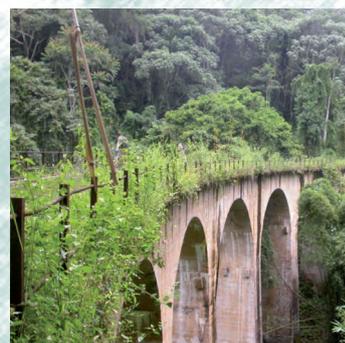
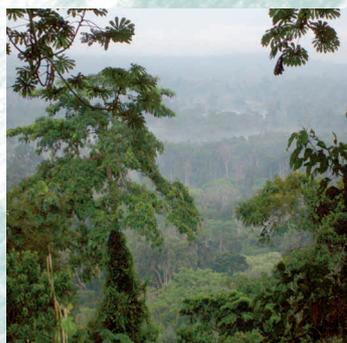




FRA 2015 PROCESS DOCUMENT



FRA 2015 Process Document

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Abbreviations and acronyms

CFRQ	Collaborative Forest Resources Questionnaire
COFO	Committee on Forestry
COMIFAC/OFAC	Observatory of Central African Forests
FLUDE	Forest Land Use Data Explorer
FRA	Global Forest Resources Assessment
FRIMS	Forest Resources Information Management System
FSC	Forest Stewardship Council certification scheme
GDP	Gross domestic product
ITTO	International Tropical Timber Organization
MODIS	Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectroradiometer
PEFC	Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification scheme
RAPA	FAO Regional office for Asia and the Pacific
UNECE	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe

1. Introduction

Ever since its foundation, FAO has regularly collected, analysed, interpreted and disseminated information on the status and trends of the world's forests resources through the Global Forest Resources Assessment (FRA). The scope and the methodology of the assessments have evolved over time to respond to changing information needs, to increase the level of participation of the countries, as well as to streamline and harmonize definitions and reporting in collaboration with other organizations and international reporting processes.

FRA 2015 is the most recent FAO's Global Forest Resources Assessment which continued and improved this comprehensive and broader participatory approach.

This document provides a summary of the different steps that led to the completion of FRA 2015, from the designing process to the implementation and the dissemination of the results.

2. FRA 2015 preparation and implementation of the FRA Long-Term Strategy

FRA 2015 is the result of a long consultative process that, guided by key recommendations from the FRA Long-Term Strategy, involved users, national correspondents and experts from all over the world and from a wide variety of technical backgrounds.

The preparation of a Long-Term Strategy for FRA for the period 2012-2030 was requested from the Committee on Forestry (COFO) in its twentieth session in 2010, in order to promote a Global Forest Resources Assessment that meets long-term global needs (<http://www.fao.org/3/a-az431e.pdf>).

The development process for FRA 2015 began in June 2011 when the FRA Advisory Group in its eleventh meeting met to provide guidance on variables for FRA 2015 and discuss the FRA Long-Term Strategy.

In September 2011, the expert consultation on the FRA Long-term strategy, held in Finland, provided important inputs for the finalization of the strategy and for the FRA 2015 implementation (Expert consultation on “A Long-term Strategy for Global Forest Resources Assessment”: <http://www.fao.org/3/a-az431e.pdf>).

In October 2011 in Canada, representatives from the International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO), FOREST EUROPE, United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE), Montréal Process, FAO, met for a joint workshop of international criteria and indicators process (http://foris.fao.org/static/data/fra2010/ProceedingReport_JointWorkshop_E.pdf). This meeting was followed by a second meeting in February 2012, for a joint action plan in collecting, exchanging and analysing international forest data that originated the Collaborative Forest Resources Questionnaire (CFRQ) (<http://foris.fao.org/static/data/fra2010/Sendaireport.pdf>).

In March 2012, another important step in the process of finalization of the strategy and preparation for FRA 2015 was the Technical consultation on preparation of FRA 2015, held in Italy (Ispra 1 Report: <http://foris.fao.org/static/data/fra2010/Ispra1meetingsummary.pdf>). Throughout 2012, six Regional Forestry Commissions concluded the consultation process on the strategy, which was finally endorsed by COFO in its twenty-first session in September 2012.

Key objectives from the strategy set the stage for the FRA 2015 reporting process which is the first assessment to take into account the recommendations from the long-term strategy and to implement its objectives, as better described in the following paragraphs.

2.1 IMPROVED REPORTING, DATA QUALITY AND DATA RELIABILITY

The long-term strategy emphasized on the importance of country reporting as the backbone of global forest resources assessments and on the crucial role of national correspondents. The strategy recommended strengthening the National correspondents' network in order to increase the rate of response by countries, the visibility of the reporting process and the participation of stakeholders at the national level and thus the availability and the reliability of the data.

To implement this strategic objective, FRA 2015 initiated a capacity building plan with the aim of supporting countries during the reporting process. The plan was developed through the organization of global, regional and national training workshops in accordance with the following component:

- Capacity building for completion of the FRA 2015 reports: to provide technical assistance and guidance to the FRA National Correspondents in order to ensure consistency and high-quality of the national reports;
- Capacity building at national level: to promote the incorporation of remote sensing into the FRA 2015 country reports in selected countries;
- Capacity building to strengthen national networks for the FRA 2015 reporting process: to enhance awareness of the FRA reporting process at national level through the involvement of key stakeholders and the promotion of a support network.

A total of 21 global, regional and national workshops involving more than 500 participants were carried out (Annexes 1 and 2).

The strategy also emphasized on the importance of data quality in terms of quality control and accuracy and recommended improving transparency and traceability of the estimates. Since data sources range from recent national forest inventories to expert opinions, FRA 2015 introduced a tier system to clearly identify data sources by ranking them in reliability classes or Tiers. For most variables countries were asked to assign a Tier class 1, 2 or 3, where Tier 3 indicates the highest level of detail and Tier 1 the lowest.

2.2 REDUCED REPORTING BURDEN

Another key objective of the strategy was to decrease the reporting burden on countries and facilitate the work of the national correspondents, through a better balance between quantity, importance, practicality and use of the information requested as well as through the improvement of data sharing among the organizations involved in the collection of forest information.

Building on lessons learned from FRA 2010 and taking into account recommendations from the various preparatory expert consultations, FRA 2015 focused on variables that were easy to collect and practical to analyze.

The pre-filling of the country reports with information previously submitted to past assessments and with information from external data providers for some of the variables was implemented to facilitate the reporting.

However, the most important step that FRA 2015 undertook towards reducing the reporting burden was the adoption of the Collaborative Forest Resources Questionnaire (CFRQ), in collaboration with the International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO), FOREST EUROPE, United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE), the Observatory of Central African Forests (COMIFAC/OFAC) and in cooperation with countries of the Montréal Process. The CFRQ questionnaire contained a subset of the FRA 2015 variables which were in common with at least one of the partner organizations and covered 104 countries representing 88 percent of the world's forests.

Through the questionnaire, data of common interest among the partner organizations/processes, could be collected once and then shared many times, contributing not only to decrease the reporting burden, but also to achieve a greater consistency in the published results.

2.3 IMPROVED ACCESS TO FRA DATA

The strategy also emphasized the importance of improving access and usability of FRA data and proposed the development of an updated online portal where interactive and flexible tools would allow users to extract and analyze FRA data in many different ways. For this purpose, the Forest Land Use Data Explorer (FLUDE) was developed and is available in the FRA Website. The strategy also outlined the development of online tools to facilitate the work of the countries during the reporting process.

To this aim, FRA 2015 implemented the Forest Resources Information Management System (FRIMS), an online platform that facilitated the reporting process, simplified the data entry and the review process. The FRIMS allowed simultaneous access to the reports by multiple users and also provided automatic checks to highlight errors in the calculations and inconsistencies among the tables, to facilitate the work of the correspondents and their national team of experts. Furthermore a help desk function was activated to assist users and collect their comments during the reporting process (FRIMS-Help-Desk@fao.org).

The online system also proved useful during the review process as more than one reviewer could work at the same time on the same report; comments provided could then be reviewed and optimized by a review editor before being sent back to the countries. The online system was also built to promote the interactive use of FRA 2015 data, allowing users to extract and analyze data in a more interactive and tailored-made way. The online analysis functions in FRIMS were scheduled to be made available to users in September 2015.

3. FRA 2015 Milestones

Once the process of designing and defining the content and scope of FRA 2015 was completed by the end of 2012, the reporting process started in January 2013 with the distribution of the pre-filled country reports and of the CFRQ questionnaires to the countries.

In May 2013, the Global meeting of national correspondents brought together representatives from 96 countries to provide them with guidance and technical assistance for the completion of the country reports. The summary report from the Global meeting in Thailand is provided in Annex 1.

Throughout 2013, a total of 20 regional and national workshops were conducted in the framework of the capacity building plan. The regional workshops represented a unique opportunity for the national correspondents to receive technical assistance for the finalization of the country reports and the CFRQ questionnaires as well as to share experiences of forest related reporting with colleagues from the same region.

The national workshops mainly focused on the strengthening of the national network, on improving the participation of all stakeholders at national level and, for countries that specifically requested this type of support, on the integration of remote sensing into the reporting process.

Remote sensing data were included in FRA 2010 as an independent means of collecting comparable time data on the state of the World's forests between 1990 and 2005 at the regional, climatic domain and global levels. Thanks to a partnership between FAO, its member countries and the European Commission Joint Research Centre (JRC), new data from an update of the FRA 2010 remote sensing data, were released in March 2014, on the occasion of the International Day of Forests. The updated assessment provided information on the extent of forest land and changes in forest land use for the period 1990-2010.

The deadline for the submission of the complete country reports was in October 2013. The country reports submitted online through the FRIMS could be directly reviewed by the reviewers. Country reports that were submitted in Word format were uploaded in FRIMS in order to be reviewed. Once all the country reports were revised, finalized and data officially endorsed by the National Correspondents, the data could be extracted from FRIMS and moved to an excel database to be analyzed.

The analysis of the collected data started in July 2014 and continued with the drafting of the three main FRA 2015 publications: the Desk reference, the Synthesis document and the Special volume on FRA 2015 of the Forest Ecology and Management scientific journal.

The official release of the FRA 2015 results and publications was scheduled for September 2015, on the occasion of the XIV World Forestry Congress in Durban.

The main steps that brought to the completion of FRA 2015 are summarized in the table below.

TABLE 1
Workplan

Activity	Date	Comment/output
FRA and CFRQ 2015 questionnaires release	January 2013	Pre-filled questionnaires and reference documents for FRA 2015 sent out to all National Correspondents and CFRQ partners
Global meeting (Chiang Mai, Thailand)	6-10 May 2013	To assist in the compilation of consistent FRA and CFRQ questionnaires and strengthen national networks
First deadline for completed country reports	1 July 2013	Countries were requested to submit their reports
Regional/national workshops	July - November 2013	To assist in the compilation of consistent FRA and CFRQ questionnaires, strengthen national networks, integrate the use of remote sensing in the reporting process
Deadline for completion of final reports	October 2013	Countries were requested to submit reviewed and completed country reports
FRA Remote sensing update release	March 2014	An update of the FRA 2010 Remote sensing survey provided new data for the period 1990-2010
Analysis of preliminary results	July - December 2014	Analysis of collected data and drafting of FRA publications
Preliminary results discussed and reviewed by FRA Advisory Group and CFRQ partners	September 2014	Preliminary results as well as draft FRA 2015 publications discussed in Salt Lake City by AG members and CFRQ partners
Preparation of FRA 2015 publications	October 2014 - August 2015	Editing, formatting, translating and printing of the FRA 2015 publications for dissemination in September 2015
Launch of FRA 2015 publication at the World Forestry Congress (Durban, South Africa)	September 2015	Release of the FRA 2015 results and publications

4. The country reporting process

The wealth of information contained in the FRA 2015 assessment was collected through standardized country reports submitted by a network of 168 officially nominated National correspondents. In total more than 680 contributors were involved in the reporting process, including the national correspondents and their national teams. The complete list of national correspondents, alternates and contributors is found in the FRA Website (<http://www.fao.org/forest-resources-assessment/background/national-correspondents/en/>).

A total of 155 Country Reports covering 98.8 percent of the total forest area were submitted, while 79 desk studies covering 1.2% of the total forest area were compiled by the FRA secretariat for countries that did not nominate National Correspondents or did not submit any report. The list of countries for which desk studies have been prepared is provided in Annex 3.

To ensure transparency and traceability of the estimates, the reporting format required countries to provide the full reference for original data sources used, the description of national definitions and categories and the explanation of the methodology used for the estimates, as well as indication of the reliability of the estimates (tiers). The reporting methodology is explained in detail in the document Guide for Country Reporting for FRA 2015 (<http://www.fao.org/3/a-au190e.pdf>).

Each country report was organized around 21 key questions grouped into eight topical categories: forest area and forest characteristics, production, protective functions and ecosystems services, biodiversity/conservation, disturbance, measuring progress toward sustainable forest management, economics/livelihoods and looking forward. A total of 117 variables were included, most of which required estimates for the years 1990, 2000, 2005, 2010 and 2015. A list of all the FRA 2015 variables is provided in Annex 5 while the definitions of each variable can be found in the document FRA 2015 Terms and Definitions (<http://www.fao.org/docrep/017/ap862e/ap862e00.pdf>).

In order to reduce reporting burden and facilitate the work of the National Correspondents, reports were pre-filled with information previously submitted to FRA 2010. Countries were requested either to confirm the pre-filled information or to provide updates whenever new and better data was available and also add estimates for 2015. The country reports were also pre-filled with information from external data providers, notably FAOSTAT for the wood removals, the Forest Stewardship Council certification scheme (FSC-certification) and the Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification scheme (PEFC-certification) for the area of forest under international forest certification, and UNSTAT for the contribution of forestry to Gross domestic product (GDP). Finally, Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectroradiometer (MODIS) derived data were used to pre-fill information on forest fires and on the reduction of canopy cover. Countries were asked either to validate these data or to update with better national data if available.

The pre-filled country reports were made available to the national correspondents both online in the FRIMS and in Word version so that they could choose either way of reporting.

The following background documents were prepared in order to facilitate the country reporting and improve the understanding on how to interpret the definitions, categories and reporting requirements of FRA 2015:

- 1. The Guide to reporting:** explaining the methodology to be applied when compiling the reports in order to ensure complete, consistent and transparent reports where all reported figures can be traced back to the original data and data source. The guide also contains, frequently asked questions as well as reference information on the IPCC guidelines and other helpful material (<http://www.fao.org/3/a-au190e.pdf>).
- 2. The Terms and Definitions:** containing all the definitions and explanatory notes for all the variables to be reported on (<http://www.fao.org/docrep/017/ap862e/ap862e00.pdf>).

These documents, available in English, French and Spanish, were distributed to the National correspondents and posted on the FRA website.

The complete set of data by country, variables and reference year is provided in the FRA desk reference (<http://www.fao.org/3/a-i4808e.pdf>).

5. The review process

Once received, the country reports underwent a detailed review to check the correct application of the reporting methodology and its completeness in all steps; identification, selection and documentation of data sources, adjustment, estimation, forecasting and reclassification into FRA 2015 categories. All country reports, including those that were compiled in the Word format, were uploaded in FRIMS and an automatic message informed reviewers when a report was ready to start with a revision cycle. Around 30 experts among FAO staff, CFRQ partners and other international experts, through the online platform FRIMS, carefully reviewed the submitted reports, providing comments, suggestions and technical assistance for their finalization.

National correspondents and reviewers could benefit of a special function in FRIMS built to automatically check and highlight errors in the calculations and inconsistencies among the tables (total not matching, unit errors, etc.). Furthermore the check function could also automatically calculate some selected ratio (e.g. growing stock per hectare, ratio removals, total growing stock, carbon/biomass) that were compared with a predefined range of ratios to check the reasonability of the reported data.

The review process was completed in July 2014, when countries were requested to complete any internal review or validation of the data before the final clearance of the reports.

6. The analysis

In July 2014, when the vast majority of the country reports were finalized, a preliminary analysis of the collected data was conducted. To this aim the information contained in the country reports was extracted from FRIMS and stored in an excel database that was made available to FAO staff, CFRQ partners and other forest experts involved in the analysis of the results.

The primary analytical categories used in the analysis were:

- 1. Global:** as this implies, the global analysis generally used all of the reported values – with a few exceptions. Because of missing values, list-wise deletions were made for the calculation of the trends for incomplete time series;
- 2. Sub-regional:** countries were grouped into 12 sub-regions for finer-scale global analyses;
- 3. Climatic domains:** because FRA is not spatially explicit, climatic domains at the national scale were defined by the dominant climatic domain per country. Iremonger and Gerrand (2011) (Global Ecological Zones for FAO Forest Reporting: 2010 Update) describe the following domains as aggregations of ecological zones: Tropical, Sub-tropical, Temperate, Boreal and Polar. For the purposes of FRA 2015 the Polar zone was dropped as forest area is de minimis and at the country/territory scale is restricted to Greenland and the Svalbard and Jan Mayen Islands. Because of the lack of spatial data in the FRA the climatic domains are not a precise means in absolute terms, but they provided a useful approach of discriminating and understanding where forest area change occurred;
- 4. Income categories:** the per capita income of national economies was used to evaluate possible relationships with FRA 2015 indicators. The income categories, as defined by the World Bank (<http://data.worldbank.org/about/country-and-lending-groups>), provided a reasonable measure of how forest change occurs across income groups.

The list of countries by the analytical categories is provided in Annex 4.

Status and trends were calculated for all the variables within the analytical categories. For the trend analysis only complete time series were considered and countries displaying missing values for one or more of the reference years were excluded from the analysis. Missing values were not estimated.

The FRA 2015 Synthesis Document and the Special Volume on FRA 2015 of the Forest Ecology and Management paper provide the main results and key findings from the analysis of the collected data (<http://www.fao.org/3/a-i4793e.pdf> and <http://www.fao.org/3/a-i4895e/index.html>).

7. Publications and dissemination of the results

The FRA Long-Term Strategy also formulated recommendations concerning the publications and dissemination of the results. By putting special emphasis on the communication and outreach, the strategy highlighted the importance of improving data access and communication, to keep up with rapidly evolving communications technologies and to develop tailored products able to serve specific users' needs.

The Expert Consultation on the FRA Long-Term Strategy, held in September 2011, and the FRA 2105 technical meeting, held in March 2012, endorsed the recommendations from the Long-Term Strategy and, as part of the preparatory process for FRA 2015, encouraged the undertaking of the FRA users and potential users Survey.

The recommendations from the FRA 2015 Long-Term Strategy, the inputs from the consultation processes and the feedbacks from the FRA survey constituted the basis to develop the FRA 2015 Communication Strategy.

Building on the analysis of challenges and opportunities, the FRA 2015 Communication Strategy delineated main strategic directions for FRA 2015 related to the format, content and promotion of FRA products.

The implementation of the Communication Strategy proved to be crucial for positioning FRA 2015 as the world's definitive assessment of global forests and forestry, able to provide the most current and comprehensive assessment of the world's forests resources.

Main challenges for FRA 2015, identified in the Communication Strategy, were data quality and data accessibility, while main opportunities were the global scope of the assessment together with a strong and consolidated partnership with other international organizations.

Based on the analysis of challenges and opportunities, the Strategy delineated the following strategic directions:

- Enhance online accessibility and visibility of FRA 2015: FRA publications supported by online tools and technologies to facilitate research and analysis for each user. Special emphasis given to selected topics (sustainable forest management, remote sensing, future projections);
- Increase the understanding of data quality by clearly identifying data sources and ranking them in reliability classes (tiers);
- Optimize opportunities to promote FRA 2015 through the network of partnerships.

The Communication Strategy envisioned FRA 2015 as a web resource, supported by printed documents. To this aim three printed publications are being produced:

1. The FRA 2015 Synthesis Document containing key findings from the analysis of the FRA 2015 data, by topics;
2. The FRA 2015 Desk Reference containing 51 global tables, with data by country and by variables, organized in 21 main questions;
3. The Special Volume on FRA 2015 of the Journal of Forest Ecology and Management, with contributions from more than 60 scientists and forest experts from all over the world, containing in-depth analysis based on FRA 2015 data.

The three publications were scheduled to be released in September 2015 on the occasion of the XIV World Forestry Congress in Durban, South Africa.

ANNEX 1

Summary report of the Global Meeting in preparation for FRA 2015 and the Collaborative Forest Resources Questionnaire Reporting (Chiang Mai, Thailand, 6-10 May 2013)

The Global Meeting in Preparation for FRA 2015 and the Collaborative Forest Resources Questionnaire Reporting took place at the Centara Duangtawan Hotel in Chiang Mai, Thailand on 6-10 May 2013. It was jointly organized with the Royal Forest Department of Thailand and FAO. More than 120 participants, among which National Correspondents to FRA 2015 from 96 countries, and representatives of partner organizations, FAO Headquarters (HQ) and FAO Regional office for Asia and the Pacific (RAPA) attended the event.

The programme included plenary presentations and small group sessions organized according to languages, plus a computer room for interactive work. An open knowledge fair and small group sessions allowed participants to clarify any issues related to the FRA 2015 reporting.

Key outcomes:

- All National Correspondents were informed about the FRA 2015 country reporting process and the CFRQ working modalities;
- All aspects of FRA 2015 were clarified and country reporting capacity was improved;
- National Correspondents are familiar with the use and functionalities of the FRIMS;
- National Correspondents were informed about the FRA 2015 remote sensing activities;
- National Correspondents are informed about the Forest Futures study and scenario formulation is improved;
- National Correspondents are informed about the national capacity building plan activities and benefits derived from its implementation;
- Improved plan for the analysis and publications of FRA 2015 results;
- Networking and exchange of experiences among national experts in forest monitoring assessment and reporting was fostered.

ANNEX 2

List of capacity building workshops

FRA 2015 Regional and Sub-Regional Capacity Building Workshops

#	Title	Venue	Date	Countries	Participants
1	Regional FRA 2015 workshop for African countries	Kenya, Nairobi	3-4 Sep. 2013	33	37
2	Sub Regional FRA 2015 workshop for Southeast, East Asian and main Pacific island countries	Japan, Kyoto	9-13 Sep. 2013	18	25
3	Sub Regional FRA 2015 workshop for some western Asian countries - with RS component	India, Dehradun	19-23 Aug. 2013	5	12
4	Regional FRA 2015 workshop for European countries	Switzerland, Geneva	16-17 Oct. 2013	32	39
5	Regional FRA 2015 workshop for Latin American and Caribbean countries	Mexico, Ciudad de Mexico	2-4 Oct. 2013	19	32
TOT				107	145

FRA 2015 Capacity Building Workshops for National Networking

#	Title	Venue	Date	Participants
1	Capacity building to strengthen national networks for the FRA 2015 reporting process	Uganda, Kampala	20-21 March 2013	33
2	Joint data collection and capacity building workshop: ITTO, OFAC, FRA	DRC, Kinshasa	12-13 March 2013	Around 20
3	Joint data collection and capacity building workshop: ITTO, OFAC, FRA	Gabon, Libreville	4-5 April 2013	19
4	Capacity building to strengthen national networks for the FRA 2015 reporting process	Paraguay, Asunción	9-10 April 2013	28
5	Capacity building to strengthen national networks for the FRA 2015 reporting process	Laos, Vientiane	2-3 May 2013	41
6	Capacity building to strengthen national networks for the FRA 2015 reporting process - with RS component	Tanzania, Dar es Salaam	13-14 June 2013	NA
7	Capacity building to strengthen national networks for the FRA 2015 reporting process - with RS component	Zambia, Lusaka	17-18 June 2013	27
8	Capacity building to strengthen national networks for the FRA 2015 reporting process	South Sudan, Juba	20 Aug. 2013	45
9	Capacity building to strengthen national networks for the FRA 2015 reporting process	Sudan	21-22 August 2013	6
TOT				219

Capacity Building Workshop for integration of Remote Sensing data in FRA 2015

#	Title	Venue	Date	Participants
1	FRA 2015 capacity building - Integration of remote sensing into FRA 2015 Country Report	Uganda, Kampala	18-22 February 2013	11
2	FRA 2015 capacity building - Integration of remote sensing into FRA 2015 Country Report	Ecuador, Quito	11-15 March 2013	9
3	FRA 2015 capacity building - Integration of remote sensing into FRA 2015 Country Report	Lao People's Democratic Republic, Vientiane	8-12 April 2013	16
4	FRA 2015 capacity building - Integration of remote sensing into FRA 2015 Country Report	Mexico, Guadalajara	15-19 April 2013	16
5	FRA 2015 capacity building - Integration of remote sensing into FRA 2015 Country Report	South Sudan, Juba	12-19 August 2013	12
6	Sub-Regional, 5 participating countries	India, Dehra Dun	17-25 August 2013	5
TOT				69

ANNEX 3

List of desk studies

Afghanistan	Liechtenstein
Albania	Luxembourg
American Samoa	Maldives
Andorra	Malta
Anguilla	Marshall Islands
Antigua and Barbuda	Mayotte
Aruba	Micronesia (Federated States of)
Azerbaijan	Moldova, Republic of
Bahamas	Monaco
Bahrain	Montserrat
Belize	Nauru
Bermuda	Netherlands Antilles
Bosnia and Herzegovina	New Caledonia
British Virgin Islands	Niue
Brunei Darussalam	Norfolk Island
Cayman Islands	Northern Mariana Islands
Comoros	Pakistan
Côte d'Ivoire	Pitcairn
Dem People's Rep of Korea	Qatar
Djibouti	Saint Barthelemy
Dominica	Saint Helena
Eritrea	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	Samoa
Faroe Islands	San Marino
French Polynesia	Saudi Arabia
Gibraltar	Solomon Islands
Greece	Syrian Arab Republic
Greenland	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
Grenada	
Guam	Timor-Leste
Guernsey	Tokelau
Guinea-Bissau	Turkmenistan
Iraq	Turks and Caicos Islands
Isle of Man	Tuvalu
Jersey	United Arab Emirates
Jordan	Vanuatu
Kazakhstan	Vatican City
Kiribati	West Bank
Kuwait	Western Sahara
Libya	Yemen

ANNEX 4

Definitions of categories and country grouping by category

REGIONS AND SUB-REGIONS

Grouping by countries

Africa

Eastern and Southern Africa:

Angola
Botswana
Comoros
Djibouti
Eritrea
Ethiopia
Kenya
Lesotho
Madagascar
Mozambique
Mauritius
Malawi
Mayotte
Namibia
Réunion
Somalia
Swaziland
Seychelles
United Republic of Tanzania
Uganda
South Africa
Zambia
Zimbabwe

Northern Africa:

Algeria
Egypt
Libya
Mauritania
Morocco
South Sudan
Sudan
Tunisia
Western Sahara

Western and Central Africa:

Benin
Burkina Faso

Burundi
Cameroon
Cape Verde
Central African Republic
Chad
Congo
Côte d'Ivoire
Democratic Republic of the Congo
Equatorial Guinea
Gabon
Gambia
Ghana
Guinea
Guinea-Bissau
Liberia
Mali
Niger
Nigeria
Rwanda
Saint Helena
Sao Tome and Principe
Senegal
Sierra Leone
Togo

Asia

East Asia:

China
Dem People's Rep of Korea
Japan
Mongolia
Republic of Korea

South and South East Asia:

Bangladesh
Bhutan
Brunei Darussalam
Cambodia
India
Indonesia
Lao People's Democratic Republic
Malaysia

Maldives
Myanmar
Nepal
Pakistan
Philippines
Singapore
Sri Lanka
Thailand
Timor-Leste
Viet Nam

Western and Central Asia:

Afghanistan
Armenia
Azerbaijan
Bahrain
Cyprus
Georgia
Iran (Islamic Republic of)
Iraq
Israel
Jordan
Kazakhstan
Kuwait
Kyrgyzstan
Lebanon
Oman
Qatar
Saudi Arabia
Syrian Arab Republic
Tajikistan
Turkey
Turkmenistan
United Arab Emirates
Uzbekistan
West Bank
Yemen

Europe

Albania
Andorra
Austria
Belarus
Belgium
Bosnia and Herzegovina
Bulgaria
Croatia
Czech Republic
Denmark
Estonia
Faroe Islands
Finland

France
Germany
Gibraltar
Greece
Guernsey
Hungary
Iceland
Ireland
Isle of Man
Italy
Jersey
Latvia
Liechtenstein
Lithuania
Luxembourg
Malta
Moldova, Republic of
Monaco
Montenegro
Netherlands
Norway
Poland
Portugal
Romania
Russian Federation
San Marino
Serbia
Slovakia
Slovenia
Spain
Svalbard and Jan Mayen
Sweden
Switzerland
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
U.K. of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Ukraine
Vatican City

North and Central America

Caribbean:

Anguilla
Antigua and Barbuda
Aruba
Bahamas
Barbados
Bermuda
British Virgin Islands
Cayman Islands
Cuba
Dominica
Dominican Republic
Grenada

Guadeloupe
Haiti
Jamaica
Martinique
Montserrat
Netherlands Antilles
Puerto Rico
Saint Barthelemy
Saint Kitts and Nevis
Saint Lucia
Saint Martin
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Trinidad and Tobago
Turks and Caicos Islands
United States Virgin Islands

Central America:

Belize
Costa Rica
El Salvador
Guatemala
Honduras
Nicaragua
Panama

North America:

Canada
Greenland
Mexico
Saint Pierre and Miquelon
United States of America

Oceania

American Samoa
Australia
Cook Islands
Fiji
French Polynesia
Guam
Kiribati
Marshall Islands
Micronesia (Federated States of)
Nauru
New Caledonia
New Zealand
Niue
Norfolk Island
Northern Mariana Islands
Palau
Papua New Guinea
Pitcairn
Samoa

Solomon Islands
Tokelau
Tonga
Tuvalu
Vanuatu
Wallis and Futuna

South America

Argentina
Bolivia
Brazil
Chile
Colombia
Ecuador
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)
French Guiana
Guyana
Paraguay
Peru
Suriname
Uruguay
Venezuela

ECOLOGICAL DOMAINS

Grouping by countries

BOREAL:

Canada
Faroe Islands
Finland
Iceland
Norway
Russian Federation
Sweden

TEMPERATE:

Andorra
Austria
Azerbaijan
Belarus
Belgium
Bosnia and Herzegovina
Bulgaria
Chile
China
Croatia
Czech Republic
Dem People's Rep of Korea
Denmark
Estonia
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)
France

Germany
Guernsey
Hungary
Ireland
Isle of Man
Jersey
Kazakhstan
Kyrgyzstan
Latvia
Liechtenstein
Lithuania
Luxembourg
Moldova, Republic of
Mongolia
Netherlands
New Zealand
Poland
Republic of Korea
Romania
Saint Pierre and Miquelon
Serbia
Slovakia
Slovenia
Switzerland
Tajikistan
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
Turkmenistan
U.K. of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Ukraine
United States of America
Uzbekistan

SUBTROPICAL:

Afghanistan
Albania
Argentina
Armenia
Australia
Bahrain
Cyprus
Georgia
Gibraltar
Greece
Iran (Islamic Republic of)
Iraq
Israel
Italy
Japan
Jordan
Kuwait
Lebanon
Lesotho
Malta
Mexico

Monaco
Montenegro
Morocco
Nepal
Norfolk Island
Pakistan
Portugal
Qatar
San Marino
Spain
Syrian Arab Republic
Tunisia
Turkey
Vatican City
West Bank

TROPICAL:

Algeria
American Samoa
Angola
Anguilla
Antigua and Barbuda
Aruba
Bahamas
Bangladesh
Barbados
Belize
Benin
Bermuda
Bhutan
Bolivia
Botswana
Brazil
British Virgin Islands
Brunei Darussalam
Burkina Faso
Burundi
Cambodia
Cameroon
Cape Verde
Cayman Islands
Central African Republic
Chad
Colombia
Comoros
Congo
Cook Islands
Costa Rica
Côte d'Ivoire
Cuba
Democratic Republic of the Congo
Djibouti
Dominica
Dominican Republic

Ecuador	Panama
Egypt	Papua New Guinea
El Salvador	Paraguay
Equatorial Guinea	Peru
Eritrea	Philippines
Ethiopia	Pitcairn
Fiji	Puerto Rico
French Guiana	Réunion
French Polynesia	Rwanda
Gabon	Saint Barthelemy
Gambia	Saint Helena
Ghana	Saint Kitts and Nevis
Grenada	Saint Lucia
Guadeloupe	Saint Martin
Guam	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Guatemala	Samoa
Guinea	Sao Tome and Principe
Guinea-Bissau	Saudi Arabia
Guyana	Senegal
Haiti	Seychelles
Honduras	Sierra Leone
India	Singapore
Indonesia	Solomon Islands
Jamaica	Somalia
Kenya	South Africa
Kiribati	South Sudan
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Sri Lanka
Liberia	Sudan
Libya	Suriname
Madagascar	Swaziland
Malawi	Thailand
Malaysia	Timor-Leste
Maldives	Togo
Mali	Tokelau
Marshall Islands	Tonga
Martinique	Trinidad and Tobago
Mauritania	Turks and Caicos Islands
Mauritius	Tuvalu
Mayotte	Uganda
Micronesia (Federated States of)	United Arab Emirates
Montserrat	United Republic of Tanzania
Mozambique	United States Virgin Islands
Myanmar	Uruguay
Namibia	Vanuatu
Nauru	Venezuela
Netherlands Antilles	Viet Nam
New Caledonia	Wallis and Futuna
Nicaragua	Western Sahara
Niger	Yemen
Nigeria	Zambia
Niue	Zimbabwe
Northern Mariana Islands	
Oman	
Palau	

Definitions

Iremonger and Gerrard (2011) (Global Ecological Zones for FAO Forest Reporting: 2010 Update: <http://www.fao.org/docrep/017/ap861e/ap861e00.pdf>) described the following domains as aggregations of ecological zones: Tropical, Subtropical, Temperate, Boreal and Polar.

FAO Global Ecological Zoning framework for 2010

EZ Level 1 - Domain		EZ Level 2 - Global Ecological Zone		
Name	Criteria (Equivalent to Köppen-Trewartha Climatic groups)	Name (Reflecting dominant zonal ^a vegetation)	Code	Criteria (Approximate equivalent of Köppen-Trewartha Climatic types, in combination with vegetation physiognomy and one orographic zone within each domain)
Tropical	All months without frost: in marine areas over 18°C	Tropical rain forest	TAr	Wet: 0 - 3 months dry ^b . When dry period, during winter
		Tropical moist forest	TAwa	Wet/dry: 3-5 months dry, during winter
		Tropical dry forest	TAwb	Dry/wet: 5-8 months dry, during winter
		Tropical shrubland	TBSh	Semi-Arid: Evaporation > Precipitation
		Tropical desert	TBWh	Arid: All months dry
		Tropical mountain systems	TM	Approximate > 1000 m altitude (local variations)
Subtropical	Eight months or more over 10°C	Subtropical humid forest	SCf	Humid: No dry season
		Subtropical dry forest	SCs	Seasonally Dry: Winter rains, dry summer
		Subtropical steppe	SBSH	Semi-Arid: Evaporation > Precipitation
		Subtropical desert	SBWh	Arid: All months dry
		Subtropical mountain systems	SM	Approximate > 800-1000 m altitude
Temperate	Four to eight months over 10°C	Temperate oceanic forest	TeDo	Oceanic climate: coldest month over 0°C
		Temperate continental forest	TeDc	Continental climate: coldest month under 0°C
		Temperate steppe	TeBSk	Semi-Arid: Evaporation > Precipitation
		Temperate desert	TeBWk	Arid: All months dry
		Temperate mountain systems	TeM	Approximate > 800 m altitude
Boreal	Up to 3 months over 10°C	Boreal coniferous forest	Ba	Vegetation physiognomy: coniferous dense forest dominant
		Boreal tundra woodland	Bb	Vegetation physiognomy: woodland and sparse forest dominant
		Boreal mountain systems	BM	Approximate > 600 m altitude
Polar	All months below 10°C	Polar	P	Same as domain level

^a Zonal vegetation: resulting from the variation in environmental, i. e. climatic, conditions in a north-south direction.

^b A dry month is defined as the month in which the total of precipitation P expressed in millimeters is equal to or less than twice the mean Temperature in degrees Centigrade.

INCOME CATEGORIES

Definitions

The income categories adopted in the FRA 2015 analysis were defined by the World Bank (<http://data.worldbank.org/about/country-and-lending-groups>) in accordance with the following thresholds:

1. Low-income economies: \$1,045 or less;
2. Lower-middle: US\$1,046 to \$4,125;
3. Upper-middle: US\$4,126 to \$12,745;
4. High: US\$12,746 or more.

Grouping by countries

LOW INCOME:

Afghanistan
 Bangladesh
 Benin
 Burkina Faso
 Burundi
 Cambodia
 Central African Republic
 Chad
 Comoros
 Democratic Republic of the Congo
 Eritrea
 Ethiopia
 Gambia
 Guinea
 Guinea-Bissau
 Haiti
 Kenya
 Liberia
 Madagascar
 Malawi
 Mali
 Mozambique
 Myanmar
 Nepal
 Niger
 Rwanda
 Sierra Leone
 Somalia
 Tajikistan
 Togo
 Uganda
 United Republic of Tanzania
 Zimbabwe

LOWER MIDDLE INCOME:

Armenia
 Bhutan
 Bolivia
 Cameroon
 Cape Verde
 Congo
 Côte d'Ivoire
 Djibouti
 Egypt
 El Salvador
 Georgia
 Ghana
 Guatemala
 Guyana
 Honduras
 India
 Indonesia
 Kiribati
 Kyrgyzstan
 Lao People's Democratic Republic
 Lesotho
 Mauritania
 Micronesia (Federated States of)
 Moldova, Republic of
 Mongolia
 Morocco
 Nicaragua
 Nigeria
 Pakistan
 Papua New Guinea
 Paraguay
 Philippines
 Samoa
 Sao Tome and Principe

Senegal
Solomon Islands
South Sudan
Sri Lanka
Sudan
Swaziland
Syrian Arab Republic
Timor-Leste
Ukraine
Uzbekistan
Vanuatu
Viet Nam
Yemen
Zambia

UPPER MIDDLE INCOME:

Albania
Algeria
American Samoa
Angola
Argentina
Azerbaijan
Belarus
Belize
Bosnia and Herzegovina
Botswana
Brazil
Bulgaria
China
Colombia
Costa Rica
Cuba
Dominica
Dominican Republic
Ecuador
Fiji
Gabon
Grenada
Hungary
Iran (Islamic Republic of)
Iraq
Jamaica
Jordan
Kazakhstan
Lebanon
Libya
Malaysia
Maldives
Marshall Islands

Mauritius
Mexico
Montenegro
Namibia
Palau
Panama
Peru
Romania
Saint Lucia
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Serbia
Seychelles
South Africa
Suriname
Thailand
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
Tonga
Tunisia
Turkey
Turkmenistan
Tuvalu
Venezuela

HIGH INCOME:

Andorra
Antigua and Barbuda
Aruba
Australia
Austria
Bahamas
Bahrain
Barbados
Belgium
Bermuda
Brunei Darussalam
Canada
Cayman Islands
Chile
Croatia
Cyprus
Czech Republic
Dem People's Rep of Korea
Denmark
Equatorial Guinea
Estonia
Faroe Islands
Finland
France
French Polynesia

Germany
Greece
Greenland
Guam
Iceland
Ireland
Isle of Man
Israel
Italy
Japan
Kuwait
Latvia
Liechtenstein
Lithuania
Luxembourg
Malta
Monaco
Netherlands
New Caledonia
New Zealand
Northern Mariana Islands
Norway
Oman
Poland
Portugal
Puerto Rico
Qatar
Republic of Korea
Russian Federation
Saint Kitts and Nevis
Saint Martin
San Marino
Saudi Arabia
Singapore
Slovakia
Slovenia
Spain
Sweden
Switzerland
Trinidad and Tobago
Turks and Caicos Islands
U.K. of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
United Arab Emirates
United States of America

United States Virgin Islands
Uruguay

27 countries and territories in the FRA 2015 set of 234 countries do not have a World Bank income category, these are the following:

Anguilla
British Virgin Islands
Cook Islands
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)
French Guiana
Gibraltar
Guadeloupe
Guernsey
Jersey
Martinique
Mayotte
Montserrat
Nauru
Netherlands Antilles
Niue
Norfolk Island
Pitcairn
Réunion
Saint Barthelemy
Saint Helena
Saint Pierre and Miquelon
Svalbard and Jan Mayen
Tokelau
Vatican City
Wallis and Futuna
West Bank
Western Sahara

ANNEX 5

List of FRA 2015 variables by topic

TOPIC / Variable	Unit	Reporting year				
		1990	2000	2005	2010	2015
FOREST AREA AND FOREST CHARACTERISTICS						
1.1 Forest area	1000 ha	x	x	x	x	x
1.2 Area of other wooded land	1000 ha	x	x	x	x	x
1.3 Area of other land	1000 ha	x	x	x	x	x
1.3.1 ...of which with tree cover	1000 ha	x	x	x	x	x
1.4 Inland water bodies	1000 ha	x	x	x	x	x
1.5 Total country area	1000 ha	x	x	x	x	x
1.6 Forest expansion	1000 ha/yr	x	x	x	x	
1.6.1 ...of which afforestation	1000 ha/yr	x	x	x	x	
1.6.2 ...of which natural expansion of forest	1000 ha/yr	x	x	x	x	
1.7 Deforestation	1000 ha/yr	x	x	x	x	
1.7.1 ...of which human induced	1000 ha/yr	x	x	x	x	
1.8 Reforestation	1000 ha/yr	x	x	x	x	
1.8.1 ...of which artificial	1000 ha/yr	x	x	x	x	
2.1 Primary forest	1000 ha	x	x	x	x	x
2.2 Other naturally regenerated forest	1000 ha	x	x	x	x	x
2.2.1 ...of which introduced species	1000 ha	x	x	x	x	x
2.2.1.1 ...of which naturalized		x	x	x	x	x
2.3 Planted forest	1000 ha	x	x	x	x	x
2.3.1...of which introduced species	1000 ha	x	x	x	x	x
2.4 Area of mangrove forest	1000 ha	x	x	x	x	x
2.4.1 ...of which planted	1000 ha	x	x	x	x	x
2.5 Primary forest transition matrix	1000 ha	(1990-2000, 2000-2010, 2010-2015)				
PRODUCTION						
3.1 Total forest growing stock	Million m ³	x	x	x	x	x
3.1.1 ...of which coniferous	Million m ³	x	x	x	x	x
3.1.2 ...of which broadleaved	Million m ³	x	x	x	x	x
3.2 Total other wooded land growing stock	Million m ³	x	x	x	x	x
3.2.1 ...of which coniferous	Million m ³	x	x	x	x	x
3.2.2 ...of which broadleaved	Million m ³	x	x	x	x	x
3.3 Net annual increment	m ³ /ha/yr	x	x	x	x	
3.3.1 ...of which coniferous	m ³ /ha/yr	x	x	x	x	
3.3.2 ...of which broadleaved	m ³ /ha/yr	x	x	x	x	
3.4 Volume of top ten species	Million m ³	x	x	x	x	
3.5 Above-ground biomass	Million tonnes	x	x	x	x	x
3.6 Below-ground biomass	Million tonnes	x	x	x	x	x

3.7	Dead wood	Million tonnes	x	x	x	x	x
3.8	Carbon in above-ground biomass	Million tonnes	x	x	x	x	x
3.9	Carbon in below-ground biomass	Million tonnes	x	x	x	x	x
3.10	Carbon in dead wood	Million tonnes	x	x	x	x	x
3.11	Carbon in litter	Million tonnes	x	x	x	x	x
3.12	Soil carbon	Million tonnes	x	x	x	x	x
4.1	Production forest	1000 ha	x	x	x	x	x
4.2	Multiple use forest	1000 ha	x	x	x	x	x
4.3	Value of most important commercial NWFP	1000 local currency					x
4.4	Total wood removals	Million m ³	Annual data 1990-2011				
PROTECTIVE FUNCTIONS ECOSYSTEM SERVICES							
5.1	Protection of soil and water	1000 ha	x	x	x	x	x
	5.1.1...of which production of clean water	1000 ha	x	x	x	x	x
	5.1.2...of which coastal stabilization	1000 ha	x	x	x	x	x
	5.1.3... of which desertification control	1000 ha	x	x	x	x	x
	5.1.4... of which avalanche control	1000 ha	x	x	x	x	x
	5.1.5...of which erosion, flood protection or reducing flood risk	1000 ha	x	x	x	x	x
	5.1.6...of which other	1000 ha	x	x	x	x	x
5.2	Ecosystem services, cultural or spiritual values	1000 ha	x	x	x	x	x
	5.2.1... of which public recreation	1000 ha	x	x	x	x	x
	5.2.2... of which carbon storage or sequestration	1000 ha	x	x	x	x	x
	5.2.3... of which spiritual or cultural services	1000 ha	x	x	x	x	x
	5.2.4... of which other	1000 ha	x	x	x	x	x
BIODIVERSITY/ CONSERVATION							
6.1	Conservation of biodiversity	1000 ha	x	x	x	x	x
6.2	Forest area within protected areas	1000 ha	x	x	x	x	x
7.1	List of woody invasive species	1000 ha			x	x	
7.2	Area of forest affected by woody invasive species	1000 ha			x	x	
DISTURBANCE AND FOREST DEGRADATION							
8.1	Total land area burned	1000 ha	Annual data 2003-2012				
	8.1.1. ...of which forest area burned	1000 ha	Annual data 2003-2012				
8.2	Number of fires	Number	Annual data 2003-2012				
	8.2.1 ...of which forest fires	Number	Annual data 2003-2012				
8.3	Area of forest damaged by outbreak of: insects, diseases and severe weather events	1000 ha	List of year(s) of latest outbreak				
9.1	Area of forest with reduced canopy cover	% canopy cover	2000-2010				
MEASURING PROGRESS TOWARD SFM							
i. National-scale enabling environment for SFM							
10.1	Policies supporting sustainable forest management	Boolean	Latest available year				
	10.1.1 ...of which in publicly owned forests	Boolean	Latest available year				
	10.1.2 ...of which in privately owned forests	Boolean	Latest available year				

10.2	Legislation and regulations supporting SFM	Boolean	Latest available year		
10.2.1	...of which in publicly owned forests	Boolean	Latest available year		
10.2.2	...of which in privately owned forests	Boolean	Latest available year		
11.1	National stakeholder platform	Boolean	Latest available year		
12.1	Forest area intended to be in permanent forest land use	1000 ha			x
12.1.1	...of which permanent forest estate	1000 ha			x
13.1	Forest area monitored under a national forest monitoring framework	%, year, check box	Latest available year		
13.2	Forest area monitored through Other field assessments	%, year, check box	Latest available year		
13.3	Forest area monitored through Updates to other sources	%, year, check box	Latest available year		
13.4	Forest area monitored through Expert estimate	%, year, check box	Latest available year		
13.5	Types of forest reporting progress used at national scale	%, year, check box	List of year(s)		
13.5.1	Criteria and indicators reporting	Boolean	Latest available year		
13.5.2	Periodic national state of the forest reporting	Boolean	Latest available year		
13.5.3	Other	Boolean	Latest available year		
13.5.4	None	Boolean	Latest available year		
ii. Operational scale progress toward SFM					
14.1	Forest area with management plan	1000 ha			x
14.1.1	...of which for production	1000 ha			x
14.1.2	...of which for conservation	1000 ha			x
14.2	Monitoring of forest management plans		Latest available year		
14.2.1	Soil and water management	Boolean	Latest available year		
14.2.2	High conservation value forest delineation	Boolean	Latest available year		
14.2.3	Social consideration/community involvement	Boolean	Latest available year		
14.3	Percent of area under forest management plan that is monitored annually	%	Latest available year		
15.1	Type of stakeholder inputs		Latest available year		
15.1.1	Planning phase	Boolean	Not applicable		
15.1.2	Operations phase	Boolean	Not applicable		
15.1.3	Review of operations	Boolean	Not applicable		
16.1	Area of forest certified under FSC	1000 ha	Annual data 2000-2012		
16.2	Area of forest certified under PEFC	1000 ha	Annual data 2000		
16.3	Area of forest certified by other international certification	1000 ha	Annual data 2000		
16.4	Domestic forest management certification	1000 ha	Annual data 2000		
ECONOMICS/ LIVELIHOODS					
17.1	Forest revenue	1000 local currency	x	x	x
17.2	Public expenditures on forests	1000 local currency	x	x	x
18.1	Public ownership	1000 ha	x	x	x
18.1.1	...of which owned by the state at national scale	1000 ha	x	x	x
18.1.2	...of which owned by the state at the sub-national government scale	1000 ha	x	x	x
18.2	Private ownership	1000 ha	x	x	x
18.2.1	...of which owned by individuals	1000 ha	x	x	x

18.2.2 ...of which owned by private business entities and institutions	1000 ha	x	x	x	x
18.2.3 ... of which owned by local, tribal and indigenous communities	1000 ha	x	x	x	x
18.3 Unknown ownership	1000 ha	x	x	x	x
18.4 Holder of management rights of public forests	1000 ha	x	x	x	x
18.5 Public administration	1000 ha	x	x	x	x
18.6 Individuals	1000 ha	x	x	x	x
18.7 Private companies	1000 ha	x	x	x	x
18.8 Communities	1000 ha	x	x	x	x
18.9 Other	1000 ha	x	x	x	x
19.1 Employment in forestry	1000 FTE	x	x	x	x
19.1.1 ...of which female	1000 FTE	x	x	x	x
20.1 Gross value added from forestry	Million local currency	Latest available year			

LOOKING FORWARD

21.1 Government targets/aspirations for forest area in 2020 and 2030	1000 ha	2020, 2030
21.2 Forest area earmarked for conversion	1000 ha	2013

Note: Shaded cells mean that the reported values correspond to an average of a five year period.

ANNEX 6

List of National correspondents, FRA Advisory Group members and reviewers

NATIONAL CORRESPONDENTS

<http://www.fao.org/forest-resources-assessment/background/national-correspondents/en/>

FRA ADVISORY GROUP MEMBERS

<http://www.fao.org/forest-resources-assessment/background/advisory-group/en/>

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