND WHY IS IT ESSENTIAL FOR THE ASSESSMENT OF GHG EMISSIONS?

FACTSHEET OF THE EUROPEAN EVALUATION HELPDESK FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT - DECEMBER 2020



REPORTING ON GHG EMISSIONS IN EUROPE

Each Member State and the European Union as a whole submit to the UNFCCC an annual greenhouse gas (GHG) inventory which is an estimate of emissions and removals of GHGs from sources or sinks in a year. The GHG inventory includes a National Inventory Report (NIR) and the estimate of GHG emissions by sources and removals by sinks in tables following a Common Reporting Format (CRF). The NIR is a report with a pre-defined structure. Firstly, it contains background information on greenhouse gas inventories, the institutional arrangements for the preparation of the inventory and a presentation of national emission and removal related trends that, for EU Member States may go back to 1990. Secondly, it presents detailed information on the methodologies used in the estimations (including references and sources of information), the data sources, emission estimates and trends for each one of the six sources and sink categories: (1) energy, (2) industrial processes and product use, (3) agriculture, (4) land-use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF), (5) waste and (6) other. Finally, the NIR details all supporting information, including recalculations and changes compared with the previous inventory. All the material of a national GHG inventory including its NIR and CRF tables are available at the UNFCCC's depository. For all EU Member States, NIRs with the same content, information and structure are also kept by the Eionet repository.



FURTHER INFORMATION

Find more data on GHG Emissions in the AGRI Dashboards https://agridata.ec.europa.eu/extensions/DashboardIndicators/Cimato.html?select=EUD7_FLAG1.

WHY IS THE NIR IMPORTANT FOR MANAGERS AND EVALUATORS?

The NIR is very important for the Managing Authorities of the sectors of emissions and sinks, and for decision-makers. It provides the necessary information to develop cost-effective measures, search for best practices, assess technology needs, and monitor progress towards goals. This knowledge also supports evaluation exercises. It expands the scientific understanding between environmental pollution and effects to sources of pollution and provides a perfect database to serve as an input in impact modelling exercises.

Figure 1 is extracted from the Italian NIR and shows the long-term GHG emissions trend from Italian agriculture. The Italian

...in total emissions ... decrease of CH4 emissions from ... (0.4%) and to the decrease of N2O ... agricultural soils... The NIR also explains that 'the ... behind these downward trends are the reduction ... the number of animals, especially cattle in the whole period ... and the use of nitrogen fertilisers, mainly due to the European Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) measures.'

Which are the Key Categories for GHG emissions?
A Key Category is an emission or removal that is prioritised within the national inventory system because its estimate has a significant influence on a country's total inventory of greenhouse gases in terms of the absolute level, the trend, or the uncertainty in emissions and removals. The identification of a Key Category follows quantitative approaches that take account of the level or the trend of GHGs and qualitative criteria. As concerns the level, Key Categories are those that comprise the cumulative 95% of emissions or removals in absolute value. Based on the trend, Key Categories have a



REPORT

ASSESSING THE CONTRIBUTION OF RDPs TO A COMPETITIVE AND VIABLE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR

GOOD PRACTICE WORKSHOP
ONLINE, 09-10 DECEMBER 2020

Published in 01/2021



WORKING DOCUMENT EVALUATING RDP EFFECTS ON COMPETITIVENESS OF AGRICULTURE IN A CHANGING CONTEXT

To be published in 02/2021



Thematic Working Group 9 **Better data for evaluating the CAP**

Feb.-Nov. 2021



Good Practice Workshop 16
Preparing data-management and
information systems: Lessons from EU
level projects (FLINT, NIVA, Sens4CAP,
SIMRA, etc.)

16-17 March 2021



Thank you for your attention!

 @ENRD_Evaluation

European Evaluation Helpdesk for Rural Development
Boulevard Saint Michel 77-79
B-1040 Brussels
Tel. +32 2 7375130
E-mail info@ruralevaluation.eu
<http://enrd.ec.europa.eu/evaluation>