Challenges of forest governance and opportunities for the use of satellite monitoring systems and technologies

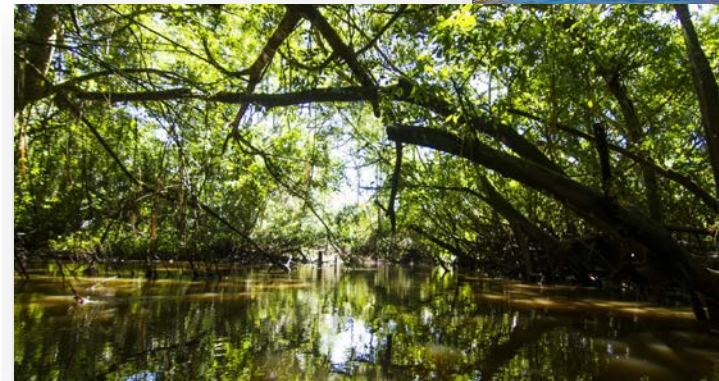## COMPILED AND PRESENTED BY ANTHONY TEMA

JICA PARTICIPANT

TROPICAL FOREST CONSERVATION USING THE FOREST MONITORING SYSTEM WITH ALOS – 2 SATELLITE
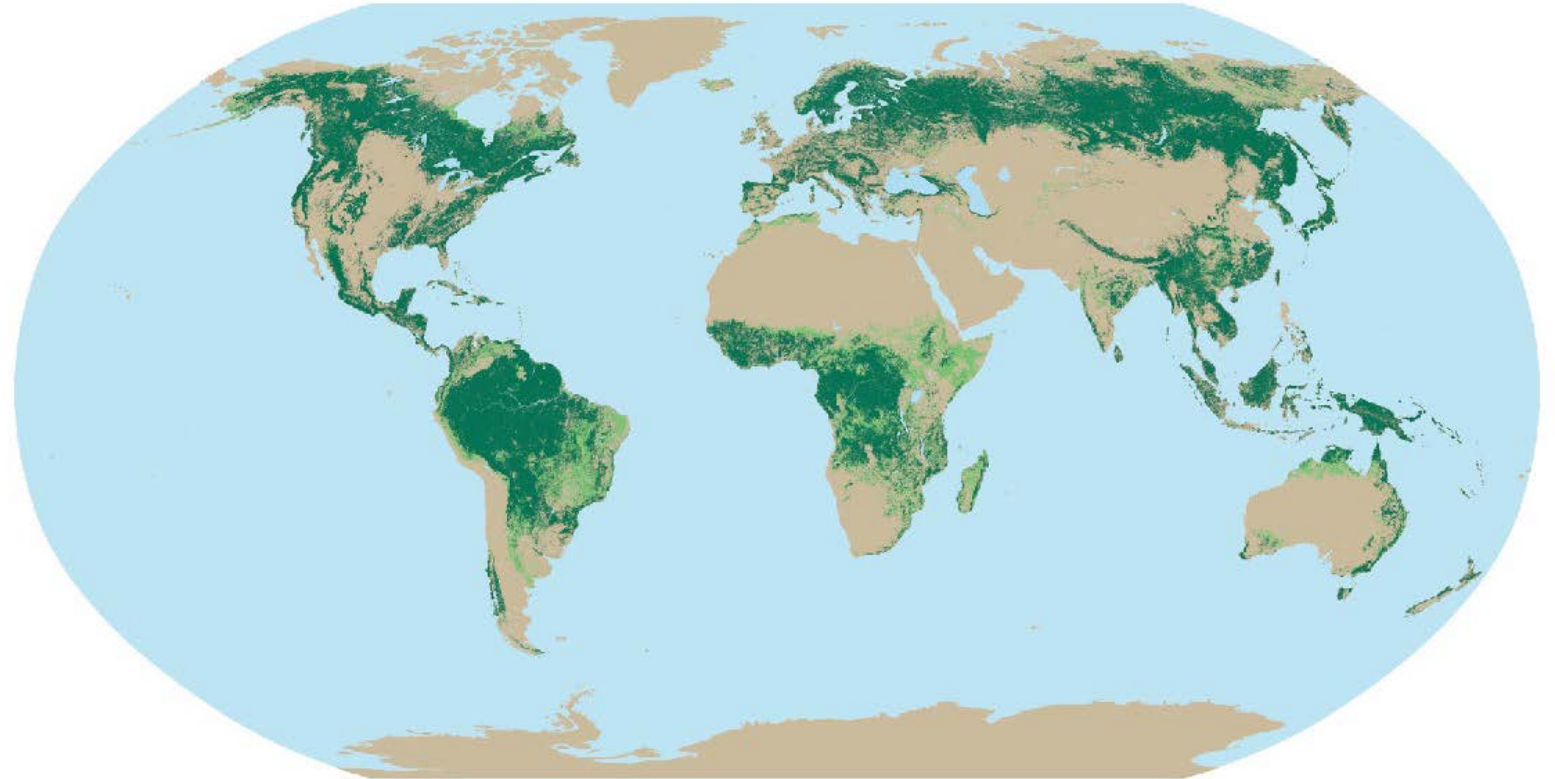
15 OCTOBER – 31 NOVEMBER

Goal of course

➤ Forest conservation is promoted through sustainable forest management using remote sensing and GIS technologies including JJ FAST

Countries Participants

➤ Botswana (1)

➤ Colombia (1)

➤ Democratic Republic of the Congo (2)

➤ Gabon (1)

➤ Malaysia (2)

➤ Mozambique (1)

➤ Peru (3)

➤ Philippines (1)

Challenges on forest monitoring

➢ Fragmented Policies: Good intent of forest authorities and stakeholders views on natural resources

➢ Fragmented Legal framework: Need for strong focused regulatory instruments to reduce deforestation (who is enforcing, priorities, who are the authorities)

➢ Weak Institutional setup: Coordination, strengthen the forest institutions and improve efficiency and coordination between institutions that works on forest management (data collection, sharing and verification)

➢ IT infrastructure development and coordination (local stakeholders)

➢ Limited education in Geospatial related to the forestry.

Challenges on forest monitoring

➤ Technology acquisition: (skills development) for the use of new technology

➤ Capacity building: for forestry technicians in data collection.

➤ Data Policy: (sourcing, availability and authenticity) source, data collection, methodologies and standardization

➤ Information coordination: (Information sharing policy) information access (tools, images –radar-, software, etc).

➤ Financial support: (Inadequate, priorities) To guarantee sustainable system for forest monitoring).

Good practices and collaboration with other agencies

➤ Policies: In recently years, there have been some improvements of forest policies and legal framework in several countries.

➤ Sustainable use of forest resources: inventories, acquiring of latest IT technologies and software's. Management: Strengthened sustainable forest management.

➤ Satellite Technology: Some countries are already using some kind of satellite technology, primarily optical sensor. Satellites images used are mainly the free one; some countries have their own satellite. Also they mainly purchased software.

Good practices and collaboration with other agencies

➢ Local institutions collaboration

➢ Collaboration: Many countries have support of different international agencies like ACTO (Amazon Treaty), JICA (Japanese Cooperation), ONU-REDD, GIZ (German Cooperation), DCI (Norway Cooperation), FAO, others
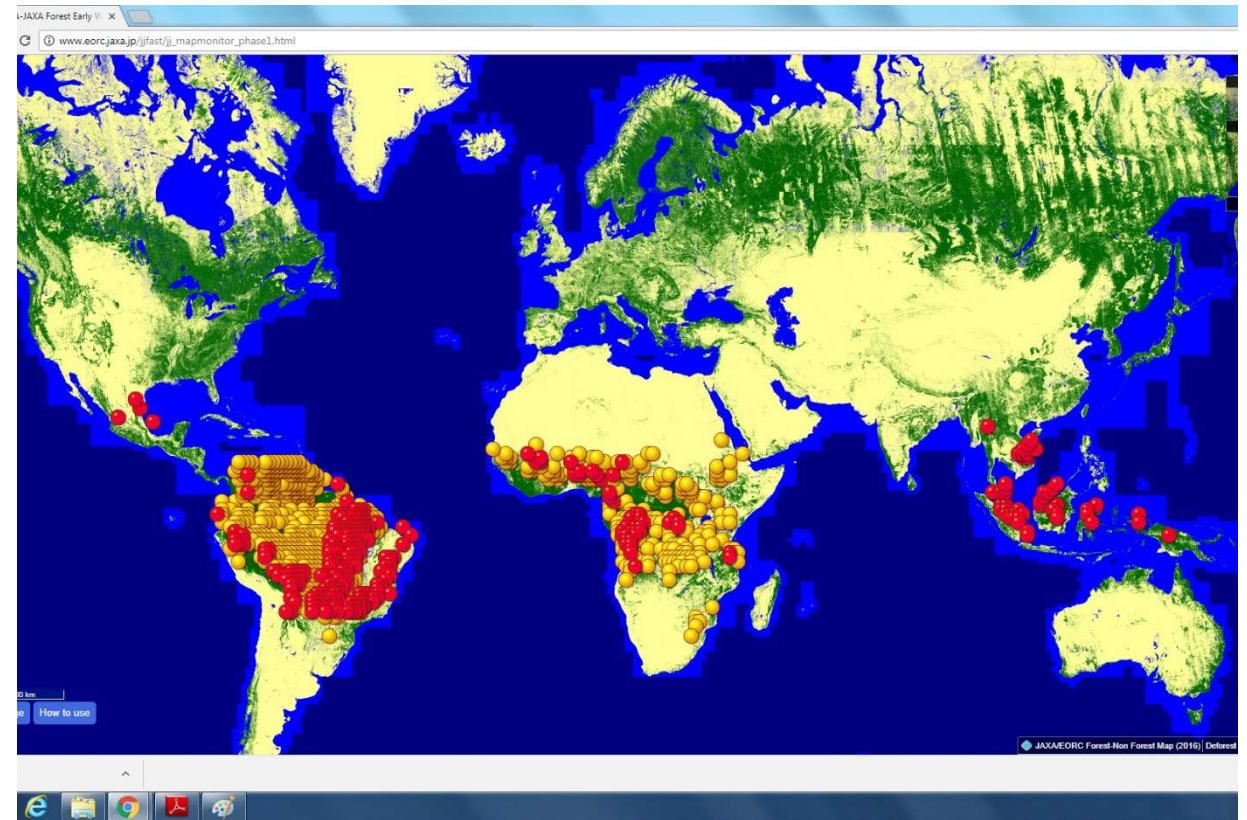
Expectation to JJ-FAST and other satellites tools, technologies

➤ JJ-FAST will contribute to improve forest monitoring in order to reduce deforestation

➤ JJ-FAST would complement existing monitoring system, mainly the lack of information in non detected areas by optical sensors.

➤ Countries can feedback the JJ-FAST system validating with ground data the JJ-FAST information and generating local information in areas with large change dynamic.

➤ Access to radar images in all the country order to monitor all the national territory (extended coverage).

➤ Data Security and sharing.

ARIGATO GOZAIMASU
THANK YOU
MERCI
GRACIAS
OBRIGADO
MARAMING SALAMAT
TERIMA KASIH