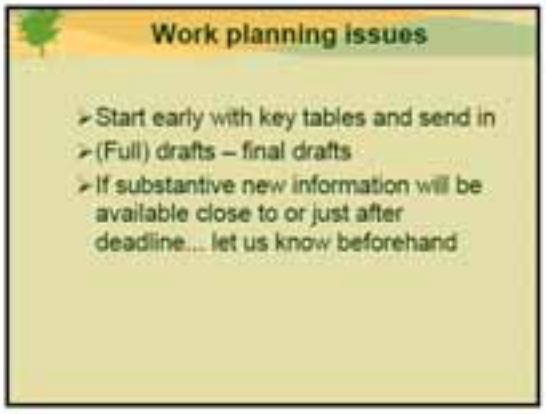
Annex 7: Plenary presentations (Friday 7 March)

Annex 7.1: Regional and National work planning: Report from the working groups



Region/Sub-region	Tentative date(s)	Tentative place(s)
North America	June	Canada (NAFC)
Europe	January 2009	To be decided (ToD)
Russian-speaking	2nd half October	Budapest
Asia	Beginning October	India / Malaysia / Maldives
Pacific	End April	Hanoi
Near East	October / June	Syria / UAE / Tunisia
Anglophone Africa	Mid September	Namibi / South Africa
Francophone Africa	Beginning Sept	To be decided
Latin America	End October	Brazil / Colombia
Caribbean	Mid Sept / end Nov	Belize / Guyana / Surname

Annex 7.2: FRA 2010 Remote Sensing Survey working group issues

FRA 2010 Remote Sensing Survey
Working group issues

Wide range of issues raised

Q. Most working groups wanted more information on the RSS – answered here briefly & will be put on FRA FAQ

A. It has just started - FAO will send out more details to National Correspondents on the RSS and expand info on the FRA website FAQ (Frequently Asked Questions)

Q. Some countries felt they were not adequately informed of the RSS in advance

A. RSS was discussed and agreed at Kotka in June 2008 but acknowledge gap since that time due to time taken to fund start up and also some NCC's have changed

General issues - resources

Q. Some countries disappointed they **did not get any points** (e.g. small island states)

A. Unfortunately a drawback of low overall plot numbers and sample grid design

Q. Other countries concerned that they got **too many points** - additional workload to process and handle data or conflict with other work priorities. Staff numbers not always proportional to number of samples per country.

A. FAO recognizes workload but hopes that the benefits of the data and results are also seen as worthwhile. In some cases where there are a particularly large number of plots beyond the countries capacity to process then FAO will consider options to assist with additional support to process or contracts with modest $ to fund classification and/or validation of images

Field work and varying country contributions

Q. Is field work required to validate the sample tile areas (10,000 ha)?

A. FAO does not require that countries check the plots in the field – checking should be done using existing readily available information

Q. When can countries start?

A. Pilot stage for the RSS has only just begun this week – maybe 6 months for 20 countries, then remaining countries engaged

Q. Due to commitments and funding issues some countries will be interested in capacity building on the methods and techniques but not able to do the whole process – e.g. only validation phase

A. FAO recognises varying levels of capacity and will assist with training where required. Level of engagement and amount of work to be done can be determined by country

Technical issues

Q. Many countries don't have experience in remote sensing

A. This may be a good way to start with training and software provided by FAO

Q. Definition and scale of the final products. Uncertainty over the scale and appropriate use of MODIS and LANDSAT imagery

A. MODIS is coarse 250 m pixel size and LANDSAT is higher resolution 30 m pixels. Use will be further explained at training or through manuals

Q. A standardised validation protocol needs to be devised by FAO / National etc. so as to ensure a common approach

A. Good point – noted, draft developed for pilot testing

Caribbean

Q. The Caribbean countries were disappointed that the remote sensing experts did not show up to assist them in their deliberations *[our apologies!]*

However, the group did provide a list of issues so we can consider and respond

Q. Wanted more detailed information on the remote survey as it relates to methodologies

A. See www.fao.org/forestry/fra

Q. Where are the plots located?

A. See www.confluence.org for points at junctions of 1 degree lat. and long. lines

Other data sources eg: www.confluence.org

Can use to find sample locatio
help validate FRA ties
Also uses 1 degree sample gr
(approx 730 points for Australia)

Issues raised by Africa

Q. Does verification imply visiting all sites? or do we use ancillary data and local knowledge to undertake the verification?

Q. Access to field can be a problem in areas of civil unrest e.g. Dharfur – how to deal with these?

A. FAO does not expect any countries to put staff at additional risk to undertake the RSS – mostly a desk exercise

Q. Transfer form Land cover to Land Use is difficult.

A. Agreed. Will need discussion at training and careful implementation

Issues raised by Africa

Q. Is there any alternative survey method (e.g. aerial photography) to supplement the RSS?

A. Countries should use all available ancillary information to improve the analysis and classification.

Aerial-photos are often very useful if available but at this stage are not planned to be provided through the RSS.

Q. Is there a facility to allow countries with existing imagery to enter the process?

A. Yes, existing imagery will be able to be used as well as that provided by FAO.

Q. What assistance is available to countries?

A. Assistance will be provided in the form of remote sensing images, training and software to download view and do basic segmentation processing and classification of the images.

Q. Uncertainty as FAO appeared to not have decided the final processing methodology.

A. Fair comment. FAO and partners have been testing various methods and this will continue through the Pilot Study with the 20 countries. These aim to refine the process to a standard or set of processes that can be applied to a range of forest types to provide good results.

Issues / questions

Q. Is software available to countries now?

A. The software is still under development and is not ready for release but will be finalised soon and tested in the 20 pilot countries over next 6 months or so then released to all other countries as part of training process.

Q. Some countries wanted extra software and equipment (egg computers GPS, digital cameras, etc) to do the RSS.

A. The RSS has limited funding for training workshops but not for equipment – no field work

Near East RSS questions 2

Q. Why end RSS project in 2011 if to be used for FRA 2010?

A. RSS is separate component of FRA and not directly linked to the tables or country reports. The dates are largely driven by the availability of the spatially rectified imagery which in most cases wont be available till late 2009 or early 2009. Training workshops will be run in 2009 and then analysis in 2010, and report in 2011.

Q. What is required from countries, especially those who are not among the 20 pilot group? What should countries provide for in-kind support?

A. Most countries do not need to do anything now except become informed of the RSS project and prepare for it by collating other ancillary information.

Pacific RSS questions

Q. Many Pacific countries were interested in RSS and disappointed that many small island states would not be covered in the 1 by 1 degree sample plots.

A. The wide spacing presents some problems for small islands but FAO will investigate obtaining imagery that does cover islands that may be able to be used instead.

Q. Many countries expressed interest in receiving training on the GIS software.

A. This was noted by FAO and will be considered in developing RSS training and workshop plans. Some FAO GIS software is available free for FAO projects.

Q. Are countries going to be informed officially?

A. Yes, you are all now informed. FRA NCC's agreed at Kotka June 2006 to RSS and now officially started at FRA launch March 2008.

Q. What will happen if a country does not collaborate? FAO to clarify.

A. Participation in RSS is voluntary. FAO will prepare imagery and undertake initial analysis and there will need to be a decision taken if a country is not able to do any classification or validation as to how to proceed in consultation with the country.

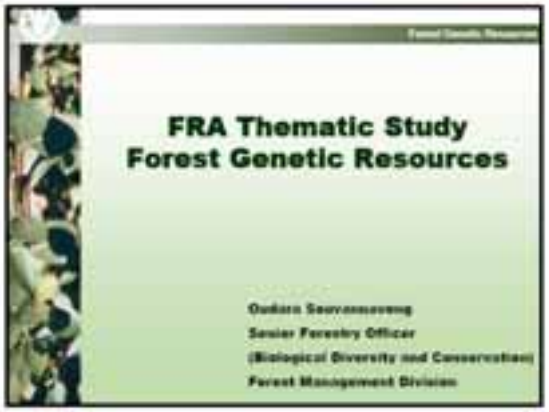
Any further questions?

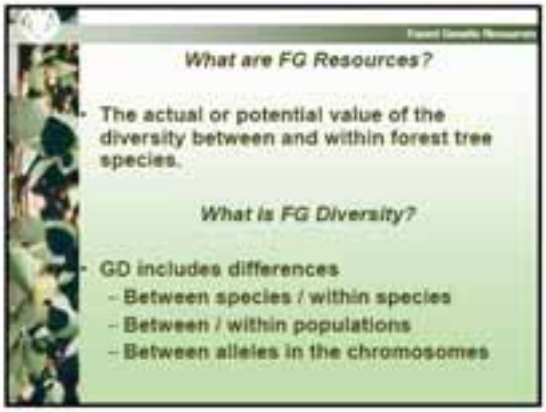
Please first look at:
www.fao.org/forestry/fra

or e-mail:
adam.gerrand@fao.org

Thank you.

Annex 7.3: Forest genetic resources





PROPOSED FGD INDICATORS

- SPECIES
  - Nbr native species by country
  - Nbr threatened species by country
  - Nbr "priority" species by country
- SUB-SPECIES
  - Nbr genecological zones by species
  - Nbr trees by genecological zone

Additional FGD criteria?

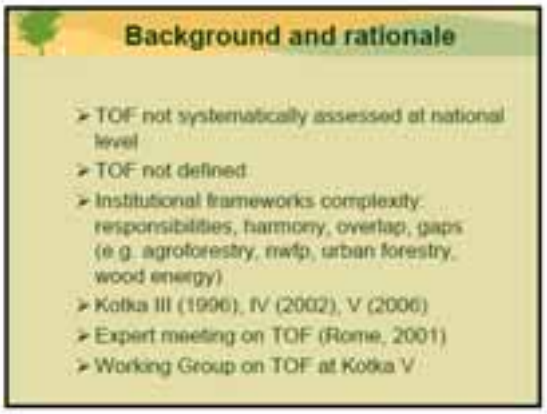
- Country membership of network on FGR
- Existence of a national FGR program
- Delimitation of ecogenecological zones
- Existence of legal instrument on ABS for forest trees
- **FROM MANY CRITERIA TO A SINGLE INDEX?**

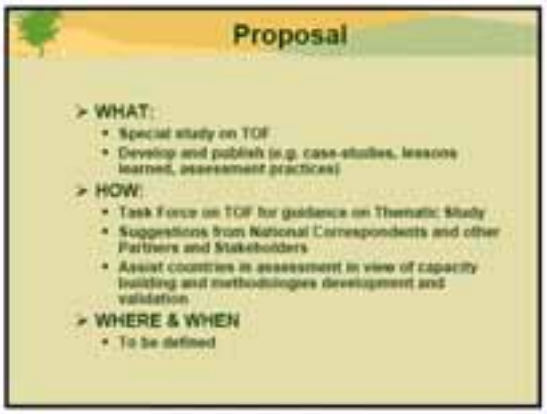
Regional Workshops on Forest Genetic Resources

Eco-region	Nbr countries	Country Status report	Priority species	National species list	Population levels
Temperate South America (1995)	3		+	-	-
Boreal Forests, 1995	20		+	-	-
Sahelian Africa (1998)	13	+	+	-	+
Pacific Islands (1999)	18	+	+	-	+
Eastern, Southern Africa (1999)	9	+	+	-	*
South East Asia (1991)	8	+	+	-	+
Central America (1993)	8	+	+	-	*
Central Africa (1995)	6	+	+	-	*
South Asia (1995)	11	+	+	-	*

Thank you

Annex 7.4: Trees outside forest





Proposal

Proposal for a Task Force for the Thematic Study
Scope and Objectives
... some elements for consideration ...

- Definition of the **scope of a thematic study** on assessment and monitoring of trees outside forests
- Clarification and Confirmation of **Definition**
- Review and Collation of Existing TOF **Assessment Methodologies** and Assessment Results with a View to eventual standardization and categorization of variables
- **Harmonization** of TOF assessment data gathering and analysis with FRA reporting format.
- Production of **Guidelines** for the FRA National Correspondents
- Provision of **technical assistance** and advice to countries on TOF reporting

Desired outcomes

- Report on the Thematic Study
- Data gathered, analyzed and available
- Case-studies and lessons learned published
- Institutional and sectoral dialogue and cooperation
- Capacity building of national correspondents and other stakeholders
- Recommendations for further development
- Contribution towards the world's state of TOF

Potential partners

- **Examples of Partners in case studies:**
  - Global, concept, methods (CIRAD and IRD-Développement)
  - Costa Rica (CATIE),
  - France (INPI and Bolagro Association)
  - India, Indonesia (International Centre for Forest Research)
  - Kenya (Moi University)
  - Mali (Institute of Rural Economy)
  - Morocco (Ecole nationale forestière d'Ingénieurs)
  - Namibia (Ministry of Environment and Tourism)
  - Sudan (University of Khartoum).
- **Other international institutions involved to now: ICRAF, WRI, ...**
- **Kotka V working group on TOF**
  - **Bangladesh, Guatemala, ICRAF, India, and South Africa.**
- **National institutions: in all regions**
- **UN agencies and others...**

Publications





List of Selected Publications
&
Publications available

available
Red Room Desk

Contact

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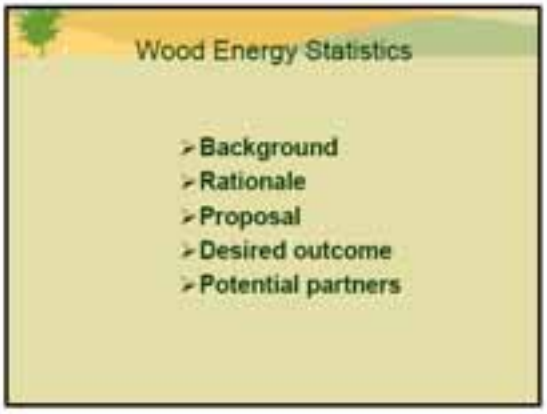
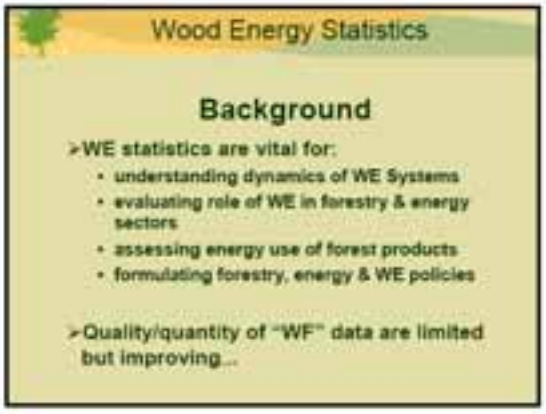
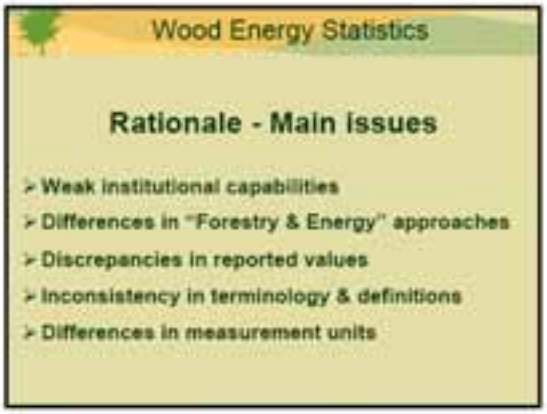
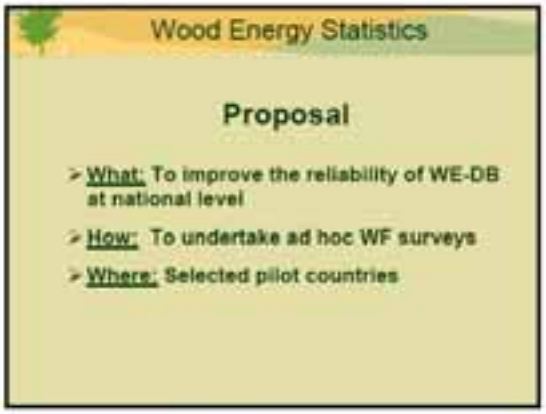
Annex 7.5: Wood energy statistics

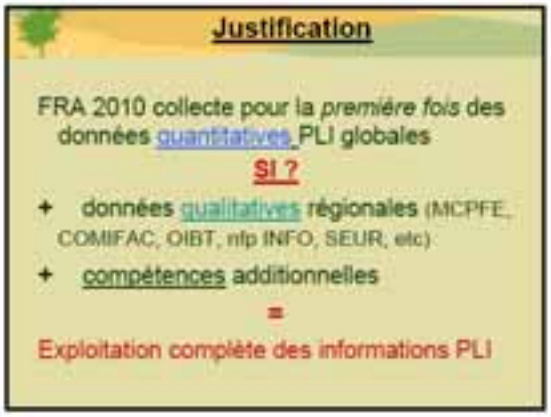


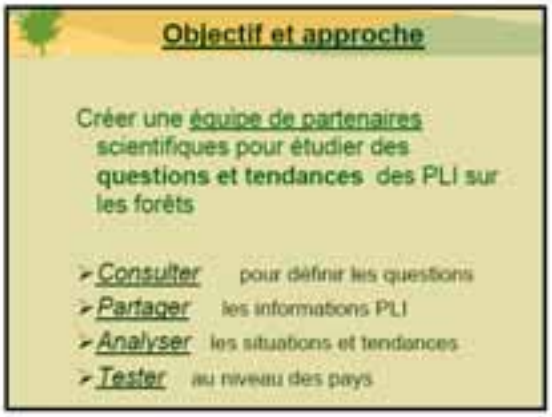




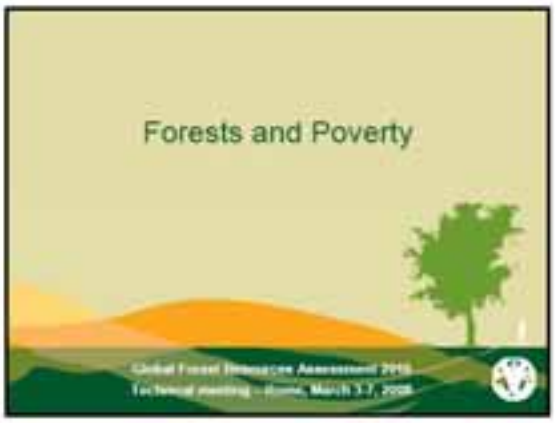


Annex 7.6: Forest policy legal and institutional framework

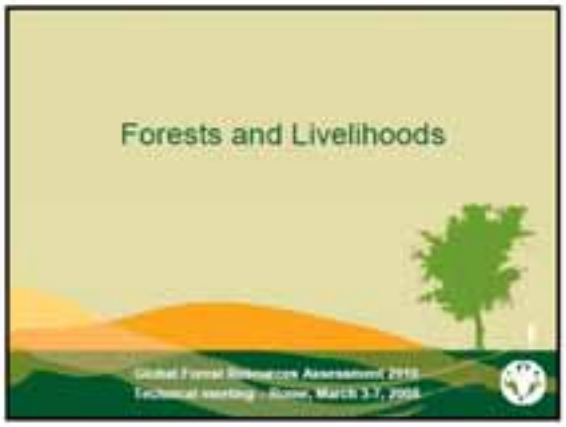


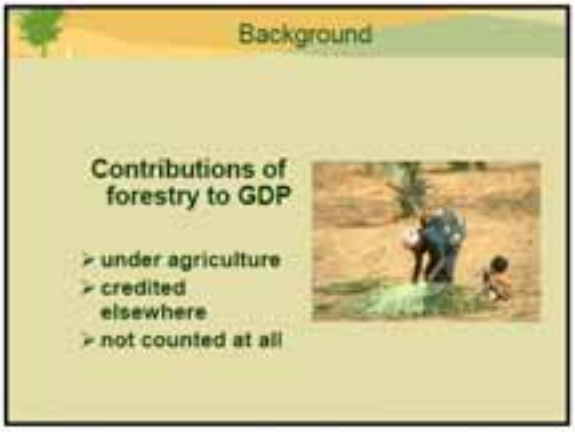


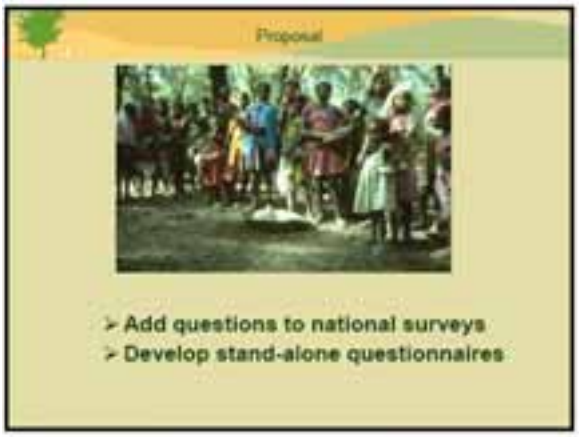
Annex 7.7: Forest and poverty



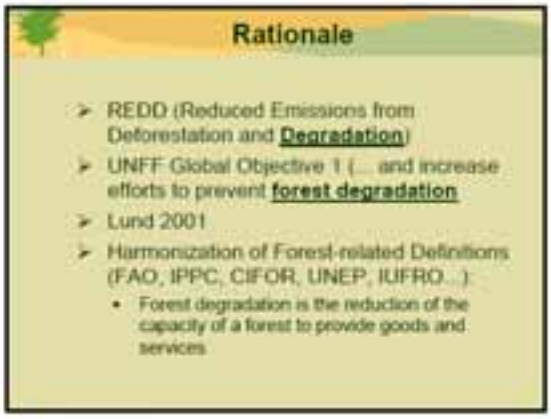
Annex 7.8: Forests and livelihoods

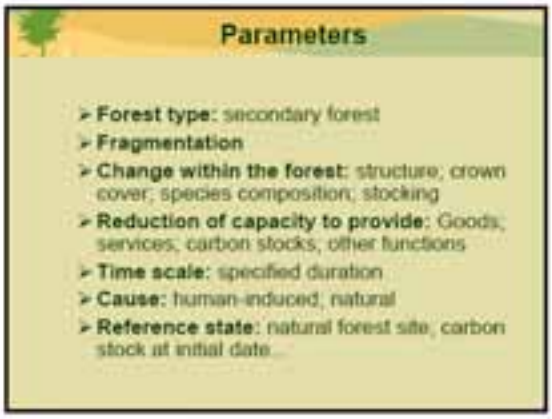


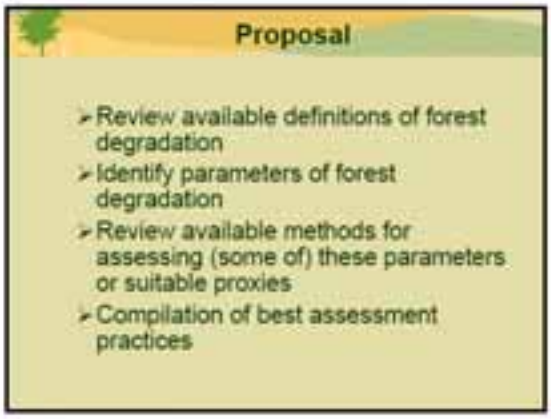




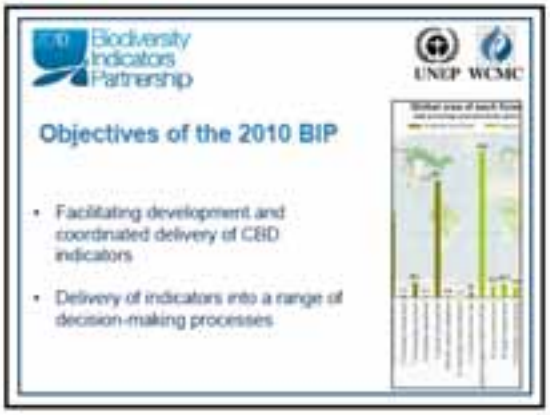
Annex 7.9: Forest degradation







Annex 7.10: The 2010 Biodiversity Indicators Partnership and beyond



BIP – a collaborative effort in support of the CBD process

- Support to implementing the CBD 2010 targets and indicators framework
- Feeding into *Global Biodiversity Outlook 3*
  - Chapter on status & trends

2010 BIP and Forests

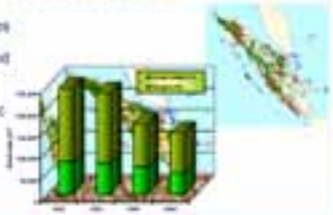
- Collaboration necessary to address complex issues
  - Data from diverse sources & sectors
  - Relationships between indicators
- Making forest-related information useful for biodiversity conservation and sustainable use
- Supporting countries in their indicator development and to mainstream biodiversity and bridge gaps between sectors

Trends in specific forest types

- e.g. Cloud forests
- Building on baselines and working with collaborators to identify trends
- Relevant at scales from national to global

Trends in forest protection & its effectiveness

- Combining forest maps with the World Database on Protected Areas
- Can also provide information on specific forest types



Trends in forest species

- Species abundance from subsets of the Living Planet Index
- Status of threatened species from subsets of IUCN Red List Index

CBD indicator: area of forest under sustainable management

Exploring a proxy indicator: area under certification

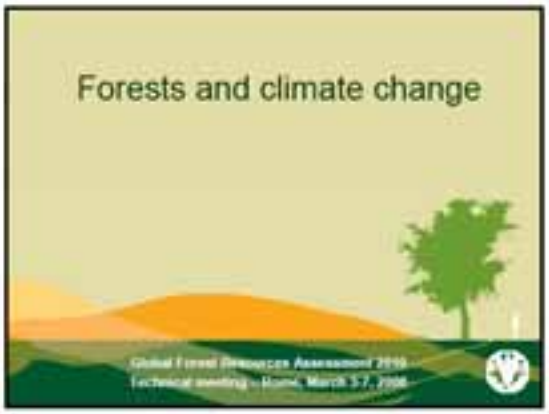
1. Analyse biodiversity components of certification schemes
2. Extent of forest area certified >> trends
3. Overlap of certified forests with other areas of biodiversity interest/concern


Biodiversity Indicators Partnership
UNEP WCMC
CBD indicator: area of forest under sustainable management: certification
• Does certification improve the status of biodiversity?
• Are certified areas those most in need of improvement?


Biodiversity Indicators Partnership
UNEP WCMC
Emerging issues also relevant to BIP
• Climate Change and Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation (REDD)
...considering the implications for biodiversity


Biodiversity Indicators Partnership
UNEP WCMC
www.twentyten.net
matt.walpole@unep-wcmc.org

Annex 7.11: Forest and climate change



Forests and climate change

- Important political issue
- Opportunity to raise political profile of forests
- First subject mentioned in FRA 2010 leaflet

Existing reporting

- UNFCCC: carbon: planting since 1990, land use change, etc
- Global FRA: carbon (Table 8 for FRA 2010)
- Global FRA net changes in area deforestation estimate - carbon emission

Forests and climate change - the interactions

- Carbon
  - sequestration and reducing emissions from deforestation
  - other effects also important, e.g. for wood fuels and wood products need Life Cycle Analysis
- Other impacts on climate (e.g. reduce flooding)
- Climate changes affect trees - need for adaptation

Potential Special Study

- Many studies in past and planned (e.g.Bali Action Plan, UNECE)
- None provides comprehensive analytical framework
- Proposed special study for FRA 2010
  - Review literature and other studies
  - Establish analytical framework
  - Economic values
  - Assess feasibility of country data
  - Country case studies