Transparent monitoring in practice: Supporting post-Paris land use sector mitigation

Results from case studies on how to improve land monitoring

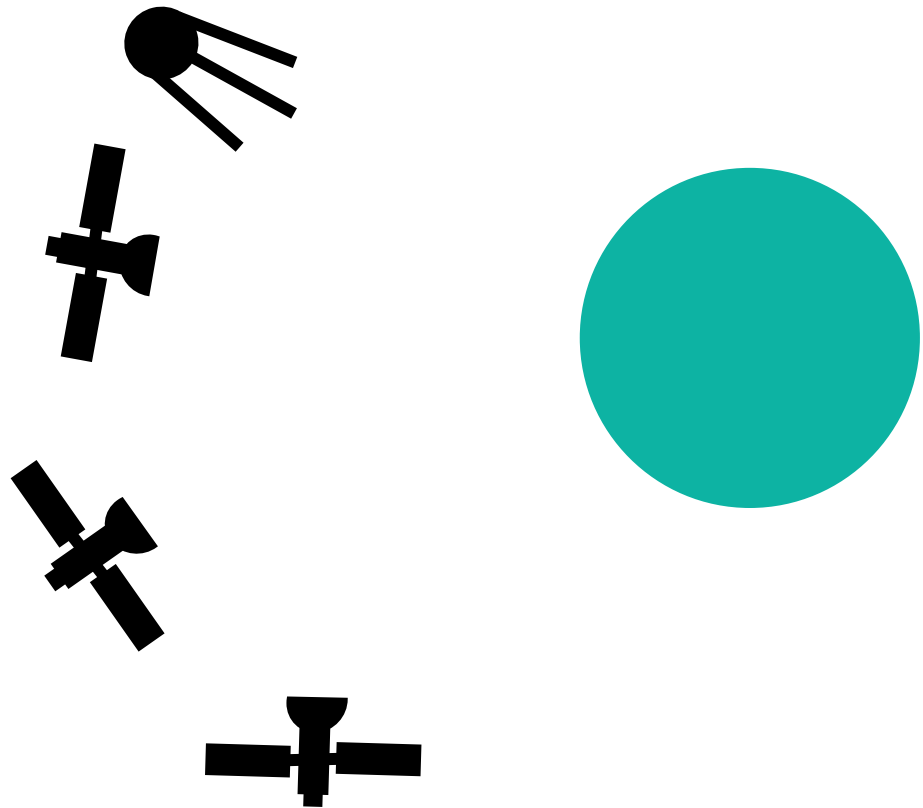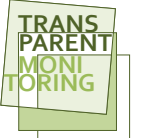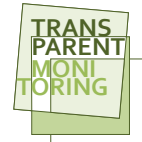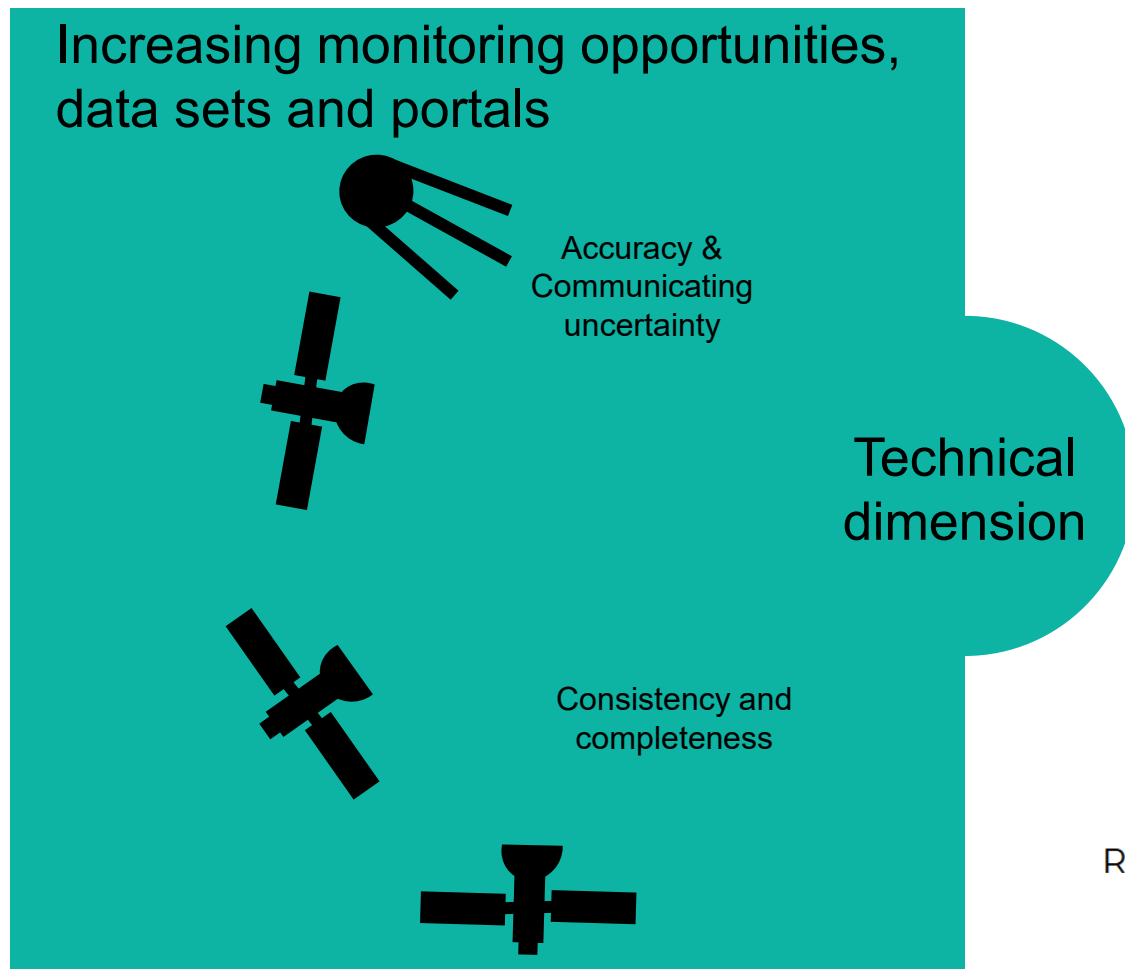Dr. Hannes Böttcher - Synthesis Workshop, 14 June 2024 in Addis Ababa, Nexus Hotel

Dimensions of transparent monitoring in the land-use sector

Dimensions of transparent monitoring in the land-use sector

Increasing monitoring opportunities, data sets and portals

Accuracy & Communicating uncertainty

Technical dimension

Consistency and completeness

OPENFORIS

OPEN MRV

GFOI Global Forest Observations Initiative

REDDcompass

Development of number of TM tools

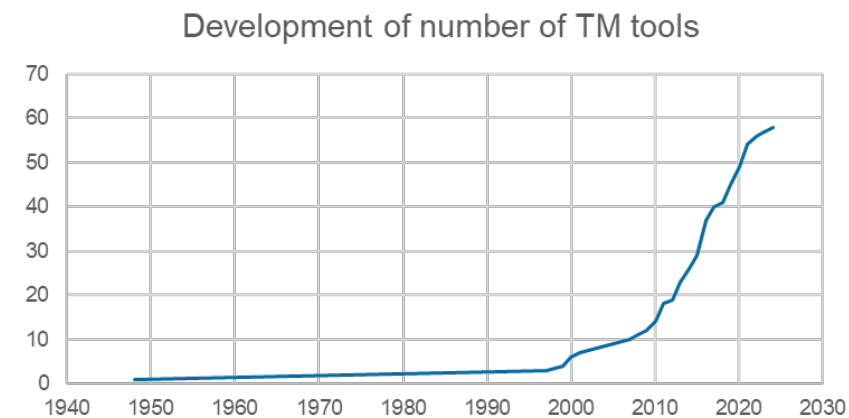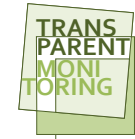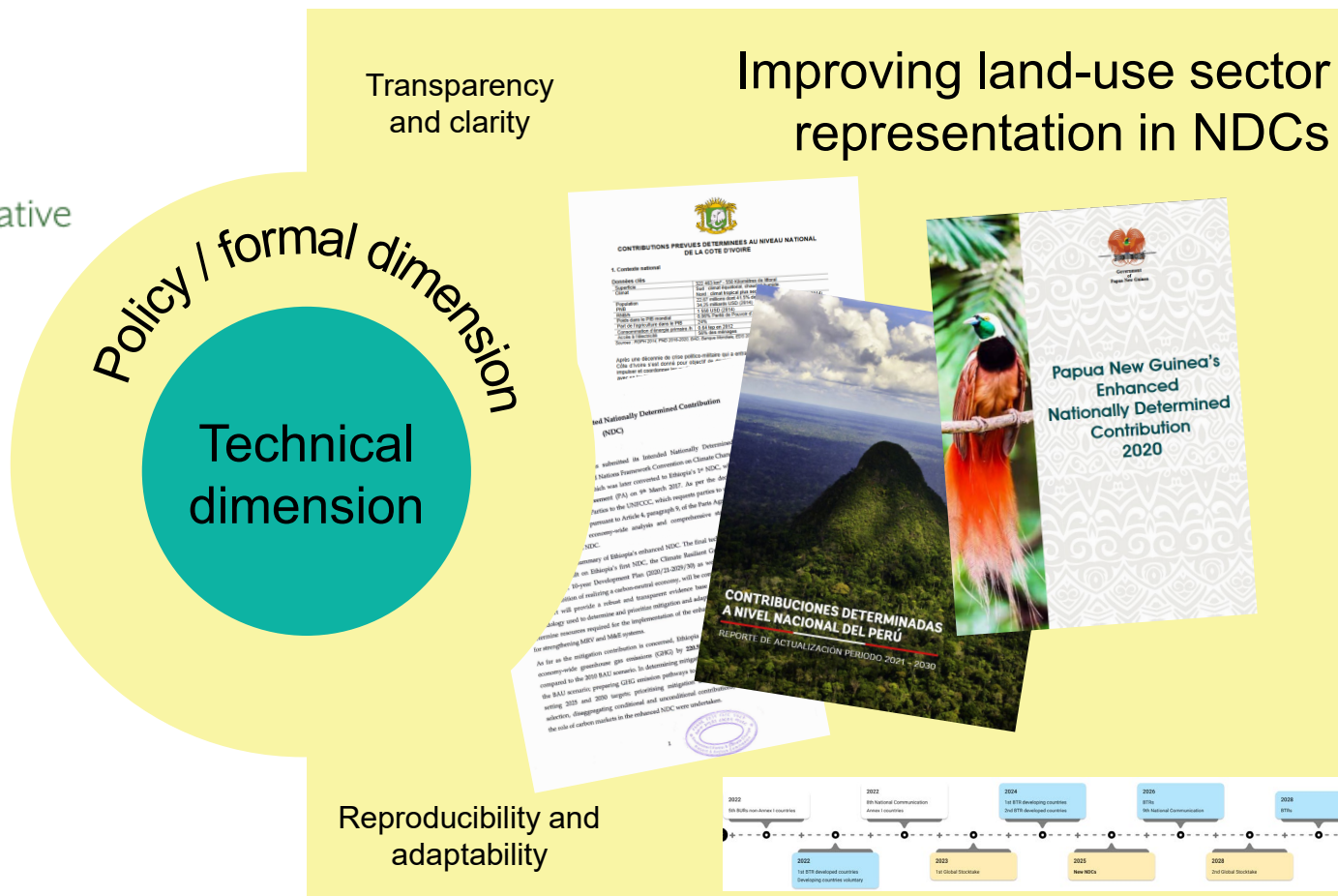# Dimensions of transparent monitoring in the land-use sector

Transparency and clarity

Improving land-use sector representation in NDCs

Policy / formal dimension

Technical dimension

Reproducibility and adaptability

GFOI Global Forest Observations Initiative

trase

moja global

REDDcompass

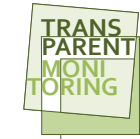# Dimensions of transparent monitoring in the land-use sector

Robust monitoring of supply chains and certification

Comparability and interoperability

Complementarity and scale
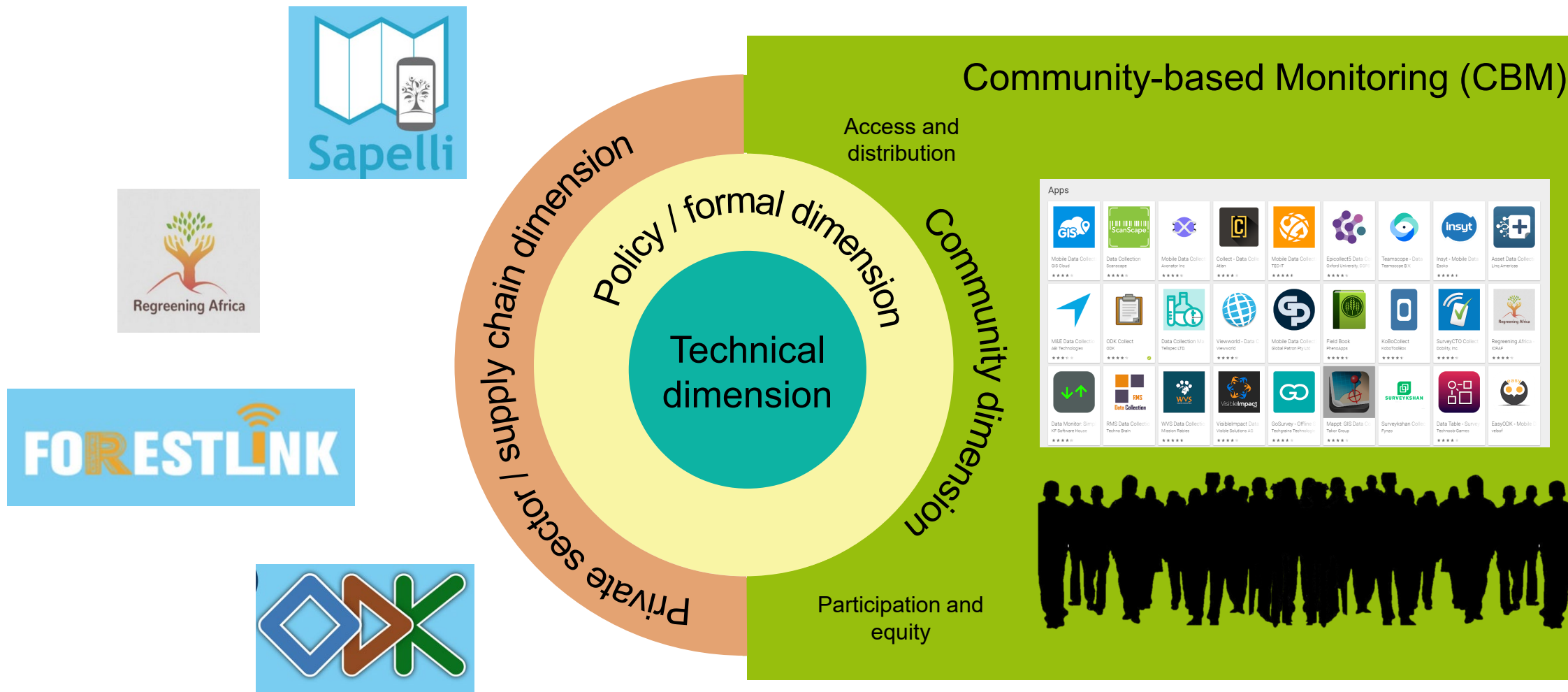
Policy / formal dimension

Private sector / supply chain dimension

Technical dimension
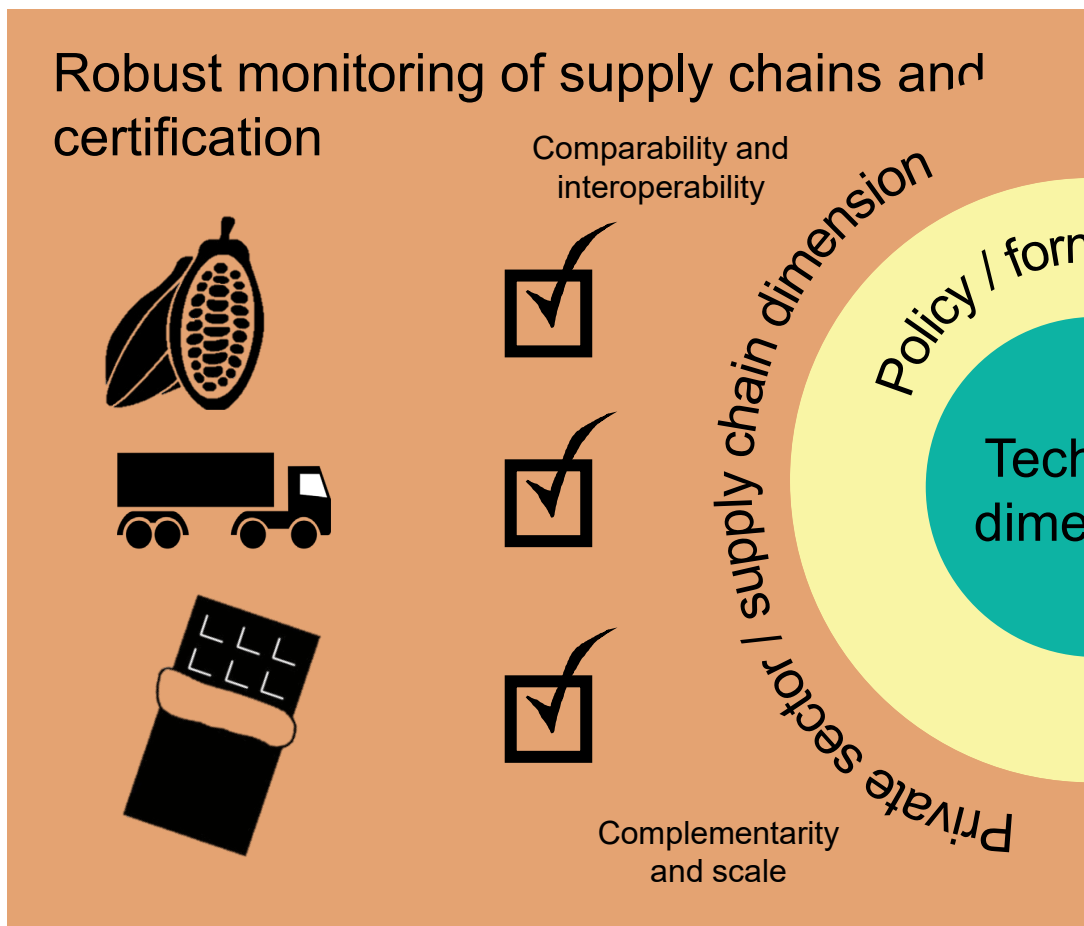
# Dimensions of transparent monitoring in the land-use sector

Transparent Monitoring: Project aims and outputs

- Develop **guidance and recommendations** for transparent monitoring approaches in land use sector

- **Review available datasets**, methodologies and tools for transparent monitoring approaches and **identify gaps**

- Pilot transparent monitoring approaches for land use sector mitigation in **case studies** with different stakeholders
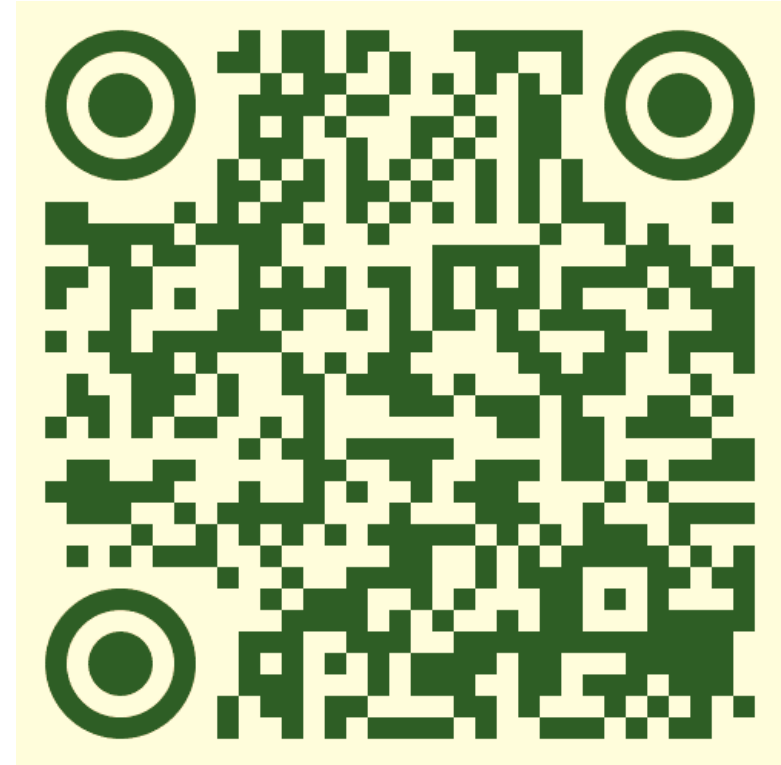
Peru
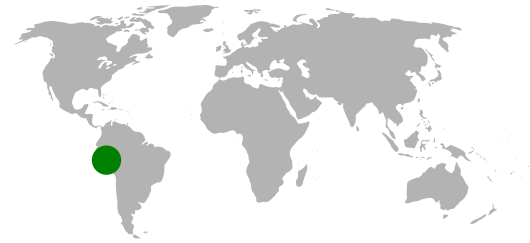
- **What was done?**

  - Improve level of forest monitoring (e.g. involving near real-time monitoring)

  - Develop higher Tier (quality) emission factors for forest and oil palm plantations

- **What was achieved?**

  - Research in 8 communities: interviews, experience with conservation, incentives, monitoring

  - Mobile app collection for community monitoring

  - Analysis of GHG emissions from soils in forests and oil palm plantations

  - Analysis of community data: best practices for improved Community Based Monitoring

Côte d'Ivoire
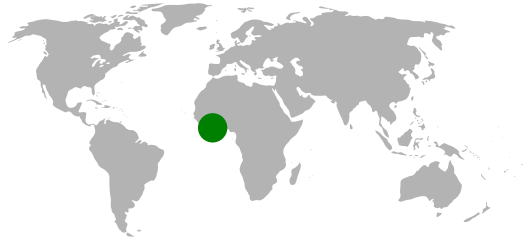
- What was done?

  - Engage with stakeholders to improve transparency in the monitoring of cocoa driven deforestation

  - Compare existing cocoa maps

- What was achieved?

  - Online tool for comparing and validating existing cocoa maps

  - Highlighting and explaining observed differences between maps for a "common ground"

Source: Prince Lartey Lawson

Photo: Manuel Boissière

Ethiopia
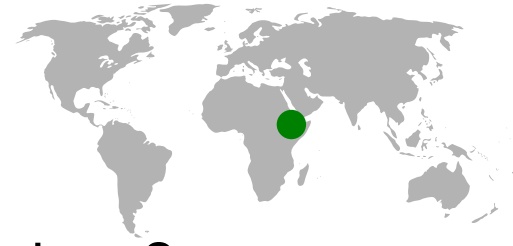
- **What was done?**

  - Improving communities' participation in reporting activity data from forest restoration

  - Using open access data to improve monitoring of drivers of deforestation

- **What was achieved?**

  - Assessment of role of local stakeholders in restoration

  - Identification and assessment of multi-level data actors for monitoring forest carbon and safeguards

  - Improved methods and map of drivers of deforestation in Ethiopia

Papua New Guinea

Papua New Guinea's Enhanced Nationally Determined Contribution 2020
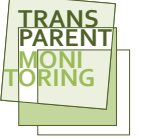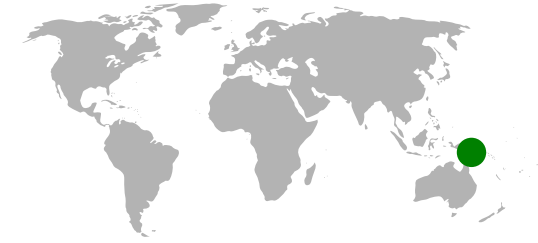
- **What was done?**

  - Review and evaluation of PNG MRV national system

  - What is the role of institutional setting, participation of indigenous peoples and local communities

- **What was achieved?**

  - Supporting the reporting under UNFCCC

  - Supporting analysis of opportunities for open data and data accessibility policies

Transparent Monitoring: guidance from case studies

Case study Peru

Case study Côte d'Ivoire

Case study Ethiopia

Case study Papua New Guinea

Transparency and clarity

Accuracy & Communicating uncertainty

Comparability and interoperability

Complementarity and scale

Reproducibility and adaptability

Access and distribution

Participation and equity

Policy /formal dimension

Private sector / supply chain dimension

Community dimension

Technical dimension

TM Guidance Books

- General findings from the project
- Description of ideal cases
- Lessons learnt
- Overview of portals, datasets and tools
- Improved datasets

Expected: Nov 2024

General findings from the project

- It seems there is **no data gap** (many existing data, often freely available)

- There is an **interoperability and consistency gap** (e.g. from citizen science to satellite data) but that has technically been overcome

- There are **capacity gaps** in some countries regarding use of global data but there are also frontrunners who are happy to share their experiences

- There are "**mind gaps**" within the countries' different disciplines and sectors (experts in their bubbles)

- There is a **funding gap** (even if data is "freely available" there are costs for applying them)

Thank you!