



**Forestry Department**

**Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations**

**GLOBAL FOREST RESOURCES  
ASSESSMENT 2010**

**COUNTRY REPORT**

**OMAN**

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## The Forest Resources Assessment Programme

Sustainably managed forests have multiple environmental and socio-economic functions important at the global, national and local scales, and play a vital part in sustainable development. Reliable and up-to-date information on the state of forest resources - not only on area and area change, but also on such variables as growing stock, wood and non-wood products, carbon, protected areas, use of forests for recreation and other services, biological diversity and forests' contribution to national economies - is crucial to support decision-making for policies and programmes in forestry and sustainable development at all levels.

FAO, at the request of its member countries, regularly monitors the world's forests and their management and uses through the Forest Resources Assessment Programme. This country report forms part of the Global Forest Resources Assessment 2010 (FRA 2010).

The reporting framework for FRA 2010 is based on the thematic elements of sustainable forest management acknowledged in intergovernmental forest-related fora and includes variables related to the extent, condition, uses and values of forest resources, as well as the policy, legal and institutional framework related to forests. More information on the FRA 2010 process and the results - including all the country reports - is available on the FRA Web site ([www.fao.org/forestry/fra](http://www.fao.org/forestry/fra)).

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The Global Forest Resources Assessment Country Report Series is designed to document and make available the information forming the basis for the FRA reports. The Country Reports have been compiled by officially nominated country correspondents in collaboration with FAO staff. Prior to finalisation, these reports were subject to validation by forestry authorities in the respective countries.

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## Introduction

The interest of rangeland and forest sector has a major role in the preservation of ecosystems and biodiversity. It is the preservation of the environment from degradation and therefore in maintaining ecological balance and working to feed and provide housing for the beneficiaries of the sponsors of pasture and forest products.

Accordingly, the Ministry of Agriculture is currently playing a significant role in this area and is planning therefore:

1 - The implementation of a national project on the identification of areas of forests and rangelands in the Sultanate by using GIS techniques and remote sensing. It is currently documenting the sites calibration area with other land uses and then works on the formal adoption of the jurisdictions. It is expected to obtain the correct areas at the end of 2009.

2 - The coordination of the implementation of a national pilot project on the inventory, monitoring, definition and classification of trees and shrubs of forests and rangelands including the type of pests and diseases affecting their area, their geographical distribution, causes of degradation and the carrying capacity of livestock as well as other data. The project is expected to be completed by the end of 2010.

**Thus, the vast majority of data required by this report is not currently available, unless the projects are mentioned in particular the second project.**

We also note that it had been a number of meetings for the national FRA correspondents from different parts of the world. Detailed explanation was provided on how to fill out the forms and tables and included discussions and useful interventions in assisting the national correspondents for the mobilization of these tables. However the National Correspondent in the Sultanate of Oman and his deputy have never been invited through official bodies to attend such meetings which impact negatively on their understanding the best way to fill in the data.

Consequently, we agree and adopt the information in the tables with respect to previous years and agree on the validity and credibility of the stakeholders in question, and could therefore be reliable as an indicator of expectations for the year 2010 without any change.

**As for the data that we add in those tables are currently available to us**

# 1 Table T1 – Extent of Forest and Other wooded land

## 1.1 FRA 2010 Categories and definitions

Category	Definition
Forest	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 <i>in situ</i> . It does not include land that is predominantly under agricultural or urban land use.
Other wooded land	Land not classified as “Forest”, spanning more than 0.5 hectares; with trees higher than 5 meters and a canopy cover of 5-10 percent, or trees able to reach these thresholds <i>in situ</i> ; or with a combined cover of shrubs, bushes and trees above 10 percent. It does not include land that is predominantly under agricultural or urban land use.
Other land	All land that is not classified as “Forest” or “Other wooded land”.
Other land with tree cover (Subordinated to “Other land”)	Land classified as “Other land”, spanning more than 0.5 hectares with a canopy cover of more than 10 percent of trees able to reach a height of 5 meters at maturity.
Inland water bodies	Inland water bodies generally include major rivers, lakes and water reservoirs.

## 1.2 National data

### 1.2.1 Data sources

References to sources of information	Quality (H/M/L)	Variable(s)	Year(s)	Additional comments
Ministry of agriculture and fisheries	M	Agricultural activities & Fisheries	1992-993, 2003 and 2004-005	Information and statistics on agriculture and Fisheries activities in the country.
Ahmed Mohamed Al-Kathiri	M	dhofar forests and rangelands	1996	Information on dhofar Forests and rangelands and means of protecting them.
dhofar municipal	M	Landscape & afforestation	2003	dhofar Forests
Mascat municipal	M	Afforestation & landscape	2004	Mascat afforestation activities
Ministry of Regional municipals and Environment	M	General information	2004	Information on landscape and afforestation activities.
FOWECA	M	General information		Information on country sectors with particular focus on forestry sector.
Ministry of agriculture (Project to determine the natural grazing areas in the Sultanate by using GIS and remote sensing)	M	Land use	2008	Spatial data

## 1.2.2 Classification and definitions

National class	Definition
Forest	Tree formations of <i>Juniperus</i> sp., <i>Prosopis cineraria</i> , <i>Avicennia marina</i> and <i>Acacia</i> spp
Other wooded land	Rangelands, open forests covered by trees and shrubs , mangrove forest, urban trees and gardens and street trees plantations
Other land	All land that is not classified as “Forest” or “Other wooded land”
Other land with tree cover (Subordinated to Other land)	Fruit orchards and palm plantations.

## 1.2.3 Original data

National class	Area (1000 ha)	
	1990	2000
Forest	300	
Pasture/rangeland and wooded grassland	1000	
Plantation of <i>Baswillia Sacra</i>		2
Parks/Urban forests and trees along roads		8
Coastal forests /mangroves		3
Trees in agricultural land (fruit orchards and date palm plantations)		50
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1300</b>	<b>63</b>

## 1.3 Analysis and processing of national data

### 1.3.1 Calibration

No need for calibration

### 1.3.2 Estimation and forecasting

Due to lack of other information the original data have been used for all reporting years.

### 1.3.3 Reclassification into FRA 2010 categories

Although the *Juniperus* can reach heights of up to 20 metres, some of the other species in the national class forest (notably the Acacias) reach a maximum of 4 metres. All of this area has thus been classified as “Other wooded land”.

All wooded grasslands have been classified as “Other wooded land”.

The majority of the mangroves are less than 5 metres high and have thus been classified as “Other wooded land”.

National Class	Percentage of a National Class belonging to a FRA Class			
	Forest	Other Wooded land	Other land with Tree Cover	Other land
Forest		100 %		
Rangeland/Wooded grassland		100 %		
<i>Baswillia Sacra</i> plantation	100 %			
Parks/Urban forests				100 %
Coastal forests/mangroves		100 %		
Fruit orchards/Date palms			100 %	100 %

## 1.4 Data for Table T1

FRA 2010 categories	Area (1000 hectares)			
	1990	2000	2005	2010
Forest	2	2	2	2
Other wooded land	1303	1303	1303	1303
Other land	29645	29645	29645	29645
...of which with tree cover	50	50	50	50
Inland water bodies	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	30950	30950	30950	30950

## 1.5 Comments to Table T1

Variable / category	Comments related to data, definitions, etc.	Comments on the reported trend
Forest		The estimates of forests and other wooded land are from 1990 except for mangroves and <i>Baswillia</i> plantations (5000 ha in total), where the estimates are valid for 2000. Due to lack of other information, it has been assumed that no changes have taken place in the area of natural forest and other wooded land since 1990.
Other wooded land	The estimate for other wooded land includes all wooded grasslands. It also includes some areas of <i>Juniperus</i> which may qualify as forests.	
Other land	.	
Other land with tree cover		
Inland water bodies		

### Other general comments to the table

Information on the area of rangelands and forests is primary information that has not been formally adopted by the concerned State.

The forest area of the FRA 2005 was used for the FRA 2010 due the lack of data. However new data will be available by the end of 2010 when the Remote sensing survey / mapping project will be completed.

Expected year for completion of ongoing/planned <u>national forest inventory and/or RS survey / mapping</u>	
Field inventory	2010
Remote sensing survey / mapping	2009

## 2 Table T2 – Forest ownership and management rights

### 2.1 FRA 2010 Categories and definitions

Category	Definition
Public ownership	Forest owned by the State; or administrative units of the public administration; or by institutions or corporations owned by the public administration.
Private ownership	Forest owned by individuals, families, communities, private co-operatives, corporations and other business entities, private religious and educational institutions, pension or investment funds, NGOs, nature conservation associations and other private institutions.
Individuals (sub-category of Private ownership)	Forest owned by individuals and families.
Private business entities and institutions (sub-category of Private ownership)	Forest owned by private corporations, co-operatives, companies and other business entities, as well as private non-profit organizations such as NGOs, nature conservation associations, and private religious and educational institutions, etc.
Local communities (sub-category of Private ownership)	Forest owned by a group of individuals belonging to the same community residing within or in the vicinity of a forest area. The community members are co-owners that share exclusive rights and duties, and benefits contribute to the community development.
Indigenous / tribal communities (sub-category of Private ownership)	Forest owned by communities of indigenous or tribal people.
Other types of ownership	Other kind of ownership arrangements not covered by the categories above. Also includes areas where ownership is unclear or disputed.
<b>Categories related to the holder of management rights of public forest resources</b>	
Public Administration	The Public Administration (or institutions or corporations owned by the Public Administration) retains management rights and responsibilities within the limits specified by the legislation.
Individuals/households	Forest management rights and responsibilities are transferred from the Public Administration to individuals or households through long-term leases or management agreements.
Private institutions	Forest management rights and responsibilities are transferred from the Public Administration to corporations, other business entities, private co-operatives, private non-profit institutions and associations, etc., through long-term leases or management agreements.
Communities	Forest management rights and responsibilities are transferred from the Public Administration to local communities (including indigenous and tribal communities) through long-term leases or management agreements.
Other form of management rights	Forests for which the transfer of management rights does not belong to any of the categories mentioned above.

## 2.2 National data

### 2.2.1 Data sources

References to sources of information	Quality (H/M/L)	Variable(s)	Year(s)	Additional comments
Ministry of agriculture (Project to determine the natural grazing areas in the Sultanate by using GIS and remote sensing)	M	Land use	2008	Spatial data

### 2.2.2 Original data

All forests belong to and are administered by the State.

## 2.3 Data for Table T2

**Table 2a - Forest ownership**

FRA 2010 Categories	Forest area (1000 hectares)		
	1990	2000	2005
Public ownership	2	2	2
Private ownership	0	0	0
...of which owned by individuals	0	0	0
...of which owned by private business entities and institutions	0	0	0
...of which owned by local communities	0	0	0
...of which owned by indigenous / tribal communities	0	0	0
Other types of ownership	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>

Does ownership of trees coincide with ownership of the land on which they are situated?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yes
	<input type="checkbox"/>	No
If <b>No</b> above, please describe below how the two differ:		

**Table 2b - Holder of management rights of public forests**

FRA 2010 Categories	Forest area (1000 hectares)		
	1990	2000	2005
Public Administration	2	2	2
Individuals	0	0	0
Private corporations and institutions	0	0	0
Communities	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>

## 2.4 Comments to Table T2

Variable / category	Comments related to data, definitions, etc.	Comments on the reported trend
Public ownership		
Private ownership		
Other types of ownership		
Management rights		

<b>Other general comments to the table</b>
Information on the area of rangelands and forests is primary information that has not been formally adopted by the concerned State.

### 3 Table T3 – Forest designation and management

#### 3.1 FRA 2010 Categories and definitions

Term	Definition
Primary designated function	The primary function or management objective assigned to a management unit either by legal prescription, documented decision of the landowner/manager, or evidence provided by documented studies of forest management practices and customary use.
Protected areas	Areas especially dedicated to the protection and maintenance of biological diversity, and of natural and associated cultural resources, and managed through legal or other effective means.
<b>Categories of primary designated functions</b>	
Production	Forest area designated primarily for production of wood, fibre, bio-energy and/or non-wood forest products.
Protection of soil and water	Forest area designated primarily for protection of soil and water.
Conservation of biodiversity	Forest area designated primarily for conservation of biological diversity. Includes but is not limited to areas designated for biodiversity conservation within the protected areas.
Social services	Forest area designated primarily for social services.
Multiple use	Forest area designated primarily for more than one purpose and where none of these alone is considered as the predominant designated function.
Other	Forest areas designated primarily for a function other than production, protection, conservation, social services or multiple use.
No / unknown	No or unknown designation.
<b>Special designation and management categories</b>	
Area of permanent forest estate (PFE)	Forest area that is designated to be retained as forest and may not be converted to other land use.
Forest area within protected areas	Forest area within formally established protected areas independently of the purpose for which the protected areas were established.
Forest area under sustainable forest management	To be defined and documented by the country.
Forest area with management plan	Forest area that has a long-term (ten years or more) documented management plan, aiming at defined management goals, which is periodically revised.

#### 3.2 National data

##### 3.2.1 Data sources

References to sources of information	Quality (H/M/L)	Variable(s)	Year(s)	Additional comments
Ahmed Mohamed Al-Kathiri	M	dhofar forests and rangelands	1996	Information on dhofar Forests and rangelands and means of protecting them.
Mascat municipal	M	Afforestation & landscape	2004	Mascat afforestation activities
Ministry of Regional municipals and Environment	M	General information	2004	Information on landscape and afforestation activities.

Ministry of agriculture (Project to determine the natural grazing areas in the Sultanate by using GIS and remote sensing)	M	Land use	2008	Spatial data
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### 3.2.2 Classification and definitions

National class	Definition
Conservation of biodiversity	Same as FRA
Multiple purpose	Forest / Other wooded land designated to any combination of: production of goods, protection of soil and water, conservation of biodiversity and provision of social services and where none of these alone can be considered as being significantly more important than the others.
Forest area under sustainable forest management	Same as FRA

### 3.2.3 Original data

All areas classified as forests in the national classification system are designated for multiple use, except for the plantation of *Baswallia Sacra*, which is designated for productive purposes.

All rangelands are primarily designated for soil and water protection and the mangroves/coastal forests for biodiversity conservation.

Fenced forest area is considered to be under sustainable forest management. This area is currently 486 hectares.

## 3.3 Data for Table T3

**Table 3a – Primary designated function**

FRA 2010 Categories	Forest area (1000 hectares)			
	1990	2000	2005	2010
Production	2	2	2	2
Protection of soil and water	0	0	0	0
Conservation of biodiversity	0	0	0	0
Social services	0	0	0	0
Multiple use	0	0	0	0
Other (please specify in comments below the table)	0	0	0	0
No / unknown	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>

**Table 3b – Special designation and management categories**

FRA 2010 Categories	Forest area (1000 hectares)			
	1990	2000	2005	2010
Area of permanent forest estate	na	na	na	na
Forest area within protected areas	na	na	na	na
Forest area under sustainable forest management	na	na	na	0.486
Forest area with management plan	na	na	na	na

**3.4 Comments to Table T3**

Variable / category	Comments related to data, definitions, etc.	Comments on the reported trend
Production		
Protection of soil and water		
Conservation of biodiversity		
Social services		
Multiple use		
Other		
No / unknown designation		
Area of permanent forest estate		
Forest area within protected areas		
Forest area under sustainable forest management	Corresponds to the fenced forest area only.	
Forest area with management plan		

Other general comments to the table

## 4 Table T4 – Forest characteristics

### 4.1 FRA 2010 Categories and definitions

Term / category	Definition
Naturally regenerated forest	Forest predominantly composed of trees established through natural regeneration.
Introduced species	A species, subspecies or lower taxon, occurring <u>outside</u> its natural range (past or present) and dispersal potential (i.e. outside the range it occupies naturally or could occupy without direct or indirect introduction or care by humans).
<b>Characteristics categories</b>	
Primary forest	Naturally regenerated forest of native species, where there are no clearly visible indications of human activities and the ecological processes are not significantly disturbed.
Other naturally regenerated forest	Naturally regenerated forest where there are clearly visible indications of human activities.
Other naturally regenerated forest of introduced species (sub-category)	Other naturally regenerated forest where the trees are predominantly of introduced species.
Planted forest	Forest predominantly composed of trees established through planting and/or deliberate seeding.
Planted forest of introduced species (sub-category)	Planted forest, where the planted/seeded trees are predominantly of introduced species.
<b>Special categories</b>	
Rubber plantations	Forest area with rubber tree plantations.
Mangroves	Area of forest and other wooded land with mangrove vegetation.
Bamboo	Area of forest and other wooded land with predominant bamboo vegetation.

### 4.2 National data

#### 4.2.1 Data sources

References to sources of information	Quality (H/M/L)	Variable(s)	Year(s)	Additional comments
Ministry of agriculture (Project to determine the natural grazing areas in the Sultanate by using GIS and remote sensing)	M	Land use	2008	Spatial data
<b>Mustafa M, Fouda, J.</b> 1995. <i>Mangrove sites in Sultanate of Oman</i> . Fac.sci, UAE Univ, vol No 2 pp 169-183.	M	Mangrove area	1995	

## 4.2.2 Original data

In accordance with table T1, the only vegetation type classified as forest is the *Boswellia sacra* plantations.

Area of mangroves 1995: 1088 hectares.

## 4.3 Data for Table T4

**Table 4a**

FRA 2010 Categories	Forest area (1000 hectares)			
	1990	2000	2005	2010
Primary forest	0	0	0	0
Other naturally regenerated forest	0	0	0	0
...of which of introduced species	0	0	0	0
Planted forest	2	2	2	2
...of which of introduced species	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>

**Table 4b**

FRA 2010 Categories	Area (1000 hectares)			
	1990	2000	2005	2010
Rubber plantations (Forest)	0	0	0	0
Mangroves (Forest and OWL)	1.088	1.088	1.088	1.088
Bamboo (Forest and OWL)	0	0	0	0

#### 4.4 Comments to Table T4

Variable / category	Comments related to data, definitions, etc.	Comments on the reported trend
Primary forest		
Other naturally regenerating forest		
Planted forest		
Rubber plantations		
Mangroves		
Bamboo		

Other general comments to the table

## **5 Table T5 – Forest establishment and reforestation**

There is no detailed data about the annual afforestation and forest establishment. However the FOWECA report mentioned that about 200 ha of urban plantations are established by Mascat municipalities and 198.8 by Zafar municipalities.

## **6 Table T6 – Growing stock**

No data are available for this reporting table.

## **7 Table T7 – Biomass stock**

No data are available for this reporting table.

## **8 Table T8 – Carbon stock**

No data are available for this reporting table.

## 9 Table T9 – Forest fires

### 9.1 FRA 2010 Categories and definitions

Category	Definition
Number of fires	Average number of vegetation fires per year in the country.
Area affected by fire	Average area affected by vegetation fires per year in the country.
Vegetation fire (supplementary term)	Any vegetation fire regardless of ignition source, damage or benefit.
Wildfire	Any unplanned and/or uncontrolled vegetation fire.
Planned fire	A vegetation fire regardless of ignition source that burns according to management objectives and requires limited or no suppression action.

### 9.2 National data

There are no forest fires in Oman. No data are available regarding other vegetation fires.

### 9.3 Data for Table T9

Table 9a

FRA 2010 category	Annual average for 5-year period					
	1990		2000		2005	
	1000 hectares	number of fires	1000 hectares	number of fires	1000 hectares	number of fires
Total land area affected by fire	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
... of which on forest	0	0	0	0	0	0
... of which on other wooded land	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
... of which on other land	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.

Table 9b

FRA 2010 category	Proportion of forest area affected by fire (%)		
	1990	2000	2005
Wildfire			
Planned fire			

Note: The figures for the reporting years refer to the averages of annually affected areas for the 5-year periods 1988-1992, 1998-2002 and 2003-2007 respectively

#### 9.4 Comments to Table T9

Variable / category	Comments related to data, definitions, etc.	Comments on the reported trend
Area affected by fire		
Number of fires		
Wildfire / planned fire		

Other general comments to the table
No forest fires in Oman

## **10 Table T10 – Other disturbances affecting forest health and vitality**

No data is currently available for this table. A national project is currently implemented in the Sultanate's various regions on monitoring, evaluation, identification and classification of pastoral and forest plants and the pests and diseases that affect them. It is expected to be completed and get the results at the end of 2010.

## **11 Table T11 – Wood removals and value of removals**

No data are available for this reporting table.

## **12 Table T12 – Non-wood forest products removals and value of removals**

No data are available for this reporting table.

## **13 Table T13 – Employment**

No data are available for this reporting table.

## 14 Table T14 – Policy and legal framework

### 14.1 FRA 2010 Categories and definitions

Term	Definition
Forest policy	A set of orientations and principles of actions adopted by public authorities in harmony with national socio-economic and environmental policies in a given country to guide future decisions in relation to the management, use and conservation of forest and tree resources for the benefit of society.
Forest policy statement	A document that describes the objectives, priorities and means for implementation of the forest policy.
National forest programme (nfp)	A generic expression that refers to a wide range of approaches towards forest policy formulation, planning and implementation at national and sub-national levels. The national forest programme provides a framework and guidance for country-driven forest sector development with participation of all stakeholders and in consistence with policies of other sectors and international policies.
Law (Act or Code) on forest	A set of rules enacted by the legislative authority of a country regulating the access, management, conservation and use of forest resources.

### 14.2 Data for Table T14

Indicate the existence of the following (2008)			
<b>Forest policy statement with national scope</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yes	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	
If Yes above, provide:	Year of endorsement	2003	
	Reference to document	Recommendations of the symposium on Desertification (national symposium held under Royal directives with the participation of most of relevant governmental institutions and some regional organizations)	
<b>National forest programme (nfp)</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	
If Yes above, provide:	Name of nfp in country		
	Starting year		
	Current status	<input type="checkbox"/>	In formulation
		<input type="checkbox"/>	In implementation
		<input type="checkbox"/>	Under revision
<input type="checkbox"/>		Process temporarily suspended	
Reference to document or web site			
<b>Law (Act or Code) on forest with national scope</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yes, specific forest law exists	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes, but rules on forests are incorporated in other (broader) legislation	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	No, forest issues are not regulated by national legislation	

If Yes above, provide:	Year of enactment	2003
	Year of latest amendment	
	Reference to document	Law on pasture and livestock management. Royal decree

<b>In case the responsibility for forest policy- and/or forest law-making is decentralized, please indicate the existence of the following and explain in the comments below the table how the responsibility for forest policy- and law-making is organized in your country.</b>		
<b>Sub-national forest policy statements</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No
If Yes above, indicate the number of regions/states/provinces with forest policy statements		
<b>Sub-national Laws (Acts or Codes) on forest</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No
If Yes above, indicate the number of regions/states/provinces with Laws on forests		

### 14.3 Comments to Table T14

Variable / category	Comments related to data, definitions, etc.
Forest policy statement with national scope	
National forest programme (nfp)	
Law (Act or Code) on forest with national scope	
Sub-national forest policy statements	
Sub-national Laws (Acts or Codes) on forest	

<b>Other general comments to the table</b>
Law on pasture and livestock management was enacted by the royal Decree 2003

## 15 Table T15 – Institutional framework

### 15.1 FRA 2010 Categories and definitions

Term	Definition
Minister responsible for forest policy-making	Minister holding the main responsibility for forest issues and the formulation of the forest policy.
Head of Forestry	The Head of Forestry is the Government Officer responsible for implementing the mandate of the public administration related to forests.
Level of subordination	Number of administrative levels between the Head of Forestry and the Minister.
University degree	Qualification provided by University after a minimum of 3 years of post secondary education.

### 15.2 Data for Table T15

Table 15a – Institutions

FRA 2010 Category	2008	
Minister responsible for forest policy formulation : please provide full title	His Excellency Sheikh / Minister of Agriculture	
Level of subordination of Head of Forestry within the Ministry		1 <sup>st</sup> level subordination to Minister
		2 <sup>nd</sup> level subordination to Minister
	X	3 <sup>rd</sup> level subordination to Minister
		4 <sup>th</sup> or lower level subordination to Minister
Other public forest agencies at national level	Ministry of Environment and Climate Affairs	
Institution(s) responsible for forest law enforcement		

Table 15b – Human resources

FRA 2010 Category	Human resources within public forest institutions					
	2000		2005		2008	
	Number	%Female	Number	%Female	Number	%Female
Total staff	na	na	na	na	35	14
...of which with university degree or equivalent	na	na	na	na	3	na

Notes:

1. Includes human resources within public forest institutions at sub-national level
2. Excludes people employed in State-owned enterprises, education and research, as well as temporary / seasonal workers.

### 15.3 Comments to Table T15

Variable / category	Comments related to data, definitions, etc.	Comments on the reported trend
Minister responsible for forest policy formulation	<p>The Ministry of Agriculture is responsible for the natural pastures.</p> <p>The Ministry of the Environment is responsible for the development of afforestation and vegetation cover in general</p>	
Level of subordination of Head of Forestry within the Ministry		
Other public forest agencies at national level		
Institution(s) responsible for forest law enforcement		
Human resources within public forest institutions	The number of employees listed in the table includes the staff of the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Environment,	

Other general comments to the table
<p>The number of staff who has Master's degree in forestry and pasture is only 3. The total number of the staff obtaining a Master's Degree in various disciplines is 6</p> <p>There are no staff members who have BSc in the area of forestry and pastures. The total number of staff holding BSc in the various disciplines is 7.</p> <p>The number of diploma holders in pasture and forest is only 3.</p>

## **16 Table T16 – Education and research**

No data are available for this reporting table.

## **17 Table T17 – Public revenue collection and expenditure**

No data are available for this reporting table.