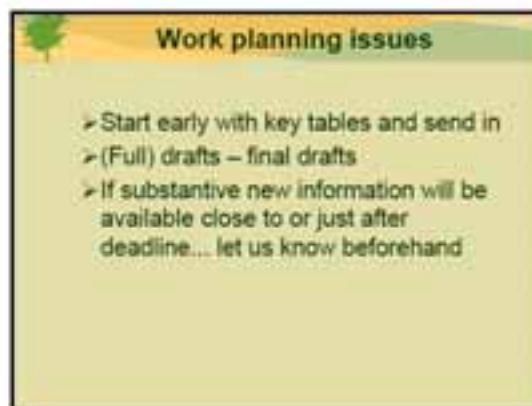


Annex 7: Plenary presentations (Friday 7 March)

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



The slide has a light green background with a small tree icon in the top left corner. The title is in a green header box. Below the title is a table with three columns: Region/Sub-region, Tentative date(s), and Tentative place(s).

Regional / sub-regional workshops

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

Annex 7.2: 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 Kofia in June 2006 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 site 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/fig

Q. Where are the plots located?
 A. See www.confidence.org for points at junctions of 1 degree lat. and long. lines



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 from 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.*

Issues raised by Africa

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 won't be available till late 2008 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:

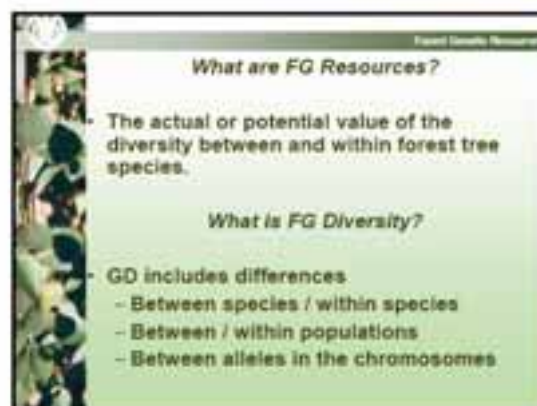
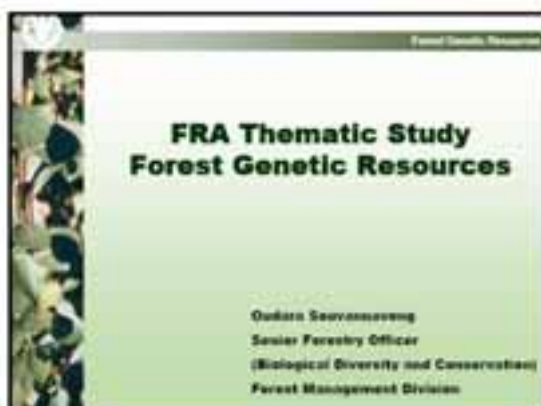
www.fao.org/forestry/fra

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 genealogical zones by species
 - Nbr trees by genealogical zone

Additional FGD criteria?

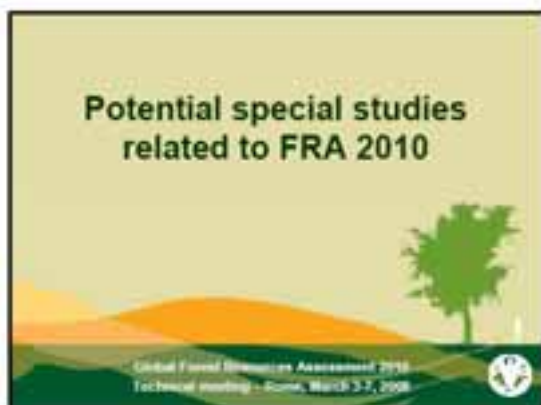
- Country membership of network on FGR
- Existence of a national FGR program
- Delimitation of ecogenecological zones
- Existence of legal instrument on ABS for forest trees
- FROM MANY CRITERIA TO A SINGLE INDEX?

Regional Workshops on Forest Genetic Resources

Eco-region	Nbr countries	Country status report	Priority species	National species list	Populatio on forests
Neotropical South America (1995)	3		+	-	-
Neotropical Central America (1995)	20		+	-	-
Sahelian Africa (1995)	15	+	+	-	+
Palearctic Europe (1995)	28	+	+	-	+
Indomalayan, South-East Asia (1995)	9	+	+	-	+
South East Asia (1995)	9	+	+	-	+
Central America (1995)	3	+	+	-	+
Central Africa (1995)	5	+	+	-	+
South Asia (1995)	15	+	+	-	+

Thank you

Annex 7.4: Trees outside forest



Issues and trends

- The trends of trees outside forest are rarely known at national level.
- There is no good approximation at global level.
- Who knows the status of the world's agroforestry, its trends and outlook?
- The complexity of the resource systems lead to institutional, methodological and operational difficulties for their assessment

Background and rationale

- TOF not systematically assessed at national level
- TOF not defined
- Institutional frameworks complexity: responsibilities, harmony, overlap, gaps (e.g. agroforestry, mwp, urban forestry, wood energy)
- Kotka III (1996), IV (2002), V (2006)
- Expert meeting on TOF (Rome, 2001)
- Working Group on TOF at Kotka V

Achievements to date

- Definition agreed and elaborated
- Publications on the concept, methodologies, case studies, national reports, LFCC thematic reports (including in FRA and SOFO reports)
- National Forest Assessments (nfa)
 - Completed: Bangladesh, Cameroon, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Lebanon, Philippines, and Zambia
 - Ongoing: Angola, Congo, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan
 - Initiated: Algeria, Brazil, Nicaragua
- Capacity building

Proposal

- **WHAT:**
 - Special study on TOF
 - Develop and publish (e.g. case-studies, lessons learned, assessment practices)
- **HOW:**
 - Task Force on TOF for guidance on Thematic Study
 - Suggestions from National Correspondents and other Partners and Stakeholders
 - Assist countries in assessment in view of capacity building and methodologies development and validation
- **WHERE & WHEN**
 - To be defined

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 (ICRAF and RED-Développement)
Costa Rica (CARE),
France (INP) and Bologna Association
India, Indonesia (International Centre for Forest Research)
Kenya (Moi University)
Mali (Institute of Rural Economy)
Morocco (École 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



Wood Energy Statistics


- Background
- Rationale
- Proposal
- Desired outcome
- Potential partners



Wood Energy Statistics

Background


- WE statistics are vital for:
 - understanding dynamics of WE Systems
 - evaluating role of WE in forestry & energy sectors
 - assessing energy use of forest products
 - formulating forestry, energy & WE policies
- Quality/quantity of "WF" data are limited but improving...



Wood Energy Statistics

Rationale - Main Issues


- Weak institutional capabilities
- Differences in "Forestry & Energy" approaches
- Discrepancies in reported values
- Inconsistency in terminology & definitions
- Differences in measurement units



Wood Energy Statistics

Proposal

- What: To improve the reliability of WE-DB at national level
- How: To undertake ad hoc WF surveys
- Where: Selected pilot countries



Wood Energy Statistics

Desired outcome

- Updated WE-DBs in selected countries
- Access to WE-DBs improved
- Inter-sectoral linkages established
- Harmonized WE definitions and references



Wood Energy Statistics

Potential partners

- **Energy Units:**
IEA, & UN-New York, AFREC, OLADE...
- **Forestry Services:**
EUROSTAT, ITTO, ECE, EFL, OECD....

Annex 7.6: Forest policy legal and institutional framework



Justification

FRA 2010 collecte pour la première fois des données quantitatives PLI globales

SI ?

- + données qualitatives régionales (MCPFE, COMIFAC, OIBT, nfp INFO, SEUR, etc)
- + compétences additionnelles

=

Exploitation complète des informations PLI

Objectif et approche

Créer une équipe de partenaires scientifiques pour étudier des **questions et tendances** des PLI sur les forêts

- Consulter pour définir les questions
- Partager les informations PLI
- Analyser les situations et tendances
- Tester au niveau des pays

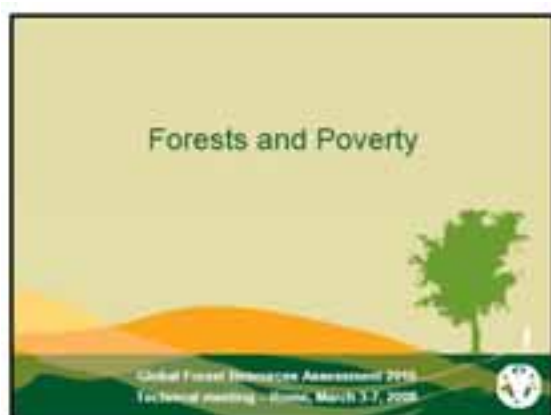
Partenaires et résultats

- Organisations régionales, Recherche (IIEE, CIRAD, CIFOR, etc), Agences (BM, UN, OCDE), Programmes (gfs INFO, mécanismes pfi)
- Coordination sur PLI (ECE/UN)

Résultats

- Meilleure connaissance des PLI
- Identification de tendances
- Promotion de réseaux

Annex 7.7: Forest and poverty



Background

- Outdated forest inventories
- No data to build case
- Limited government buy-in



A photograph of a person in a red shirt and dark skirt standing in a forest, looking at a tree.

Proposal

- Link
 - population & spending
 - ecosystems & services
- Show
 - how natural resources are connected to well-being & economic growth




Two photographs: the top one shows a person in a purple shirt carrying a large bundle of sticks on their head; the bottom one shows a person pushing a cart loaded with yellow sacks.

Expected outcomes




Two photographs: the left one shows a person standing next to a thatched hut; the right one shows a person sitting and working with a bowl.

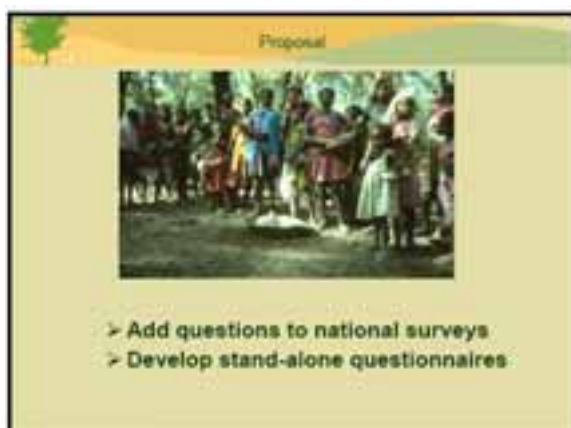
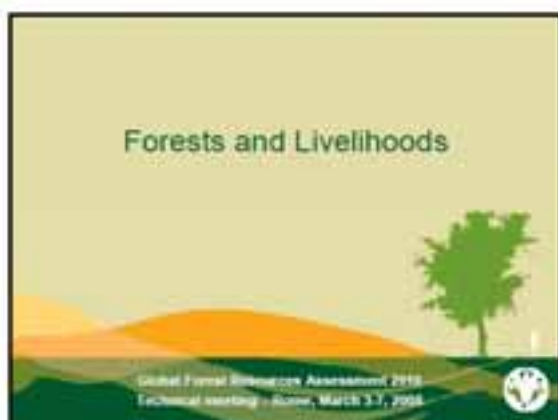
Demonstrate relationship between:

- Land, people, prosperity
- poverty reduction in the hardest hit areas
- better use of natural resources

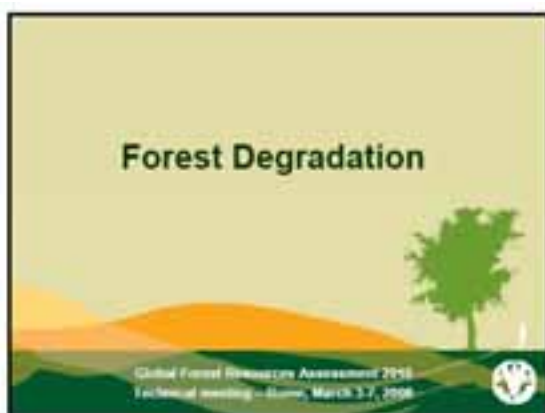
Potential partners

- Other divisions in FAO
- National Forest Programme Facility
- World Conservation Union
- World Resources Institute
- International partners, for example
 - Norway
 - the Netherlands
 - USAID

Annex 7.8: Forests and livelihoods



Annex 7.9: Forest degradation



Rationale

- REDD (Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation)
- UNFF Global Objective 1 (... and increase efforts to prevent forest degradation)
- Lund 2001
- Harmonization of Forest-related Definitions (FAO, IPPC, CIFOR, UNEP, IUFRO ...):
 - Forest degradation is the reduction of the capacity of a forest to provide goods and services

Parameters

- **Forest type:** secondary forest
- **Fragmentation**
- **Change within the forest:** structure; crown cover; species composition; stocking
- **Reduction of capacity to provide:** Goods; services; carbon stocks; other functions
- **Time scale:** specified duration
- **Cause:** human-induced; natural
- **Reference state:** natural forest site; carbon stock at initial date...

Proposal

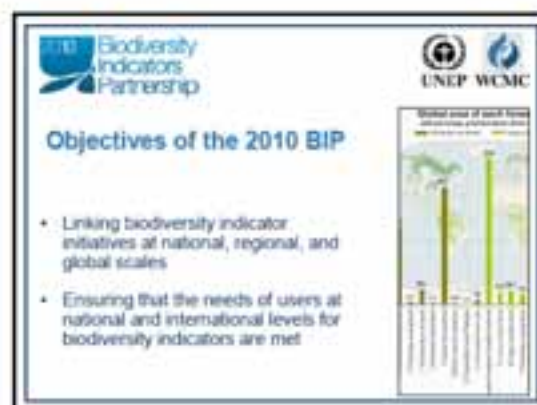
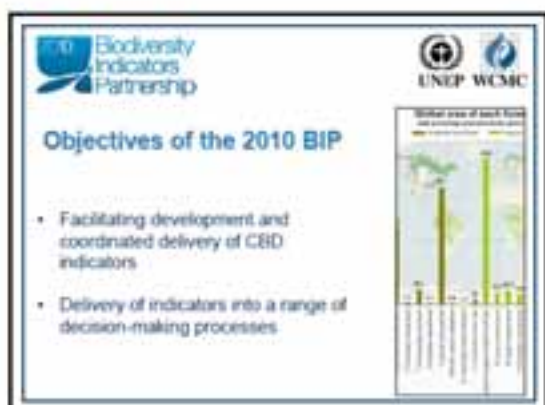
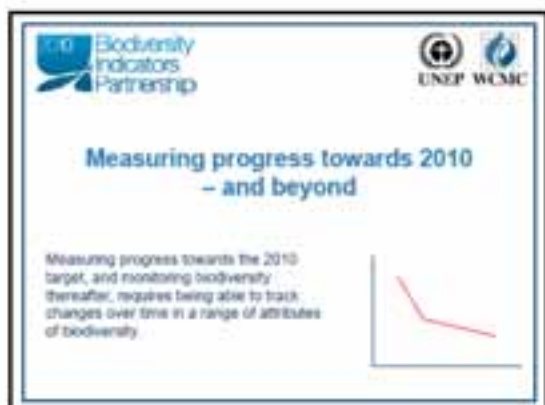
- Review available definitions of forest degradation
- Identify parameters of forest degradation
- Review available methods for assessing (some of) these parameters or suitable proxies
- Compilation of best assessment practices



Desired outcome

- Awareness of the many facets of "forest degradation"
- Operational definitions of components of forest degradation
- Tools to help assess and monitor forest degradation – or components thereof



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

**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?

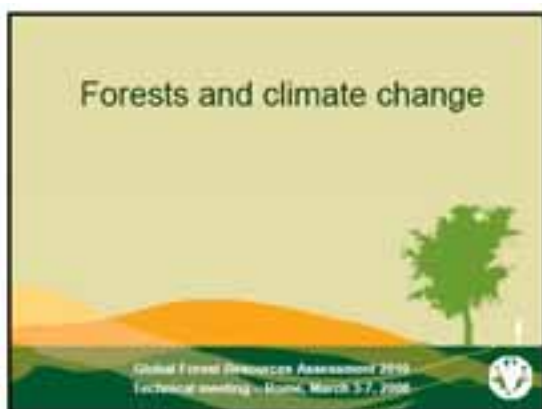
Emerging issues also relevant to BIP

- Climate Change and Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation (REDD)
...considering the implications for biodiversity

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