

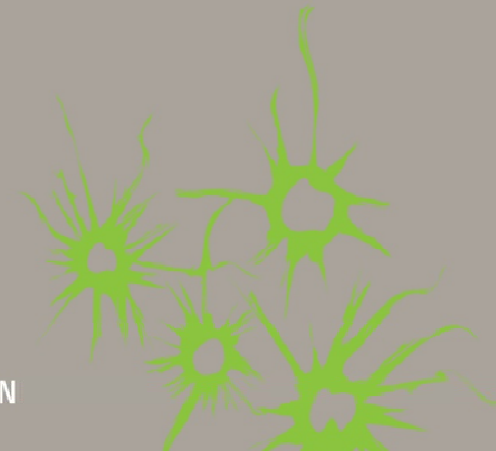
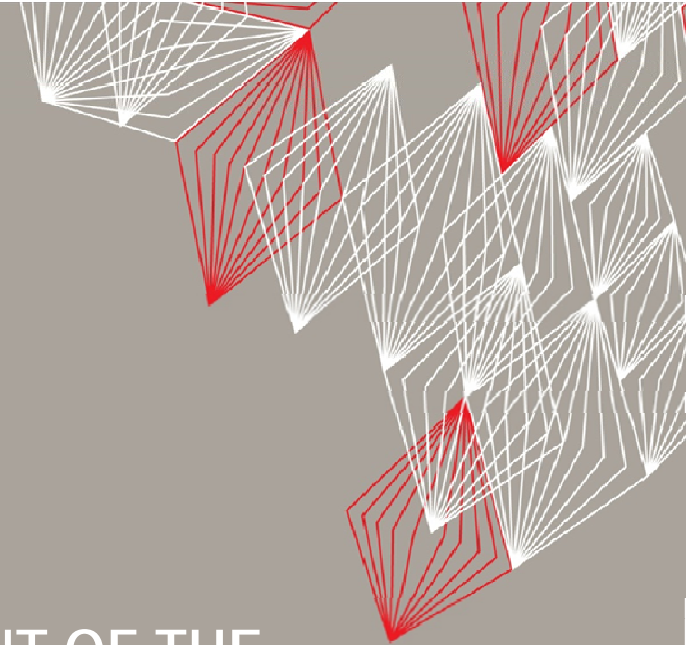
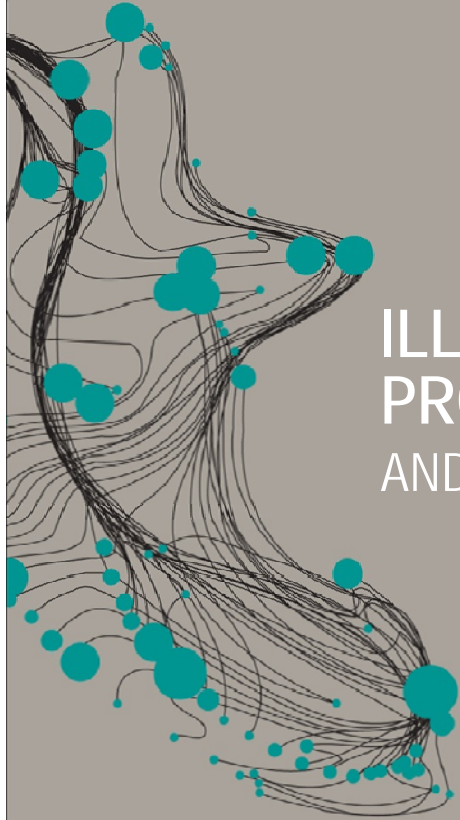
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ILLEGAL LOGGING – THE EXTENT OF THE PROBLEM

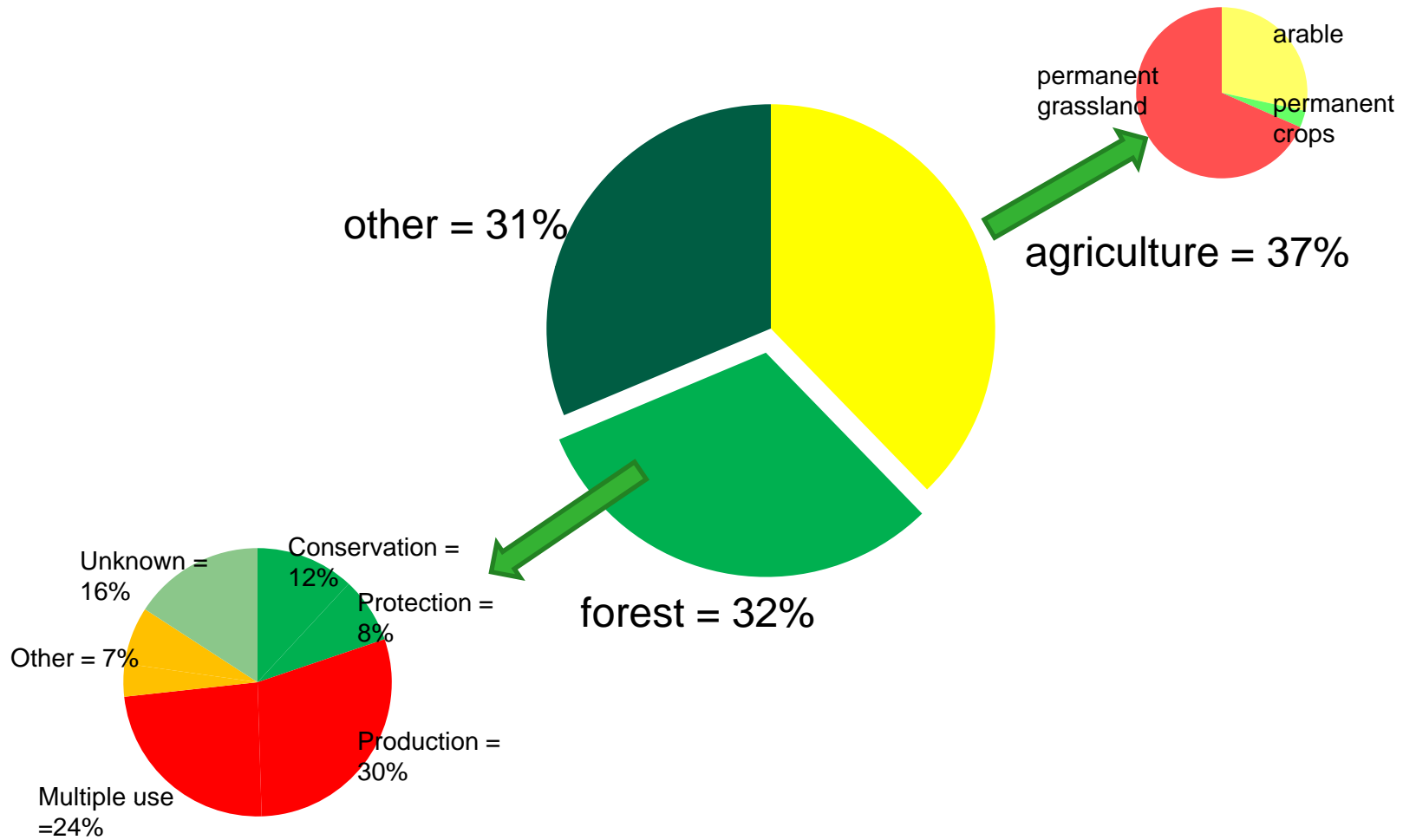
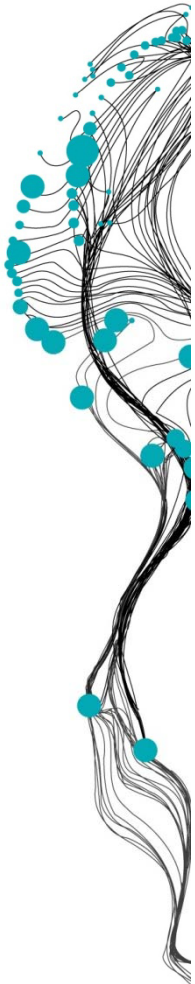
ANDREW K SKIDMORE



FACULTY OF GEO-INFORMATION SCIENCE AND EARTH OBSERVATION



GLOBAL LAND COVER

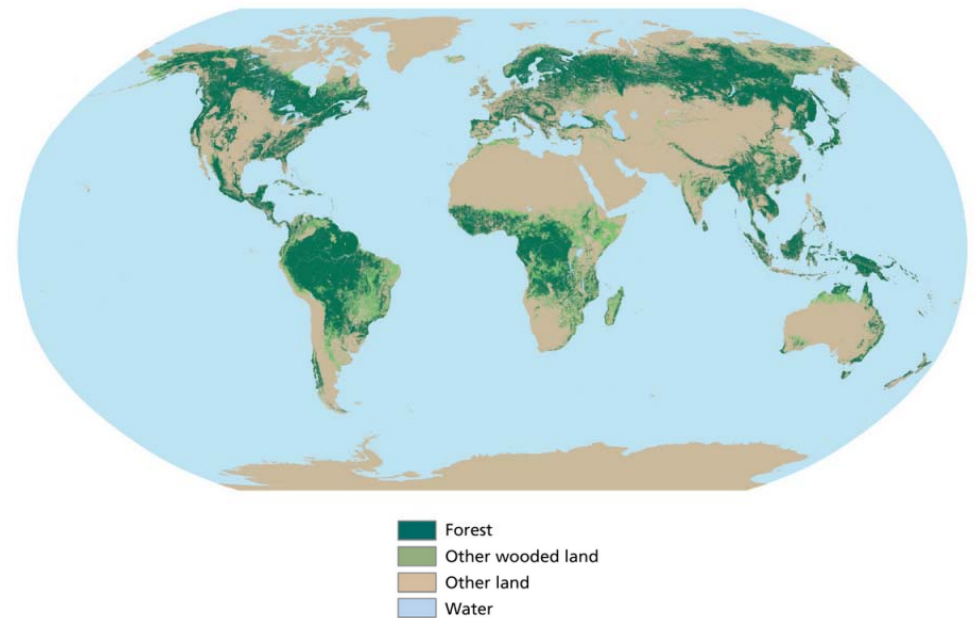




GLOBAL FOREST AREA

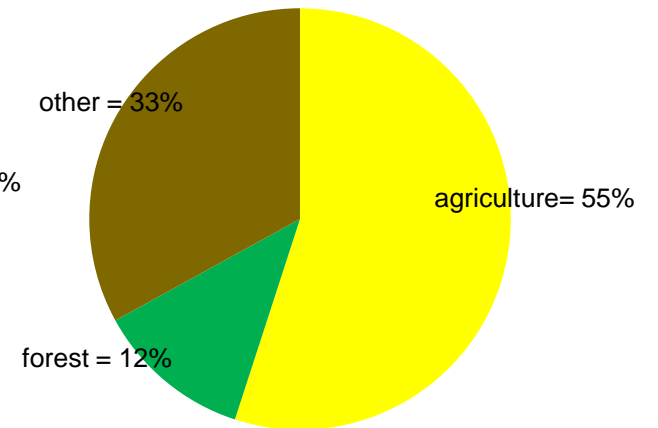
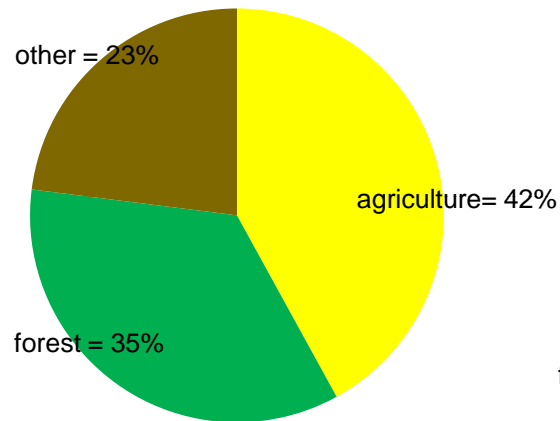
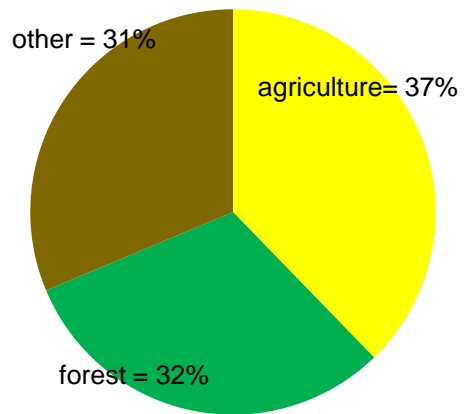
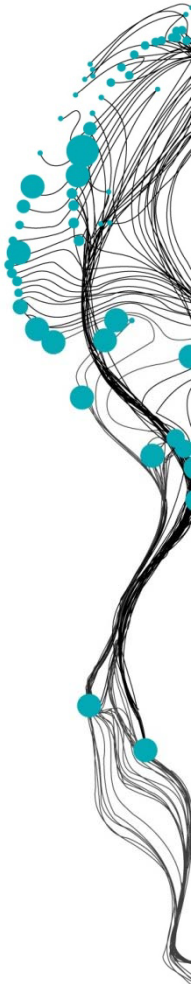
- 4 billion ha (global)
- 485,000 ha (NL) = 0.01% (FRA 2010)

- Growing stock 2010 = 527 billion m³
- 70 million m³ (NL) = 0.01%



FAO 2005

COVER AT DIFFERENT SCALES



World

FAOSTAT 2013

UNIVERSITY OF TWENTE.

Europe

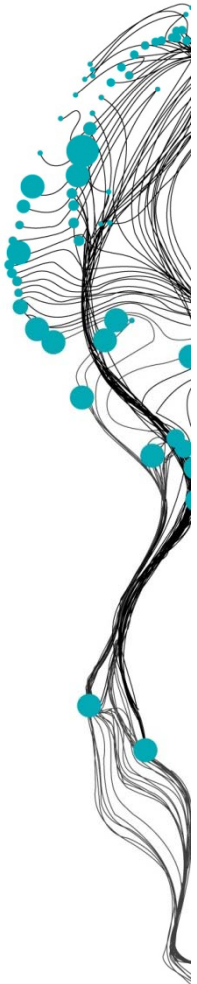
EEA 2006 <http://www.eea.europa.eu/data-and-maps/figures/share-of-land-cover-types>

Netherlands

CBS 2008 <http://www.cbs.nl/en-GB/menu/themas/dossiers/nederland-regionaal/publicaties/artikelen/archief/2011/2011-3433-wm.htm>



ITC



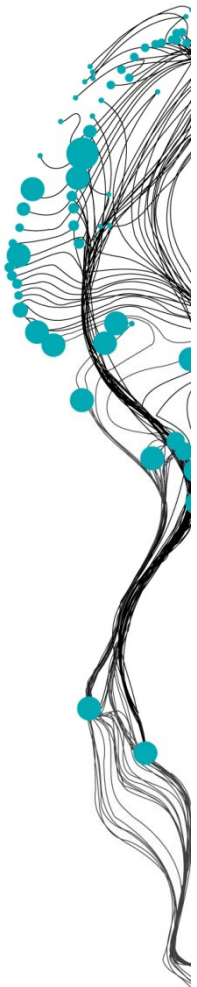
DEFINING LAND COVER TYPES

<http://archive.iwlearn.net/www.sprep.org/www.sprep.org/SLM/Linkages-SLM.htm>

- Teak (*Tectona grandis*) interplanted with sweet potato (*Ipomea batatas*) - **Solomon Islands**
- Native cypress pine (*Callitris glauca*) - **Australia**



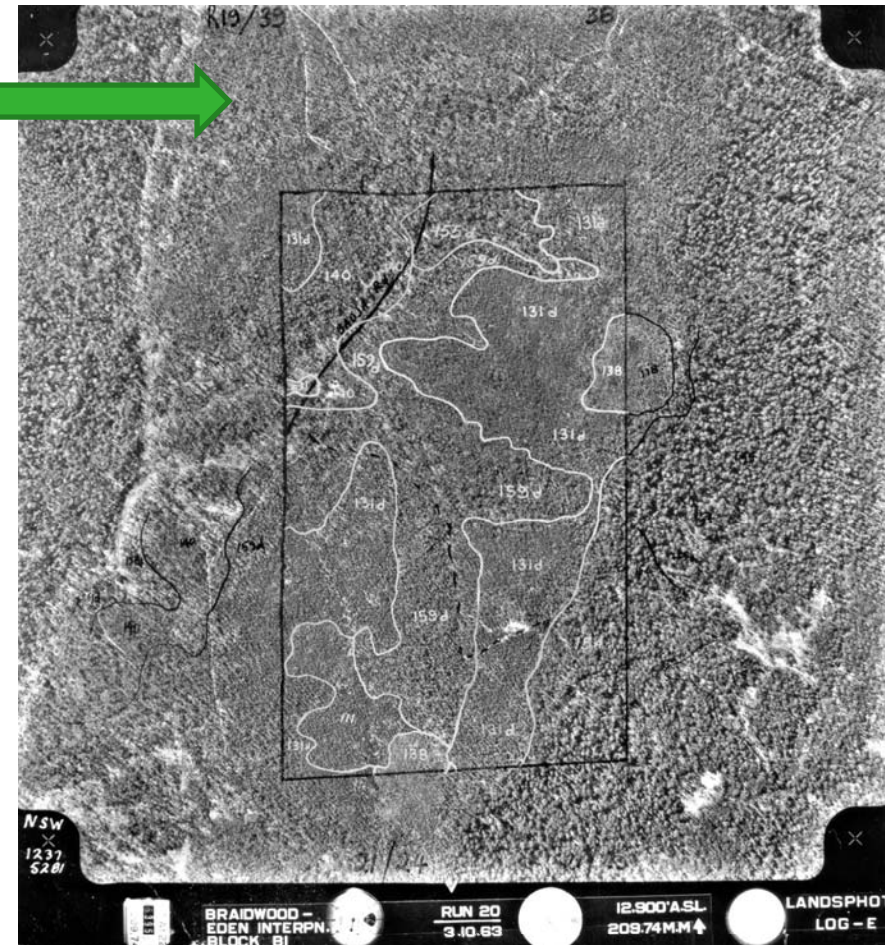
Forest: crown cover >10%,
area >0.5 ha, ht>5m



LAND COVER TYPES

LAND COVER TYPE, VEGETATION TYPE, PLANT FUNCTIONAL GROUPS

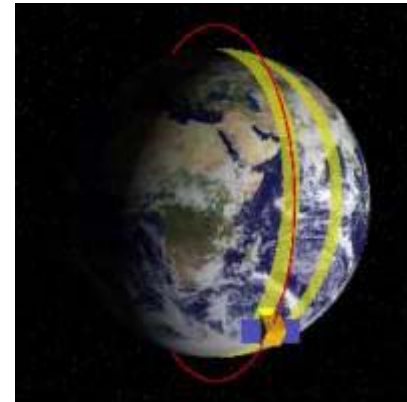
- Land cover traditionally derived from air photo interpretation
 - Vegetation characterized as discrete patches
 - This does not capture mixes and gradients
- Land classes become
 - pre-classified areas
 - transferability issues



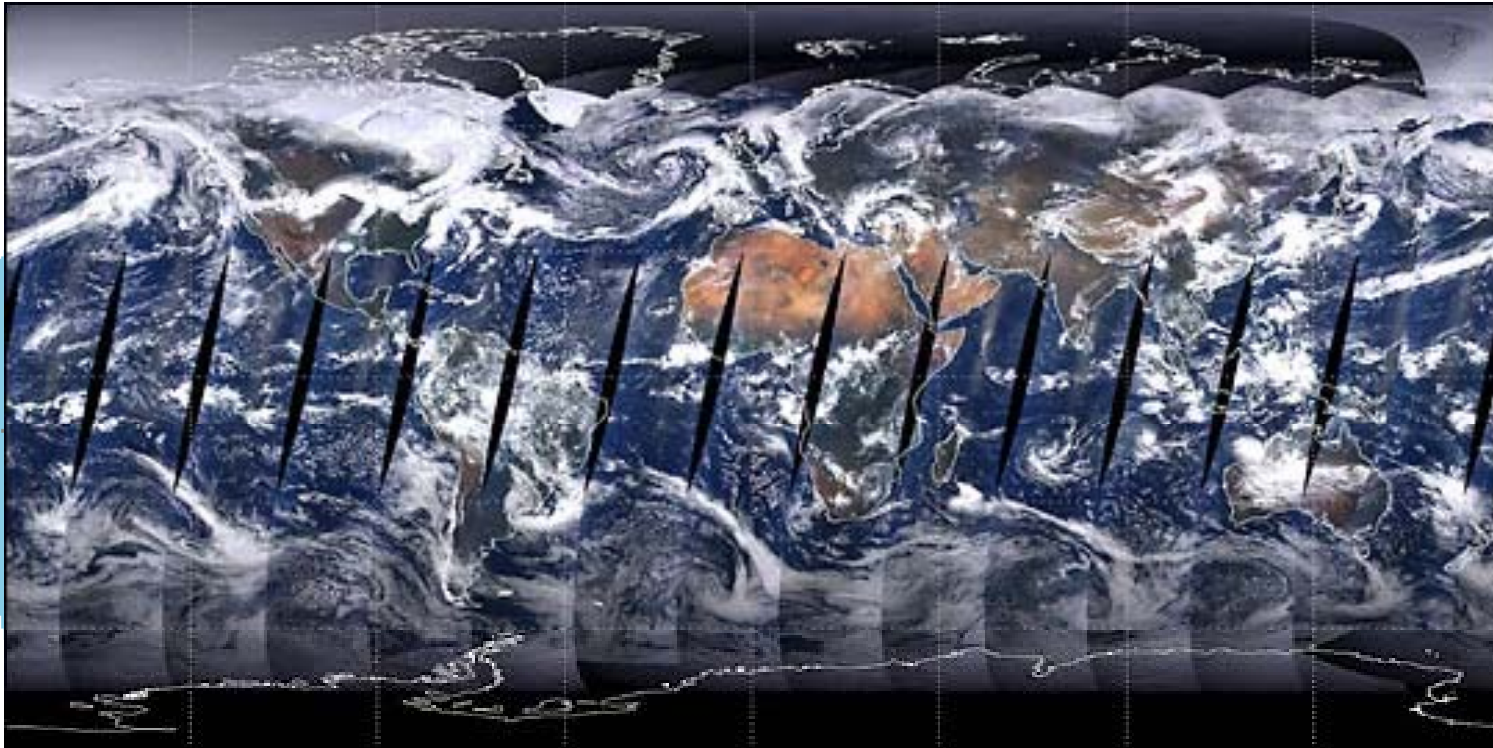
HOW ARE FOREST AREAS ESTIMATED?

LAND COVER FROM REMOTE SENSING

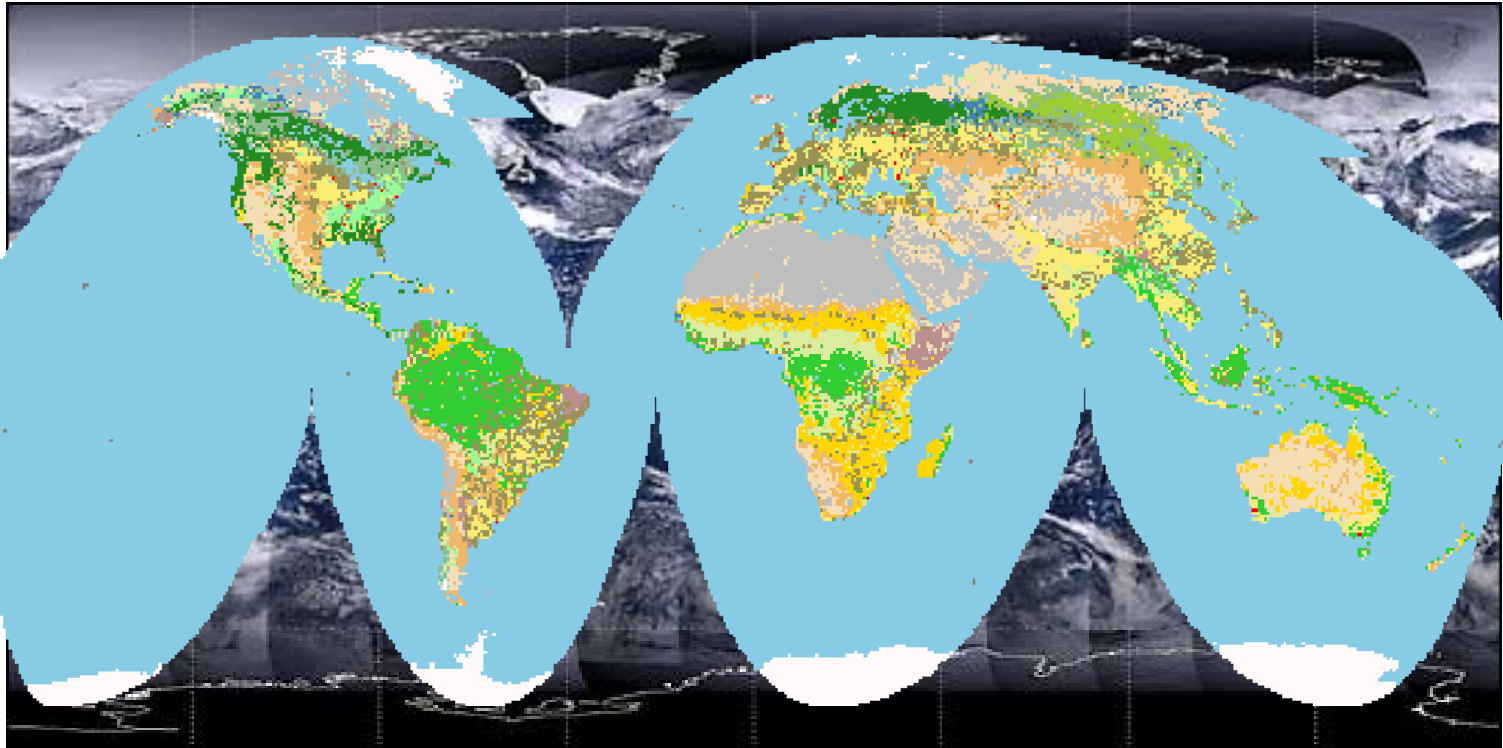
- Earth Observation by satellite
 - NASA AVHRR
 - NASA MODIS
 - NASA Landsat
 - French SPOT VGT
 - ESA MERIS
 - *ESA SENTINEL series*



HOW ARE FOREST COVER MAPS MADE?



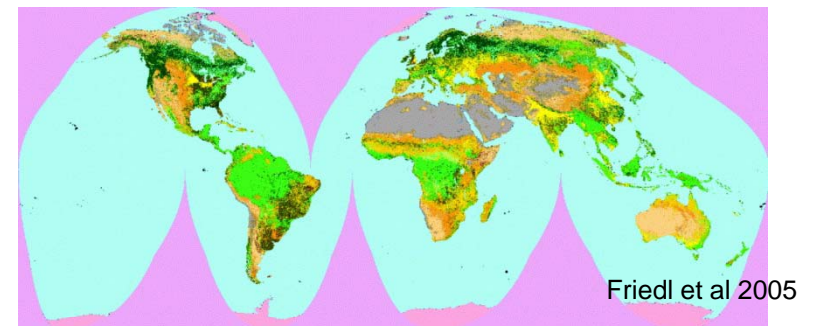
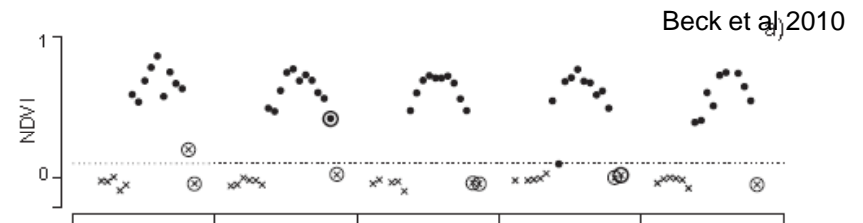
HOW ARE FOREST COVER MAPS MADE?



HOW ARE FOREST AREAS ESTIMATED?

REMOTE SENSING

- Use a pixel value, plus change in the value, to define a cover class
- IGBP AVHRR 1999
 - 1 km pixel
- GLC2000 SPOT VGT 1999
 - 1 km pixel
- CORINE Landsat/SPOT 1999
 - 250 m (photo Interpretation)
- GLOBCOVER MERIS 2004
 - 300 m
- BU MODIS Collection 5 (Friedl 2010)
 - pixel size 500 m daily

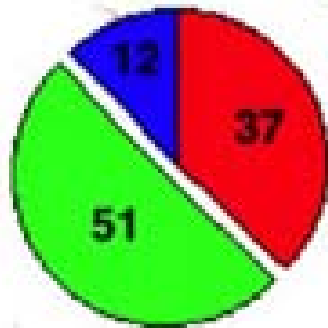
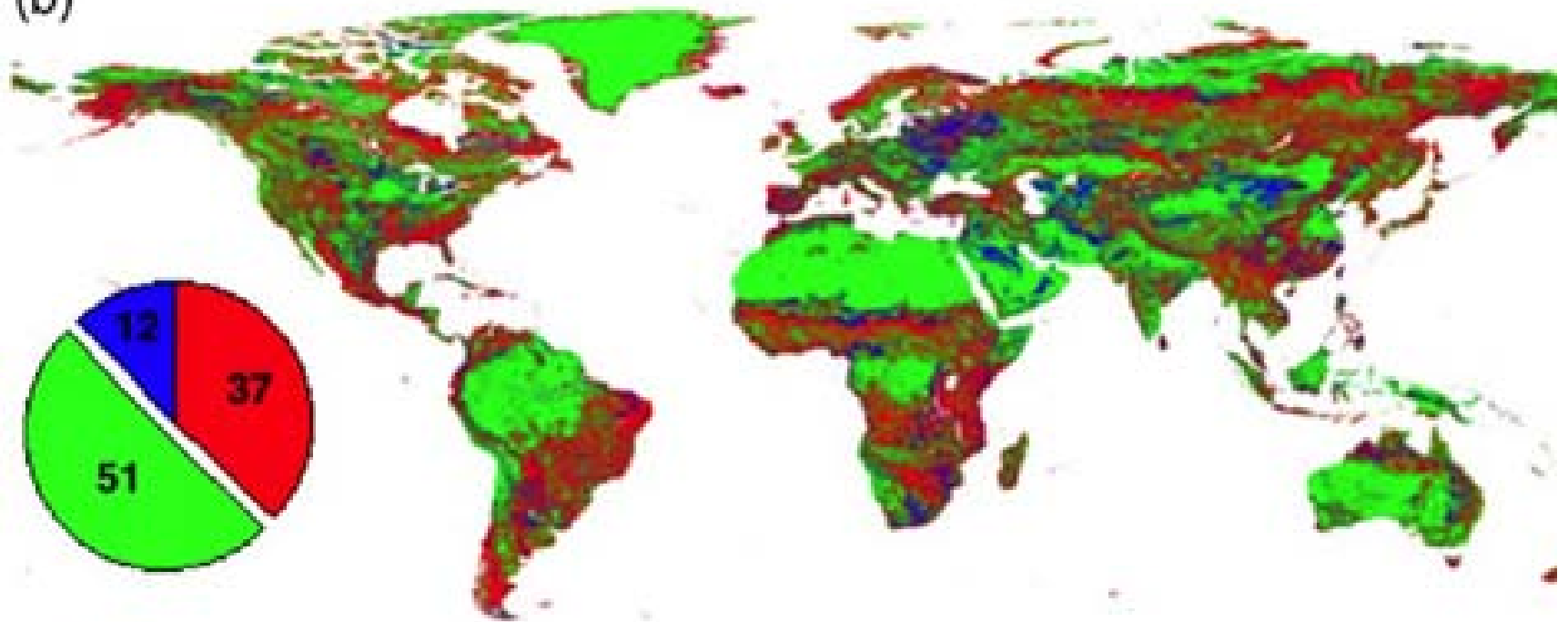




HOW RELIABLE ARE THESE AREA ESTIMATES?


REMOTE SENSING



(b)

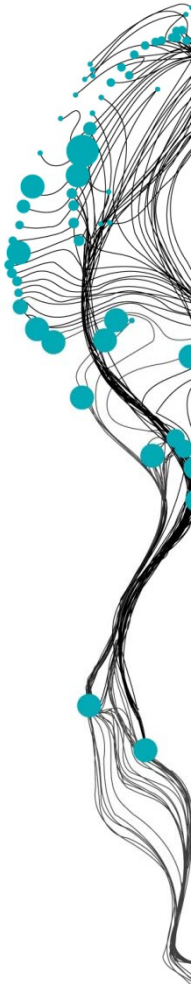


 GLCC equals MODIS
 GLCC & MODIS different

 GLCC & MODIS different, MODIS equals GLC2000 (potential land cover change)

HOW RELIABLE ARE THESE AREA ESTIMATES?

UN FAO FRA 2012



- Austria
 - Forest definitions different at national and FAO level

DEFINITIONS

FAO = 0.5 ha, trees, > 5m ht, >10% canopy cover
A = 0.05 ha, trees > 5m ht, >30% canopy cover

- Australia
 - Districts → Regions → State → Commonwealth
 - 2003 → 2008: 9% reduction in forest area

CHANGING TECHNIQUES

"The ability by states and territories to estimate forest extent continues to improve with the increasing availability of high resolution remotely sensed data and improvements in forest typing methods." FRA 2010 – Country Report Australia (p.6)

- Azerbaijan
 - Country report compiled by FAO staff in Rome (p.4)

FRA 2010 – Country Report, Azerbaijan

Report preparation and contact persons

No report has been received from Azerbaijan.

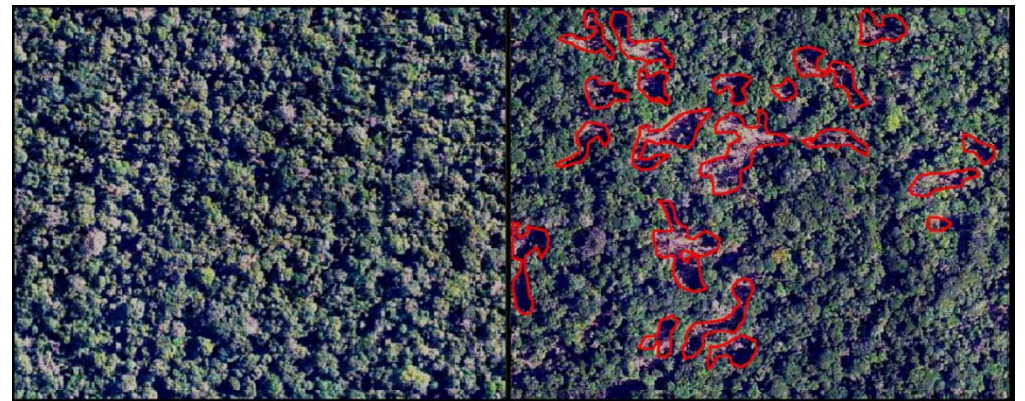
This report is the result of a desk study prepared by the FRA secretariat in Rome, which is based on the existing available information using the established form at for FRA 2010 country reports



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FOREST USES - DIFFERENT TYPES OF LOGGING

- Standard clearcut
- Patch clearcut (reserves)
- Strip clearcut
- Shelterwood
- Selective logging





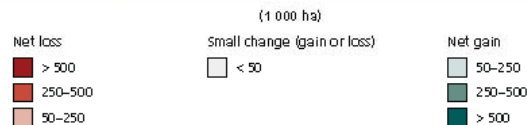
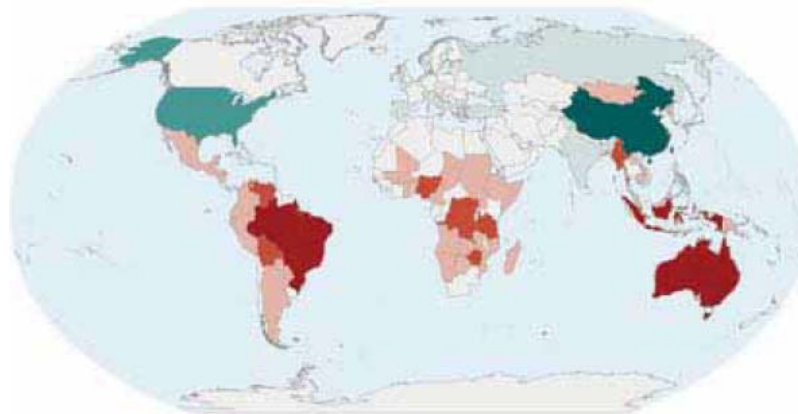
GLOBAL FOREST CHANGE

- 13 million ha/yr forest lost 2000-2010
- 16 million ha/yr forest lost 1990-1999

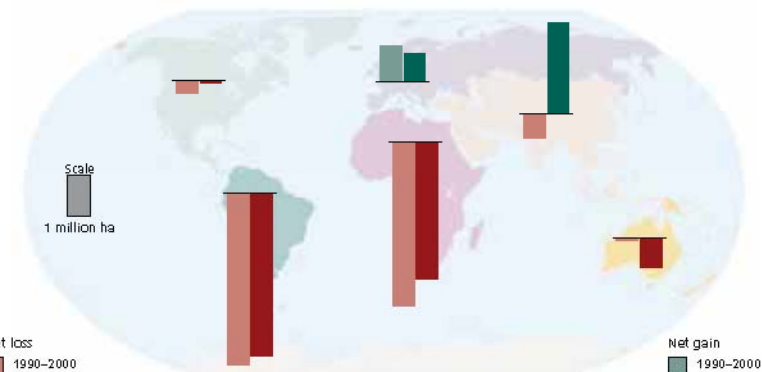
- Asia shifted from net loss to net gain in forest cover
- Oceania net loss 1 mill ha/y
 - Australia identifies improved inventory (p6)
 - FRA blames drought (p19)

FAO FRA 2010

Annual change in forest area by country, 2005–2010



Annual change in forest area by region, 1990–2010



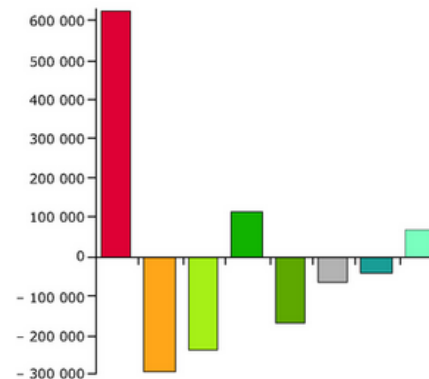
REGIONAL FOREST CHANGE - EUROPE

- FAO 2010 FRA European forest area expanded by:
 - 1990-1999 = 0.9 million ha/yr
 - 2000-2010 = **0.7 million ha/yr**
- EEA 2006 European forest area expanded by:
 - 2000-2006 = **0.1 million ha/yr**
 - CORINE database

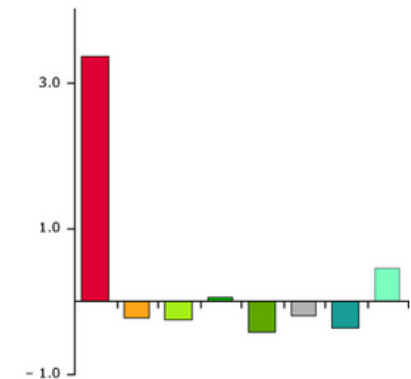


<http://www.cgd.ucar.edu/tss/clm/pfts>

Net change in land cover 2000-2006 (ha)



Net change in land cover (% of initial year 2000)

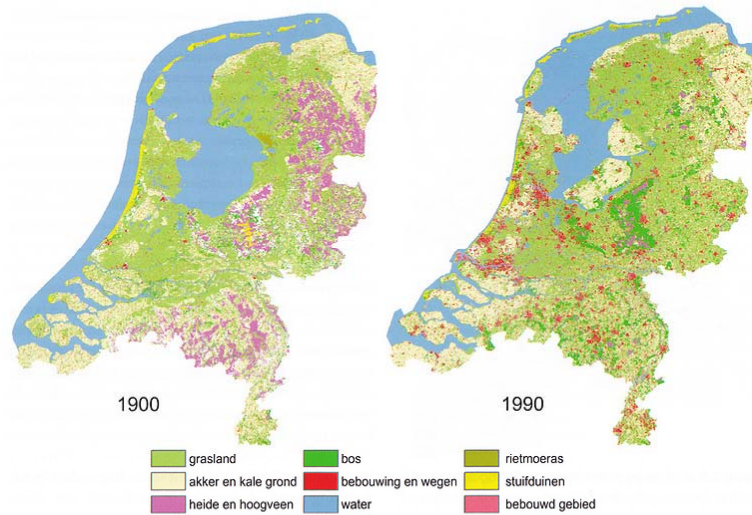


■ Artificial areas
 ■ Arable land and permanent crops
 ■ Pastures and mosaics
 ■ Forested land
■ Semi-natural vegetation
 ■ Open spaces/bare soils
 ■ Wetlands
 ■ Water bodies



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FOREST CHANGE – NATIONAL LEVEL



Figuur 1.4. Grondgebruik in Nederland in 1900 en 1990 (Alterra).

Ontwikkelingen in arealen bodemgebruik	ha in 1950			ha in 1990			Verandering in %		
Agrarisch gebied	2.523.510			2.373.890					-5.9
Bos	245.850			329.390					34.0
Loofbos	75.310			118.580					57.5
Naaldbos	155.430			135.710					-12.7
Gemengd bos	15.110			75.100					397.0
Natuur	262.670			146.040					-44.4
Moeras	43.600			47.530					9.0
Kwelders	24.980			10.080					-59.7
Duin en strand	48.030			43.870					-8.7
Heide	110.840			35.820					-67.7
Stuifzand	7.340			3.540					-51.8
Hoogveen	27.880			5.200					-81.3
Bebouwd	262.770			541.010					105.9
Wegen e.a.	97.850			133.210					36.1
Bebouwd gebied	164.920			407.800					147.3
Water	782.500			664.770					-15.0
Totaal	4.077.300			4.055.090					-0.5

Bron: CBS CBS/MNC/jan07

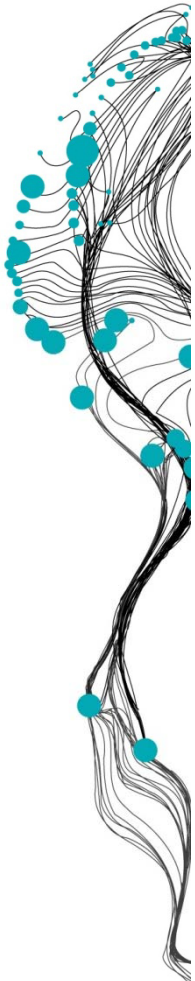
<http://www.kennislink.nl/publicaties/nederlands-landschap-ondergaat-metamorfose>

Netherlands

<http://www.compendiumvoordeleefomgeving.nl/indicatoren/nl1002-Oppervlakteverandering-bodemgebruik.html?i=4-25>



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FOREST AROUND ENSCHEDE



Dutch topographic map
1:25000



Aerodata International
10 cm air photo



JRC Forest Map
2006
23m
(FMAP2006)

IRS-P6 LISS-III

Netherlands



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<http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/f/fe/Enschede-topografie.jpg>
<http://www.earthzine.org/2012/07/25/pan-european-forest-maps-derived-from-optical-satellite-data/>
<http://forest.jrc.ec.europa.eu/download/data/google-earth-overlays/>

FOREST AROUND ENSCHEDE



2.5 m



JRC Forest Map 2006 (FMAP2006)

IRS-P6 LISS-III

30 m



300 m

GLOBCOVER Forest class 300 m pixel with Spatial Pattern Analysis (MSPA)

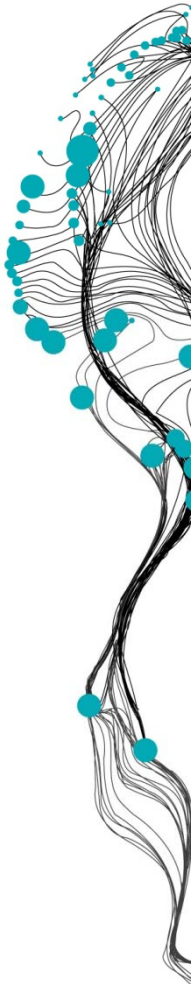
JRC (GCOVER2009) MODIS

Netherlands



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<http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/f/fe/Enschede-topografie.jpg>
<http://www.earthzine.org/2012/07/25/pan-european-forest-maps-derived-from-optical-s>
<http://forest.jrc.ec.europa.eu/download/data/google-earth-overlays/>



TIMBER PRODUCTION

- Global production (2011)
 - 1578 million m³ roundwood
 - Sawnwood
 - Veneer and plywood
 - Pulp and paper
- Export
 - 115 million m³ roundwood
 - Average \$140/m³
 - Tropical hardwood \$185-340/m³
- Forest exports \$246 billion

Product	Unit	Production				Exports			
		2011	Change (%) compared to:			2011	Change (%) compared to:		
			2010	2000	1980		2010	2000	1980
Roundwood	million m ³	3 469	2%	1%	11%	123	10%	4%	31%
Wood fuel	million m ³	1 891	1%	4%	12%	8	19%	112%	
Industrial roundwood	million m ³	1 578	3%	-3%	9%	115	10%	1%	23%
Sawnwood	million m ³	406	4%	6%	-3%	120	5%	5%	71%
Wood-based panels	million m ³	288	3%	55%	184%	71	1%	24%	334%
Veneer and plywood	million m ³	97	1%	46%	120%	28	7%	25%	242%
Particleboard and fibreboard	million m ³	191	5%	60%	233%	43	-2%	24%	423%
Wood pulp	million tonnes	173	1%	1%	38%	53	7%	39%	152%
Other fibre pulp	million tonnes	18	-3%	17%	145%	1	13%	76%	161%
Recovered paper	million tonnes	211	1%	47%	317%	59	8%	140%	976%
Paper and paperboard	million tonnes	403	1%	24%	138%	112	0%	14%	221%
Forest products value	US\$ billion					246	10%	70%	334%

Source: FAOSTAT-Forestry database

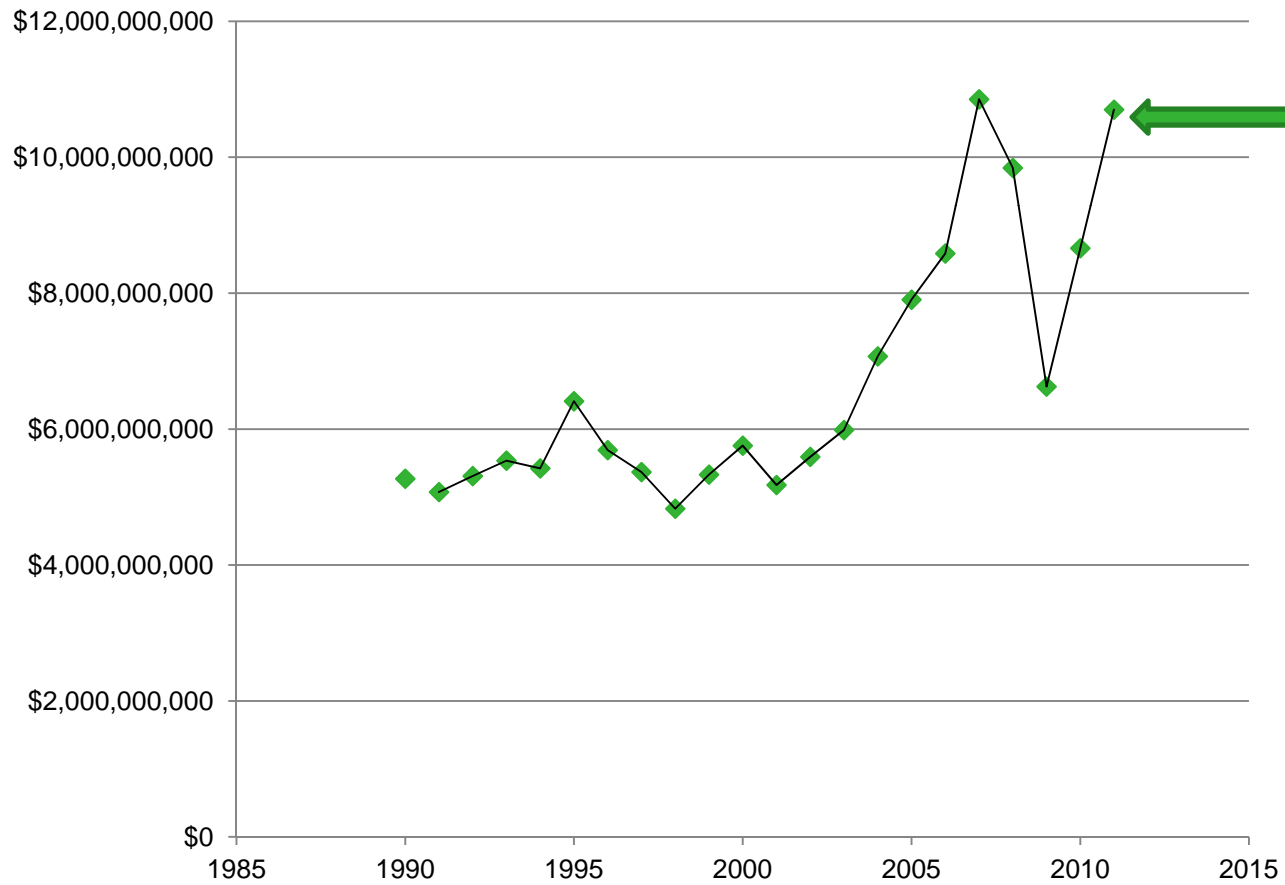
ITTO, FAOSTAT 2012



GLOBAL TRADE - INDUSTRIAL ROUNDWOOD EXPORT



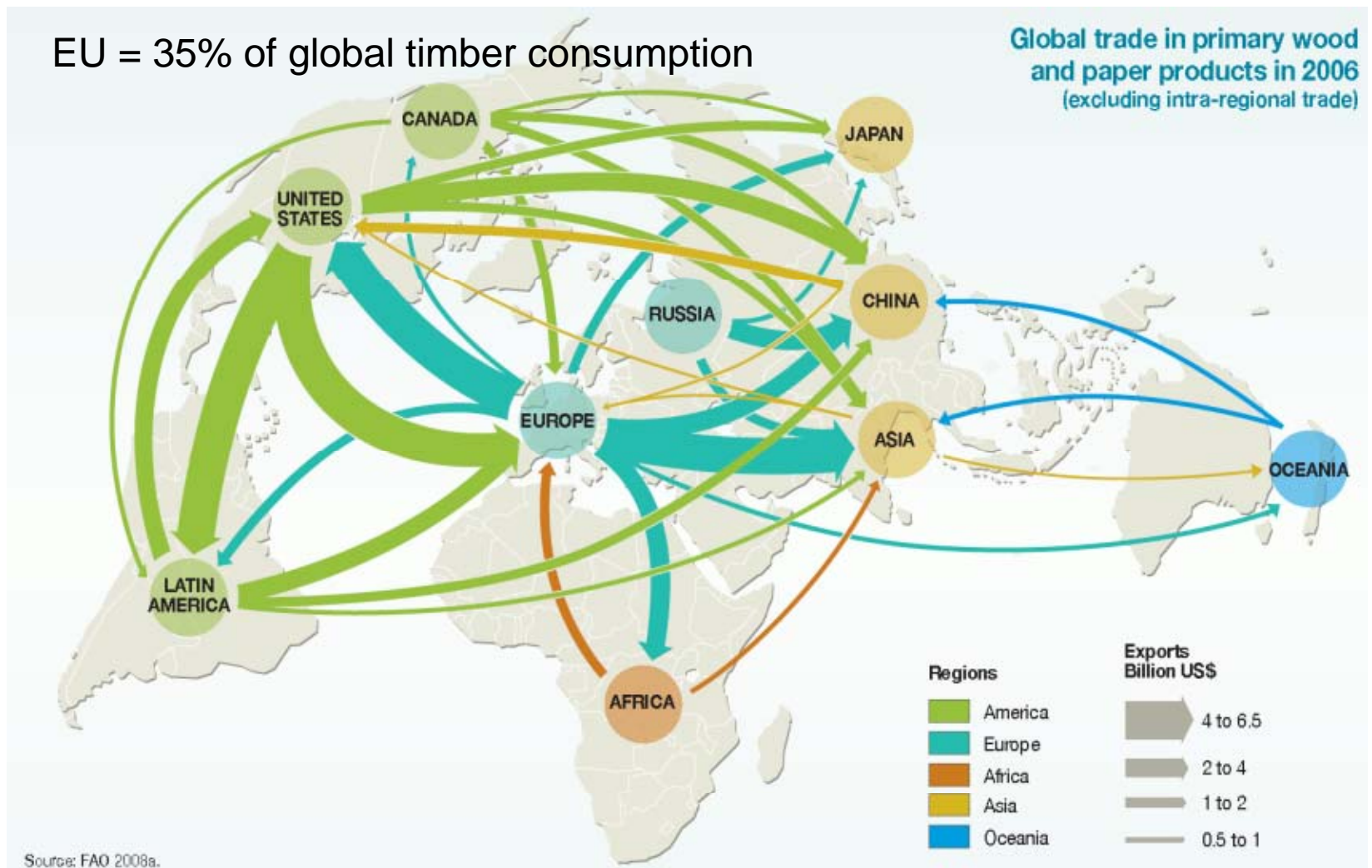
Global Industrial Roundwood Export



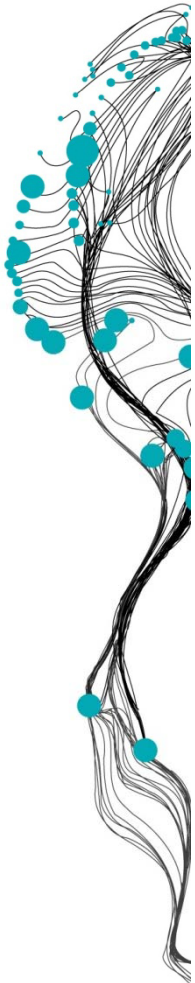
GLOBAL TRADE IN TIMBER

EU = 35% of global timber consumption

Global trade in primary wood and paper products in 2006
(excluding intra-regional trade)

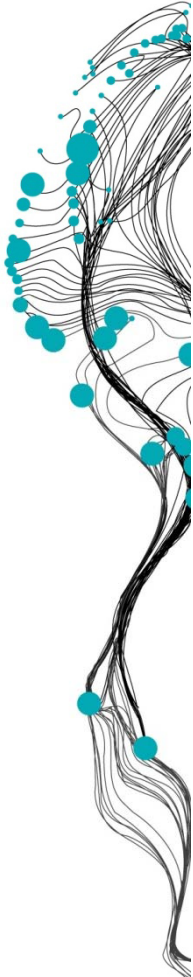


Source: FAO 2008a.



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ILLEGAL LOGGING IN THE NEWS – APRIL 2013



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Group calls on government to halt illegal logging in Gonjaland
Page last updated at Saturday, April 20, 2013 5:05 AM / 1 Comment

The Gonjaland Youth Association (GLYA) has called on the government to act as a matter of urgency halt the illegal logging of trees in Gonjaland for timber by Chinese timber merchants.

GLYA urged the National Security and the Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources to deploy a task force to Damango immediately to arrest the unpleasant situation.

Mr Dramani Dani, GLYA National Secretary made the call at a news conference in Accra on Friday, which was attended by all the National Executives of the Association and some chiefs.

He cautioned individuals, groups, District Assemblies and Chiefs collaborating with the Chinese engaged in the illegal activities to put an immediate stop to it.

Mr Dani said the worse affected forests are in West Gonja District.

GLYA promised to expose the culprits irrespective of their social standing to the world if found to be involved in the act.

"As on our part in our commitment to solving the problem had series of meetings to discuss the issue with our Central Committee Members, the Overlord of Gonjaland and his Chiefs, District Assemblies, District Forestry Officers and the Regional Police Command on the role we collectively have to play to bring these activities to a halt.

"Based on this discussion, we were able to stop six trucks loaded with timber specifically rosewood at Bupre in Central Gonja District but upon the intervention of the Forestry

the guardian
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Environment / Trees and forests

Interpol arrests 200 and seizes \$8m worth of timber in illegal logging raid
Police release details of one of the biggest raids on suspected illegal timber operations ever undertaken in Latin America

Fiona Harvey, environment correspondent
guardian.co.uk, Thursday 21 February 2013 11:48 GMT

A federal police officer watches grants in an illegal sawmill in northern Brazil. The illegal timber trade is estimated to be worth between \$30bn and \$100bn a year. Photograph: Lusaie Panichol/AP/Getty Images

Nearly 200 people have been arrested and 2,000 truckloads of wood seized in one of the biggest raids ever on suspected illegal timber operations in Latin America.

April 02, 2013

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2nd Man Arrested in Rape Of 5-Year-Old Girl

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WWF's 50th Anniversary

Is your furniture harming tigers in Russian forests?

17 April 2013
The UK is contributing to an "epidemic" of illegal logging that's seriously endangering Russian forests and rare tigers. And it could be down to the furniture we buy.

Our WWF colleagues in Russia have published research to show that the manufacture of furniture made from illegally logged wood, some of which ends up in it pushing some of their to the brink of destruction.

And that's threatening the survival of the already-endangered Amur tiger known as the Siberian tiger and the Himalayan bear, and affecting people in indigenous communities Eastern Russia.

Our Russian colleagues re that illegal logging has reached "epidemic proportions" in Ussuriysk, with the timber the area's forests mainly to supply furniture and flooring manufacturers across the border China.

Illegal logging is destroying and degrading vital habitat for Amur tigers and their prey. Scientists estimate there are only around

JakartaGlobe
HOME NEWS BUSINESS INTERNATIONAL TECH SPORTS LIFE & TIMES OPINION

Illegal Logging Bill to Be Passed Next Month in Indonesia
Sera Pemberton | March 24, 2013

The House of Representatives plans to pass a bill to control illegal logging as soon as next month, a lawmaker said on Saturday.

Sen Sigitan, member of House Commission IV, which oversees forestry, said deliberators were almost at an end.

"Deliberations are about to finish and on April 2, the plenary meeting of the House of Representatives will pass the bill," he said. The bill is expected to minimize forest destruction.

According to 2008 data from the Forestry Ministry, deforestation affects up to 1.7 million hectares of land per year. Meanwhile, in 2011, the Food and Agriculture Organization has the figure at 650,000 hectares a year.

He said that among the causes of the forest destruction are conversion of forested lands into plantations, mining operations, road construction and fire.

"Combating illegal logging is also one of the major tasks," he added.

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SIDH PUNJAB BALUCHISTAN KP & FATA JAMMU & KASHMIR GILGIT BALTISTAN

ALERTS **FBI's handling o**

Bungling decision-making: Activists to campaign against timber policy
By Waqas Hameed Published: April 20, 2013

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Illegal Logging in Peru Threatens Mahogany Reserves (PHOTOS)
Posted: 04/13/2013 9:42 am EDT

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Amur tiger Kira through the outdoor mesh in the Bank of America Big Cat Falls habitat at the Philadelphia Zoo in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. SHARON GEKOSKI-KIMMEL / PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER/MCT

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The Miami Herald Environment
Monday, 04.22.13

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The Miami Herald > News > Environment

Posted on Tuesday, 04.16.13

Environmentalists want feds to halt Russian timber that endanger rare

BY KEVIN G. HALL
McCLATCHY NEWSPAPER
WASHINGTON -- U.S. hardwood floors and illegally cut Russian timber damaging the last endangered and not

These conclusions a report being released Wildlife Fund. McClu U.S. edition of the tr

30 bags of blood per day needed to jungle mahogany to fuel flyover and underpass protected lands, are 18,757 junior high school students in Guatemala sit at national exams

estimate that there are about 450 Amur tigers left in the wild.

The Russian eastern provinces of Khabarovsk and Primorsky border Chin furniture manufacturers, who compete with U.S. loggers, furniture makers a are using the illegal wood in products exported to the United States and EU

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The State of South Africa's Yellowwood Forests: An Open Letter to the President
Posted by Steve Boyes of National Geographic Expeditions in Explorers Journal on April 3, 2013

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NGO says deforestation worsens Siberian flooding
Sperhard Bachyul in. The Jakarta Post, Peking | Archipelago | Sun, Apr 14, 2013 10:44 AM

Paper Edition | Page: 5

Conservationists in Pading, West Sumatra, have blamed forest concession holders (PHN) and timber exploitation permits (IPK) on, for the worsening floods on Siberut, one of the Mentawai Islands.

From April 5, floods covered five districts on the island for five days. It was the worst flooding ever seen on Siberut. Eleven homes were swept away or severely damaged. Three elementary schools, two community health clinics and more than 1,000 homes were swamped by up to 3 meters deep water.

Although no casualties were reported, around 7,000 people were forced flee and take refuge elsewhere. Most of them had not returned home by Thursday.

Mentawai Mandi Cera Foundation (YCMF) executive director Bieta Letasia Sangitok said high rainfall was not the only cause of the flooding.

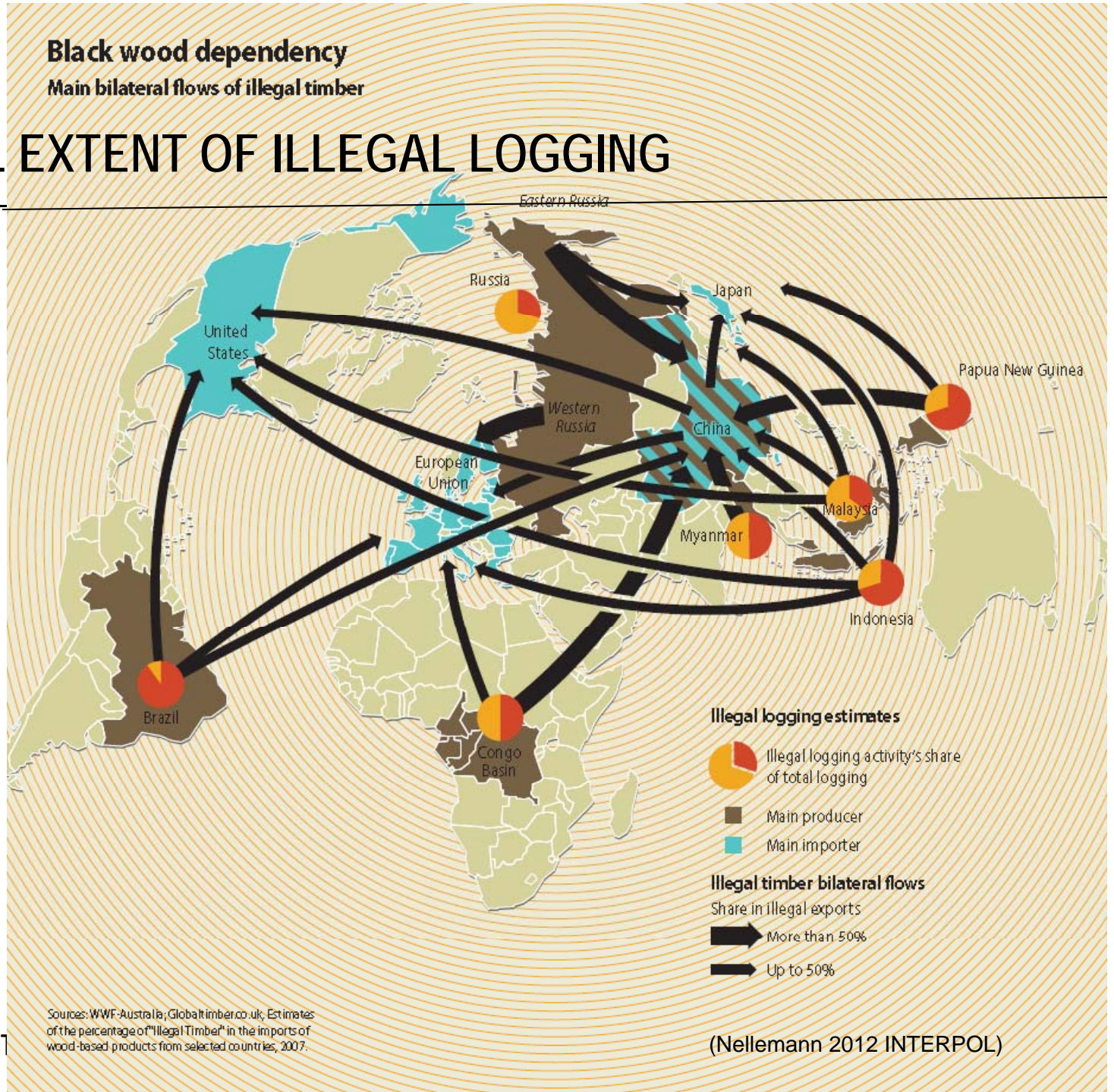
"The situation is worsened by damage to forests upstream through illegal logging, and the fact that the soil on Siberut is mostly clay with a low capacity to absorb water," Bieta said in Pading on Thursday.

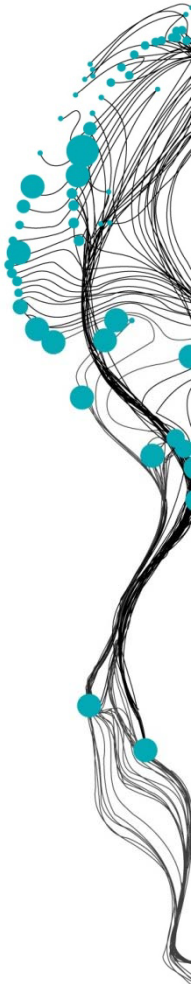
The floods came from rivers originating in former PHN and IPK areas. The floods in Rokopok, Salakapok, Tanabau, Mapau, Marau and Malakopok villages in South



Black wood dependency
Main bilateral flows of illegal timber

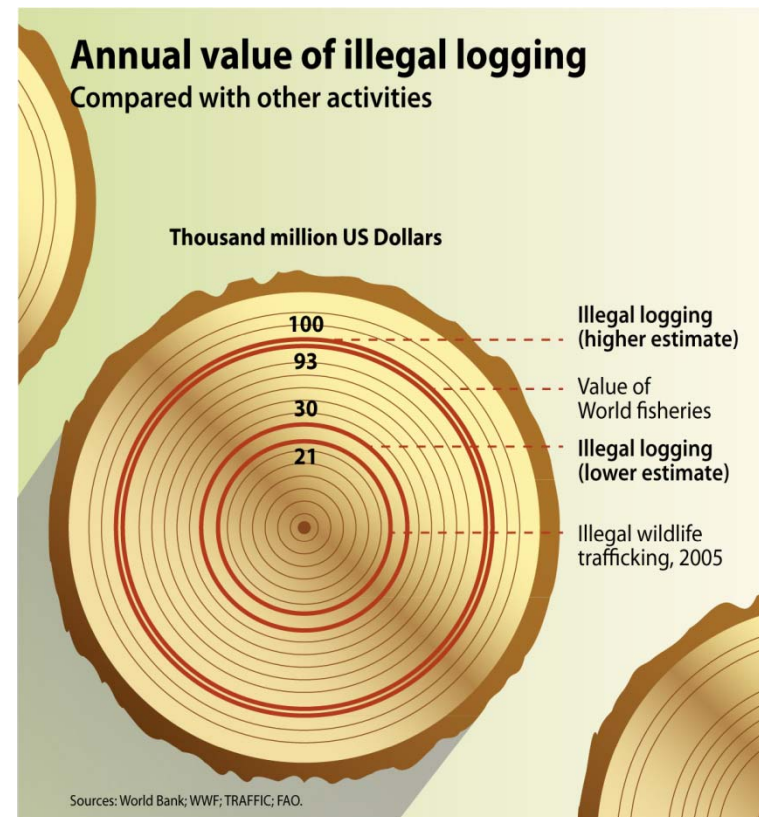
GLOBAL EXTENT OF ILLEGAL LOGGING





GLOBAL EXTENT OF ILLEGAL LOGGING

- WWF (2008) illegal logging:
 - 20-40% of global trade
 - 350 to 650 million m³ / year
- Nellemann (2012) Interpol
 - 15-30% global trade
 - \$30-100bn
- Amazon basin, Congo basin and south-east Asia
 - 50 to 90% logging illegal
- Indonesia illegal logging (Luttrell 2012)
 - 75% illegal = \$8.7 billion, in lost tax = 1% GDP, and 10% of tax revenue

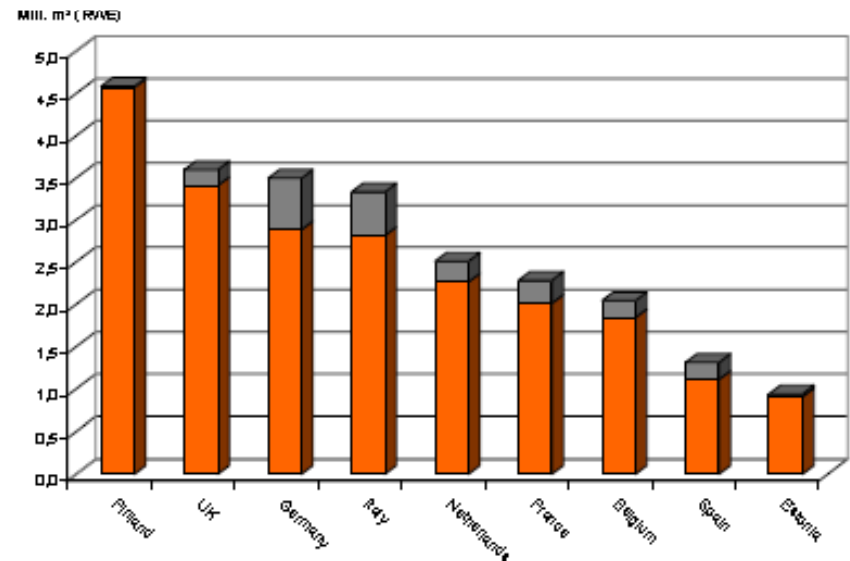




EU ILLEGAL TIMBER IMPORTS

- 16-19% of the timber imports (WWF 2004)
 - 27-31 million m³ (10% global trade)
 - 40% of manufactured products illegal BUT excluded by FLEGT*
- 7% softwood and 25% hardwood trade (American Forest and Paper Association 2004)

Top 10 Import countries of illegal wood into the EU



(WWF 2008)



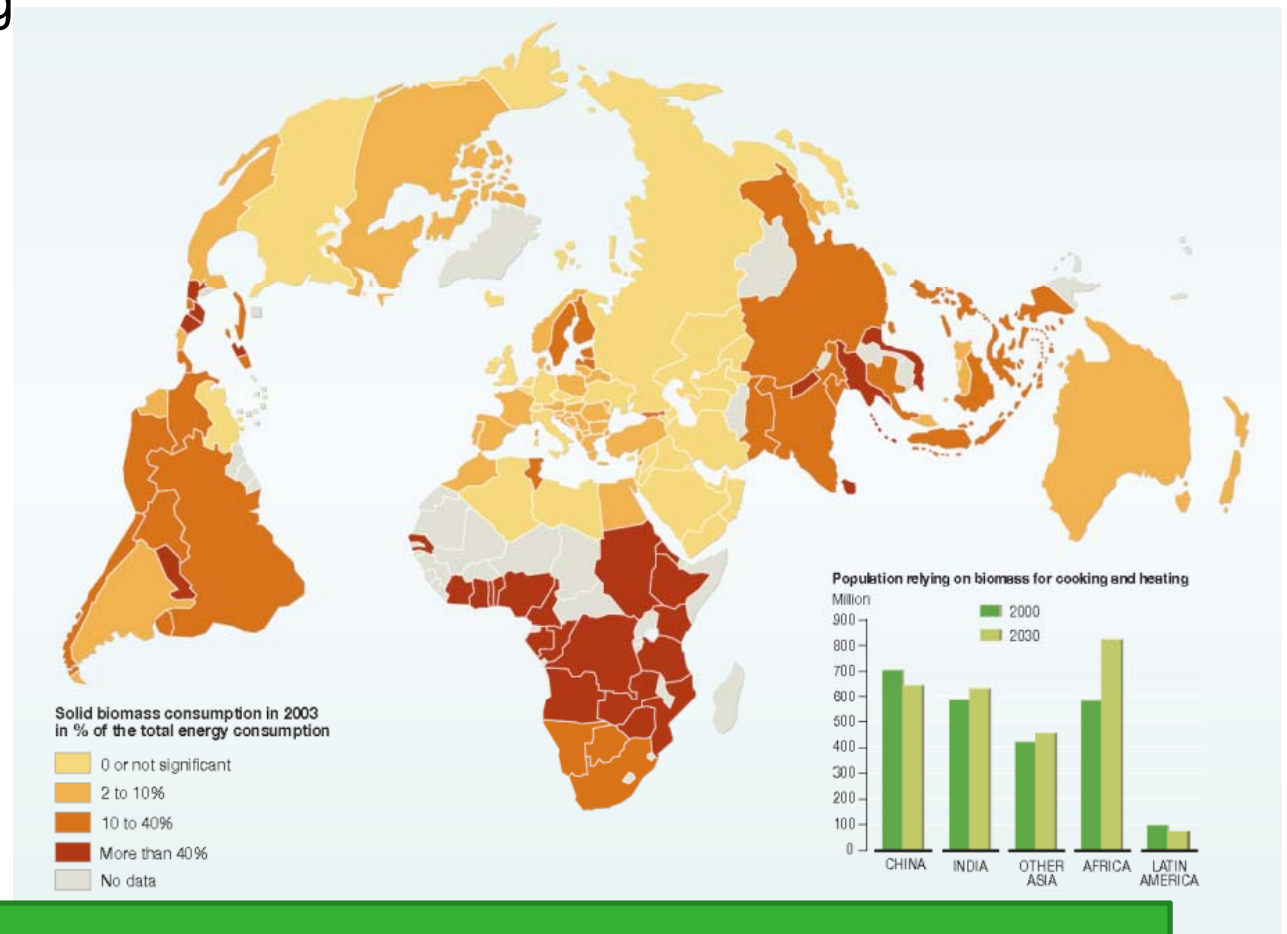
*EU Voluntary Licensing Regulation FLEGT – Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade

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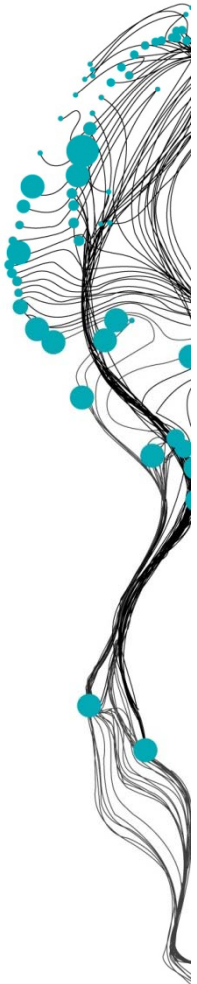
FIRE WOOD AND ILLEGAL LOGGING

- Firewood logging % of total production
 - 40% global
 - 80% tropical



FAO FRA (2010) does not include informal collection of firewood



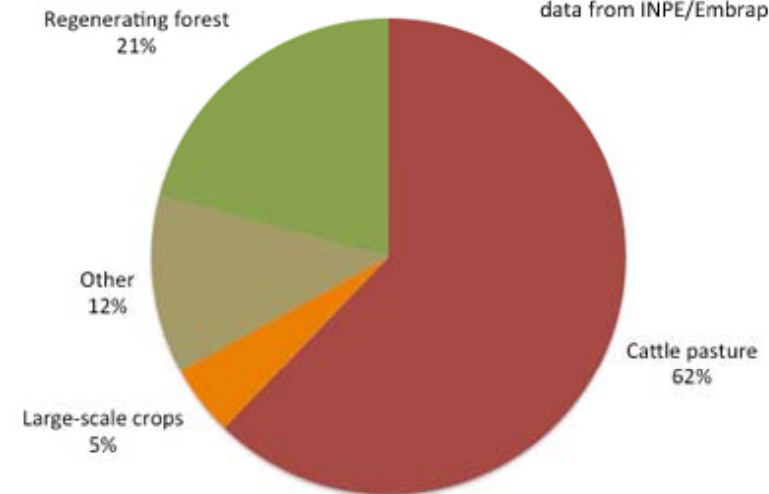


EFFECTS OF ILLEGAL LOGGING

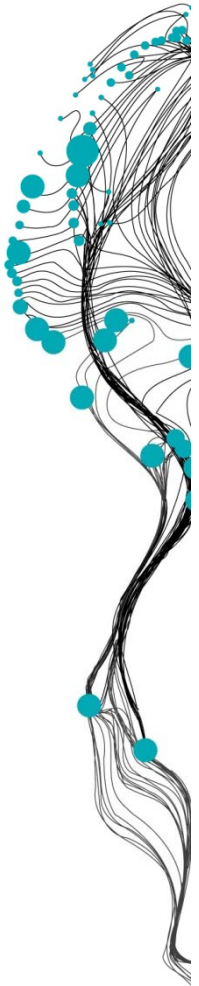
- *Illegal logging is covert*
- *Organized crime*
- *Land cover conversion*
- Suppresses timber prices
- Magnitude encourages corruption
- Carbon emission – 17% of all CO₂ annually emitted is from deforestation (Nellemann 2012)

Fate of deforested land in the Brazilian Amazon (until 2008)

mongabay.com using data from INPE/Embrapa



<http://allisonleahy.com/post/13879619925/brazilian-forest-code-reform-will-devastate-the-amazon>



EFFECTS OF ILLEGAL LOGGING

- Leakage - China logging ban encourages Indonesian logging
- Undermines REDD+ for payments to communities – illegal payments are larger than REDD+ payments
- Increased flooding
- Decreased biodiversity

Total investment by World Bank 2008-2013 is \$650 million through the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF).
(0.2% of illegal trade)

<http://www.worldbank.org/en/news/press-release/2013/01/10/new-funding-for-climate-forests-protection>





TRACKING ILLEGAL LOGGING

- The [EU Timber Regulation \(EUTR\)](#) requires importers or sellers of timber and wood products to keep records of the sources of their supplies
- VPA (Voluntary Partnership Agreements)
- INTERPOL LEAF (Law Enforcement Assistance for Forests) – UNEP, NORAD



Malaysia hopes to ink VPA with EU this year



Malaysia hopes to conclude negotiations and sign the Voluntary Partnership Agreement (VPA) with the European Union (EU) by year-end, to ensure the legality of the country's timber, the Ministry of Plantation, Industries and Commodities said.

Besides potentially increasing the export value of wood products to the EU, the VPA is a trade agreement between the EU and timber producing countries, aimed at halting illegal logging and its associated trade.

"One of Malaysia's initiatives to ensure an uninterrupted flow of wood exports to the EU until the VPA is concluded, includes the Malaysian Timber Legality Assurance System (MYTLAS)," the ministry's advisor, Datuk Dr Freezailah Che Yeom said.

He was speaking at a press conference on the third Sub-Regional Training Workshop on Timber Legality Assurance which began here today.

The MYTLAS is a credible domestic system to verify the legality of Malaysian wood products and is acknowledged by the European Forest Institute (EFI).

	PDF
	EMAIL
	PRINT
	CURRENCY CONVERTER
	LARGER TYPE
	SMALLER TYPE

TOOLS

DICTIONARY :

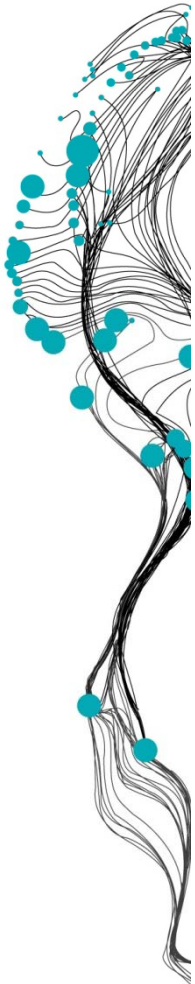
THESAURUS :



http://ec.europa.eu/environment/eutr2013/index_en.htm

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*EU 2005 Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade regulation

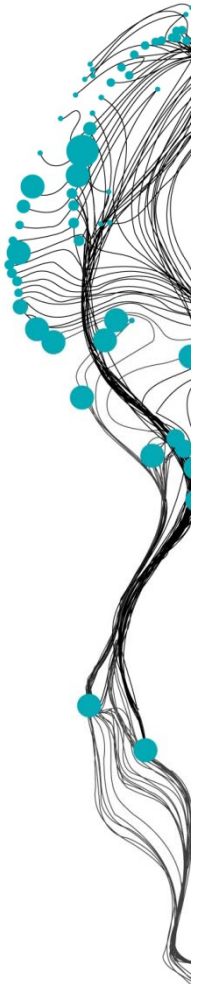


HOW TO SOLVE THE PROBLEM OF ILLEGAL LOGGING

- Buy wood and paper products that are certified in accordance with the principles and criteria of the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) and which bear the FSC label
- Together with colleagues from 4 UT Faculties/Research Institutes we are developing methods to track legal timber and identify illegal wood products

The screenshot shows the FSC website's 'Principles and Criteria' page. The header includes the FSC logo and navigation links such as 'Stakeholder Portal', 'Smallholder Support', 'Newsroom', 'Resources', 'Intranet Login', 'FSC Worldwide', and 'Language'. A search bar is located in the top right. The main navigation menu includes 'About Us', 'Our Impact', 'Certification', 'Market & Partners', and 'Be Part of the Solution'. The 'Certification' menu item is highlighted. The main content area features a large image of a forest and text explaining the FSC Principles and Criteria. A sidebar on the right contains a 'Related Pages' section with links to various topics.





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- Thank you for your attention

