

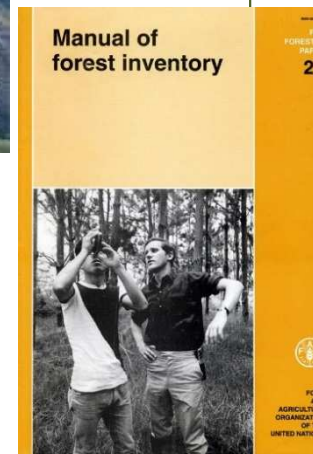
FAO support to socio-economic data collection in National Forest Inventories

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National Forest Monitoring (NFM)



- Forest Monitoring has a **long history** at FAO
 - Global Forest Resource Assessment (FRA) since 1947
 - National Support over the years (NFMA -> NFM/REDD+)
- Forest Monitoring has **evolved** through time:
 - Timber inventory
 - Biodiversity and socio-economic information
 - Most recently:
 - REDD+ National Forest Monitoring Systems (NFMS)
 - Measurement Reporting and Verification (MRV) of REDD+ actions



- Over-riding **objective**: Strengthen national capacities for long term forest monitoring
- Over-riding **motivation**: Better information leads to better decisions, which leads to better actions in the forest sector and beyond

Why collect SE data within NFIs?



- Forests are about people – need to look beyond biophysical elements
- Cost-efficient to combine biophysical & SE surveys, especially on limited budgets
- Potential to inform on the full value of forest and tree ecosystems
- National stats on access, use and rights of people with regards to forest and tree products
- Provides context/understanding of drivers of deforestation & forest degradation
- Impact monitoring (particularly if done @ regular intervals)
- Potential to link biophysical to SE needs (possibilities of predicting vulnerability, forecasting shortages, identifying alternatives, targeting areas for management, etc)

Type of SE data collected in past/present NFIs



| Groups to be interviewed | Information collected |
|--|---|
| <p>Key informants:</p> <p>local forest services, NGOs, extension workers and local administration representatives, community members who possess knowledge of natural resources use and users, etc.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Background information on the tract – Information on the people living in the tract or in the surroundings (population activity, dynamics, etc) – General information on access to the tract/plots – General information on the land use/forest type section (ownership, protection status, management, ecological problems) |
| <p>Focus groups:</p> <p>Representative groups or individuals living and/or using land resources in the area. Forest dependant people (owners, women, men, hunters, residents...)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Information on local population (history etc.) – General information on the land use/forest type section (ownership, protection status, management, ecological problems) – Forest and tree management and uses, forest products and services, gender of harvesters, conflicts, user rights |
| <p>Households:</p> <p>(15 within 5 km around the tract)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Household composition and activities, crop products and management, livestock management, accessibility to services and water resources, forest products and services, Forest and tree management, conflicts |



Drawbacks to attaching SE to NFI



- With low sampling intensity, radius to capture HHs was rather distant ($r=5\text{km}$; $\text{area}=72\text{km}^2$) – correlation to biophysical?
- Biophysical drives SE methodology which severely limits the variation in type of respondent and increases number of NA
- Undersampled groups that do not live near forests but yet place pressure on them (urban households, private companies)
- NFIs often are not occurring regularly in many countries because of costs/lack of institutionalization
- Data often collected by Forest Authorities – lack of trust

ILUA II FLES – a different approach



Forest Livelihood & Economic Survey (FLES)

- Population-based survey designed & conducted by Zambia's CSO (urban & rural populations captured)
- Consisted of: FGDs (m/f), key informant interviews & HH interviews
- Assessed the importance of forest products and services to livelihoods, food security and energy and assessed accessibility to, user rights and management of forest resources
- Data processing by CSO with support from both Forestry Department and FAO
- Gender-sensitive approach (gender disaggregated design, female enumerators led female FG discussions, etc)

Link to GFG indicators



Socioeconomic data from NFIs that correspond to indicators:

- 6. % of forests considered as disturbed (*F5 – human disturbances & disturbance*)
- 10. % of energy coming from fuelwood (*F7 – main fuel source, FLES HH survey type*)
- 11. Forest area with a designated management objective to maintain and enhance its protective functions (*F5 - designation/protection status*)
- 12. Employment related to the forest sector (*featured in F1, population main/secondary activity, F6 services provided by forests and trees, FLES HH survey*)
- 13. Number of forest dependent people in extreme poverty (*featured in ILUA II FLES, F7 – ranked activity for food security + income*)
- 14. Contribution of forests to food security (*featured in ILUA II FLES HH survey, F6 food shortage freq & duration, food security trend, F7 – ranked activity for food security*)

NFM tools



Open Foris - Free and Open Source Tools and Methods for Data Collection, Analysis and Reporting

Collect Collect Mobile Collect Earth Calc Geospatial Toolkit

<http://www.openforis.org/>

SEPAL Cloud-based Processing

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

SEPAL
SYSTEM FOR EARTH OBSERVATION
DATA ACCESS, PROCESSING &
ANALYSIS FOR LAND MONITORING

<https://sepal.io/>



thank you!

More details under <http://www.fao.org/forestry/fma/>