

PROCEEDINGS OF THE FRA 2010 REGIONAL WORKSHOP FOR NATIONAL CORRESPONDENTS FOR THE ASIAN REGION

KUALA LUMPUR, MALAYSIA, 13-16 OCTOBER 2008



November, 2008





The Global Forest Resources Assessment Programme

Sustainably managed forests have multiple environmental and socio-economic functions which are important at the global, national and local scales, and they play a vital part in sustainable development. Reliable and up-to-date information on the state of forest resources - not only on area and area change, but also on such variables as growing stock, wood and non-wood products, carbon, protected areas, use of forests for recreation and other services, biological diversity and forests' contribution to national economies - is crucial to support decision-making for policies and programmes in forestry and sustainable development at all levels.

FAO, at the request of its member countries, regularly monitors the world's forests and their management and uses through the Global Forest Resources Assessment Programme. The Global Forest Resources Assessment 2010 (FRA 2010) has been requested by the FAO Committee on Forestry in 2007 and will be based on a comprehensive country reporting process, complemented by a global remote sensing survey. The assessment will cover all seven thematic elements of sustainable forest management, including variables related to the policy, legal and institutional framework. FRA 2010 is also aimed at providing information to facilitate the assessment of progress towards the Global Objectives on Forests of the United Nations Forum on Forests and the 2010 Biodiversity Target of the Convention on Biological Diversity. Results are expected to be published in 2010.

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More information on the Global Forest Resources Assessment programme can be found at:
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Forestry Department
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

Forest Resources Assessment Working Paper

Proceedings
of the FRA 2010
Regional Workshop for the National
Correspondents for the
Asian region

November, 2008

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1 Preamble

FAO is conducting a series of sub-regional and regional workshops as part of the preparatory work for the country reporting to the Global Forest Resources Assessment 2010 (FRA 2010). The workshops respond to requests made by many National Correspondents (NCs) to increase FAO's support and capacity building at sub-regional and regional levels.

The regional workshop for the Asian region was held in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia from 13-16 October. The workshop was jointly organized by FAO and the Forestry Department of Malaysia.

Invitations to the workshop were extended to the officially nominated FRA 2010 National Correspondents (NCs) and to the focal points of the FAO Regional Project Strengthening Monitoring, Assessment, and Reporting (MAR) on Sustainable Forest Management in Asia-Pacific. In total 57 participants from 22 countries attended the meeting (see list of participants in Annex 1).

2 Workshop objectives

The workshop had two main objectives:

1. to facilitate harmonization and streamlining of national reporting to international conventions/processes in the Asian region through consultations between countries and international organizations.
2. to provide the FRA National Correspondents with technical assistance and guidance to ensure high-quality reporting which meets the specifications established for FRA 2010, through a detailed review of the draft country reports.

This report will mainly focus on the specific FRA objectives, while the proceedings of the complete workshop will be circulated separately.

3 Content

After the opening ceremony addressed by the hosting government and the introduction of participants, the first morning comprised an introductory presentations on the organization of the workshop, presentation of the FRA 2010 reporting process and reporting methodology, of the MAR project and activities, of the NFMA project and of the ASEAN process.

The following session was dedicated to various presentations on the forest related international reporting processes (CBD, UNFCCC, UNFF, ITTO, UNCCD, CITES, Ramsar) with a final discussion on terms, definitions and classifications of forests.

The second day of the workshop was dedicated to working group discussions. While the third and fourth days (on the FRA side) were dedicated to in depth review of the draft country reports: the reports were reviewed and discussed by the national Correspondents and the FRA focal point during individual sessions in order to:

- ensure the correct application of the processes of data transformation, estimation and forecasting to generate information for FRA categories and reference years;
- ensure consistency among different tables;
- identify problems and data gaps, if any, for each of the 17 tables in each participating country and suggesting ways to address these;
- seek clarifications and additional information from countries on their draft report.

The workshop was concluded by a general plenary discussion on FRA 2010 and MAR outcomes.

4 Working group outputs

Two groups of 10 FRA 2010 National correspondents each were created as follows:

Group A	Group B
Australia	
Bangladesh	Cambodia
China	Indonesia
DPR Korea	Japan
Bhutan	Malaysia
India	Philippines
Iran	Republic of Korea
Maldives	Singapore
Mongolia	Thailand
Nepal	Timor Leste
Sri Lanka	Vietnam

Participants made a short presentation on the status of their FRA 2010 country reporting process (see Annex 3), with the aim of sharing experiences with colleagues of the region and highlighting main issues, problems and difficulties.

Then the working group sessions focused on discussion on the 17 national reporting tables including the process of identification, selection and documentation of national data and data sources.

Many of the issues identified by the countries were clarified during the working groups and the following individual sessions on the third and fourth days of the workshop while the remaining issues were forwarded to the FRA secretariat to be clarified and included in the Frequently Asked Questions on the FRA website.

The main issues that were discussed during the workshop are presented below. These are organized according to the reporting tables, preceded by a section on general comments and questions on the scope, coverage and methodology of FRA 2010. The issues will be

discussed by the FRA secretariat and the key issues of general interest will be posted on the FRA 2010 website under the Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs).

4.1 General comments and questions on FRA 2010

The issue of data availability (missing data or weak data) was raised by the participants who also expressed their concern on the reliability of expert estimates. It was suggested that as long as any assumption is clearly explained and supported by local expertise it is highly preferable to use expert estimates instead of leaving tables blank.

The adoption of linear extrapolation in case of old figures may lead to trends in forest area which are not really realistic and it was suggested that the national experts may decide to revise the trend using their knowledge on the real status of forests in their country, since linear extrapolation is a suggested method to obtain forest area estimates but in certain cases cannot be strictly applied.

Also the issue of new data affecting the previous trend in forest area change was discussed and the need to revise previous estimates in order to reach consistency in the forest cover trend highlighted.

For certain countries there is the need to undertake the process of reclassification prior to the process of estimation and forecasting to facilitate the calculations, and it was clarified that the order of the steps involved could be changed as long as all steps were undertaken.

Finally, participants were urged to clearly document all the steps of the reporting methodology for the sake of traceability and transparency of the country reports.

The technical deliberations in the working groups were very intensive and participative. The following tables summarises the main issues raised during these deliberations.

Reporting Table	Issues and suggested solutions
T1	<p>Issues and concerns</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Definition of forest: the minimum extent of forest differs from the FRA 2010 threshold.2. Zagrosian forest (Iran), less than 5 m in height <p>Suggested solutions</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The general definition of Forest in FRA is “Land spanning more than 0.5 hectares...” and this should be the basis for country reporting whenever it is possible to obtain this figure from the national data sources. However, sometimes the national data sources do not allow obtaining estimates with exactly this size limit. In such cases the countries should report to whatever size limit that is closest to this threshold and clearly document the size limit used. The same threshold should be used consistently throughout the time series2. If the woody vegetation has more than 10% canopy cover of tree species with a height or expected height of 5 m or more, it should be classified as “forest”, otherwise it should be classified as “Other wooded land”. In the case of areas composed of tree species (e.g. oak, in this case) where the height in some areas may reach 5 m (but not in all areas) and where existing data does not allow for a separation between these since the country uses a lower threshold, it was recommended to include these areas

	under forest area.
T2	<p>Issues and concerns</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Forest Concession: Ownership of trees - Private or Public? 2. Planted forests by private companies on government land 3. Tree harvesting restriction: Trees planted on private land but permit needed to cut it, so private or public ownership? <p>Suggested solutions</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Public forest 2. Private forest 3. Private forest
T3	<p>Issues and concerns</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Definition of PFE 2. Forest Area designated for the protection of soil & water: access/topography can be used as a criterion <p>Suggested solutions</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What we want to get here is the <u>area of forest where a legal decision has been taken that it should remain under forest i.e. where the land use may not be changed</u> unless special permission is granted 1. Yes, if there is an active decision on for what purpose the forest should be managed.
T4	<p>Issues and concerns</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. ITTO definitions of primary forest. <p>Suggested solutions</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. ITTO defines primary forest as follows: <i>Forest which has never been subject to human disturbance, or has been so little affected by hunting and gathering that its natural structure, functions and dynamics have not undergone any unnatural change.</i> This category can be considered equivalent to the FRA 2010 definition of primary forest. ITTO defines a degraded primary forest as follows: <i>primary forest in which the initial cover has been adversely affected by the unsustainable harvesting of wood and/or non-wood forest products so that its structure, processes, functions and dynamics are altered beyond the short-term resilience of the ecosystem; that is, the capacity of the forest to fully recover from exploitation in the near to medium term has been compromised.</i> This definition falls within the FRA 2010 definition of other naturally regenerated forests. ITTO defines a managed primary forest as follows: <i>Forest in which sustainable timber and non-wood harvesting (eg through integrated harvesting and silvicultural treatments), wildlife management and other uses have changed forest structure and species composition from the original primary forest. All major goods and services are maintained.</i> Also this definition falls within the FRA 2010 definition of other naturally regenerated forests.
T5	<p>Issues and concerns</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. How to define natural expansion of forest <p>Suggested solutions</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. If a change in the land use occurred from non-forest to forest through natural regeneration (so excluding afforestation)
T6	Issues and concerns

	<p>1. Conifer versus gymnosperm: Gingko, Agatis, Casuarina</p> <p>Suggested solutions</p> <p>1. All the three species above should be included under conifers</p>
T7	<p>Issues and concerns</p> <p>1. How to estimate below ground biomass</p> <p>Suggested solutions</p> <p>1. Below ground biomass can be estimated using IPCC guidelines, if above ground biomass is known</p>
T8	No raised issues
T9	No raised issues
T10	<p>Issues and concerns</p> <p>1. Nematode: where to include.</p> <p>Suggested solutions</p> <p>1. Nematode should be included under the category “disturbance by other biotic agents”</p>
T11	<p>Issues and concerns</p> <p>1. Republic of Korea raised an issue concerning the FRA 2005 results for fuelwood that were incorrect</p> <p>Suggested solutions</p> <p>1. The problems has been reported to the forest products group</p>
T 12	No raised issues
T13	<p>Issues and concerns</p> <p>1. Drivers? should be included? Transport in forest, if mill is in true forest (Sawmills: log mills in the forest – part of forest’s contribution to economy / employment)</p> <p>2. How to include casual and season labour/employment?</p> <p>Suggested solutions:</p> <p>1. The limit is set at “farm border”i.e. at the log landing places in the forest before they are transported to a sawn mill. Transport within the forest until it reaches permanent road should be included. Employment in permanent sawmills within the forest should not be included, however small scale work with portable sawmills is a borderline case and countries may decide to include such employment.</p> <p>2. Seasonal labour should be recalculated into Full Time Equivalent during the year (see guidelines)</p>
T14	No raised issues
T15	No raised issues
T16	<p>1. Education: Include veterinary sciences (Many are employed in protected areas)</p> <p>Suggested solutions</p> <p>1. No since the primary focus of those studying veterinary sciences is not aimed at work in the forestry sector, they should not be included. If they work in protected areas they are, however included in the employment table.</p>
T17	<p>Issues and concerns</p> <p>1. Penalties: should be included?</p> <p>2. State corporation.</p> <p>Suggested solutions</p>

	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Yes, penalties and fines should be included2. The FRA specifications stipulate that figures on revenues and expenditures should exclude revenues and expenditures from publicly owned business entities. If it is possible to separate the revenues and expenditures related to the business operations, these should be left out. If that is not possible, report the figures including the business operations and make a note in appropriate comment field.
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Annex 1: List of Participants

2010 AND OTHER INTERNATIONAL PROCESSES ON FOREST IN ASIA

No	Name	Position	Organization	Address	Country	Email	Workshop to Attend
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Annex 2 Agenda of the workshop Agenda



Regional Workshop on Strengthening of Harmonization of National Reporting to FRA 2010 and Other International Processes on Forests in Asia

Organized by:

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
under:

Global Forest Resources Assessment (FRA) 2010

Strengthening Monitoring, Assessment, and Reporting (MAR)
on Sustainable Forest Management (SFM) in Asia (GCP/INT/988/JPN)

Vistana Hotel, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
13 - 16 October 2008

Hosted by:

Forestry Department

Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, Government of Malaysia

In collaboration with international organizations:

Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)

International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO)

Association of the Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)



DAY 1 (13 October) (plenary session)

08:00 - 09:00 Registration

Opening session (09:00 - 09:40) (Conference room)

09:00 - 09:10 Welcome address by FAO

09:10 - 09:20 Opening address by the hosting government (Malaysia)

09:20 - 09:40 Introductions of participants

09:40 - 09:50 *Group photo*

09:50 - 10:20 *Refreshments (coffee/tea break)*

Session 1 Introductory session (10:20 - 12:00)

10:20 - 10:30 Introduction to the workshop (FAO)

10:30 - 10:45 The Global Forest Resources Assessment 2010 (FAO)

10:45 - 11:00 Project: Strengthening Monitoring, Assessment and Reporting on Sustainable Forest Management in Asia (FAO)

11:00 - 11:15 National Forest Monitoring and Assessment (FAO)

11:15 - 11:30 Efforts for improvement of regional forest reporting (ASEAN)

11:30 - 12:00 Questions and discussions

12:00 - 13:30 *Lunch*

Session 2 Current international reporting processes on forests (13:30 - 17:00)

13:30 - 13:45 CBD

13:45 - 14:00 UNFCCC

14:00 - 14:15 UNFF

14:15 - 14:30 ITTO

14:30 - 14:45 Other reporting processes (UNCCD, CITES, Ramsar)

14:45 - 15:15 Questions and discussion

15:15 - 15:30 *Refreshments*

15:30 - 17:00 Discussion on terms, definitions and classifications of forests (Plenary session)

19:00 - Welcome dinner

DAY 2 (14 October) (Plenary session)

A. FRA 2010 group

Session 3 Review of national reporting to FRA 2010 (08:30 - 17:00) (2 groups)

Group A (12 countries: Bangladesh, China, DPR Korea, Bhutan, India, Iran, Maldives, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka)

Group B (11 countries: Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Singapore, Thailand, Timor Leste, Vietnam)

Session 3a. Status of country reporting

08:30 - 10:30 Country presentations on the status of the country reporting

10:30 - 10:45 *Refreshments*

10:45 - 12:00 Country presentations on the status of their country reporting (continued)

12:00 - 13:00 *Lunch*

Session 3b. Review of FRA 2010 Country Reports

13:00 - 15:00 Tables 1 - 9

15:00 - 15:15 *Refreshments*

15:15 - 17:00 Tables 10 - 17

B. Reporting harmonization group

Session 3 Status of countries' reporting to other international processes (08:30 - 17:00)

08:30 - 08:45 Bangladesh

08:45 - 09:00 Brunei Darussalam

09:00 - 09:15 Cambodia

09:15 - 09:30 China

09:30 - 09:45 DPR Korea
 09:45 - 10:15 Discussions
 10:15 - 10:30 *Refreshments*

10:30 - 10:45 Indonesia
 10:45 - 11:00 Lao PDR
 11:00 - 11:15 Malaysia
 11:15 - 11:30 Myanmar
 11:30 - 11:45 Nepal
 11:45 - 12:15 Discussions

12:15 - 13:30 *Lunch*

13:30 - 13:45 Pakistan
 13:45 - 14:00 Philippines
 14:00 - 14:15 Thailand
 14:15 - 14:30 Timor Leste
 14:30 - 14:45 Vietnam
 14:45 - 15:15 Discussions

15:15 - 15:45 *Refreshments*

15:45 - 17:00 Discussions among participants: synthesis

- Review of achievements and challenges
- Comparison of reporting processes among countries
- Collaboration among countries

DAY 3 (15 October) (group sessions)

Individual consultations with FAO staff on FRA reporting (30 minutes each) (for FRA group)
 (Participants of the FRA workshop can participate in the following session except during the above consultations with FAO staff.)

Session 4 Discussions on thematic issues on harmonization of international reporting (08:30 - 17:00) (Group discussions):

Group 4A Topics to be covered: Extent and condition of forests; Forest health and vitality; Forest biological diversity and its conservation; Soil and water protection/protective functions of forests

Group 4B Topics to be covered: Growing stock, biomass, and carbon (forests and climate change); Forest production/productive functions of forests; Social, economic, and cultural benefits of forests; Legal, policy, and institutional aspects of forest management

08:30 - 09:00 Introduction to group discussions and group organization

09:00 - 10:30 Group discussions (Groups 4A and 4B)

10:30 - 11:00 *Refreshments*

11:00 - 13:00 Group discussions continued

13:00 - 14:00 *Lunch*

14:00 - 18:00 Excursion
Putra Jaya government complex and surrounding areas (supermarket)

19:45 - Welcome dinner

DAY 4 (16 October) (group/plenary sessions)

Session 4 Discussion on thematic issues on harmonization of international reporting (08:30 - 12:00)

08:30 - 11:00 Group discussions continued (with *refreshments*)

11:00 - 11:30 Presentation on group discussions (*plenary session*)
11:00 – 11:15 Group 4A
11:15 – 11:30 Group 4B

11:30 – 12:00 Discussions

12:00 – 13:00 *Lunch*

Session 5 Discussions on harmonization of international reporting systems and formats in the Asian region (13:00 - 15:00)

13:00 - 14:00 Presentations

13:00 - 13:10 CPF Task Force on Streamlining Forest-related Reporting
13:10 - 13:20 UNEP-WCMC
13:20 - 13:30 CBD
13:30 - 13:40 FAO
13:40 - 13:50 ASEAN C&I format
13:50 - 14:00 Malaysia C&I

14:00 - 15:00 Discussion on harmonization of international reporting on forests in Asian countries

- Possibilities for development of harmonized reporting systems
- Suggestions for how to further harmonize reporting formats
- Countries' roles in harmonization of reporting

15:00 - 15:15 *Refreshments*

Session 6 Discussions on next steps for harmonization of international reporting processes (15:15 – 16:45)

15:15 - 16:15 Discussions on next steps of activities

- Suggested activities
- Collaboration among countries and with international organizations
- Capacity building

16:15 - 16:45 Conclusions/recommendations

Closing session (16:45 - 17:00)

16:45 - 17:00 Closing remarks

- FAO
- Forestry Department of Malaysia
- Representative of the participants

17:00 - 18:00 Consultations on FRA2010 (for FRA group, optional)

Annex 3 Country presentations

Australia

Australian Government
Bureau of Rural Sciences

Land and Forest Sciences Program
Bureau of Rural Sciences
Geoffrey Dunn
geoffrey.dunn@daff.gov.au

Science for decision makers

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, FISHERIES AND FORESTRY

Australian Government
Bureau of Rural Sciences

AUSTRALIA

Area: 769 million ha
≈ 7.7 million km²

3,700 km North – South
(8° – 44° degrees South latitude), aside the
Tropic of Capricorn (at
23.5° degrees South)

4,000 km East – West

www.brs.gov.au

Australian Government
Bureau of Rural Sciences

AUSTRALIA

9% of the Earth's land surface, 6th largest country
60% larger than all of Europe
(beat of Russia)

www.brs.gov.au

Australian Government
Bureau of Rural Sciences

Australia

- Driest inhabited continent
- 1% share of the Earth's fresh water resource
- Average rainfall 420 mm/yr
- About 1/3 < 300 mm rain/yr
- About 1/3 > 200 mm rain/yr
- Evapotranspiration 87% of rainfall

www.brs.gov.au

Australian Government
Bureau of Rural Sciences

Australian Forest Reporting

Australia uses the Montreal Process for forest reporting:

- 7 Criteria, 44 Indicators
- 5-yearly State of the Forests Report
- Forms the basis for FRA reporting

www.brs.gov.au

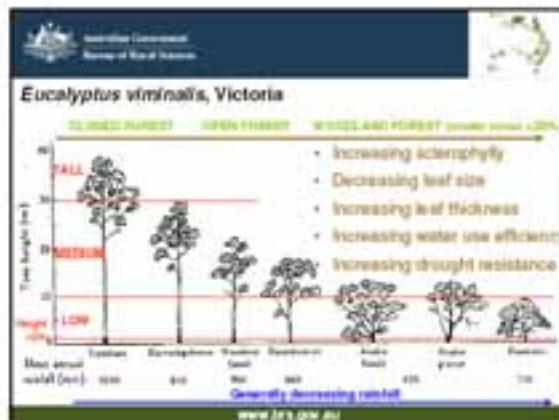
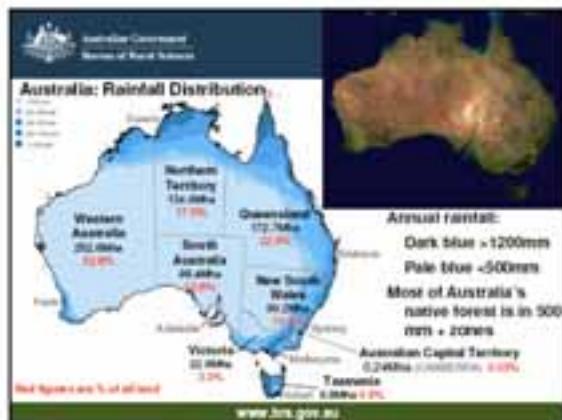
Australian Government
Bureau of Rural Sciences

Australia's definition of forest

- 'An area, incorporating all living and non-living components, that is dominated by trees having usually a single stem and a mature or potentially mature stand height exceeding two metres and with existing or potential crown cover of overstorey strata equal to or greater than 20%.'

National Forest Policy Statement 1992

www.brs.gov.au



4.2 Bangladesh

Regional Workshop on Strengthening Harmonization of National Reporting to FRA 2010 and Other International Processes on Forests in Asia

Status of Bangladesh Country Reporting to FRA 2010

A K M Shamsuddin
Chief Conservator of Forests, Bangladesh

Vistana Hotel, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
13-16 October 2008

Bangladesh

Location: South Asia
Area: 14.757 million ha
Population: 140 million (growth rate 1.42)
GDP growth rate: 6.63
Per capita income: US \$ 476
Per capita forests: 0.02 ha



Bangladesh : Forestry

Major Forest Land uses of Bangladesh

- Hill Forests
- Natural Mangrove Forests
- Mangrove Plantations
- Sal Forests and
- Village Forests

Global Forest Resources Assessment 2010

- Under the auspices of GFRA Bangladesh Forest Department implemented NFA 2005-2007 with technical and financial assistance from FAO of the UN.
- FRA2010 of Bangladesh is developed based primarily on the National Forest Assessment 2005-2007.
- It is supplemented with national data generated by the Forest Department.
- Bangladesh submitted FRA2010 to FAO, Rome on August 26, 2008.

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Table 1: Extent of Forests and Other Wooded Land

FRA 2010 categories	Area (0000 hectares)			
	1990	2000	2005	2010
Forest	882	984	871	1442
Other wooded land	44	33	38	288
Other land	12 091	12 060	12 088	10 005
... of which with tree cover	343	343	343	3764
Inland water bodies	1 383	1 383	1 383	2022
Total for country	12 400	14 400	14 400	14 757

*Source: National Forest and Tree Resources Assessment 2005-2007, Forest Department, Bangladesh

Comments on Table 1		
Variable / category	Comments related to data, definitions, etc.	Comments on the reported trend
Forest	Land growing more than 0.5 hectares with more than 10% tree coverage and a canopy cover of more than 30 percent, or lower only to reach these thresholds (i.e. it does not include land that is predominantly under agricultural or urban land use).	FRA 2010 reported area lower than 2000 hectares because only the forest and woodland according to FRA 2000 is based on National Forest and woodland coverage thresholds (75% tree cover), which is supported by forest covering results.
Other forest land	Land are classified as "Forest" (growing more than 0.5 hectares with more than 10 percent, and a canopy cover of 30 percent, or lower only to reach these thresholds in alliance with a combined cover of shrubs, bushes and trees above 10 percent). It does not include land that is predominantly under agricultural or urban land use.	de-
Other land	Land that is not classified as "Forest" or "Other forest land".	Data cover sponsored.
Other land with tree cover	Land classified as "Other land" (growing more than 0.5 hectares with a canopy cover of more than 30 percent of trees, or to reach a height of 5 meters or more).	Managed and Fallow land brought under tree cover.
Induced-wood-fuel	Induced in wood-fuel generally include energy sources, like oil and natural resources.	Induced through biomass-energy, wood.

Table 2a - Forest ownership

FRA 2010 Categories	Forest area (1000 hectares)			
	1990	2000	2005	2010
Public ownership				888
Private ownership				921
...of which owned by individuals				177
...of which owned by private business entities and institutions				0
...of which owned by local communities				0
...of which owned by indigenous / tribal communities				344
Other types of ownership				35
TOTAL	882	884	871	1442

Table 2b-Holder of management rights of public forests

FRA 2010 Categories	Forest area (1000 hectares)			
	1990	2000	2005	2010
Public Administration				882
Individuals				
Private corporations and institutions				
Communities				
Other				
TOTAL	882	884	871	1442

Comments on Table 2

Variable / category	Comments related to data, definitions, etc.	Comments on the reported trend
Public ownership	FAO Definitions, consistent with National Definitions	Data reflected in the table T2 has been projected for the first time under the FRA 2005-2007
Private ownership	de-	de-
Other types of ownership	de-	de-
Management rights	de-	de-

Table 3a – Primary designated function

FRA 2010 Categories	Forest area (1000 hectares)			
	1990	2000	2005	2010
Production	283	283	276	712.48
Protection of soil and water	87	73	64	109.84
Conservation of biodiversity	182	182	182	246.84
Social services	20	20	20	14.30
Multiple use	323	334	333	358.95
Other (please specify or comment in the table)	0	0	0	-
No / unknown	0	0	0	-
TOTAL	882	884	871	1442.90

Table 3b – Special designation and management categories

FRA 2010 Categories	Forest area (1000 hectares)			
	1990	2000	2005	2010
Area of permanent forest area				1225.29
Forest area within protected areas				246.84
Forest area under sustainable forest management				478.41
Forest area with management plan				471.89

Comments on Table 3		
Variable / category	Comments related to data, definitions, etc.	Comments on the reported trend
Production	Hill and Plain land forest less area designated under Conservation, Social services and Protection of Soil and water.	FRA 2010 categories were different from the categories designated for the previous years.
Protection of soil and water	Rankhong, Kuanlung and Sangkha Matanakhet reserves in Chiangpon Hill Tracts	Newly included areas of Banpong-Matanaek Forest Reserve
Conservation of biodiversity	Protected Areas (PAs)	New PAs included
Social services	Areas under ecological and urban parks included	New areas included
Multiple use	Forest land provides multiple usage to the society e.g. wood, fuel, environmental and production services	Information in the coastal areas included
Other		

Comments on Table 3		
Variable / category	Comments related to data, definitions, etc.	Comments on the reported trend
No/unknown designation		
Area of permanent forest areas (PFA)	All areas of forest declared under Forest Act 1925	Forest area under the FTE
Forest area within protected areas	All designated Protected Areas (PAs)-namely wildlife sanctuaries, national parks and game reserves	Data available for the first time
Forest area under sustainable forest management	The forest which is managed to produce regular and continuous supply of desired forest products	
Forest areas with management plan	Areas under approved Management Plan for 1020 years aiming to achieve defined management goals	

Table 4a Forest Characteristics					
FRA 2010 Categories	Forest area (1000 hectares)				2010
	1990	2000	2005	2010	
Primary forest				456	
Other naturally regenerated forest				766	
... of which of introduced species				-	
Planted forest				237	
... of which of introduced species				40	
TOTAL	882	884	873	1442	

Table 4b. Special Category					
FRA 2010 Categories	Area (1000 hectares)				2010
	1990	2000	2005	2010	
Rubber plantations (Forest)					8
Mangrove (Forest and GWL)					304
Bamboo (Forest and GWL)					450

Comments on Table 4		
Variable / category	Comments related to data, definitions, etc.	Comments on the reported trend
Primary forest	The forests under naturally regenerated forest with native species and the ecological process are not significantly disturbed but some degree of human intervention are visible.	Reported for the first time
Other naturally regenerating forest	All natural forests, except primary forest, includes hill forests, sub forests and bamboo or mixed bamboo/broad-leaved forest	abs
Planted forest	All plantations including long rotation, short rotation, mangrove plantations and rubber plantation areas.	abs
Rubber plantation	All Rubber plantation area	abs
Mangrove	All natural and plantation Mangrove and swamp with shrubs	abs
Bamboo	All bamboo or mixed bamboo/broad-leaved forest and shrub lands	abs

FRA 2010 Categories	Annual Forest establishment			... of which of introduced species? (hectares/year)		
	1990	2000	2005	1990	2000	2005
Afforestation				5000	-	-
Reforestation				1000	11	8000
... of which on areas previously planted				5000		8000
Natural expansion of forest				-	427	-

Note: The figures for the reporting years refer to the averages for the 5 year periods 1985-1992, 1996-2002 and 2003-2007 respectively.

Comments on Table 5

Variable / category	Comments related to data, definitions, etc.	Comments on the reported area
Afforestation	Definition adopted from FAO guidelines	Report governed by the first year
Reforestation	Second rotation plantation and plantation in the degraded forest areas	
Natural expansion of forest	Natural succession or newly acquired land	

Table 6a – Growing stock

FRA 2010 category	Volume (million cubic meters over bark)							
	Forest				Other wooded land			
	1990	2000	2005	2010	1990	2000	2005	2010
Total growing stock	34.5	21.2	20.0	20.0				0
... of which: commercial					0			0
... of which: broadleaved					20.0			0
Growing stock of commercial species					20.0			0

Table 6b – Growing stock of the 10 most common species

FRA 2010 category / Species name	Growing stock in Forest (million cubic meters)				
	1990	2000	2005	2010	
1 st <i>Horitiera glabra</i>	Stand				6,290
2 nd <i>Dipterocarpus caudiferus</i>	Stand				4,395
3 rd <i>Canarium arboreum</i>	Stand				2,432
4 th <i>Albizia procera</i>	Stand				2,074
5 th <i>Leea guineensis</i>	Fig				2,047
6 th <i>Cocos nucifera</i>	Coconut				1,953
7 th <i>Bombax ceiba</i>	Stand				1,751
8 th <i>Tectonia grandis</i>	Teak				1,671
9 th <i>Artocarpus chaplasha</i>	Chaplasha				1,657
10 th <i>Swartzia spp.</i>	Malibang				1,331

Table 6c – Specification of threshold values

Item	Value	Complementary information
Maximum diameter (cm) at breast height of trees included in growing stock (X)	5 cm	In NFA 2005-2007, the diameter at breast height was adopted
Maximum diameter (cm) at the top end of stem for calculation of growing stock (Y)	10 cm	For growing stock total height was taken whereas for commercial height up to 10 cm except the branching was taken
Maximum diameter (cm) of branches included in growing stock (W)	20 cm	10 cm
Volume refers to "above ground" (AG) or "above swamp" (AS)	AS	Above ground volume is calculated

¹ Diameter at breast height (DBH) refers to diameter over bark measured at a height of 1.30 m above ground level or 30 cm above the buttress if these are higher than 1 m.

Comments on Table 6

Variable / category	Comments related to data, definitions, etc.	Comments on the reported area
Total growing stock	Volume over bark of all living trees more than 10 cm in diameter at breast height.	Growing stock is increasing. The NFA 2005-07 represents the entire country while the previous data calculated from different management inventories
Growing stock of broadleaved/ coniferous	Only volume calculated in NFA 2005-07 represents broadleaved forests only	... etc.
Growing stock of commercial species	growing stock for commercial species is similar to total growing stock	... etc.
Growing stock composition	0%	0%

Table 7 – Biomass stock

FRA 2010 category	Biomass (million metric tonnes over-dry weight)							
	Forest				Other wooded land			
	1990	2000	2005	2010	1990	2000	2005	2010
Above-ground biomass				278				0
Below-ground biomass				101				0
Dead wood				0				0
TOTAL				379				0

Comments on Table 7

Variable / category	Comments related to data, definitions, etc.	Comments on the reported trend
Above-ground biomass	In FRA 2005-2007, Above-ground biomass is estimated using Trost and Lugo 1992 formula	Data generated for the first time
Below-ground biomass	n/a	
Dead wood	n/a	

Table 8 – Carbon stock

FRA 2010 Category	Carbon (Million metric tonnes)						
	Forest			CWL			
	1990	2000	2005	2000	2005	2010	2000
Carbon in above-ground biomass				139	142	142	n/a
Carbon in below-ground biomass				n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Sub-total: Living biomass				139	142	142	n/a
Carbon in dead wood				n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Carbon in litter				n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Sub-total: Dead wood and litter				n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Soil carbon				n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
TOTAL				139	142	142	n/a

Comments on Table 8

Variable / category	Comments related to data, definitions, etc.	Comments on the reported trend
Carbon in above-ground biomass	Carbon in all living biomass above the soil, including stem, stump, branches, bark, and foliage	Data generated for the first time
Carbon in below-ground biomass	not available	not applicable
Carbon in dead wood	not available	not applicable
Carbon in litter	not available	not applicable
Soil carbon	not available	not applicable

Table 9a- Forest Fire

FRA 2010 category	Proportion of forest area affected by fire (%)						
	1990	2000	2005	2000	2005	2010	2000
Wildfire				100%			
Planned fire				n/a			

Table 9b Forest fires

FRA 2010 category	Proportion of forest area affected by fire (%)			
	1990	2000	2005	2010
Wildfire				100%
Planned fire				n/a

Comments on Table 9

Variable / category	Comments related to data, definitions, etc.	Comments on the reported trend
Area affected by fire	Fire incidence in the forest area during dry season.	Data generated for the first time.
Number of fires	Once in a year	n/a
Wildfire / planned fire	Only wild fire	n/a

Table 10a – Other disturbances affecting forest health and vitality

FRA 2009 category	Affected forest area (1000 hectare)			
	1990	2000	2005	2010
Disturbance by insects	n.a.	11973	n.a.	237.00
Disturbance by diseases	n.a.	0.006	n.a.	—
Disturbance by other biotic agents	n.a.	0.0	n.a.	540.85
Disturbance caused by abiotic factors	n.a.	0.0	n.a.	1342.96
Total area affected by disturbances				1926.80

Table 10b – Major outbreaks of insects and diseases affecting forest health and vitality

Description / name	Tree species or genera affected (scientific name)	Year(s) of latest outbreak	Area affected (1000 hectare)	Biocyclic, approx. cycle (years)
Top-dying of beech	<i>Meristaea fuscoviridis</i>	1990	72.74	n/a
Larchtree	<i>Conifus arborum</i>	1995	3.00	n/a

Comments on Table 10

Variable / category	Comments related to data, definitions, etc.	Comments on the reported forest
Disturbance by insects	Disturbance caused by insect pests and diseases	Disturbance caused by insects is minimal
Disturbance by disease	Data on disturbance by disease are not available	n/a
Disturbance by other biotic agents	Disturbance caused by biotic agents other than insects or diseases, such as wildlife browsing, grazing, physical damage by animals, etc.	n/a
Disturbance caused by abiotic factors	Disturbance caused by abiotic factors, such as flooding, loss of soil fertility, burning, landslides, windthrow, over-exploitation, overgrazing, drought, etc.	n/a
Major outbreaks	Top-dying of beech Infection of Larchtree on (infective surface)	
Strategic species	Data not available	

Table T11 - Wood removals and value of removals

FRA 2009 Category	Industrial roundwood removals				Woodfuel removals					
	1990	2000	2005	2010	1990	2000	2005	2010		
Total volume (1000 m ³ a.h.)				185.34				118.15	m ³ a.h.	
— of which from forest				95.37				56.47	m ³ a.h.	
Unit value (local currency / m ³ a.h.)				13.12.2				11.	700	m ³
Total value (1000 local currency)				688.73				343.17		

Comments on Table 11

Variable / category	Comments related to data, definitions, etc.	Comments on the reported forest
Total volume of industrial roundwood removals	Amount of round wood removal from all over the country	Data presented for the first time
Total volume of woodfuel removals	Amount of Woodfuel removal from all over the country	—n/a
Unit value	Average auction price of roundwood and wood fuel	—n/a
Total value	Total value of roundwood and woodfuel	—n/a

Table T12 – Non-wood forest products removals and value of removals

Item	Type of product	Non-wood	Total	Non-wood products		Non-wood products
				Volume	Value	
17	Wood	Wood products	n/a	479	n/a	Wood products
18	Non-wood	Non-wood products	n/a	107	n/a	Non-wood products
19	Wood	Wood products	n/a	468	n/a	Wood products
20	Wood or wood products	Wood products	n/a	10	n/a	Wood products
21	Wood products	Wood products	n/a	125	n/a	Wood products
22	Wood products	Wood products	n/a	10	n/a	Wood products
23	Wood and wood products	Wood products	n/a	10	n/a	Wood products
24	Wood and wood products	Wood products	n/a	10	n/a	Wood products
25	Wood and wood products	Wood products	n/a	10	n/a	Wood products
26	Wood and wood products	Wood products	n/a	10	n/a	Wood products
27	Wood products	Wood products	n/a	10	n/a	Wood products
28	Wood and wood products	Wood products	n/a	10	n/a	Wood products
29	Wood products	Wood products	n/a	10	n/a	Wood products
30	Wood products	Wood products	n/a	10	n/a	Wood products
31	Wood products	Wood products	n/a	10	n/a	Wood products
32	Wood products	Wood products	n/a	10	n/a	Wood products
33	Wood products	Wood products	n/a	10	n/a	Wood products
34	Wood products	Wood products	n/a	10	n/a	Wood products
35	Wood products	Wood products	n/a	10	n/a	Wood products
36	Wood products	Wood products	n/a	10	n/a	Wood products
37	Wood products	Wood products	n/a	10	n/a	Wood products
38	Wood products	Wood products	n/a	10	n/a	Wood products
39	Wood products	Wood products	n/a	10	n/a	Wood products
40	Wood products	Wood products	n/a	10	n/a	Wood products
41	Wood products	Wood products	n/a	10	n/a	Wood products
42	Wood products	Wood products	n/a	10	n/a	Wood products
43	Wood products	Wood products	n/a	10	n/a	Wood products
44	Wood products	Wood products	n/a	10	n/a	Wood products
45	Wood products	Wood products	n/a	10	n/a	Wood products
46	Wood products	Wood products	n/a	10	n/a	Wood products
47	Wood products	Wood products	n/a	10	n/a	Wood products
48	Wood products	Wood products	n/a	10	n/a	Wood products
49	Wood products	Wood products	n/a	10	n/a	Wood products
50	Wood products	Wood products	n/a	10	n/a	Wood products
51	Wood products	Wood products	n/a	10	n/a	Wood products
52	Wood products	Wood products	n/a	10	n/a	Wood products
53	Wood products	Wood products	n/a	10	n/a	Wood products
54	Wood products	Wood products	n/a	10	n/a	Wood products
55	Wood products	Wood products	n/a	10	n/a	Wood products
56	Wood products	Wood products	n/a	10	n/a	Wood products
57	Wood products	Wood products	n/a	10	n/a	Wood products
58	Wood products	Wood products	n/a	10	n/a	Wood products
59	Wood products	Wood products	n/a	10	n/a	Wood products
60	Wood products	Wood products	n/a	10	n/a	Wood products
61	Wood products	Wood products	n/a	10	n/a	Wood products
62	Wood products	Wood products	n/a	10	n/a	Wood products
63	Wood products	Wood products	n/a	10	n/a	Wood products
64	Wood products	Wood products	n/a	10	n/a	Wood products
65	Wood products	Wood products	n/a	10	n/a	Wood products
66	Wood products	Wood products	n/a	10	n/a	Wood products
67	Wood products	Wood products	n/a	10	n/a	Wood products
68	Wood products	Wood products	n/a	10	n/a	Wood products
69	Wood products	Wood products	n/a	10	n/a	Wood products
70	Wood products	Wood products	n/a	10	n/a	Wood products
71	Wood products	Wood products	n/a	10	n/a	Wood products
72	Wood products	Wood products	n/a	10	n/a	Wood products
73	Wood products	Wood products	n/a	10	n/a	Wood products
74	Wood products	Wood products	n/a	10	n/a	Wood products
75	Wood products	Wood products	n/a	10	n/a	Wood products
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77	Wood products	Wood products	n/a	10	n/a	Wood products
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79	Wood products	Wood products	n/a	10	n/a	Wood products
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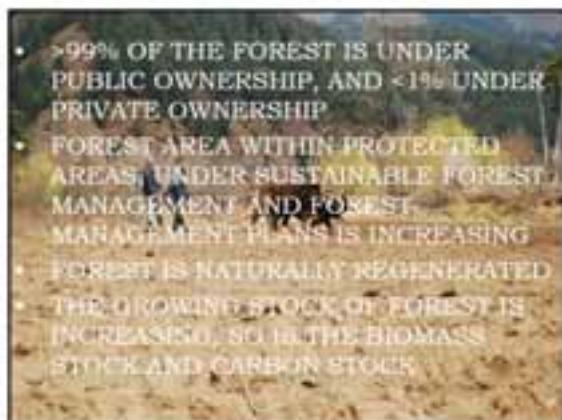
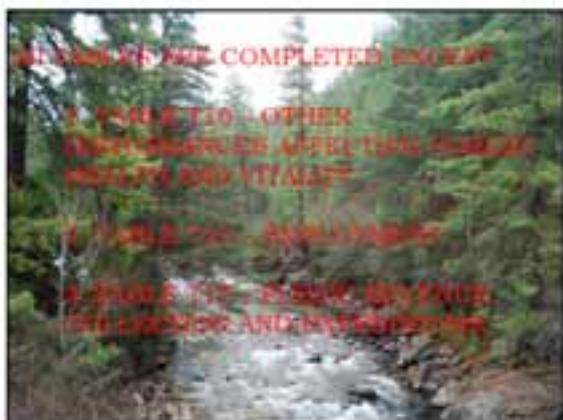
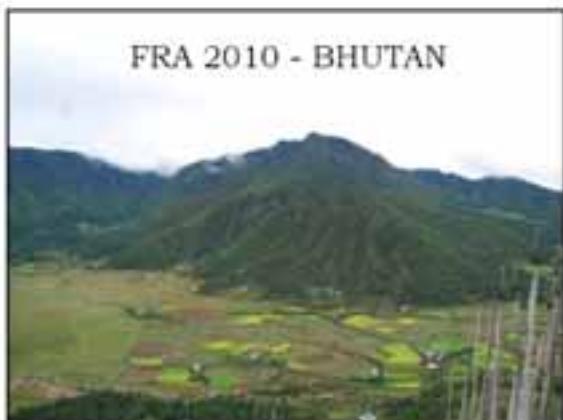
Comments on Table 12

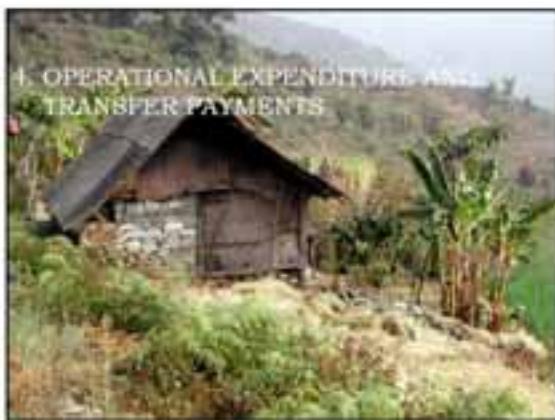
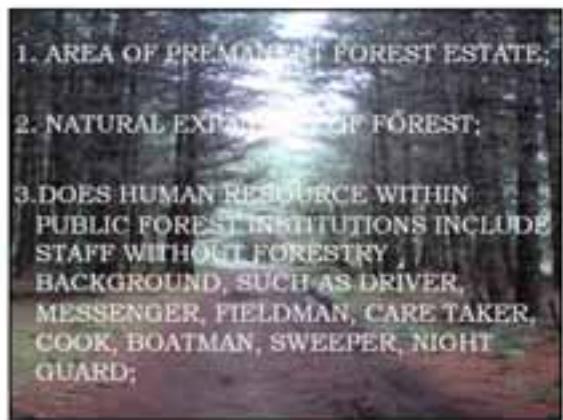
Variable / category	Comments related to data, definitions, etc.
10 meat imports products	Based on the NFA 2006-2007 data.
Other plant products	NA
Other animal products	NA
Value by product	NA
Total value	NA

Table T13 – Employment

FRA 2014 Category	Employment (1000 years FTE)			
	1990	2000	2005	2009
Employment in primary production of goods				388
... of which paid employment	77.7	71.3		225
... of which self-employment				73
Employment in management of protected areas				19

Bhutan





China

Review on National Reporting for FRA2010
(China)

14 October, 2008

Outline

- Organization of China reporting for FRA2010
- Progress of China reporting for FRA2010
- Questions and problems
- Next plan of China reporting

Organization of China reporting for FRA2010

- China government attaches great importance to participate in FRA2010. The Administrator of the State Forestry Administration (SFA) (Mr. Jia Zhizhang) as the lead of cross-departments leading group presided the specific meeting about implementation of FRA2010 in China. He requires task force in China must be all in for completion of national reporting and provision of reliable and comprehensive national figures to meet the information needs of FAO.
- 13 top forestry experts in China are invited to join in the expert consultation team to guide and consult technically, find out the methods for important technical issues and control the quality of national report.

Organization of China reporting for FRA2010

- Almost of all forestry departments in SFA join in national reporting for FRA2010, and identify the coordinators and assessment group to shoulder thematic reporting.
- The force at nationwide provincial and local forestry agencies are organized to perform the thematic investigation and information collection.

The total of experts and technicians joined in FRA2010 in China will add up to 2000!

Progress of China reporting for FRA2010

- Establishment of harmonized working structure.

```
graph TD; A[Cross-departments leading group (SFA)] --> B[Secretary department of forest resources management]; A --> C[Expert Consultation team]; B --> D[Coordinator (Forestry Department)]; B --> E[Task force in China]; E --> F[Assessment group]
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Progress of China reporting for FRA2010

- The specific meeting about FRA2010 in China presided by the Administrator was launched by SFA on June 24 to identify the responsibility of China for FRA2010, and duty of each forestry department in SFA.
- The agency-coordinators meeting on strengthening of harmonization of China reporting for FRA2010 was launched by SFA on September 26 to make clear the progress of the thematic reporting and existing problem, and find out measurable ways for promotion of national reporting.



Progress of China reporting for FRA 2010

- The work scheme of national reporting was prepared by SFA to set down assessment content, undertaken agencies, work plan, agency-coordination, and work requirement.

National report is further divided into forest resources analysis and other 13 themes. Each forestry department of SFA, complete thematic data collection, process, estimation/forecasting, reclassification and compilation of agency function-related thematic report.

Task force will compile the national report based on the thematic reports

The thematic reports and corresponding forestry departments

Thematic report	Corresponding forestry department
10.1a	Ministry of Land and Resources
10.1b	Ministry of Land and Resources
10.1c	Ministry of Land and Resources
10.2a	Ministry of Land and Resources
10.2b	Ministry of Land and Resources
10.3a	Ministry of Land and Resources
10.3b	Ministry of Land and Resources
10.4a	Ministry of Land and Resources
10.4b	Ministry of Land and Resources
10.5a	Ministry of Land and Resources
10.5b	Ministry of Land and Resources
10.6a	Ministry of Land and Resources
10.6b	Ministry of Land and Resources
10.7a	Ministry of Land and Resources
10.7b	Ministry of Land and Resources
10.8a	Ministry of Land and Resources
10.8b	Ministry of Land and Resources
10.9a	Ministry of Land and Resources
10.9b	Ministry of Land and Resources
10.10a	Ministry of Land and Resources
10.10b	Ministry of Land and Resources
10.11a	Ministry of Land and Resources
10.11b	Ministry of Land and Resources
10.12a	Ministry of Land and Resources
10.12b	Ministry of Land and Resources
10.13a	Ministry of Land and Resources
10.13b	Ministry of Land and Resources

Progress of China reporting for FRA 2010

- Since the printing and issuing the work scheme of FRA2010 in China, assessment group and task force have deeply reviewed FRA2010 contents and C6.1. The coordination of assessment indicators classification / definition between FAO and China are being carried out, especially the changed and new indicators to FRA2005. Data collection, processing and analysis are being done according to the requirement from FAO.
- The preparation at provincial and local levels for the thematic investigation and information collection has been started. The thematic investigation are carried into execution in some provinces.

Progress of China reporting for FRA 2010

- Partial tables including T10a, 10b, 10c and 9a are preliminary compiled, besides the figures on forest resources in 1990 and 2000 in FRA2005 country report. Other tables are still under completion.

T10: Area of forest affected by woody invasive species

Category	Area (10,000 ha)
10.1.1: Eupatorium Adonisphorum Species	200
10.1.2: Eupatorium adonifolium Linn.	2000
10.1.3: 10.1.2: Salsola komarovii Linn.	120
10.1.4: Mikania micrantha Linn.	800
10.1.5: Manisotis laurina (Group 1) Osten	500
10.1.6	1000

Questions and problems of China reporting

- Difficult Coordination of assessment indicators and criteria.

Huge gaps of definition and criteria happen among major assessment indicators between FRA2010 and China, including more than 30 indicators covering 8 themes, existing national survey results and statistics can't be directly harmonized with country reporting. The only way is that a lot of experts are invited to perform thematic study, technical coordination and reclassification using expert knowledge. This work will take a long time.

Forest and other wooded land, public and private forest, fiction, PFE, introduced and native species, industrial wood and woodfuels, employment in primary production of goods (FPE), and public forest agencies, etc.

Questions and problems of China reporting

- The Clash between 7th NFI and FRA2010.

National forest inventory is the primary data source of FRA, which was started in 1970 at an interval of 5 years. Now, six NFIs have been carried out till 2000.

The field survey of 7th NFI (2004-2008) will be finished this year, and national statistics and dissemination are planned to be completed before September in 2009 that will be used for estimate of the figures in the tables T1-T8 in 2005 and forecast these in 2010.

The clash cause to compile above 8 tables difficultly, according to the work plan of FAO.

Questions and problems of China reporting

- Lack of national data sources for some indicators
The required national information covering 10 aspects issued in country report aren't integrated. It is necessary to perform specific investigation to collect relevant information. The force at provincial and local levels will participate in the investigation that will continue several months, and face a huge workload and heavy pressure of financial input.
Area of private types, public management, forest certification, forest management in natural reserve and forest park, species composition of plantation, planned fire, price for wood and non-wood products, employment, and forestry public revenue and expenditure, etc.

Questions and problems of China reporting

- Available methods for forest biomass and carbon stock survey
National survey of forest biomass and carbon stock is currently underway. The experts in terms of forest carbon sink and global climate change are being invited to identify the reasonable methods based on the developed models by China experts and IPCC, so as to harmonize the national reports for FAO and UNFCCC. However, the results are unknown.

Next plan of national reporting

- Thematic assessment and reporting will be completed at the end of this year in the whole way, according to setup of FRA assessment issues and the real situation of data collection and information analysis in China.
- National report will be compiled and submitted to FAO, based on the time requirement from FAO and the progress of national statistics of 7th NEI.
- Harmonization among the forestry agencies will be further strengthened. SFA will do well national assessment and submit national report as early as possible, according to the work plan of FRA2010.



Current Status on Reporting Process to FRA 2010; Democratic People's Republic of Korea

The Forest Resources Assessment Programme, specifically the FRA-2010, is being carried out by FAO of United Nations in order to assess the global forest resources status and support the decision making for policies and programmes in combating deforestation and forest degradation and managing the forest resources in sustainable manner at all levels in the countries. The programme requested the countries to submit country reports to FAO, following a standardized reporting format and methodology.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea has over 70% of mountain and forest areas of its total terrestrial cover, implying the significance functions and precious assets of forest resources in national economy development and livelihood improvements in the country. The assessment of forest resources is fundamental for understanding the forest status and trends, identifying main problems and establishing proper strategy and programme for sustainable forest management in harmony with the global efforts to combat deforestation and forest degradation.

- Current status on national reporting progress to FRA-2010

Contrary to other member countries, the national reporting to FRA-FAO is an initial process for DPR Korea.

In addition, the guidelines and specification manual for FRA-2010 are just available in August, two months ago, in connection with this workshop, so the national reporting process has gone to date only with the translation, review of the reference documents and collection of data.

In DPR Korea, the forest inventory surveys have been carried out since 1950s in periodic intervals of ten years and their statistics will be the basic information inputs to the national reporting. However, the economic difficulties coupled with the natural disasters in last decades from second half of 1990s created shortages in financial and human resources in forest sector, resulting in missing the forest inventory activities for 1990-2000 in the country. Therefore, the lack of information in this period provides main obstacle for the preparation of the national report to FRA-2010.

Although there are constraints and obstacles like above, we are doing our all efforts to proceed the preparation of the report on national forest resources assessment as far as possible, and in harmony with the requirements and specifications of FRA-2010.

The draft Table 1 and 2 of national reporting, namely extent and ownership of country's forests, that are preliminarily prepared and subject to validation, are attached here as a work results of reporting process.

- Issues and constraints in preparation of national report to FRA-2010

➤ Lack of latest statistic information related to national forest resources assessment

The existing statistics and information related to forests in the country are outdated, available only until early 1990s. The missing of forest inventory survey and assessment activity for 2000 hindered the updating of data and information, making difficult to view and understand current status and trends of national forest resources.

Given to this condition, we cannot help but to use the old information sources like National Report on Status of Environment (National SoE Report-2003, UNEP) as a basis for national reporting preparation.

The Ministry of Land and Environment Protection is planning to undertake national forest inventory survey and assessment in coming next year (2009). This will improve and update the information related to national forest resources. To create the synergy effects, we are

trying to synthesize the both national and international undertakings in forest resources assessment.

- Difficulty in harmonization of national information available with the definitions and criteria set by FAO-FRA reporting guidelines.

In several parts of FRA-2010, the criteria and indicators are inconsistent with those of national forest-sector information and statistics. For example, the categories and definitions set in Table 1-”Extent of forest and other wooded land” are far different from national ones. The harmonization with international standardized format requires time consuming and efforts for discussion and agreement on re-definition and re-classification of terms as well as for collection of related data.

In addition, there needs incorporation of missing criteria and indicators into national statistics system to improve the data collection and analysis related forest resources in the country.

India

**Reporting Process to FRA 2010
India**

Regional workshop on Strengthening of Harmonization of National Reporting to FRA 2010 and Other International Processes on Forests in Asia: 15-16 October 2008 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

Dr Devendra Pandey
Director General
Forest Survey of India, Dehra Dun
(Ministry of Environment and Forests)



Forest Survey of India (FSI) under the Federal Government (Ministry of Environment and Forests) is an organization fully dedicated to monitor the forest resource of the entire country regularly since 1981.

Setup of Forest Survey of India (FSI)

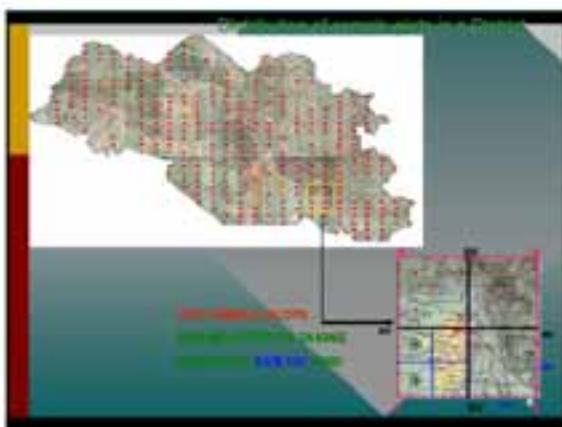
Headquarters DEHRADUN
Zonal Offices

North Zone Shimla
East Zone Kolkata
Central Zone Nagpur
South Zone Bangalore



Status of Forest Cover in India during last 20 Years

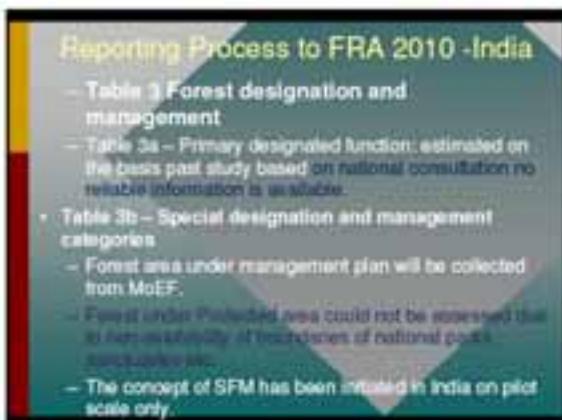
Assessment Year	Date	Forest Cover (sq km)	% of total Geo. Area
First	1987	640,819	19.49
Second	1989	639,904	19.43
Third	1991	639,364	19.45
Fourth	1993	639,366	19.45
Fifth	1995	638,879	19.43
Sixth	1997	633,307	18.27
Seventh	1999	637,293	19.39
Eighth	2001	633,886	19.88
Ninth	2003	6,77,814	20.62
Tenth(Latest) 2005	2004-05	6,77,088	20.60



Reporting Process to - FRA 2010-India

Table T1

FRA 2010	Years (000. Hectares)			
	1990	2000	2005	2010
Forest	42 939	67 554	67 700	67 964
Other wooded land & Ecosystem	5 854	4 732	3 848	3 129
Other land - not affected with tree cover	237 486	225 033	224 845	225 294
Land under water bodies	815	815	917	1332
Total for country	320 728	320 728	320 728	320 728



Reporting Process to - FRA 2010-India

- **Table 4 – Forest characteristics**
 - Table 4a: Characteristics:
 - no reliable data source exist. However the break up will be given on the basis of expert judgment
 - Table 4b: Special Categories (New Table)
 - Rubber- reliable data available from Rubber Board of India
 - Mangrove- reliable data available as assessed by FSI
 - Bamboo- reliable data available as estimated from NFI data of FSI

Reporting Process to - FRA 2010-India

- **Table 5 – Forest establishment and reforestation (New Table)**
 - Total area of reforestation & afforestation done annually is available
 - Breakup on the basis of expert judgment
- **Table 6 – Growing stock (Modified)**
 - Table 6a – Growing stock : FSI through its NFI has already estimated at national level in 2005.
 - Table 6b – Growing stock of the 10 most common species: available from NFI data base
 - Table 6c – Specification of threshold values: Available from NFI

Reporting Process to - FRA 2010-India

- **Table 7 Biomass stock**
 - Above ground woody biomass reliably estimated from GS.
 - to estimate the biomass of leaves, twigs, dead wood herbs/shrubs and of trees below threshold value of NFI-New study initiated by FSI.
- **Table 8 Carbon stock**
 - Growing stock data will be used for above ground estimation
 - Below ground will be estimated using default values

Reporting Process to - FRA 2010-India

- **Table 9 Forest fires (New Table)**
 - Table 9a Area and no. of fires:
 - annual number of fires in forests are available since 2005
 - The area burnt annually has not been estimated.
 - Table 9b Proportion of planned fires and wild fires in forest
 - No such classification exists & information not available.
- **Table 10 Other disturbances affecting forest health and vitality (Modified)**
 - Table 10a – Disturbances: Only impact information on conversion of forested land to non-forested land is available from NFI data base.

Reporting Process to - FRA 2010-India

- Table 10b – Major outbreaks of insects and diseases will be collected from FRI and ICFRE
- Table 10c – Area of forest affected by woody invasive species
 - Not available
- **Table 11 Wood removals and value of removals**
 - Production of round wood available from ICFRE-FS
 - Fuel wood consumption from National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO) estimated in 2006 will be used.
 - Value estimated by Central Statistical Organization (CSO) for GDP in 2006 will be used.

Reporting Process to - FRA 2010-India

- **Table 12 Non-wood forest products removals and value of removals (Modified)**
 - Value of NWFP- from CSO estimates of GDP of 2006
 - Volume of NWFP- from ICFRE-Forest Statistics 2005
- **Table 13 Employments**
 - Will be generated through questionnaire from Forest departments of provinces in India
- **Table 14 Policy and legal framework (New Table)**
 - Information is available.

Process to -FRA 2010-India Reporting

- Table 16 Institutional framework (New Table)
 - Table 16a – Institutions : Available
 - Table 16b – Human resources
 - Only number is available
 - Break up according to educational qualification and gender is not readily available
- Table 16 Education and Research (New Table)
 - Available from ICFRE-FS
- Table 17 Public revenue collection and expenditure
 - To be compiled from MoEF & ICFRE-FS

Reporting Process to FRA 2010-India

- First draft report for FRA 2010 to be prepared until mid Dec 2008 and to be discussed among experts at Dehradun
- Submission to FAO by the end of Dec 2008



Indonesia

FRA 2010

Indonesia

draft

Reporting requirements, FRA 2005 and 2010

Steps

- Interpretation of the definitions and categories set out for FRIA 2005 and 2010
- Identify data/information requirements (T1 – T17) and selection the sources/documents
- Collecting national data/documents (library, internet, and direct sources; part of datasets have not been published).
- Filling in the tables based on the requirement and available national data; following the instruction written in the guidelines (i.e., for 5 year period; reclassifications; assess the quality of the source for all datasets).
- Analysis of national data (e.g. calibration, estimation-forecasting)
- Clarification/verification/validation/adjustment/improvement through several meetings (could be 3 or 4 times, at least for draft and final report)
- Review and finalize the report

Progress

- All datasets have been filled in, but some rows still blank (e.g. T2,T5,T8,T9,T10,T13):
 - No data available
 - Incomplete data
 - Require data/new sources from other DG
- Improvement to complete the data will be carried out through 2 weekly meetings, started in November 2008
- The meeting will involve stakeholders as the main source of the data/document
- The final meeting (end of December 2009) is to validate the whole datasets set out by FRA 2010

Sources of data

- Mainly from statistical data, Ministry of Forestry, Indonesia.
- Statistics from Units under MoF:
 - DG of Forest Protection and Nature Conservation
 - DG of Forest Production Development
 - DG of Land Rehabilitation and Social Forestry
 - Forestry Planning Agency
 - Secretariat General
- Forest Land Cover Recalculation, Forestry Planning Agency
- State Enterprise (Perhutani)

Target to finalize the draft (2008)

Problem/difficulties

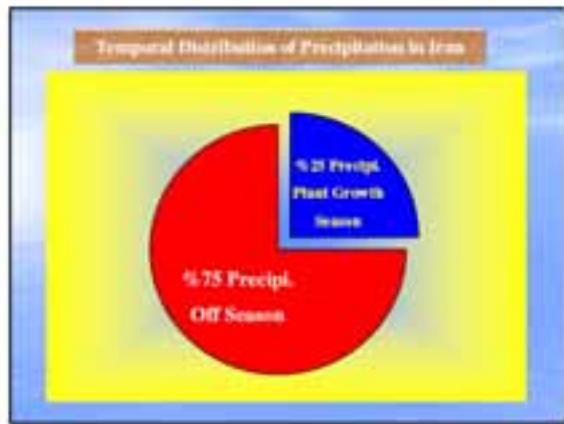
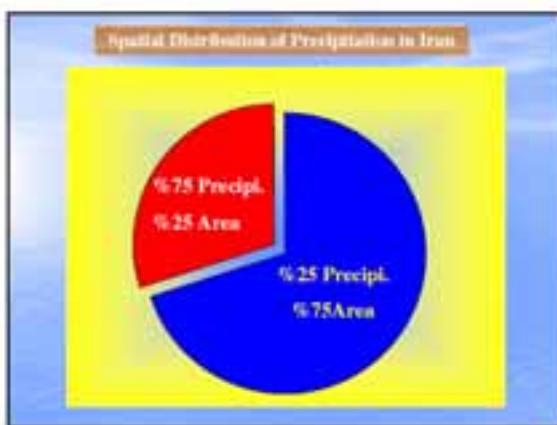
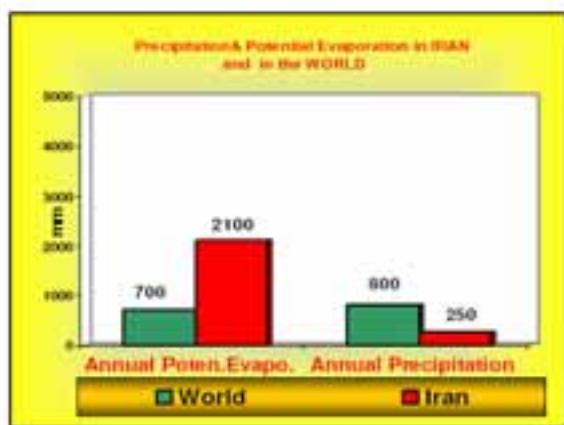
- Takes time to understand and trace back the previous report (FRA 2005) and to continue to fill it up for FRA 2010, and sometimes involved other unit to fill the tables
- Categories and classifications of National data doesn't match with the requirements set out for FRA (e.g. other wooded land vs shrub and bush, mangrove vs forest)
- The published year for the data (1998/1999, 1999, 2000) and inconsistency of classification
- Multi sectors data (e.g. Forest revenue - BPS, Rubber plantation – Agriculture)
- Some datasets don't have the trend, for example forest fire, difficult to predict for 2010

Precision, accuracy or truth

- Deforestation rate (2006): 1.2 million ha/year (Landsat ETM 7, 30 m resolution) vs, 0.8 million ha (MODIS data, 250m resolution)

Iran

Towards to FRA 2010



Hyracian Forests:

These forests are in the northern part of Iran that is temperate and productive forests.

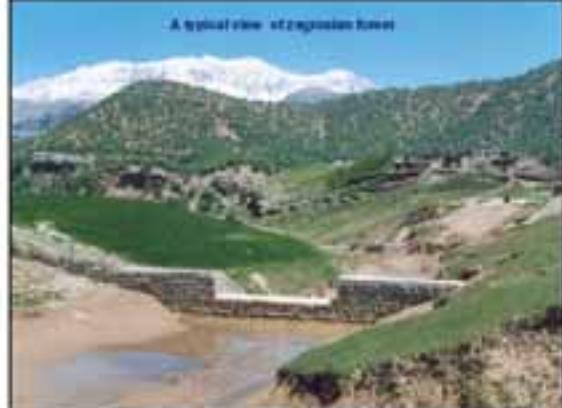


Zagrosian Forests:

These forests are located mainly in the western part of Iran with oak trees and cypress trees, and low water consumption are the main role of these forests.



A typical view of Zagrosian forests:



Iran-Turkish Forests:

These forests have mainly dry and cold climate that are located in the central parts of Iran. Protection and conservation location of these forests are very important.



Arasbaran Forests:

These forests are located mostly in the northernmost part of Iran due to its dry and semi-arid climate.



Khalkhali Arasbaran Forests:

These forests are in the south of Iran with semi-arid climate. Mangroves are also located in Khalkhali area.



3. Processes, Management and Standardized Management Organisations (ISO 39001 or ISO 45001 and ISO 22000)

ISO 39001 of four has been developed in the following four consecutive documents:

- ISO 19001
- ISO 22000
- ISO 45001
- ISO 39001

In ISO 39001 we have introduced and developed a model and methodology to measure and evaluate risks to prevent disasters.

3. Objectives of Cooperation for ISO 39001

- to maintain sustainable Environmental Management System
- to change International ISO 39001 standard to ISO 39001 International Organization and other countries.
- Cooperation with Committee of Biological Diversity and IAF T and IEC.
- to unify and its international commitment.



4. ISO 20100 processes

- re-organizing existing committees and new three groups in ISO 20100:
 - to provide facilities and requirements for private sectors
 - to implement the International standard and International standardization of bank group in ISO 20100 process

4.1 Committee-new private sectors

Established and revised 4 sub-committees and 4 groups:

- committee 1: Risk

4.2 Planning and Implementation of ISO 20100

We are conducting the organization three expert groups to provide ISO 20100 requirements:

- group work for Task 1 (ISO expert group) to ISO 20100 audit, "Issues in banks and other financial institutions"
- group work for Task 2 (Management group) for developing planning model for bank standardization and ISO 20100 T.4
- group work for Task 3 (Audit Task) for "Using in assessing T.4"

5. Implementing ISO 20100 Process

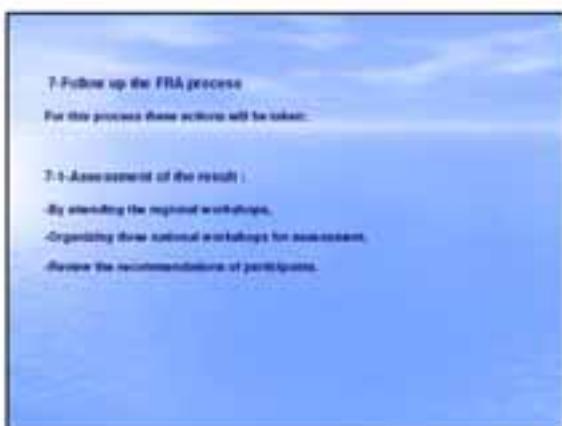
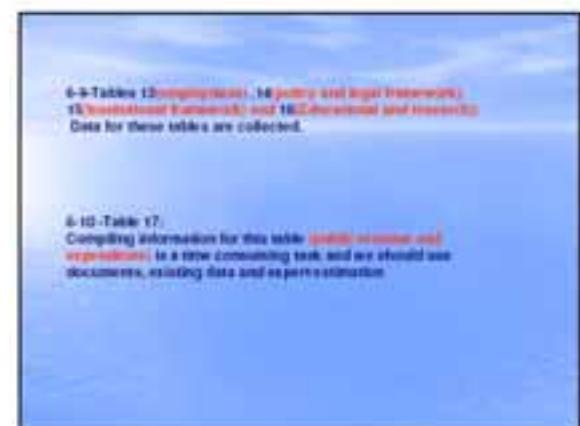
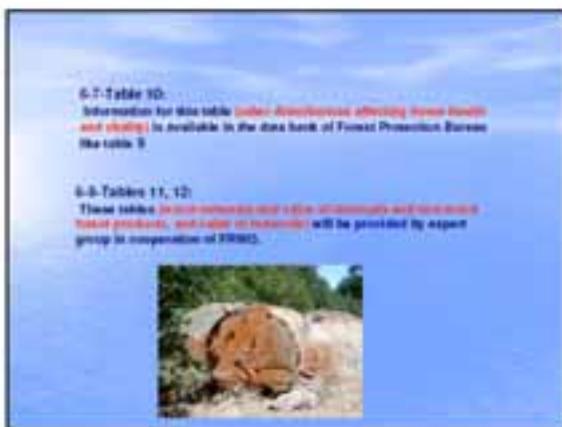
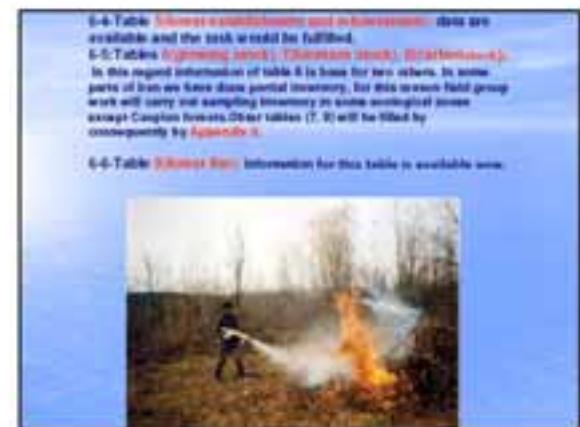
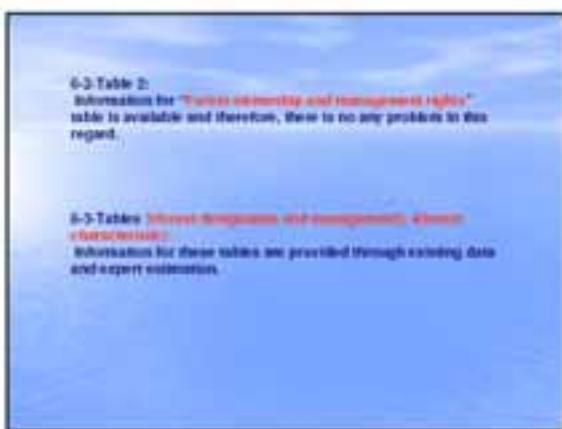
5.1 ISO framework and program

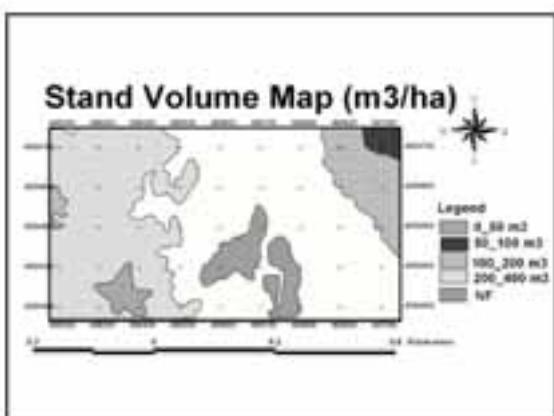
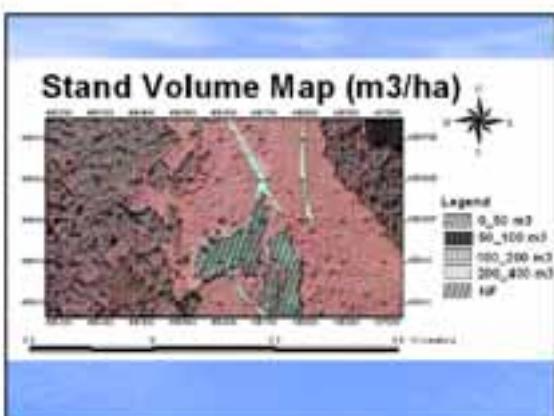
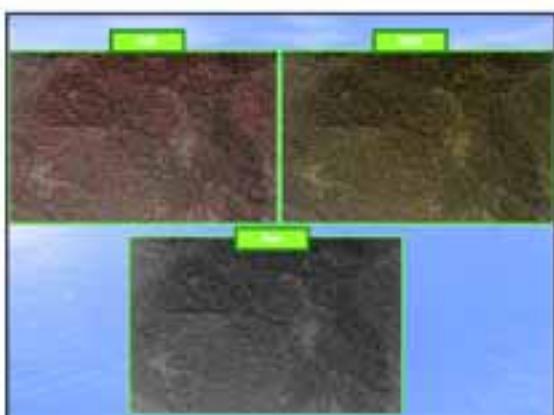
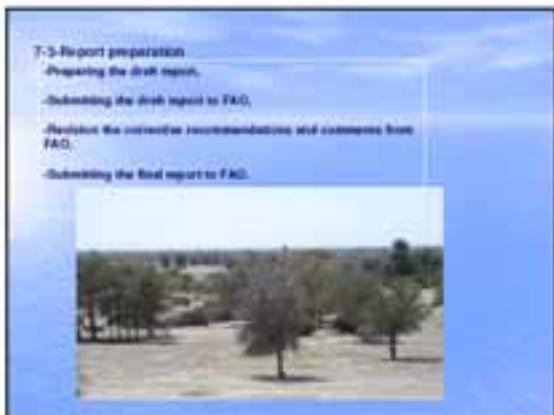
In this regard three areas have been raised:

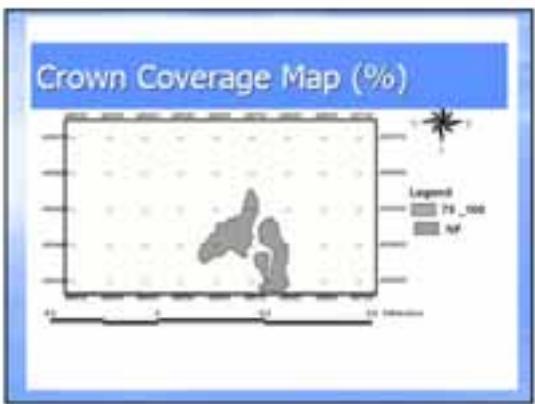
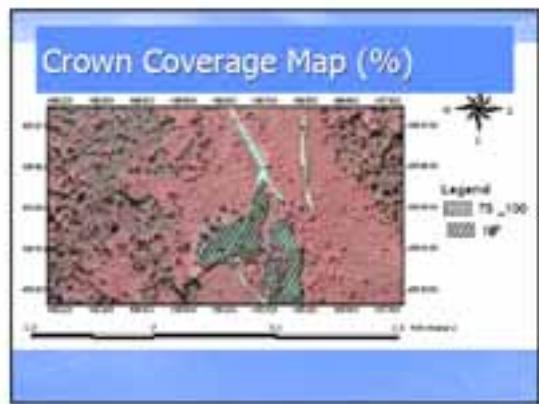
- direct responsibility person and their commitment to ISO 20100 Audit based determined.
- other partners (Department of Environment, Training Management, and Financial services committee) available, 2 tasks implemented by committees
- public information, public awareness, the public communication strategy and program in ISO 20100 and ISO 20100 implementation.

5.2 Methods of Data and Information collection

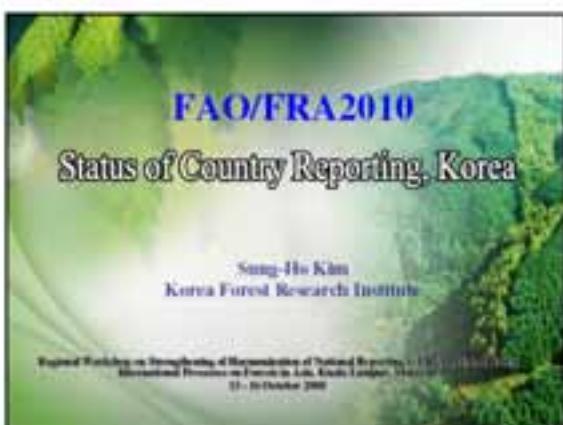
- Use group of process in every important task for ISO 20100 tasks
- collection of existing data and information from internal and external partners and references by group work 3
- estimation, prediction and forecasting of new data required information
- measurement and estimation of various bank paths of growing social and organizational information in order to be bank group work
- evaluation of information in public areas







Korea



National Data Source

- ❖ Statistical Yearbook of Forestry, published by Korea Forest Service



- ❖ Minimize expert estimation to keep consistent with other international reporting.

Difficulties in reporting

- ❖ Definitions and terms
 - Always small difference between FRA and national definition.
- ❖ Categories and classifications
 - Too detailed and complicated
 - The more detailed, the less information

Complicated terms

- ❖ T3 : Forest designation and management
 - Permanent forest estate(PFE)
- ❖ T4 : Forest characteristics
 - Primary forest (native and introduced species)
- ❖ T13 : Employment
 - FTE, paid and self-employment
- ❖ T16 : Education and research
 - PhD, MSc, BSc, etc.
- ❖ T17 : Public revenue collection and expenditure
 - Operational expenditure and transfer payments

Question 1 : Data Analysis

FRA 2000 categories	Area (1990 hectare)				
	1990	2000	2005	2010	2015
Forest	4,270	4,280	4,290	4,290	4,294
Other land	4,730	4,720	4,710	4,700	4,690
Internal water bodies	11	11	11	10	11
TOTAL	9,020	9,020	9,020	9,020	9,020

FRA Procedure

- Original data
- Calibration
- Estimation & Forecasting
- Rectification

Proposed Procedure

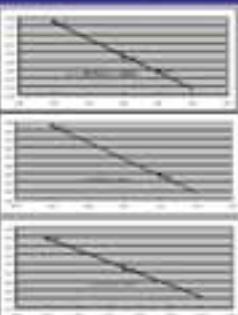
- Original data
- Estimation & Forecasting
- Calibration
- Rectification

Question 2 : Forecasting

FRA 2000 categories	Area (1990 hectare)			
	1990	2000	2005	2010
Forest	4,270	4,280	4,290	4,294

FRA 2000 categories	Area (1990 hectare)			
	1990	2000	2005	2010
Forest	4,270	4,280	4,290	4,294

FRA 2000 categories	Area (1990 hectare)			
	1990	2000	2005	2010
Forest	4,270	4,280	4,290	4,294



Question 3 : Wrong data

◆ FAOSTAT based on JFSO

• No data source

Not reported in JFSQ by KFS

Same as FRA2005, but just corrected.

Woodfuel is not used for heating, but maybe for charcoal production for cooking.

Status

Total: 26 tables

Diagram 1

Partly done

Next year

Overall consistency



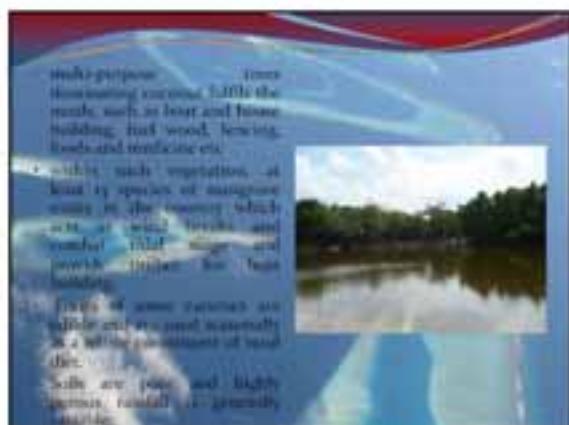
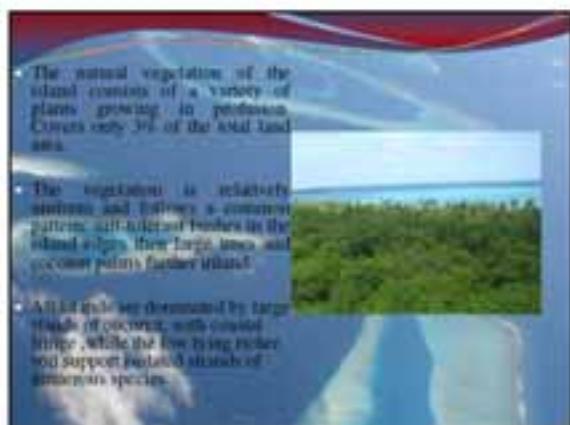
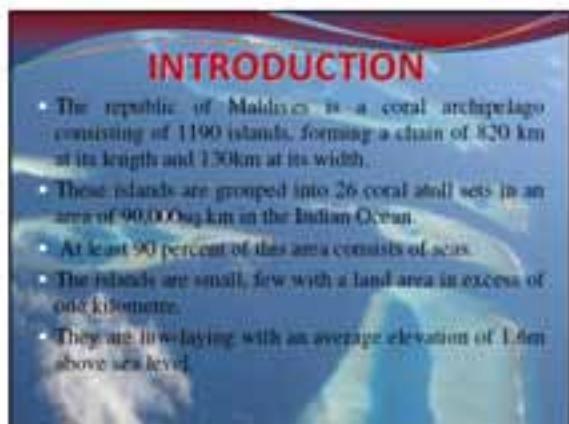
Malaysia

  <p>REVIEW OF NATIONAL REPORTING OF FRA 2010 MALAYSIA</p>	<h3>Reporting Process</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none">The National Task Force was established July 2008<ul style="list-style-type: none">Chaired by Undersecretary of Forestry Development Division, Ministry of Natural Resources and EnvironmentSecretariat: Forestry Department Peninsular MalaysiaAgencies:<ul style="list-style-type: none">Forestry Department, Peninsular Malaysia, Sabah and SarawakForest Research Institute of Malaysia (FRIM)Department of Wildlife and National Parks (PERHILITAN)Faculty of Forestry, Universiti Putra MalaysiaMalaysian Timber Industry Board (MTIB)4 meetings were held at Forestry Department Headquarters in Kuala Lumpur, Ministry of Natural Resources Environment (MNE) and Sabah Forestry Department, Kota Kinabalu, Sabah
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<h3>Progress</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Information furnished by all relevant agencies in the task force according to their functionsInformation for most of the tables collectedData on State land forests difficult to compileHard to distinguish forest designation as most the forests are managed for multi-purpose under SFM:<ul style="list-style-type: none">Only gazetted protection of soil and water; and conservation of biodiversity areas were consideredState land forest considered as multiple purpose	<ul style="list-style-type: none">No afforestation establishment in MalaysiaGrowing stock and biomass was calculated using the Fourth National Forest Inventory (2002 – 2004) informationLatent biomass and carbon stock not yet finalized<ul style="list-style-type: none">Carbon stock for 2005 only as it was published in the National IPCC ReportsAbove-ground biomass not yet calculatedNo major outbreaks of insects and disease affecting forest health and vitalityNo forest areas affected by woody invasive species. <i>Acacia mangium</i> not considered as invader speciesThe unit used in animal production/revenue material in Malaysia is not as detailed as required by FRA. No of animal products were compiled by using the number licenses and revenue collected
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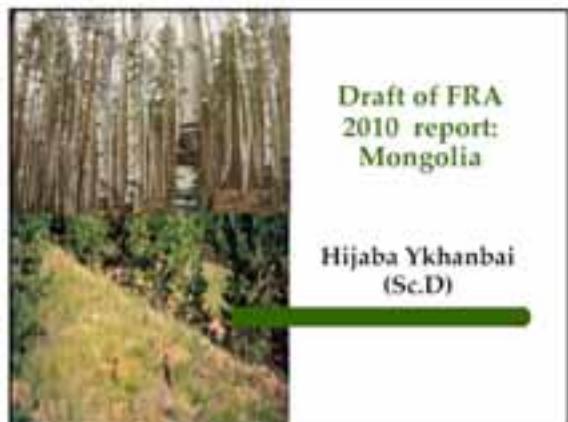
<p>Thank you</p>

Maldives





Mongolia



Draft of FRA 2010 report: Mongolia

Hijaba Ykhanbai
(Sc.D)

Purpose of report

- Strengthening Monitoring, Assessment and Reporting on present situation of Sustainable Forest Management in Mongolia
- About national data and data sources for FRA 2010
- Issues on the reporting of FRA by recommended Tables



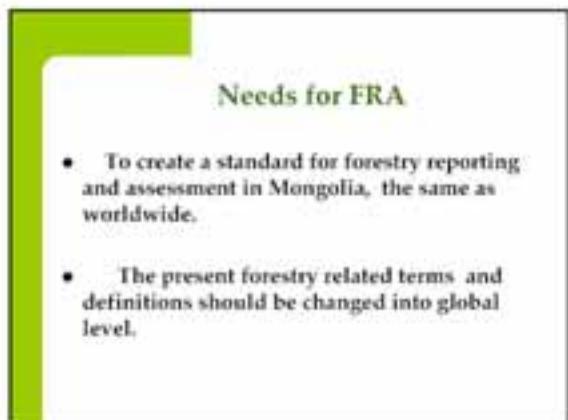
Foreword

- The forest is one of the most important natural resources for the economy and environment sustainability.
- Mongolia's forest is located in three different natural regions. The regions are: 1) the Taiga forest-region, 2) mountain forest steppe-region, 3) plain-region, and 4) the desert-region.
- Forest monitoring by forestry traditional methods are difficult, expensive and most time consuming work for the case of Mongolia.



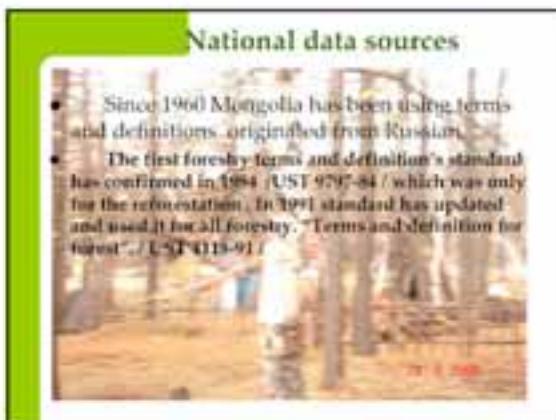
Present monitoring system on Forest

- Forest inventory
- Forest management
- Forest research analyses
- Forest status report
- Law of Forest



Needs for FRA

- To create a standard for forestry reporting and assessment in Mongolia, the same as worldwide.
- The present forestry related terms and definitions should be changed into global level.



National data sources

- Since 1960 Mongolia has been using terms and definitions originated from Russian.
- The first forestry terms and definitions standard was confirmed in 1984 (UST 9797-84) which was only for the reforestation. In 1991 standard has updated and used it for all forestry. "Terms and definition for forest" / UST 0118-91.

UST 4118-91 has 304 terms and definitions in English, Russian and Mongolian. It has 7 main sections:

1. Forestry, Forest utilization (98)
2. Forestry seed culture (95)
3. Forestry Nursery (19)
4. Forest planting (9)
5. Seedlings and Saplings (10)
6. Afforestation (40)
7. Forest Inventory , Forest management (33)

Issues on the reporting by FRA 2010Tables for Mongolia

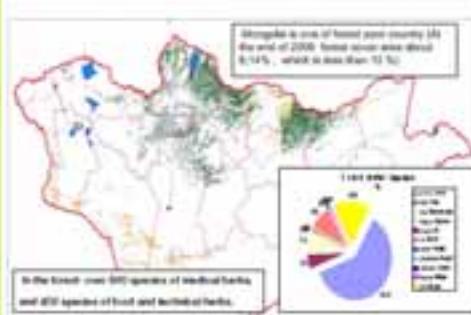
Forest resource information

- Satellite images and aerial photographs
- Ground research truth data
- Academic reports
- GIS
- Database infrastructure
- Database development and update

Table 1a-1b – Forest land and timber resources	
Category	Definition
Forest (Old-growth/Hypotrophic stands)	Land spanning over 11.7 hectare with trees higher than 7 meters (1.45 cubic m).
Managed Forest Substrates (b)	All forest stands with an Relative Stock Density above 0.7 are registered as natural forests.
Open Forest (Old-growth/Hypotrophic stands registered Non-Forest Area in Old tree stands)	All forest stands with an Relative Stock Density less than 0.3 are registered as natural forests.
Non-Forest (Non-Forest Area in Old tree stands)	All forest land which does not support Natural forests and Open forests.

3. Current situation

1. Forest resources



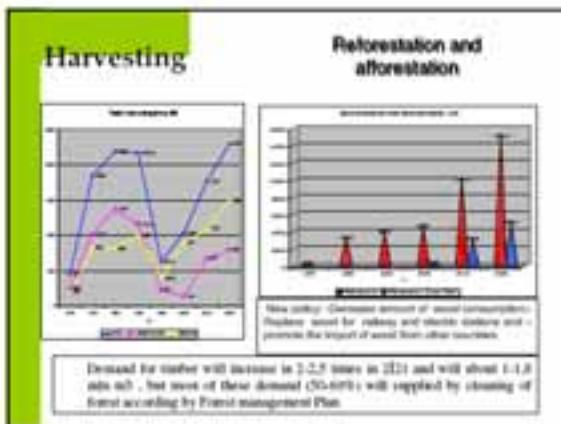
Forest resources (in 2007 data)

Total forest area (Mongolia 9118.1 ha) 100% cover to land area of Mongolia (542.5 ha)



Table T2 – Forest ownership and management rights.	
Category	Definition
Public ownership: España forestal	Control of forest resources owned by the public.
Private ownership: España forestal	
Private administration: España forestal (private forest resources)	International definitions can be directly used.
Indigenous/communities (non-espacial resources)	Management rights transferred to the offices, communities, private companies and institutions.
Private business: Forest industry (non-espacial resources)	
Community: Living natural resources	

Table T3 – Forest designation and categories in FRA 2010 Categories and definitions	
Category	Definition
Primary designations	Forest for commercial use in: Collection Zone Forests and offices are linked with the designations: Protected Forests, Special Protected Area Forests, Green Zone Forests, Prohibited Zone Forests and: Office Protected Forests.



Present status and difficulties

- Do not publish a report of Sustainable forest resource management.
- Do not have a information system infrastructure on forest related organizations.

Recommendations on FRA

- To finalize the FRA 2010 by the Tables and descriptions
- To create a monitoring technology on SFM, and to update information system new technology
- To strengthen informing and reporting to Forest recourse
- To make wider Forest database



Myanmar



Status of FRA 2010 in Myanmar

Forest Department
October 2008



T1 Extent of Forest and Other wooded land

Data availability
-Mostly Landsat 7 images 2005
-Some updated with year 2005 and 2008
-A few still available only in year 2000 supplied by UNEP

Land cover classification
-Classification legends varied according to individual projects
-But can be compared (adjusted) to FRA 2010 categories

Time frame
-minimum 1 1/2 months to finish compilation and updating.



T2 Forest ownership

- This is Cadastral mapping
- so much changes between 2005 and 2010
- Time Frame - one month



T3 Primary designated function

- Same as Table 2
- Time Frame - one month



T4 Characteristics

- Only after Table 1 has been finished
- one month



T5 Forest establishment/ reforestation

- Data available in Planning Section
- One month



T6 Growing Stock

- Inventory updated to 2008 by region wise
- Need Table 1 data for effective area calculation and NFI data generation
- One month



T7 Biomass stock

- After Table 6
- One month



T8 Carbon stock

- After Table 7
- Current volume formula for only commercial volume
- Future research needed
- Links with MARs



T9 Forest Fires

- Data not available and compiled officially
- Need Remote Sensing data, trend and analysis
- Request Case Study & Funds
- One month



T10 Other disturbances affecting forest health and vitality

- Data n.a.
- Need further research & funds



T11 Wood removals & value of removals

- Data available only on legal extraction
- Fuelwood removals only assumption
- Values adjusted & illegal exchange rates



T12 Non-wood forest products removals and value of removals

- Same as T 11

13



T13 Employment

- Data from
 - (a) Forest Department official operation reports
 - (b) Back calculation from MTE data using standard for extracted ton etc.

14



T14 Policy and legal framework

- Data available
- Only scanned pdf format
- One month

15



T15 Institutional framework

- Data available in Ministry Of Forestry administration,
 - Forest Department +
 - Dry Zone Greening Department +
 - Myanmar Timber Enterprise+
 - Ministry Of Forestry +
 - National Commission Environmental Affairs
- One month

16



T16 Education and research

- Data available
- One month
- T15 - T16- Questionnaire formation etc needed



T17 Public revenue collection and expenditure

- Data available
- Need adjustment & local exchange rates and consumer price index values (CSO-official)



Others

- Need time to recruit crew, questionnaire formation, case studies, etc.
- MARS linked activities

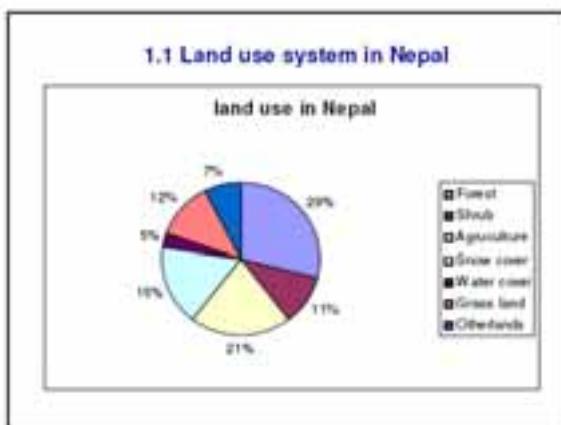
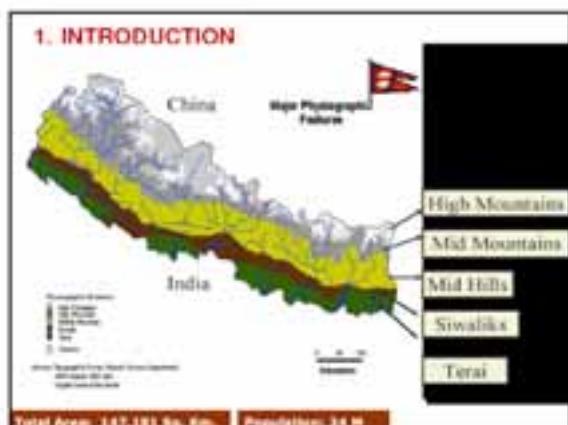


Thank you!

Nepal



1. Introduction
2. Objectives of FRA2010
3. National initiatives/methods adopted
4. Glimpse of the progress
5. Issues related with FRA2010 report preparation
6. Measures to be taken for tackling the issues
7. Conclusion



2. Key Objectives

1. To update and generate forest and forestry statistics/database to fill up in the FAO-format, and
2. To contribute for preparing GFRA2010 report.

3. National Initiatives/Methods

- Designating National Correspondent;
- Forming Drafting Team and Advisory Committee;
- Presentation about FRA2010 process at national level;
- Organizing meetings;
- Proposal writing;
- Reviewing existing documents; and
- Initial Draft Report.

4. Highlights of the Progress

Altogether, 17 Reporting Tables (provided by the FAO) on the process of getting filled up based on available data:

- T 1 Extent of forest and other wooded land;**
- T 2 Forest ownership and management rights;**
- T 3 Forest designation and management;**
- T 4 Forest characteristics;**
- T 5 Forest establishment and reforestation;**

4. Highlights of the Progress

- T 6. Growing stock;**
- T 7. Biomass stock;**
- T 8. Carbon stock;**
- T 9. Forest fires;**
- T 10. Other disturbances affecting forest health and vitality;**
- T 11. Wood removals and value of removals;**

4. Highlights of the Progress

- T 12. Non-wood forest products removals and value of removals;**
- T 13. Employment;**
- T 14. Policy and legal framework;**
- T 15. Institutional framework;**
- T 16. Education and research; and**
- T 17. Public revenue collection and expenditure.**

5 Key issues:

•Very outdated data, how to calibrate, estimate and forecast them?

Table: Last NFI and basic forest inventory

Categories	Land Cover in 1000 ha			
	LRMP 1976/79	NRSC 1984	MPF 1985/86	NFI 1994
Forest	5163	5264*	5514	4386 (29%)
Shrub	612	-	706	1300 (10.6%)
Total	5225		5210	5626 (40.6%)

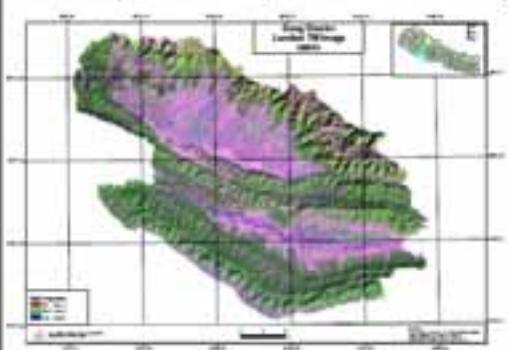
Deforestation rate 1.7% per annum based on the last inventory

However, Contexts changed due to Community Forestry intervention;

- Denuded landscapes restored while forest condition improved; and
- Rate of deforestation decreased from 1.3% per annum in 1990s to 0.08% in 2001 per annum in Southern Terai.



Case study: Landsat Image to see the cover change



Naturally rejuvenated CF in the study area



Issues

- Is it worthwhile to estimate and forecast on the basis of outdated data?
- How to validate the data?
- Is it possible to use data for national level reporting generated from districts and regional level inventories?

6. Way-out : short and long terms

SN	Activities	Accomplishment date	Input needed
1	Reviewing the existing forestry data and determining the data gaps	September, 2008	To be accomplished by the Team
2	Holding review of meetings (One times)	October till February, 2009	
3	Designing and Conducting case studies	December, 2008	
4	National stakeholder workshop (Validation)	January, 2009	
5	Report writing and producing	February, 2009	To be accomplished by the Team

6.2 Long-term

- National Forest Resource Assessment (NFRI);
- Project document formulation for NFRA underway;
- NFRA expected to be accomplished by 2013;
- FRA 2015 updated, reliable and accurate.

7. Conclusion

- FRA 2010 process formally initiated in Nepal;
- Available data utilized to fill up the Tables;
- Basic data (forest area, growing stock, biomass) too old;
- Contexts changing dramatically inside and outside the forest;
- Extrapolation of the early nineties data for FRA 2010 unjustifiable;

Conclusion

- Resolving the issues need to discussed;
- **Proposal to be formulated for strategies and support needed to achieve the stipulated objectives;**
- Preparing National FRA 2010 report: our responsibility.

Thanks

Philippines



Outline

- ▶ Background Information
- ▶ Planning Activities
- ▶ Preparation of Country Report

Background Information

Philippines

- composed of more than 7,100 islands
- has an area of 30 M hectares (land area: 28,817,000 ha; inland water bodies: 183,000 ha)
- 3 major islands are Luzon, Visayas & Mindanao (Luz/Vis/Mind)
- made up of 16 administrative regions, including Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM)



Background Information

Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR)

- national agency responsible for the management of the country's environment and natural resources
- 16 DENR Regional Environment and Natural Resources Offices (RENRO)
- 76 Provincial Environment and Natural Resources Offices (PENRO)
- 175 Community Environment and Natural Resources Offices (CENRO)

Background Information

- Implementation of NFA Project
 - financially and technically supported by FAO
 - implemented from 2003-2005
 - spearheaded by the Forest Management Bureau (FMB) in collaboration with National Mapping and Resource Information Authority (NAMRIA) and DENR field offices
 - Created the PRA-National Coordinating Office (PRA- NCO) at FMB
 - has overall responsibility of the project including field survey supervision, data processing and analysis, and report preparation
 - each RENRO has a PRA Regional Field Inventory Team (RFIT)
 - responsible for field data collection
 - NAMRIA provided spatial information on land forest cover based on satellite imagery interpretation

Planning Activities

- Identify data needs and sources of information
- Prepare and distribute respective reporting tables to institutions concerned
- Extend assistance to DENR field offices
- Coordinate with concerned institutions
- Collate available information at DENR-FMB Central Office
- Draft country report

ACTIONS TAKEN

- April 2008
 - prepared reporting tables and distributed to DENR regional offices including ADBM and other concerned institutions
 - coordinated with the Commission on Higher Education (CHED) regarding graduation of students in forest-related education
- July – September 2008
 - visited 4 DENR regional offices (DENR Region 1, 2, 3 & CAR) and guided FRA focal points on how to generate reported data, including calibration, reclassification and estimation/forecast of available inventory data
- September 2008
 - prepared key reporting tables based on available data

Preparation of Country Report (Key Reporting Tables)

Table 1a: Extent of forest and other wooded land

FRA 2010 Categories	Area (1,000 hectares)			
	1990	2000	2005	2010
Forest	6,270	7,117	7,381	7,645
Other wooded land	3,236	6,672	8,400	10,228
Other land	20,911	16,057	14,026	12,004
of which with trees cover	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4
Inland water bodies	183	183	183	183
Total Area (Philippines)	30,417	30,000	30,000	30,000

Table 1b: Forest ownership

FRA 2010 Categories	Forest area (1,000 hectares)			
	1990	2000	2005	2010
Public ownership	8,391	8,210	8,482	
Private ownership	142	345	234	
of which owned by individuals				
of which owned by private business entities and institutions				
of which owned by local communities				
of which owned by indigenous / tribal communities				
Other types of ownership				
Total (Forest)	8,534	8,555	8,716	

Table 1c: Primary designated function

FRA 2010 Categories	Forest area (1,000 hectares)			
	1990	2000	2005	2010
Production	4,109	3,390	3,637	3,661
Production of fuel and wood	584	364	391	361
Conservation of biodiversity	1,119	2,238	2,273	2,293
Social services				
Multiple use				
Other (please specify in comments below table)				
Total	6,802	6,000	6,201	6,214
Total	4,370	3,117	3,291	3,265

Table 1d: Special designation and management categories

FRA 2010 Categories	Forest area (1,000 hectares)			
	1990	2000	2005	2010
Area of permanent forest cover	4,344	4,344	4,344	4,344
Forest area with planned forest	1,319	1,319	1,314	1,313
Forest area under sustainable forest management				
Forest area with integrated management				

Table 1e: Forest characteristics

FRA 2010 Categories	Forest area (1,000 hectares)			
	1990	2000	2005	2010
Primary forest	841	841	842	844
Other naturally regenerated forest	3,467	3,929	3,190	3,451
of which of introduced species	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4
Planted forest	382	327	340	331
of which of introduced species	297	325	318	347
Total	4,370	3,117	3,291	3,265

Table 1f: Special categories

FRA 2010 Categories	Area (1,000 hectares)			
	1990	2000	2005	2010
Rubber production (Forest)				
Mangrove (Forest and OWA)				
Bamboo (Forest and OWA)				

FMS (in crores)	Tatvaam medium-term forecast (Rs.)						
	Fiscal			Other forecasted year			
	1998	2000	2002	2004	1999	2001	2003
Total growing stock	1,149.5	1,264.6	1,387.1	1,510.3			
... of which domestic	36.7	39.6	33.2	32.2			
... of which imported	1,113.8	1,225.0	1,353.9	1,508.1			
Inventory stock of commercial sector	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			

Table 14: Policy and legal framework		
Indicate the content of the following (check)		
Formal policy statement with reference to:	None	
If the answer, provide:	Start of enforcement	
	Reference to document	
Indirect policy statement with reference to:	None	
If the answer, provide:	Start of all or certain existing laws	Indirect policy (not for Country Development) Law
	Current laws	1. Authorization 2. Communication 3. Sector review 4. Sectoral framework agreement 5. Sectoral Council 6. Sectoral Council 7. Sectoral Council 8. Specific formal law areas
	Reference to document or web site	Yes, but rules on formal law 2.2.1 mentioned in other policy documents
Law that is likely to be used with reference to:	None	No, formal laws are not required in country legislation
If the answer, provide:	Start of enforcement	May 20, 2017
	Start of formal enforcement	January 01, 2001
	Reference to document	Indirect Policy Note of the Philippines

Thank You

Sri Lanka

FRA - 2010

Sri Lanka

Table T1 – Extent of Forest and Other wooded land

- Remote sensing survey is in progress
- Permanent Forestry estate
- Boundary demarcation process

Table T2 – Forest ownership and management rights

- No issues

Table T3 – Forest designation and management

- No issues

Table T4 – Forest characteristics

- No issues

Table T5 – Forest establishment and reforestation

- No issues

Table T6 – Growing stock

- No updated information available

Table T7 – Biomass stock

- Research data will be provided

Table T8 – Carbon Stock

- Research data will be provided

Table T9 – Forest fires

- No issues

Table T10 – Other disturbances affecting forest fire and vitality

- No issues

Table T11 – Wood removals and value of removals

- Lack of sufficient reliable data

Table T12 – Non-wood forest produce removals and value of removals

- Lack of sufficient data

Table T13 – Employment

- No issues

Table T14 – Policy and legal framework

Table T15 – Non-wood forest produce removals and value of removals

- Lack of sufficient data

Table T16 – Education and Research

- No issues

Table 17 – Public revenue collection and expenditure

- **Forest revenue**

- Royalty, Permits, Registration & renewal, Income from sales, and Parks etc.
 - **Penalties** ?

- **Operational Expenditure**

- **Administrative costs** ?

- **Transfer Payments**

- **Budget allocations to the State Timber Corporation** ?

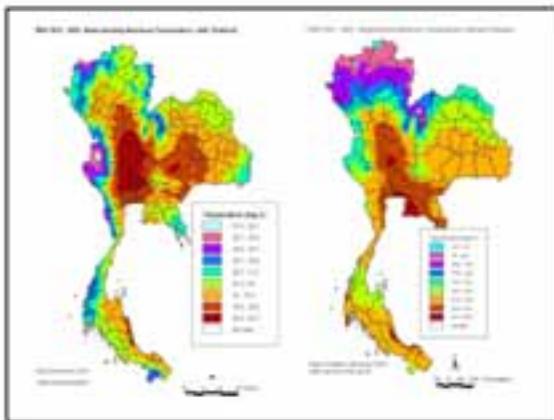
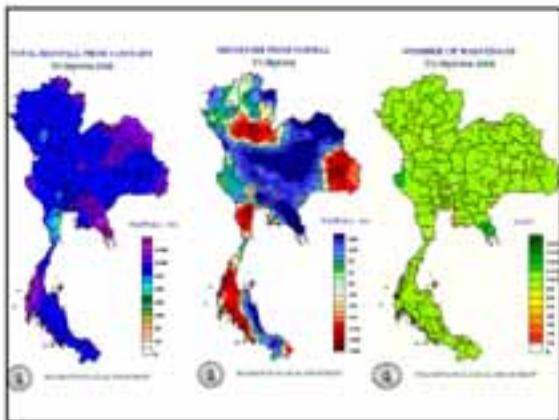
Thailand



Location
Thailand is situated in the heart of the Southeast Asian mainland, covering an area of 513,115 sq kms and extends about 1,620 kilometers from north to south and 775 kilometers from east to west.

Thailand borders the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the Union of Myanmar to the North, the Kingdom of Cambodia and the Gulf of Thailand to the East, the Union of Myanmar and the Indian Ocean to the West, and Malaysia to the south.

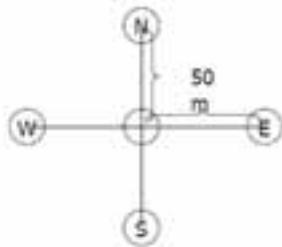
Language
The national and official language is Thai, while English is widely spoken and understood in major cities particularly in Bangkok and in business circles.



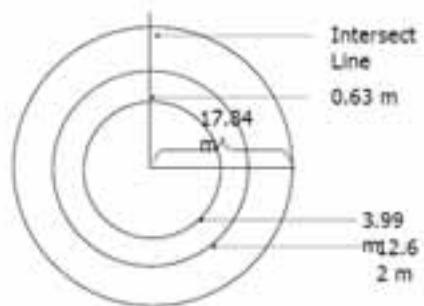




Sampling Inventory Plot



Circular Plot



Timor Leste



Introduction

- Land area 14,874 km²
- Topography characterized by steep, central east-west mountain range with short catchments and narrow coastal plains
- Geologically young, an uplifted fragment of Australian tectonic plate
- Strongly seasonal dry tropical monsoonal climate with significant variations in different parts of the country
- Tropical flora with associations to the northern Australian and Malesian floras and a moderate level of endemism

Introduction

- Originally forests and woodlands were the predominant vegetation with areas of savannah
- Long history of conversion to agriculture and an accelerated rate of logging exploitation under foreign administration has left legacy of almost total degradation of forests

Institutional Framework

- The major Government institutions responsible for agriculture and forest data collection are the Agriculture and Land-use Geographic Information System (ALGIS) unit and the National Directorate of Forestry (NDF) within the State Secretary for Agriculture and Arableiculture of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.
- Timor-Leste Forestry Sector Policy, Goal, Objectives and Strategies was approved in 2007 and;
- Decree Law on Forest Management is waiting for finalization.

Methodology

- Building on the basis of the previous FRA report and
- Data collection primarily via interview of managers, project managers and field staff of both central and District staff including Directors, Project Managers, District Forest Officers, District Forest Guards
- Desk-top Study
- Consultation with other relevant Ministries

Result/Progress

- The 17 tables were completed by the National Directorate of Forestry, except T6, T7 and T8 on growing stock, biomass stock and carbon stock.
- Progress re: biomass stock: NDF has commenced a cooperation with experts from France to measure biomass in forest areas.
- This joint study will also be used to increase capacity of NDF staff to do the biomass stock measurement.

Result/Progress

- The new tables T4, T5, and T6 on Policies and Legal Framework, Institutional Framework and Education and Research were completed.
- National Forest Programme (NFP) information currently not available.
- The NDF has commenced cooperation with the Portuguese Mission to commence Timor-Leste's first **forest inventory** (Independence Day May, 20, 2002). Includes capacity building of NDF staff in forest inventory methodology.

Issues encountered and difficulties

- To date, there are no consistent and agreed land and vegetation classification systems in Timor-Leste.
- Terminologies in use are inconsistent and often borrowed from multiple other sources.
- Previous forest resource data (from previous foreign administration) considered inaccurate & unusable.
- Since 1999 (end of foreign occupation) has been no comprehensive data collection, no resource inventory and only uncoordinated stand-alone donor projects collecting discrete, data for project-specific purposes.

Issues encountered and difficulties

- Various forest data have been collected by various groups since 2000 but the overall value of this data is limited due to the *ad hoc* nature of its collection (e.g. lack of coordination and collaboration).
- Limited technical and financial capacity and limited human resources.
- No database of any kind of natural resource data other than some general physical geospatial layers in ALGIS.

THANK YOU



Viet Nam

Vietnamese presentation on FRA 2010

Kuala Lumpur, 13 October 2008

Content

1. General situations of Vietnam for FRA 2010
2. Difficulties of Vietnam for preparing national report of FRA 2010



2. Difficulties for preparing national report

- Can not distinguish area of re-plantation and plantation
- Rubber is considered as forest if it is located on forestry land, if it is located on agricultural land it is not forest
- Bamboo is not mentioned in table of growing stock but it is mentioned in table of biomass stock and carbon stock.

2. Difficulties for preparing national report

- It is difficult to estimate the labors for forestry because half of forest and forestry land are allocated to households for development.

2. Difficulties for preparing national report

- When rubber is considered as forest so that the rubber resin must be considered as non-wood forest product. In this case the value of NTFP is very high.
- It is not easy to estimate the value of forestry products because there are a lot of type of product and value which comes from illegal logging.

The time to complete the national report is the end of March 2009

Thank you very much.