



**Forestry Department**

**Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations**

**GLOBAL FOREST RESOURCES  
ASSESSMENT 2005**

**EVALUATION OF FAO'S GLOBAL  
FOREST RESOURCES ASSESSMENT  
2005**

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**ROME, 2006**



## The Forest Resources Assessment Programme

Sustainably managed forests have multiple environmental and socio-economic functions important at the global, national and local scales, and 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 Forest Resources Assessment Programme. The Global Forest Resources Assessment 2005 (FRA 2005) is the most comprehensive assessment to date. More than 800 people have been involved, including 172 national correspondents and their colleagues, an Advisory Group, international experts, FAO staff, consultants and volunteers. Information has been collated from 229 countries and territories for three points in time: 1990, 2000 and 2005.

The reporting framework for FRA 2005 is based on the thematic elements of sustainable forest management acknowledged in intergovernmental forest-related fora and includes more than 40 variables related to the extent, condition, uses and values of forest resources. More information on the FRA 2005 process and the results - including all the country reports - is available on the FRA 2005 Web site ([www.fao.org/forestry/fra2005](http://www.fao.org/forestry/fra2005)).

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## Abstract

In order to prepare for and improve FRA 2010, an evaluation of FRA 2005 was conducted during the period from March to May 2006. Three separate surveys were prepared for the following identified target groups: *National Correspondents and contact persons; FRA Advisory Group, FAO staff and FAO consultants; and FRA team and regional & subregional FRA focal points*. The surveys were conducted using questionnaires and aimed at collecting feedback on experiences gained during the FRA 2005 process and comments on the specific country tables. The questionnaires also contained questions on how improvements could be made for FRA 2010. All in all, 130 persons responded to one of the three surveys. The survey for national correspondents had 80 participants; the FRA Advisory Group, FAO staff and FAO consultants survey had 44 respondents; while the survey targeting the FRA team and regional & subregional FRA focal points only had 6 responses. Feedback was among other things received on the following: the global workshop held in Rome to launch FRA 2005; the regional and sub-regional workshops; the supporting documents prepared by FAO; the focal points; FRA's online facilities; the compilation of country reports; the 15 reporting tables; the overall FRA process; data reliability; and the final FRA 2005 report.



## 1 Introduction

In February 2006 the main report of The Global Forest Resource Assessment 2005 (FRA 2005) was released. FAO worked closely with countries and specialists in the design and implementation of FRA 2005. More than 800 people were involved, including 172 officially nominated national correspondents, their colleagues, an Advisory Group, international experts, FAO staff, consultants and volunteers from around the world.

In order to prepare for and improve the next global assessment (FRA 2010), an evaluation of FRA 2005 was conducted during the period from March to May 2006. While the main findings related to the reporting process were already presented at the “Expert Consultation on Global Forest Resources Assessment: Towards FRA 2010” held in Kotka, Finland in June 2006 (also referred to as Kotka V), the present report presents in more details the outcome of the evaluation. The paper is divided into 4 chapters: Introduction; Methods; Findings; and Conclusion

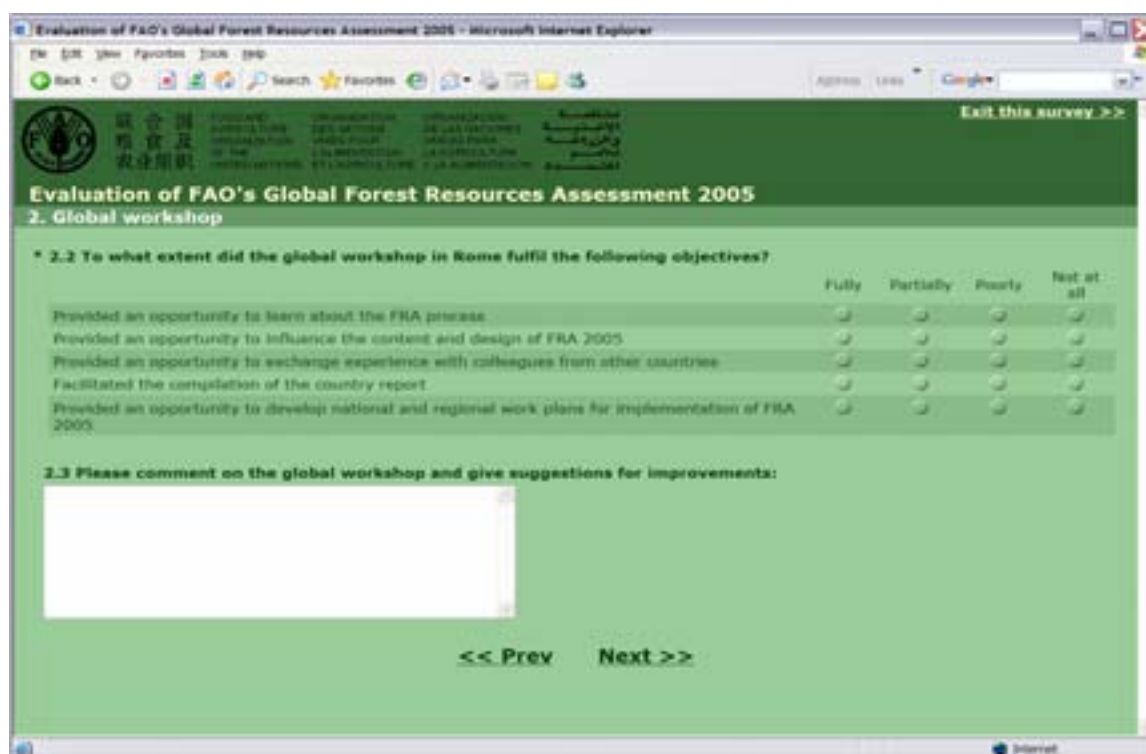
## 2 Methods

### 2.1 Survey setup

To be able to encompass as many experiences and points of views as possible on the process of preparing FRA 2005, three separate surveys were prepared for the following identified target groups:

- A. *National Correspondents and contact persons (NCs)*
- B. *FRA Advisory Group, FAO staff and FAO consultants (AG/FAO Staff)*
- C. *FRA team and regional & subregional FRA focal points (FRA Team/FP)*. This survey was in addition to survey B.

The surveys were conducted with the use of questionnaires and aimed at collecting feedback on experiences gained during the FRA 2005 process and comments on the specific country tables. The questionnaires also contained questions on how improvements could be made for FRA 2010. For analytical reasons the questions were mainly formulated as close-ended but with optional space for elaborating the answers with additional comments. All three questionnaires were made available online by applying an internet based survey software available at [www.surveymonkey.com](http://www.surveymonkey.com) and to which the FAO Forestry Department has subscription. The questionnaire for NCs was prepared in English, Spanish and French. An example of the online survey layout is displayed in Figure 1. For those respondents with poor internet access (only an issue for few NCs), a Word document was prepared and provided by email upon request (Annex 9). The three online questionnaires can be viewed by following the links given in Annex 1.



*Figure 1 Example of a page in the online survey (in this case it is addressing NCs).*

## 2.2 Participation level

All in all, 130 persons responded to one of the three surveys.

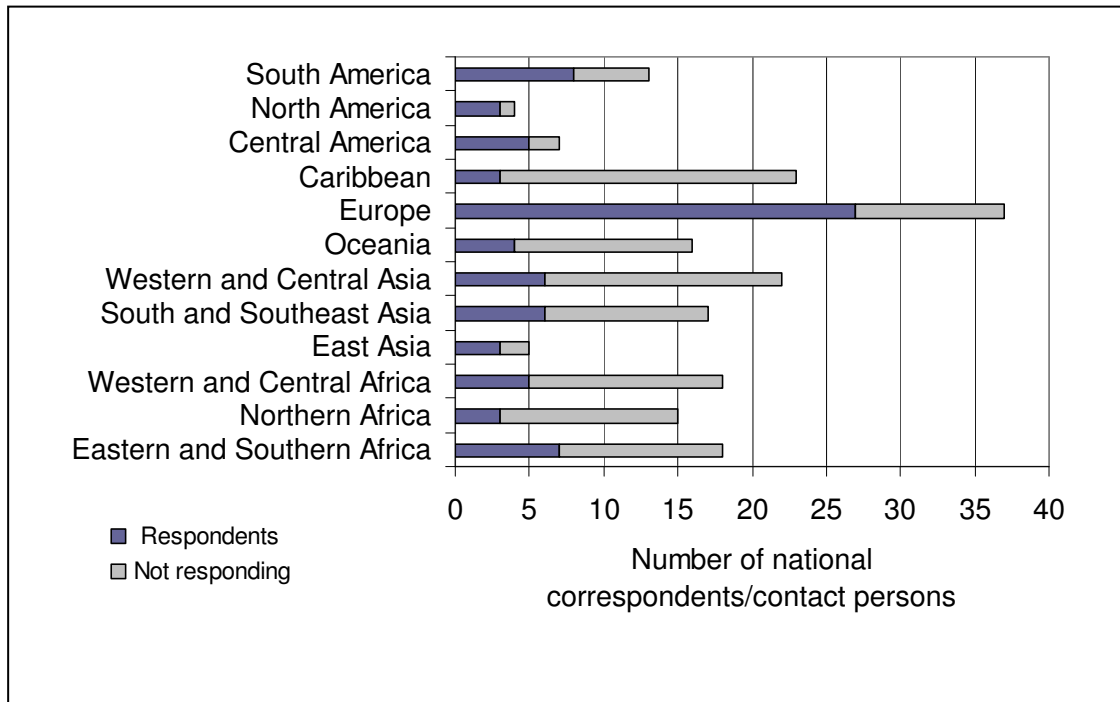
The invitation to the survey for NCs was sent by email to 217 persons, in 195 countries (Annex 3 lists email addresses of NCs). Of those invited to take part in the survey, 80 persons took the opportunity to participate. Because respondents in this survey were kept anonymous, information about their nationality was not requested, but respondents were asked to indicate which region they were from. Figure 2 presents the distribution of respondents per region.

The AG/FAO Staff survey had 44 respondents (out of approximately 100 persons in this group) who, according to their statements, played very different roles in the FRA process:

- 36% were not directly involved in the FRA process;
- 25% were members of the FRA team or consultants at HQ;
- 14% were involved as authors or co-authors of the FRA 2005 main report;
- 11% were members of the Advisory Group;
- 9% were focal points in FAO's regional/subregional offices;
- 9% were reviewers;
- 7% were authors of a thematic report; and
- 5% were involved in another way.

The additional survey targeting the FRA Team/FP only had 6 responses (out of approximately 20).





**Figure 2** Regional distribution of participation of NCs (and country contact persons) in the FRA 2005 evaluation survey.

## 3 Findings

The evaluation comprised three main items: the process of producing FRA 2005, the actual content of the report and the usefulness of the report. The following sections are structured accordingly.

Summaries of the findings from the three surveys are found in Annex 2, 3 and 4, while Annex 1 provides links to various presentations of findings. Annex 5, 6 and 7 present the full sets of replies from NCs, the AG/FAO Staff and FRA Team/FP respectively. Annex 8 summarises the comments made from all target groups to the 15 reporting tables.

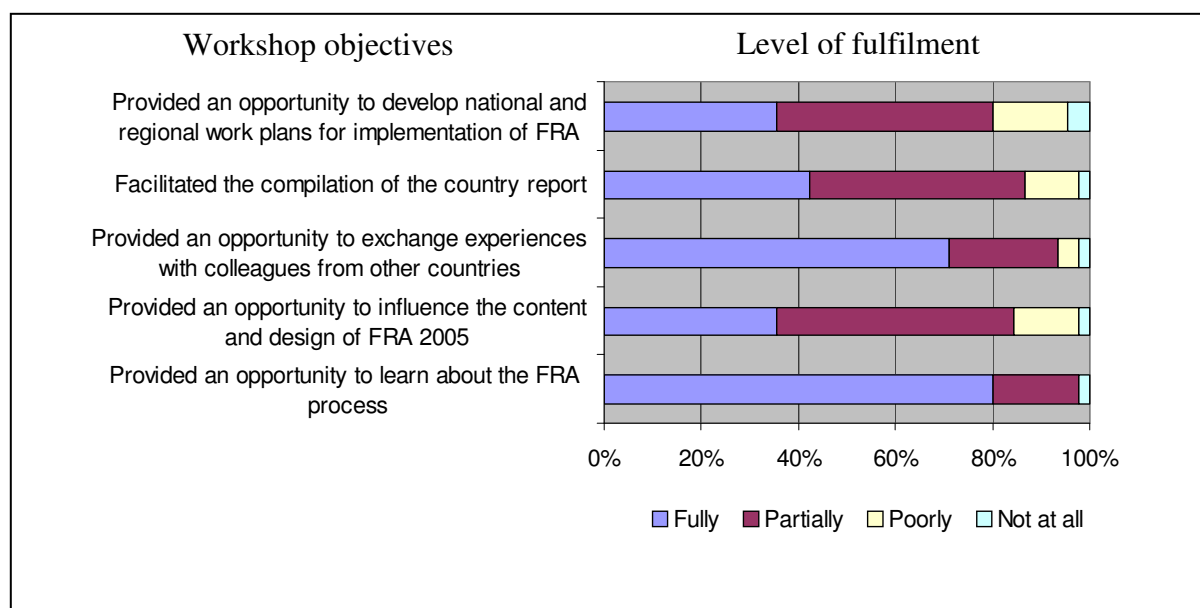
### 3.1 The FRA 2005 process

The process of preparing FRA 2005 was initiated in 2002 after the Expert Consultation on Global Forest Resources Assessment: Linking national and international efforts held in Kotka, Finland, July 1-5, 2002 (Kotka IV). A number of stages followed, of which the most significant were evaluated:

- Workshops (global, regional and sub-regional)
- Communication with focal points in the FRA team
- Technical and other supporting documents prepared by the FRA team
- Online support facilities (discussion forums and FAQ site)
- Compilation of country reports
- Review of country reports
- Overall assessment of the process

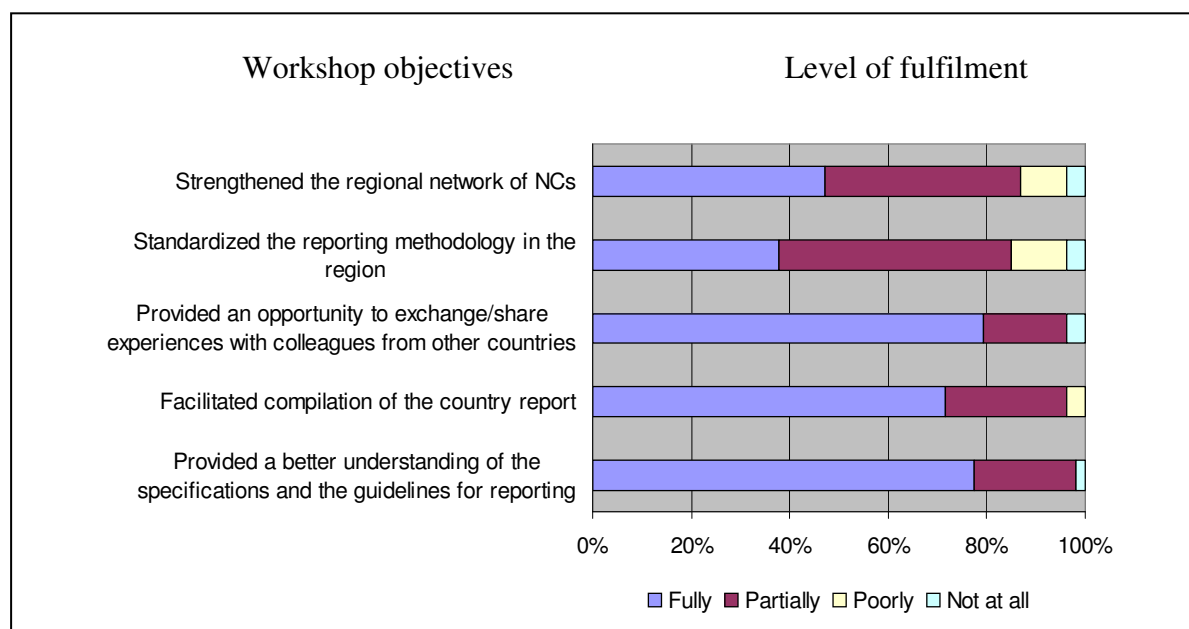
#### 3.1.1 Workshops

In November 2003 a global training workshop for NCs was held in Rome. Regional and sub-regional workshops were subsequently held to further assist the NCs and to validate country data. 50% of the respondents from the target group AG/FAO Staff participated in the workshop in Rome and generally agreed that it provided a good platform for influencing the content and design of FRA 2005. Of the responding NCs, 56% attended and, similarly to the AG/FAO Staff, they also found the workshop relevant and beneficial to the process (Figure 3). In contrary, a majority of the NCs replied that the objectives concerning 'development of national and regional work plans', 'facilitation of the country report compilation' and 'influence on content and design of FRA 2005', were only meet partially.



**Figure 3** The extent to which NCs experienced the objectives of the global workshop to be fulfilled, as percentage of the total number of respondents.

Ten regional/sub-regional workshops were held during 2004 and early 2005 with the overall objective to strengthen the country reporting process. As for the global workshop, the NCs expressed general satisfaction with the outcome. Details are presented in Figure 4 and show that future work should focus on further strengthening regional networks of NCs and standardizing reporting methodologies at regional level. Several NCs and AG/FAO Staff suggested that more regional workshops should be held in order to improve the support to NCs.



**Figure 4** The extent to which NCs experienced the regional/subregional workshops' objectives to be fulfilled, as percentage of total responding NCs.

### 3.1.2 Supporting documents and the role of FRA focal points

In March 2004, the following basic documents for FRA 2005 were distributed to all NCs:

1. Specification of national reporting tables; 2. Guidelines for country reporting; and 3. Template for country reports. All these were made available in English, French and Spanish and the first two were also made available in Arabic and Russian. NCs were in the survey asked to what extent they found these documents useful for the compilation of the country report, to which 75% replied "very useful". Suggestions for improvements were also put forward and included to the following:

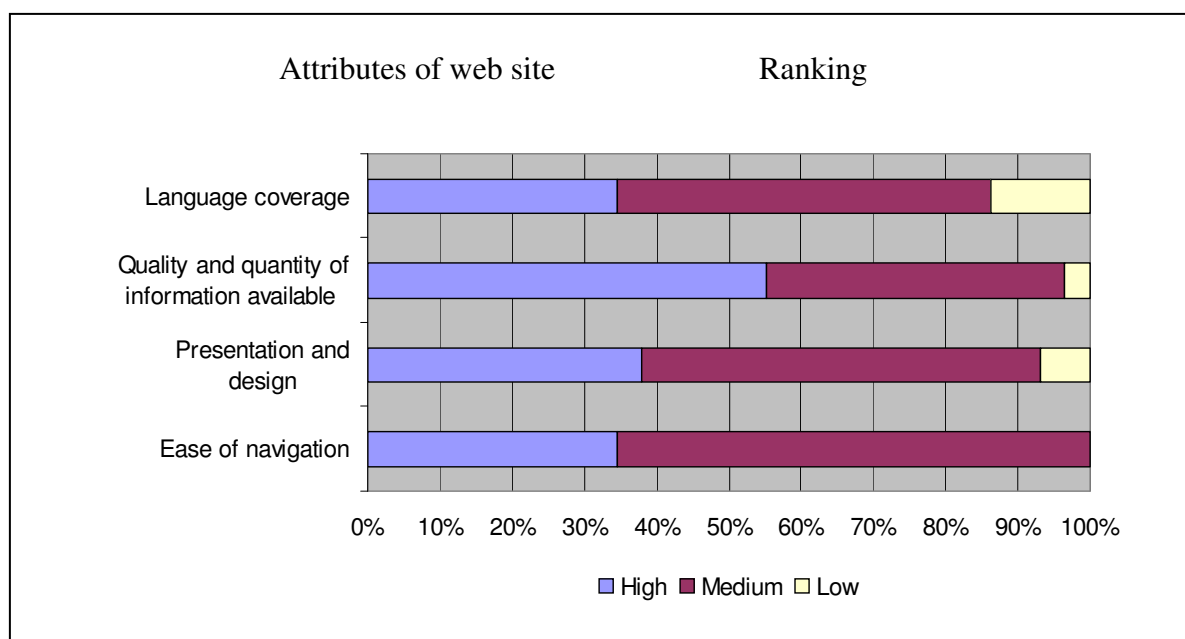
- Provide additional and more detailed examples on how to report on the various tables
- Make tables more flexible in order to leave space for national differences
- Formulate more precise definitions
- Make the documents available earlier in the process of FRA 2010 than was the case for FRA 2005

The technical support to NCs and the review of the country reports were facilitated by assigning each country a focal point in the FRA secretariat who served as the main channel for communication with NCs during the reporting process. Only 16% of the responding NCs found the focal points partially useful or not useful at all which was mainly explained by the need for better information on who was assigned as the country focal points and the need for more regular and direct communication. However, the general opinion of focal points was positive as 84% of the responding NCs found the arrangement to be very useful or useful.

### 3.1.3 Online facilities

The FRA 2005 webpage, [www.fao.org/forestry/fra2005](http://www.fao.org/forestry/fra2005) provided an important means for dissemination of information to NCs and other interested parties during the process. It was also used as a platform for publishing the final country reports, key findings and the FRA 2005 main report. The AG/FAO Staff were in the survey asked to rate the quality of the website attributes and the ease of access to information available online. The answers are depicted in Figure 5 and indicate that improvements may be needed. Only the attributes on quality and quantity of available information have been ranked high. With regard to language coverage; presentation and design; and ease of navigation, the majority of respondents perceived the site to be of medium or even low quality. Specific suggestions received from the survey point to the following possible improvements:

- Make it possible to make online updating of country information by creating a direct interface to the database
- Improve site layout, e.g. by adding photos
- Make it possible to download tables in Excel format
- Ease site navigation for those users not familiar with FRA 2005 terminology



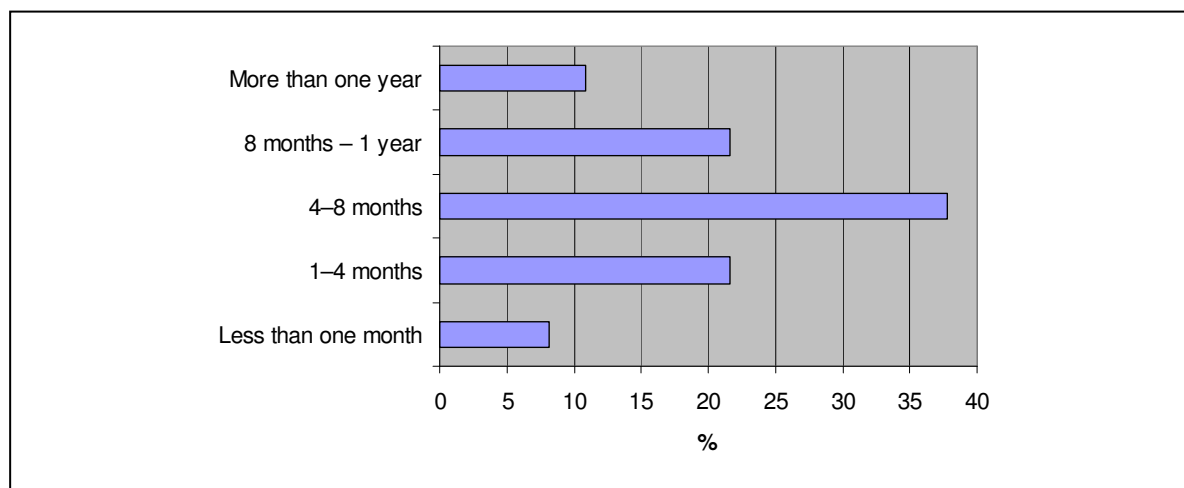
**Figure 5** Ranking of the FRA 2005 website by AG/FAO Staff, as percentage of total number of respondents from this target group.

On the FRA webpage, an online discussion forum was established to facilitate discussion and exchange of comments and ideas regarding the FRA 2005 reporting process. Moreover a Frequently Asked Question (FAQ) site provided assistance to NCs. However, judging from the evaluation these sites have only been used to a minor extent by the intended users. Only 36% of the responding NCs used the discussion forum but generally found it to be useful or very useful. The FAQ site had more users (58% of the responding NCs) but in contrast to the discussion forum, the usefulness was poorer as most users only found it to be useful or useful to a minor extent.

Several factors might help explain the modest use of the online discussion forum *vis a vis* its relatively high usefulness: general lack of awareness of the available online facilities; biased responses caused by the excess of European NCs with relatively less need for assistance than NCs from developing countries; and limited internet access. As a consequence of the few users of the discussion forum, the available information and usefulness of the site is reduced, which in turn might be followed by even fewer users. Moreover, several of the survey respondents mentioned a general lack of time as a reason for not using this kind of online facility. Finally, it could be speculated that the different means set up by FAO for providing support (e.g. webpage, online discussion forum and FAQ site, workshops and FRA focal points) are mutually competing.

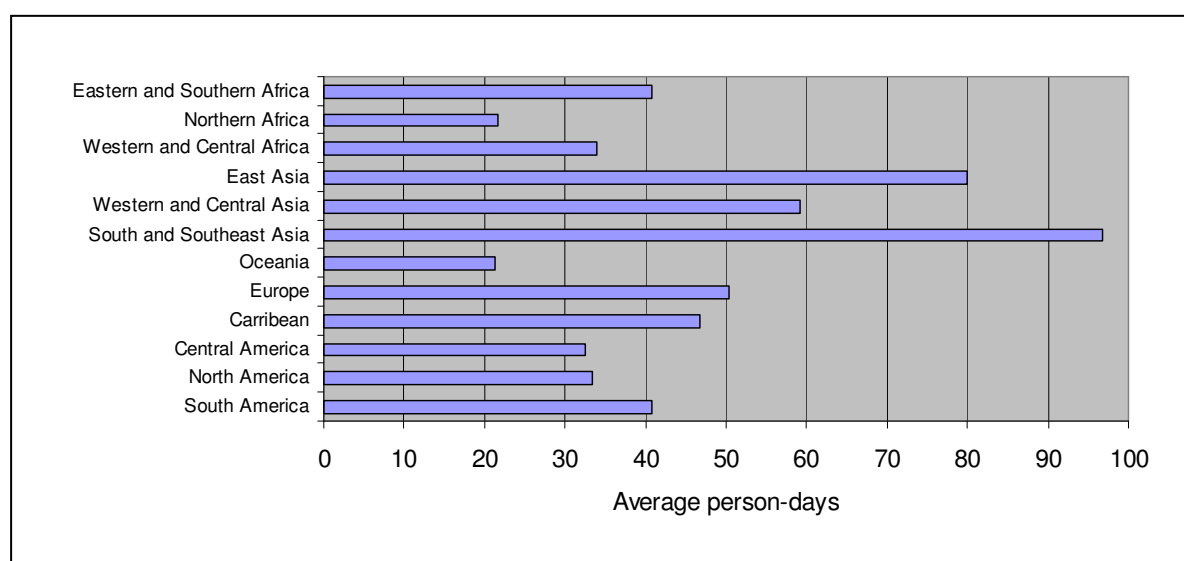
### 3.1.4 Compilation of country reports and the review process

The time dedicated by NCs to compile country reports varied greatly among countries. The variables used to collect information on this factor were: number of persons involved in the work; length of period working on the country report; and number of person-days spent. The survey revealed that the majority of NCs used 4-8 months for the compilation of the country report (Figure 6) and that, on average, approximately 7 persons per country were involved in the work. An estimate suggests that roughly 50 person-days per country have been allocated to the tasks related to FRA, while the regional distribution of person-days points at the Asian regions as enduring the largest working load (Figure 7).



**Figure 6** Length of period that NCs worked on the compilation of the country report, as percentage of responding NCs.

Three steps were mentioned by the responding NCs as the most time-consuming in the working process: establishment of contact with relevant institutions and stakeholders in the country; collection and compilation of country data; and the calibration and conversion of data.



**Figure 7** Regionally distribution of person-days spent on tasks related to FRA 2005. The graph is based on the mean value of person-days intervals (1-10, 10-30, 30-50, 50-100, >100) that were prompted in the survey (because no mean value can be established for the responses >100, 100 has been applied in the calculation). As a result, values are only estimates of the regional average number of person-days used nationally.

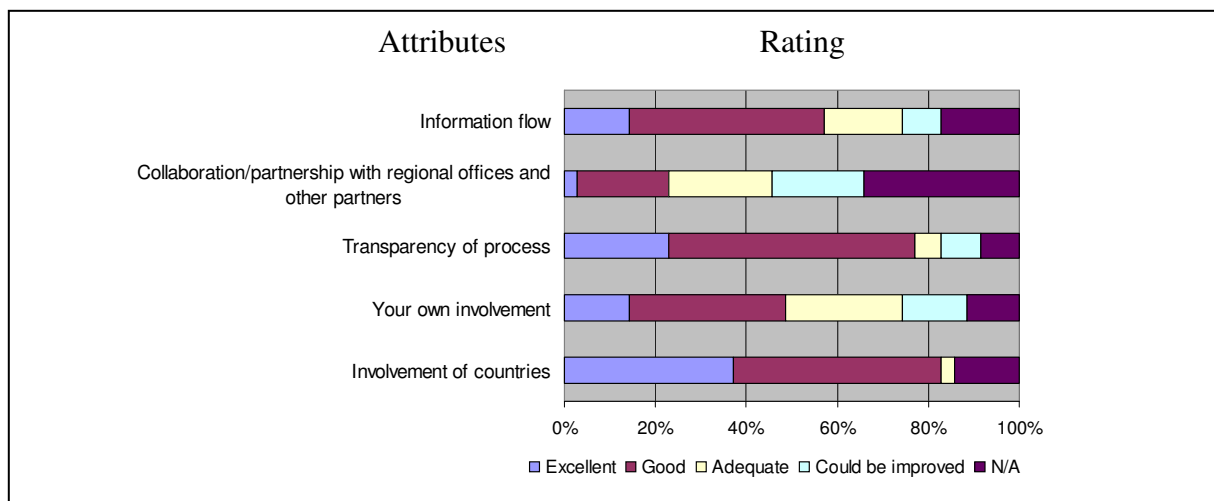
The review process constituted the final phase in completing the country reports. The general picture is that NCs perceived this phase as being either very useful (48%) or useful (43%). A list of specific suggestions for improvement was put forward:

- Organize more regional workshops, which could facilitate feedback from NCs and create opportunities for more direct communication between NCs and FAO focal points
- Incorporate the electronic media more directly in the review process (e.g. electronic forums and online revision tools)
- Ensure that focal points are familiar with country specific forestry situations
- Facilitate communication and exchange of information between NCs (e.g. by establishing formal NC networks)
- Improve participation of stakeholders (national institutions, FAO HQ and FAO regional and country representations) and support their collaboration and sharing of information
- Improve timing of the review process (clearer deadlines and faster reviews after report completion)
- Increase support to and capacity building in the involved institutions
- Establish local commissions with the responsibility to oversee data validation

### 3.1.5 Overall assessment of the process

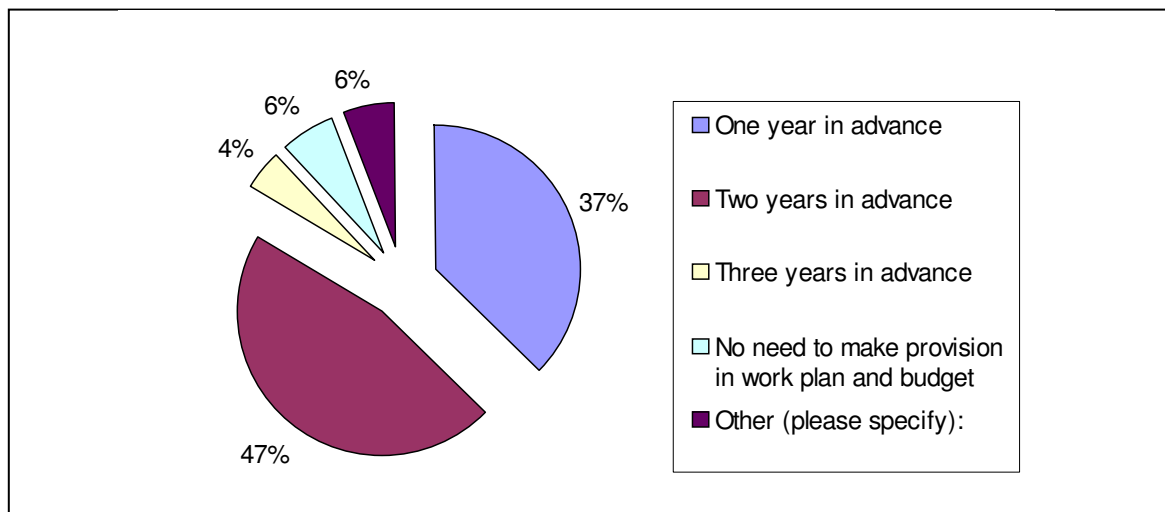
The AG/FAO Staff were asked to rate the different attributes of the FRA 2005 process. The results are displayed in Figure 8 and reveal that more attention is required in establishing collaboration/partnership with regional offices and other partners and improving involvement of AG members in the FRA process. Additionally, some suggestions were made to:

- Increase the support to countries that are constrained by low technical capacities and lack of resources
- Initiate the process earlier than was the case for FRA 2005
- Stage the process: prepare thematic studies before the main report; prepare a gap analysis; focus support to countries in need (e.g. through NFAs and/or remote sensing) and work in particular with the 20-30 largest forest-countries to improve data availability and quality where needed.



**Figure 8** AG/FAO Staff overall ranking of FRA 2005 process, as percentage of total respondents.

The issue of when to initiate the process was also addressed in the NCs questionnaire by asking: *When should the official request be sent to your country in order to make the necessary provisions in your organization's work plan and budget to prepare a country report for the next FRA?* As seen in Figure 9, the majority of responding NCs would prefer to receive the request two years in advance.



**Figure 9** NCs' preferred timing of sending out the official request to countries for NC nomination.



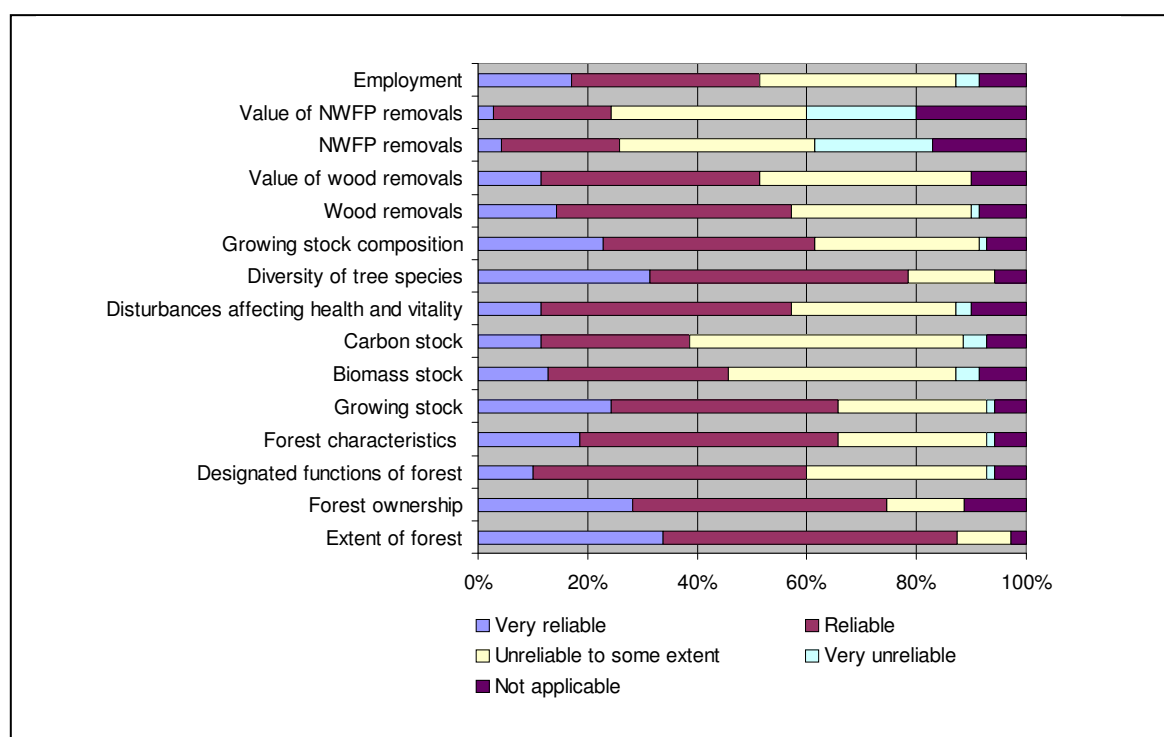
## 3.2 Content of FRA 2005

### Data quality

Besides providing explicit comments on how to improve the reporting on the six thematic areas, some more generic comments that relate to the content of FRA 2005 were received. From the AG/FAO Staff the most noteworthy were:

- More focus on receiving good data for key variables (e.g. forest area and growing stock volume) rather than asking for more data.
- When drafting the main report, FRA data should be supplemented with data from other sources in FAO (e.g. FAOSTAT) or other international organizations, thus providing a holistic picture of the developments in the overall forestry sector (resources/forestry/forest industry).
- Do not increase the total burden of reporting to FRA. FRA 2005 has reached close to the limit of an acceptable reporting burden.
- The harmonization with other international reporting (UNFCCC, CBD, UNEP, C&I. etc.) should be improved, as well as the in-house coordination with forest product statistics.

As seen from the comments above, the issue of data quality is perceived very essential. The same issue was addressed in the survey for NCs by including a question about their view on data reliability. From Figure 9 it is visible that a majority of NCs find that the most reliable data are found in the tables on: extent of forest; diversity of tree species; and forest ownership. Conversely, the most unreliable data are on: NWPF removals; value of NWPF removals and carbon stock. Worth mentioning, but not visible from the figure, is that NCs from Latin American in general do not consider their data concerning extent of forest as being reliable.



**Figure 10** NCs's ranking of data reliability, as percentage of total responding NCs.

By assigning a value from 0-4 to the ranking options in Figure 9, it is possible to grade the country tables and different regions according to data reliability (see Table 1 and 2). Except from the fact that data on forest characteristics are being assessed more reliable than data on forest ownership, this calculation does not show a different figure than Figure 9. On the other hand, the regional ranking of data reliability is interesting and shows that NCs in North America perceive their data as the most reliable. Europe is ranked as the seventh most reliable and Oceania distinctly as the last. It is important to notice that assigning the value 0 to the answer 'not applicable' pulls down the average reliability, even though the answer 'not applicable' in most cases refer to situations where data have not been available (i.e. in theory it is not possible to assess its reliability). The two tables below should therefore be seen as ranking of data in terms of both reliability and availability at country level. It is also worth recalling that regions are represented very differently in the survey, which may imply a biased ranking of data reliability in regions (e.g. it is likely that within some regions only countries with relatively good and reliable data have participated in the survey. This is for instance the case for Central Africa where only three countries have participated and where NCs in general all perceive their data as very reliable or reliable).

**Table 1** NCs' average ranking of data reliability by reporting table on a scale from 0-4 (0 when the answer has been 'not applicable' (in most cases due to poor data availability) and 4 the most reliable). The findings are based on data for Figure 9.

Rank	Title of reporting table	Score
1	Extent of forest	2.9
2	Diversity of tree species	2.8
3	Forest characteristics	2.6
4	Forest ownership	2.6
5	Growing stock	2.6
6	Growing stock composition	2.5
7	Designated functions of forest Disturbances affecting health and vitality	2.5
8	Wood removals	2.4
9	Value of wood removals	2.3
10	Employment	2.2
11	Biomass stock	2.2
12	Carbon stock	2.1
13	NWFP removals	1.6
14	Value of NWFP removals	1.6

**Table 2** NCs' average ranking of data reliability by region on a scale from 0-4 (0 when the answer has been 'not applicable' (in most cases due to poor data availability) and 4 the most reliable). The findings are based on data for Figure 9.

Rank	Region	Score
1	North America	3.1
2	Eastern and Southern Africa	2.9
3	Western and Central Asia	2.7
4	Western and Central Africa	2.7
5	Central Africa	2.6
6	Caribbean	2.5
7	Europe	2.3
8	Northern Africa	2.2
9	South and Southeast Asia	2.2
10	East Asia	2.1
11	Central America	2.1
12	South America	1.9
13	Oceania	1.4

### Country tables

Based on the surveys and other and more general feedback received on the release of the Key Findings of FRA 2005 and the FRA 2005 main report, a number of background papers were prepared for Kotka V by FRA staff. Each paper presented in brief important issues to consider in the preparation of FRA 2010 in relation to the information collected on the six thematic elements of FRA 2005. The following sections are sorted according to the six thematic elements plus one cross cutting topic on designated functions of forests. The sections present extracts from the background papers and give proposals for deletions, additions and other changes based on the responses from the 3 surveys as well as on comments received as part of the data analysis process by FAO subject specialists. The proposals have not been prioritised.

## I. Forest area and forest area change

For FRA 2005, countries were asked to report on the following parameters related to the extent of forest resources:

- Area of “forest”
- Area of “other wooded land”
- Area of “other land with tree cover”

Whereas the first two parameters have traditionally been included in the global forest resources assessments, the third parameter is a new variable aimed at capturing those areas in which forest cover criteria are met, but the predominant land use is agricultural (e.g. orchards and oil-palm plantations) or urban (e.g. urban parks)

### Proposed deletions

Given the low response rate, it could be argued that the category “other land with tree cover” should be excluded. However, this class helps narrow the gap between the “forest cover” assessed through remote sensing and the “forest” as defined by countries and in the global forest resources assessments.

A suggestion to delete the current table on forest characteristics in its entirety was also received.

### Proposed additions

FRA 2005 did not include a remote sensing study, nor were maps showing the location of forests requested from countries. Several suggestions have been received to show the spatial distribution of forests. This could be displayed on a world map using remote sensing technology, as was done for FRA 2000.

“Trees outside forests” comprise an important resource, both in terms of wood and non-wood forest products and the environmental and social services they provide. Some of these are captured under the category “other land with tree cover”, but roadside plantings and individual trees are e.g. not included. A methodology for assessing “trees outside forests” has yet to be developed, but a thematic study could perhaps be included as part of the next assessment.

With regard to forest change dynamics in FRA 2005, this information was limited to the calculation of net area changes per year for each country, based on information provided for 1990, 2000 and 2005. These changes were then aggregated to the sub-regional, regional and global level. A rough estimate of the global deforestation rate was also provided, but was based on a number of assumptions. For FRA 2010, it is proposed to include estimates of each of the following elements of forest changes: i) deforestation (due to human intervention and natural disasters); ii) afforestation and; natural expansion of forests. It may not be possible to obtain this information at country level, but regional and global estimates could be obtained through interpretation of remote sensing imagery of selected sample plots from different points in time.

The total area of forest does not indicate the level of forest fragmentation (i.e. the size of the individual blocks of forest), information which is crucial for monitoring the ability to effectively conserve biological diversity and to provide a number of other environmental and

socio-economic services. It may not be possible to obtain information on this variable through country reporting, but it could be included in a remote sensing component.

Information on forest characteristics was reported in table 4. Several additions were suggested on this matter:

- Forest types: Several respondents have suggested including more information on forest by ecological zones or by forest types. Past attempts to include forest types have focused on forest cover by ecological zone, “open” versus “closed” forest types and a distinction between coniferous and non-coniferous species. Attempts have also been made to assess the area of bamboo and of mangrove forests and requests have been received to include these in the main questionnaire.
- Planted forests: Planted forests comprise all forest plantations and parts of semi-natural forests. As interest in planted forests is increasing, a thematic study on planted forests was prepared within the framework of FRA 2005 and it is foreseen that this will be repeated for FRA 2010. To facilitate the preparation of this study and the analysis on planted forests, it is suggested to ask countries to provide information on the total area of forests which are planted or sown as part of the reporting to FRA 2010. Such information could be obtained through an addition to the current table on characteristics with additional information obtained through a thematic study.
- Forest cover classes: Several respondents suggested that forests should be characterised according to the degree of crown cover, suggesting 3-4 classes, so as to be able to distinguish dense forests from more open forests. If spatial information is provided for more than one point in time, changes in this variable may also help assess levels of forest degradation and improvement (see below).
- Forest degradation and improvement: Information on the extent of forests and their characteristics provides limited information on changes happening within forests such as degradation due to overexploitation or improvements through rehabilitation efforts or through natural regeneration. It has been proposed to include a measure of forest degradation in the next assessment.

### **Other changes proposed**

Respondents to the FRA 2005 evaluation questionnaire proposed the following specific changes to the definition of “forest”:

- A change to the explanatory notes to allow the inclusion of areas dominated by coconut (planted or natural) which are used primarily for forestry purposes (coco-lumber).
- Exclusion of rubber plantations in the definition of “forest”.

With regard to table 4 on forest characteristics it was proposed to merge the classes on modified natural forest and semi-natural forests. Another suggestion indicates the need to merge the two classes of forest plantations (productive forest plantation and protective forest plantation) and change the name of the table to forest naturalness. Others have proposed that the guidelines for table 4 be improved to make it easier to distinguish between the five classes. (Particularly between modified natural and semi-natural and how to classify planted forests of native species.)

For reporting on biomass and carbon several countries suggested that FRA should abandon the reporting on biomass and carbon, and let UNFCCC and the Kyoto Protocol be the main

sources of global information on biomass and carbon stocks and trends. Conversely, there were also suggestions that FRA should be the main process responsible for gathering country information on biomass and carbon stock and carbon stock changes, and that UNFCCC and the Kyoto Protocol could use the FRA information instead of duplicating them in their reporting requests, or at least in their methodology suggest to countries to use the most recent FRA data in the case of Tier 1 level estimates.

## II. Biological diversity

The variables measured in FRA 2005 with relevance to forest biological diversity include:

- Area of primary forests;
- Area of forest designated for conservation of biodiversity;
- Tree species composition of growing stock;
- Number of native tree species;
- Threatened forest tree species.

### **Proposed deletions**

- Delete category "Other wooded land" for the reporting on area of primary forest?
- Delete category "Other wooded land" for the reporting on area designated for conservation of biodiversity

### **Proposed additions**

- Area of forest in protected area systems
- Fragmentation of forests and intact forest landscapes
- Forest genetic resources/diversity

### **Other changes proposed**

- Delete or modify reporting on total area designated for conservation of biodiversity. Many countries reported difficulties in extracting this information and even understanding the concept of total area with function...
- Use area instead of volume as the unit of reporting for composition of growing stock.
- Report by species groups for composition of growing stock. If so, which ones?
- Should naturalized introduced species be included in number of native forest tree species? If so, what should the criteria be for inclusion?
- Differences with national lists of threatened species and IUCN recorded in the reporting of 49 countries. Should reporting be based on national lists and requested from countries or should we (FAO) simply extract the information from the official IUCN list (in which case should IUCN be asked to divide the plant lists into trees/other plants?)

### III. Forest health and vitality

FRA 2005 focused on the following variables, which to some extent are quantifiable and for which many countries have records:

- Average annual area affected by forest fires disturbances
- Average annual area affected by insects disturbances
- Average annual area affected by disease disturbances
- Average annual area affected by other disturbances (including wind, snow, ice, floods, tropical storms, drought and damage by animals)

#### Proposed deletions

- Information should not be requested for other wooded land.

#### Proposed additions

None

#### Other changes proposed

- The title of the table on disturbances has a connotation of negative impact, while there are some positive effects, e.g. of forest fires, which should be considered.
- Clarification is needed on what to report for forest fires: number of fires, area affected by forest fires, forest area damaged by fires.
- Clarification is needed on what to report for all disturbances: only newly affected area and/or the area affected from disturbances in earlier years (cumulative area).
- There is a need to better define when the level of disturbance should be consider a “disturbance” as the current definition is very subjective. It might be possible to define a minimum threshold: beyond the rate of historical variation and/or the percentage of forest with a decrease of biological components which indicates a change in ecological cycles.
- Important also to define the temporal dimension of a disturbance or disaster.
- The “other disturbances” should be split into biotic and abiotic agents.
- Defoliation should be included as variable, with a clear definition of “main trees”.
- It would be desirable to include degradation of forest if possible – including area affected by invasive alien species.
- The economic impact of disasters should be included – and the relation between area damage and volume damage.
- Policy and legislation and support measures to reduce impact on forest damages could be included as additional variables.

### IV. Productive functions of forest resources

The following variables related to productive functions were included in FRA 2005:

- Area designated for production (Primary function and total area with function)

- Area of productive forest plantations (characteristics)
- Growing stock
- Commercial growing stock
- Wood removals (industrial roundwood and woodfuel)
- Removal of non-wood forest products

### **Proposed deletions**

- Remove “Commercial growing stock”.
- Decide whether wood removals should be reported by FRA, by the Joint Forest Sector Questionnaire or both.

### **Proposed additions**

- Area of forest available for wood supply (or improve explanation on Total area designated for production)
- Area of planted forest available for wood supply
- Area of planted forest designated for production (and protection)
- Wood removals from planted forests.

### **Other changes proposed**

- Decide whether felling or removals should be reported upon.
- A minor revision of the FRA definition of woodfuel removals should be considered
- Establish a standard minimum diameter for reporting on growing stock (e.g. 0 cm)
- Don't split removals on forest and other wooded land.

## **V. Protective function of forest resources**

The following two variables related to protective functions of forest resources were included in FRA 2005:

- Area designated for protective purposes (as the primary function or as one of several functions)
- Area of protective forest plantations

### **Proposed deletions**

The lack of information on the other wooded land category led to the proposal to delete this variable (or aggregate forest and other wooded land for the area designated for protective functions).

Total area with function was also often difficult to understand, and it was proposed to delete this variable for the next assessment.

### **Proposed additions**

For the next assessment the correspondence between FRA 2005 definitions of protective forest and the definitions of other international processes that have included the protective

function theme among their indicators of sustainable forest management should be considered. It would be useful to revise the indicators to see how it is possible to improve or integrate the FRA 2005 variables. A proposal could be that of extending the protective function to infrastructure and managed natural resources against natural hazards (as proposed by the MCPFE).

Furthermore it was suggested to extend the analysis of degree of protection, using some GIS analysis, in order to verify how well the protection status is working.

### **Other Changes proposed**

In order to improve the compatibility between FRA categories and those of others international processes it was also suggested to change this variable adopting the breakdown used in table 4 on forest characteristics and based on these, specify the proportion of primary, modified and seminatural forest that attribute major protective functions. Following the proposed change, forest that have several major functions would be listed under several categories (e.g. a country might report that of its primary forest area 20% is for production, 70% is for soil and water conservation, 80% is for biodiversity and 100% provides social services).

Comments have also been received to change the class “protective forest plantations” to include all planted forests established/ managed for protective purposes.

Interesting recommendations came also from the authors of the thematic study on forest and water that was prepared for FRA 2005. One of these was a suggestion that countries officially recognize “cloud or fog forest ecosystem” in their classification, and designate these for protective purposes. Similar techniques to that employed by UNEP-WCMC in its global mapping could be used as an approximation of potential area, in the absence of ground or aerial surveys. Furthermore, in this study it was recommended that planning authorities should identify slip-prone areas and “red flag” or zone them for forest retention, or agroforestry/sylvopastoral use with fairly dense tree cover. Such areas may then be part of the Protective Forest estate. They should be reported as such in the next Global Forest Resources Assessment. It was also recommended that each country undertake an assessment of its key riparian zones, and classify them for conservation management, protection or restoration. The authors of the thematic study also recommended that countries report on the existence of national regulations or guidelines for forest riparian buffer zone maintenance. Taking into account the level of details proposed in the thematic study, for the next assessment it could be suggested to expand the explanatory notes of protective functions in order to better explain what should be included within the forested areas designated for the protection of soil and water.

## **VI. Socio-economic functions**

In FRA 2005, countries provided information on the following measures of socio-economic functions:

- Value of wood and non-wood forest product removals.
- Employment in forestry.
- Ownership of forest and other wooded land.
- Areas of forest designated for social services.



**Proposed deletions**

Delete the category of other wooded land for the reporting on ownership.

**Proposed additions**

Regarding information collected on the value of NWFP removals, some respondents expressed the need to specifically mention that Christmas trees and cork are included. On employment, information on informal and self employment (including subsistence related labour), is suggested as an addition.

**Other changes proposed**

For the variable on value of wood removals it has been suggested that there should be no division between forest and OWL. Furthermore, there have been proposals that it would be more useful to report value including the value-added from further processing (particularly in the case of industrial roundwood removals).

What concerns value of NWFP removals, some respondents find it favourable to report in local currency.

Another concern mentioned for the socio economic measures, is the need to place a greater effort on harmonising the applied classifications, definitions and measurement units with those used the International Standard Industrial Classification. This would increase comparability with the statistics already produced by national statistical agencies and would allow FRA to duplicate these statistics when existing. Along this line, there have been suggestions that FRA should not collect information on employment as other institutions (e.g. UNIDO) are collecting such information.

The variable on ownership falls under social-economic functions. The inputs received from the evaluation can be structured into five main proposals:

1. FRA 2010 should focus on the broader concept of forest tenure which includes ownership, tenancy and other arrangements for the use of the forests.
2. The assessment should focus on the ownership of forestry resources, more than the ownership of land. This approach is important in order to define and stress the role of forest in contributing to sustainable livelihoods, to describe which rights and responsibilities are linked to its use and management, and to provide support in elaborating policies which take into account this aspect. However the ownership of land should not be disregarded, but, where possible, it should be highlighted whether the two coincide and, if not, which issues are linked to this difference. The case of China demonstrates the importance of acknowledging this difference.
3. Public and private forests should be split into subcategories (central and local government; individuals and industries, etc.) to reflect the level of decentralised control over forest resources. Special mention should be made for indigenous land and land under dispute.
4. Where possible, information on the type of management arrangement occurring mainly in public forests should be included and classified by the duration (joint management, concessions, leases, etc).
5. Include information on forest holdings (number, areas).

## VII. Forest designation, management and use

In FRA 2005, countries were asked to classify their forests according to the following six designated functions:

- Production
- Protection of soil and water
- Conservation of biodiversity
- Social services
- Multiple use
- No or unknown designated function.

An assessment of the different functions and uses of forests and their management status cuts across several of the thematic elements and will therefore be dealt with separately from the six previous sections.

### **Suggested deletions**

Delete the category of other wooded land, as information availability/quality can be questioned.

The section of the table dealing with total area with a given function was for many countries difficult to fill in and suggestions were received to delete it. Another suggestion involves the deletion of the entire table on forest designation

### **Suggested additions**

A number of proposals were received for additional variables related to forest management and use (of which some were already included in FRA 2000):

- The area of forest with a management plan
- The area of forest managed/under management
- The area of forest under sustainable management/use
- The area of forest in protected areas
- The area of forest certified
- The area of forest available for wood supply (...of which planted)
- The area of forest annually logged
- The area of forest with public access (for recreation/education)
- Area of forest, managed to protect cultural social and spiritual needs and values
- Area of forest used for purposes of supporting local population
- Number of visitors to forests for recreational purposes
- Area of forest upon which people are dependent for subsistence uses and tradition and customary lifestyles
- Number of people dependent on the forest for subsistence uses and traditional and customary lifestyle

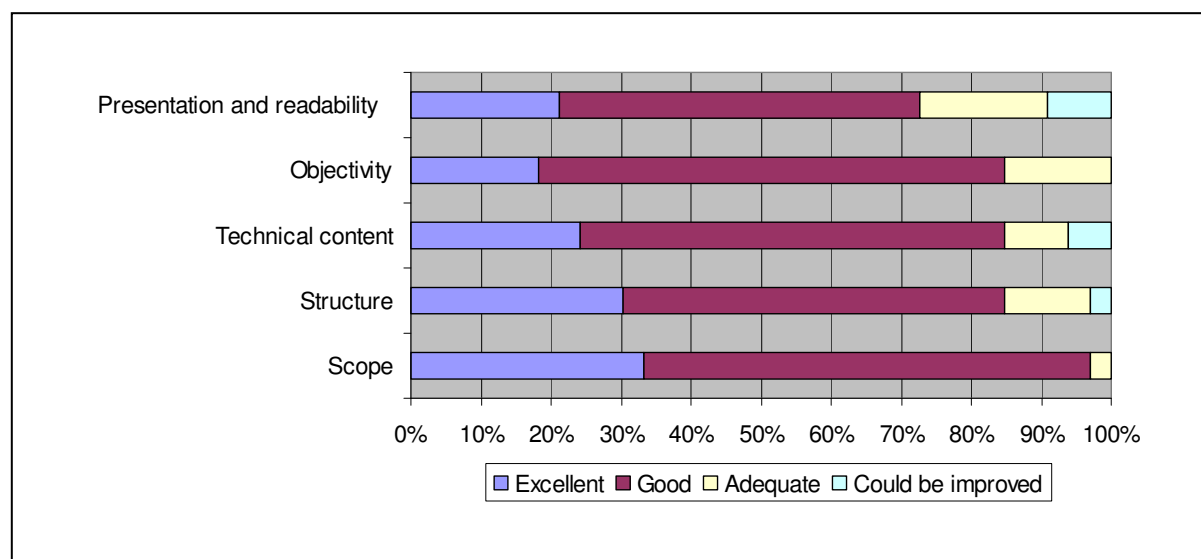
### **Other changes proposed**

Others proposed that the guidelines for this table should be improved in order to make it easier to distinguish between the six classes. In particular, guidance seems to be needed on the area of forest designated for social services and on the area of forest designated for multiple uses.

### 3.3 The attributes and usefulness of the FRA 2005 report

At the time of undertaking the survey, 33 out of 44 respondents from AG/FAO Staff had already seen or read the FRA 2005 Main Report. They were asked to rank the following report attributes: Presentation and readability; Objectivity; Technical content; and Structure. Although feedbacks at this point in time probably should be considered as mainly preliminary (only 3 months had past since the release of the report and it had only been released in English) the survey indicates an overall positive view on the report (Figure 11). The main concern raised is 'Presentation and Readability'. Some concrete remarks on the report were also made:

- Possibly too much emphasis on information availability. Inclusion of photos in the relevant sections would have been good. Very factual, but also long. Key findings in the individual chapters could come across better with a slightly changed lay-out (use of bold, bullets, short sections, photos).
- The report should be split in two reports one related to purely statistics and the second analysis and interpretation of the results. In addition, statistical data should be disseminated using the FAOSTAT framework.



**Figure 11** Ranking of the FRA 2005 report by AG/FAO Staff, as percentage of total number of respondents from this target group.

The more direct usefulness of the report was evaluated by asking NCs to what extent the FRA process (i.e. the preparation of the country reports) had contributed positively to their daily work or national reporting purposes, to which 84% answered positively. When it came to contributing to international processes, 44% of NCs found the report useful. Of these: 66% had used the FRA 2005 for reporting to UNFCCC and the Kyoto Protocol; 57% for regional C&I processes; 40% for UNFF; and 29% for CBD reporting.

## 4 Conclusions

Notwithstanding that the diversity of comments received in the evaluation is substantial, some key conclusions stand out with regard to FRA 2005 and have been summarised in the following:

- The global workshop held in Rome in 2003 was considered as relevant and beneficial to the FRA 2005 process. In contrary, the workshop was considered only partially beneficial to facilitate country report compilation and development of national and regional work plans.
- The regional and sub-regional workshops were generally perceived as beneficial to the process. Future workshops should focus more on improving regional NC networks and standardize reporting methodologies. It was also recommended that more workshops be convened at regional level.
- The supporting documents prepared by FAO were in general found to be very useful but should be disseminated earlier in the process.
- The focal points to support NCs were in generally seen as positive, while information on the designation of focal points could be improved.
- FRA's online facilities need some improvements, in particular: language coverage; presentation and design; and ease of navigation. The discussion forum and FAQ had only few users and, in general, users only found the pages useful to a minor extent.
- On average, 7 persons per country were involved in the compilation of the country reports and 4-8 months was the period most often spent on the work. Asian countries allocated most person-days to the FRA tasks.
- NCs ranked the review process as useful or very useful.
- The overall assessment of the FRA 2005 process is positive whereas some wishes were put forward as to involve the advisory group members, regional offices and other partners even further in the process. Furthermore, it was noted that the FRA 2005 process embarked too late in order to facilitate proper planning and undertaking of FRA related tasks. A majority of NCs suggested two years of preparation period. The need for improvements in the technical and financial support and capacity building to constrained countries was also highlighted.
- The reliability of data was found by NCs to be highest on: extent of forest; diversity of tree species; and forest characteristics. The less reliable data were on: value of NWFP removals; NWFP removals; and carbon stock. Data reliability was prioritized higher than the need for widening the scope of the FRA report.
- The FRA 2005 report was generally graded positively by the AG/FAO Staff, but some suggestions were provided to improve presentation and readability.
- A majority of NCs found the FRA 2005 country reports useful in their daily work. Many of the responding NCs found the report useful in reporting to international processes at the time of conducting the survey.

# Annex 1

## Access to survey results

All results from the online surveys and Word questionnaires are compiled and organised in an Excel file found at: [T:\FORM\FRA\FRA 2005\FRA 2005 External Evaluation\Results\\_total.xls](T:\FORM\FRA\FRA 2005\FRA 2005 External Evaluation\Results_total.xls).

The content of the three surveys, summaries and graphic presentations of the results can be viewed in html format at the following links:

### A. Survey, NCs:

- English speaking
  - Online: <http://www.surveymonkey.com/Report.asp?U=182882446593>
  - Internal network: [T:\FORM\FRA\FRA 2005\FRA 2005 External Evaluation\Results\Summary\\_NC\\_English.html](T:\FORM\FRA\FRA 2005\FRA 2005 External Evaluation\Results\Summary_NC_English.html)
  
- Spanish speaking:
  - Online: <http://www.surveymonkey.com/Report.asp?U=198368846310>
  - Internal network: [T:\FORM\FRA\FRA 2005\FRA 2005 External Evaluation\Results\Summary\\_NC\\_Spanish.html](T:\FORM\FRA\FRA 2005\FRA 2005 External Evaluation\Results\Summary_NC_Spanish.html)
  
- French speaking:
  - Online: <http://www.surveymonkey.com/Report.asp?U=199481854232>
  - Internal network: [T:\FORM\FRA\FRA 2005\FRA 2005 External Evaluation\Results\Summary\\_NC\\_French.html](T:\FORM\FRA\FRA 2005\FRA 2005 External Evaluation\Results\Summary_NC_French.html)

### B. Survey, FRA Advisory Group, FAO staff and FAO consultants:

- Online: <http://www.surveymonkey.com/Report.asp?U=202200089153>
- Internal network: [T:\FORM\FRA\FRA 2005\FRA 2005 External Evaluation\Results\Summary\\_AG.html](T:\FORM\FRA\FRA 2005\FRA 2005 External Evaluation\Results\Summary_AG.html)

### C. Additional survey for FRA team and regional & subregional FRA focal points

- Online: <http://www.surveymonkey.com/Report.asp?U=202401629040>
- Internal network: [T:\FORM\FRA\FRA 2005\FRA 2005 External Evaluation\Results\Summary\\_Additional.html](T:\FORM\FRA\FRA 2005\FRA 2005 External Evaluation\Results\Summary_Additional.html)

## Annex 2 A

### Summary of results from the survey addressing national correspondents - English

#### 1. 1.1 Your country's region?

	Response Percent	Response Total
Eastern and Southern Africa	5.8%	3
Northern Africa	1.9%	1
Western and Central Africa	3.8%	2
East Asia	5.8%	3
South and Southeast Asia	11.5%	6
Western and Central Asia	9.6%	5
Oceania	5.8%	3
<b>Europe</b>	<b>44.2%</b>	<b>23</b>
Caribbean	5.8%	3
Central America	0%	0
North America	1.9%	1
South America	3.8%	2
<b>Total Respondents</b>		<b>52</b>
(skipped this question)		0

#### 2. 2.1 In November 2003 a global training workshop for national correspondents (NCs) was held in Rome. Did you attend?

	Response Percent	Response Total
<b>YES</b>	<b>56%</b>	<b>28</b>
<b>NO</b>	<b>44%</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>Total Respondents</b>		<b>50</b>
(skipped this question)		2

#### 3. 2.2 To what extent did the global workshop in Rome fulfil the following objectives?

	Fully	Partially	Poorly	Not at all	Response Average
Provided an opportunity to learn about the FRA process	75% (21)	21% (6)	0% (0)	4% (1)	1.32
Provided an opportunity to influence the content and design of FRA 2005	29% (8)	57% (16)	11% (3)	4% (1)	1.89
Provided an opportunity to exchange experience with colleagues from other countries	61% (17)	32% (9)	4% (1)	4% (1)	1.50
Facilitated the compilation of the country report	43% (12)	39% (11)	14% (4)	4% (1)	1.79





Provided an opportunity to develop national and regional work plans for implementation of FRA 2005	39% (11)	<b>46% (13)</b>	11% (3)	4% (1)	<b>1.79</b>
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<b>Total Respondents</b>	<b>28</b>
(skipped this question)	24




4. 2.3 Please comment on the global workshop and give suggestions for improvements:

<b>Total Respondents</b>	<b>13</b>
(skipped this question)	39

5. 3.1 In March 2004, the basic documents for FRA 2005 were distributed to all national correspondents: 1. Specification of national reporting tables; 2. Guidelines for country reporting; and 3. Template for country reports. To what extent did you find these documents useful for the compilation of the country report?

		<b>Response Percent</b>	<b>Response Total</b>
<b>Very useful</b>		<b>61.7%</b>	<b>29</b>
Useful		29.8%	14
Partially useful		4.3%	2
Not useful at all		4.3%	2
<b>Total Respondents</b>			<b>47</b>
(skipped this question)			5

6. 3.2 Please comment on the documents and give suggestions for improvements:

		<b>Response Percent</b>	<b>Response Total</b>
<b>Specification of national reporting tables</b>		<b>95%</b>	<b>19</b>
Guidelines for country reporting		80%	16
Template for country reports		80%	16
<b>Total Respondents</b>			<b>20</b>
(skipped this question)			32

7. 4.1 Regional/subregional workshops were held to further assist the NCs and to validate country data. Did you attend such a workshop?

		<b>Response Percent</b>	<b>Response Total</b>
<b>YES</b>		<b>63.8%</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>NO</b>		36.2%	17

**Total Respondents**     **47**  
(skipped this question)     5





8. 4.2 To what extent did the regional/subregional workshop fulfil the following objectives?

	<b>Fully</b>	<b>Partially</b>	<b>Poorly</b>	<b>Not at all</b>	<b>Response Average</b>
Provided a better understanding of the specifications and the guidelines for reporting	<b>68% (21)</b>	29% (9)	0% (0)	3% (1)	<b>1.39</b>
Facilitated compilation of the country report	<b>65% (20)</b>	29% (9)	6% (2)	0% (0)	<b>1.42</b>
Provided an opportunity to exchange/share experiences with colleagues from other countries	<b>74% (23)</b>	19% (6)	0% (0)	6% (2)	<b>1.39</b>
Standardized the reporting methodology in the region	<b>45% (14)</b>	<b>45% (14)</b>	10% (3)	0% (0)	<b>1.65</b>
Strengthened the regional network of NCs	42% (13)	<b>52% (16)</b>	0% (0)	6% (2)	<b>1.71</b>
				<b>Total Respondents</b>	<b>31</b>
				(skipped this question)	21

9. 4.3 Please comment on the regional/subregional workshop and give suggestions for improvements:

**Total Respondents**     **19**  
(skipped this question)     33

10. 5.1 Each country was assigned a focal point in the FRA secretariat in order to facilitate communication, technical support and review of country reports. Has the interaction with your focal point been useful during the process?

	<b>Response Percent</b>	<b>Response Total</b>
<b>Very useful</b> 	<b>45.7%</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>Useful</b> 	<b>37%</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>Partially useful</b> 	<b>10.9%</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Not useful at all</b> 	<b>6.5%</b>	<b>3</b>
	<b>Total Respondents</b>	<b>46</b>
	(skipped this question)	6



11. 5.2 Please provide comments and suggestions for improvements:

**Total Respondents**     **20**







(skipped this question) 32

12. 6.1 An online discussion forum was set up to facilitate discussion and exchange of comments and ideas regarding the FRA 2005 reporting process. Did you use the discussion forum?

	Response Percent	Response Total
YES 	40.4%	19
NO 	59.6%	28
<b>Total Respondents</b>		<b>47</b>
(skipped this question)		6





13. 6.2 To what extent was the discussion forum useful in the compilation of the country report?

	Response Percent	Response Total
Very useful 	28.6%	6
Useful 	52.4%	11
Partially useful 	14.3%	3
Not useful at all 	4.8%	1
<b>Total Respondents</b>		<b>21</b>
(skipped this question)		31

14. 6.3 Please specify:

**Total Respondents** 7  
(skipped this question) 45

15. 6.2 Why didn't you use the discussion forum?

	Response Percent	Response Total
Did not know about it 	22.2%	6
Difficult to use 	3.7%	1
Poor internet access 	14.8%	4
<b>Other (please specify)</b> 	59.3%	16
<b>Total Respondents</b>		<b>27</b>
(skipped this question)		25





16. 6.3 Please provide comments:

**Total Respondents** 9  
(skipped this question) 43






17. 7.1 A FAQ (Frequently Asked Questions) site was created to provide help during the FRA 2005 reporting process. Did you use the FAQ site?

	Response Percent	Response Total
YES 	47.8%	22
NO 	52.2%	24
<b>Total Respondents</b>		<b>46</b>
(skipped this question)		6

18. 7.2 If YES, to what extent was the FAQ site useful?

	Response Percent	Response Total
Very useful 	22.7%	5
<b>Useful</b> 	<b>54.5%</b>	<b>12</b>
Partially useful 	18.2%	4
Not useful at all 	4.5%	1
<b>Total Respondents</b>		<b>22</b>
(skipped this question)		30

19. 8.1 Over how long a period of time did you work on compilation of the country report?

	Response Percent	Response Total
Less than one month 	4.3%	2
1-4 months 	26.1%	12
<b>4-8 months</b> 	<b>39.1%</b>	<b>18</b>
8 months - 1 year 	17.4%	8
More than one year 	13%	6
<b>Total Respondents</b>		<b>46</b>
(skipped this question)		6

20. 8.2 Please mention the main time-consuming steps:

<b>Total Respondents</b>	<b>34</b>
(skipped this question)	18

21. 8.3 How many people in your country have been involved in compilation of the report?

	Response Percent	Response Total
<b>Number:</b> 	<b>100%</b>	<b>46</b>

**Total Respondents** 46  
(skipped this question) 6

22. 8.4 Estimated number of person-days spent on the compilation of the country report:

	Response Percent	Response Total
1-10	6.5%	3
<b>10-30</b>	<b>37%</b>	<b>17</b>
30-50	21.7%	10
50-100	26.1%	12
More than 100	8.7%	4
<b>Total Respondents</b>	<b>46</b>	
(skipped this question)	6	

23. 9.1 Please explain any specific problems encountered when reporting on the tables and, where possible, provide suggestions on how to address such problems in the future:

	Response Percent	Response Total
Extent of forest	53.1%	17
Forest ownership	50%	16
Designated functions of forest	65.6%	21
Forest characteristics	59.4%	19
Growing stock	56.2%	18
Biomass stock	65.6%	21
<b>Carbon stock</b>	<b>71.9%</b>	<b>23</b>
Disturbances affecting health and vitality	50%	16
Diversity of tree species	40.6%	13
Growing stock composition	40.6%	13
Wood removals	46.9%	15
Value of wood removals	53.1%	17
NWFP removals	68.8%	22
Value of NWFP removals	65.6%	21
Employment	50%	16
<b>Total Respondents</b>	<b>32</b>	
(skipped this question)	20	

24. 9.2 Do you expect that new information for this table will be available before 2010?




	<b>YES</b>	<b>NO</b>	<b>Do not know</b>	<b>Response Total</b>
Extent of forest	<b>84% (36)</b>	9% (4)	7% (3)	<b>43</b>
Forest ownership	<b>65% (28)</b>	21% (9)	14% (6)	<b>43</b>
Designated functions of forest	<b>60% (26)</b>	16% (7)	23% (10)	<b>43</b>
Forest characteristics	<b>63% (27)</b>	14% (6)	23% (10)	<b>43</b>
Growing stock	<b>70% (30)</b>	14% (6)	16% (7)	<b>43</b>
Biomass stock	<b>53% (23)</b>	19% (8)	28% (12)	<b>43</b>
Carbon stock	<b>53% (23)</b>	19% (8)	28% (12)	<b>43</b>
Disturbances affecting health and vitality	<b>67% (29)</b>	14% (6)	19% (8)	<b>43</b>
Diversity of tree species	<b>58% (25)</b>	28% (12)	14% (6)	<b>43</b>
Growing stock composition	<b>58% (25)</b>	16% (7)	26% (11)	<b>43</b>
Wood removals	<b>74% (32)</b>	19% (8)	7% (3)	<b>43</b>
Value of wood removals	<b>70% (30)</b>	19% (8)	12% (5)	<b>43</b>
NWFP removals	<b>51% (22)</b>	26% (11)	23% (10)	<b>43</b>
Value of NWFP removals	<b>53% (23)</b>	23% (10)	23% (10)	<b>43</b>
Employment	<b>74% (32)</b>	9% (4)	16% (7)	<b>43</b>
			<b>Total Respondents</b>	<b>43</b>
			(skipped this question)	9

25. 9.3 How do you perceive the reliability of the reported data?

	<b>Very reliable</b>	<b>Reliable</b>	<b>Unreliable to some extent</b>	<b>Very unreliable</b>	<b>Not applicable</b>	<b>Response Total</b>
Extent of forest	28% (12)	<b>60% (26)</b>	9% (4)	0% (0)	2% (1)	<b>43</b>
Forest ownership	26% (11)	<b>53% (23)</b>	14% (6)	0% (0)	7% (3)	<b>43</b>
Designated functions of forest	12% (5)	<b>47% (20)</b>	35% (15)	2% (1)	5% (2)	<b>43</b>
Forest characteristics	12% (5)	<b>51% (22)</b>	30% (13)	2% (1)	5% (2)	<b>43</b>
Growing stock	19% (8)	<b>47% (20)</b>	30% (13)	2% (1)	2% (1)	<b>43</b>
Biomass stock	9% (4)	33% (14)	<b>47% (20)</b>	7% (3)	5% (2)	<b>43</b>
Carbon stock	9% (4)	26% (11)	<b>53% (23)</b>	7% (3)	5% (2)	<b>43</b>
Disturbances affecting health and vitality	12% (5)	<b>42% (18)</b>	33% (14)	5% (2)	9% (4)	<b>43</b>

Diversity of tree species	30% (13)	<b>49%</b> <b>(21)</b>	16% (7)	0% (0)	5% (2)	<b>43</b>
Growing stock composition	19% (8)	<b>44%</b> <b>(19)</b>	30% (13)	2% (1)	5% (2)	<b>43</b>
Wood removals	16% (7)	<b>37%</b> <b>(16)</b>	<b>37% (16)</b>	0% (0)	9% (4)	<b>43</b>
Value of wood removals	14% (6)	<b>37%</b> <b>(16)</b>	<b>37% (16)</b>	0% (0)	12% (5)	<b>43</b>
NWFP removals	5% (2)	16% (7)	<b>35% (15)</b>	26% (11)	19% (8)	<b>43</b>
Value of NWFP removals	2% (1)	19% (8)	<b>33% (14)</b>	21% (9)	26% (11)	<b>43</b>
Employment	21% (9)	<b>37%</b> <b>(16)</b>	28% (12)	5% (2)	9% (4)	<b>43</b>
<b>Total Respondents</b>						<b>43</b>
(skipped this question)						9

26. 10.1 How did you perceive the review process?

	Response Percent	Response Total
Very useful 	32.6%	14
Useful 	<b>55.8%</b>	<b>24</b>
Partially useful 	11.6%	5
Not useful at all	0%	0
<b>Total Respondents</b>		<b>43</b>
(skipped this question)		9



27. 10.2 Please explain in what ways you found the review process useful or not useful:

<b>Total Respondents</b>	<b>22</b>
(skipped this question)	30

28. 10.3 How could the review process be improved?

<b>Total Respondents</b>	<b>17</b>
(skipped this question)	35

29. 11.1 Has FRA 2005 been useful in your daily work and/or for any national reporting purposes?

	Response Percent	Response Total
YES 	<b>87.8%</b>	<b>36</b>
NO 	12.2%	5
<b>Total Respondents</b>		<b>41</b>

(skipped this question) 11

30. 11.2 If YES, please explain how:

**Total Respondents 28**

(skipped this question) 24

31. 11.3 Has FRA 2005 helped you report to any of the following international processes? (If not, proceed by clicking 'Next')

	Response Percent	Response Total
UNFCCC and the Kyoto Protocol	56.5%	13
CBD	17.4%	4
UNFF	39.1%	9
<b>Regional criteria and indicator processes</b>	<b>60.9%</b>	<b>14</b>
Other (please specify)	30.4%	7
<b>Total Respondents</b>		<b>23</b>
(skipped this question)		29

32. 11.4 If FRA 2005 did help in this regard, please explain how:

**Total Respondents 15**





(skipped this question) 37

33. 12.1 When should the official request be sent to your country in order to make the necessary provisions in your organization's work plan and budget to prepare a country report for the next FRA?

	Response Percent	Response Total
One year in advance	38.1%	16
<b>Two years in advance</b>	<b>52.4%</b>	<b>22</b>
Three years in advance	2.4%	1
No need to make provision in work plan and budget	4.8%	2
Other (please specify):	2.4%	1
<b>Total Respondents</b>		<b>42</b>
(skipped this question)		11

34. 12.2 Do you have any proposals for changes for FRA 2010? (please insert proposals where appropriate)

**Response Response**

		<b>Percent</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Additional variable(s)</b>		<b>66.7%</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>Removal of variable(s)</b>		<b>50%</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Changes to any of the existing variables</b>		<b>50%</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Changes to reporting process</b>		<b>41.7%</b>	<b>5</b>
	<b>Total Respondents</b>		<b>12</b>
	(skipped this question)		<b>40</b>

35. 12.3 Please specify your justification for the proposed changes (if any):

**Total Respondents**      **12**  
(skipped this question)      **40**

36. 12.4 Please also give general suggestions for improvements for FRA 2010:

**Total Respondents**      **16**  
(skipped this question)      **36**

## Annex 2 B

Summary of results from the survey addressing national correspondents  
– Spanish

1. 1.1 ¿Cuál es su región?					
				Response Percent	Response Total
África del oeste y del sur				0%	0
África del norte				0%	0
África del oeste y central				0%	0
Asia del este				0%	0
Asia del sur y sur-este				0%	0
Asia del oeste y central				0%	0
Oceanía				0%	0
Europa	■			6.7%	1
Caribe	■			6.7%	1
América central	■			33.3%	5
América del norte	■			6.7%	1
América del sur	■			46.7%	7
<b>Total Respondents</b>					<b>15</b>
(skipped this question)					0
2. 2.1 En noviembre 2003 se llevó a cabo una reunión de entrenamiento para corresponsales nacionales (CNs) en Roma. ¿Participó usted en esa reunión?					
				Response Percent	Response Total
SI	■			73.3%	11
NO	■			26.7%	4
<b>Total Respondents</b>					<b>15</b>
(skipped this question)					0
3. 2.2 ¿En que medida esta reunión mundial cumplió sus objetivos?					
	Bastante útil	Parcialmente útil	Pobremente útil	Nada útil	Response Average
Proporcionó la oportunidad de aprender acerca del proceso FRA	82% (9)	18% (2)	0% (0)	0% (0)	1.18
Proporcionó la oportunidad de influenciar en el contenido y diseño del FRA 2005	27% (3)	45% (5)	27% (3)	0% (0)	2.00
Proporcionó la oportunidad de intercambiar experiencias con colegas de otros países	100% (11)	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)	1.00
Facilitó la elaboración de los informes nacionales	45% (5)	45% (5)	9% (1)	0% (0)	1.64