MONITORING, ASSESMENT AND REPORTING ON GLOBAL FOREST GOALS: REVIEW OF AVAILABILITY OF DATA FOR KENYA

Final Report of a study for the United Nations Forum on forests

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BACKGROUND

This report sets out the results of an analytical study conducted to evaluate the availability, reliability and consistency of data for Monitoring, Assessment and Reporting (MAR) on

comprehensive and efficient system for conducting inventories of existing forest-related data, mapping data gaps, identifying methodologies to address these gaps and selecting appropriate indicators for reporting. This particularly applies to socio-economic contributions of forests (e.g. livelihoods, food security, and poverty reduction), and financial flows for SFM. The socio-economic benefits of forests are especially important to poor communities in developing countries such as Kenya who depend more on forests, yet this is where methodologies are missing, and data is either very weak or non-existent. Thus, the UNFF commissioned this study for Kenya as a first step towards addressing these gaps.

1. TERMS OF REFERENCE
The specific responsibilities/tasks of the study were to:

2.1. Prepare an analytical study on:

Availability of forest data, beyond the bio-physical information, including socio-economic forest related data, mapping of existing gaps and identifying tools to address these gaps;

The national and international reporting requirements on forests and forest related goals and targets,

2.2. Liaise with the key stakeholders and assist in mobilizing the country team and coordinate national inputs in the project development and formulation;
2.3. Assist in piloting of the reporting format to UNFF and submission of the national report to the Forum;
2.4. Facilitate, with the assistance of the national UNFF focal point, organization of two

An overview of the processes by FAO (Lanly, 1994) showed consensus on the characterization of SFM through 6 criteria which include concerns such as ecosystem services (biodiversity, water, carbon sequestration, climate change, etc), wood and wood products, and socio-economic values of forests. These are:

1. Three criteria concerning the quality and quantity of the forest ecosystem;
     extent of forest resources
     conservation of biological diversity (at ecosystem, species and intraspecific level)
     forest health and vitality
2. Two criteria concerning the functions of the forest ecosystem:
     productive functions of the forest
     protective functions of the forest
3. Criterion linked to forest-related economic and social needs.

The Dry-zone Africa process, initiated in 1995 and which embraces forest poor countries of Sub Saharan

Table 1: Data requirements for MAR on the GFG

Goal/Target	Data Requirements
GFG 1: Reverse the loss of forest cover worldwide through sustainable forest management, including protection, restoration, afforestation and reforestation, and increase efforts to prevent forest degradation and contribute to the global effort of addressing climate change	- Change in forest area SINCE 2015 - New area afforested since 2015 - Forest area restored since 2015 - Measures to prevent forest loss - Area managed brought under long term plans since 2015 - Change in biomass stocks since 2015
GFG 2: Enhance forest-based economic, social and environmental benefits, including by improving the livelihoods of forest-dependent people	- Change in Poverty, extreme levels since 2015 - Change Food poverty levels since 2015 - Change in inequality by gender since 2015 - Change in levels of malnutrition since 2015 - New SME financing opportunities since 2015 - Training opportunities for value addition - Change in total food produced from forests since 2015 - Change in Value of forest products since 2015 - Change in share of forestry in GNP - Change in employment in forestry sector since 2015 - Change in carbon stocks since 2015 - Change in Area of biodiversity hotspots - Change in population of vulnerable species
GFG 3: Increase significantly the area of protected forests worldwide and other areas of sustainably managed forests, as well as the proportion of forest products from sustainably managed forests	- New forest area in protected area since 2015 - A1 0 0 1 2804( )]TJ2tW*ħBT/F7 12 Tf1 0 0 1 280. 0 1 382

The data required for comprehensive reporting on the GFG involves socio-economic, financial and biophysical data. Here below, we examine the availability of both types of data.

3.4   Availability of data for Monitoring GFG Targets in Kenya

    a) Biophysical Forest Data

Like many countries, Kenyan forestry has traditionally been very efficient in collecting forest areas, boundaries and biophysical growth and yield data, especially for

reporting

Target No	Relevant Target/Indicator	Remarks
	degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally	
	1.3.1 Area of all types of forests managed according to management plans (,000 Ha)	

Target No	Relevant Target/Indicator	Remarks
	3.1.1 Area of all types of forests protected under Forests, Water, Antiquities, Wildlife Conservation and relevant Acts	
	3.1.2 Area of forests on private and community land designated as reserved or otherwise set aside for protection	
	3.1.3	

Target No	Relevant Target/Indicator	Remarks

Target No	Relevant Target/Indicator	Remarks
	4.2.4. Annual Level of funding from private sector	
	4.2.5 Annual Level of funding from civic and Volunteer Organizations (PVO)	
	4.2.6 Percentage of GDP allocated to forest sector	
	4.2.7 Total annual payments for forest goods and services	
	4.3 North-South, South-South, North-North and triangular cooperation and public-private partnerships on science, technology and innovation in the forest sector are significantly enhanced and increased	
	4.3.1 Number of active MOUs and agreements	
	4.3.2 Annual funding for forestry Research programmes	
	4.4 The number of countries that have developed and implemented forest financing strategies and have access to financing from all sources is significantly increased	
	4.4.1 National Forest financing strategies developed (eg, Carbon financing)	

	Governments, KNBS/KDHS[8]		
% below minimum energy consumption	KNBS/KDHS	5 Years	High

2.4   The contribution of forest industry, other forest-based enterprises and forest ecosystem services to social, economic and environmental development, among other things, is significantly increased

Indicator	Source of Data	Frequency of collection	Reliability
Value of NW products	KFS, KEFRI, KNBS/CIP[9]	5	High
Value of forest Ecosystem Services	KFS, KEFRI, KNBS/ES	5	High
Forest sector share of GNP	KNBS/ES	5	High
Value of forest production	KNBS/CIP	5	High

Global Forest Goal 3: Increase significantly the area of protected forests worldwide and other areas of sustainably managed forests, as well as the proportion of forest products from sustainably managed forests

<u>Targets</u>

3.1 The area of forests worldwide designated as protected areas or conserved through other effective area-based conservation measures is significantly increased

Indicator	Source of Data	Frequency of collection	Reliability
Area of all types of forests protected under Forests, Water, Antiquities, Wildlife Conservation and Wetlands Acts	NEMA, KFS, WRA, NMK, KWS	Annually	High
Area of forests on private and community land designated as conservancies	KFS, County Governments, KWS	Bi Annually	Medium
New area of forests brought under protection on public, community and private land	County Governments, KFS	Annually	High
Well defined wildlife migratory corridors	KWS, County Governments, KFS	Annually	Medium
Reduced human wildlife conflicts	KWS, County Governments	Annually	Medium
Increased number of visitors to the ecosystem	Ministry of Tourism, KWS, County Governments	Annually	High
Increase in the area under wetlands within the ecosystem	WRA, County Governments, KWS	Annually	Medium

3.2   The area of forests under long-term forest management plans is significantly increased

Indicator	Source of Data	Frequency of

and sustainably managed forests	DRSRS			

4.2 Forest-related financing from all sources at all levels, including public (national, bilateral, multilateral and triangular), private and philanthropic financing, is significantly increased

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forestry sector				

4.5 The collection, availability and accessibility of forest-

continuous basis.

(iii) As data is only available in detail for some forest blocks and forest types, for MAR of socio-economic indicators it may be most practical to start with generalization of national trends based on assessment of selected representative blocks for which data is available. As data sharing and resolution of data collection advances, more

8. References

1. Requardt, M. Kohl, F. Nascher, 2007. Reporting on Pan European Criteria and Indicators for Sustainable Forest Management – Experiences from Liechtenstein 2003. Work Report of the Institute for World Forestry 2007/2.

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