

Potential of Integrating Community Based Forest Monitoring (CBFM) into NFMS

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How can the community be involved in monitoring & reporting?

- Monitoring & Reporting (COP15)
 - full and effective engagement of indigenous peoples and local communities
 - potential contribution of their knowledge
- Forest monitoring has long been conducted by experts

IGES: Community Carbon Accounting

- Ground based forest measurement is one way that local groups can participate in monitoring & reporting
- To develop and test approaches to engage local communities in monitoring of their forest carbon stocks by action learning



Laos (Sangthong District)
Partner: National University
of Laos

Vietnam (Cao Phong District)
Partner: Vietnam Forestry
University

Cambodia (Mondol Kiri)
Partners: RECOFTC, WCS,
Forestry Administration

PNG (Madang)
Partner: FPCD

Indonesia (Central Java)
Partners DKN, ARuPA



Our approach

- In each step of monitoring (ground based measurement), the role of expert and community are identified



Step	Expert	Community
Preparation: (mapping and sample plot allocation)	Main Role	Providing information
Forest measurement and recording	Providing support	Main Role
Data processing	Main Role	Difficult??





Our experience

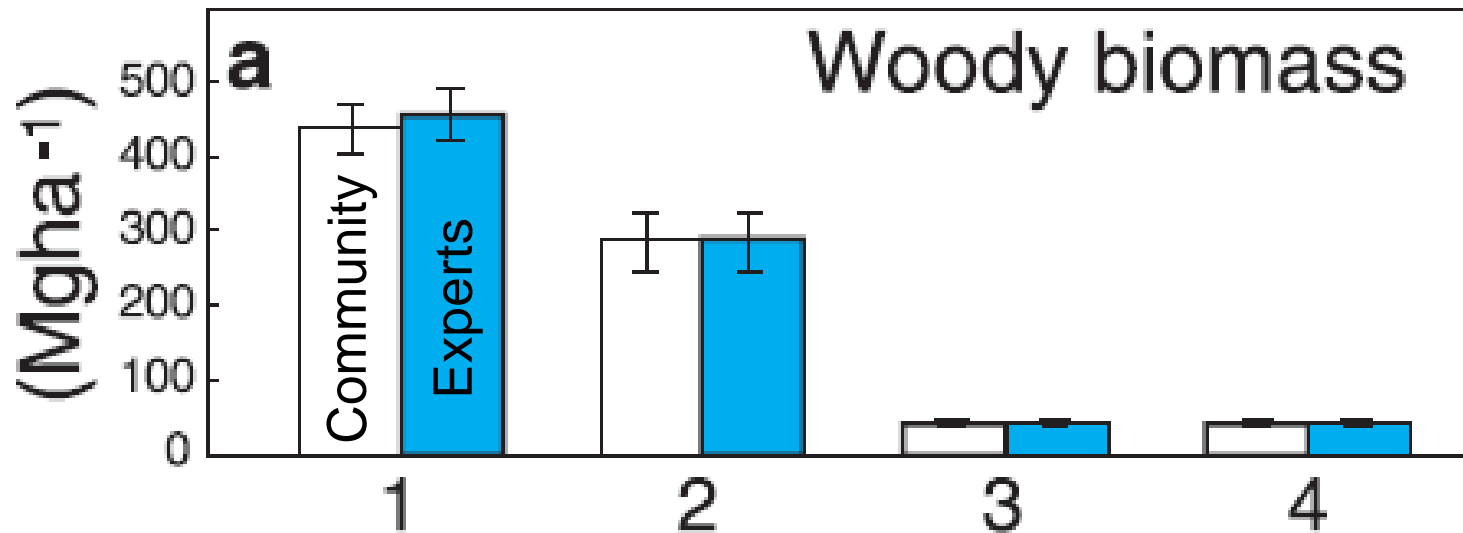
- Community can adequately take and record forest measurement
 - Following the methods of IPCC GPG guidance
 - AGB (DBH, height), Deadwood
 - Using the same tools and equipment to expert's
 - Local knowledge on tree spp identification
- Community can do more than is often assumed
 - Sample plot setting
 - Using GPS to find sample plot location
 - Data entry using PC



- Well prepared training programs for the community is essential
- Training of community trainers is critical
- Capacity building of the trainer for the necessary skills is important
 - Mapping, forest measuring, data processing
 - Facilitation skill to teach and motivate the community
 - Developing training program for the community and preparing flip charts

Community measurement is reliable

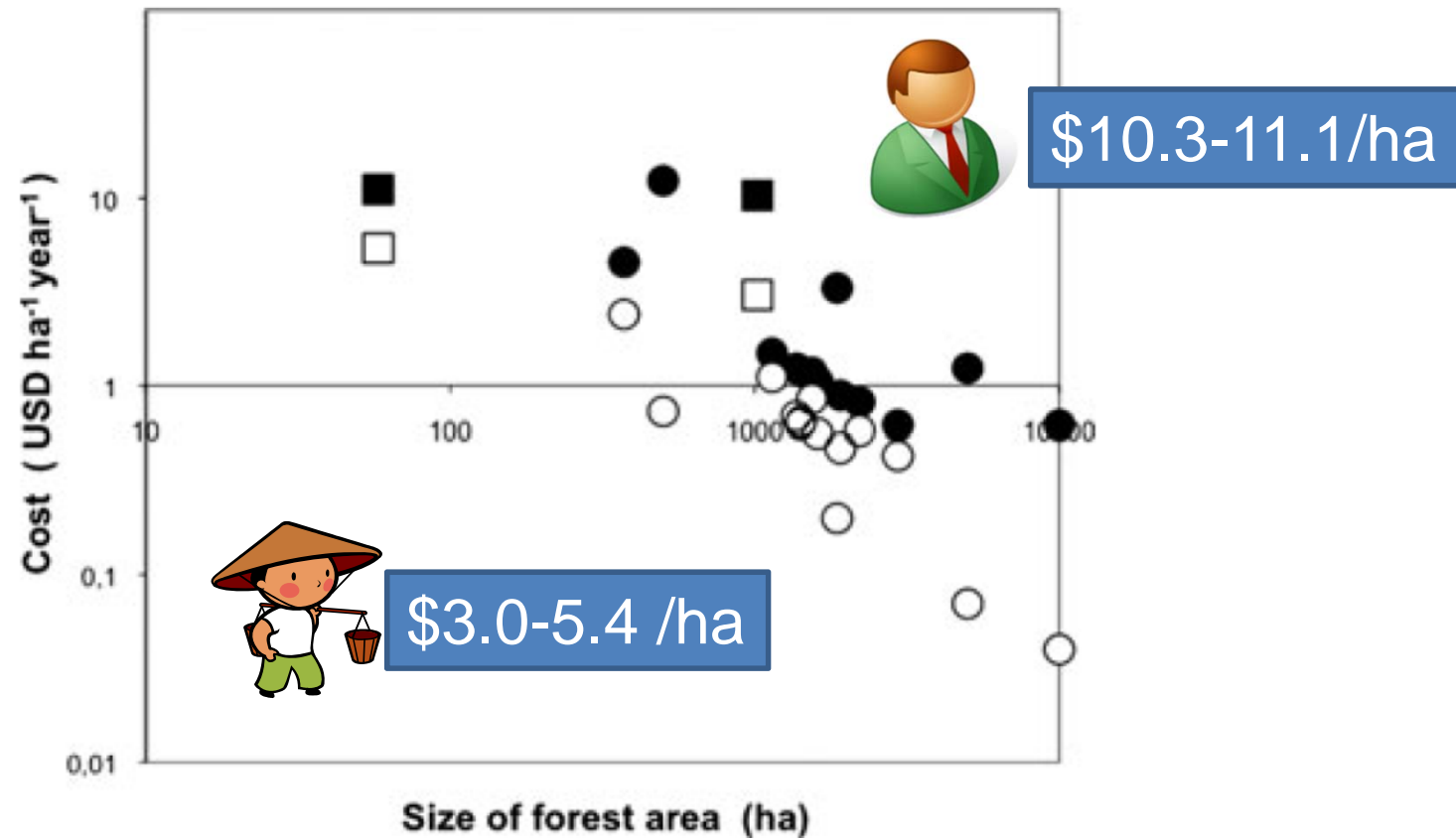
	 Community	 Expert
Cambodia Deciduous forest	72.2 ± 23 tC/ha	73.8 ± 8.6 tC/ha (Vathana 2010)



(Danielsen et al. 2011)

Cost effectiveness

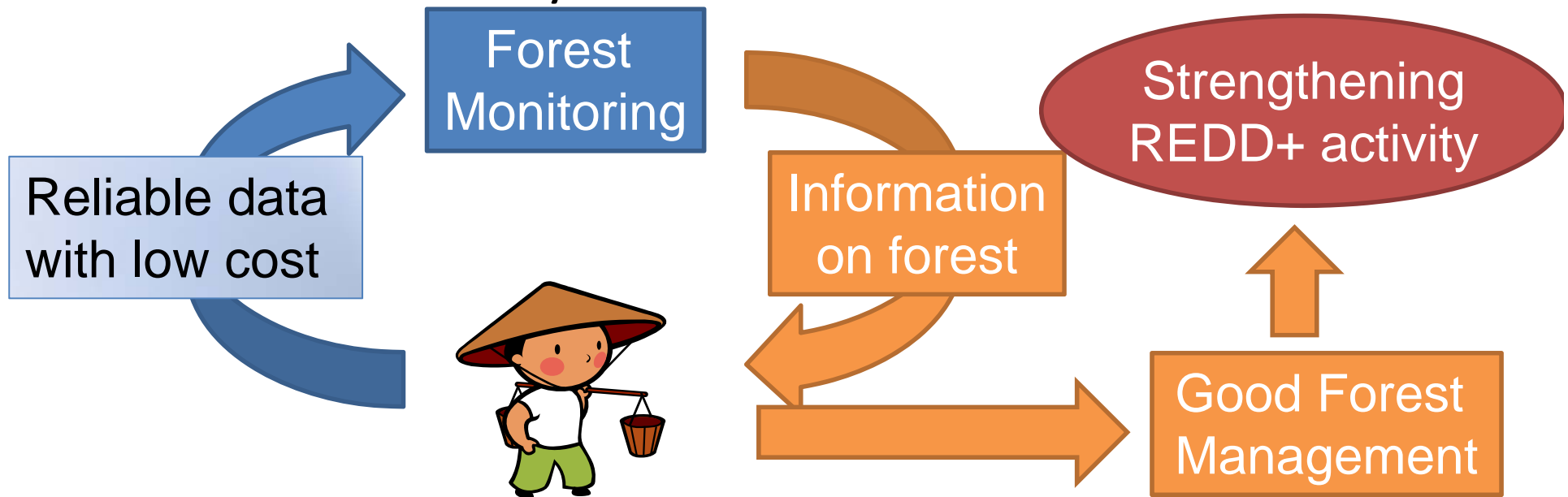
- Even considering the training cost, the community measurement is lower than the expert's



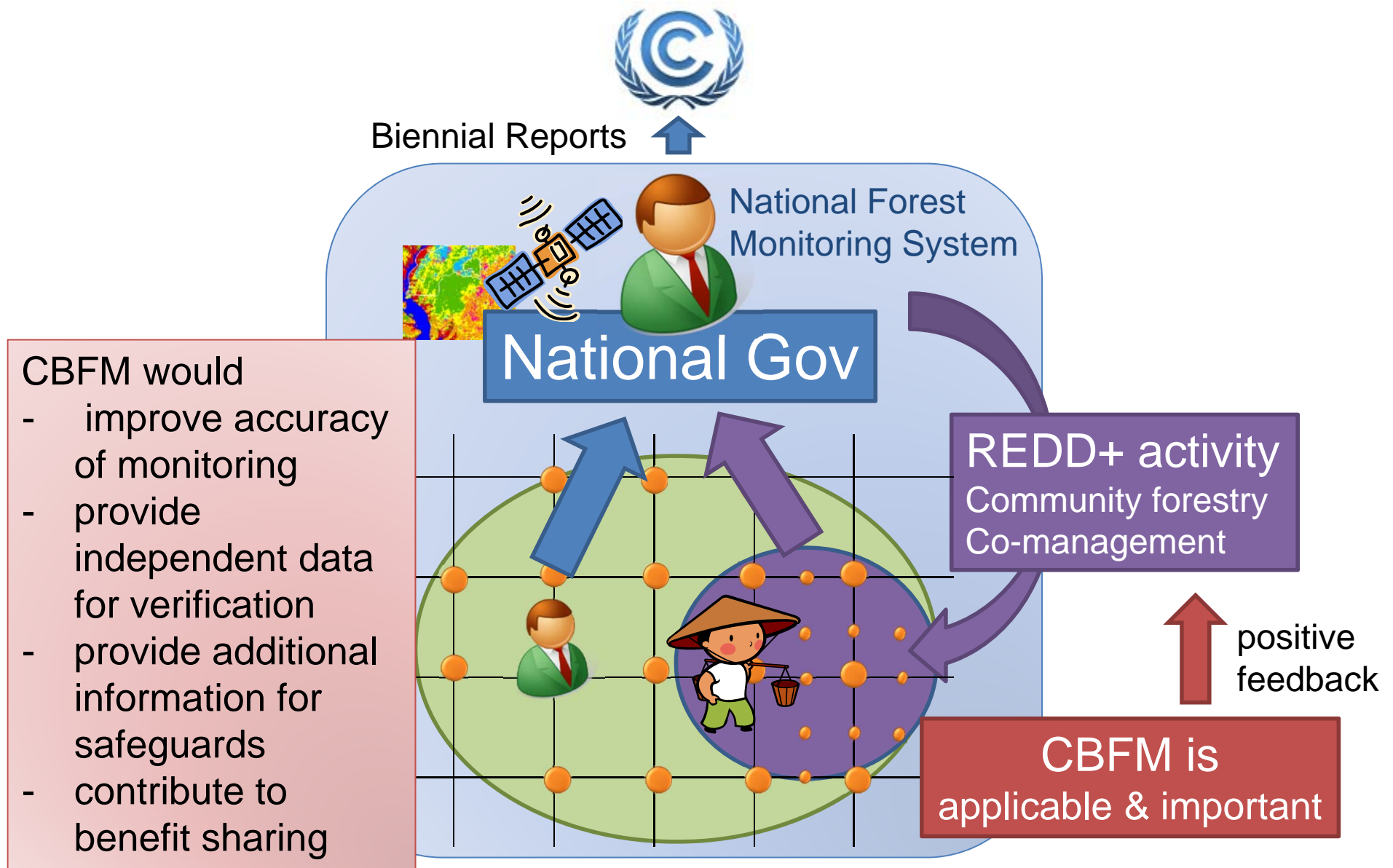
(Danielsen et al. 2011)

Benefit of Community Based Forest Monitoring at the Project Level

- MRV perspective: Reliable and cost effective data collection
- To create co-benefit of CBFM, the information on the forest of the community should be fed back to them to enhance their REDD+ activity

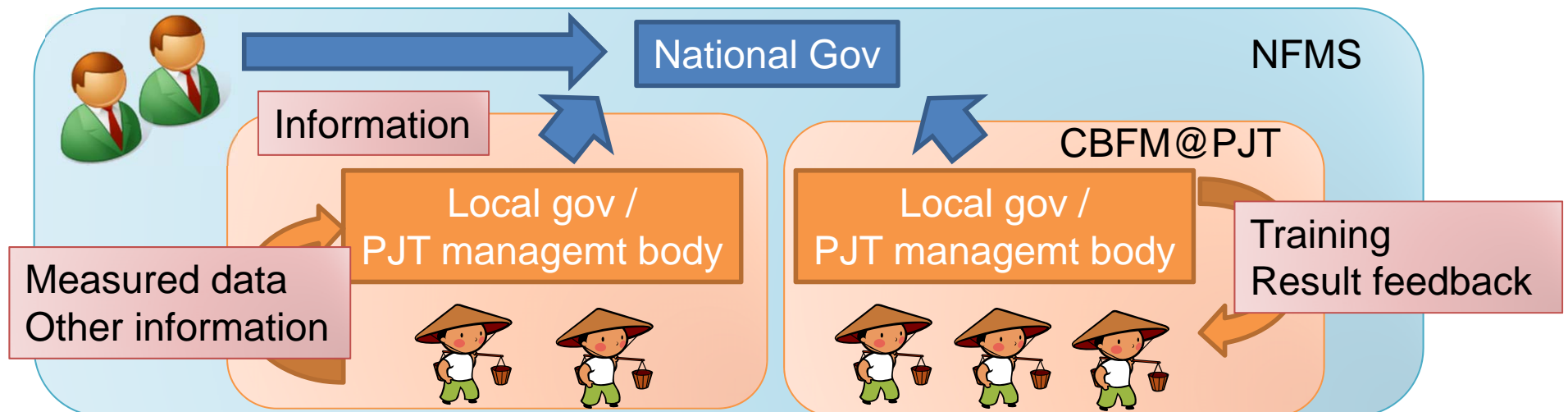


Potential of CBFM in NFMS



Conclusion and Recommendation

- Community Based Forest Monitoring has potential to expand the role of National Forest Monitoring System
 - *not only for forest (carbon) monitoring*
 - *Contributing successful implementation of REDD+ activity*
 - *Enabling to collect additional information (safeguard, benefit sharing)*
- To integrating CBFM into NFMS,
 - *Linkage between NFMS and monitoring system of REDD+ activities at sub-national & project level*
 - *Information flow system*
 - *Common standard for measurement*



Thank you
for your attention

