Biodiversity survey in realistic forestry inventory in some African countries

Study Safeguards from Field Experiences NOW!

15th November, 2013

COP19 Warsaw

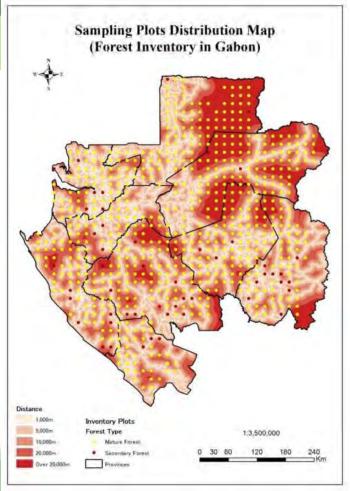


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Distance	Number of Plot	Percentage
1 km	105	15%
5 km	235	34%
10 km	124	18%
20 km	132	19%
20 km ~	92	13%

Total 688 Plots





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Case study of D.R. -Challenges for biodiversity survey -

Skills of species identification on biodiversity survey required high expertise. Human resources of this field is guite limited and needs a lot of time to build capacity.

Therefore, cooperative work with local people and utilize their knowledge is one solution of realistic biodiversity survey.

Fauna habitat information survey with local people





Case study of Botswana -Importance for biodiversity survey -

In Botswana, national park and game reserve forest play a significant role in sight seeing resources. Therefore, surveying about fauna (especially, mammal species) are assigned high priority.

- ☑ Observation from vehicle
- ✓ Introduce fix-point camera
- ⇒Measurement of species and population











Conclusion and proposed solution

 When full fill of UNF3C requirement and carrying out the design of NFMS, we can not reach full scale at a stroke.

Solution⇒Introducing stepwise approach

 Allows flexible system taking into account of national circumstances (such as finance, forest status, capability level)

 $Q! \Rightarrow$ Reduction of emission measured by different methodology could treat as same credit?

• Design of field-base forest inventory, systematic sampling is robust methodology but impossible to operate.

Solution⇒Introduce limitation of accessibility.

 Design of biodiversity survey, we have to follow scientific approach but carefully attention is needed to explorer human resource and their level.

Solution⇒Simplify of methodology and cooperative work with local communities.

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