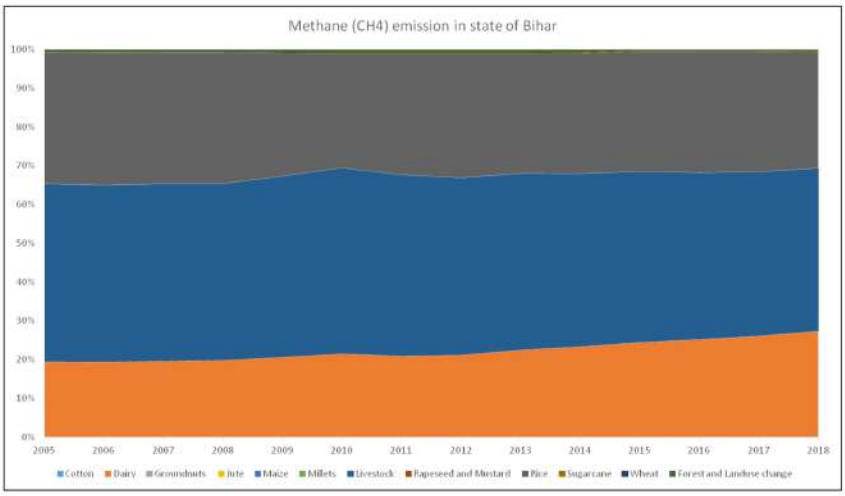
BIHAR'S AFOLU EMISSIONS

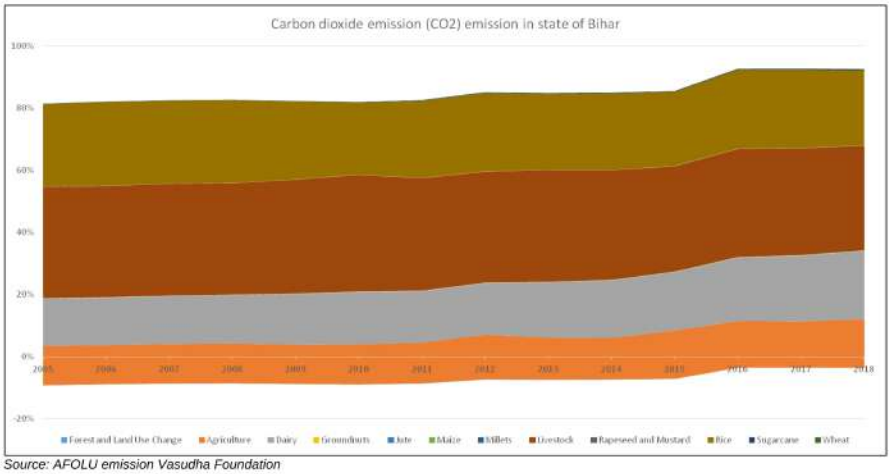
AFOLU sector consists of three sub-sectors, namely Livestock, Land and Aggregate Sources and Non-CO^2 emission sources on land. The three most important greenhouse gases for AFOLU sector are Methane (CH^4), Nitrous Oxide (N^2O), and Carbon Dioxide (CO^2). AFOLU sector can be both a source as well as a net sink for carbon. India's emissions from this sector are around 8% of the total national GHG emissions, it can contribute significantly to the country's aspirations of reaching net-zero emissions by 2070.



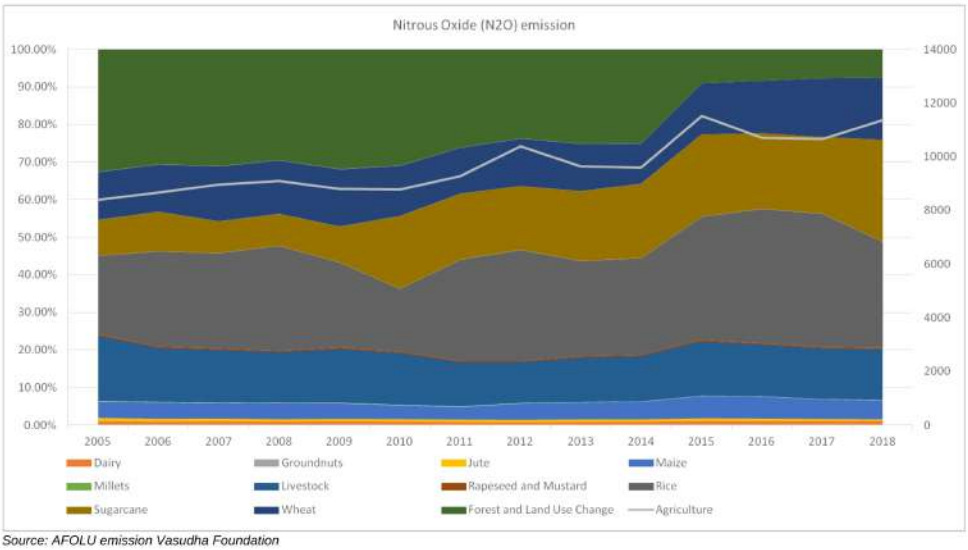
Source: AFOLU emission Vasudha Foundation

As the graph shows the total Methane (CH^4) gas emitted from various sources of agriculture. While the graph show that, the major contributor of Methane (CH^4) in Bihar are Dairy, Livestock and Rice cultivation. As we can observe that, methane emission from Dairy animals have increased while from Livestock (Non-Dairy) have decreased.

As the graph shows the total Carbon dioxide (CO^2) emission from various sources. The major contributor of carbon dioxide are Dairy animals, Livestock (Non-Dairy), and Rice cultivation. Agriculture act as carbon sink while the agricultural carbon sink have decreased due to decrease in trend of Agricultural land fro 2015-2016.



Source: AFOLU emission Vasudha Foundation



Source: AFOLU emission Vasudha Foundation

As the graph shows the total Nitrous Oxide (N^2O) emission from various sources. The major contributor of Nitrous Oxide are Agriculture, Maize cultivation, Livestock (Non-Dairy), Rice cultivation, Sugarcane, Wheat, and due to Forest and Land Use Change. Agriculture act as major contributor of Nitrous Oxide.

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