



Land Monitoring Service

Policy Perspective on Forests Monitoring in Europe

Sentinel Benefits Study Workshop

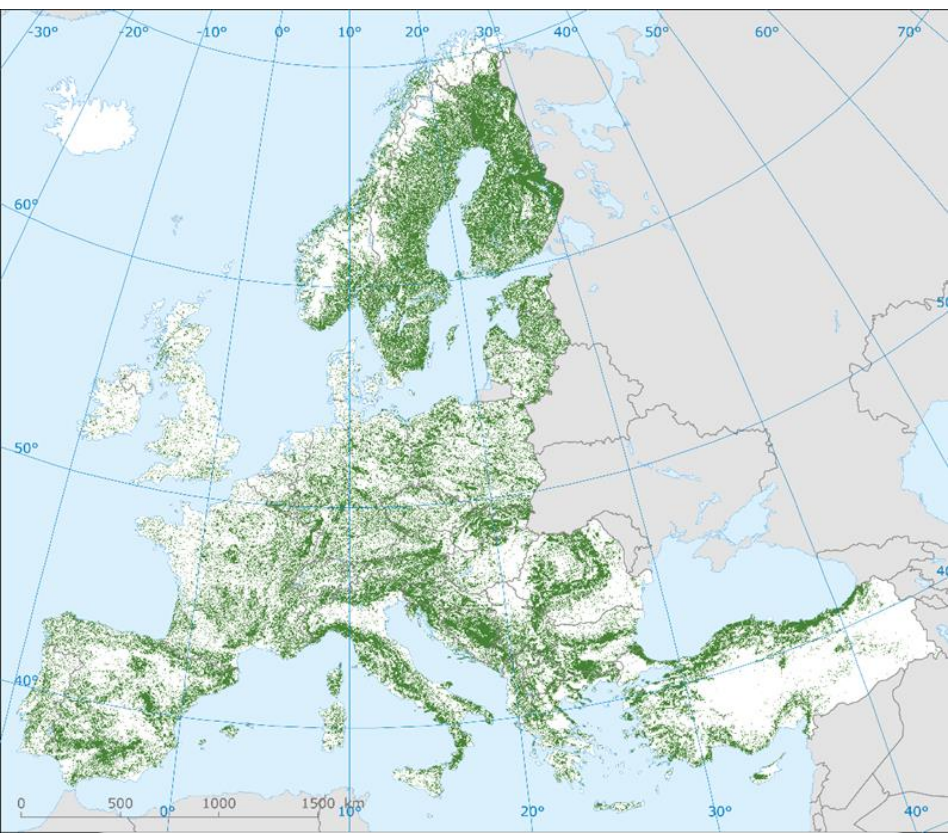
June 6th, 2024

Annemarie Bastrup-Birk, European Environment Agency (EEA)



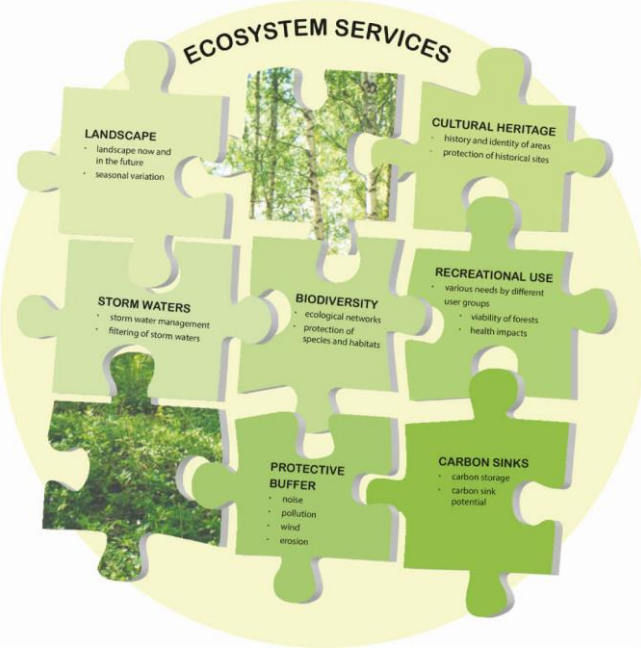
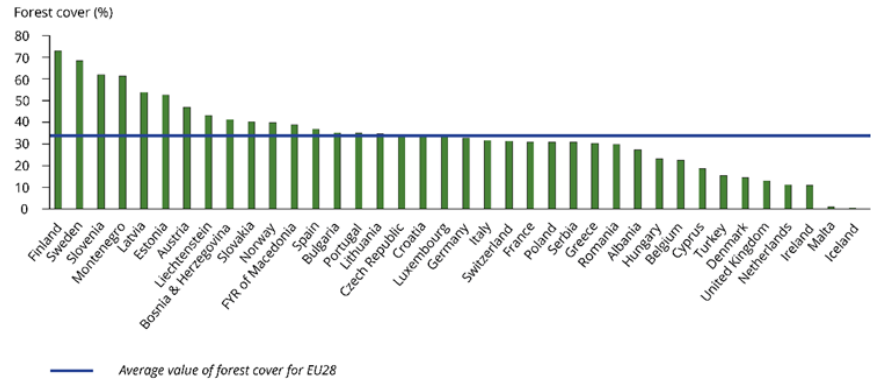
European
Environment
Agency

Forests are important in Europe



Forest distribution in Europe 2012

■ Forest
 Non forest
 No data
 Outside coverage

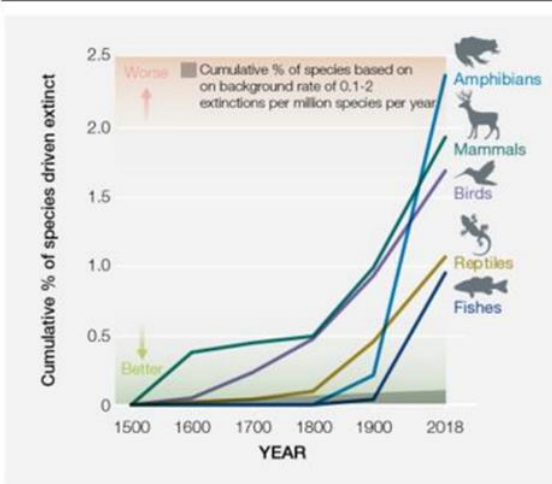


Multifunctionality

Increased pressures and demands

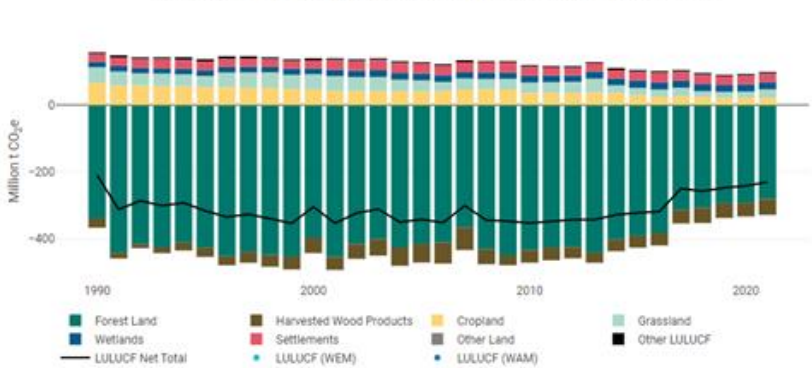


Extinctions since 1500 for vertebrate groups



Note: Rates for reptiles and fishes have not been assessed for species.
Source: IPBES, 2019.

EU27: LULUCF historical trend from 1990 to 2021, million tonnes CO2e



Sources | More info | Download | Share | Enlarge

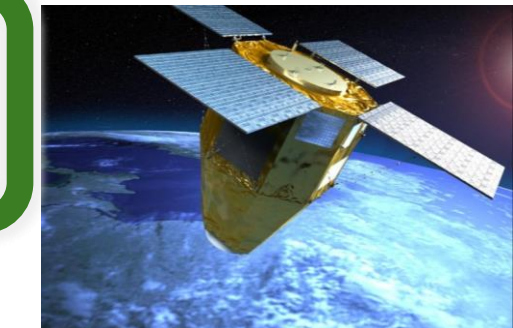
EU Forest Strategy for 2030: the economic, social and environmental functions of forests



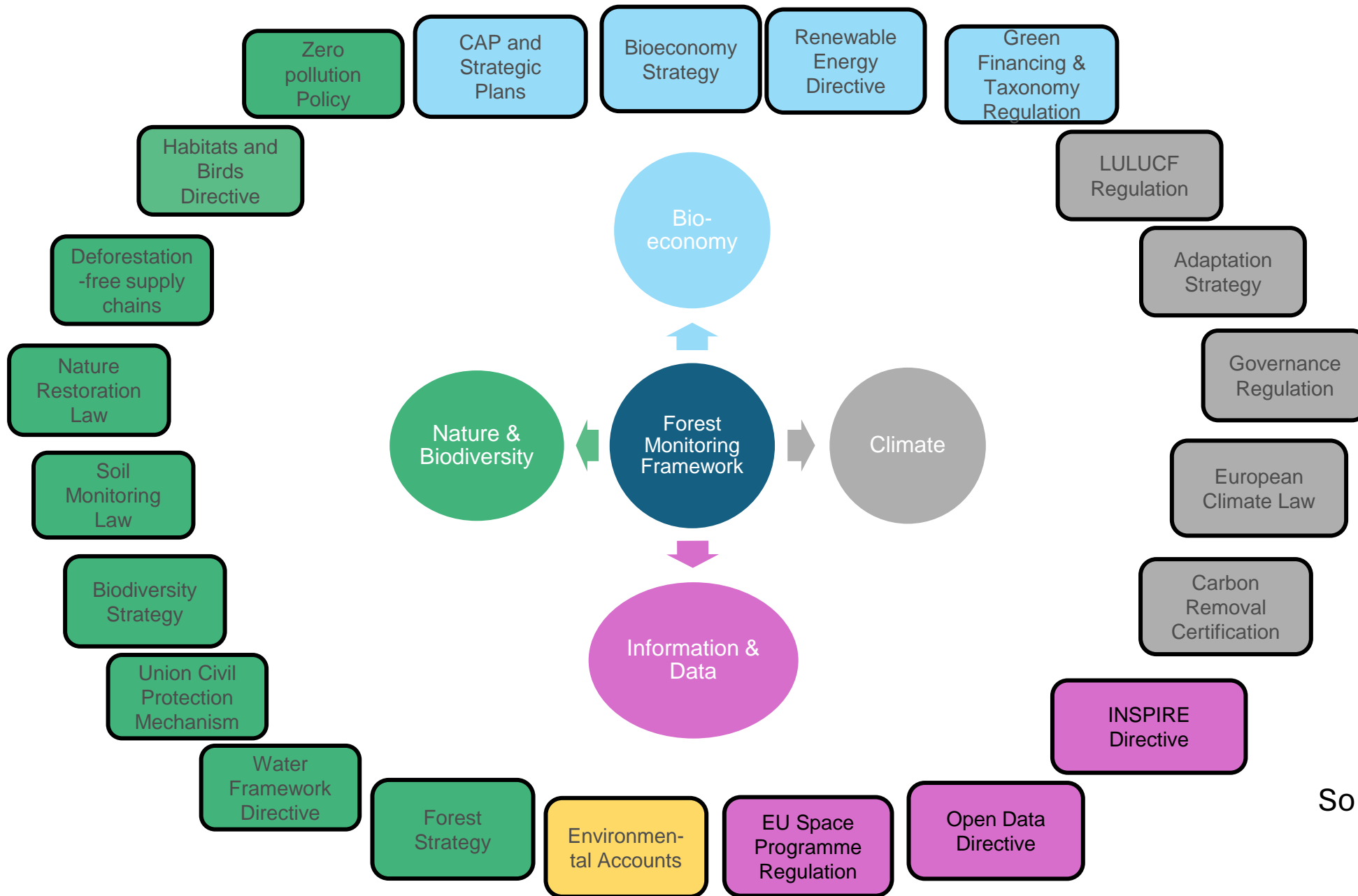
- Promoting the **multi-functional** role of forests
- The contribution of sustainable forest-based bioeconomy to **climate-neutrality** by 2050 and **securing rural livelihoods**
- Ensuring that forest ecosystems are **restored, resilient, and adequately protected.**



- Improved **forest monitoring** and **integrated planning** for the future



EU Policy Framework relevant for forests



Source:



Sentinel satellites and their capabilities

High-Resolution
Imagery

Frequent Revisit
Times

Vegetation health
assessment

Forest Cover
Mapping

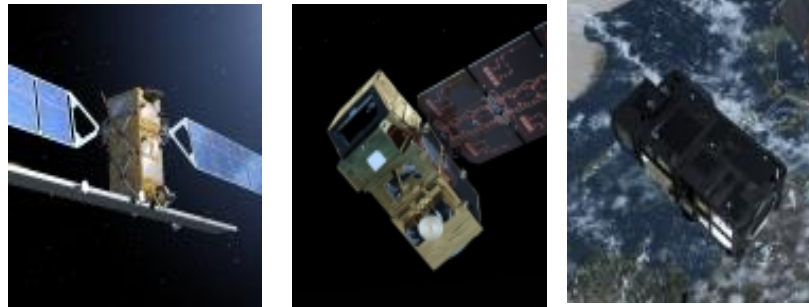
Forest Cover
Changes

Biodiversity
Monitoring

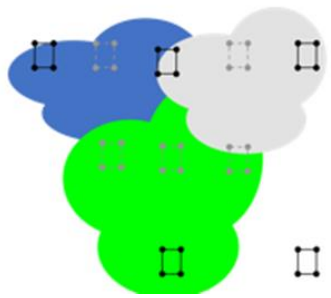
Carbon stock
assessment

Disturbance
Monitoring

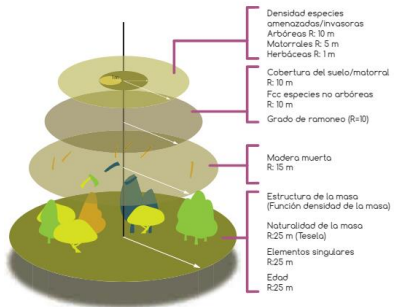
Sentinels 1-3



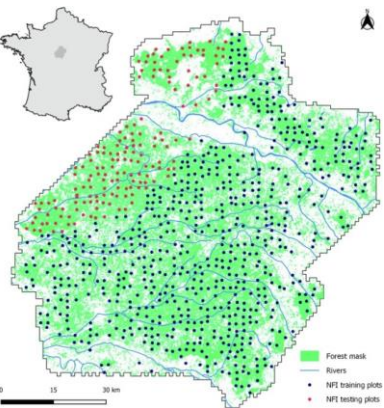
Current Forest Monitoring Practices



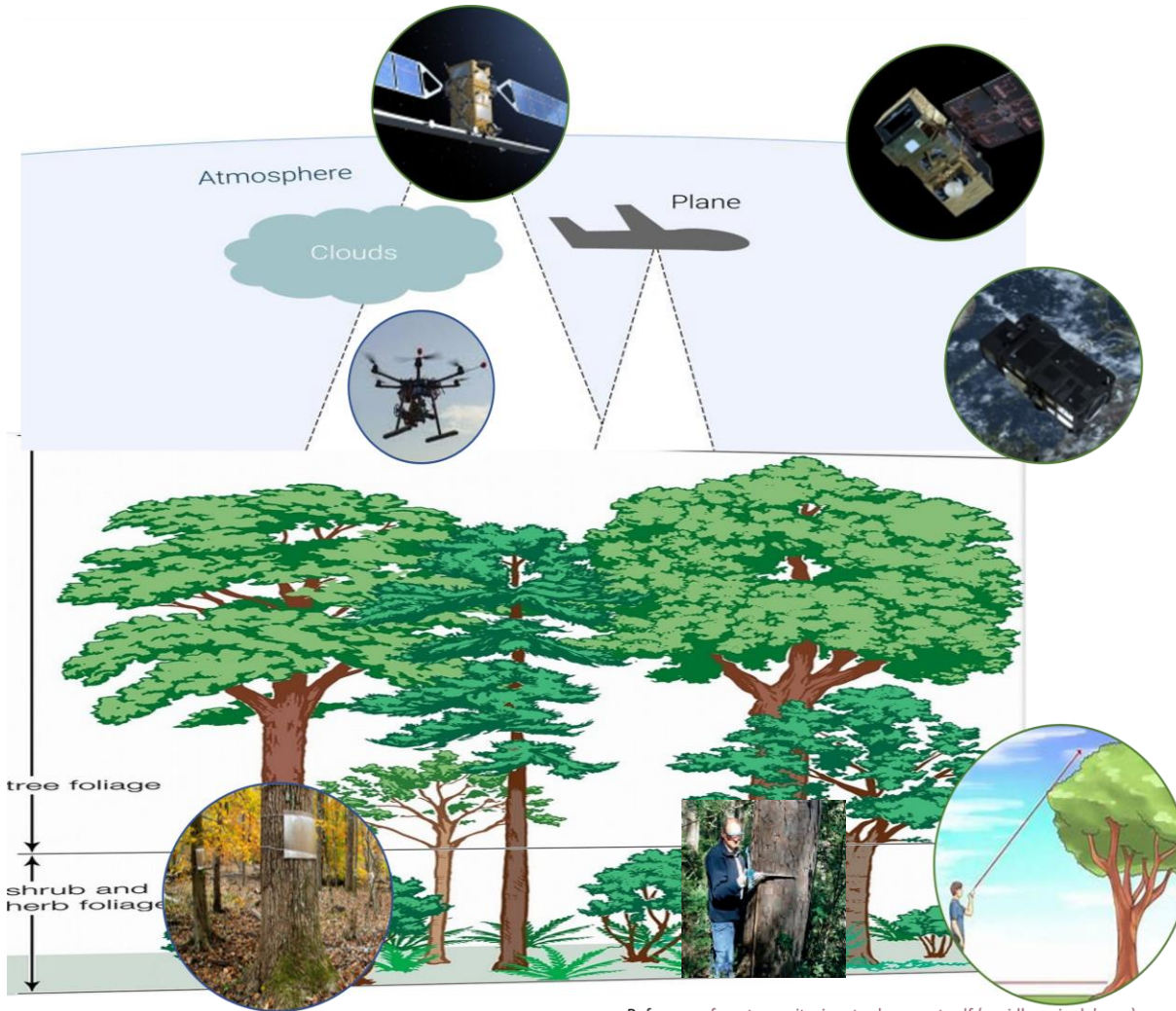
NFI-Denmark



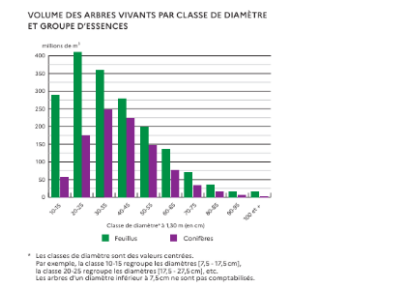
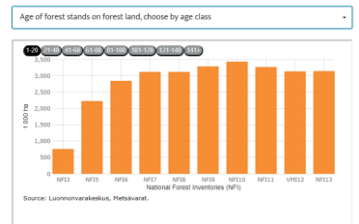
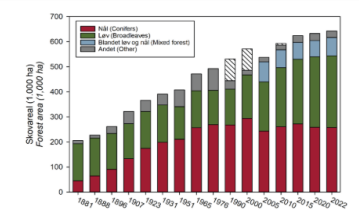
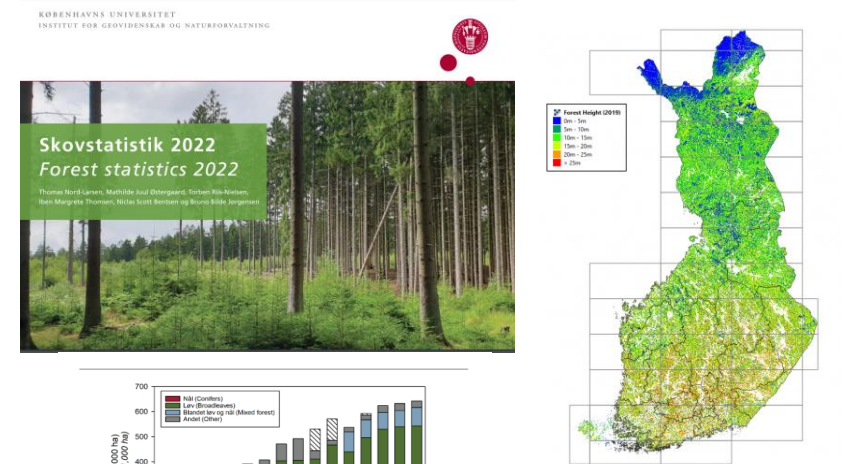
IFN-Spain



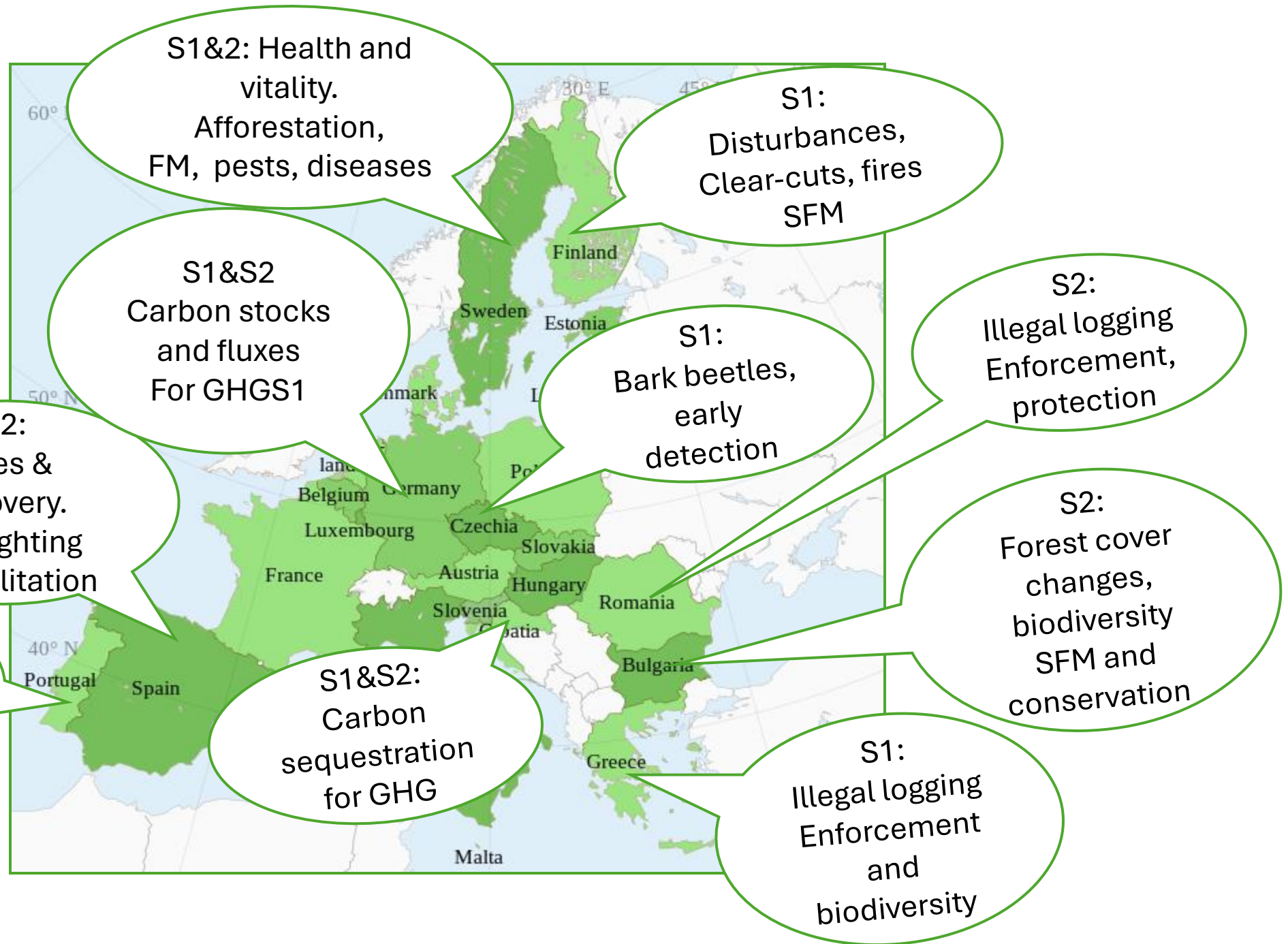
IFN-France



Reference: [forest_monitoring_tools_report.pdf](https://forest-monitoring-tools-report.pdf) (usaidelearninglab.org)



Examples of use of Sentinels



Challenges in Implementing Forest Monitoring Policies and Utilizing Sentinel Data

- **Data Accessibility Issues:**

- Licensing restrictions and cost.
- Inconsistent data availability in some regions due to satellite coverage and cloud cover.
- Complexity in integrating data from multiple sources and sensors.

- **Technical Complexities:**

- High volume of data requiring significant storage and processing capacity.
- Need for specialized technical expertise to analyze and interpret satellite data.
- Challenges in standardizing data formats and processing methodologies across different platforms.

Opportunities with Advancements in Satellite Technology and Data Processing

- **Enhanced Capabilities:**

- Increased spatial and temporal resolution more detailed and frequent data.
- Advanced algorithms and machine learning more accurate and automated data analysis.
- Improved cloud computing solutions for handling large datasets efficiently.

- **Policy and Management Improvements:**

- Better decision-making support through more accurate and timely data.
- Enhanced ability to monitor
- Support for international collaboration and data sharing initiatives, promoting global forest conservation efforts.

Probable Future Directions

Use of Sentinels

- Evidence-Based Decision Making
- Transparency and Accountability
- Cross-Border Cooperation
- Policy Evaluation and Adaptation
- Capacity Building and Technology Transfer

Forest Policy Perspectives

- Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation
- Disturbances
- Biodiversity Conservation:
- Circular Economy and Sustainable Wood Products
- Digitalisation and Innovation
- Participation and Engagement



Thanks for your attention!!

