



National Forest Inventory - Tool for Decision Making

Policy Brief



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**WORKSHOP ON FOREST MONITORING AND RESTORATION
IN THE CAUCASUS AND CENTRAL ASIA**

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- Forests are vital for human life and provide numerous ecosystem services
- Forests are resilient systems, but the condition of forests changes due to our land use practices, forestry operations, climate change and abrupt climatic events
- To make informed decisions on the maintenance and enhancement of the multiple forest functions we need up-to-date, reliable and relevant information on the state of forests.
 - National Forest Inventories – NFIs – are cost efficient systems for such information

The core elements of NFI

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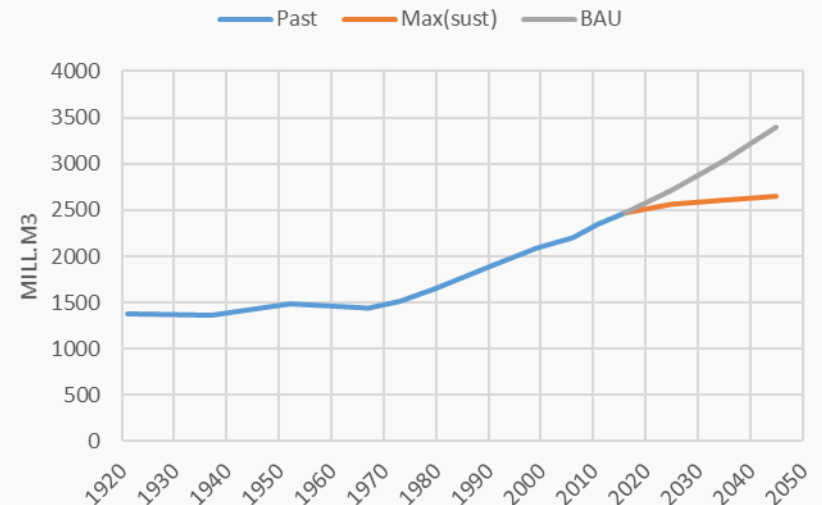
- Statistics
 - Sampling = measuring objectively selected objects rather than the whole population
- Exact nomenclature
 - Definition for all concepts, variables and classifications applied in the work: what is a tree/forest/forest type/FAWS etc.
- Measurement protocols
 - Guidance and documentation for correct measurements to avoid bias and unnecessary variance
- Modeling
 - From measurable variables (e.g. stem diameter) to variables of interest (e.g. volume or biomass of growing stock)

Scenario modeling with NFI data

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- Scenario analyses = Analyzing future development alternatives
- Necessary information
 - Current state: forest area and growing stock by forest types, age structure,...
 - Models for increment, mortality and cutting practices
- Example: Past and modeled development of forests in Finland in two alternative scenarios



Institutionalizing NFI

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- Legal basis, mandate to access all land: public, private, protected
- Stable budget for the whole cycle + future monitoring
- Available specialists on
 - Statisticis
 - Mathematical computing
 - Data management
 - Field work
- Modern technology and tools for
 - Navigation
 - Measurements
 - Information sharing

NFI and Management Planning Inventories

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- NFI for
 - Country & regional statistics and monitoring, scenario analyses
 - Must avoid bias and need to know the reliability to guarantee correct policy analyses
- Management planning for individual forest owners and forest stands/compartments
 - Management decisions at stand compartment level: data need to be reliable for every stand where management options are considered
 - Bias can be accepted if reliability is good (low variance) at stand level
 - Information need may vary according to owner preferences
- With current technologies combining the two is not cost-efficient
 - This may change as digitalization proceeds

International aspects

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- Several international statistics and processes need NFI
 - Global FRA and Pan-European reporting of sustainable forest management, FAO & UNECE
 - Forest Europe C&I for sustainable forest management
 - UNFCCC
 - LULUCF regulation
- The European NFIs have voluntary network for harmonizing European forest data and for promoting use of NFI data in decision making

Further Information

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- FAO 2017. Voluntary guidelines on national forest monitoring, ISBN 978-92-5-109619-2. <http://www.fao.org/3/a-i6767e.pdf>
- Vidal C., Alberdi I., Hernández, L. & Redmond J. (Eds.) (2016): National Forest Inventories - Assessment of Wood Availability and Use. Springer International Publishing, Switzerland 2016. DOI: 10.1007/978-3-319-44015-6.
<http://www.springer.com/fr/book/9783319440149>
- European National Forest Inventories Network (ENFIN): <http://enfin.info/>



Food and Agriculture Organization
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Thank you!



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