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# Estimating tropical deforestation from Earth observation data

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This article covers the very recent developments undertaken for estimating tropical deforestation from Earth observation data. For the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change process it is important to tackle the technical issues surrounding the ability to produce accurate and consistent estimates of GHG emissions from deforestation in developing countries. Remotely-sensed data are crucial to such efforts. Recent developments in regional to global monitoring of tropical forests from Earth observation can contribute to reducing the uncertainties in estimates of carbon emissions from deforestation. Data sources at approximately 30 m × 30 m spatial resolution already exist to determine reference historical rates of change from the early 1990s. Key requirements for implementing future monitoring programs, both at regional and pan-tropical regional scales, include international commitment of resources to ensure regular (at least yearly) pan-tropical coverage by satellite remote sensing imagery at a sufficient level of detail; access to such data at low-cost; and consensus protocols for satellite imagery analysis.

## Role of tropical deforestation in global carbon emissions

Tropical **deforestation** is estimated to total approximately 13 million ha per year in the period 2000–2010 compared with 16 million ha per year in the period 1990–2000 [1]. The net loss of **forest** area globally has been significantly reduced from -8.3 million ha per year between 1990 and 2000 to -5.2 million ha between 2000 and 2010. This reduction of net loss is largely due to an increase in afforestation, natural forest regrowth, reforestation and forest plantations. However, the global rate of gross deforestation, mainly the conversion of tropical forests to agricultural land, is still alarmingly high and has significant impacts on global climatic change and biodiversity issues.

Tropical deforestation, resulting from different causes [2–4], leads to emissions of CO<sub>2</sub> and, if the biomass is burned during the clearing process, additional non-CO<sub>2</sub> gases are emitted [5,6]. Deforestation causes a

large loss of carbon stock per unit area relative to other practices in forests (e.g., logging) that may only result in forest degradation and lower loss of carbon stock [7]. Deforestation in the tropics is thought to be a major contributor to GHG emissions. Emissions from tropical deforestation, forest and peat degradation are currently estimated to be 15% of the world's anthropogenic GHG emissions, mainly through CO<sub>2</sub> emissions (in the range of 8–20%) [8]. For the period 1997–2006, global net carbon emissions resulting from land-use changes, predominantly deforestation in the tropics and peat degradation, have been estimated at 1.5 GtC yr<sup>-1</sup> (in the range of 1.1–1.9 GtC yr<sup>-1</sup>); 1.22 GtC yr<sup>-1</sup> from deforestation and forest degradation and 0.3 GtC yr<sup>-1</sup> from peat degradation, when the total global anthropogenic emissions (i.e., fossil fuel and cement emissions + flux resulting from land use changes) were 10.1 GtC yr<sup>-1</sup> in 2008.

Old-growth tropical forests store carbon at an estimated rate of 0.5 tC ha<sup>-1</sup> yr<sup>-1</sup> (confidence interval

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## Key terms

**Forest:** As adopted by the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change at the 7th Conference of the Parties (COP-7) under the 'Marrakesh accords', "For land use, land-use change and forestry activities under Article 3, paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Kyoto Protocol, the following definitions shall apply: (a) "Forest" is a minimum area of land of 0.05–1.0 ha with tree crown cover (or equivalent stocking level) of more than 10–30 percent with trees with the potential to reach a minimum height of 2–5 m at maturity *in situ*. A forest may consist either of closed forest formations where trees of various stories, and undergrowth cover a high proportion of the ground or open forest [...]." COP-7 further noted that parties recognize that there should be certain flexibility. To date, most countries are defining forests with a minimum crown cover of 30%.

**Deforestation:** As further adopted by the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change at COP-7, "Deforestation is the direct human-induced conversion of forested land to nonforested land".

**Earth observation:** The gathering of information about planet Earth's physical, chemical and biological systems. It is used to monitor and assess the status of, and changes in, the natural environment and the built environment. In recent years, Earth observation has become technologically more and more sophisticated. It has also become more important owing to the significant impact that modern human civilization is having on the Earth.

[CI]: 0.29–0.66) [9], which leads to a carbon sink of  $-1.3 \text{ GtC yr}^{-1}$  (CI: 0.8–1.6) across all tropical forests during recent decades. Such estimates are consistent with a study combining analysis of atmospheric  $\text{CO}_2$  concentration data and atmospheric transport models, which report a net tropical emission of  $+0.1 \text{ GtC yr}^{-1}$  [10], which then can be related as the sum of emissions from land-use changes, predominantly in the tropics ( $+1.5 \text{ GtC yr}^{-1}$ ) and uptake from remaining tropical forests ( $-1.3 \text{ GtC yr}^{-1}$ ). In complement to carbon emissions, tropical deforestation also weakens this natural sink capacity.

However, uncertainties in the land-use change flux of the global carbon budget are high. As reported in the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) 4th Assessment report [11]: "The land use carbon source has the largest uncertainties in the global carbon budget." To obtain accurate estimates of emissions from land-use changes in the tropics, several components must be estimated accurately, in particular: area of forest cover changes; initial carbon stocks (above- and below-ground biomass and soil organic matter) in forests before deforestation or forest degradation; and processes of changes in the carbon stocks within forests caused by deforestation, gains from growth

carbon stocks and satellite-derived maps of changes in forest cover to the estimation of emissions [14]. Data on forest carbon stocks at both continental and global scales is improving [20–22]. It has been suggested that lack of funding limits efforts to reduce uncertainties of estimates of biomass [23].

### Reducing emissions from tropical deforestation: a recent mechanism of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

Although uncertainties in emissions from tropical deforestation are high, the contribution of such emissions to the global carbon budget is recognized by the international climate change community as being very significant. As a consequence, official international discussions were initiated at the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) 11th Conference of Parties (COP) on the issue of reducing emissions from deforestation and degradation (REDD) in developing countries. At COP-11, the UNFCCC launched a process for investigating the technical issues surrounding the feasibility of reducing such emissions.

At the UNFCCC COP-15 held in Copenhagen in December 2009, the need to provide incentives for REDD was, for the first time, mentioned in the final declaration of the Heads of State and governments, referred as Decision 2 of the COP-15 (2/CP.15). This decision follows on from Decision 2 of the COP-13 (2/CP.13) on "approaches to stimulate action" for "reducing emissions from deforestation in developing countries". The Copenhagen Accord recognizes "the crucial role of reducing emission from deforestation and forest degradation and the need to enhance removals of GHG emission by forests" and encourages the "immediate establishment of a mechanism including REDD-plus to enable the mobilization of financial resources from developed countries".

Beyond the recognition of the crucial role of tropical forest and the agreement on the need to provide incentives to such actions of Decision 2/CP.15, Decision 4/CP.15 provides methodological guidance for activities relating to REDD and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries, the so-called 'REDD-plus' extended activities [24]. Decision 2/CP.13 invited Parties "to further strengthen and support ongoing efforts to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation on a voluntary basis" and has been completed in Decision 4/CP.15 by requesting "developing country Parties, [...] (a) to identify drivers of deforestation and forest degradation resulting in emissions and also the means to address these; (b) to identify activities within the country that result in reduced emissions and increased removals, and stabilization of forest

and losses from degradation and other processes [12–14]. Accurate figures of forest cover changes are needed to reconcile estimates of land-use change emissions from different sources, which are presently calculated from different databases: Houghton [10] used deforestation figures from the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) Global Forest Resources Assessment 2000 [15], while Achard *et al.* [16] and DeFries [17] used their own remote sensing-derived deforestation estimates.

Reference data on biomass and accepted procedures to estimate the fluxes are equally essential [18], although it is not the focus of this article. The full potential of satellite remote sensing imagery for biomass monitoring is yet to be realized [19]. A new challenge lies in estimating change in carbon stocks directly from remote sensing and then linking the information on forest

carbon stocks [...]”. Decision 4/CP.15 further recognizes that forest reference emission and forest reference levels should be established transparently, taking into account historic data and national circumstances. The core of Decision 4/CP.15 on methodological guidance deals with the establishment of “robust and transparent national forest monitoring systems and, if appropriate, sub-national systems” with the following characteristics:

- Combination of remote sensing and ground-based forest carbon inventory approaches
- Transparent, consistent and, as far as possible, accurate estimates taking into account national capabilities and capacities;
- Results available and suitable for review as agreed by the COP.

Decision 4/CP.15 also invites “Parties in a position to do so and relevant international organizations” to enhance the capacities of developing countries to collect and access, analyze and interpret data, in order to develop estimates and to enhance coordination of the activities of the different stakeholders. Parties are requested “to use the most recent IPCC guidance and guidelines, as adopted or encouraged by the COPs, as appropriate, as a basis for estimating anthropogenic forest-related GHG emissions by sources and removals by sinks, forest carbon stocks and forest area changes”. The definitions of forest and deforestation agreed under the UNFCCC will serve as a reference for the future mechanism [25]. There is no official definition of forest degradation but, in a REDD-plus context, it corresponds to a loss of carbon stocks in forests remaining forests due to human activities.

A monitoring activity in support of a potential REDD-plus mechanism necessitates a capacity to estimate changes throughout all forests within a country’s boundaries. Nationwide monitoring is needed, in particular to avoid displacement of deforestation within a country where reduced deforestation could occur in one area of the country but increase in another area [26]. Appropriate methods need be used by developing countries to demonstrate that they are fulfilling requirements in the framework of the REDD-plus mechanism. Monitoring systems at national levels in tropical countries can benefit from pan-tropical and regional observations and monitoring systems, by allowing countries to access standard methods across regions and to ensure consistency between different national monitoring systems. The monitoring of forest resources at a pan-tropical scale also contributes to the UNFCCC REDD-plus activities by monitoring potential international leakage effects (displacement of deforestation between countries) and by providing global historical references [27].

### Scope of the review: use of remote sensing technology to estimate deforestation at pan-tropical to regional scales

Estimating deforestation would be a major challenge without the use of satellite imagery, in particular for large and remote regions [28]. Satellite remote sensing combined with ground measurements plays a key role in determining loss of forest cover. Technical capabilities and statistical tools have advanced since the early 1990s [29] and operational forest monitoring systems at the national level are now a feasible goal for most developing countries in the tropics [30,31]. However, reducing uncertainties in the land-use change flux of the global carbon budget requires the capability to estimate changes throughout all forests of the tropical belt.

Improved pan-tropical observations can support the activities that are starting in the framework of the REDD-plus readiness mechanism. While primary reporting would occur at national or sub-national levels, pan-tropical monitoring could contribute through identifying critical areas of change, helping to establish areas within countries that require detailed monitoring, and ensuring consistency among national efforts. The main requirements of pan-tropical monitoring systems are that they measure changes throughout all forested areas, use consistent methodologies at repeated intervals to obtain accurate results, and verify results with fine resolution observations [32].

This article is intended to complement the existing IPCC guidance and guidelines for land use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF) and the Global Observation of Forest and Land Cover Dynamics (GOF-C-GOLD) REDD Sourcebook, as written from a different perspective. The Good Practice Guidance for LULUCF [33] has been approved by developed countries (‘Annex-I’ countries) for Kyoto Protocol reporting and has been recommended to be used by developing countries (‘non Annex-I’ countries) for REDD-plus. Based on UNFCCC-approved methodologies, the GOF-C-GOLD REDD sourcebook aims to provide additional explanation and methodologies to support readiness mechanisms for building national REDD-plus monitoring systems [32]. This article is not intended to provide technical guidance or to be a sourcebook of methods, but is aimed at providing a scientific review on a related topic (i.e., on how to estimate tropical deforestation from **Earth observation** data).

This article develops from a previous review [31] and considers a range of issues for monitoring forest cover at the pan-tropical level. Many methods of satellite imagery analysis can produce adequate results from pan-tropical to national scales. Four general remote sensing-based approaches are currently used for capturing deforestation trends at the pan-tropical level:

- Global land cover mapping and identification of areas of rapid forest cover changes from coarse spatial resolution imagery using optical sensors;
- Nested approach with coarse and moderate spatial resolution imagery from optical sensors (i.e., analysis of wall-to-wall coverage from coarse resolution data to identify locations of large deforestation fronts for further analysis with a sample of moderate spatial resolution data);
- Statistical sampling designed to estimate deforestation from moderate spatial resolution imagery from optical sensors;
- Analysis of wall-to-wall coverage from moderate spatial resolution imagery from optical or radar sensors.

The article describes the latest developments and projects related to these four general remote-sensing approaches applied at the pan-tropical scale or over large-sized regions or countries. The article will not discuss the technical details of the range of possible change detection methods for forest ecosystem monitoring, which are available from other sources [34]. From a methodological point of view, we only mention that one of the key issues is that satellite data needs to be interpreted (digitally or visually) for forest cover change; in other words, focusing on the interdependent interpretation of multitemporal imagery to detect and characterize changes. The use of moderate resolution satellite imagery for historical assessment of deforestation has been boosted by the recent free availability of the Landsat Global Land Survey Database, which is described hereafter before the three general remote sensing-based approaches using such imagery. Finally the article will discuss the need for accuracy assessment with ground data or fine resolution imagery and the perspectives on future satellite remote sensing imagery and technology.

### Global land cover mapping and identification of hot spots of deforestation from coarse resolution satellite imagery

Global land cover maps provide a static depiction of land cover and cannot be used to map changes in forest area, owing to uncertainty levels, which are higher than levels of area changes [35]. However, land cover maps can serve as a stratification against which future change can be assessed and can help to establish forest areas that need to be monitored for change.

Multiple methods are appropriate and reliable for forest cover mapping at pan-tropical scales using remote sensing data acquired by space-based platforms supported by ground-based observations. Coarse spatial resolution (from 250 m × 250 m to 1 km × 1 km) satellite imagery is currently used for global land or forest cover mapping.

In the 1990s, global or pan-continental maps were produced at approximately 1 km × 1 km resolution from a single data source: the advanced very high resolution radiometer (AVHRR) sensor onboard the satellites of the United States National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) (Table 1). In the early 2000s, new global land cover datasets were produced at similar resolution – 1 km × 1 km – from advanced Earth observation sensors (VEGETATION [sensor] on board SPOT-4 and SPOT-5, and the moderate resolution imaging spectro-radiometer [MODIS], on board the Terra and Aqua platforms). These products, GLC-2000 [36] and MODIS Global Land Cover product [37], allowed for a spatial and thematic refinement of the previous global maps owing to the greater stability of the platforms and the spectral characteristics of the sensors. An international initiative was also carried out to harmonize existing and future land cover datasets at the 1 km resolution to support operational Earth observation of the Earth's land surface [38].

**Table 1. Main global land-cover maps derived from remote sensing data from 1 km × 1 km–300 m × 300 m spatial resolution.**

Map title	Domain	Sensor	Method	Ref.
IGBP Discover	Global 1 km	NOAA-AVHRR	12-monthly vegetation indices from April 1992 to March 1993	[94]
University of Maryland	Global 1 km	NOAA-AVHRR	41 multi-temporal metrics from composites from April 1992 to March 1993	[95]
TREES	Tropics 1 km	NOAA-AVHRR	Mosaics of single date classifications (1992–1993)	[96]
FRA-2000	Global 1 km	NOAA-AVHRR	Updated from the IGBP dataset	[13]
MODIS Land Cover Product Collection 4	Global 1 km	TERRA MODIS	12-monthly composites from October 2000 to October 2001	[37]
Global Land-Cover 2000	Global 1 km	SPOT-VGT	Global 365 daily mosaics for year 2000	[36]
Vegetation continuous fields	Global 500 m	TERRA MODIS	Annually-derived phenological metrics	[39]
MODIS Land Cover Product Collection 5	Global 500 m	TERRA MODIS	12-monthly composites plus annual metrics – version of year 2005 released in late 2008	[40]
GlobCover	Global 300 m	Envisat MERIS	6-bimonthly mosaics from mid 2005 to mid 2006	[41]

AVHRR: Advanced very high resolution radiometer; MODIS: Moderate resolution imaging spectro-radiometer; NOAA: National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration; SPOT-VGT: SPOT-VEGETATION.

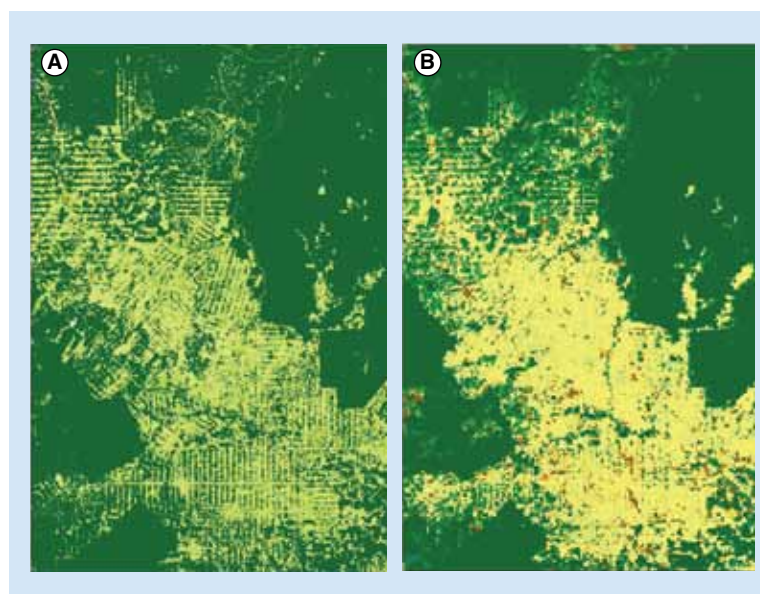


More recently, new global land cover datasets at finer spatial resolution (from  $250\text{ m} \times 250\text{ m}$  to  $500\text{ m} \times 500\text{ m}$ ) were generated from TERRA-MODIS or ENVISAT-MERIS sensors. The two key products at this scale are the Vegetation Continuous Fields (VCF) product and the GlobCover map. The MODIS-derived VCF product depicting sub-pixel vegetation cover traits at a spatial resolution of  $500\text{ m} \times 500\text{ m}$  [39]. The systematic geometric and radiometric processing of MODIS data has enabled the implementation of operational land cover characterization algorithms. Currently, 10 years (2000–2010) of global VCF tree cover data are now available to researchers and are being incorporated into various forest cover and change analyses. A more recent (2005)  $500\text{ m} \times 500\text{ m}$  resolution version of the MODIS Global Land Cover product has also been generated with substantial differences arising from increased spatial resolution and changes in the input data and classification algorithm [40]. The ‘GlobCover’ initiative produced a global land cover map using the  $300\text{ m}$  resolution mode from the MERIS sensor onboard the ENVISAT satellite [41]. Data have been acquired from 1 December 2004 to 30 June 2006. A global land cover map was generated from these data from automatic classification tools using equal-reasoning areas. This product has complemented previous global products and other existing comparable continental products [42–44], with improvement in terms of spatial resolution (Figure 1). These global products can also be used as complementary forest maps when they do not already exist at the national level [45], in particular for ecosystem stratification to help in the estimation of forest biomass through spatial extrapolation methods [22]. Static forest cover maps used in concert with change detection studies provide the basis for establishing rates of change, and are particularly useful as a stratification tool in developing sampling approaches for forest change estimation. Since up to date information on global land cover can play an important role in land cover monitoring, reporting the accuracy of these products is essential through the use of agreed protocols [46] and new potentially valuable avenues, such as web-based land cover and land-use validation tools [35]. The overall accuracies of the GLC-2000, MODIS Global Land Cover (through cross-validation analysis) and GlobCover products have been reported at 68, 75 and 73% respectively [36,40,41].

The principal monitoring requirement to support REDD-plus activities falls at the national level. Analyses that span the tropics, using coarser resolution data than would be used at the national level, can supplement these efforts by providing consistency and ensuring that major areas of deforestation are

detected. A first global map of the main deforestation fronts in the 1980s and 1990s was produced in the early 2000s [47]. This map combines knowledge of deforestation fronts in the humid tropics, a time-series analysis of tree cover based on NOAA AVHRR  $8\text{ km}$  resolution data and, for the Amazon basin, deforestation maps derived from time-series of Landsat thematic mapper (TM) data. In this exercise, the use of expert knowledge ensured that areas of major change not detected with the satellite-based approaches were not overlooked. More recently, a more detailed identification of deforestation areas at the pan-tropical level has been produced for the period 2000–2005 from MODIS imagery [48].

The Brazilian PRODES monitoring system for the Brazilian Amazon uses also a hotspot approach to identify ‘critical areas’ based on the previous year’s monitoring [49]. These critical areas are priorities for analysis in the following year. Other databases such as transportation networks, population changes in rural areas, and locations of government resettlement programs can be used to help identify areas where more detailed analysis needs to be performed. Since May 2005, the Brazilian government has also had the Detecção de Desmatamento em Tempo Real (DETER) system in operation to serve as an alert in almost real-time (every 15 days) for deforestation events larger than  $25\text{ ha}$ . The system uses MODIS data (at  $250\text{ m} \times 250\text{ m}$  resolution) and wide field imager data on board CBERS-2 satellite ( $260\text{ m} \times 260\text{ m}$  resolution) and a combination of linear mixture modeling and visual analysis. The results are publicly available [101].



**Figure 1. Comparison of GlobCover map (A) at  $300\text{ m} \times 300\text{ m}$  resolution with GLC-2000 map, (B) at  $1\text{ km} \times 1\text{ km}$  resolution over Rondonia, Brazil.**

### Use of moderate spatial resolution imagery for historical references: the Landsat Global Land Survey Database

The use of moderate resolution satellite imagery for historical assessment of deforestation rates has been boosted by the recent free availability of the Landsat Global Land Survey Database through the US Geological Survey (USGS).

By the late 1960s, NASA had designed a satellite mid-resolution sensor that was able to collect land information at a landscape scale. Earth Resources Technology Satellite (ERTS-1) was launched on 23 July 1972. This satellite, renamed 'Landsat', was the first in a series (seven to date) of Earth-observing satellites that have permitted continuous coverage since 1972. Subsequent satellites have been launched every 2–3 years. Landsats 4, 5 and 7 cover the same ground track again every 16 days.

Nearly complete pan-tropical coverage from the Landsat satellites is now available at no cost from the Earth Resources Observation Systems (EROS) Data Center (EDC) of the USGS [102]. A recent product, called the Global Land Survey (GLS), was derived by reprocessing GeoCover data, a selection of good quality, orthorectified and geodetically accurate global land dataset of Landsat multispectral scanner (68 m × 83 m resolution), Landsat TM (30 m × 30 m) and Landsat enhanced thematic mapper plus (ETM+; 30 m × 30 m) satellite images with a global coverage, which was created from the following epochs: mid-1970s at 60 m × 60 m resolution; and circa 1990, circa 2000 and mid-2000s at 28.5 m × 28.5 m resolution by NASA [50]. USGS has undertaken the effort of improving the geolocation for the best quality scenes of their extensive Landsat data archive. For the terrain correction of the GLS process, digital elevation data was available at a resolution of 90 m × 90 m from the Shuttle Radar Topography Mission (SRTM). GLS data uses the collection of geodetic control points, provided by American National Imagery and Mapping Agency with approximately 500 Landsat ETM+ definitive ephemeris scenes used in the process [51].

Global Land Survey datasets were produced for the mid-1970s epoch (GLS-1975), the 1990 epoch (GLS-1990), the 2000 epoch (GLS-2000), and the 2005 epoch (GLS-2005). In this context, the GLS time indications stand, approximately, for the period of 1986–1993 for GLS-1990; 1999–2001 for GLS-2000; and 2004–2007 for GLS-2005. The selection criteria for the GLS data were based on parameters such as the least cloud cover (the most important factor), an approximate optimal seasonal date for the area, the year of acquisition as close as possible to the target years 1990, 2000 and 2005, the possible existence of 'single data runs', and the absence of image artifacts [50].

The creation of the GLS-2005 dataset proved to be more difficult owing to the failure of the Landsat-7 ETM+ Scan Line Corrector (SLC) in May 2003, which creates along-scan data gaps and renders 23% of every acquisition unsuitable for interpretation; and the inability to secure a global coverage with Landsat-5 TM. To account for the Landsat-7 ETM+ problem, image mosaics in which data gaps due to SLC failure are filled were produced where possible. However, Landsat-7 gap-filling or scene replacement with Landsat-5 was only possible for areas without persistent cloud cover, leaving many areas over the tropics without good GLS imagery [52].

These GLS datasets play a key role in establishing historical deforestation rates although in some parts of the tropics (e.g., Western Colombia, Central Africa and Borneo) persistent cloud cover is a major challenge to using these data. For these regions the GLS datasets can be complemented by remote sensing data from other satellite sensors with similar characteristics, in particular sensors in the optical domain with moderate spatial resolution (Table 2) (see also Table 2 in [53]).

### Nested approach with coarse & moderate resolution data from optical sensors

Analysis of coarse resolution data can identify locations of rapid and large deforestation fronts, although such data are unsuitable on their own for determining rates of deforestation based on changes in forest area [54,55]. A nested approach in which wall-to-wall coarse resolution data are analyzed to identify locations requiring further analysis with more costly moderate resolution data (from 20 m × 20 m to 50 m × 50 m) can reduce the need to analyze the entire forested area within a country. The appropriateness of this approach depends on whether computational resources are available for analysis of coarse resolution data, as opposed to visual interpretation of moderate resolution data. Coarse resolution data have been available from the MODIS sensor for no cost since 2000. In some cases, it is possible to identify deforestation directly with coarse resolution data. Clearings for large-scale mechanized agriculture are detectable with coarse resolution data based on digital analysis [54]. Small agricultural clearings or clearings for settlements require higher resolution data (<50 m × 50 m) to accurately detect clearings of 0.5–1 ha. Smaller clearings and more heterogeneous landscapes require data with finer spatial resolution (~10 m × 10 m), more complex computer algorithms capable of detecting less pronounced differences in spectral reflectance and greater involvement of an interpreter for visual analysis and verification.

A novel nested approach that takes advantage of both coarse spatial resolution satellite data and the large Landsat data archive to estimate humid tropical forest cover change is demonstrated by South Dakota State

**Table 2. Availability of moderate resolution (20 m × 20 m to 50 m × 50 m) optical sensors.**

Nation	Satellite/sensor	Resolution & coverage	Feature
USA	Landsat-5 TM	30 m × 30 m 180 km × 180 km	This aging workhorse offers images every 16 days to any satellite receiving station
USA	Landsat-7 ETM+	30 m × 30 m ~60 km × 180 km	On 31 May 2003 the failure of the scan line corrector resulted in data gaps outside of the central portion of images
USA/Japan	Terra ASTER	15 m × 15 m 60 km × 60 km	Data is acquired on request and is not routinely collected for all areas
India	IRS-P6 LISS-III	23.5 m × 23.5 m 140 km × 140 km	India uses for forest assessments
China/Brazil	CBERS-2 HRCCD	20 m × 20 m 113 km swath	Experimental; Brazil uses on-demand images to bolster coverage
UK	UK-DMC	32 m × 32 m 160 km × 660 km	Commercial (DMCii); Brazil uses alongside Landsat data. Full coverage of sub-Saharan Africa acquired in 2010
France	SPOT-5 HRV	5 m × 5 m/20 m × 20 m 60 km × 60 km	Commercial; Indonesia and Thailand use alongside Landsat data
Spain/UK	Deimos-1 and UK-DMC2	22 m × 22 m 640 km swath	Commercial (DMCii); new version of UK-DMC; launched in 2009
Japan	ALOS AVNIR-2	10 m × 10 m 60 km × 60 km	Data is acquired on request and is not routinely collected for all areas

ALos: Advanced Land Observing Satellite; DMCii: DMC International Imaging Ltd; ETM+: Enhanced thematic mapper plus; HRV: High resolution visible; TM: Thematic mapper.

University (SDSU) location within the NASA Land Cover and Land Use Change program [48]. This method employs a fusion of coarse spatial resolution MODIS and moderate spatial resolution Landsat data to estimate and map forest cover change pan-tropically. Annual, 4- and 5-year MODIS forest cover change indicator maps are aggregated into 18.5 km square blocks and used to stratify the humid tropical forest biome into regions, or strata, of low, moderate and high amounts of forest cover clearing. Within each stratum, a random sample of moderate resolution Landsat image pairs of the same block size are carefully analyzed for forest cover clearing between 2000 and 2005 using a combination of automated algorithms and expert visual interpretation. A regression estimator, unique to each stratum, is created that relates the Landsat and MODIS-derived forest cover clearing. Estimates of forest clearing are generated from the relatively fine-scale resolution Landsat and, through the use of the regression models, can be extended to the continuous MODIS block data, thereby creating a calibrated, spatially explicit depiction of forest cover clearing per stratum.

Data fusion capitalizes on each data source's best attributes and can overcome many of the limitations of single input approaches. Coarse spatial resolution sensor data, such as MODIS, are imaged daily over the globe, providing the best possibility for cloud-free observations from a polar-orbiting platform. However, coarse spatial resolution data do not directly allow for accurately estimating forest area changes given that most change occurs at sub-pixel scales. Conversely, moderate spatial resolution Landsat data, allows for more accurate

measures of change areas, especially where changes are of a finer-scale. By using MODIS data as a stratification tool and Landsat data to estimate the forest area cleared, an integrated method is attained. The targeted sampling of change reduces the overall resources typically required in assessing biome-scale change and overcomes the problem encountered in previous studies of imprecise estimates of forest clearing attributable to the rarity of such clearing [56,57].

### Statistical sampling designed to estimate deforestation from moderate spatial resolution optical sensors

An analysis that covers the full spatial extent of the forested areas with moderate spatial resolution imagery, termed 'wall-to-wall' coverage, is ideal, but may not be practical over very large, heterogeneous areas, and places commensurate constraints on resources for analysis. For digital analysis with moderate-resolution satellite images at pan-tropical or continental levels, several approaches have been successfully applied by sampling within the total forest area so as to reduce costs and time for analysis.

A sampling procedure that adequately represents deforestation events can capture deforestation trends. Since deforestation events are not randomly distributed in space, particular attention is needed to ensure that the statistical design is adequately sampled within areas of potential deforestation (e.g., in proximity to roads or other access networks); for example, through a high density systematic sampling when resources are available [58,59].



For its present global assessment, the Forest Resources Assessment 2010 programme (FRA 2010), the FAO is continuing to develop its monitoring of forest cover changes at global to continental scales to complement national reporting. Technological improvements and better access to remote sensing data make it possible to expand the scope of the survey compared with both FRA 1990 and FRA 2000 [60]. The remote sensing survey (RSS) of FRA 2010 has been extended to all lands (not just the pan-tropical zone). The survey aims to estimate forest change for the two periods 1990–2000 and 2000–2005 based on a sample of moderate resolution satellite imagery. Estimates of forest areas and change rates will be statistically valid (i.e., accurate and precise) at global, continental and sub-regional levels. The survey will be based on a much higher number of smaller sample units than the previous FRA exercises, with a systematic grid – sample units are located at each intersection of the  $1^\circ \times 1^\circ$  lines of latitude and longitude that falls over land. Each sample unit has a core size of  $10 \text{ km} \times 10 \text{ km}$  with an external 5-km buffer for forest cover contextual information (i.e., the full size of sample units is  $20 \text{ km} \times 20 \text{ km}$  for land cover information). These dimensions were chosen to allow spatially explicit monitoring at a scale relevant to land management. This sampling scheme leads to approximately 13,500 sample units for the terrestrial part of the globe or approximately 9000 sample units when excluding desert areas, and represents approximately 1% of the land surface (0.8% along the equator) with the geographical grid (Figure 2). This approach is expected to deliver regionally accurate estimates of forest cover change, as well as national estimates for those countries where sampling intensity is sufficient. Testing of the systematic sampling design within the Brazilian Amazon resulted in a low standard error of less than 5% of forest cover change rate [61,62].

Time-series of moderate resolution remote-sensing data are attached to each sampling location (Figure 3) through a quality-controlled, standardized and decentralized process. For the FAO's FRA2010 RSS exercise, SDSU produced a global database of multitemporal  $20 \text{ km} \times 20 \text{ km}$  sample tiles extracted from the USGS GLS archives [63,103]. For the proportion of the sample tiles that are not available from the GLS database or have persistent cloud contamination, other Landsat imagery or alternative remote sensing data have been used [BEUCHLE R, EVA HD, STIBIG H-J, UNPUBLISHED DATA]. This global systematic sampling scheme has been developed jointly by FAO and the Joint Research Center (JRC) to estimate rates of deforestation at global or continental levels at intervals of 5–10 years [58,64].

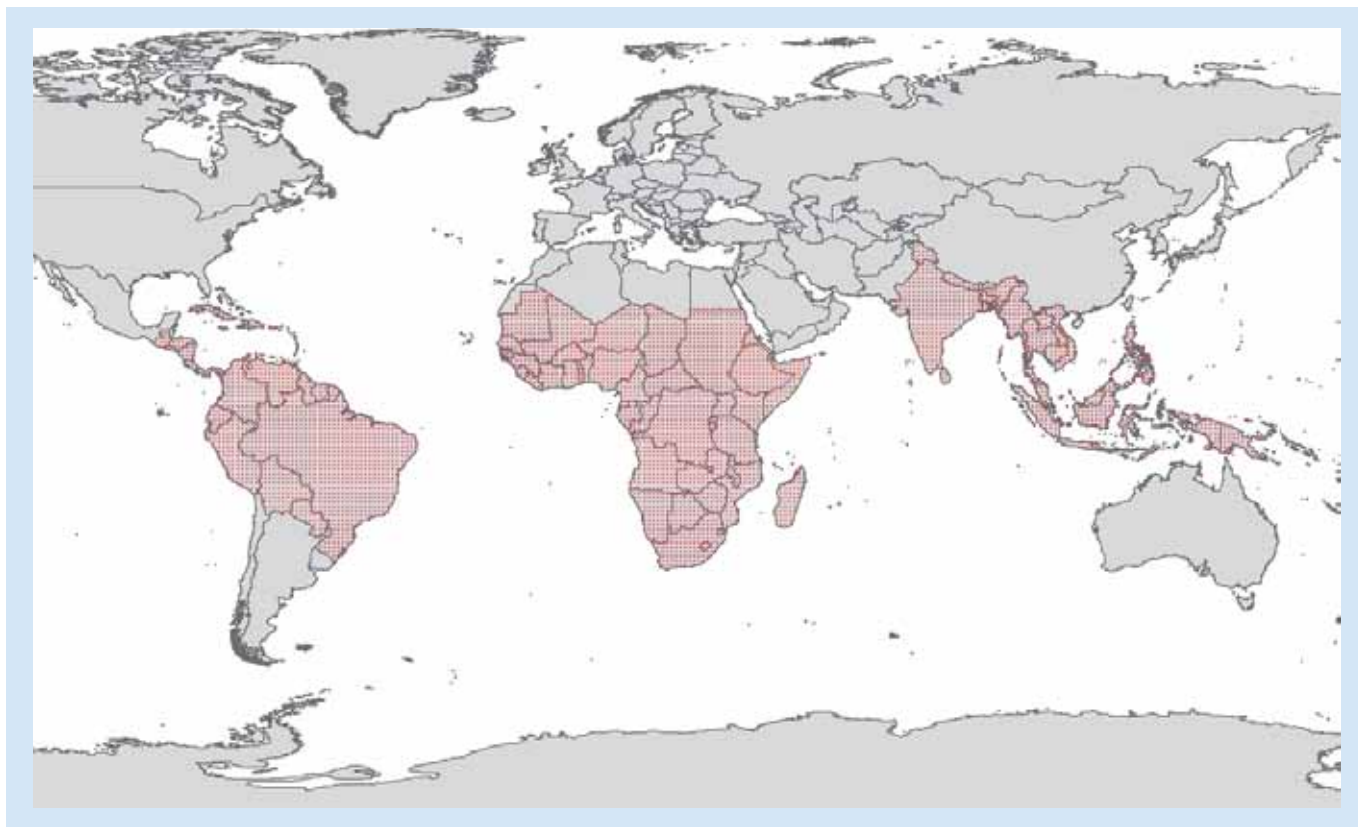
Being a main partner of FAO's FRA 2010 RSS [65], JRC scientists collaborate with remote sensing and forestry experts from tropical countries in order to

estimate forest cover changes at the pan-tropical level. In this context, the JRC organized several workshops to train forestry experts on the remote sensing methods developed at JRC for the validation of the initial tree cover maps [66]. JRC and FAO scientists collaborated with more than 100 remote sensing and forestry experts from tropical countries, including largely forested countries such as Brazil, India, Indonesia and the Democratic Republic of Congo. The land-cover legend includes a few land-cover classes: tree-cover, mosaics of trees and other land-cover, shrub-cover, other land-cover, water, clouds and no data. A minimum mapping unit (MMU) of 5 ha (or 50 pixels at  $30 \text{ m} \times 30 \text{ m}$  resolution) is considered for the interpretation of the satellite imagery to identify the forest cover changes. A finer "detection unit level" at approximately 1 ha is used in a first automated segmentation and labeling step before aggregation to 5 ha objects for the interpretation phase. These criteria are based on initial tests performed on datasets for Papua New Guinea.

### Forest cover change estimation at a regional scale

The systematic sampling approach has been applied earlier in Central Africa to derive area estimates of forest cover change for the period 1990–2000 using Landsat imagery [67]. The approach was operationally applied to the entire Congo River basin to estimate deforestation regionally. The survey was composed of  $10 \text{ km} \times 10 \text{ km}$  sampling sites systematically distributed every  $0.5^\circ \times 0.5^\circ$  longitude over the whole forest domain of Central Africa, corresponding to a sampling rate of 3.3%. For each of the 571 sites, subsets were extracted from both Landsat TM and ETM+ imagery acquired in 1990 and 2000, respectively. The satellite imagery was analyzed with object-based (multidate segmentation) unsupervised classification techniques [68]. Approximately 60% of the 390 cloud-free images do not show any forest cover change. For the other 165 sites, a change matrix is derived for every sample site describing four land-cover change processes; for example, deforestation, reforestation, forest degradation and forest recovery. The exercise illustrates that the statistical precision depends on the sampling intensity. For a region such as Central Africa (with 180 million ha), using 400 samples, the exercise estimates the deforestation rate at 2.1% over a 10-year period with a statistical CI of  $\pm 0.5\%$ . The overall accuracy of the land cover classifications used for deriving forest change dynamics was assessed by an independent interpreter to be 91%.

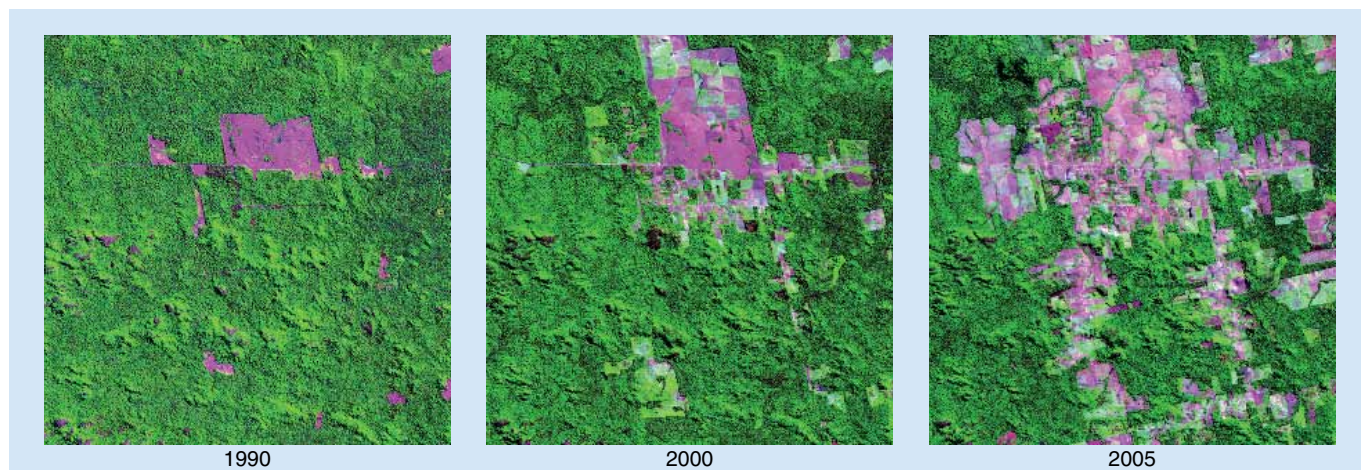
The global systematic sampling scheme above can be intensified to produce results at the national level. Deforestation estimates derived from two levels of sampling intensities have been compared with estimates



**Figure 2. Systematic sampling scheme of the Food and Agriculture Organization – Forest Resources Assessment 2010/Joint Research Centre – Institute for Environment and Sustainability over the tropical regions.**

derived from the official inventories for the Brazilian Amazon and for French Guiana [62]. By extracting nine sample data sets from the official wall-to-wall deforestation map derived from satellite interpretations produced for the Brazilian Amazon for the year-long

period from 2002 to 2003 [49], the global systematic sampling scheme estimate gives 2.8 million ha of deforestation with a standard error of 0.1 million ha. This compares with the full population estimate from the wall-to-wall interpretations of 2.7 million ha deforested.



**Figure 3. Time series of Landsat imagery at 30 m x 30 m resolution (TM in 1990, ETM+ in 2000, TM in 2005) over a 20 km x 20 km size sample unit in South America.**

ETM+ Enhanced thematic mapper; TM: Thematic mapper.

The relative difference between the mean estimate from the sampling approach and the full population estimate is 3.1% and the standard error represents 4.0% of the full population estimate. To intensify this global sampling to French Guiana, Landsat-5 TM data were used for the historical reference period, 1990, and a coverage of SPOT-high resolution visible sensor imagery at 20 m × 20 m resolution was used for 2006. The estimates of deforestation between 1990 and 2006 from the intensified global sampling scheme over French Guiana are compared with those produced by the national authority to report on deforestation rates under the Kyoto protocol rules for its overseas department [69]. The latter estimates come from a sampling scheme of nearly 17,000 plots derived from the traditional forest inventory methods carried out by Inventaire Forestier National (IFN) and analyzed from same spatial imagery acquired between 1990 and 2006. The intensified global sampling scheme leads to an estimate with a relative difference from the IFN of 5.4%. These results, as well as other studies [70], demonstrate that the intensification of the global sampling scheme can provide forest area change estimates close to those achieved by official forest inventories with precisions of less than 10%, although only estimated errors from sampling have been considered and not errors from the use of surrogate data.

#### Analysis of wall-to-wall coverage from moderate spatial resolution imagery from optical or radar sensors

A few very large countries, in particular the well-known cases of Brazil [49] and India [71], have already demonstrated for many years that operational wall-to-wall systems over very large regions, or countries, can be established based on moderate resolution satellite imagery.

Brazil has been measuring deforestation rates in the Brazilian Amazonia since the 1980s. The Brazilian National Space Agency (INPE) produces annual estimates of deforestation in the 'legal Amazon' from a comprehensive annual national monitoring program called PRODES. The Brazilian Amazon covers an area of approximately 5 million km<sup>2</sup>, including approximately 4 million km<sup>2</sup> that is covered by forests. The Government of Brazil decided to generate periodic estimates of the extent and rate of gross deforestation in the Amazon, "a task which could never be conducted without the use of space technology". The first complete assessment by INPE was undertaken in 1978. Annual assessments have been conducted by INPE since 1988. For each assessment, 229 Landsat satellite images are acquired around August and analyzed. Spatially-explicit results of the analysis of the satellite imagery are published every year [104]. The PRODES project has been producing the

annual rate of gross deforestation since 1988 using a minimum mapping (change detection) unit of 6.25 ha with the release of estimates foreseen around the end of each year. PRODES uses imagery from Landsat TM and ETM+ sensors, complemented by imagery from sensors of Disaster Monitoring Constellation (DMC) and CBERS satellites with similar spatial resolutions (Table 2).

The use of satellite remote sensing technology to assess the forest cover of the whole of India began in the early 1980s. The first forest map of the country was produced in 1984 at 1:1 million scale by visual interpretation of Landsat data. The Forest Survey of India (FSI) has since been assessing the forest cover of the country on a 2-year cycle. Over the years, there have been improvements both in the remote sensing data and the interpretation techniques. The latest assessment (11th biennial cycle) has been completed using satellite data from end of 2006 from the Indian satellite IRS P6 (Sensor LISS III at 23.5 m × 23.5 m resolution). Satellite imagery was interpreted digitally with a minimum mapping unit of 1 ha. The entire assessment from the procurement of satellite data to the reporting, including image rectification, interpretation, ground truthing and validation of the changes by the State/Province Forest Department, takes almost 2 years. The interpretation involves a hybrid approach combining unsupervised classification in raster format and on-screen visual interpretation of classes. Accuracy assessment is an independent exercise using randomly selected sample points verified on the ground (field inventory data) or with satellite data at 5.8 m × 5.8 m resolution and compared with interpretation results. In the last assessment, 4291 validation points randomly led to an overall accuracy level of the assessment of 92% [71].

Data fusion approaches are also being employed to produce spatially exhaustive, or wall-to-wall, estimates and maps of forest cover clearing within the humid tropics. In the Congo Basin, MODIS and Landsat data are used to create best-pixel, multispectral composites, forest area, and forest cover change maps of the entire basin at the Landsat scale for the years 1990, 2000 and 2005 [72, LINDQUIST EJ, HANSEN MC, ADUSEI B *ET AL.*, UNPUBLISHED DATA]. MODIS-derived forest cover from the VCF product helps radiometrically normalize Landsat data and provide forest cover training inputs into supervised classification algorithms. Compositing viable, temporally proximate, normalized pixels from multiple Landsat acquisitions overcomes limitations of wall-to-wall mapping caused by poor quality data, owing to cloud or missing data, due to the Scan Line Corrector failure of the Landsat 7 sensor [73]. This approach, which makes use of a large proportion of the Landsat data archive collected over the Congo Basin, is made possible by the decision of the USGS to make all Landsat data freely available [105]. The method is currently being applied pan-tropically.



Another method, the CLASlite satellite mapping system, has been applied for the regional mapping of vegetation type and condition (e.g., forest cover, deforestation, degradation and regrowth) using Landsat imagery in annual time steps in the Amazon basin [74].

Optical mid-resolution data have been the primary tool for deforestation monitoring. Other types of sensors (e.g., Synthetic Aperture Radar [SAR] or Radar), are potentially useful and appropriate (a full list of current and future SAR sensors is available in the GOFCC-GOLD REDD Sourcebook [32]). Radar remote sensors are active systems: it transmits short pulses of energy toward the surface below, which interact with surface features such as forest vegetation. Radar sensors operate in the microwave region ( $\sim 3\text{--}70$  cm), which generally penetrate through atmospheric particulates (e.g., haze, smoke and clouds), thus alleviating limitations of optical data in persistently cloudy parts of the tropics. Microwaves interact with forest canopies, with the amount of backscattered energy dependant in part on the 3D structure and moisture content of the vegetation and underlying soils. SAR backscatter is correlated to forest biomass for low values of biomass with saturation for high values [75]. Longer wavelengths (e.g., P-/L-band) penetrate deeper into forest canopies than shorter wavelengths (e.g., C-/X-band). As a consequence, the saturation in the relationship between backscattered signal and biomass occurs at higher values for longer wavelengths, (i.e.,  $\sim 30$  T/ha for C-band, 50 T/ha for L-band and 150–200 T/ha for P-band).

In addition to wavelength, the polarization of the emitted and received microwave energy (horizontal transmit and horizontal receive [HH], vertical transmit and vertical receive [VV] or horizontal transmit and vertical receive [HV]) and the incidence angle of the emitted wave can also be considered for the characterization of the forest structure. While the first spaceborne SAR sensors operated with only one polarization (HH or VV) and at moderate resolutions (from  $30\text{ m} \times 30\text{ m}$  to  $100\text{ m} \times 100\text{ m}$ ), a number of recent SAR sensors now have full-polarimetric and fine spatial resolution capabilities (e.g., TerraSAR-X at  $5\text{ m} \times 5\text{ m}$  resolution). However, these more advanced features imply a reduction of the sensor swath width; for example, 15 km swath width for the experimental polarimetric mode of TerraSAR-X, and, consequently, a reduction of the coverage. Such limitations do not allow for obtaining wall-to-wall coverage for large areas in a reasonable time (i.e., within a few years) but can be considered for sample coverage where more details of the vegetation cover are available.

Imagery from radar sensors have been demonstrated to be usable for tropical forest cover monitoring at local scales [76,77], although no operational tropical

forest monitoring has yet been developed for large areas (region or continent). This is mainly owing to three reasons: lack of technical expertise and resources to process and analyze radar imagery; lack of consistent regional and pan-tropical coverage of SAR data until recently; and technical limitations of SAR data for the assessment of deforestation. Indeed, in some cases, deforested areas are confused with forest areas in SAR imagery, in particular when the deforestation event is very recent with presence of tree debris on the ground, or when dense secondary vegetation has already regrown. This highlights the need for time-series of satellite radar imagery with high temporal frequency (at least once a year) to increase the efficiency of detection of deforestation events. Strategies are therefore needed to ensure regular and systematic acquisition of SAR data coverages over large regions. So far, only the Japanese Aerospace Exploration Agency (JAXA) has designed such a dedicated observation strategy for the Phased Array L-band Synthetic Aperture Radar (PALSAR) sensor on board the Advanced Land Observing Satellite (ALOS), launched in January 2006. The JAXA acquisition strategy for this sensor consists of a systematic imagery acquisition over all of Earth's land masses in a wall-to-wall manner at  $10\text{ m} \times 10\text{ m}$  to  $100\text{ m} \times 100\text{ m}$  resolution at least twice per year. Owing to this observation strategy, consistent datasets are being used for the early detection of deforestation [78] or for regional tropical forest mapping [79,80]. Wall-to-wall mosaics of pan-tropical regions are being produced in the frame of the ALOS Kyoto and Carbon Initiative [DE GRANDI GF, BOUVET A, LUCAS R *ET AL.*, UNPUBLISHED DATA], and will be compared with the tropical mosaics generated by the SAR sensor of the Japanese Earth Resources Satellite (JERS-1) in the mid-1990s [81,82]. The ALOS mosaics are also expected to complement or replace optical-based remote sensing surveys for regions where little or no cloud-free data is available, as illustrated in [Figure 4](#).

### Accuracy assessment: use of reference data or fine spatial resolution imagery

Whether through wall-to-wall or sample-based approaches, the key requirements of ensuring consistency of results across continents or countries lies in verification that the methods are reproducible, provide consistent results when applied at different times and meet standards for assessment of accuracy [83,84]. Ground reference data (or information derived from very fine spatial resolution imagery that can be considered to be surrogate to ground reference data) are generally recommended as the most appropriate data to assess the accuracy of land-cover change estimation, although their imperfections (e.g., related to methods used to assess tree crown over from the ground) may introduce



**Figure 4. Time series of Landsat imagery at 30 m × 30 m resolution. (A)** 1990 and **(B)** 2000 (thermic mapping and enhanced thermic mapping plus) and **(C)** Advanced Land Observing Satellite Phased Array L-band Synthetic Aperture Radar Mosaic at approximately 50 m × 50 m resolution of 2007 over a 20 km × 20 km size sample unit in Congo Basin.

biases into estimators of change [85]. Reporting the overall accuracy (i.e., not only the statistical accuracy, but also the interpretation accuracy) and verification of results are essential components of a monitoring system. Interpretation accuracies of 80–95% are achievable for monitoring changes in forest cover with mid-resolution imagery when using only two classes: forest and nonforest [68]. Interpretation accuracies can be assessed through *in situ* observations or analysis of very high resolution aircraft or satellite data. While it is difficult to verify change from one time to another on the ground unless the same location is visited at two different time periods, a time series of fine (to very fine) resolution data can be used to assess accuracy of identifying deforestation.

A new challenge is to provide a consistent coverage of fine resolution satellite imagery for global forest cover monitoring; in other words, at least a statistical sample or, more challenging, a wall-to-wall coverage. The finer resolution (from 1 m × 1 m up to 10 m × 10 m) will allow more precise forest area estimates and canopy cover assessment to be derived, and therefore more reliable statistical information on forest area changes, in particular for estimating forest degradation and forest regrowth, and their related carbon emissions or removals.

To continue to complement the JRC's TREES forest cover assessment covering the period 1990–2005, the European Space Agency (ESA) launched a joint action with the JRC to produce better estimates of forests cover changes in the tropical forests of Latin America and South East Asia up to the year 2010 from fine spatial resolution satellite imagery. Assessments for year 2010 are essential for building updated deforestation

reference rates at global to regional levels. ESA will create a harmonized remote sensing ortho-rectified imagery geo-database that will cover sample units of 20 km × 20 km size located at the degree confluence for 2010. This imagery geo-database will be based on satellite data acquisitions performed during the period mid 2009 to the beginning of 2011 from a series of satellite sensors with fine spatial resolution: AVNIR-2 sensor (10 m × 10 m resolution) onboard the ALOS platform complemented by sensor onboard DEIMOS-1 platform (22 m × 22 m resolution) for each 1° × 1° geographical latitude/longitude intersection; and multispectral camera sensor (4 m × 4 m resolution) onboard the KOMPSAT-2 satellite for each 2° × 2° geographical latitude/longitude intersection. This dataset will be used to assess the state of the tropical forest cover changes for the period 1990–2010 and is expected to constitute a benchmark dataset for accurate assessment of forest degradation and forest regrowth at continental level. Figure 5 shows a comparison of Landsat TM and Kompsat-2 imagery for 1990, 2000 and 2010 over one sample site in Papua New Guinea.

In the perspective of forest monitoring with higher level of details, it is important to note that the first satellite of the Sentinel-2 system, funded under a joint programme of the ESA and the European Commission, is planned to be launched in 2013 [86]. The Sentinel-2 satellite will carry onboard an optical Earth observation multispectral optical sensor with 10 m × 10 m spatial resolution and swath of 290 km. With an orbiting revisit time of 10 days for one satellite and 5 days when a pair of satellites are operational, the Sentinel-2 system will include a systematic acquisition plan of satellite imagery over all terrestrial land



areas of the world. The envisaged data policy will allow full and open access to Sentinel-2 data, aiming for maximum availability of Earth observation data in support of the implementation of environmental and climate change policies.

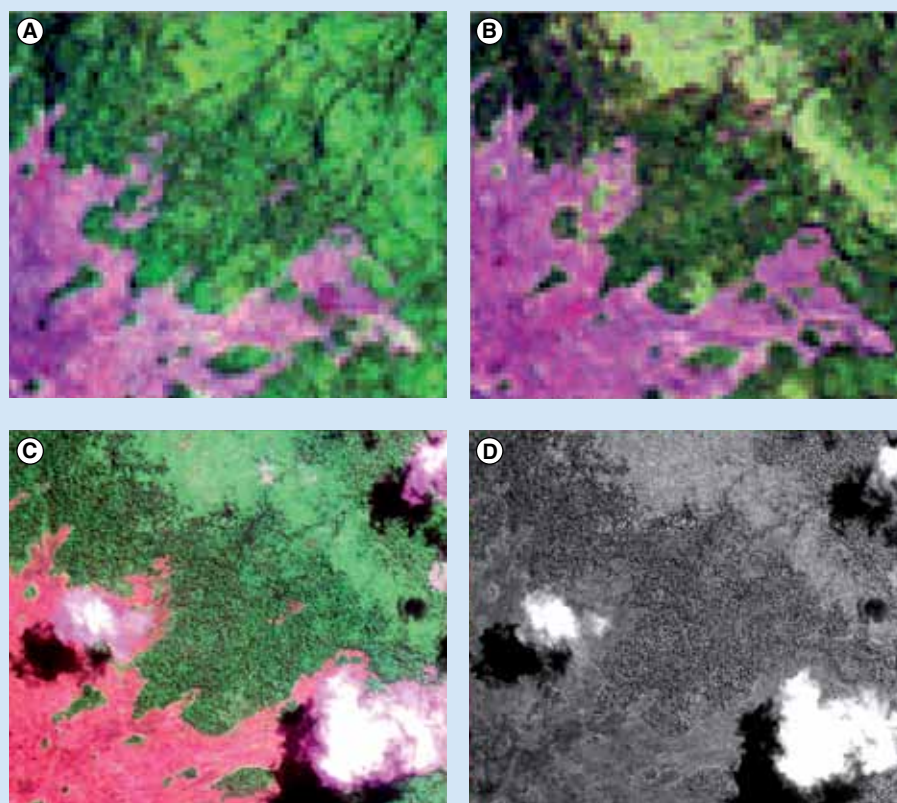
In the near future, the utility of Radar is also expected to be enhanced from better data access, processing and scientific developments. In particular, two future space missions should provide complementary SAR imagery systems for the monitoring of tropical forest areas and biomass. First, the Sentinel-1 mission is a pair of two C-band SAR sensors to be launched by ESA around the time of 2012. This system is designed to provide a biweekly global coverage of fine spatial resolution ( $5\text{ m} \times 20\text{ m}$ ) Radar imagery with a revisit time of 6 days [87]. Second, the BIOMASS mission is one of the three candidates currently undergoing a feasibility study for the next Earth Explorer Core Mission of ESA's Living Planet Programme to be launched around 2016 [88]. The BIOMASS mission would carry a SAR P-band sensor aimed at acquiring regular spatial measurements of forest biomass over the globe with the provision of imagery with higher contrast between forest and nonforest areas and a continuous acquisition strategy.

It is expected that the future availability of Earth observation data at finer spatial resolution (e.g.,  $0.01\text{ ha}$  vs  $0.1\text{ ha}$ ) and higher temporal frequency (e.g., yearly vs 5-year interval), and combined with recent (e.g., using Landsat, ALOS PALSAR) and future full open data access strategy will allow for more accurate assessments of forest area changes in the tropics.

### Future perspective

There are strong incentives to reduce uncertainty in the estimation of carbon fluxes arising from deforestation by using better data on forest above-ground biomass or carbon stocks in combination with more accurate satellite-derived estimates of deforestation [89,90].

In the framework of the UNFCCC REDD-plus activities, the extension of the analysis of tropical deforestation to degradation and forest regrowth will be a crucial requirement [91].



**Figure 5. Satellite imagery from (A) Landsat thermic mapping sensor in 1990, (B) Landsat enhanced thermic mapping plus sensor in 2000, (C) KOMPSAT-2 sensor in 2010 in multispectral mode with  $4\text{ m} \times 4\text{ m}$  resolution and (D) KOMPSAT-2 sensor in 2010 in panchromatic mode with  $1\text{ m} \times 1\text{ m}$  spatial resolution for a sample unit in Papua New Guinea.**

Dedicated tools for monitoring forest cover need to be improved through the use of the most recent satellite image technology, including radar and optical imagery at finer spatial resolution ( $10\text{ m} \times 10\text{ m}$  or finer), with a higher temporal frequency (at least yearly) [92]. The ongoing methodological efforts are expected to narrow the gaps between the demand of more accurate estimation of global carbon budget and the limitations of currently available remote sensing data.

International coordination needs to be further developed between space agencies and implementing institutions (e.g., through the Committee on Earth Observation Satellites or the Group on Earth Observations) to ensure repeated coverage of the world's forests with different types of data and easy access to adequate quality data at reasonable to no cost [93].

Effective technology transfer on forest monitoring using remote sensing to local institutions throughout the tropics needs to be developed and sustained in the very near future.

## Executive summary

- The ability to monitor changes in forest area at the pan-tropical level with high accuracy is one crucial component for reducing scientific uncertainties in the estimates of greenhouse gas emissions from tropical deforestation.
- The monitoring of forest resources at a pan-tropical scale also contributes to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation Plus activities by developing standard methods across regions, by monitoring potential leakage effects (displacement of deforestation between countries) and by providing global historical references.
- Analysis of remotely sensed data from satellites is the only practical approach to measure changes in forest area at pan-tropical to regional scales. With remote sensing technology, one can produce independent and up-to-date maps and estimates of forest cover changes.
- Various methods are available to appropriately analyze satellite data for estimating forest cover and forest cover changes. At the pan-tropical scale, these methods range from wall-to-wall mapping with coarse to moderate resolution imagery to statistical sampling with moderate to fine resolution imagery.
- Since the early 1990s, changes in forest area at pan-tropical level can be measured from space with confidence, although uncertainties in estimates of deforestation need to be reduced for better understanding of the global climate budget and for policy implementation.
- Key constraints in implementing large scale systems for monitoring changes in forest cover are presently related to the availability and access to moderate resolution data (i.e., 20 m × 20 m to 50 m × 50 m), and in the near future, availability and access to finer resolution data (i.e., 10 m × 10 m resolution or finer after 2012).

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The authors have no relevant affiliations or financial involvement with any organization or entity with a financial interest in or financial conflict with the subject matter or materials discussed in the manuscript. This includes employment, consultancies, honoraria, stock ownership or options, expert testimony, grants or patents received or pending, or royalties.

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