



REDD Technical Seminar 16-17 Feb. 2011, Tokyo, Japan

Development of an REDD MRV System

REDD MRV システムの開発

Forestry and Forest Products Research Institute

Yasumasa Hirata

森林総合研究所 平田泰雅



Background



背景

- REDD+ is identified as one of the most effective means to reduce GHG emission in the post-Kyoto climate change negotiation. ポスト京都議定書の交渉でREDD+は温室効果ガス削減の最も効果的な手段の一つとして確認
- A reliable and credible system of measurement, reporting and verification (MRV) of forest carbon changes is a cornerstone of any national REDD+.
 - 森林炭素変化の信頼できる確かなMRVシステムは、すべての国家レベルのREDD+の基礎
- An MRV system should follow the international requirements and also be adapted to the country's specific conditions, e.g. vegetation, economy, culture, institution and/or the deforestation/degradation drivers.

MRVシステムは国際的要件に従うとともに、各国の特殊な条件(植生・経済・文化・施設・森林減少/劣化のドライバー)にも適合させるべき

Research Items



研究のアイテム

リモートセンシングを用いたモニタリング

Monitoring land uses and land-use changes using remote sensing techniques 地上計測による炭素蓄積モニタリング

Monitoring forest carbon stocks by ground measurements under a sampling system

Development of practical guidelines for forest carbon monitoring for REDD+

森林炭素モニタリングの 実用的ガイドラインの開発



Social and economic analysis of generation process of deforestation and forest degradation

森林減少/劣化発生プロセスの社会経済分析



Research Cooperation for Development of Methodology

方法論開発のための研究協力

Cambodia

カンボジア

Forestry Administration 森林局

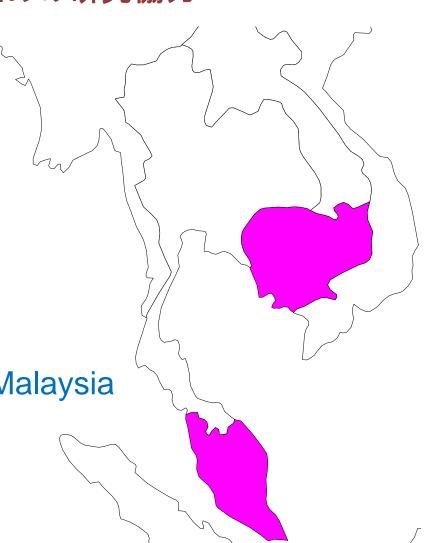
Peninsula Malaysia

半島マレーシア

Forest Research Institute Malaysia

(FRIM)

マレーシア森林研究所





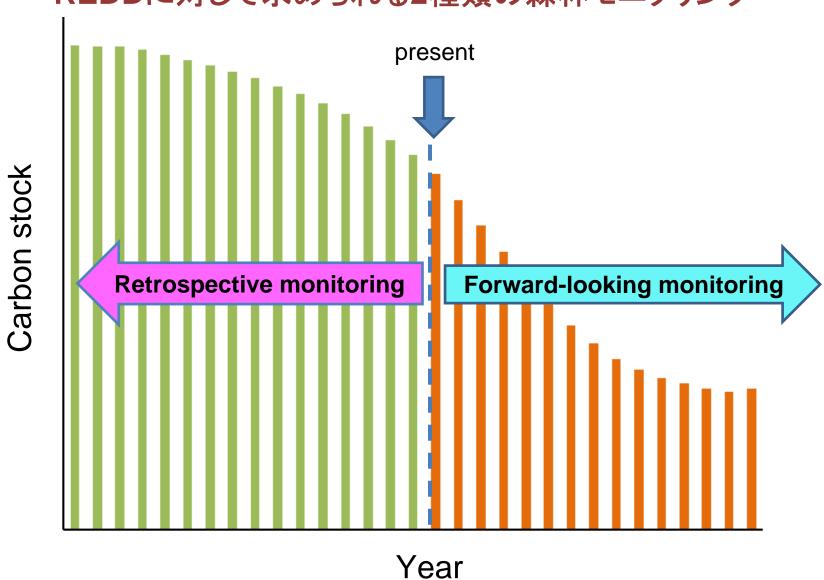
Monitoring land uses and land-use changes using remote sensing techniques

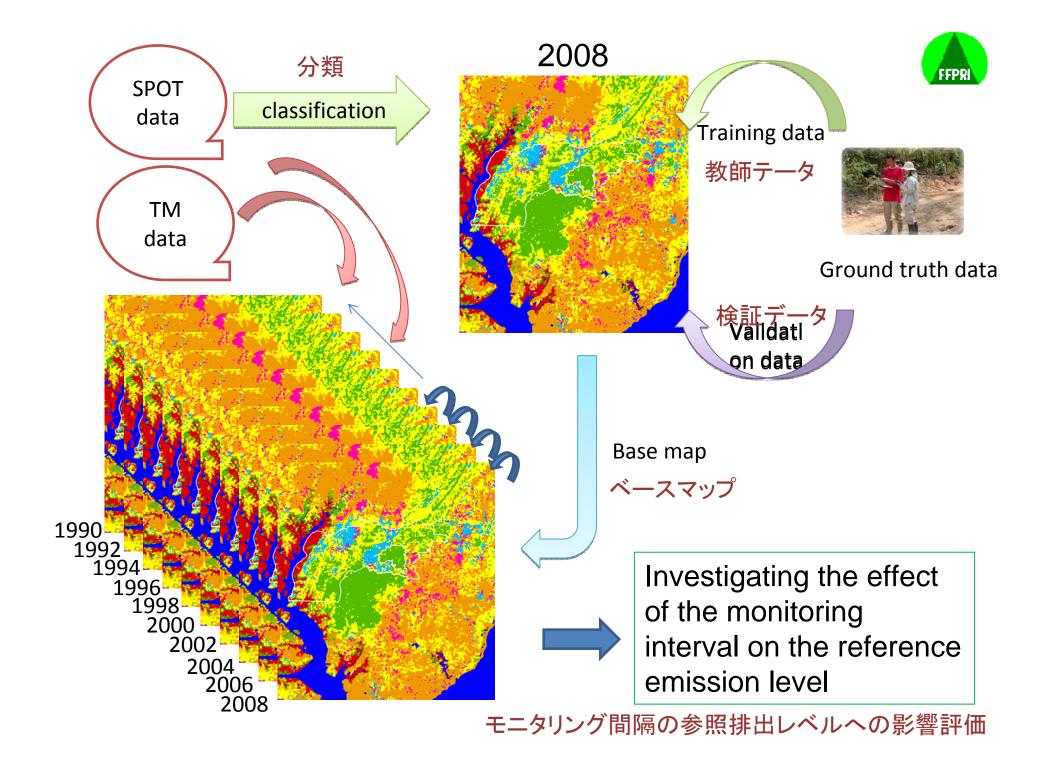
リモートセンシング技術を用いた土地利用および土地利用変化の モニタリング



Two types of forest monitoring required for REDD

REDDに対して求められる2種類の森林モニタリング







Object-oriented classification

オブジェクト指向型分類

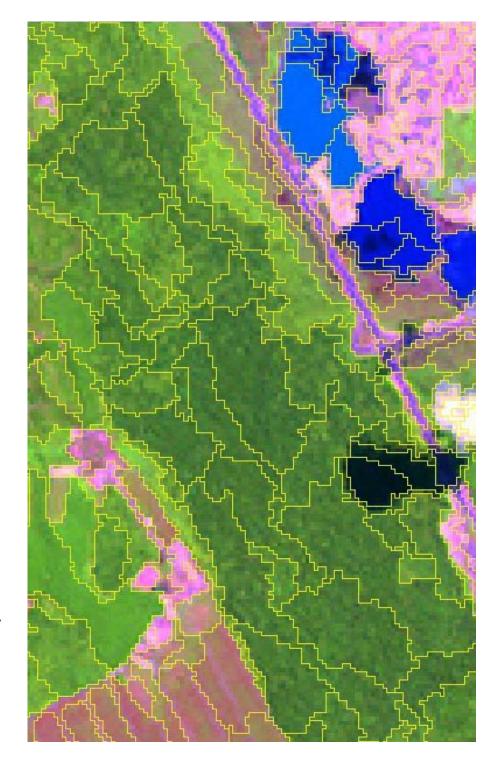
 The object-oriented approach is effective in segmenting an area that consists of various land cover types into objects with extensions of similar properties.

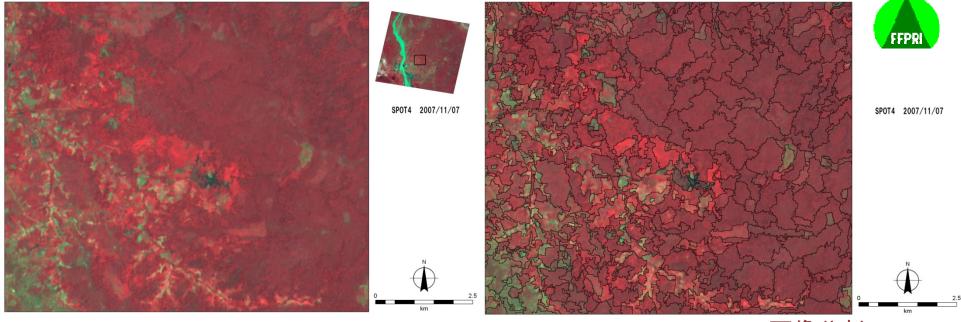
いろいろな土地被覆タイプからなる地域を、 類似した特性をもつ広がりをオブジェクトに 分割するのに効果的

Classification results that is similar to human interpretation.

判読と類似した分類結果

Advantage of handling as object (segment).オブジェクトして扱える利点





SPOT-4 Original Image

type1
type2
type3
type4
type5
type6
type6
type7

Image Classification 画像分類

Image Segmentation 画像分割





Setting of Classification class

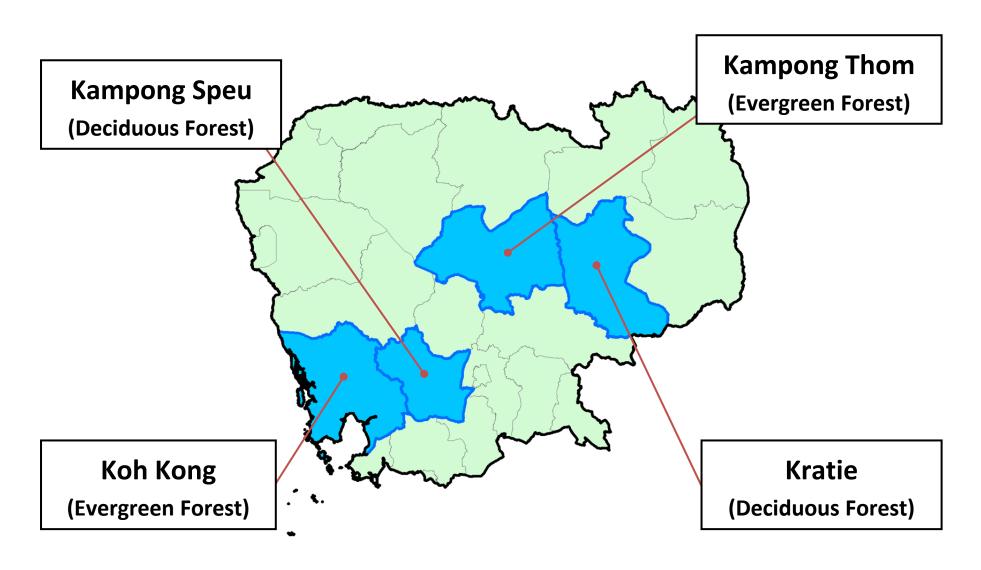
分類クラスの設定

Disturbance Forest type		No / light	Midium	Heavy	
Cambodia	Malaysia				
Evergreen forest	Lowland forest				
Semi- evergreen forest	Hill forest				
Deciduous forest	Mountane forest				
Other forest	Mangrove / peat swamp				



Target Area of Field Survey in Cambodia

カンボジアでの現地調査の対象地域





Plot number of field survey in Cambodia

カンボジアにおける現地調査のプロット数

	Koh Kong	Kampong Speu	Kampong Thom	Kratie	Total
Evergreen Forest	40	1	33	11	85
Semi-Evergreen Forest	7	3	13	0	23
Deciduous Forest	1	21	3	32	57
Other Forest	0	3	0	0	3
Total	48	28	49	43	168



Typical Forest in Each Province in Cambodia

カンボジアにおける各州での典型的な森林 Koh Kong Kampong Speu





 $V = 328.6 \text{ m}^3/\text{ha}$

Evergreen Forest

Plot ID: KK-R-032

 $V = 152.2 \text{ m}^3/\text{ha}$

Deciduous Forest

Plot ID: KS-B-R-032



Kampong Thom

Kratie



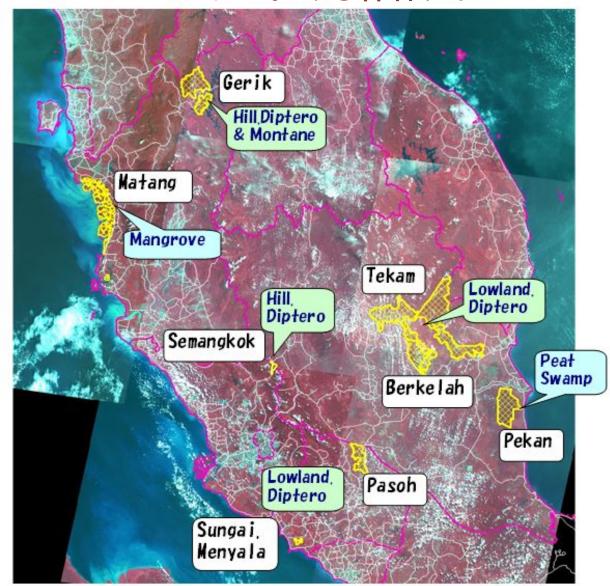
V = 205.9 m³/ha Evergreen Forest Plot ID : KT-C-R-002

V = 142.6 m³/ha
Deciduous Forest
Plot ID: KR-A-R-007

Forest Types in Malaysia



マレーシアにおける森林タイプ





Planned Survey Plots for Each Forest Type in Malaysia

マレーシアにおける各森林タイプ毎の調査プロット(計画)

	Pasoh	Sungai Menyala	Semang- kok	Matang	Gerik (Bukit Larut)	Tekam	Berkelah	Pekan	Total
Mangrove				12					12
Peat Swamp								8	8
Lowland Forest	10	10				22	12		54
Hill Forest			5		12	8	8		33
Montane					4				4
Total	10	10	5	12	16	30	20	8	111





Survey Items

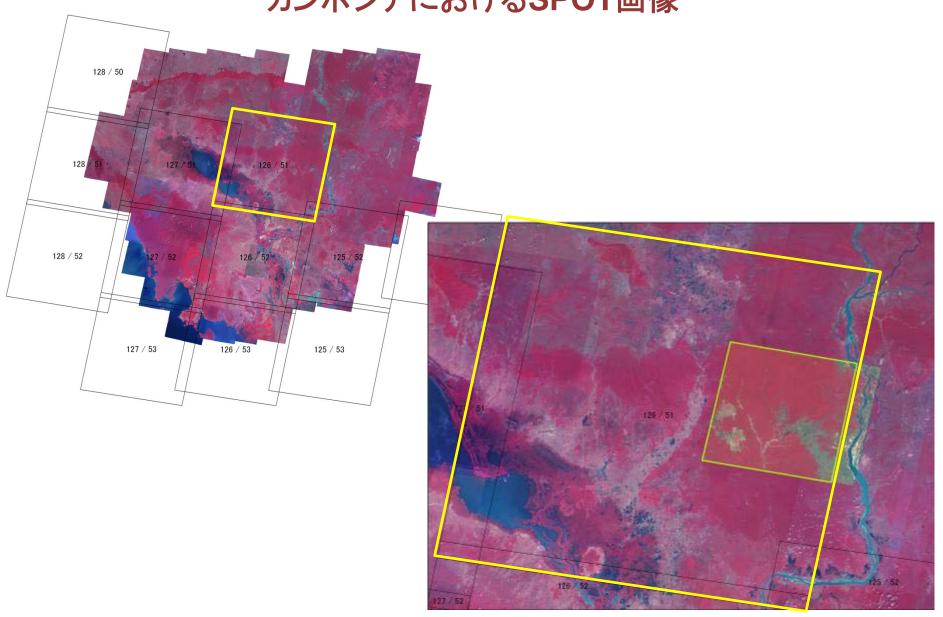
調査項目

	Survey Item	Survey Equipment
1	Position at the center of the plot	GPS, Altimeter
2	Slope direction and inclination	Clinometer
3	Average tree height of the upper story	Vertex
4	Forest type / Crown density	-
5	Dominant tree species of the upper story	1
6	Count trees by Bitterlich method	Simple Relascope
7	DBH of counted trees	Diameter measure tape
8	Photos to check forest condition	Digital camera
9	Illust / Sketch of forest condition	-

SPOT Imagery in Cambodia



カンボジアにおけるSPOT画像







SPOT画像の分割結果

Segmentation Parameter

Spectral:

SWIR, NIR, Red

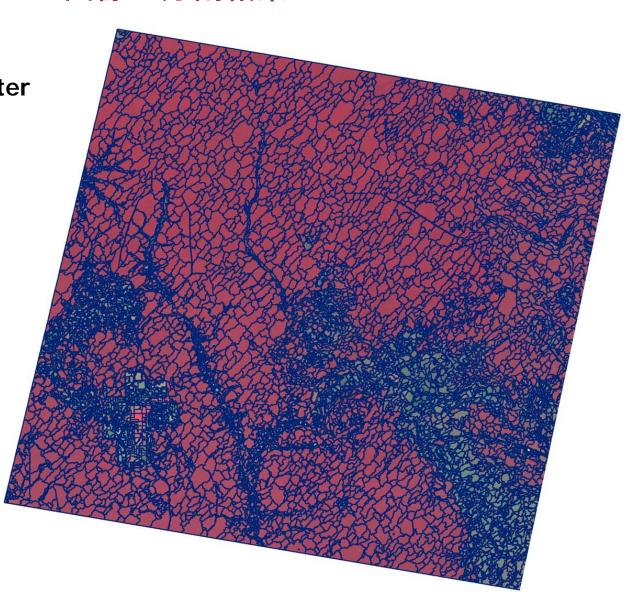
Scale Parameter:20

Shape Factor: 0.1

Compactness:0.5

Observation Date

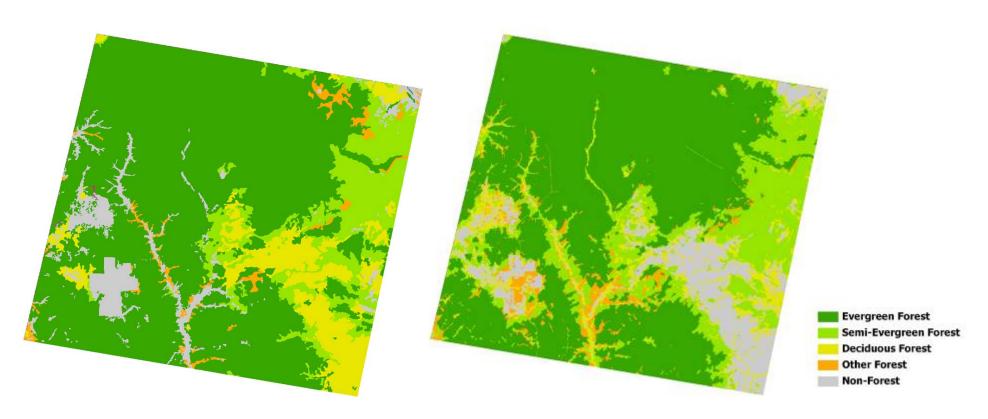
2007.2.4





Classification Result of SPOT

SPOT画像の分類結果



Forest Cover Map 2006 (Forestry Administration)

Classification result of SPOT By Object Based Image Analysis



Development of practical guidelines for forest carbon monitoring for REDD+

REDD+のための森林炭素モニタリングに関する 実用的ガイドラインの開発

Existing guidelines



既存のガイドライン

- Rule books ルールブック
 - IPCC LULUCF Good Practice Guidance
 - IPCC AFOLU Guidelines
- Reference books リファレンスブック
 - GOFC-GOLD REDD sourcebook
- More practical guidelines are required for application 適用により実用的なガイドラインが必要
- This study will
 - develop a set of methodology for forest carbon monitoring for REDD+.

森林炭素モニタリングのための一連の方法論を開発

 compile them into hands-on manuals for practical application by experts in developing countries.

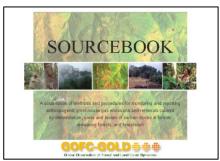
発展途上国における専門家による実践的応用のための実地手引きに編集



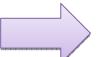
IPCC LULUCF Good Practice Guidance IPCC AFOLU Guidelines



GOFC-GOLD REDD sourcebook



Gap for application



Development of practical guidelines

Forest carbon monitoring in developing countries