



Forestry Department
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

**GLOBAL FOREST RESOURCES
ASSESSMENT UPDATE 2005**

**SPECIFICATION OF
NATIONAL REPORTING TABLES
FOR FRA 2005**

ROME, 2004



The Forest Resources Assessment Programme

Forests are crucial for the well being of humanity. They provide foundations for life on earth through ecological functions, by regulating the climate and water resources and by serving as habitats for plants and animals. Forests also furnish a wide range of essential goods such as wood, food, fodder and medicines, in addition to opportunities for recreation, spiritual renewal and other services.

Today, forests are under pressure from increasing demands of land-based products and services, which frequently leads to the conversion or degradation of forests into unsustainable forms of land use. When forests are lost or severely degraded, their capacity to function as regulators of the environment is also lost, increasing flood and erosion hazards, reducing soil fertility and contributing to the loss of plant and animal life. As a result, the sustainable provision of goods and services from forests is jeopardized.

FAO, at the request of the member nations and the world community, regularly monitors the world's forests through the Forest Resources Assessment Programme. The Global Forest Resources Assessment 2000 (FRA 2000) reviewed the forest situation by the end of the millennium. FRA 2000 included country-level information based on existing forest inventory data, regional investigations of land-cover change processes and a number of global studies focusing on the interaction between people and forests. The FRA 2000 Main report is published in print and is available on the World Wide Web.

The Global Forest Resources Assessment update 2005 (FRA 2005) has been requested by the FAO Committee on Forestry in 2003. The FRA 2005 will use common thematic areas of the Criteria for Sustainable Forest Management as a reporting framework. FRA 2005 will also focus on the specific conditions and issues in each country.

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The FRA Working Paper Series provides an important forum for the rapid release of preliminary findings needed for validation and to facilitate the final development of official quality-controlled publications. Should users find any errors in the documents or have comments for improving their quality they should contact fra@fao.org.

Table of Contents

1	INTRODUCTION.....	4
1.1	BACKGROUND TO FRA 2005	4
1.2	SCOPE OF COUNTRY REPORTING TO FRA 2005	5
1.3	PURPOSE OF THIS DOCUMENT	6
1.4	COORDINATION WITH OTHER INTERNATIONAL FOREST-RELATED REPORTING	6
1.5	FRA ADVISORY GROUP.....	6
2	SPECIFICATIONS OF NATIONAL REPORTING TABLES.....	7
2.1	OVERVIEW OF THE REPORTING TABLES.....	7
2.2	DETAILED SPECIFICATIONS.....	7
T 1	<i>Extent of Forest and Other wooded land</i>	<i>8</i>
T 2	<i>Ownership of Forest and Other wooded land</i>	<i>10</i>
T 3	<i>Designated functions of Forest and Other wooded land.....</i>	<i>12</i>
T 4	<i>Characteristics of Forest and Other wooded land.....</i>	<i>14</i>
T 5	<i>Growing stock.....</i>	<i>16</i>
T 6	<i>Biomass stock.....</i>	<i>18</i>
T 7	<i>Carbon stock</i>	<i>20</i>
T 8	<i>Disturbances affecting health and vitality.....</i>	<i>22</i>
T 9	<i>Diversity of tree species</i>	<i>24</i>
T 10	<i>Growing stock composition.....</i>	<i>25</i>
T 11	<i>Wood removal</i>	<i>26</i>
T 12	<i>Value of wood removal.....</i>	<i>28</i>
T 13	<i>Non-wood forest products removal.....</i>	<i>30</i>
T 14	<i>Value of non-wood forest products removal</i>	<i>32</i>
T 15	<i>Employment in forestry</i>	<i>34</i>
2.3	RELEVANCE FOR INTERNATIONAL PROCESSES	36

Abbreviations

AG	Advisory Group to FRA
C&I	Criteria and Indicators (for Sustainable Forest Management)
COFO	Committee on Forestry, the main statutory body of the FAO Forestry Department, meeting every second year in Rome
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FRA	The FAO-led Global Forest Resources Assessment
FRA 2000	Global Forest Resources Assessment 2000, see www.fao.org/forestry/fra2000report
FRA 2005	Global Forest Resources Assessment update 2005, see www.fao.org/forestry/fra2005
NC	National Correspondent to FRA
SFM	Sustainable Forest Management
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CSD	United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development
DBH	Diameter at breast height
FORM	Forest Resources Management Service
IPCC	International Panel on Climate Change
ITTO	International Tropical Timber Organization
IUCN	The World Conservation Union
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MCPFE	Ministerial Conference on Protection of Forests in Europe
NWFP	Non-wood forest products
OWL	Other wooded land
SOFO	State of the World's Forests (FAO biennial publication)
UNECE	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFF	United Nations Forum on Forests
UNFCCC	United Nations Convention on Climate Change
USD	United States Dollar
WCMC	World Conservation Monitoring Centre

1 Introduction

1.1 Background to FRA 2005

Global forest resources assessments have been carried out by FAO since 1948, practically since FAO was formed. The mandate to carry out these assessments stems both from the basic statutes of FAO (FAO 2003a), and by the Committee on Forestry (COFO) (e.g. FAO 2003b). Global assessment reports have been published at approximately ten year intervals. The latest of these reports, FRA 2000, was published in 2001 (FAO 2001).

The Global Forest Resources Assessment Update for 2005, or FRA 2005, is specially mandated by the COFO 2001 and COFO 2003 that recommended assessment at 5 year intervals to relate it to international forestry processes and implement it as a broad based assessment.

The main components of FRA 2005 are outlined below to give an overview of the entire project and to put the country reporting process in a context. The following milestones are important to the FRA 2005:

Milestone	Date	Comment
Global meeting of National Correspondents	Nov 2003	Training of National Correspondents and feedback on draft national reporting tables
Deadline for country reports	Dec 2004	During 2004 assistance and guidance to National Correspondents will be given through regional workshops
COFO 2005	Mar 2005	Comprehensive progress report expected
UNFF5	May 2005	Comprehensive input on reporting processes expected
FRA 2005 launch	Oct 2005	New global totals presented

For more details regarding the Global Forest Resources Assessment, please follow the links below:

www.fao.org/forestry/fra
www.fao.org/forestry/kotka4
www.fao.org/forestry/fra-ag
www.fao.org/forestry/fra-nc
www.fao.org/forestry/fra2005

Homepage for FRA
Kotka IV Expert consultation
FRA Advisory Group
FRA National Correspondents
FRA 2005 update

1.2 Scope of country reporting to FRA 2005

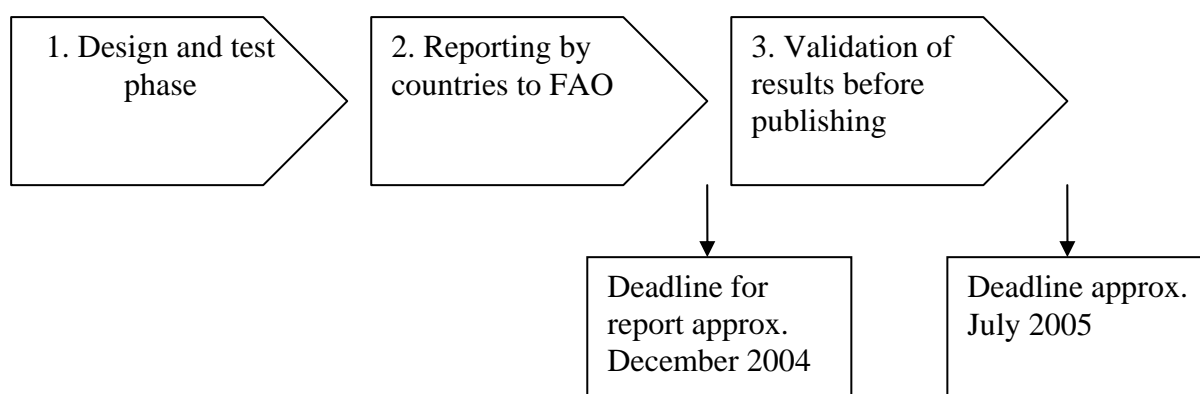
The Global Forest Resources Assessment relies on information provided by the individual countries. FAO establishes the framework for reporting and conduct training and gives guidance to the national correspondents in order to secure that the information provided comply with the requirements.

The FRA 2005 is requesting National Correspondents to submit their report as a FRA Working Paper¹ format that contains the relevant information for their country. National Correspondents will be provided with a preformatted FRA Working Paper template to be used for the reporting.

The country report will be divided into two separate parts:

- Standard country reporting. This report should be completed by every country and follows a set of pre-defined national reporting tables. It is of utmost importance to closely follow the specifications and guidelines provided by FAO, as this will secure that underlying data are as consistent as possible and follow a standard set of definitions, making it possible to compile information at regional and global level.
- Country reporting by thematic areas. This is a short voluntary report of additional information considered important by the countries, structured into a grouping of *common thematic areas* according to ongoing Criteria & Indicators processes.

The figure below presents the three main phases of the country reporting process and planned target dates. The country reporting process starts with design phase. The objective of the design phase is to develop, test and evaluate the country reporting process. The design phase is followed by a reporting, compilation and analytical phase. The third and final phase is the validation and delivery of national assessment reports.



¹ FRA Working Papers is a series of documents elaborated within the FRA programme at FAO. The present document is an example of a FRA Working Paper.

1.3 Purpose of this document

This document constitute the technical specification of the national reporting tables to be included in the standard country reporting for FRA 2005 and should be considered as an authoritative document in this respect. The document is distributed as part of the communication process between the FAO, UNECE secretariat and all National Correspondents. It can be used in meetings and training at all levels aiming to build national capacity for assessment and reporting in general, and to improve country reports to FRA 2005 in particular.

This document form part of a documentation package provided by FAO to the national correspondents: In total, the package consists of the following documents:

- a. National Reporting Tables for FRA 2005 (FRA Working Paper 81)
- b. Guidelines for Country Reporting (FRA Working Paper 82)
- c. Template for Country Reports (Word document)
- d. Template for National Reporting Tables (Excel file)

1.4 Coordination with other international forest-related reporting

The FRA 2005 will provide information that is relevant for many other forest related international processes and agencies. For example, the reporting tables on biomass and carbon follow the reporting requirements established by IPCC. Similarly, the FRA 2005 reporting now includes several new issues related to international processes on biodiversity, criteria & indicators for sustainable forest management, etc. FRA participates actively in international efforts on harmonizing information requirements of various international processes that will contribute to reduce the reporting burden of countries.

1.5 FRA Advisory Group

As recommended by Kotka IV, and confirmed by COFO 2003, an Advisory Group (AG) has been established to support the FRA process. The AG consists of about twenty experts from all regions and partner organisations of the FAO Global Forest Resources Assessment programme. The primary role of Advisory Group is to advise the FRA secretariat on scope, methods, procedures and timing of the global assessment. This document takes into consideration the deliberations at the meetings of the AG. For further information on the FRA AG, please visit www.fao.org/forestry/fra-ag

2 Specifications of National Reporting Tables

2.1 Overview of the reporting tables

This working paper presents data specifications for the 15 National Reporting Tables. The specification of each reporting table includes a template for the reporting table, as well as reporting units, reference years and definitions of the categories that are used.

The FRA 2005 comprises the following fifteen National Reporting Tables:

Table number	Title	Reporting Unit	Reporting year		
			1990	2000	2005
T1	Extent of Forest and Other wooded land	1000 ha	x	x	x
T2	Ownership of Forest and Other wooded land	1000 ha	x	x	
T3	Designated functions of Forest and Other wooded land	1000 ha	x	x	x
T4	Characteristics of Forest and Other wooded Land	1000 ha	x	x	x
T5	Growing stock	million m ³	x	x	x
T6	Biomass stock	million metric tonnes	x	x	x
T7	Carbon stock	million metric tonnes	x	x	x
T8	Disturbances affecting health and vitality	1000 ha	x	x	
T9	Diversity of tree species	Number		x	
T10	Growing stock composition	million m ³	x	x	
T11	Wood removal	1000 m ³	x	x	x
T12	Value of wood removal	1000 USD	x	x	x
T13	Non wood forest product removal	mass/volume/units	x	x	x
T14	Value of non wood forest product removal	1000 USD	x	x	x
T15	Employment in forestry	1000 person-years	x	x	

Note: Shaded means that reported values correspond to an average for a five year period, i.e. the value for year 2000 should be the average for the period 1998-2002. This is done in order to reduce the influence of annual variations.

2.2 Detailed Specifications

The following section provides detailed specifications for all the fifteen National Reporting Tables using a common format. Each specification provides rationale, unit of reporting, area to which reported figures refer and reference years for which information is to be provided. It also includes definitions of the reporting categories and a template for the reporting table format.

T 1 Extent of Forest and Other wooded land

T1.1 Rationale

The information on the extent of “Forest” and “Other wooded land” is necessary for assessing state and change in forest resources on a global basis and for monitoring trends. It also establishes links between national and global classification systems.

T1.2 Specification

Units and reporting years

Unit of reporting	1000 hectares
Area to which reported figures refer	Total area of country
Reporting years	1990, 2000 and 2005

Categories and definitions

Category	Definition
Forest	<p>Land spanning more than 0.5 hectares with trees higher than 5 meters and a canopy cover of more than 10 percent, or trees able to reach these thresholds <i>in situ</i>. It does not include land that is predominantly under agricultural or urban land use.</p> <p><u>Explanatory notes</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Forest is determined both by the presence of trees and the absence of other predominant land uses. The trees should be able to reach a minimum height of 5 meters <i>in situ</i>. Areas under reforestation that have not yet but are expected to reach a canopy cover of 10 percent and tree height of 5 m are included, as are temporarily unstocked areas, resulting from human intervention or natural causes that are expected to regenerate. 2. Includes areas with bamboo and palms provided that height and canopy cover criteria are reached 3. Includes forest roads, firebreaks and other small open areas; forest in national parks, nature reserves and other protected areas such as those of specific scientific, historical, cultural or spiritual interest 4. Includes windbreaks, shelterbelts and corridors of trees with an area of more than 0.5 ha and width of more than 20 m 5. Includes plantations primarily used for forestry or protection purposes, such as rubber-wood plantations and cork oak stands. 6. Excludes tree stands in agricultural production systems, for example in fruit plantations and agroforestry systems. The term also excludes trees in urban parks and gardens.
Other wooded Land	<p>Land not classified as “Forest”, spanning more than 0.5 hectares; with trees higher than 5 meters and a canopy cover of 5-10 percent, or trees able to reach these thresholds <i>in situ</i>; or with a combined cover of shrubs, bushes and trees above 10 percent. It does not include land that is predominantly under agricultural or urban land use.</p>

<p>Other land</p>	<p>All land that is not classified as “Forest” or “Other Wooded Land”.</p> <p><u>Explanatory notes</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Includes agricultural land, meadows and pastures, build-on areas, barren land, etc. 2. If a country has areas with meadows and pastures that are difficult to classify whether they should belong to “Forest”/“Other wooded land” or to “Other land”, the country should explain the criteria used and how this classification is done. 3. Includes areas classified under the sub-category “Other land with tree cover” 4. Includes areas with bamboo and palms provided that height and canopy cover criteria are reached
<p>Other land with tree cover (Subordinated to “Other land”)</p>	<p>Land classified as “Other land”, spanning more than 0.5 hectares with a canopy cover of more than 10 percent of trees able to reach a height of 5 meters at maturity.</p> <p><u>Explanatory notes</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Includes groups of trees and scattered trees in agricultural landscapes, parks, gardens and around buildings, provided that the canopy cover criteria is met 2. Includes tree plantations established mainly for other purposes than wood, such as fruit orchards and palm plantations
<p>Inland water bodies</p>	<p>Inland water bodies generally include major rivers, lakes and water reservoirs.</p>

Reporting table template

FRA 2005 categories	Area (1000 hectares)		
	1990	2000	2005
Forest			
Other wooded land			
Other land			
...of which with tree cover			
Inland water bodies			
Total for country			

Internal consistency

The sum of areas from these four main categories constitute the total area of the country and should match with internationally reported and validated national area, as maintained by the UN Statistical Division. (See Guidelines for Country Reporting).

The figures of total area of “Forest” and “Other wooded land” as presented in this table constitute the basis for reporting in many of the other reporting tables. For example, they should match with corresponding figures of total area in tables T2, T3 and T4.

T 2 Ownership of Forest and Other wooded land

T2.1 Rationale

The information on “Ownership” is important for policy, institutional and management purposes. It basically defines the boundaries and location of the authority and control over forest and tree resources.

T2.2 Specifications

Unit and reporting years

Unit of reporting	1000 hectares
Area to which reported figures refer	Forest and Other wooded land
Reporting years	1990 and 2000

Categories and definitions

Category	Definition
Private ownership	<p>Land owned by individuals, families, private co-operatives, corporations, industries, religious and educational institutions, pension or investment funds, and other private institutions</p> <p><u>Explanatory notes</u></p> <p>1. Private owners may be engaged in agriculture or other occupations including forestry.</p>
Public ownership	<p>Land owned by the State (national, state and regional governments) or government-owned institutions or corporations or other public bodies including cities, municipalities, villages and communes</p> <p><u>Explanatory Note</u></p> <p>1. Includes ownership by tribal or other indigenous groups of people.</p>
Other ownership	<p>Land that is not classified either as “Public ownership” or as “Private ownership”.</p> <p><u>Explanatory Note</u></p> <p>1. Includes land where ownership is not defined.</p>

Reporting table template

FRA 2005 Categories	Area (1000 hectares)			
	Forest		Other wooded land	
	1990	2000	1990	2000
Private ownership				
Public ownership				
Other ownership				
TOTAL				

Internal consistency and relationship with other Global Tables

The total area (the sum of all the three ownership categories) for each of “Forest” and “Other wooded land” should match with corresponding figures in National Reporting Table T1.

T 3 Designated functions of Forest and Other wooded land

T3.1 Rationale

The information on the designated functions is essential for efficient planning, design and implementation of forest policy and for assessment of cross-sectoral impacts. The term “Designated function” refers to the function or purpose assigned to a piece of land either by legal prescriptions or by decision of the land owner/manager. It applies on land classified as “Forest” and “Other wooded land” and relates to the common thematic areas of the Criteria and Indicator processes that has been adopted as a reporting framework for FRA.

T3.2 Specification

Units and reporting years

Unit of reporting	1000 hectares
Area to which reported figures refer	Forest and Other wooded land
Reporting years	1990, 2000 and 2005

Categories and definitions

1. Types of designation

Category	Definition
Primary function	<p>A designated function is considered to be primary when it is significantly more important than other functions. This includes areas that are legally or voluntarily set aside for specific purposes.</p> <p><u>Explanatory notes:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. When reporting on “Primary function”, the sum of areas should match with totals from table T1. 2. The category “Multiple purpose” is considered as primary function when legal prescriptions and/or landowner decisions explicitly assigns functions that correspond to two or more of the designation categories and where none of these is significantly more important than the others.
Total area with function	<p>Total area where a specific function has been designated, regardless whether it is primary or not.</p> <p><u>Explanatory notes:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. When reporting on “Total area with function”, the designation categories are not exclusive. Hence, areas can be counted more than once e.g.: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Areas with “Multiple purpose” as primary function should be counted once for each specific function included in the “Multiple purpose”. b) Areas with a specific designated primary function should be counted more than once if other, less significant, functions also have been designated 2. This column does not apply to the categories “Multiple purpose” and “No or unknown function”

2. Designation categories

Category / Designated function	Definition
Production	Forest / Other wooded land designated for production and extraction of forest goods, including both wood and non-wood forest products.
Protection of soil and water	Forest / Other wooded land designated for protection of soil and water.
Conservation of biodiversity	Forest / Other wooded land designated for conservation of biological diversity.
Social services	Forest / Other wooded land designated for the provision of social services.
Multiple purpose	Forest / Other wooded land designated to any combination of: production of goods, protection of soil and water, conservation of biodiversity and provision of social services and where none of these alone can be considered as being significantly more important than the others.
No or unknown function	Forest / Other wooded land for which a specific function has not been designated or where designated function is unknown.

Reporting table template

FRA 2005 Categories / Designated function	Area (1000 hectares)					
	Primary function			Total area with function		
	1990	2000	2005	1990	2000	2005
Forest						
Production						
Protection of soil and water						
Conservation of biodiversity						
Social services						
Multiple purpose				not appl.	not appl.	not appl.
No or unknown function				not appl.	not appl.	not appl.
Total - Forest				not appl.	not appl.	not appl.
Other wooded land						
Production						
Protection of soil and water						
Conservation of biodiversity						
Social services						
Multiple purpose				not appl.	not appl.	not appl.
No or unknown function				not appl.	not appl.	not appl.
Total – Other wooded land				not appl.	not appl.	not appl.

Internal consistency

The total area of “Forest” and “Other wooded land” must match with corresponding figures from national reporting table T1.

T 4 Characteristics of Forest and Other wooded land

T4.1 Rationale

The information on “Characteristics” is essential to understand the development of appropriate and efficient silvicultural and management practices to ensure and promote sustainability of forest resources. These practices define the future structure and composition of forest resources and their ability to provide goods and services. It also provides information of the degree of human impact on the forest ecosystems.

T4.2 Specification

Units and reporting years

Unit of reporting	1000 hectares
Area to which reported figures refer	Forest and Other wooded land
Reporting years	1990, 2000 and 2005

Categories and definitions

Category	Definition
Primary	<p>Forest / Other wooded land of native species, where there are no clearly visible indications of human activities and the ecological processes are not significantly disturbed.</p> <p><u>Explanatory notes:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Includes areas where collection of non-wood forest products occurs, provided the human impact is small. Some trees may have been removed.
Modified natural	<p>Forest / Other wooded land of naturally regenerated native species where there are clearly visible indications of human activities.</p> <p><u>Explanatory notes:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Includes, but is not limited to: Selectively logged-over areas, areas regenerating following agricultural land use, areas recovering from human-induced fires, etc. 2. Includes areas where it is not possible to distinguish whether the regeneration has been natural or assisted.
Semi-natural	<p>Forest / Other wooded land of native species, established through planting, seeding or assisted natural regeneration.</p> <p><u>Explanatory notes:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Includes areas under intensive management where native species are used 2. Naturally regenerated trees from other species than those planted/seeded may be present 3. May include areas with naturally regenerated trees of introduced species

<p>Productive plantation</p>	<p>Forest / Other wooded land of introduced species, and in some cases native species, established through planting or seeding mainly for production of wood or non wood goods.</p> <p><u>Explanatory notes:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Includes all stands of introduced species established for production of wood or non-wood goods. 2. May include areas of native species characterized by few species, straight tree lines and/or even-aged stands
<p>Protective plantation</p>	<p>Forest / Other wooded land of native or introduced species, established through planting or seeding mainly for provision of services.</p> <p><u>Explanatory notes:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Includes all stands of introduced species established for provision of services, such as soil and water protection, pest control and conservation of (habitat) biological diversity. 2. Includes areas of native species characterized by few species, straight tree lines and even-aged stands

The Guidelines for Country Reporting gives further guidance for making the classification of characteristics according to the categories as defined above.

Reporting table template

FRA 2005 Categories	Area (1000 hectares)					
	Forest			Other wooded land		
	1990	2000	2005	1990	2000	2005
Primary						
Modified natural						
Semi-natural						
Productive plantation						
Protective plantation						
TOTAL						

Internal consistency

The total area of “Forest” and “Other wooded land” should match with corresponding figures in national reporting table T1.

T 5 Growing stock

T5.1 Rationale

The information on “Growing stock” is essential to understand the dynamics and productive capacity of Forest and Other wooded land in order to develop national policies and strategies for a sustainable use of the forest resources.

T5.2 Specifications

Units and reporting years

Unit of reporting	Million cubic meters over bark (round wood)
Area to which reported figures refer	Area classified as “Forest” and “Other wooded land” in table T1
Reporting years	1990, 2000 and 2005

Categories and definitions

Category	Definition
Growing stock	<p>Volume over bark of all living trees more than X cm in diameter at breast height (or above buttress if these are higher). Includes the stem from ground level or stump height up to a top diameter of Y cm, and may also include branches to a minimum diameter of W cm.</p> <p><u>Explanatory notes</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The countries must indicate the three thresholds (X, Y, W in cm) and the parts of the tree that are not included in the volume. The countries must also indicate whether the reported figures refer to volume above ground or above stump. 2. Includes windfallen living trees. 3. Excludes: Smaller branches, twigs, foliage, flowers, seeds, and roots.
Commercial growing stock	<p>The part of the growing stock of species that are considered as commercial or potentially commercial under current market conditions, and with a diameter at breast height of Z cm or more.</p> <p><u>Explanatory Note</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Includes all commercial and potentially commercial (merchantable) species for domestic and international markets. 2. Excludes growing stock on areas where legal, economic or other specific restrictions prevent felling and removal of wood 3. The countries must indicate the minimum diameter (Z cm) applied for considering a tree as being commercial. 4. When most species are commercial, i.e. in the temperate and boreal zone, the “Commercial growing stock” can be close to the “Growing stock”. On the other hand, when only a small fraction of all species are merchantable, it can be considerably smaller.

Reporting table template

FRA 2005 category	Volume (million cubic meters over bark)					
	Forest			Other wooded land		
	1990	2000	2005	1990	2000	2005
Growing Stock						
Commercial Growing Stock						

Appendix 1 to Reporting table T5

Item	Unit	Complementary information
1. Minimum diameter at breast height ² of trees included in Growing stock (X)	cm	
2. Minimum diameter at the top end of stem (Y) for calculation of Growing stock	cm	
3. Minimum diameter of branches included in Growing stock (W)	cm	
4. Minimum diameter at breast height of trees in Commercial growing stock (Z)	cm	
5. Volume refers to "Above ground" (AG) or "Above stump" (AS)	AG / AS	
6. Have any of the above thresholds (points 1 to 4) changed since 1990	Yes/No	
7. If yes, then attach a separate note giving details of the change	Attachment	

Internal Consistency and relationship to other reporting tables

The table T5 is related to national reporting tables T6 on Biomass and T7 on Carbon as the figures on growing stock usually constitute the base for calculation of biomass and carbon stock.

² Diameter at breast height (DBH) refers to diameter over bark measured at a height of 1.30 m above ground level or immediately above buttresses if these are higher than 1.30 m.

T 6 Biomass stock

T6.1 Rationale

The information on “Biomass stock” is essential to assess the amount of carbon that exists in the woody vegetation on “Forest” and “Other wooded land”. This information is directly linked to the international processes reporting on greenhouse gases and climate change. The information on Biomass stock is also of interest from a wood energy point of view.

T6.2 Specifications

Units, reference area and reporting years

Unit of reporting	Million metric tonnes biomass (Oven dry weight)
Area to which reported figures refer	Area classified as “Forest” and “Other wooded land” in table T1
Reporting years	1990, 2000 and 2005

Categories and definitions

In order to harmonise with ongoing international processes and to reduce the reporting burden, the categories and definitions used in FRA 2005 correspond to those established by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change³.

Category	Definition
Above-ground biomass	<p>All living biomass above the soil including stem, stump, branches, bark, seeds, and foliage.</p> <p><u>Explanatory Note</u></p> <p>1. In cases where forest understorey is a relatively small component of the aboveground biomass carbon pool, it is acceptable to exclude it, provided this is done in a consistent manner throughout the inventory time series.</p>
Below-ground biomass	<p>All living biomass of live roots. Fine roots of less than 2mm diameter are excluded because these often cannot be distinguished empirically from soil organic matter or litter.</p> <p><u>Explanatory Note</u></p> <p>1. Includes the below-ground part of the stump. 2. The country may use another threshold value than 2 mm for fine roots, but in such a case the threshold value used must be documented.</p>
Dead wood biomass	<p>All non-living woody biomass not contained in the litter, either standing, lying on the ground, or in the soil. Dead wood includes wood lying on the surface, dead roots, and stumps larger than or equal to 10 cm in diameter or any other diameter used by the country</p> <p><u>Explanatory Note</u></p> <p>1. The country may use another threshold value than 10 cm, but in such a case the threshold value used must be documented</p>

³ IPCC, Good Practice Guidance for Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry (to be published during 2004)

Reporting table template

FRA 2005 category	Biomass (million metric tonnes oven-dry weight)					
	Forest			Other wooded land		
	1990	2000	2005	1990	2000	2005
Above-ground biomass						
Below-ground biomass						
Dead wood biomass						
TOTAL						

Note: The countries should document the threshold values used for fine roots and dead wood.

Internal Consistency and relationship to other reporting tables

The biomass figures are generally derived from the growing stock figures reported in table T5 through biomass expansion factors. The biomass expansion factors are multiplication factors that expand growing stock or commercial growing stock data to account for non-merchantable biomass components such as branches, foliage and roots.

T 7 Carbon stock

T7.1 Rationale

The information on “Carbon stock” indicates the contribution of “Forest” and “Other wooded land” to the carbon cycle. This information is used by international processes that monitor greenhouse gases and climate change.

T7.2 Specifications

Reporting unit, reference area and reporting years

Unit of reporting	Million metric tonnes carbon
Area to which reported figures refer	Area classified as “Forest” and “Other wooded land” in T1
Reporting years	1990, 2000 and 2005

Categories and definitions

In order to harmonise with ongoing international processes and to reduce the reporting burden, the categories and definitions used in FRA 2005 correspond to those established by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change⁴.

Category	Definition
Carbon in above-ground biomass	<p>Carbon in all living biomass above the soil, including stem, stump, branches, bark, seeds, and foliage.</p> <p><u>Explanatory Note</u></p> <p>1. In cases where forest understorey is a relatively small component of the aboveground biomass carbon pool, it is acceptable to exclude it, provided this is done in a consistent manner throughout the inventory time series.</p>
Carbon in below-ground biomass	<p>Carbon in all living biomass of live roots. Fine roots of less than 2 mm diameter are excluded, because these often cannot be distinguished empirically from soil organic matter or litter.</p> <p><u>Explanatory Note</u></p> <p>1. Includes the below-ground part of the stump.</p> <p>2. The country may use another threshold value than 2 mm for fine roots, but in such a case the threshold value used must be documented.</p>
Carbon in dead wood biomass	<p>Carbon in all non-living woody biomass not contained in the litter, either standing, lying on the ground, or in the soil. Dead wood includes wood lying on the surface, dead roots, and stumps larger than or equal to 10 cm in diameter or any other diameter used by the country</p> <p><u>Explanatory Note</u></p> <p>1. The country may use another threshold value than 10 cm, but in such a case the threshold value used must be documented</p>

⁴ IPCC, Good Practice Guidance for Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry (to be published during 2004)

Carbon in litter	<p>Carbon in all non-living biomass with a diameter less than a minimum diameter chose by the country for lying dead (for example 10 cm), in various states of decomposition above the mineral or organic soil. This includes the litter, fomic, and humic layers.</p> <p><u>Explanatory Note</u></p> <p>1. Live fine roots of less than 2 mm (or other value chosen by the country as diameter limit for below-ground biomass) are included in the litter where they cannot be distinguished from it empirically.</p>
Soil Carbon	<p>Organic carbon in mineral and organic soils (including peat) to a specified depth chosen by the country and applied consistently through the time series.</p> <p><u>Explanatory Note</u></p> <p>1. Live fine roots of less than 2 mm (or other value chosen by the country as diameter limit for below-ground biomass) are included with soil organic matter where they cannot be distinguished from it empirically...</p>

Reporting table template

FRA 2005 Category	Carbon (Million metric tonnes)					
	Forest			Other wooded land		
	1990	2000	2005	1990	2000	2005
Carbon in above-ground biomass						
Carbon in below-ground biomass						
Sub-total: Carbon in living biomass						
Carbon in dead wood						
Carbon in litter						
Sub-total: Carbon in dead wood and litter						
Soil carbon to a depth of _____ cm						
TOTAL CARBON						

Note: The countries should fill in the soil depth in the reporting table, and also document the threshold values used for fine roots and dead wood.

Internal Consistency and relationship to other reporting tables

Carbon content in biomass is usually derived using conversion factors. As these factors may vary according to plant parts, species and site, it is recommended to use specific conversion factors whenever available. In case that no such specific factors are available the countries may use the default global conversion factor of 50% recommended by IPCC. The reported figures on “Carbon stock” are therefore closely related to corresponding figures on biomass stock in table T6 and also to reported figures on growing stock in table T5.

T 8 Disturbances affecting health and vitality

T8.1 Rationale

A disturbance is defined as an *environmental fluctuation and destructive event that disturb forest health, structure, and/or change resources or physical environment at any given spatial or temporal scale*. Disturbances that affect health and vitality, include biotic agents such as insects and diseases and abiotic agents such as fire, pollution and extreme weather conditions. To manage the impact of these agents it is essential to develop appropriate management regimes and to mitigate their impact.

T8.2 Specifications

Units and reporting years

Unit of reporting	1000 hectares
Area to which reported figures refer	Area classified as "Forest" and "Other wooded land" in T1
Reporting years	1990 and 2000. The figures for each reporting year should represent a five-year average for the period 1988-1992 and 1998-2002 respectively

Categories and definitions

Category	Definition
Disturbance by fire	Disturbance caused by wildfire, independently whether it broke out inside or outside the forest/OWL <u>Explanatory note:</u> 1. A wildfire is any unplanned and uncontrolled wildland fire which, regardless of ignition source, may require suppression response.
Disturbance by insects	Disturbance caused by insect pests that are detrimental to tree health.
Disturbance by diseases	Disturbance caused by diseases attributable to pathogens, such as a bacteria, fungi, phytoplasma or virus.
Other disturbance	Disturbance caused by other factors than fire, insects or diseases. <u>Explanatory note</u> 1. The countries should specify type of disturbance included in this category

In order to be accounted for and included in the reported figures, a disturbance should cover an area of at least 0.5 hectares and generate an impact that significantly affects the health and vitality of the forest / other wooded land. The categories in this table are not exclusive; hence a piece of land with two or more disturbances that affect health and vitality will be counted once for each disturbance.

Reporting table template

FRA-2005 category	Average annual area affected (1000 hectares)			
	Forests		Other wooded land	
	1990	2000	1990	2000
Disturbance by fire				
Disturbance by insects				
Disturbance by diseases				
Other disturbance				

Notes: The year 1990 and 2000 in this table represent five year averages to take care of annual fluctuations. The 1990 figures should be average of area affected during 1988 to 1992 and the figures for 2000 should be average of 1998 to 2002.)

T 9 Diversity of tree species

T9.1 Rationale

The information on diversity of tree species provides information needed for addressing many critical issues relating to conservation of forest biodiversity and meets some of the national and international reporting requirements on biodiversity.

T9.2 Specifications

Units and reporting years

Unit of reporting	Number
Area to which reported figures refer	Total area of country
Reporting years	2000

Categories and definitions

Category	Definition
Number of native tree species	The total number of native tree species that have been identified within the country.
Number of critically endangered tree species	The number of native tree species that are classified as “Critically endangered” in the IUCN red list
Number of endangered tree species	The number of native tree species that are classified as “Endangered” in the IUCN red list.
Number of vulnerable tree species	The number of native tree species that are classified as “Vulnerable” in the IUCN red list.

Note: Country-wise lists of species on the IUCN red list can be found on the FRA website <http://www.fao.org/forestry/foris/webview/forestry2/index.jsp?siteId=5461>

Reporting table template

FRA 2005 Category	Number of species year 2000
Native tree species	
Critically endangered tree species	
Endangered tree species	
Vulnerable tree species	

Internal Consistency and relationship to other reporting tables

The number of tree species reported in this table should be based on the same inventory data that were used for calculation of Growing stock in table T5.

T 10 Growing stock composition

T10.1 Rationale

The information on “Growing stock composition” is important for understanding the dynamics of forests composition and addresses some critical issues relating to conservation of biodiversity. It also helps in developing efficient management plans and to satisfy needs for national and international reporting related to biodiversity.

T10.2 Specifications

Units and reporting years

Unit of reporting	Million m ³
Area to which reported figures refer	Area classified as “Forest” in table T1
Reporting years	1990 and 2000

Categories

The categories in this table constitute a list of the ten most common tree species in terms of total growing stock. Year 2000 is the reference year for defining the species list and the order or the species.

Reporting table template

FRA 2005 category / Species name (Scientific name and common name)	Growing Stock in Forests (million cubic meters)	
	1990	2000
Name of 1 st most common species		
Name of 2 nd most common species		
...		
Name of 10 th most common species		
Remainder of species		
Total		

Note: Each species should be specified by both scientific name and common name. Countries may report on genera instead of species if their inventory data do not allow the distinction of individual species within certain species groups.

Internal Consistency and relationship to other reporting tables

The totals of growing stock should correspond to the total growing stock presented for “Forest” in reporting table T5.

T 11 Wood removal

T11.1 Rationale

The table provides information on actual removal of wood from Forests and Other wooded land. It indicates the economic and social utility of forest resources in national economy and dependent local communities. It helps to monitor sustained use of forest resources by comparing actual removal with sustainable potential.

T11.2 Specifications

Units and reporting years

Unit of reporting	1000 m ³ of roundwood (measured over bark) per year
Area to which reported figures refer	Forest and Other wooded land
Reporting years	1990, 2000 and 2005

Categories and definitions

Category	Definition
Industrial wood removal	<p>The wood removed (volume of roundwood over bark) for production of goods and services other than energy production (woodfuel).</p> <p><u>Explanatory note:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The term "removal" differs from "felling" as it excludes felled trees left in the forest. 2. Includes removal from fellings in an earlier period and from trees killed or damaged by natural causes 3. Includes removal by local people or owners for their own use
Woodfuel removal	<p>The wood removed for energy production purposes, regardless whether for industrial, commercial or domestic use</p> <p><u>Explanatory note</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Woodfuel includes wood collected or removed directly from forest for energy purposes only and excludes woodfuel which is produced as a by-product or residual matter from industrial processing of roundwood 2. Includes removal from fellings in an earlier period and from trees killed or damaged by natural causes 3. Includes removal by local people or owners for their own use

Reporting table template

FRA 2005 Category	Volume in 1000 cubic meters of roundwood over bark					
	Forest			Other wooded land		
	1990	2000	2005	1990	2000	2005
Industrial roundwood						
Woodfuel						
TOTAL						

Note: To take care of annual variations, the figures are an average of five year period for any reference year 1988 to 1992 for 1990 and 1998 to 2002 for 2000. Figures for 2005 are based on a forecast.

Internal Consistency and relationship to other reporting tables

The figures in this table are linked with figures on the value of the wood removal in National reporting table T12.

T 12 Value of wood removal

T12.1 Rationale

The value of wood removal indicates the economic contribution from forests and woodlands. This table deals with the market value of the wood removed, which is important information for development and monitoring of national policies and for evaluating the economic sustainability of the forests.

T12.2 Specifications

Units and reporting years

Unit of reporting	1000 USD, at the exchange rate of the reporting year.
Area to which reported figures refer	Forest and Other wooded land
Reporting years	1990, 2000 and 2005

Categories and definitions

Category	Definition
Value of industrial wood removal	<p>Value of the wood removed for production of goods and services other than energy production (woodfuel).</p> <p><u>Explanatory notes:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The value to be reported refers to the market value at the site of removal. In case that values are obtained from a point further down the production chain, transport costs and possible handling and/or processing costs should be discounted. 2. In case that the wood is removed for subsistence use, the value should be calculated based on local market price. 3. The value should be reported excluding taxes
Value of woodfuel removal	<p>Value of the wood removed for energy production purposes, regardless whether for industrial, commercial or domestic use</p> <p><u>Explanatory notes</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The value to be reported refers to the market value at the site of removal. In case that values are obtained from a point further down the production chain, transport costs and possible handling and/or processing costs should be discounted. 2. In case that the wood is removed for subsistence use, the value should be calculated based on local market value. 3. The value should be reported excluding taxes

Reporting table template

FRA 2005 Category	Value of roundwood removal (1000 USD)					
	Forests			Other Wooded land		
	1990	2000	2005	1990	2000	2005
Industrial roundwood						
Woodfuel						
TOTAL						

Notes: To deal with annual variations, the figures are an average of a five year period for any reference year 1988 to 1992 for 1990 and 1998 to 2002 for 2000. Figures for 2005 are based on a forecast.

The country should document the exchange rates used for each reporting year in order to provide values in USD

Internal Consistency and relationship to other reporting tables

The figures in this table relate to the reported figures on wood removal in table T 11.

T 13 Non-wood forest products removal

T13.1 Rationale

The information on removal of “Non-wood forest products” (NWFP) from Forest and Other wooded land demonstrates the potential of forests to provide NWFP, both as important commodities for national and international markets, and for the livelihood of local and indigenous people dependent on them. This information indicates the priority NWFPs deserve in development of national policies and management strategies.

T13.2 Specifications

Units and reporting years

Unit of reporting	Mass in kg or tonnes for all plant and animal products except living animals, hides, skins and trophies that are reported in units. The country must indicate the scale factor for reporting units.
Area to which reported figures refer	Forest and Other wooded land
Reporting years	1990, 2000 and 2005

Categories

Category	Reporting unit
<u>Plant products / raw material</u>	
1. Food	Mass (tonnes or kg)
2. Fodder	Mass (tonnes or kg)
3. Raw material for medicine and aromatic products	Mass (tonnes or kg)
4. Raw material for colorants and dyes	Mass (tonnes or kg)
5. Raw material for utensils, handicrafts & construction	Mass (tonnes or kg)
6. Ornamental plants	Mass (tonnes or kg)
7. Exudates	Mass (tonnes or kg)
8. Other plant products	Mass (tonnes or kg)
<u>Animal products / raw material</u>	
9. Living animals	Units
10. Hides, skins and trophies	Units
11. Wild honey and bee-wax	Mass (tonnes or kg)
12. Bush meat	Mass (tonnes or kg)
13. Raw material for medicine	Mass (tonnes or kg)
14. Raw material for colorants	Mass (tonnes or kg)
15. Other edible animal products	Mass (tonnes or kg)
16. Other non-edible animal products	Mass (tonnes or kg)

Reporting table template

FRA 2005 Category	Scale factor	Unit	NWFP removal		
			1990	2000	2005
<u>Plant products / raw material</u>					
1. Food					
2. Fodder					
3. Raw material for medicine and aromatic products					
4. Raw material for colorants and dyes					
5. Raw material for utensils, handicrafts & construction					
6. Ornamental plants					
7. Exudates					
8. Other plant products					
<u>Animal products / raw material</u>					
9. Living animals					
10. Hides, skins and trophies					
11. Wild honey and bee-wax					
12. Bush meat					
13. Raw material for medicine					
14. Raw material for colorants					
15. Other edible animal products					
16. Other non-edible animal products					

Notes:

1. Reporting unit is mass (tonnes or kg) for all plant products and animal products except hides and skins that should be reported in units. The country must give the scale factor used for each category.
2. In case that mass figures are not available, volume figures can be reported, but then the reporting unit must be in m³ and well defined (solid volume, piled volume, etc.).
3. To take care of annual variations, the figures are an average of five year period for any reference year 1988 to 1992 for 1990 and 1998 to 2002 for 2002. The figures for 2005 are forecasts...
4. Removal should be reported independently whether it is for commercial or non-commercial use.
5. Only removal from Forest and Other wooded land should be reported. If a country has only global figures referring to all types of land for a certain product, it is necessary to estimate and document the share that correspond to Forest / OWL
6. Countries should report in an appendix, the most important species used for each product category

Internal Consistency and relationship to other reporting tables

Information reported in this table is related to national reporting table T14.

T 14 Value of non-wood forest products removal

T14.1 Rationale

The value of non-wood forest products (NWFP) is an important component of the economic health of forest resources and support to local communities. This information helps in allocation of resources and in priority setting at national level planning (social, economic and sectoral).

T14.2 Specifications

Units and reporting years

Unit of reporting	1000 US dollars at the exchange rate of the reporting year.
Area to which reported figures refer	Forest and Other wooded land
Reporting years	1990, 2000 and 2005

Categories

Category
<u>Plant products / raw material</u>
1. Food
2. Fodder
3. Raw material for medicine and aromatic products
4. Raw material for colorants and dyes
5. Raw material for utensils, handicrafts & construction
6. Ornamental plants
7. Exudates
8. Other plant products
<u>Animal products / raw material</u>
9. Living animals
10. Hides, skins and trophies
11. Wild honey and bee-wax
12. Bush meat
13. Raw material for medicine
14. Raw material for colorants
15. Other edible animal products
16. Other non-edible animal products

The values to be reported refer to the market value at the site of collection or forest border. In case that values are obtained from a point further down the production chain, transport costs and possible handling and/or processing costs should be discounted. In case that the NWFP are removed for subsistence use, the value should be calculated based on local market value.

Reporting table template

FRA 2005 Category	Value of the of NWFP removed (1000 USD)		
	1990	2000	2005
<u>Plant products / raw material</u>			
1. Food			
2. Fodder			
3. Raw material for medicine and aromatic products			
4. Raw material for colorants and dyes			
5. Raw material for utensils, handicrafts & construction			
6. Ornamental plants			
7. Exudates			
8. Other plant products			
<u>Animal products / raw material</u>			
9. Living animals			
10. Hides, skins and trophies			
11. Wild honey and bee-wax			
12. Bush meat			
13. Raw material for medicine			
14. Raw material for colorants			
15. Other edible animal products			
16. Other non-edible animal products			
TOTAL			

Notes:

1. To take care of annual variations, the figures are an average of five year period for any reference year 1988 to 1992 for 1990 and 1998 to 2002 for 2002. The figures for 2005 are forecasts...

Internal Consistency and relationship to other reporting tables

The figures reported in this table are related to the National reporting table T13.

T 15 Employment in forestry

T15.1 Rationale

The information on employment in forestry is useful in identifying trends, especially in the context of public expectations, government policies, industry developments and socio-economic dependence.

T15.2 Specifications

Units and reporting years

Unit of reporting	1000 person-years of full time employment
Reporting years	1990 and 2000

Categories and definitions

The term "Employment" is defined as: **Any type of work performed or services rendered under a contract of hire, written or oral, in exchange for wage or salary, in cash or in kind.**⁵

In this reporting table, countries will report on **employment in primary production of goods and services and related forestry activities**. These are further divided into the following categories:

Category	Definition
Primary production of goods	<p>Employment in activities related to primary production of goods, like industrial roundwood, woodfuel and non-wood forest products.</p> <p><u>Explanatory notes</u></p> <p>Includes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Employment in direct productive activities such as planting, seeding, silviculture, logging, terrain transport, collection of NWFP, including administrative and supervisory staff in companies that are engaged in such activities 2. Employment in direct supporting activities to production of goods, such as plant production in nurseries, etc. 3. Contractors working in activities as mentioned under (1) above, even if these are legally considered as self-employed 4. Employment in direct supervision of these activities by private and/or public entities.

⁵ Sources: ILO and Employment Security Commission

	<p>Excludes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Work performed by individuals or communities for which no employment contract has been established, independently whether for household, subsistence or commercial purposes. 2. Employment in forestry research and education 3. Employment in further processing of the goods produced, independently whether industrial or small-scale
Provision of services	<p>Employment in activities directly related to services from forests and woodlands</p> <p><u>Explanatory notes</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Includes employment in activities such as forestry-related eco-tourism, plantation and management of protective plantations, guarding of national parks, etc., independently whether carried out by private or public entities. 2. Includes employment in direct supervision of these activities by private and/or public entities.
Unspecified forestry activities	<p>Employment in unspecified forestry activities.</p> <p><u>Explanatory notes</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Countries may choose to report employment under this category if their data does not permit a separate reporting on the previous categories

Reporting table template

FRA 2005 Category	Employment (1000 person-years)	
	1990	2000
Primary production of goods		
Provision of services		
Unspecified forestry activities		
TOTAL		

2.3 Relevance for international processes

The information in the National Reporting Tables are closely related to ongoing international processes, and are relevant for the countries reporting to different agencies and organizations on international processes, conventions and protocols.

Of particular interest, is the relevance for ongoing processes on Criteria and Indicators for Sustainable Forest Management. FAO has been collaborating with nine ongoing C&I processes, and these have several thematic areas in common.

In the table below is listed the relevance of the National Reporting Tables for the common thematic areas of the Criteria and Indicator processes, as well as their relevance for reporting to international processes, conventions and protocols.

Common thematic areas of Criteria and Indicator processes	T1	T2	T3	T4	T5	T6	T7	T8	T9	T10	T11	T12	T13	T14	T15
1a. Extent of Forests and Other wooded land	√	√		√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√		√		
1b. Contribution to global carbon cycle	√	√		√	√	√	√			√	√				
2. Forest ecosystem health and vitality				√				√							
3. Biological diversity	√		√	√	√	√			√	√			√		
4. Productive functions	√		√		√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	
5. Protective functions			√	√				√							
6a. Social functions			√												√
6b. Economic functions	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√

International processes, Conventions, Protocols, Agencies etc.	T1	T2	T3	T4	T5	T6	T7	T8	T9	T10	T11	T12	T13	T14	T15
UN Millennium Development Goals (MDG)	√														
Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD)	√														
Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)	√	√	√	√	√			√	√	√					
Convention to Combat Desertification (CCD)	√														
Criteria and Indicator Processes	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
UNFCCC	√	√	√			√	√								
UNFF	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√				√	√	√	√
UNEP-WCMC	√				√	√	√	√	√	√					
IUCN	√	√	√						√						
FAO	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
ITTO	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
UNECE/FAO	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
MCPFE	√	√		√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Millennium Ecosystem Assessment	√				√	√	√				√	√	√	√	