# **Annexe 2. Définitions de la forêt.**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **International** | **Cover/Use** | **S rface minimale** | **% couvert** | **Hauteur minimale** | **Largeur minimale** | **Palmiers** | **Plantations** | **Année de référence REDD+** | **Remarques et références** |
| FAO | Use + cover | 0,5 ha | 10% | 5 m | 20 m |  | In ? |  | « Excludes tree stands in agricultural production systems, such as fruit tree plantations, oil palm plantations, olive orchards and agroforestry systems when crops are grown under tree cover. “ (Terms and Definitions FRA 2020 : http://www.fao.org/3/I8661EN/i8661en.pdf ») |
| CCNUCC  Adopté par l’IPBES |  | 0,5-1,0 ha (0,1 ha ?) | 10-30% | 2-5 m |  |  |  |  | UNFCCC 2002, lors du CDM du protocole de Kyoto (« Clean Development Mechanism », ou MDP « Mécanisme de Développement Propre ») |
| JRC |  |  | ≥ 15% | 3 m |  |  |  |  | Global Land Cover 2000 |
| GIEC/GIEC |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Renvoient aux définitions des pays. Nature ligneuse des composantes, structure de la végétation, seuils nationaux définis par les pays |
| Hansen et al. (2013) | Cover |  |  | 5 m |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Pays** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Afghanistan | Cover |  | 20% |  |  |  |  |  | Lund (2000) |
| Afrique du Sud |  | 0,05 ha | 75%  30% | 3 m  2 m |  |  |  |  | Lund (2000)  Sasaki & Putz (2009) |
| Albanie | Cover | 0,1 ha | 20% |  |  |  |  |  | Lund (2000) |
| Allemagne | Use | 0,1 ha | 50% |  | 10 m |  |  |  | Lund (2000) |
| Argentine |  |  | 20% | 7 m |  |  |  |  | Tierras forestales  Other tierras forestales, dont formation arbustive  Se incluyen palmares, bosques en galería y cañaverales - Adapté de la définition de la FAO au cas de l’Argentine (Ley 26.331 de 2007) |
|  |  |  | 5-20%  20%  20% | 7 m  < 7 m  >= 0,5 m |  |  |  | 1990-2016 | NIVEL DE REFERENCIA DE EMISIONES FORESTALES DE LA REPÚBLICA ARGENTINA - Para pago por resultados de REDD+ bajo la Convención Marco de las Naciones Unidas sobre el Cambio Climático.  <https://redd.unfccc.int/files/2019_nref_argentina_resubmission_oct_final.pdf> |
| Australie | Use |  | 30% | 5 m |  |  |  |  | Lund (2000) |
| Autriche | Use | 0,1 ha | 30% |  | 10 m |  |  |  | Lund (2000) |
| Bangladesh | Inconnu | 0,5 ha | 10% | 5 m (2 m pour les mangroves) |  | In (out) |  | 2000-2015 | « Tree » includes palms, bamboos, stumps, brushwoods and canes. Lund (2000)  “Land spanning more than 0.5 hectares with trees higher than 5 meters (exception for*Ceriopsdecandra* with height of 2 meters)and a canopy cover of more than 10 percent (%), or trees able to reach these thresholds in situ. It does not include land that is predominantly under rural settlement, agricultural or urban land use; trees within such areas are considered as non-forest trees.” The submission of Bangladesh’s Forest Reference Level for REDD+ under the UNFCCC (2018, https://redd.unfccc.int/files/2019\_submission\_frel\_bangladesh.pdf) |
| Belgique (partie flammande) | Use | 0,05 ha | 20% |  | 25 m |  |  |  | Lund (2000) |
| Belgique (partie wallonne) | Use | 0,01 ha |  |  | 9 m |  |  |  | Lund (2000) |
| Belize | Inconnu | 0,5 ha | 30% |  |  | In (out ?) |  | 2001-2015 | "Tree" includes shrubs, bushes, palms, bamboos,  creepers, canes, stumps, seedlings, saplings and  coppice shoots. Lund (2000)  <https://redd.unfccc.int/files/belize_frel_final__report__2001-2015__2020.01.13.pdf>. Basé sur l’utilisation d’images satellitaires. |
| Bhoutan |  | 0,5 ha | 10% | 5 m |  |  |  | 2005-2014 | <https://redd.unfccc.int/files/national_frel_frl_bhutan-3.pdf> (2019)  Définition : National Forest Policy (NFP) of Bhutan 2011 |
| Botswana | Admin. |  |  |  |  | In (out ?) |  |  | "Tree" includes palms, shrubs, bushes, climbers, seedlings, saplings and regrowth of all ages and of all kinds, and any part thereof (Lund, 2000) |
| Brésil  Biome amazonien  Biome du Cerrado |  | 1,0 ha  0,5 ha  0,5 ha | 30%  10%  10% | 5 m  5 m  5 m |  |  |  | 1996-2015  2000-2010 | Sasaki & Putz (2009)  Premier pays à soumettre un NERF à la CCNUCC en 2014  (<http://www.fao.org/3/a-i4846f.pdf>, FAO 2016), sur le biome amazonien. Deux autres NERF soumis ensuite sur ce biome (NERF A, NERF B en 2014, NERF C en 2018).  Brazil’s submission of a Forest Reference Emission Level  (FREL) for reducing emissions from deforestation in the  Amazonia biome for REDD+ results-based payments under the UNFCCC from 2016 to 2020, 2018 (https://redd.unfccc.int/files/frelc\_modifiedversion\_correction2019.pdf).  Six NERFs doivent être conçus pour les 6 biomes du pays. Le biome amazonien représente 49,3% du territoire (2006).  Brazil’s Forest Reference Emission Level for Reducing Emissions from Deforestation in the Cerrado biome for Results-based Payments for REDD+ under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, 2017 (https://redd.unfccc.int/files/frelcerrado\_en\_20170629\_br\_v.2.pdf). |
| Burkina Faso |  | 0,5 ha | 10% | 2 m |  |  | In (arbres et parcs agro-forestiers) | 1992-2014 | <https://redd.unfccc.int/files/nrf_actualis___05_01_2020.pdf>  La dégradation est prise en compte dans le FREL |
| Cambodge |  | 0,5 ha | 30%  10% | 5 m  5 m |  | Out | Out | 2006-2014 | Lund (2000)  Sasaki & Putz (2009)  Rubber, oil palm plantations and perennial crops are excluded from this definition. (Initial Forest Reference Level for Cambodia under the UNFCCCFramework, 2016, https://redd.unfccc.int/files/cambodia\_frl\_rcvd17112016.pdf) |
| Cameroun | Use | 0,5 ha | 10% | 3 m |  |  |  |  | MINEPDED, 2016 (année de référence : 1990) |
| Chili | Cover | 5 ha  0,5 ha  0,5 ha | 10%  10% ou 25%  10% ou 25% |  | 40 m |  |  | 1990-2010 | Excludes degraded areas, and areas used for agriculture, fruit trees and intense grazing. Lund (2000)  Law 20.28322, enacted in 2008 (Forest Reference Emission Level of Native forests in Chile, 2016, <https://redd.unfccc.int/files/chile_mod_sub_final_01032017_english.pdf>) – Plantations inclusesmais je n’ensuis pas sûre.  10% : zones arides et semi-arides, 25% : zones plus favorable (<http://www.fao.org/3/a-i4846f.pdf>, FAO 2016) |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Colombie  Biome Amazonie colombienne |  | 1,0 ha  1,0 ha | 30%  30% | 5 m  5 m |  | Out | Out si alimentation | 2000-2012 | Sasaki & Putz (2009)  Proposed Forest Reference Emission Level for deforestation in the Colombian Amazon Biome for results–based payments forREDD+ under the UNFCCC, 2014 (<https://redd.unfccc.int/files/20.10.15col__frel_english_clean_numbers.pdf>)  La dégradation n’est pas encore traitée dans le cadre du FREL. |
| Côte d’Ivoire |  | 0,1 ha | 30% | 5 m | 20 m |  | In (si elles ne remplacent pas la forêt après 2015) | 2000-2015 | NERF Forêts de CI, 2017 - Concept sur émissions Cameroun 2017 (Unique/IIASA/Rainbow) |
| Congo |  | 0,5 ha | 30% | 3 m |  | Out |  | 2000-2012 | Officiellement adoptée en Mars 2014 (rapport d’atelier sur la définition forêt, CN-REDD 2014b)  Confirmé dans (https://redd.unfccc.int/files/nerf\_soumission\_\_de\_la\_r\_\_publique\_du\_congo\_version\_finale.pdf), 2017. |
| Costa Rica |  | 2 ha  1,0 ha | 70%  30% | 5 m |  |  |  | 1986-1996 (first period for 1997-2009)  1997-2009 (second period for 2010-2025) | Lands with more than 70 trees/ha and with dbh 15 cm. Lund (2000)  Sasaki & Putz (2009), (<http://www.fao.org/3/a-i4846f.pdf>, FAO 2016) |
| Cuba | Use |  |  | 5 m |  |  |  |  | Lund (2000)  En cours (REDD+/UNFCCC) |
| Danemark | Use | 0,5 ha | 30-50% | 6 m | 20-30 m |  |  |  | Lund (2000) |
| El Salvador |  | 0,5 ha | 30% | 5 m |  |  |  |  | Sasaki & Putz (2009)  En cours (REDD+/UNFCCC) |
| Equateur |  | 1,0 ha | 30% | 5 m |  |  |  | 1990-2000 (first reference period)  2000-2008 (second reference period) | Sasaki & Putz (2009)  “This definition differs from the definition applied by FAO’s Global Forest Resources Assessment622(FRA 2010) which applies a minimum tree cover of 10%. The 10% cover threshold is considered very low for Ecuador’s natural vegetation and would include vegetation types which according to Ecuadorian standards would be considered other wooded land. (Ecuador’s Forest Reference Emission Level, https://redd.unfccc.int/files/2014\_december\_frel\_submission\_ecuador.pdf) |
| Erythrée | Cover |  | 10% |  |  |  |  |  | Lund (2000) |
| Espagne | Use | 0,2 ha | 5-10% |  | 20 m |  |  |  | Excludes lands capable of producing less than 1 m3/ha/yr |
| Estonie | Use | 0,5 ha | 30% | 1,3 m |  |  |  |  | Lund (2000) |
| Ethiopie | Cover | 0,05 ha  0,5 ha | 68%  20%  20% | 7 m  2 m  2 m | 20 m |  |  | 2000-2013 | Lund (2000)  Sasaki & Putz (2009)  <https://redd.unfccc.int/files/ethiopia_frel_3.2_final_modified_submission.pdf> (2017). This forest definition differs from the definition used for international reporting to the Global Forest Resources Assessment (FRA) and from the forest definition used in the NFI which both applied the FAO forest definition with the thresholds of 10% canopy cover, a 0.5 ha area and a 5 m height. The reason for changing the national forest definition is to better capture the natural primary state of Ethiopia’s forest vegetation. Specifically, the reason for lowering the tree height from 5 meters to 2 meters is to capture natural forest vegetation types like the dryland forests, which of trees reaching a height of around 2-3 m. The proposed change in forest definition results in the inclusion of what previously was classified as Ethiopia’s dense woodlands that have a wider distribution through the country (see Figure 1). Commercial agriculture is expanding mainly on dense woodlands and Ethiopia desires to enable REDD+ incentives for its conservation. |
| Finlande | Potential | 0,25 ha |  |  |  |  |  |  | Excludes lands capable of producing less than 1m3/ha of stemwood, Lund (2000) |
| France | Cover | 0,5 ha | 10% | 5 m | 20 m |  |  |  | https://inventaire-forestier.ign.fr/spip.php?article596 |
| Gabon |  | NA | NA | NA | NA |  |  |  | Pas de définition existante du fait du %age du pays couvert par la forêt. En cours de débat : superficie >= 4 ha, 5 arbres de dhp>= 70 cm et/ou 118 tC/ha. Pas d’espèce exotique. Source : informations fournies par l’ATIBT.  Le code forestier du Gabon définit les forêts comme l’ensemble des périmètres comportant une couverture végétale capable de fournir du bois ou des produits végétaux autres qu’agricoles, d’abriter la faune sauvage et d’exercer un effet direct ou indirect sur le sol, le climat ou le régime des eaux. |
| Gambie | Cover |  | 10% | 3 m |  |  |  |  | Lund (2000) |
| Ghana |  | 0,1 ha  1 ha  1 ha | 15%  15%  15% | 2 m  5 m  5 m |  | Out | In | 2001-2015 | Sasaki & Putz (2009)  Contient les forêts de cacaoyers. <http://www.fao.org/3/a-i4846f.pdf>, FAO 2016.  Ghana’s National Forest Reference Level, 2017 (https://redd.unfccc.int/files/ghana\_\_modified\_frl\_november\_10\_2017\_clean.pdf) |
| Grèce | Use | 0,5 ha | 10% |  | 30 m |  |  |  | Lund (2000) |
| Grenade | Use |  |  |  |  | In (out ?) |  |  | « Tree » includes palms, bamboos, stumps, brushwood and canes. Lund (2000) |
| Guinée Bissau |  | 0,5 ha | 10% | 5 m |  |  |  | 2007-2015 | PROPOSED FOREST REFERENCE EMISSION LEVELFOR THE NATIONAL SYSTEM OF PROTECTED AREAS OF GUINEA-BISSAU (2019) (https://redd.unfccc.int/files/2019\_submission\_frel\_guinea-bissau.pdf) |
| Guinée Equatoriale |  | 0,5 ha | 10% | 5 m |  |  |  | 2014-2018 | <https://redd.unfccc.int/files/eg_frlsubmissions_2020_01_13.pdf> (2020) |
| Guyana |  | 1 ha | 30% | 5 m |  |  | Out | 2000-2009  2011-2012 (revised) | <http://www.fao.org/3/a-i4846f.pdf>, FAO 2016. La conversion des forêts naturelles aux plantations forestières compte comme déforestation.  The Reference Level for Guyana’s REDD+ Program, 2015 (https://redd.unfccc.int/files/guyanas\_proposal\_for\_reference\_level\_for\_redd\_\_-\_final\_sept\_2015.pdf) |
| Honduras |  | 1,0 ha | 30%  10% | 5 m  2 m (mangroves)  5 m autres |  |  |  | 2000-2016 ( ?) | Sasaki & Putz (2009)  Problèmes signalés sur les systèmes agroforestiers cacao et café (comptés dans les forêts ? Difficiles à capter par télédétection ?). Para laconstruccióndel NREF, existe unadiferencia entre la definiciónutilizada en la evaluaciónnacionalforestal (ENF) y los mapas de cambiospordeforestación la cual se debe a las capacidades y limitaciones que prestan los sensoresremotos para discriminar y caracterizar los bosquesdelpaís. El áreamínima de bosque y porcentaje de cobertura para la ENF es de 0.5 ha y 10% y para los sensoresremotos es de 1 ha y 10 % (30% en la práctica) respectivamente. (Propuesta Nivel de Referencia de EmisionesForestalesporDeforestación en la República de Honduras, 2017, https://redd.unfccc.int/files/nref\_honduras\_final.pdf) |
| Hongrie | Use | 0,15 ha |  |  |  |  |  |  | Lund (2000) |
| Inde | Cover | 0,05 ha  1,0 ha | 10%  15%  15% | 2 m |  | In |  | 2000-2008 | Lund (2000)  Sasaki & Putz (2009)  India’s proposed Modified Submission on Forest Reference Levels for REDD+ Result based Payments under UNFCCC, <https://redd.unfccc.int/files/modified_submission_of_frl_02_november_2018.pdf>. Includes orchards, bamboo and palm. « The separate area under orchards, bamboo and palm are not **available as it is not possible to delineate these areas from satellite**.” |
| Indonésie |  | NA  0,25 ha (« formal right »)  6,25 ha (« working definition ») | NA  30% | NA  5 m |  |  | In  In | 1990-2012 | Sasaki & Putz (2009)  NB. Les plantations font partie de la forêt (Guizol, comm. pers) contrairement à la Malaisie  NATIONAL FOREST REFERENCE EMISSION LEVEL FOR DEFORESTATION AND FOREST DEGRADATION, 2016 (https://redd.unfccc.int/files/frel\_submission\_by\_\_indonesia\_final.pdf). The “formal right definition” is the legal basis. “Working definition” : the area span is based on the production of land-cover maps through visual interpretation of satellite images atascaleof 1:50.000 where theminimum area for polygon delineation is 0.25 cm2which equals to 6.25 ha(minimum mapping unit). |
| Iran | Cover |  | 1% |  |  |  |  |  | Lund (2000) |
| Ireland | Use | 0,5 ha | 20% |  | 40 m |  |  |  | Excludes areas producing less than 4m3/ha/an. Lund (2000) |
| Islande | Use | 0,25 ha |  | 2 m |  |  |  |  | Lund (2000)  <http://landbunadur.is/landbunadur/wgsamvef.nsf/0/7c20956d67935b8a0025754d0033bcd6/$FILE/IAS_+Spatial+distribution+of+forests.pdf> (2008) |
| Israël | Cover |  | 10% | 4 m |  |  |  |  | Lund (2000) |
| Italie | Use | 0,2 ha | 20% |  | 20 m |  |  |  | Lund (2000) |
| Jamaïque | Cover | 4 ha | 75% | 5 m |  |  | Out |  | Excludes tree crops. Lund (2000) |
| Japon | Use | 0,3 ha | 30% | 5 m |  |  |  |  | Lund (2000) |
| Kenya |  | 0,1 ha  0,5 ha | 40%  30%  15% | 2 m  2 m  2 m |  |  |  | 2002-2018 | Lund (2000)  Sasaki & Putz (2009)  https://redd.unfccc.int/files/national\_frl\_report\_for\_redd\_\_in\_kenya.pdf |
| Kirghizistan | Use |  | 20% | 2 m | 25 m |  |  |  | Lund (2000) |
| Liberia |  | 1,0 ha | 30% | 5 m |  |  |  | 2009-2018 | Agricultural plantations, including tree crops,such as oil palm, rubber, and cocoa, would not be considered forest under the national definition. The definition is now undergoing final validation.  <http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/233271527176589175/pdf/Liberia-Country-Forest-Note.pdf>  https://redd.unfccc.int/files/liberia\_frel\_submission\_december\_2019.pdf |
| Liechtenstein | Cover |  | 20% |  | 25-50 m |  |  |  | Lund (2000) |
| Lithuanie | Cover |  | 20% |  | 10 m |  |  |  | Arbres à dbh>= 14 cm. Lund (2000) |
| Madagascar |  | 1,0 ha  1,0 ha | 30%  30% | 5 m  5 m |  |  |  | 2006-2015 | Sasaki & Putz (2009)  Les sites avec une surface inférieure à un hectare sont exclus des données d’activité: cela a été réalisé par l’intermédiaire de l’unité minimale de cartographie (UMC) qui correspond ici à 9 pixels des images satellitaires utilisées (chaque pixel faisant 30mx30m), soit une superficie totale de 0,81ha (qui sert comme approximation de 1 ha). Niveaux d’émissions de référence des forêts de Madagascar pour la réduction des émissions dues à la déforestation, 2018, https://redd.unfccc.int/files/20180528\_frel\_mada\_modified.pdf |
| Malaisie | Cover |  | 10% | 5 m |  |  |  |  | Lund (2000) |
| Malaisie |  | 0,5 ha  0,5 ha | 30%  30% | 5 m  5 m |  |  | Out | 2005-2015 | Sasaki & Putz (2009)  Les plantations ne font pas partie de la forêt contrairement à l’Indonésie (Guizol, comm. pers.).  Draft Proposed Forest Reference Levels for REDD PlusResults Based Payments under UNFCCC, 2019 (https://redd.unfccc.int/files/rplusfrl19\_corr\_19\_jan.pd). |
| Malawi | Cover | 0,5 ha | 80%  10% | 5 m | 30 m | In ( ? pas clair) | In | 2006-2016 | Lund (2000)  Forests are defined as land with woody vegetation (i.e., trees defined as a woody perennial plant with a life form that is a single well-defined stem and a more or less defined crown and includes palms, shrubs, bamboos, saplings and re-shoots of all ages and of all kinds and any part thereof) (Malawi Department of Forestry, 2017). Malawi considers agroforestry systems (where shade trees meet the forest definition parameters) and early stage forest plantations (which are yet to meet the forest definition thresholds (e.g. 1–3 year old teak plantations) as forests. MALAWI REDD+ PROGRAM National Forest Reference Level, 2019 (https://redd.unfccc.int/files/government\_of\_malawi\_forest\_reference\_level\_report.pdf). |
| Maroc | Cover | 3,0 ha  1,0 ha | 30%  25% | 7 m  2 m |  |  |  |  | Lund (2000)  Sasaki & Putz (2009) |
| Mexique | Use | 0,15 ha  1,0 ha  50 ha (« minimum mapping unit » | 10%  30%  30% | 3 m  4 m  4 m |  |  |  | 2000-2010 | Lund (2000)  Sasaki & Putz (2009)  Pas facile de comprendre l’approche ER-PIN décrite dans FAO 2016.  <https://redd.unfccc.int/files/frel_mexico_modified.pdf> (2015) |
| Mongolie |  | 1,0 ha | 10% | 2 m |  |  |  | 2005-2015 | Mongolia’s Forest Reference Level submission to the UNFCCC, 2018 (<https://redd.unfccc.int/files/mongolia_2018_frl_submission_modified.pdf>).  Forêts boréales |
| Mozambique | Cover | 1,0 ha | 25%  30% | 7 m  3 m |  |  |  | 2003-2013 | Lund (2000)  Mozambique's Forest Reference Emission Level for Reducing Emissions from Deforestation in Natural Forests, 2018 (<https://redd.unfccc.int/files/moz_frel_report_final.v03_03102018.pdf>). Mozambique’s previous forest definition was land spanning more than 0.5 hectares with trees higher than 5 meters and a canopy cover of more than 10 percent, or trees able to reach these thresholds in situ. This definition was changed after a long consultation process that involved the relevant public sector institutions, NGO, private operators and research institutions. The area requirement was increased to facilitate the mapping using remote sensing techniques, with medium resolution satellites. With regards to the canopy cover**, it was considered that the value of 10% leads to the inclusion of forested areas with low carbon stocks, lowers the rate of deforestation, increases the monitoring costs and makes projects less attractive to investors.** The minimum height was reduced from 5 to 3 meters to include forests with shorter trees, but with significant carbon stocks, such as mangrove and mopane forests. |
| Myanmar (Birmanie) | Admin  Use | 0,5 ha | 10% | 5 m |  |  |  | 2005-2015 | “Tree” includes root, stump, stem, branch, bush, creeper, bamboo, cane, orchid and seedling. Lund (2000)  Forest Reference Level (FRL) of Myanmar, 2018 (https://redd.unfccc.int/files/revised-myanmar\_frl\_submission\_to\_unfccc\_webposted.pdf). |
| Namibie | Cover |  | 20% | 5 m |  |  |  |  | Lund (2000)  En cours (REDD+/UNFCCC) |
| Népal |  | 1,0 ha  0,5 ha | 10%  10% | 5 m | 20 m |  |  | 2000-2010 | (<http://www.fao.org/3/a-i4846f.pdf>, FAO 2016)  National Forest Reference Level of Nepal (2000 –2010), 2017 (<https://redd.unfccc.int/files/finalfrlnepal_jan2018.pdf>). |
| Nicaragua |  | 1,0 ha  1,0 ha | 20%  30% | 4 m  4 m |  |  |  | 2005-2015 | Sasaki & Putz (2009)  Niveles de Referencia de las EmisionesForestalesRepública de Nicaragua, 2019 (<https://redd.unfccc.int/files/nref_nacional_vf_170119.pdf>). Estadefiniciónincluyeecosistemas de bambú, manglares, palmas naturales, bosquessecos, vegetaciónribereña y cultivos permanentes con árboles de sombra ̈. |
| Niger |  | 1,0 ha | 30% | 4 m |  |  |  |  | Sasaki & Putz (2009) |
| Nigeria |  | 0,5 ha | 15% | 3 m |  |  |  | 2006-2016 | National Forest Reference Emission Level (FREL) for the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 2018 (https://redd.unfccc.int/files/2019\_submission\_frel\_nigeria.pdf). |
| Norvège | Potential | 0,1 ha |  |  |  |  |  |  | Includes land with an average potential  production equal to or higher than 1 m3 (including bark) per ha and year. Lund (2000) |
| Nouvelle-Zélande | Use | 5,0 ha | 20% | 6 m |  |  |  |  | "Tree" includes not only timber trees, but also all other kinds of trees, shrubs, and bushes, seedlings, saplings, cuttings, suckers, and shoots  of every description. Lund (2000) |
| Ouganda | Admin. | 1,0 ha  1,0 ha | 30%  30% | 5 m  4 m |  | In ( ?)  Out | In | 2000-2015 | "Tree" includes palms, bamboo, canes shrubs  bushes, climbers, seedlings, and re-growth of all ages and of all kinds, and any part thereof. Lund (2000)  Sasaki & Putz (2009)  Proposed forest reference emission level for Uganda, 2018 (<https://redd.unfccc.int/files/uganda_frl_final_2018_submitted.pdf>). Les bambouseraies font partie des forêts. Le passage de 5 m à 4 m est justifié. |
| Panama | Cover |  | 45% |  |  |  |  |  | Lund (2000) |
| Panama |  | 1,0 ha  0,5 ha | 30%  30% | 5 m  5 m | 20 m |  |  | 2006-2015 | Sasaki & Putz (2009)  Niveles de referencia de emisionesforestales de Panama, 2018 (<https://redd.unfccc.int/files/modificacion_frel_report_panama_vfinal_5_6_2018.pdf>). Pas bien compris comment sont traitées palmeraies / cocoteraies. |
| Pakistan | Use | 0,5 ha | 10% | 2 m |  | In ( ?) |  | 2004-2012 | "Tree" includes palms, bamboos, stumps, brushwood and canes. Lund (2000)  https://redd.unfccc.int/files/frel\_pakistan\_nro\_06january\_finalsubmitted.pdf (2020). Does not not include the fruit trees in orchards and farmland trees |
| Papouasie – Nouvelle-Guinée | Cover | 100 ha ( !)  1 ha | 10%  10% | 5 m  3 m |  | Out | In | 2001-2013 | Lund (2000)  Papua New Guinea’s National REDD+ Forest Reference Level Submission for UNFCCC Technical Assessment in 2017, 2017 (<https://redd.unfccc.int/files/png_frl__submission-15.01.2017.pdf>). **“There was no national forest definition used in PNG prior to 2014”.** Forest plantations : includes all species of Eucalyptus Plantation, Araucaria Plantation (Araucariacumminghamii(Hoop Pine) and Araucaria hunstanii(Klinkii Pine)), Pinus Plantation, Acacia Plantation, Terminalia Plantation, Rubber Plantation and others not included above. |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Paraguay |  | 0,5 ha  1,0 ha | 25%  10% (« Región Occidental »)  30% (« Región Oriental ») | 5 m  3 m (« Región Occidental »)  5 m (« Región Oriental ») | 60 m |  |  | 2000-2015 | Sasaki & Putz (2009)  Nivel de Referencia de las EmisionesForestalesporDeforestación en la República del Paraguay para pagoporresultados de REDD+ bajo la CMNUCC, 2016 (<https://redd.unfccc.int/files/paraguay_2016_frel_submission_modified.pdf>). Inclue palmeraies et bambouseraies naturelles. |
| Pays-Bas | Use | 0,5 ha | 20% | 6 m | 30 m |  |  |  | Lund (2000) |
| Pérou |  | 0,5 ha | 30% | 5 m |  |  |  |  | Sasaki & Putz (2009) |
| Biome Amazonie péruvienne |  | 0,5 ha  0,5 ha  0,09 ha | 30%  10%  30% | 5 m  5 m  5 m | 20 m |  |  | 2001-2014 | Used in the context of afforestation and reforestation project activities under the CDM.  Amazon biome  **The Ministry of the Environment chose this third definition for REDD+ reporting purposes taking into consideration the scale of land-use change in the Amazon and the technical specifications of the activity data processing chain. This definition captures the spatiotemporal patterns of predominantly smaller deforestation events. Moreover, the definition is compatible with the forest definition applied in the National Forest Inventory which requires a larger minimum forest area to accommodate the inventory clusters.** Cette définition sera encore révisée et harmonisée (The Government of Peru will harmonize its forest definitions, once new remote sensing technologies provide the data and means to accurately capture land-use changes dynamics across different biomes).  Peru’s submission of a Forest Reference Emission Level (FREL) for reducing emissions from deforestation in the Peruvian Amazon, 2016 (https://redd.unfccc.int/files/frel\_\_submission\_peru\_modified.pdf). |
| Philippines | Topography |  |  |  | 20 m |  |  |  | Generally excludes areas with slopes < 18% ( > ???). Lund (2000). |
| Pologne | Use | 0,1 ha |  |  |  |  |  |  | Lund (2000) |
| Portugal | Use | 0,2 ha | 10-15% | 1,5 m | 15 m |  |  |  | Lund (2000) |
| République centrafricaine |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | En cours (REDD+/UNFCCC)  Au titre du Code forestier de RCA, sont appelées forêts, toutes formations arborées primaires ou secondaires. Font partie des forêts au sens large, les forêts denses et les forêts claires.  <http://www.droit-afrique.com/upload/doc/rca/RCA-Code-2008-forestier.pdf> |
| République Démocrati  que du Congo | Use (terres forestières / terres non forestières | 0,5 ha (superficie officielle) et 0,09 ha (superficie opérationnelle) liée à la télédétection Landsat (30m x 30m) | 30%, devenu 50% pour des questions pratiques (plus facile pour les opérateurs)  50% | 3 m  5 m (3 m apparemment dans le NERF 2018) |  |  | In | 2000-2014 | Arrêté Ministériel 5094/CAB/MIN/ECN-T/JEB/08 du 22 Octobre 2008. Les plantations de cacao et d’hévéa font partie de la forêt.  Programme ER-PIN (<http://www.fao.org/3/a-i4846f.pdf>, FAO 2016) – Utilisation des données de Hansen & al. (2013) |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| République Démocratique du Laos | Use | 0,5 ha | 20% |  |  |  | In | 2005-2015 | Regroupe « Current forests » (minimum DBH : 10 cm) et « Potential forests » (bambous et régénération)  Lao People’s Democratic Republic Forest Reference Emission Level and Forest Reference Level for REDD+ Results Payment under the UNFCCC, 2018 (https://redd.unfccc.int/files/lao\_2018\_frel\_submission\_modified.pdf). |
| République dominicaine |  | 0,81 ha (3x3 pixels de 30 m) | 30% | 5 m (3 m pour les forêts sèches) |  |  |  | 2006-2015 | https://redd.unfccc.int/files/nrfe\_-\_nrf\_rep.\_dom\_revgov2.pdf (2020). Contient les agro-forêts.  La dégradation |
| République tchèque | Use | 0,01 ha |  |  | 20 m |  |  |  | Lund (2000) |
| Roumanie | Use |  |  | 7 m |  |  |  |  | Lund (2000) |
| Russie | Cover |  | 30% |  |  |  |  |  | Lund (2000) |
| Sainte-Lucie |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | En cours (REDD+/UNFCCC) |
| Sierra Leone | Admin. |  |  |  |  |  | In |  | « Tree » includes any woody vegetation. Lund (2000) |
| Slovénie | Cover |  |  |  |  |  | Out |  | Excludes individual trees, riverine and windbelt trees, plantations, etc. Lund (2000) |
| Solomon Islands |  | 0,5 ha | 10% | 5 m (inclus parfois des formations de plus faible hauteur, notamment en altitude) |  |  |  | 2001-2017 | Canopy cover is the criteria which most strongly influences the assessment of forest cover loss. **Setting a low canopy cover threshold increases the proportion of forest degradation, while a high canopy cover threshold increases deforestation. The results of the land use and forest cover change assessment show that forest degradation is the most important driver of forest cover loss in the Solomon Islands. Therefore, a low canopy cover threshold of 10% is considered appropriate to adequately assess forest cover loss.** Young tree stands with a canopy cover below 10% are included as forest if they can be expected to attain the necessary thresholds in the future.  Solomon Islands National Forest Reference Level Submission for the UNFCCC Technical Assessment 2019, 2018 (https://redd.unfccc.int/files/2019\_submission\_frel\_solomon\_islands.pdf). |
| Somalie | Cover |  | 20% | 5 m |  |  |  |  | Lund (2000) |
| Soudan  Blue Nile, Sinnar and Gadaref States (1rst SN-ERF) | Cover | 0,4 ha | 40%  10% | 10 m  2 m | 20 m |  |  | 2006-2018 (786 202 t. CO2 /y)) | Lund (2000)  Premier NERF en 2020 (https://redd.unfccc.int/files/sudan\_frl\_submission\_to\_unfccc\_january\_2020.pdf ). “The forest definition has been developed recently to take into consideration the new situation in the forest resources after the separation of South Sudan (2011) with one third of the country total area and about 60% of the forest resources.” |
| Sri Lanka |  | 0,5 ha | 10% | 5 m |  | Out | In (sauf “rubber plantations”) | 2000-2010 | Sri Lanka’s Forest Reference Level submission to the UNFCCC, 2017 (https://redd.unfccc.int/files/sl\_frl\_modified\_submission\_november\_2017.pdf). |
| Suède | Potential | 0,25 ha |  |  |  |  |  |  | Excludes land capable of producing less than 1m3 /ha/yr. Lund (2000) |
| Suisse | Cover |  | 20-100% | 3 m | 25-50 m |  |  |  | Lund (2000) |
| Suriname |  | 1,0 ha | 30% | 5 m |  |  |  | 2000-2015 | FOREST REFERENCE EMISSION LEVEL FOR SURINAME’s REDD+ PROGRAMME, 2018 (<https://redd.unfccc.int/files/frel_suriname_modified_20180528.pdf>). Inclut le “slash and burn”.  An assessment of Suriname’s tree crown cover (table 1) shows **that using a minimum tree crown cover of 10% compared to 30% does not influence the total forest cover area significantly (only 0.2% of the land area has a tree crown cover of between 10% and 30%). The main driver of forest degradation is selective logging, which takes place in ca. 30% of the country’s area. Since only a few trees (1-5) per ha are removed during selective logging, it is unlikely that this activity will cause a tree crown cover of less than 30%.** Because of the abundance of forest in Suriname, most forest patches are larger than 1 ha. This assumption was confirmed by the results of a quick analysis on the global forest cover change data (Hansen et al., 2013). Therefore the minimum area will be the same as the Minimum Mapping Unit (MMU) of 1 ha. |
| Swaziland | Unknown |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | "Tree" means the whole or any part of any tree as ordinarily understood or of shrub, bush, seedling, transplant, sapling, reshoot, underbrush or regrowth. Lund (2000) |
| Taïwan | Use | 0,5 ha | 10% |  | 50 m |  |  |  | Trees include bamboo. Min dbh for trees : 10 cm. Lund (2000) |
| Tanzanie | Cover | 0,5 ha | 60%  10% | 8 m  3 m |  | In ( ?) |  | 2002-2011 (Mainland)  2004-2012 (Zanzibar) | "Tree" includes palms, bamboos, canes, shrubs, bushes ,plants, poles, climbers, seedlings, saplings and regrowth thereof, all ages and all kinds and part. Lund (2000)  TANZANIA’SFORESTREFERENCE EMISSION LEVELSUBMISSION TO THE UNFCCC, 2017 (https://redd.unfccc.int/files/2017\_submission\_frel\_tanzania.pdf). |
| Tchad |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | En cours (REDD+/UNFCCC) |
| Thaïlande |  | 0,16 ha | 30% | 3 m |  |  |  |  | Sasaki & Putz (2009) |
| Togo | Use | 0,5 ha | 10% (30% utilisés dans le NERF actuel, dû à des problèmes d’identification paar télédec.) | 5 m |  |  |  | 2003-2018 | <https://redd.unfccc.int/files/nrf_togo_06_1_20_.pdf> (2020). Renvoie pour la définition au code forestier du Togo.  Pas de prise en compte de la dégradation |
| Turquie | Use | 3 ha | 10% | 8 m |  |  |  |  | Lund (2000) |
| Ukraine | Cover |  | 60% |  |  |  |  |  | Lund (2000) |
| United Kingdom | Use | 0,25-1 ha | 20% |  | 20-50 m |  |  |  | Lund (2000) |
| United States | Use | 0,4 ha  0,5 ha | 10%  10% | 4 m | 36 m |  | Out |  | Lund (2000)  Texte transmis par Frédéric Amiel : Discussion draft, 116ème congrès, 1rst session. |
| Uruguay | Cover | 0,25 ha  0,25 ha | 30% | 3 m |  |  |  |  | Lund (2000)  Sasaki & Putz (2009)  En cours (REDD+/UNFCCC) |
| Vanuatu | Cover |  |  | 10 m |  |  |  |  | Includes crowns touching or overlapping. Lund (2000)  En cours (REDD+/UNFCCC) |
| Vietnam | Use | 0,5 ha  0,5 ha | 30%  30%  10% | 3 m  5 m (forêts naturelles)  1,5 m (plantations croissance lente)  3 m (plantations croissance rapide) |  | In (?) | In | 1995-2010 | Includes bamboo. Lund (2000)  Sasaki & Putz (2009)  Programme ER-PIN (<http://www.fao.org/3/a-i4846f.pdf>, FAO 2016)  VIETNAM’S MODIFIED SUBMISSION ON REFREENCE LEVELS FOR REDD+ RESULTS BASED PAYMENTS UNDER UNFCCC, 2016 (<https://redd.unfccc.int/files/vietnam_frl_modified__submission_final_for_posting.pdf>). The main rationale behind Viet Nam’s choice to change its forest definition was to standardize with internationally applied definitions (i.e.,FAO FRA definition of forests). Contient les “rubber plantations”. |
| Yemen | Cover | 3 ha | 10% | 5 m |  |  |  |  | Lund (2000) |
| Zambie |  | 0,5 ha | 10% | 5 m |  |  |  | 2005-2014 | ZAMBIA’S FOREST REFERENCE EMISSIONS LEVEL SUBMISSION TO THE UNFCCC, 2016 (https://redd.unfccc.int/files/2016\_submission\_frel\_zambia.pdf). |
| Zimbabwe | Cover |  | 80% | 15 m |  | In ( ?) |  |  | "Tree" includes bushes, climbers, coppice, palms,  reshoots, saplings, seedlings and shrubs of all ages and of all kinds and nay part thereof. Lund (2000) |