



Report of the  
**SECOND FAO WORKSHOP ON STATISTICS  
FOR GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS**

03 - 04 June 2013, Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago



FAO, Climate, Energy and Tenure Division (NRC)

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FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

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## ABSTRACT

This report contains main results from the Second FAO Workshop on statistic for greenhouse gas emissions, Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, 03-04 June 2013. The objectives of the workshop were to raise awareness of the importance and link of agricultural statistics for preparing national GHG inventories and mitigation plans to long-term agricultural productivity, food security and environmental sustainability. Additional objectives included the establishment of improved communication as an exchange of relevant knowledge among participants, and the identification of opportunities to improve national data systems. Participants identified the coordination of actions as essential in order to face challenges in meeting commitments under the United Nations Conventions on Climate Change. A regional approach was proposed for learning processes and technical support to enable countries to identify opportunities for common development, considering as priority also the exchange of experiences and the creation of a communication network.

## **ACKNOWLEDGMENTS**

This document reports on the Second FAO Workshop on statistic for greenhouse gas emissions, Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, 03-04 June 2013. The workshop belong to the capacity development activities of the Monitoring and Assessment of Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Mitigation Potential in Agriculture (MAGHG) financed by Germany (GCP/GLO/286/GER) and Norway (GCP/GLO/325/NOR). The final document has been prepared by Rocío D. Cóndor-Golec from the Climate, Energy and Tenure Division (NRC) Division from FAO with the contribution of the MAGHG team, based on a descriptive report provided by the workshop facilitator, Gladys Y. Quintero Cabrera from the Latin American Association of Facilitators (Asociación Latinoamericana de Facilitadoras y Facilitadores, ALFA).

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# ACRONYMS

|               |                                                                                               |
|---------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>AFOLU</b>  | Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use                                                      |
| <b>APCAS</b>  | Asia and Pacific Commission on Agricultural Statistics                                        |
| <b>BURs</b>   | Biennial Update Reports                                                                       |
| <b>CCCCC</b>  | Caribbean Community Climate Change Center                                                     |
| <b>CD</b>     | Capacity Development                                                                          |
| <b>CIE</b>    | <i>Comisión Interamericana de Educación</i>                                                   |
| <b>CAS</b>    | Commission on Agricultural Statistics                                                         |
| <b>EFDB</b>   | Emission Factor Database                                                                      |
| <b>FAO</b>    | Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations                                       |
| <b>GHG</b>    | greenhouse gas                                                                                |
| <b>IICA</b>   | <i>Instituto Interamericano de Cooperación para la Agricultura</i>                            |
| <b>IPCC</b>   | Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change                                                     |
| <b>MAGHG</b>  | Monitoring and Assessment of Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Mitigation Potential in Agriculture |
| <b>NAMAs</b>  | Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions                                                     |
| <b>OEA</b>    | <i>Organización de los Estados Americanos</i>                                                 |
| <b>REDD</b>   | Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing                    |
| <b>TFI</b>    | Task Force on National Greenhouse Gas Inventories                                             |
| <b>UNFCCC</b> | United Nations Convention on Climate Change                                                   |

## BACKGROUND

The overall objective of the FAO Monitoring and Assessment of Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Mitigation Potential in Agriculture (MAGHG) project is to support developing countries in the assessment and reporting of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from agriculture. The project also provides guidance on the assessment of mitigation options for identification of national actions that can also lead to improvements in long term agricultural productivity, enhanced food security, and increased environmental sustainability.

A key component of the project is capacity development for Member Countries on GHG emissions and mitigation potentials. The activities focus on facilitating dialogue among national agencies and at regional level, highlighting the challenges and opportunities that exist in agriculture to link effective mitigation planning to national priorities in adaptation, resilience, food security, and rural development. To this end, MAGHG holds regional GHG workshops in the context of FAO Regional Commission on Agricultural Statistics (CAS). After the workshops, MAGHG presents FAO work on GHG at the CAS, and seeks formal endorsement of its activities by Member Countries.

The Second FAO workshop held in Port of Spain (3-4 June 2013) just prior to the meeting of the FAO-OEA/CIE-IICA Working Group on Agricultural and Livestock Statistics for Latin America and the Caribbean (5-6 June 2013) aimed to support capacity development (CD) activities for the Latin America and Caribbean Region (appendix A, agenda). The workshop brought together high-level staff of Ministries of Agriculture, National Statistical Agencies and Bureaus responsible for national GHG reporting under international climate policy processes. Twenty nine delegates from eighteen Latin American and the Caribbean countries participated: Argentina, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Dominican Republic, Peru, Uruguay, and Trinidad and Tobago (appendix B, list of participants and organizations).

## OBJECTIVES OF THE WORKSHOP

The objectives of the workshop were the following:

- Raise awareness of the importance of agricultural statistics for preparing national greenhouse gas (GHG) inventories and for planning national mitigation actions that link long-term agricultural productivity, food security, and environmental sustainability.
- Facilitate communication and exchange of relevant knowledge, at national and regional level, in the area of agricultural statistics, while identifying challenges, gaps, and opportunities for improving national data systems.



## WORKSHOP DESIGN

The workshop was directed by the MAGHG team (content, strategies, and role play) and a professional facilitator, designing both the methodology and workshop activities. The workshop is part of a series of regional workshops that began in 2012 in Da Lat, Viet Nam (*Inception Workshop on Greenhouse Gas Emissions Statistics*) just prior to the Asia and Pacific Commission on Agricultural Statistics (APCAS).

The workshop was run under a participatory and cooperative approach, combining brief theoretical presentations and practical implementation activities. Key questions for each session informed discussion in working groups and rotating working tables, and in a role play. This process promoted personal reflection, group dynamics, and the documentation of participant reflections. Initial and final surveys were prepared for the workshop.

## KEY FINDINGS FROM THE INITIAL SURVEY

An initial survey assessed expectations, motivations, national processes information, and knowledge of participants (Appendix C, initial survey).

Eighty-nine percent of the participants are involved in climate change activities in their countries; forty-six percent represent an institution responsible for compiling statistics to FAO through the FAOSTAT questionnaires; and thirty-nine percent are directly responsible for preparing GHG emission estimations. Ninety-six percent know national institutions involved in the assessment, estimation, and compilation of GHG emissions for the agriculture sector. Sixty percent suggest that there is some kind of network or coordination platform for climate change in their countries.

Main motivations and expectations highlighted by participants before the workshop were:

- Acquiring knowledge on climate change and GHG reporting;
- Understanding better which statistics should be used for GHG reporting and how to overcome data gaps; and
- Exchanging information with other countries and establishing connections and linkages.

## WORKSHOP SESSIONS

Four main sessions were implemented:

**Day 1:** first session on climate change context at global and regional level and the link between mitigation and adaptation strategies for rural development and sustainable development; and second session presented the IPCC Guidelines for the Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Uses (AFOLU) sector and the importance of agricultural statistics for the preparation of GHG reports,

mainly the Biennial Update Reports (BURs) to be submitted to the United Nations Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), including identification of mitigation options.

**Day 2:** third session with the presentation of the FAOSTAT Emission database in support to Member Countries and its potential for application for its four dimensions: global and regional assessments; fill data gaps and build capacity; benchmarking and analysis; and development of indicators. Also capacity development activities for MAGHG were presented. The fourth session was dedicated to identify recommendations and follow up activities with FAO.

FAO presentations were prepared by officials from the Climate, Energy and Tenure Division (NRC) Division, Francesco N. Tubiello and Rocío D. Córdor-Golec. During the first and second day, Brazil (Denise Kronemberger, *Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatísticas*) and Ecuador (Jandry Fernandez, *Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Censos*) presented. These delegates informed participants about institutional arrangements, the national context for preparing GHG emission inventories, and the contribution of their institutions to this process.

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) - Task Force on National Greenhouse Gas Inventories (TFI) joined the workshop, providing support with their experience and tools.

The workshop was run in Spanish. However, simultaneous translations were provided for the IPCC presentations (in English), and material was prepared in both Spanish and English.

Presentations of the workshop can be found in the following web site:  
[www.fao.org/climatechange/micca/78840/en/](http://www.fao.org/climatechange/micca/78840/en/)

## KEY FINDINGS FROM WORKING GROUPS BY SESSIONS

### First session:

*How do you perceive the capacity of your country to develop GHG emission reports and mitigation plans? What relationship do you identify between mitigation and adaptation and what actions are being developed in your country?*

In the region, there exists a need to strengthen technical capacities to collect data and report GHG emissions in a systematic and permanent way. Countries with less technical expertise cited their dependence on consultants and universities. The compromised sustainability of teams and the weak coordination processes among agencies were highlighted as the main obstacles in the development of reliable and valid GHG reports. The relationship between mitigation and adaptation actions is perceived as unclear. Participants indicated a list of mitigation and adaptation actions currently being implemented in their countries: rational use of land, implementation of programs to improve land use, implementation of monitoring systems, establishment of national committees, while preparing the Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAS), and in Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation (REDD) projects.

## Second session:

*How does your country conduct data collection of agricultural statistics and what are the challenges? Is there a national coordination system for the production of statistics? How can we build synergies between institutions responsible for data collection and ministries responsible for GHG emission reports?:*

Participants, by country, expressed difficulties with inter-institutional coordination and exchange of information, frequent change of personnel, and diverse methods of data collection (statistics). In the region, institutional arrangements for data collection include the following:

- only national institutes of statistics are responsible;
- only ministries of agriculture (except for the census) are responsible;
- both ministry of agriculture and national institutes of statistics are responsible.

Participants also highlighted the need to support National Statistical Institutes in the collection of information on emerging issues, such as climate change, and the need to define standardized methodologies.

Regarding data availability for GHG inventory preparation, participants addressed the need to improve information by source categories, specifically land use and fertilizer data. Data is not always available in formats required for GHG reporting. Activity data used for the preparation of the national GHG inventories for the agriculture sector are typically derived from agricultural statistics as well as other source of data.. In this context, there is a demand to strengthen synergies and communication between institutions responsible for producing statistics and those in charge of National Communications to the UNFCCC. A permanent and sustainable commitment from institutions responsible for generating information is also needed.

Bolivia, Colombia, and Costa Rica will develop their Agricultural Census, while Honduras, Bolivia, Argentina are preparing their National Communications to UNFCCC. Mexico and Uruguay are developing the BUR.

## Third session:

*How do you evaluate the usefulness and applicability of the FAOSTAT emission database? How can you apply in your institution the 4 dimensions of use of this database? Participants highlighted the following characteristics and capabilities:*

Participants highlighted the following characteristics:

- supporting the preparation of national GHG emission inventories for the AFOLU sector with methodological references (metadata);
- cross-checking information among national information and FAOSTAT Emissions database;
- supporting GHG projections and policy planning based on time series data by sources;
- enabling comparative analysis among countries;

- supporting the preparation of agro-environmental indicators;
- supporting research and academic development; and
- increasing transparency of information.
- FAOSTAT should provide more information on the source and methodology used to collect data, as well as the quality control process.

In addition, it was suggested that FAOSTAT should provide more information on the source and methodology used to collect data, as well as the quality control process.

## **Fourth session:**

### ***Role play***

Participants conducted a role-play simulation of a national GHG inventory case, in which they encountered weak interagency coordination. The exercise highlighted:

- the dynamics of the institutions involved in climate change and the collection of national statistics experienced in their countries.
- the need to implement a coordinated process between institutions involved in the development of GHG national reports and statistical offices.
- the benefits of proactive involvement in the role-play process, not only from cognitive-rational reflection point of view, but also in the elicitation of the full emotional response from participants.

### ***Rotating working tables***

Four key questions were proposed for discussion and all participants rotated through the different tables. These working groups highlighted:

#### ***Challenges and bottlenecks to submit the BUR:***

- effective inter-institutional coordination;
- formalization and institutionalization of agreements;
- strengthening of statistical information systems (increased quality and access to information);
- more technical capacity for GHG estimations and identification of data gaps;
- a monitoring system for GHG emissions for agriculture;
- long-term sustainability of the process due to high rotation of personnel;
- difficulties in performing long-term work because of continuous demands and political changes;
- high institutional bureaucracy;
- development of regular agricultural statistics for the BURs;
- common and harmonized methodological definitions for data collection;
- training in the variables included for the IPCC;
- increased financial, technological, and infrastructural investment.

*Opportunities identified for progress:*

- already existing technical capacity;
- compromise for progress and potential cooperation among countries;
- lessons learnt from previous GHG reports;
- access to FAOSTAT Emissions database and IPCC tools (software, EFDB) and guidelines to facilitate the work;
- institutionalization of the BURs to support decision makers;
- encouragement of country/regional networks on climate change;
- opportunity to disseminate knowledge and involve more stakeholders.

*Commitments and actions to be taken back to their own countries:*

- share knowledge and information related to the workshop;
- analyze and assess methodologies presented in the workshop;
- develop a national capacity needs assessment;
- identify actions to better coordinate among institutions and facilitate dialogue among institutions (institutes of statistics, ministry of agriculture and environment);
- establish a permanent inter-institutional working plan with indicators for monitoring progress;
- construct national strategies and policies on climate change;
- strengthen the national statistical system;
- encourage a network of communication and exchange among participants of the workshop with support from FAO.

*Proposal and recommendations to FAO:*

- create a working group on statistics for GHG emissions for Meso-America and Caribbean, and run an English workshop for Caribbean countries;
- develop a process for capacity development and institutional strengthening;
- support the development of new technologies and the development of mitigation and adaptation programmes (including good practice guidelines );
- facilitate the exchange of technical expertise and experiences among countries;
- develop training material on methodologies for the preparation of GHG inventories and climate change, and statistics with practical examples (e.g. Moodle, an open-source community-based tool for learning);
- develop working documents by themes for the use of the FAOSTAT database (free access to allow training and use);
- propose that FAO not only receive data, but provide information that can suggest action to be taken by countries; and facilitate high level coordination among UN agencies.

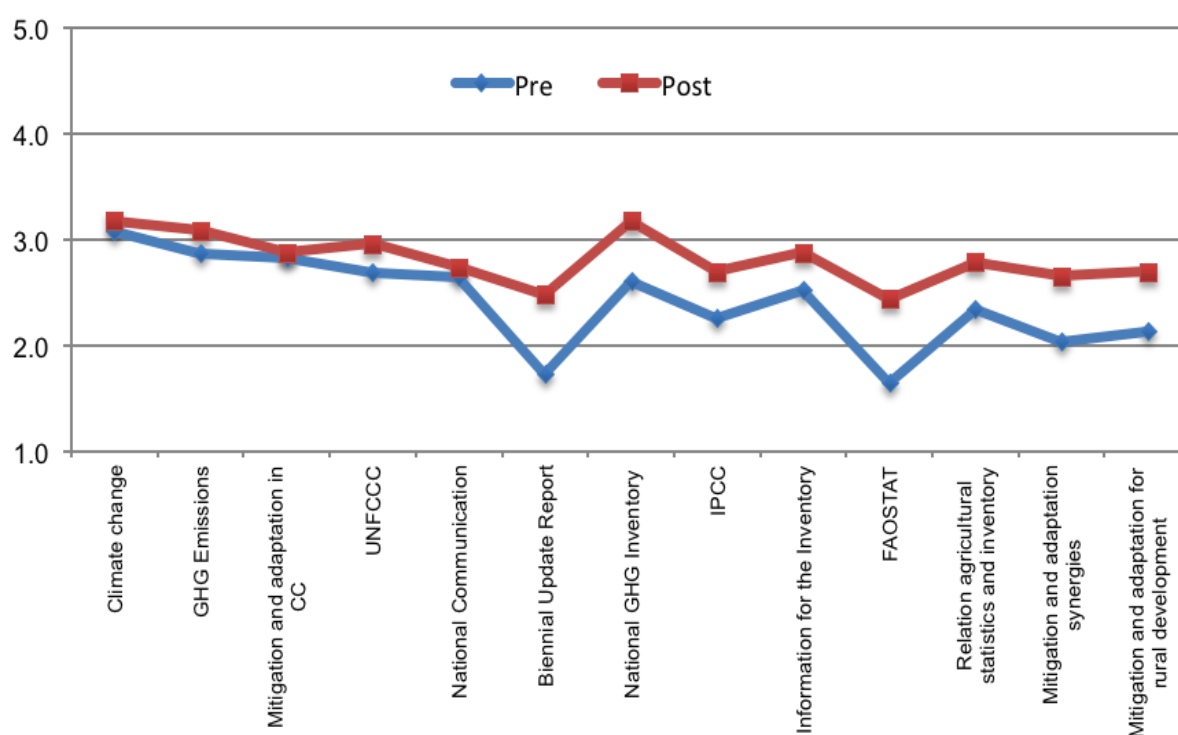
# KEY FINDINGS FROM THE FINAL SURVEY

A final participant survey assessed the fulfilment of expectations, contents/instruments to be applied in their countries, and knowledge acquired (Appendix D, final survey). Participants indicated that the objectives of the workshop were fully met, and that the learning process was highly satisfactory. They appreciated the inter-institutional invitation to the workshop and the participatory approach of the workshop.

The main contents/instruments that participants will use in their countries are:

- mitigation and adaptation in agriculture and linkage with rural development;
- FAOSTAT global emission database and IPCC tools;
- an implementation of institutional measures to increase the level of coordination and the quality of the statistics.

As shown in the graph, the participants acquired more familiarity on BUR and the FAOSTAT database, as well as processes involved in the preparation of the national GHG inventory, synergies between mitigation and adaptation in agriculture, and IPCC's work.



## CONCLUSIONS

Latin American countries face different challenges in meeting their commitments for the BURs under the UNFCCC. Therefore, coordinated actions are essential from responsible agencies from each country.

There are responsible institutions, political willingness and technical capacity in most countries. However, these commitments require action from one side on the institutionalization of policy processes and the development of national policies on climate change environment; and from the other side, to strengthen GHG reporting capacities in a coordinated and integrated way.

In this context, additional training and technical support to Member Countries by FAO is necessary to fulfil commitments. Hence, participants proposed regional approaches for learning processes, and technical support to enable their countries to identify opportunities for common development. Specific realities of countries from the region in terms of institutional arrangements, skill development, and financial capacity to respond to these challenges were also highlighted.

The dissemination of tools such as the FAOSTAT database and IPCC software is critical because it facilitates compliance with national commitments, and fosters development of the standardization process and capacity development.

The high priority is to support participants in creating a communication network for knowledge sharing which will contribute to the inter-institutional coordination, exchange of experiences, learning spaces that lead to sustainable local capacity, and the identification of common problems in the region. A creation of a network will allow follow-up activities after the workshop and the progressive incorporation of key actors and institutions in the region.

Furthermore, participants recognized and appreciated the effort made by FAO in the production of the FAOSTAT Emissions database as a useful platform for the development of national inventories of GHG emissions in the agriculture sector.

The workshop findings were presented at the FAO-OEA/CIE-IICA working group on agricultural and livestock statistics for Latin America and the Caribbean<sup>1</sup>, where Member Countries endorsed the work undertaken in developing GHG emission data. The FAOSTAT Emissions database was recognized as a useful tool that countries can use for GHG emission reports and mitigation analysis.

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<sup>1</sup> <http://www.fao.org/economic/ess/ess-events/iica26/en/>

## FOLLOW UP

The following post-workshop activities, which have been identified by participants, are being explored:

- create a Meso-American working group to support BUR preparation;
- create an electronic forum to facilitate the exchange of technical expertise;
- exchange training material on methodologies for the preparation of GHG inventories and climate change;
- organize a workshop for the English speaking countries of the Caribbean Region, in conjunction with IPCC and the Caribbean Community Climate Change Center;
- disseminate information periodically on the achievements of the region as well as activities from FAO and IPCC linked to GHG estimations.



## APPENDIX

# A. Agenda

## SECOND FAO WORKSHOP ON STATISTICS FOR GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

June 3-4, 2013 (Trinidad y Tobago)

|                              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                              | <b>Opening</b><br>Agriculture and Climate Change: Science and Policy Contexts. MAGHG Project (F. Tubiello, FAO)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| <b>Day 1</b><br>9:00 - 12:30 | The Latin American context: emissions, projections and mitigation plans (R. Córdor, FAO)<br><b>Working groups and plenary.</b> Climate Change, Adaptation and Mitigation challenges and opportunities.                                                                                                                                                                              |
| <b>Day 1</b><br>2:00 - 5:00  | IPCC Guidelines for Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (N. Srivastava, IPCC)<br>Importance of agricultural statistics for estimating GHG emissions from Agriculture (R. Córdor, FAO)<br>Experience from a country by Brazil (D. Kronemberger, IBGE)<br><b>Working groups and plenary.</b> Needs from the countries to implement the GHG reporting.                            |
| <b>Day 2</b><br>9:00 - 12:30 | The FAOSTAT GHG database and its potential applications (F. Tubiello, FAO)<br><b>Working groups and plenary.</b> Dimensions, use and application of the FAOSTAT GHG database.<br>Capacity Development activities of MAGHG (R. Córdor, FAO)<br>Experience from a country by Ecuador (J. Fernández, INEC)<br><b>Live demonstration</b> of the FAOSTAT GHG database and IPCC software. |
| <b>Day 2</b><br>2:00 - 5:00  | <b>Role Play.</b> Solving problems towards improving national data systems and reporting.<br><b>Working groups.</b> Challenges, opportunities, commitments and proposals.<br>Reflections and way forward.<br><b>Assessment and closure</b>                                                                                                                                          |

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## C. Initial survey

### Segundo Taller de la FAO sobre estadísticas para las emisiones de gases de efecto Invernadero

¡Bienvenido!

Estimado participante,

Esperamos verle en el Segundo Taller de la FAO sobre Estadísticas para las Emisiones de Gases de Efecto Invernadero (GEI), 3-4 de junio de 2013, Puerto de España, Trinidad y Tobago. Por favor le pedimos de completar el siguiente cuestionario para que nos ayuden a identificar mejor las principales temáticas relacionadas con las estadísticas de GEI en su país, incluyendo los vacíos institucionales, metodológicos y técnicos. La información recabada será utilizada para adaptar el taller para que podamos responder más eficazmente a sus necesidades, identificar las áreas específicas de interés, y el potencial de colaboración.

La encuesta se llevará a cabo en sólo 10 minutos y está dividida en tres secciones:

1. Datos y expectativas del participante
2. Conocimientos sobre el cambio climático
3. Información sobre la situación de su país

Le agradecemos de antemano por su colaboración.

Equipo MAGHG

Monitoreo y Evaluación de Emisiones de Gases de Efecto Invernadero (GEI) y el potencial de mitigación en la agricultura

### Datos de identificación del participante y sus expectativas

- 1) Nombre(s)\*
- 2) Apellido(s)\*
- 3) Responsabilidad o cargo\*
- 4) Institución\*
- 5) País\*
- 6) ¿Ud. O su institución están involucrados en actividades de cambio climático en su país?\*( ) Si, especifique que tipo de actividad:: \_\_\_\_\_; [ ] No
- 7) ¿Qué lo motiva a participar en el Segundo Taller de la FAO sobre Estadísticas para las Emisiones de Gases de Efecto Invernadero?\*

\* Respuesta requerida

## Conocimientos sobre el cambio climático

8) ¿Cuál es su conocimiento sobre los temas del Segundo Taller de la FAO sobre Estadísticas para las Emisiones de Gases de Efecto Invernadero?\*

|                                                                                                                                 | No Conozco | Estoy Aprendiendo | Conozco, se de esto | Conozco y lo aplico |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Cambio climático                                                                                                                |            |                   |                     |                     |
| Emisiones de gases de efecto invernadero                                                                                        |            |                   |                     |                     |
| Mitigación y adaptación al cambio climático                                                                                     |            |                   |                     |                     |
| Convención Marco de las Naciones Unidas sobre Cambio Climático (CMNUCC)                                                         |            |                   |                     |                     |
| Documentos de reporte a la CMNUCC: Comunicación Nacional (CN)                                                                   |            |                   |                     |                     |
| Documentos de reporte a la CMNUCC: <i>Biennial Update Report</i> (BUR)                                                          |            |                   |                     |                     |
| Inventario nacional de emisiones de gases de efecto invernadero (GEI)                                                           |            |                   |                     |                     |
| Grupo Intergubernamental de Expertos sobre el Cambio Climático (IPCC)                                                           |            |                   |                     |                     |
| Tipo de información necesaria para la preparación del inventario de emisiones de GEI                                            |            |                   |                     |                     |
| La base de datos global de FAOSTAT( <a href="http://faostat.fao.org/">http://faostat.fao.org/</a> )                             |            |                   |                     |                     |
| Vínculo entre las estadísticas agropecuarias y la preparación del inventario nacional de emisiones de GEI                       |            |                   |                     |                     |
| Sinergias entre las acciones de mitigación y adaptación en agricultura                                                          |            |                   |                     |                     |
| Las acciones de mitigación y adaptación en agricultura como bases para fortalecer el desarrollo rural y la reducción del hambre |            |                   |                     |                     |

## Información sobre la situación del país

9) ¿Sabe Ud. Si su país ha desarrollado un plan nacional de mitigación de las emisiones de GEI para el sector agricultura y/o forestal?\*

[ ] Si; [ ] No

10) ¿Conoce si en su país existe alguna institución responsable de recolectar estadísticas agropecuarias?\*

[ ] Si; [ ] No

11) En caso afirmativo, indique qué información de estadísticas agropecuarias:

[ ] Cultivos

[ ] Ganados

[ ] Fertilizantes

[ ] Uso de la tierra

12) ¿Pertenece Ud. A una institución que se dedica a responder a la FAO a través de los cuestionarios de FAOSTAT?\*

( ) Si; ( ) No

13) En caso afirmativo, indique que cuestionario:

☐ Cuestionario sobre Producción de Cultivos y Ganado

☐ Cuestionario sobre Recursos Agrícolas – Fertilizantes

☐ Cuestionario sobre Recursos Agrícolas – Tierra y Regadío

14) ¿Conoce Ud. Qué instituciones producen o utilizan en su país indicadores agro-ambientales?\*

☐ Si, indique el nombre de la institución: \_\_\_\_\_; ( ) No

15) Indique con que propósito se utiliza esta información de indicadores agro-ambientales en su país.

16) ¿Sabe Ud. Si en su país el proceso de preparación y reporte de las emisiones de GEI a la CMNUCC está institucionalizado?\*

☐ Si; ☐ No

17) ¿Su institución está directamente encargada de realizar la estimación de las emisiones de GEI?\*

☐ Si; ☐ No; ☐ No tengo conocimiento

18) ¿Tiene Ud. Conocimiento sobre cuál o cuáles instituciones colaboran a nivel nacional con la evaluación/estimación/compilación de las emisiones de GEI para el sector agricultura y/o forestal?\*

☐ Si; ☐ No

19) En su concepto, ¿Cuáles son los principales vacíos y/lagunas de su institución o país en relación con las estadísticas agropecuarias y/o emisiones de GEI?

20) ¿Existe en su país o en la región de Latino America algún tipo de red/plataforma/comisión de coordinación en el tema de cambio climático?\*

☐ Si, indique el nombre: \_\_\_\_\_; ☐ No; ☐ No tengo conocimiento

¡Muchas gracias!

Gracias por haber completado nuestra encuesta. Su respuesta es muy importante para nosotros.

Si usted desea aprender más acerca de nuestro proyecto, visite nuestro sitio web

[www.fao.org/climatechange/micca/ghg/es/](http://www.fao.org/climatechange/micca/ghg/es/)

¡Nos vemos en Puerto de España!

**Equipo MAGHG**

## D. ENCUESTA FINAL

## Segundo taller FAO sobre estadísticas para las emisiones de gases de efecto invernadero

La evaluación nos permite aprender y mejorar. Por ello te solicitamos su opinión sobre los aspectos que se señalan a continuación:

## Cumplimiento de los objetivos y contenidos del taller

1) Considerando una escala del 1 al 5 (donde 1 es la menor y 5 es la mayor puntuación), marque con una X el casillero que corresponda con su apreciación sobre los aspectos que siguen:

| 1                                                                    | 2       | 3     | 4         |   | 5         |   |   |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|-------|-----------|---|-----------|---|---|
| Deficiente                                                           | Regular | Bueno | Muy Bueno |   | Excelente |   |   |
|                                                                      |         |       | 1         | 2 | 3         | 4 | 5 |
| Satisfacción de sus expectativas                                     |         |       |           |   |           |   |   |
| Cumplimiento del objetivo                                            |         |       |           |   |           |   |   |
| Interés que despertó en Ud. las conferencias desarrolladas           |         |       |           |   |           |   |   |
| Participación en mesas de trabajo y plenarias                        |         |       |           |   |           |   |   |
| Actividades de integración e intercambio                             |         |       |           |   |           |   |   |
| Utilidad de los contenidos para impulsar el reporte de las emisiones |         |       |           |   |           |   |   |

2. De lo aprendido, indique los contenidos o herramientas que Ud. aplicará

3. ¿Cómo evalúa la utilidad y la aplicabilidad de la base de datos de emisiones de FAOSTAT?

4. ¿Qué acciones estará Ud. dispuesto a emprender al retornar a su país?

5. En general, Ud. califica este taller cómo:

|            |         |       |           |           |
|------------|---------|-------|-----------|-----------|
| 1          | 2       | 3     | 4         | 5         |
| Deficiente | Regular | Bueno | Muy Bueno | Excelente |

Explique por favor en que podemos mejorar

6. Otros comentarios de interés:

¡Gracias! Aprendemos Juntos

**Cuestionario de cierre**  
**Segundo Taller FAO sobre estadísticas**  
**para las emisiones de gases de efecto invernadero**

Fecha \_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_

***I. Datos de identificación del participante***

Nombre(s) y Apellido(s); Institución (País)

***II. Conocimientos sobre Cambio Climático***

Marque con una "X" el grado de conocimiento que Ud. tiene sobre los temas que se han presentado en el Taller: ¿Cuál es su conocimiento sobre los temas del Segundo Taller de la FAO sobre Estadísticas para las Emisiones de Gases de Efecto Invernadero?

|                                                                                                                                 | 1. No Conozco | 2. Estoy Aprendiendo | 3. Conozco, se de esto | 4. Conozco y lo aplico |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|----------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| Cambio climático                                                                                                                |               |                      |                        |                        |
| Emisiones de gases de efecto invernadero (GEI)                                                                                  |               |                      |                        |                        |
| Mitigación y adaptación al cambio climático                                                                                     |               |                      |                        |                        |
| Convención Marco de las Naciones Unidas sobre Cambio Climático (CMNUCC)                                                         |               |                      |                        |                        |
| Documentos de reporte a la CMNUCC: Comunicación Nacional (CN)                                                                   |               |                      |                        |                        |
| Documentos de reporte a la CMNUCC: <i>Biennial Update Report</i> (BUR)                                                          |               |                      |                        |                        |
| Inventario nacional de emisiones de GEI                                                                                         |               |                      |                        |                        |
| Grupo Intergubernamental de Expertos sobre el Cambio Climático (IPCC)                                                           |               |                      |                        |                        |
| Tipo de información necesaria para la preparación del inventario de emisiones de GEI                                            |               |                      |                        |                        |
| La base de datos global de FAOSTAT( <a href="http://faostat.fao.org/">http://faostat.fao.org/</a> )                             |               |                      |                        |                        |
| Vínculo entre las estadísticas agropecuarias y la preparación del inventario nacional de emisiones de GEI                       |               |                      |                        |                        |
| Sinergias entre las acciones de mitigación y adaptación en agricultura                                                          |               |                      |                        |                        |
| Las acciones de mitigación y adaptación en agricultura como bases para fortalecer el desarrollo rural y la reducción del hambre |               |                      |                        |                        |

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