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Learning from experiences to increase forest data transparency for climate action

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Questions and Answers

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1) Which models can be used to estimate carbon sequestration by different plant and grass species?

Usually plants and grass species models are avoided because of the tiny biomass fraction they represent, particularly in typically forested countries. However, if a country aims to use herb/grass biomass estimation, they would usually do so through their own mean estimates from their own inventories or literature.

2) What is the link between forest data transparency and other principles of good governance?

Per definition, forest data transparency should be a very important element within the principles of good forest governance. I believe one of the important dimensions of it has to do with the scales or jurisdictions of governance and how data transparency must flow throughout them, always putting good care in deploying the right data to the governing institutions as they need it. This implies a level of IT and institutional relations that sometimes are lacking in some countries. We are on the way to improve these communications and infrastructure challenges!!

3) What is the link between forest data transparency and other principles of good governance?

One of the key tenets of good governance is transparency. Therefore, the clear requirement to share data e.g. with FAM Catalogue, and also open up to the public to share the tools for data collection, methodologies is a clear demonstration of good governance pertaining to forest data transparency.

4) What is the role of non-state actors and local authorities?

Our activities who targeted all stakeholders, all products and knowledge sharing products are available to all. Please check 2 year in numbers: <http://www.fao.org/3/cb8324en/cb8324en.pdf>

5) What is the role and responsibility for women, youth and physically challenged people? After the conclusion of the project, what is the economic benefits to the vulnerable segments of the community?

Women and youth have been at the core of project's implementation - they have been engaged and involved in the capacity-building activities. you will see that also from our 2-year in number infographic: <http://www.fao.org/3/cb8324en/cb8324en.pdf>

6) How is the level of Data Transparency to different users allowed and managed? Can you share your experience of challenges that you have during the consultation process on data transparency with different stakeholders?

Depending on the tools there are different processes to establish fluid communication with data users, but in general it is fundamental to respect the possible constraints or circumstances raised by the data producers. We aim to maximize the interests of



stakeholders on all sides of the data spectrum, always having to compromise but with the view to benefit data transparency at its most!

7) What are the challenges countries have been identified to improve their data?

There are many elements for improving data collection, analysis and dissemination of forest-related data. We have developed a national forest monitoring system (NFMS) tool, that has helped pilot countries to assess their needs and gaps, those pillars are institutional arrangement, measurement & estimation and reporting & verification.

8) What are the challenges countries have been identified to improve their data?

Obtaining accurate and consistent Activity Data on an annual basis is quite a cumbersome process requiring a good data infrastructure, right skills, and human capacity. The sustenance of this process can be quite challenging, given the cost involved.

9) Peut on avoir accès au géoportail? Je voudrais en savoir plus. Ceci est une belle expérience et le Bénin voudrait en bénéficier.

Merci pour votre intérêt, voici la page web: <http://www.fao.org/in-action/boosting-transparency-forest-data/en/>

10) Apart from the opportunities and tools, could any of the panellists elaborate on eventual overarching challenges identified during the process in different countries?

We have seen that institutionalization of the national forest monitoring systems and its sustainability is a key building block. 2 key challenges in addition to Martir include: Need for data harmonisation i.e from nested plot approach to hectares and need for data integration Exploratory Inventory and National Biomass Surveys.

11) Que contiene la plataforma de transparencia de Guatemala?? y quien valida la información brindada en esa plataforma??

La información recabada y generada del sector forestal de Guatemala, aprobaciones, manejo, incentivos forestales, exportaciones, inventario forestal nacional.

12) Tomando en cuenta la realidad Latinoamericana, ¿cómo Guatemala pudo establecer una red de información transparente y confiable a nivel forestal? Esto por la deforestación ilegal que reina en la región.

Las plataformas que desarrollamos, siempre fomentamos la mayor participación de todos los actores. el tema de deforestación es importante indicar que lidereamos un plan contra la tala ilegal con la participación de diferentes actores.

13) Cher Eric, pouvons-nous avoir les données de vos activités, s'il vous plaît?

Cher Agathe, Quelles types de données voulez-vous ? je vais déjà partager avec vous le lien d'accès au géoportail du système de surveillance des forêts. <http://geoportailsst.com/>



La plateforme est en maintenance et mise à jour en ce moment. Vous pourrez rencontrer quelques difficultés d'accès.

14) How do you ensure that the reporting based on the data collected is not biased to suit investors who only primary aim is to make financial gains as opposed to livelihood support for poor people in rural areas?

It really depends on which platform or venue is chosen for the reporting. FRA delivers reports from information provided by individual countries. Then it is the individual countries (or focal points therein) to ensure the information is as much unbiased as possible. Other platforms may provide other datasets that aim to release raw data - in which case there is a much lower chance to have biased information. Again, it depends on the sources, but we work on systems of QA/QC and validation that aim to minimize possible biases.

15) What kind of institutional arrangements did FAO put in place in Uganda to promote the data dissemination?

Kindly share your email address and I share the Institutionalization of NFMS report.

16) Como integra Guatemala a la mujer?

el Instituto Nacional de Bosques, implementa una estrategia de genero, la cual busca la integración de la mujer, en las acciones institucionales así como busca visibilizar a la mujer como parte de los resultados ya ciiones de nuestros programs de incentivos forestales, desarrollos de MIPYMES, manejo forestal, protección, etc.

17) Outre le géoportail, existe-il d'autres moyens mis en oeuvre pour garantir le suivi et la fiabilité des données? Merci. Par ailleurs pouvez vous nous expliquer comment le système de monitoring a-t-il contribué à l'élaboration des CDN de Côte d'Ivoire?

En dehors du géoportail, le suivi et la fiabilité des données est assuré par les entités en charge de l'analyse des données et de la publication des rapports. Un système MRV de la REDD+ existe et est en cours de renforcement afin de prendre en compte l'ensemble des mesures d'atténuation. Ce système a permis entre autres fournir les données nécessaires à l'élaboration des CDN

La información actualizada es muy importante PERO los países en desarrollo requieren MAS apoyo financiero para no fallar. Se trabaja en esto mas allá de lo que estamos trabajando?

Un numero de nuevas (y algunas de las viejas) iniciativas están apareciendo. El paisaje es muy amplio y el mercado de proyectos parece estar abriéndose y promete!

18) Quelles sont les outils disponibles récents pour une évaluation plus exacte des émissions issues des feux de brousse?



À l'heure actuelle, la plate-forme SEPAL travaille à l'inclusion de certains des algorithmes de détection en temps réel des feux. S'il vous plaît, soyez attentif à ces nouveaux développements! www.sepal.io

19) Je voulais savoir si les contributions nationales déterminées ont été vulgarisées au niveau national, provincial et local afin d'assurer une bonne transparence?

Pour les premières CDN, seuls des ateliers nationaux ont été organisés pour les présenter aux parties prenantes, mais pas au niveau local. ça pourrait être utile de la faire.

20) En materia de biomasa que ha hecho Guatemala??

A través de los programas de incentivos forestales se estan promoviendo el establecimiento de plantaciones con fines energeticos,

Building global capacity to increase transparency in the forest sector – 2 years in numbers: <https://www.fao.org/3/cb8324en/cb8324en.pdf>

Towards open and transparent forest data for climate action: Experiences and lessons learned: <https://www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/cb8908en>

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MOOC experience, get your digital badge:

<https://www.fao.org/national-forest-monitoring/news/detail/en/c/1454962/>



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