

COFO 23 / WORLD FOREST WEEK

Green Room (A122 int) July/19/2016

PROCESS

COFO 21 2012 COFO 22 2014 COFO 23 2016

Request

Phase I

- Background
- Principles

2012

2012-2014

- -Regional commissions
- FRA Global and Regional meetings.
- -Expert meetings

FIRST TO SECTIONS ENDORSED

Phase II

- Elements
- Guidelines

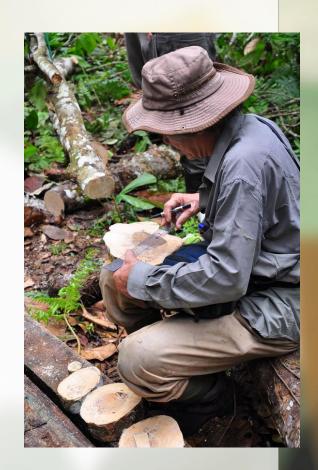
2014-2016

- -Online consultation
- -Expert meetings
- -Internal consultation
- -Expert and potential users consultations

FINAL DOCUMENT FOR ENDORSMENT

Based on

- FAO member countries' lessons learned
- Present and past projects and activities on Forest Monitoring
- International workshops and experts consultations (2012-2015)
- Valuable inputs from FAO's partners and stakeholders



POINTS FOR CONSIDERATION

The Committee may wish to

- Endorse the Voluntary Guidelines on National Forest Monitoring.
- Invite and encourage member countries, resource and technical partners to disseminate and implement the voluntary guidelines, including their inclusion in forestry academic programmes.
- Request FAO to continue and enhance its support to countries on National Forest Monitoring, including through strengthening the capacity of public forestry administrations on the use of the guidelines.

- the academic perspective -

COP decisions: NFMS need to be transparent, consistent, precise & according to country capacities.

→ Academia is a natural partner in NFMS

(planning, implementation, analysis)

Successful NFMS do typically collaborate with forest research units and/ or universities regarding both

- research and
- academic education.



The Voluntary Guidelines on NFMS stress this point in various regards:

- Research for design optimization;
- Integrating students and young professionals (Developing national capacity);
- Supporting focusing academic curricula;
- Making huge data sets available for relevant research;
- Guaranteeing the science base of the NFMS.

The Voluntary Guidelines on NFMS support countries both in fostering research and academic education.



- the case of Mexico -

Mexico's experience in matters of the National Forest Inventory started in 1960









The National Forest and Soil Inventory



National Forest and Soil Inventory 1:100,000



State inventories 1:50,000



Hemispherical photos



Fallen woody material



Canopy and soil cover



No timber resources

New variables were integrated to be collected in the National Inventory, as proposed by: Other government agencies

NGO's

Academia and research institutions

Another technical areas of the National Forestry Commission



Physical & chemical parameters of water in mangroves



Wildlife tracking with camera traps



Registration of bird sounds and bats ultrasound

National Institute of Statistics and Geography

National Commission for the Knowledge and Use of Biodiversity

National Water Commission

REDD+

National Commission of Natural Protected Areas

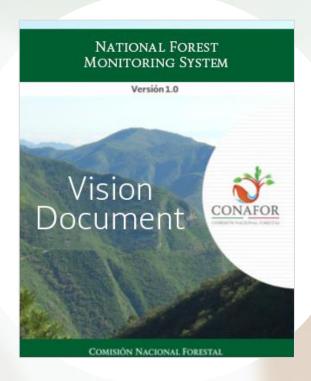
Strengthening of REDD+ and South-South Cooperation

National Forestry Commission

Different initiatives for data collection and forest monitoring



National Forest Monitoring System



Premise 1

Existence and independence of various initiatives is recognized

Premise 2

Initiatives are organized and systematized by the National Forest Monitoring System

Premise 3

High quality standards

FAO Voluntary guidelines

Premise 4

Experts Committee for incorporating Initiatives
FAO Voluntary guidelines

COFO



Recognition to **COFO and FAO**



Voluntary Guidelines on National Forest Monitoring

Thank you for your attention!

For additional information:

www.fao.org/forestry/fma

Email: FAO-NFMA@fao.org

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