

THE INTERNATIONAL TROPICAL TIMBER ORGANIZATION (ITTO)



INTRODUCTION TO THE WORKSHOP: BACKGROUND, OBJECTIVES and MAIN OUTPUTS

Jean-Christophe Claudon

QUICK PRESENTATION OF ITTO

ITTO was established under the auspices of UNCTAD (United Nations Conference on Trade and Development) in 1983.

76 member countries, including EU:

❑ 37 Producers means any member situated between the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn with tropical forest resources.

❑ 38 Consumers + EU27 means any member which is an importer of tropical timber.

The Secretariat is based in Yokohama.



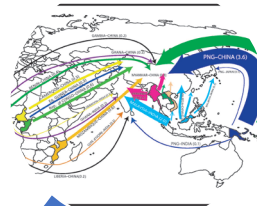
ITTO's mandate & lines of action: promotion of sustainable forest management, use and trade of tropical forest resources.



ITTO develops internationally agreed policy documents to promote sustainable forest management and forest conservation.



ITTO assists tropical member countries to adapt such policies to local circumstances and to implement them in the field through projects



ITTO collects, analyses and disseminates data on the production and trade of tropical timber.



ITTO promotes human resource development and to strengthen professional expertise in tropical forestry, through its Fellowship Programme



Projects – making the difference on the ground!



ITTO has funded more than 1,043 projects and activities valued at more than US\$400 million

BACKGROUND: ORGANIZATION OF STATISTICAL WORKSHOPS

1. ITTO and FAO provide assistance to member countries to strengthen their statistics collection and enhance reporting.
2. ITTO and FAO have joined their efforts together to finance statistical workshops. They have a long experience to organize them in three producing regions (Africa, Asia, and Latin America).



PURPOSE OF THE WORKHOP

1. Strengthening the statistical capacity of the region as well as increasing the answer rate of the Joint Forest Sector Questionnaire.
2. Strengthening the contacts in the region, particularly with countries which have not submitted the questionnaire for a very long time.
3. Strengthening the regional collaboration as similar problems (products definitions, data collection) might be detected in several countries.
4. Clarifying or answering any questions related to statistical queries or definitions.



OBJECTIVES/OUTPUT OF THE WORKSHOP

1. Presenting the International Organizations statistical outputs and their needs in terms of data collection.
2. Presenting the participating countries data collection processes and statistical methodologies.
3. Identifying issues related to data collection.
4. Propositions for data collection improvement.



5 participating producers

Country	Prod. of roundwood (m3)	Production of Ind. roundwood (m3)	Ratio ind. Round/round	Prod. Of wood fuel (m3)	Prod. of charcoal (tonnes)	Prod. of sawn. (m3)	Exports of primary (000 USD)
Costa Rica	4,303,416	1,171,000	27%	3,221,616	13,735	377,538	53,198
Guatemala	23,005,949	945,252	4%	22,352,145	15,344	404,298	44,916
Honduras	8,899,606	940,116	11%	8,054,894	21,000	187,303	35,257
Mexico	45,917,726	7,957,000	17%	38,266,726	145,139	3,077,000	112,537
Panama	1,356,551	364,000	27%	949,551	5,187	26,359	53,838

4 types of countries:

- 1) Mexico is the biggest producer of primary wood products.
- 2) Panama produces 40 times fewer roundwood than Mexico.
- 2) Nevertheless, Panama and Costa Rica have the biggest ratio industrial roundwood/roundwood (almost 1m3 over 3m3 of logs is used for the production of primary wood products).
- 3) Guatemala has the lowest proportion of transformation of roundwood (only 4% meaning that the vast majority of the logs produced is for energy purposes).
- 4) The average exports of primary wood products from tropical countries is \$120 million. The 5 participating countries exports 2% of the trop. countries exports of primary wood products.

According to ITTO definition, all the participating countries are producers





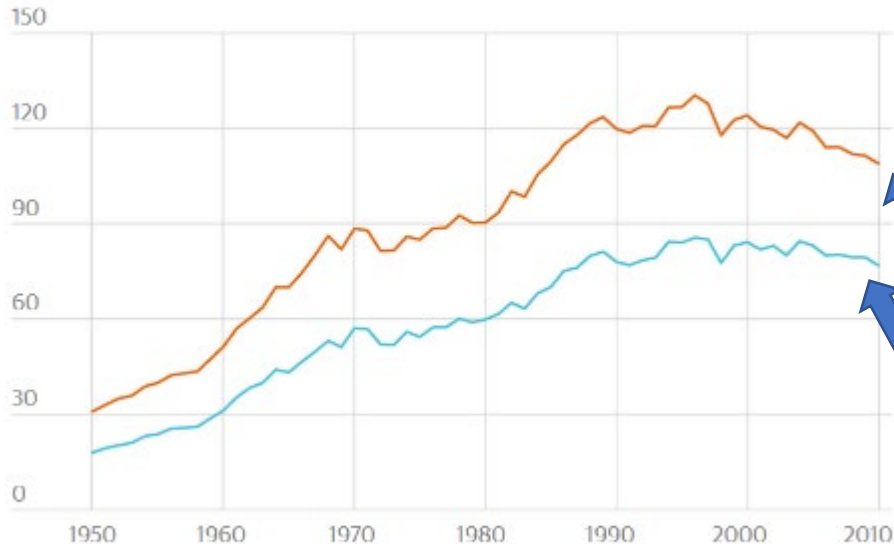
Why is data important?

1. To give an accurate picture of the reality
2. To make the right analysis and draw the right conclusions

Global fish catch much higher than reported

Total catches, millions of tonnes

Reported to the UN Food and Agriculture Organisation | New global estimate



Source: Pauly and Zeller, Nature Communications 2016

The official catch data, provided by nations to the UN's Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), rarely includes **small-scale, sport or illegal fishing and does not count fish discarded at sea.** To provide a better estimate, more than 400 researchers under the supervision of the University of British Columbia spent a decade finding other data to fill in the gaps.

"Our results indicate that the decline is very strong and is not due to countries fishing less. It is due to countries having fished too much and having exhausted one fishery after another."



Thank you for
your attention



Jean-Christophe CLAUDON
ITTO-STATS@ITTO.INT