

COMMUNITY BASED FOREST BIOMASS MONITORING

TRAINING OF TRAINERS MANUAL



REDD+

REDD+ is an essential part of the solution to forest destruction and climate change mitigation

While forests hold over 80% of global terrestrial biodiversity and play critical roles in mitigating climate change (they store more carbon than is found in the entire atmosphere!), they are being destroyed and converted to other land uses at alarming rates. The spread of modern agriculture, population growth and industrialisation have contributed to the destruction of over half of the Earth's original forest cover.

Recognising that it will be difficult to keep climate change below dangerous levels without an effective solution to global deforestation, Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change are working on a new financial mechanism known as REDD+ that aims to provide forest managers with financial incentives to protect and enhance forest carbon stocks. In addition to contributing to climate change mitigation, well planned REDD+ actions would contribute to biodiversity protection, water and soil conservation, tenure security for local communities and a sustainable supply of non-timber and timber forest products.

LEARNING BLOCK 1

FUNDAMENTALS OF COMMUNITY BASED FOREST BIOMASS MONITORING (CBFBM)

LEARNING BLOCK 2

FEASIBILITY ASSESSMENT AND STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT FOR CBFBM

LEARNING BLOCK 3

TECHNICAL TOOL BOX

LEARNING BLOCK 4

DESIGNING AND TESTING AN APPROPRIATE CBFBM COMMUNITY TRAINING



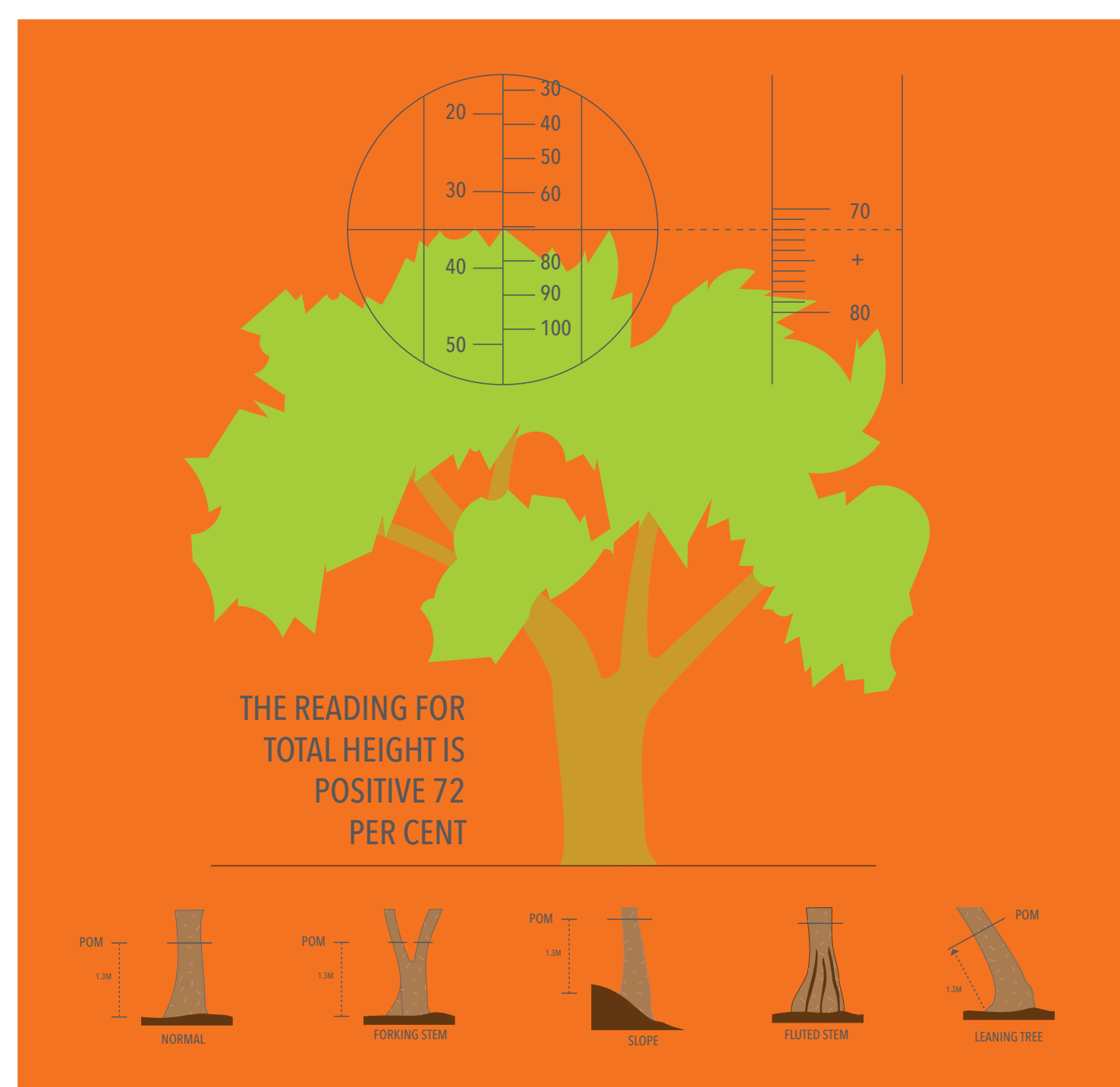
COMMUNITY MEASUREMENTS RELIABLE!! RESULTS COMPARABLE WITH THOSE OF PROFESSIONAL SURVEYS!!

PROJECT SITES	FOREST TYPE	ESTIMATES FROM COMMUNITY MEASUREMENTS	ESTIMATES FROM PROFESSIONAL SURVEYS
Monduliri Province, Cambodia	Deciduous forest	75.5 ± 19.6 (SD) tC/ha for rectangular plots 72.2 ± 23 (SD) tC/ha for circular plot	73.8 ± 8.6 (SE)tC/ha (Vathana, 2010) Same forest patch
Yogyakarta & Central Java Provinces, Indonesia	Home gardens	34.2 ± 20.6 (SD) tC/ha	35.3 ± 21.2 (SD) tC/ha (Roshetko, Delaney, Hairiah, & Purnomosidhi, 2002) Different province

Just two examples of many!



$$\text{Volume} = \left(\frac{\pi * \text{height}}{12} \right) * (D_{\text{base}}^2 + (D_{\text{base}} * D_{\text{top}}) + D_{\text{top}}^2)$$



MANUAL USE

TRAINING:

Design of a five-day regional training in Chiang Mai, Thailand, April-May 2014

REQUESTS:

Tebtebba (Indigenous Peoples' International Centre for Policy Research and Education) requested copies for all its 17 partners in 12 countries

DOWNLOADS:

Most popular report on IGES website: Over 8,500 downloads in May 2014



THE CBFBM MANUAL

About the manual

Competent local level facilitators are needed to successfully engage communities in forest monitoring. The manual provides guidance for a training-of-trainers course to build the capacity of local level facilitators on CBFBM. The manual covers: concepts; feasibility assessment; assessing stakeholders and community institutions; selecting, testing and adapting technical parameters and measurement methods; designing and testing community trainings; and practicing community facilitation skills.

Manual development

The CBFBM manual was developed through action research involving IGES researchers, partners and local communities in Papua New Guinea, Indonesia, Laos, Vietnam and Cambodia over three years. The manual is comprehensive and solidly grounded in approaches that work in practice, thanks to extensive on-the-ground experimentation with teaching and forest measurement methods. It was published in March 2014.

ABOUT CBFBM

What is Community-Based Forest Biomass Monitoring (CBFBM)?

In the CBFBM approach, outside experts work hand-in-hand with local communities to design a forest monitoring system that the communities themselves can implement. CBFBM is a form of monitoring that is "driven" and "owned" by the local communities and "guided" and "facilitated" by outside experts.

Why CBFBM?

Globally, about 1.3 billion people live in forests and about 90% of the world's poorest people depend substantially on forests for their livelihoods. REDD+ will not succeed without their support and this support will not come unless forest-dependent communities see value in REDD+. At the same time, indigenous peoples and communities own or control about one third of the world's forests, meaning they could make an important contribution to global climate change mitigation. CBFBM puts communities in the "driver's seat" of local REDD+ actions. It provides knowledge that communities can use to ensure that REDD+ actions are fully in their interests and scientifically-valid data necessary for REDD+ payments.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

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WEB: http://www.iges.or.jp/en/natural-resource/forest/activity_cca.html

KEY ELEMENTS AND STEPS OF THE CBFBM DEVELOPMENT PROCESS

