



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations

Global Forest Resources Assessment
2020

FRA reporting content





Working group Objective

- ensure a proper understanding of FRA 2020 reporting content
- identify/discuss and clarify any issue related to it



Background documents

- FRA 2020 Terms and definitions
- FRA 2020 Guidelines and specifications



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Global Forest Resources Assessment 2020

Backbone of the assessment are standardized Country Reports compiled and submitted by NCs through the FRA 2020 on-line Platform



Country reports organized according to 7 main topics (22 tables, around 60 variables)

- 1. FOREST EXTENT, CHARACTERISTICS AND CHANGES
- 2. FOREST GROWING STOCK, BIOMASS AND CARBON
- 3. FOREST DESIGNATION AND MANAGEMENT
- 4. FOREST OWNERSHIP AND MANAGEMENT RIGHTS
- 5. FOREST DISTURBANCES
- 6. FOREST POLICY AND LEGISLATION
- 7. EMPLOYMENT, EDUCATION AND NWFP



1. FOREST EXTENT, CHARACTERISTICS AND CHANGES

Tables:

- 1a Extent of forest and other wooded land
- 1b Forest characteristics
- 1c Annual forest expansion, deforestation and net change
- 1d Annual Reforestation
- 1e Specific forest categories
- 1f Other land with tree cover



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1a Extent of forest and other wooded land

FRA 2020 categories	Area (1000 ha)									←reporting unit
	1990	2000	2010	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	←reporting years
Forest										
Other wooded land										
Other land										←calculated
Total land area										←prefilled

- main reporting categories **Forest** and **Other wooded land**
- total land area pre-filled with official FAOSTAT area (2015)
- other land automatically calculated = Total Land area -area of Forest –area of Other wooded land
- other land with tree cover (subcategory of Other land) is reported in table 1f
- annual reporting from 2015 to meet SDGs reporting requirements

IMPORTANT: Forest area of table 1a must match forest area in 1b Forest characteristics, 3a Designated management objective, 4a Forest ownership



Terms and definitions

FOREST

Land spanning more than 0.5 hectares with trees higher than 5 meters and a canopy cover of more than 10 percent, or trees able to reach these thresholds *in situ*. **It does not include land that is predominantly under agricultural or urban land use.**

OTHER WOODED LAND

Land not classified as “Forest”, spanning more than 0.5 hectares; with trees higher than 5 meters and a canopy cover of 5-10 percent, or trees able to reach these thresholds in situ; or with a combined cover of shrubs, bushes and trees above 10 percent. It does not include land that is predominantly under agricultural or urban land use.

OTHER LAND

All land that is not classified as “Forest” or “Other wooded land”.



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1b Forest characteristics

FRA 2020 categories	Forest area (1000 ha)					<i>←reporting unit</i>
	1990	2000	2010	2015	2020	<i>←reporting years</i>
Naturally regenerating forest (a)						
Planted forest (b)						<i>←calculated</i>
Plantation forest						
<i>...of which introduced species</i>						<i>←optional</i>
Other planted forest						
TOTAL FOREST AREA (a+b)						<i>←prefilled from 1a</i>

- main reporting categories **Naturally regenerating forest**, **Plantation forest** and **Other planted forest**
- planted forest automatically calculated: Plantation forest + Other planted forest
- total Forest area prefilled from table 1a



Terms and definitions

NATURALLY REGENERATING FOREST

Forest predominantly composed of trees established through natural regeneration.

PLANTED FOREST

Forest predominantly composed of trees established through planting and/or deliberate seeding.

PLANTATION FOREST

Planted Forest that is intensively managed and meet ALL the following criteria at planting and stand maturity: one or two species, even age class, and regular spacing.

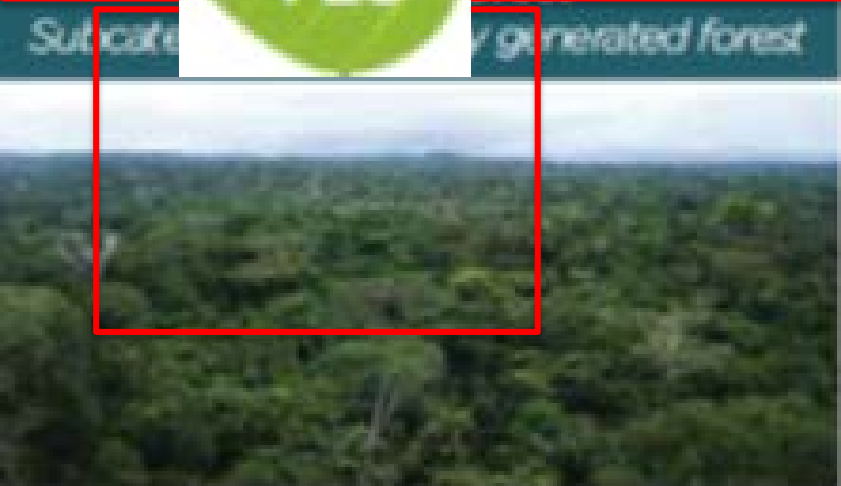
Is it a forest predominantly composed of trees established through natural



Table 1b
Naturally regenerating forest



Is it a forest composed of native tree species where there are no clearly visible indications of human activity and the ecological processes are not significantly disturbed?



Is it a forest predominantly composed of introduced species?



Table 1b
Plantation forest of introduced species
Category of plantation forest



Table 1b
Other planted forest

Table 1b
Planted forest
Is it a forest predominantly composed of trees established through planting and/or deliberate seeding?
(Automatically calculated as the sum of plantation forest and other planted forest)

Is it a forest predominantly composed of trees established through planting and/or deliberate seeding?

Is it a planted forest that is intensively managed and meet ALL the following criteria at planting and stand maturity: one or two species, even age class and regular spacing?

Table 1b
Naturally regenerating forest

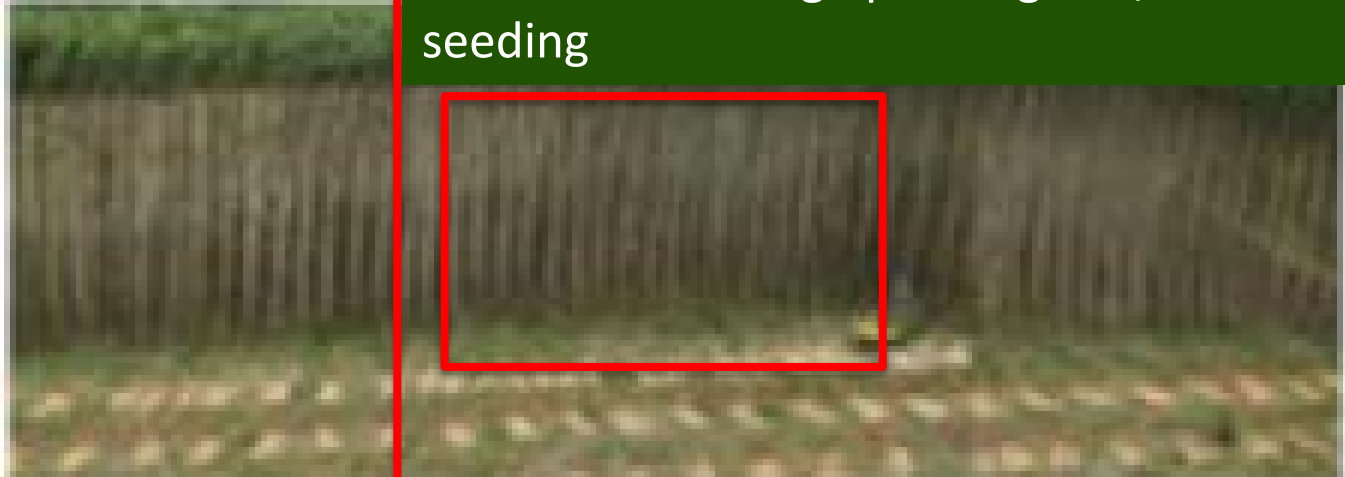


Is it a forest composed of trees established through planting and/or deliberate seeding and there are no clearly visible indications of intensive management or ecological processes are absent?

Plantation
Subcategory

Table 1b
Planted Forest

Forest predominantly composed of trees established through planting and/or deliberate seeding



Planted forest
Forest predominantly composed of trees established through planting and/or deliberate seeding

(Automatically calculated as the sum of plantation forest and other planted forest)



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1c Annual forest expansion, deforestation and net change

FRA 2020 categories	Area (1000 ha/year)			
	1990-2000	2000-2010	2010-2015	2015-2020
Forest expansion (a)				
...of which afforestation				
...of which natural expansion				
Deforestation (b)				
Forest area net change (a-b)				

← reporting unit

← reporting periods

← can be calculated if deforestation is known

← can be calculated if forest expansion is known

← calculated and prefill from 1a

- main reporting categories **Forest expansion** and **Deforestation**
- forest area annual net change calculated and prefilled from table 1a
- forest area net change is the difference between Forest expansion and Deforestation
- the Platform calculates Forest expansion if deforestation is reported on and vice versa



Terms and definitions

FOREST EXPANSION

Expansion of forest on land that, until then, was under a different land use, implies a transformation of land use from non-forest to forest.

AFFORESTATION (*Sub-category*)

Establishment of forest through planting and/or deliberate seeding on land that, until then, was under a different land use, implies a transformation of land use from non-forest to forest.

NATURAL EXPANSION OF FOREST (*Sub-category*)

Expansion of forest through natural succession on land that, until then, was under a different land use, implies a transformation of land use from non-forest to forest (e.g. forest succession on land previously used for agriculture).



Terms and definitions

DEFORESTATION

The conversion of forest to **other land use** independently whether human-induced or not.

NET CHANGE

The “Forest area net change” is the difference in forest area between two FRA reference years. The net change can be either positive (gain), negative (loss) or zero (no change).

N.B.: The net change is the sum of all negative changes due to deforestation and all positive changes due to afforestation and natural expansion of forests



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1d Annual Reforestation

FRA 2020 categories	Forest area (1000 ha/year)			
	1990-2000	2000-2010	2010-2015	2015-2020
Reforestation				

←reporting unit

←reporting periods

1e Specific forest categories

FRA 2020 categories	Forest area (1000 ha)				
	1990	2000	2010	2015	2020
Bamboos					
Mangroves					
Temporarily unstocked and/or recently regenerated forest					
Primary forest					

←reporting unit

←reporting years

- in table 1e is important to report zero (0) if a specific forest category is not existing
- areas of forest categories can't be bigger than forest area from table 1a
- area of primary forest can't be bigger than the area of forest naturally regenerating



Terms and definitions

REFORESTATION

Re-establishment of forest through planting and/or deliberate seeding on land classified as forest.

BAMBOOS

Forest area with predominant bamboo vegetation.

MANGROVES

Forest and other wooded land with mangrove vegetation.

TEMPORARY UNSTOCKED AND/OR RECENTLY REGENERATED FOREST

Forest area which is temporarily unstocked or with trees shorter than 1.3 meters that have not yet reached but are expected to reach a canopy cover of at least 10 percent and tree height of at least 5 meters.

PRIMARY FOREST

Naturally regenerated forest of native tree species, where there are no clearly visible indications of human activities and the ecological processes are not significantly disturbed.



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1f Other land with tree cover

FRA 2020 categories	Area (1000 ha)					<i>←Reporting unit</i>
	1990	2000	2010	2015	2020	<i>←Reporting years</i>
Palms						
Tree orchards						
Agroforestry						
Trees in urban settings						
Other (Specify)						
TOTAL OTHER LAND WITH TREE COVER						

- the area of total land with tree cover can't be bigger than the total other land as from table 1a



Terms and definitions

OTHER LAND WITH TREE COVER

Land classified as “other land”, spanning more than 0.5 hectares with a canopy cover of more than 10 percent of trees able to reach a height of 5 meters at maturity.

PALMS

Other land with tree cover predominantly composed of palms for production of oil, coconuts or dates.

TREE ORCHARDS

Other land with tree cover predominantly composed of trees for production of fruits, nuts, or olives.

AGROFORESTRY

Other land with tree cover with temporary agricultural crops and/or pastures/animals.

TREES IN URBAN SETTINGS

Other land with tree cover such as: urban parks, alleys and gardens.



2. FOREST GROWING STOCK, BIOMASS AND CARBON

Tables:

- 2a Growing stock
- 2b Growing stock composition
- 2c Biomass stock
- 2d Carbon



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2a Growing stock

FRA 2020 categories	Growing stock (m ³ /ha over bark)									←reporting unit
	1990	2000	2010	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	←reporting years
Naturally regenerating forest (a)										
Planted forest (b)										←calculated
Plantation forest										
Other planted forest										
FOREST (a+b)										←calculated
Other wooded land										←optional

FRA 2020 categories	Total growing stock (million m ³ over bark)									←reporting unit
	1990	2000	2010	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	←reporting years
Naturally regenerating forest (a)										
Planted forest (b)										←calculated
Plantation forest										
Other planted forest										
FOREST (a+b)										←calculated
Other wooded land										←optional

- one of the two tables can be used in the platform depending on the data source
- growing stock of planted forest calculated as the sum of growing stock of Plantation forest and Other planted forest
- annual reporting from 2015 to meet SDGs reporting requirements (biomass)



Terms and definitions

GROWING STOCK

Volume over bark of all living trees with a minimum diameter of 10 cm at breast height (or above buttress if these are higher). Includes the stem from ground level up to a top diameter of 0 cm, excluding branches.



2B Growing stock composition

FRA 2020 Categories	Scientific name	Common name	Growing stock in forest (million m3 over bark)				
			1990	2000	2010	2015	2020
Native tree species							
#1 Ranked in terms of volume							
#2 Ranked in terms of volume							
#3 Ranked in terms of volume							
#4 Ranked in terms of volume							
#5 Ranked in terms of volume							
#6 Ranked in terms of volume							
#7 Ranked in terms of volume							
#8 Ranked in terms of volume							
#9 Ranked in terms of volume							
#10 Ranked in terms of volume							
Remaining native tree species							
TOTAL volume of native tree species							
Introduced tree species							
#1 Ranked in terms of volume							
#2 Ranked in terms of volume							
#3 Ranked in terms of volume							
#4 Ranked in terms of volume							
#5 Ranked in terms of volume							
Remaining introduced tree species							
TOTAL volume of introduced tree species							
TOTAL growing stock							

← Reporting unit

← Reporting years

Ranking according to
2015

← Calculated

← Calculated

← Prefilled from table 2a



Terms and definitions

NATIVE TREE SPECIES

A tree species occurring within its natural range (past or present) and dispersal potential (i.e. within the range it occupies naturally or could occupy without direct or indirect introduction or care by humans).

INTRODUCED TREE SPECIES

A tree species occurring outside its natural range (past or present) and dispersal potential (i.e. outside the range it occupies naturally or could occupy without direct or indirect introduction or care by humans).



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2C Biomass

FRA 2020 Categories	Forest Biomass (tonnes/ha)									←reporting unit
	1990	2000	2010	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	←reporting years
Above-ground biomass										
Below-ground biomass										
Dead wood										←optional

2d Carbon

FRA 2020 categories	Forest carbon (tonnes/ha)									←reporting unit
	1990	2000	2010	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	←reporting years
Carbon in above-ground biomass										
Carbon in below-ground biomass										
Carbon in dead wood										←optional
Carbon in litter										←optional
Soil carbon										←optional

- in accordance with IPCC definitions (IPCC Guidelines 2006)
- annual reporting from 2015 to meet SDGs reporting requirements on biomass
- reporting unit is in t/ha



Terms and definitions

ABOVE-GROUND BIOMASS

All biomass of living vegetation, both woody and herbaceous, above the soil including stems, stumps, branches, bark, seeds, and foliage.

BELOW-GROUND BIOMASS

All biomass of live roots. Fine roots of less than 2 mm diameter are excluded because these often cannot be distinguished empirically from soil organic matter or litter.

CARBON IN ABOVE-GROUND BIOMASS

Carbon in all living biomass above the soil, including stems, stumps, branches, bark, seeds, and foliage.

CARBON IN BELOW-GROUND BIOMASS

Carbon in all biomass of live roots. Fine roots of less than 2 mm diameter are excluded, because these often cannot be distinguished empirically from soil organic matter or litter.

DEAD WOOD

All non-living woody biomass not contained in the litter, either standing, lying on the ground, or in the soil. Dead wood includes wood lying on the surface, dead roots, and stumps larger than or equal to 10 cm in diameter or any other diameter used by the country.



Terms and definitions

CARBON IN DEAD WOOD

Carbon in all non-living woody biomass not contained in the litter, either standing, lying on the ground, or in the soil. Dead wood includes wood lying on the surface, dead roots down to 2 mm, and stumps larger than or equal to 10 cm in diameter.

CARBON IN LITTER

Carbon in all non-living biomass with a diameter less than the minimum diameter for dead wood (e.g. 10 cm), lying dead in various states of decomposition above the mineral or organic soil.

SOIL CARBON

Organic carbon in mineral and organic soils (including peat) to a specified depth chosen by the country and applied consistently through the time series.



3. FOREST DESIGNATION AND MANAGEMENT

Tables:

- 3a Designated management objective (primary and total area)
- 3b Forest area within legally established protected areas and forest area with long-term forest management plan



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3a Designated management objective

Primary designated management objective

FRA 2020 categories	Forest area (1000 ha)					<i>←reporting unit</i>
	Primary designated management objective					
	1990	2000	2010	2015	2020	<i>←reporting years</i>
Production						
Protection of soil and water						
Conservation of biodiversity						
Social Services						
Multiple use						
Other (specify)						
None/unknown						
Total forest area						<i>←prefilled from 1a</i>

- categories are exclusive and should only be counted once
- sum of categories need to match total forest area from table 1a
- if at least one category is reported on, it is important to report remaining forest area under Unknown (if unknown)



Terms and definitions

PRIMARY DESIGNATED MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE

The primary designated management objective assigned to a management unit.

Explanatory notes

1-In order to be considered primary, the management objective should be significantly more important than other management objectives.

2-Primary management objectives are exclusive and area reported under one primary management objective should not be reported for any other primary management objectives.

3-Nation-wide general management objectives established in national legislation or policies (such as e.g. “all forest land should be managed for production, conservation and social purposes”) should not be considered as management objectives in this context.



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3a Designated management objective

Total area with designated management objective

FRA 2020 categories	Forest area (1000 ha)					<i>←reporting unit</i>
	Total area with designated management objective					
	1990	2000	2010	2015	2020	<i>←reporting years</i>
Production						
Protection of soil and water						
Conservation of biodiversity						
Social Services						
Other (specify)						

- categories not exclusive, areas can be double counted
- total is not calculated



Terms and definitions

TOTAL AREA WITH DESIGNATED MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE

The total area managed for a specific objective.

Explanatory note

Management objectives are not exclusive. Hence, areas can be counted more than once e.g. :

- a) Areas where the management objective is multiple use should be counted once for each specific management objective included in the multiple use.
 - b) Areas with primary management objective can be counted more than once if other management objectives have been considered.
- Explanatory notes



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3b Forest area within legally established protected areas and forest area with long-term forest management plan

FRA 2020 categories	Forest area (1000 ha)									<i>←reporting unit</i>
	1990	2000	2010	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	<i>←reporting years</i>
Forest area within legally established protected areas										
Forest area with long-term forest management plan										
...of which in protected areas										

- none of the individual values can be greater than total forest area as reported in table 1a
- annual reporting from 2015 to meet SDGs reporting requirements



Terms and definitions

FOREST AREA WITHIN LEGALLY ESTABLISHED PROTECTED AREAS

Forest area within formally established protected areas independently of the purpose for which the protected areas were established.

FOREST AREA WITH LONG-TERM FOREST MANAGEMENT PLAN

Forest area that has a long-term (ten years or more) documented management plan, aiming at defined management goals, and which is periodically revised.



4. FOREST OWNERSHIP AND MANAGEMENT RIGHTS

Tables:

- 4a Forest ownership
- 4b Management rights of public forest



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4a Forest ownership

FRA 2020 categories	Forest area (1000 ha)				←reporting unit
	1990	2000	2010	2015	←reporting years
Private ownership					
<i>... of which owned by individuals</i>					
<i>... of which owned by private business entities and institutions</i>					
<i>... of which owned by local, tribal and indigenous communities</i>					
Public ownership					
Other (specify)/unknown					
Total forest area					←prefilled from 1a

- ownership and management rights categories are not forecasted
- total should match the total forest area from table 1a which is prefilled



Terms and definitions

FOREST OWNERSHIP

Generally refers to the legal right to freely and exclusively use, control, transfer, or otherwise benefit from a forest. Ownership can be acquired through transfers such as sales, donations, and inheritance.

PRIVATE OWNERSHIP

Forest owned by individuals, families, communities, private co-operatives, corporations and other business entities, religious and private educational institutions, pension or investment funds, NGOs, nature conservation associations and other private institutions.

PUBLIC OWNERSHIP

Forest owned by the State; or administrative units of the Public Administration; or by institutions or corporations owned by the Public Administration.



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4b Management rights of public forests

FRA 2020 categories	Forest area (1000 ha)				<i>←reporting unit</i> <i>←reporting years</i>
	1990	2000	2010	2015	
Public Administration					
Individuals					
Private business entities and institutions					
Local, tribal and indigenous communities					
Other (specify)					
Total public ownership					<i>←prefilled from 4a</i>

- total needs to add up to the public ownership forest area of table 4a
- total public ownership prefilled from table 4a



Terms and definitions

MANAGEMENT RIGHTS OF PUBLIC FORESTS

Refers to the right to manage and use publicly owned forests for a specific period of time.

Explanatory notes

1. Generally includes agreements that regulate not only the right to harvest or collect products, but also the responsibility to manage the forest for long-term benefits.
2. Generally excludes harvesting licenses, permits and rights to collect non wood forest products when such use rights are not linked to a long-term forest management responsibility.



5. FOREST DISTURBANCES

Tables:

- 5a Disturbances
- 5b Area affected by fire
- 5c Degraded forest



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5a Disturbances

Disturbance type or event	Forest area affected (1000 ha)								
	2000	2001	2002	...	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Insects									
Diseases									
Severe weather events									
Other (specify)									
Total									

←reporting unit
←reporting years

- annual reporting 2000 to 2017
- reporting according to primary/major disturbing agent/event
- reported areas reported should be exclusive



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5b Fires

FRA 2020 categories	Area (1000 ha)								
	2000	2001	2002	...	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total land area affected by fire									
<i>...of which on forest</i>									

←reporting unit

←reporting years

- annual reporting 2000 to 2017



5c Degraded forest

Does your country monitor area of degraded forest	Yes/No
If "Yes"	What is the national definition of "Degraded forest"?
	Describe the monitoring process and results



Terms and definitions

DISTURBANCE

Damage caused by any factor (biotic or abiotic) that adversely affects the vigor and productivity of the forest and which is not a direct result of human activities.

DISTURBANCE BY INSECTS

Disturbance caused by insect pests.

DISTURBANCE BY DISEASES

Disturbance caused by diseases attributable to pathogens, such as bacteria, fungi, phytoplasma or viruses.

DISTURBANCES BY SEVERE WEATHER EVENTS

Disturbances caused by abiotic factors, such as snow, storm, droughts, etc.

FOREST AREA AFFECTED BY FIRE

Forest area affected by fire.



6. FOREST POLICY AND LEGISLATION

Tables:

- 6a Policies, legislation and national platform for stakeholder participation in forest policy
- 6b Area of permanent forest estate



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6a Policies, legislation and national platform for stakeholder participation in forest policy

Indicate the existence of:	(Yes/No)	
	National	Sub-national
Policies supporting SFM		
Legislations and regulations supporting SFM		
Platform that promotes or allows for stakeholder participation in forest policy development		
Traceability system(s) for wood products		



6b Area of permanent forest estate

FRA 2020 categories	Forest area (1000 ha)					
	Applicable	1990	2000	2010	2015	2020
Area of permanent forest estate	Yes/No					

← Reporting unit

← Reporting years

- area under permanent forest estate cannot be bigger than the total forest as of table 1a



Terms and definitions

POLICIES SUPPORTING SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT

Policies or strategies that explicitly encourage sustainable forest management.

LEGISLATION AND/OR REGULATIONS SUPPORTING SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT

Legislation and regulations that govern and guide sustainable forest management, operations and use.

NATIONAL STAKEHOLDER PLATFORM

A recognized procedure that a broad range of stakeholders can use to provide opinions, suggestions, analysis, recommendations and other input into the development of national forest policy.

TRACEABILITY SYSTEM FOR WOOD PRODUCTS

A system that provides the ability to trace the origin, location and movement of wood products by means of recorded identifications. This involves two main aspects: (1) identification of the product by marking, and (2) the recording of data on movement and location of the product all the way along the production, processing and distribution chain.



7. EMPLOYMENT, EDUCATION AND NWFP

Tables:

- 7a Employment in forestry and logging
- 7b Graduation of students in forest-related education
- 7c Non wood forest products removals and value 2015



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7a Employment in forestry and logging

FRA 2020 categories	Full-Time Equivalents (1000 FTE)											
	1990			2000			2010			2015		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Employment in forestry and logging												
<i>...of which silviculture and other forestry activities</i>												
<i>...of which logging</i>												
<i>...of which gathering of non wood forest products</i>												
<i>...of which support services to forestry</i>												

← Reporting unit
← Reporting years

- reported figures should be based on averages for three years period (e.g.: 1989-1990-1991 for 1990)



Terms and definitions

EMPLOYMENT IN FORESTRY AND LOGGING

Employment in activities related to production of goods derived from forests. This category corresponds to the ISIC/NACE Rev. 4 activity A02 (Forestry and logging).

<http://unstats.un.org/unsd/cr/registry/isic-4.asp> .

FULL-TIME EQUIVALENTS (FTE) (Supplementary term)

A measurement equal to one person working full-time during a specified reference period.
Policies or strategies that explicitly encourage sustainable forest management.



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7b Graduation of students in forest related education

FRA 2020 categories	Number of graduated											
	1990			2000			2010			2015		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Doctoral degree												
Master's degree												
Bachelor's degree												
Technician certificate / diploma												

← Reporting unit

← Reporting years

- reported figures should be based on averages for three years period (e.g.: 1989-1990-1991 for 1990)



Terms and definitions

FOREST RELATED EDUCATION

Post-secondary education programme with focus on forests and related subjects.

DOCTORAL DEGREE

University (or equivalent) education with a total duration of about 8 years.

MASTER'S DEGREE

University (or equivalent) education with a total duration of about 5 years.

BACHELOR'S DEGREE

University (or equivalent) education with a duration of about 3 years.

TECHNICIAN CERTIFICATE / DIPLOMA

Qualification issued from a technical education institution consisting of 1 to 3 years post-secondary education.



Local currency

7c Non wood forest products removals and value 2015

	Name of NWFP product	<i>Key species</i>	Quantity	Unit	Value (1000 currency)	NWFP category
1 st						
2 nd						
3 rd						
4 th						
5 th						
6 th						
7 th						
8 th						
9 th						
10 th						
All other plant products						
All other animal products						
Total						



Terms and definitions

NON WOOD FOREST PRODUCT

Goods derived from forests that are tangible and physical objects of biological origin other than wood.

VALUE OF NON WOOD FOREST PRODUCTS

For the purpose of reporting on this variable, value is defined as the commercial market value at the forest gate.



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Thank you!

www.fao.org/forest-resources-assessment

