

GLOBAL FOREST RESOURCES ASSESSMENT 2015

COUNTRY REPORT

Seychells

Rome, 2014

FAO, at the request of its member countries, regularly monitors the world's forests and their management and uses through the Global Forest Resources Assessment (FRA). This country report is prepared as a contribution to the FAO publication, the Global Forest Resources Assessment 2015 (FRA 2015).

The content and the structure are in accordance with the recommendations and guidelines given by FAO in the document Guide for country reporting for FRA 2015 (<http://www.fao.org/3/a-au190e.pdf>). These reports were submitted to FAO as official government documents.

The content and the views expressed in this report are the responsibility of the entity submitting the report to FAO. FAO may not be held responsible for the use which may be made of the information contained in this report.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Report preparation and contact persons.....	4
1. What is the area of forest and other wooded land and how has it changed over time?	6
2. What is the area of natural and planted forest and how has it changed over time?	13
3. What are the stocks and growth rates of the forests and how have they changed?	18
4. What is the status of forest production and how has it changed over time?	27
5. How much forest area is managed for protection of soil and water and ecosystem services?	34
6. How much forest area is protected and designated for the conservation of biodiversity and how has it changed over time?	39
7. What is the area of forest affected by woody invasive species?	42
8. How much forest area is damaged each year?	45
9. What is the forest area with reduced canopy cover?	49
10. What forest policy and regulatory framework exists to support implementation of sustainable forest management SFM?	50
11. Is there a national platform that promotes stakeholder participation in forest policy development?	52
12. What is the forest area intended to be in permanent forest land use and how has it changed over time?	53
13. How does your country measure and report progress towards SFM at the national level?	56
14. What is the area of forest under a forest management plan and how is this monitored?	58
15. How are stakeholders involved in the management decision making for publicly owned forests?	60
16. What is the area of forest under an independently verified forest certification scheme?	61
17. How much money do governments collect from and spend on forests?	63
18. Who owns and manages the forests and how has this changed?	65
19. How many people are directly employed in forestry?	71
20. What is the contribution of forestry to Gross Domestic Product (GDP)?	73
21. What is forest area likely to be in the future	74

Report preparation and contact persons

Contact persons

The present report was prepared by the following person(s)

Name (FAMILY NAME, first name)	Institution/address	Email	Tables
ERIC SOPHOLA	SEYCHELLES NATIONAL PARKS AUTHORITY	ericsey@hotmail.com	N/A
Mr. COEURDELION	MINISTRY OF LANDUSE AND HOUSING	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Introductory Text

Place an introductory text on the content of this report

Seychelles is a Small Island Developing State which comprises a group of 115 islands located in the western Indian Ocean between 4 and 11 degrees south of the Equator. Its land area covers 45500 ha (455 km²). 41 islands are granitic with rugged topography. They include the so-called inner islands, of which Mahé (15500 ha), Praslin (3800 ha) and La Digue (1000 ha) are the most important ones. All the granitic islands are situated within a distance of 50 km from Mahé. The rest of the islands are coralline, raising only a few meters above sea level, and scattered throughout.

Seychelles being an active member of the FAO has contributed greatly to the Forest Resource Assessment Global Reporting. In 2000 this was possible because a forest inventory was conducted in 1993 by INDUFOR using aerial photograph and field data. For FRA2005 the same data that were used for FRA2000 were used again. In 2005 the Seychelles Government has recognised the need to conduct a recent forest inventory to update the data and has submitted various proposals to international countries and organisations for funding. To date Seychelles has not received any funding.

It has become apparent that these data have become outdated to be used for FRA2010 Forest Resource Assessment Reporting. Adopting the same reporting for FRA2005 will lead to believe that no change has occurred in the Forest Sector. However this is not the case as our economy and population are expanding and the demand for forest resource utilisation is increasing.

Recent data are needed not only to improve the use of the forest resource but to maintain sustainable forest management thereby enhancing the resource to be used by the future generation. Updated data not only improve reporting but also improve planning and management of the forest.

1.2 Climate

The Seychelles has an equatorial climate with high level of precipitation. Annual

rainfall may be as high as 2,200 mm annually (Walsh 1984). The level of precipitation is higher around higher grounds with rainfall level being as high as 5000 mm around the central massif. In contrast, precipitation is significantly lower at lower elevations such as the southern parts of Mahé and on the low lying coral islands.

The precipitation is influenced by the wind direction. The northwest monsoon which blows from November to March brings relatively wetter climate compared to the southeast trade wind which blows from May to October where the climate is cooler and also drier. Temperature ranges from 24 to 30°C throughout the year and relative humidity is high with average of 70-80%.

1.3 Soil

Soil formation is partly affected by the climate and the geological origin of the soil, and thus soils differ between islands. The granitic islands have poor, slightly acidic soils which are low in nutrients. The soil tends to be shallow, heavily leached and short of organic matter, with the dominance of lateritic soils throughout the granitic islands (Piggott 1968). In contrast, the soils of the coralline islands suffer high salt

Desk Study?

Check "yes" if this survey is a Desk Study, "no" otherwise

Desk Study?	no
-------------	----

1. What is the area of forest and other wooded land and how has it changed over time?

Documents for this question:

- [Guide for country reporting FRA 2015](#)
- [FRA 2015 Terms and Definitions](#)

1.1 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 in situ. 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 ; 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".
...of which with tree cover (<i>sub-category</i>)	Land considered as "Other land", that is predominantly agricultural or urban lands use and has patches of tree cover that span 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. It includes bothe forest and non-forest tree species.
Inland water bodies	Inland water bodies generally include major rivers, lakes and water reservoirs.
Forest expansion	Expansion of forest on land that, until then, was not defined as forest.
...of which afforestation (<i>sub-category</i>)	Establishment of forest through planting and/or deliberate seeding on land that, until then, was not defined as forest.
...of which natural expansion of forest (<i>sub-category</i>)	Expansion of forests through natural succession on land that, until then, was under another land use (e.g. forest succession on land previously used for agriculture).
Deforestation	The conversion of forest to other land use or the longterm reduction of the tree canopy cover below the minimum 10 percent threshold.
...of which human induced (<i>sub-category</i>)	Human induced conversion of forest to other land use or the permanent reduction of the tree canopy cover below the minimum 10 percent threshold.
Reforestation	Natural regeneration or re-establishment of forest through planting and/or deliberate seeding on land already in forest land use.
...of which artificial reforestation (<i>sub-category</i>)	Re-establishment of forest through planting and/or deliberate seeding on land already in forest land use.

1.2 National data

1.2.1 Data sources

	References to sources of information	Variables	Years	Additional comments
1	INDUFOR Oy, (1993). Seychelles Forest Management Plan/ Sector Study. Department of Environment	Land use, forest cover	The reference year is 1992	Study based on aerial photo and field checking

2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

1.2.2 Classification and definitions

National class	Definition
Albizia dominant forests	Mixture of various species, but dominated by Albizia falcataria. Can be found mostly in riverine forests in valleys
Mixed forests	Mixture of endemic and exotic species with a height predominantly over 10m.
Plantation forests	Forests established by planting for commercial or protective purposes
Coconut dominant forest	Natural forests mixed with coconut trees. Normally on lower elevations and close to agricultural lands.
Bush vegetation	Mixture of cinnamon, prune de France and various tree species, generally lower than 10m.
Deforested areas	Eroded and burnt areas.
Cultivated or built up areas	Areas under housing, agriculture or other non – forest uses.

1.2.3 Original data

Land area by vegetation types (hectares)								
	Albizia	Mixed	Plantation	Coconut	Bush	Deforested	Other	Total
Mahé	960	3 570	410	2 310	4 450	40	3 730	15 470
Praslin	30	1 210	50	60	1 350	270	790	3 760
Curieuse	0	110	20	10	120	30	0	290
La Digue	10	390	0	90	270	0	250	1 010
Silhouette	410	400	0	430	600	0	160	2 000
Other	0	18 600	4 400	0	0	0	10	23 000

All Islands	1 410	24 280	4 880	2 900	6 790	340	4 940	45 540
-------------	-------	--------	-------	-------	-------	-----	-------	--------

1.3 Analysis and processing of national data

1.3.1 Adjustment

Source	Total land Area							
National data	45 540 hectares							
FAOSTAT	46 000 hectares							

There is a need to perform calibration since the national land area data does not match the FAOSTAT land area. There is a need to multiply by 1.010101010.

	Albizzia	Mixed	Plantation	Coconut	Bush	Deforested	Other	Total
Mahe	970	3606	414	2333	4495	40	3768	15626
Praslin	30	1222	51	61	1364	273	798	3798
Curieuse	0	111	20	10	121	30	0	293
La Digue	10	394	0	91	273	0	253	1020
Silhouette	414	404	0	434	606	0	162	2020
Other	0	18788	4444	0	0	0	10	23232
All Islands	1424	24525	4929	2929	6859	343	4990	46000

1.3.2 Estimation and forecasting

National classes	1992	1990	2000	2005	2010
Albizia	1424	1424	1424	1424	1424
Mixed	24525	24525	24525	24525	24525
Plantation	4929	4929	4929	4929	4929
Coconut	2929	2929	2929	2929	2929
Bush	6859	6859	6859	6859	6859
Deforested	343	343	343	343	343
Other	4990	4990	4990	4990	4990
Total	46000	46000	46000	46000	46000

Since data was only present for 1992, base on the high protection that Seychelles put on the environment then data was estimated to be the same for the year 2000, 2005 and 2010. Most or all the development is concentrated on the coast.

1.3.3 Reclassification

National classes	Forest	Other land
Albizia	100%	
Mixed	100%	
Plantation	100%	
Coconut	100%	
Bush	100%	
Deforested		100%
Other		100%

Coconut and bush lands can be classified as forest as they are not predominantly used as agriculture

FRA categories	Area (ha)
Forest	40 666
Other land	5 333
Total	46 000

1.4 Data

Table 1a

Categories		Area (000 hectares)				
		1990	2000	2005	2010	2015
	Forest	40.666	40.666	40.666	40.666	40.666
	Other wooded land	0	0	0	0	0
	Other land	5.333	5.333	5.333	5.333	5.333
	... of which with tree cover	0	0	0	0	0
	Inland water bodies	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL	46.00	46.00	46.00	46.00	46.00

Table 1b

Categories		Annual forest establishment / loss (000 hectares per year)				...of which of introduced species (000 hectares per year)			
		1990	2000	2005	2010	1990	2000	2005	2010
	Forest expansion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	... of which afforestation	0	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	0
	... of which natural expansion of forest	0	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	0
	Deforestation	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	... of which human induced	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Reforestation	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

	... of which artificial	0	0	0	N/A	0	0	0	0
---	-------------------------	---	---	---	-----	---	---	---	---

Tiers

Category	Tier for status	Tier for reported trend
Forest	Tier 2	Tier 1
Other wooded land	Tier 2	Tier 1
Forest expansion	Tier 1	Tier 1
Deforestation	Tier 1	Tier 1
Reforestation	Tier 1	Tier 1

Tier criteria

Category	Tier for status	Tier for reported trend
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest • Other wooded land • Afforestation • Reforestation • Natural expansion of forest • Deforestation 	<p>Tier 3 : Data sources: Either recent (less than 10 years ago) National Forest Inventory or remote sensing, with ground truthing, or programme for repeated compatible NFIs</p> <p>Tier 2 : Data sources: Full cover mapping / remote sensing or old NFI (more than 10 years ago)</p> <p>Tier 1 : Other</p>	<p>Tier 3 : Estimate based on repeated compatible tiers 3 (tier for status)</p> <p>Tier 2 : Estimate based on repeated compatible tier 2 or combination tier 3 and 2 or 1 (tier for status)</p> <p>Tier 1 : Other</p>

1.5 Comments

Category	Comments related to data definitions etc	Comments on the reported trends
Forest	The same as FAO definition can be used. It has to be noted that most of the Seychelles Islands are covered with trees that are 5 m or more. May include some areas of other wooded land. It also includes areas of coconut palms as they are not predominantly used for coconut production.	Expert estimate of no change due to the lack of recent data. It has been considered that the change might be not significant.
Other wooded land	It is very difficult estimate the area from available national data. There may exist some areas of OWL but they are included within the forest category.	-
Other land	Same as FAO definition	-
Other land with tree cover	N/A	N/A
Inland water bodies	While data about the area covered by inland water bodies is not available, it is known that the capacity of dams and reservoir is 1.5 millions cubic meters.	N/A
Forest expansion	No significant expansion has taken place.	N/A

Deforestation	The degree of deforestation per year is low and is due mainly to forest fires.	N/A
Reforestation	This involves mainly the restoration of areas affected by forest fires.	N/A

Other general comments to the table

FRA 2000 gives a total forest area of 30 000, for 1990 and 2000. This differs from the results presented here due to the use of different source of information and different land classification system. The country has decided to consider the data coming from the INDUFOR 1993 as most reliable, since these are based on aerial photograph and field checking. As the Country has not conducted any recent inventory on the forest and its resources it has been decided that the same data in INDUFOR 1993 is used for FRA 2010. In accordance with FAO Stat, the total country area is equal to 46 000 ha in the FRA 2010. Figures have been calibrated consequently.

2. What is the area of natural and planted forest and how has it changed over time?

Documents for this question:

- [Guide for country reporting FRA 2015](#)
- [FRA 2015 Terms and Definitions](#)

2.1 Categories and definitions

Term	Definition
Naturally regenerated forest	Forest predominantly composed of trees established through natural regeneration.
Naturalized introduced species	Other naturally regenerated forest where the tree species are predominantly non-native and do not need human help to reproduce/maintain populations over time.
Introduced species	A species, subspecies or lower taxon occurring outside 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).
Category	Definition
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.
...of which of introduced species (<i>sub-category</i>)	Other naturally regenerated forest where the trees are predominantly of introduced species.
...of which naturalized (<i>sub-sub category</i>)	Other naturally regenerated forest where the trees are predominantly of naturalized introduced species.
Planted forest	Forest predominantly composed of trees established through planting and/or deliberate seeding.
...of which of introduced species (<i>sub-category</i>)	Planted forest where the planted/seeded trees are predominantly of introduced species.
Mangroves	Area of forest and other wooded land with mangrove vegetation.
...of which planted (<i>sub-category</i>)	Mangroves predominantly composed of trees established through planting.

2.2 National data

2.2.1 Data sources

	References to sources of information	Variables	Years	Additional comments
1	INDUFOR Oy (1993). Seychelles Forest Management Plan/ Sector Study. Department of Environment.	Primary forest	1992	N/A

2	Lanier, L. 1996. Les Seychelles: conditions naturelles et forestières, revue forestière française, April 1996, Ecole nationale du genie rural, des eaux et des forets, Nancy, France, p. 382-390.	Type of Forests	1992	The data from Lanier 1996 was taken from INDUFOR, 1993.
3	The world's mangrove 1980-2005, FAO 2007.	Mangrove	1980-2008	N/A
4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

2.2.2 Classification and definitions

National class	Definition
Albizia dominant forests	Mixture of various species, but dominated by Albizia falcataria.
Mixed forests	Mixture of endemic and exotic species with a height predominantly over 10m.
Plantation forests	Forests established by planting for commercial or protective purposes
Coconut dominant forest	Natural forests mixed with coconut trees. Normally on lower elevations and close to agricultural lands.
Bush vegetation	Mixture of cinnamon, prune de France and various tree species, generally lower than 10m.
Deforested areas	Eroded and burnt areas.
Cultivated or built up areas	Areas under housing, agriculture or other non – forest uses.

2.2.3 Original data

From Question 1.

2.3 Analysis and processing of national data

2.3.1 Adjustment

2.3.2 Estimation and forecasting

Based on the data of the above Question 1, the forest plantations has been estimated to 4 822 ha.

Due to difficulties in reclassify the other vegetation formations into the category of primary forest, and other naturally regenerated forest, it has been assumed that primary forest could be estimated throughout the area of conservation forest as given in table 3 (as it was processed in the FRA 2005), and is equal at 2 000 ha.

The rest has been considered as modified natural forest. As for the other tables the areas of primary forest, modified natural and forest plantations were considered constant within the period 1990-2010.

Data on mangrove has been extracted from The world's mangrove 1980-2005, FAO 2007.

Due to a lack of data 1992 data were used to estimate 1990, 2000, 2005 and 2010.

2.3.3 Reclassification

2.4 Data

Table 2a

Categories		Forest area (000 hectares)				
		1990	2000	2005	2010	2015
	Primary forest	2	2	2	2	2
	Other naturally regenerated forest	33.8	33.8	33.8	33.8	33.8
	... of which of introduced species	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	... of which naturalized	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Planted forest	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8
	... of which of introduced species	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8
TOTAL		40.60	40.60	40.60	40.60	40.60

Table 2b

Primary forest converted to (000 ha)								
1990-2000			2000-2010			2010-2015		
Other natural regeneration	Planted	Other land	Other natural regeneration	Planted	Other land	Other natural regeneration	Planted	Other land

0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Table 2c

Categories	Area (000 hectares)				
	1990	2000	2005	2010	2015
Mangroves (forest and OWL)	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
... of which planted	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Tiers

Category	Tier for status	Tier for reported trend
Primary forest	Tier 2	Tier 1
Other naturally regenerated forest	Tier 2	Tier 1
Planted forest	Tier 2	Tier 1
Mangroves	Tier 3	Tier 1

Tier Criteria

Category	Tier for status	Tier for reported trend
Primary forest/Other naturally regenerated forest/Planted forest	<p>Tier 3 : Data sources: Recent (less than 10 years) National Forest Inventory or remote sensing with ground truthing or data provided by official agencies or programme for repeated compatible NFIs</p> <p>Tier 2 : Data sources: Full cover mapping/ remote sensing or old NFI (more than 10 years) Tier 1 : Other</p>	<p>Tier 3 : Estimate based on repeated compatible tiers 3 (tier for status) Tier 2 : Estimate based on repeated compatible tier 2 or combination tier 3 and 2 or 1 (tier for status) Tier 1 : Other</p>

2.5 Comments

Category	Comments related to data definitions etc	Comments on reported trend
Primary forest	N/A	N/A
Other naturally regenerating forest	It is estimated that there may have been a decrease in this category of forest since the last inventory a couple of decades back. Some of these forest is situated at mid altitude, it faces pressure from other competing landuses such as agriculture and housing.	A new inventory would provide new/ updated data that would assist the authorities concerned in developing better strategies and a more informed outlook for our forests.
Planted forest	N/A	N/A

Mangroves	Data regarding the area under mangroves was not available at the national level, the above data was obtained from the World's mangrove 1980 - 2005 , FAO 2007. ,	N/A
-----------	--	-----

Other general comments to the table

In view of the fact that the figures provided are not recent they may not be portraying the actual pictures on the ground, for this reason a national inventory is needed very urgently as it would indicate the changes (if any) that may have taken place.

3. What are the stocks and growth rates of the forests and how have they changed?

Documents for this question:

- [Guide for country reporting FRA 2015](#)
- [FRA 2015 Terms and Definitions](#)

3.1 Categories and definitions

Category	Definition
Growing stock	Volume over bark of all living trees with a minimum diameter of 10 cm at breast height (or above buttress if these are higher). Includes the stem from ground level up to a top diameter of 0 cm, excluding branches.
Net Annual Increment (NAI)	Average annual volume of gross increment over the given reference period less that of natural losses on all trees, measured to minimum diameters as defined for "Growing stock".
Above-ground biomass	All living biomass above the soil including stem stump branches bark seeds and foliage.
Below-ground biomass	All biomass of live roots. Fine roots of less than 2 mm diameter are excluded because these often cannot be distinguished empirically from soil organic matter or litter.
Dead wood	All non-living woody biomass not contained in the litter either standing lying on the ground or in the soil. Dead wood includes wood lying on the surface dead roots and stumps larger than or equal to 10 cm in diameter or any other diameter used by the country.
Carbon in above-ground biomass	Carbon in all living biomass above the soil including stem stump branches bark seeds and foliage.
Carbon in below-ground biomass	Carbon in all biomass of live roots. Fine roots of less than 2 mm diameter are excluded because these often cannot be distinguished empirically from soil organic matter or litter.
Carbon in dead wood	Carbon in all non-living woody biomass not contained in the litter, either standing, lying on the ground, or in the soil. Dead wood includes wood lying on the surface, dead roots and stumps larger than or equal to 10 cm in diameter or any other diameter used by the country.
Carbon in litter	Carbon in all non-living biomass with a diameter less than the minimum diameter for dead wood (e.g. 10 cm) lying dead in various states of decomposition above the mineral or organic soil.
Soil carbon	Organic carbon in mineral and organic soils (including peat) to a soil depth of 30 cm.

3.2 National data

3.2.1 Data sources

	References to sources of information	Variables	Years	Additional comments
1	INDUFOR Oy, (1993). Seychelles Forest Management Plan/ Sector Study. Department of Environment, Government of Seychelles.	Growing stock	1992	Expert Estimation
2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
---	-----	-----	-----	-----

3.2.2 Classification and definitions

National class	Definition
Growing stock	Volume over bark of all living trees more than 5 cm in diameter at breast height (or above buttress if these are higher). Includes the stem from ground level or stump height up to a top diameter of 5 cm, and may also include branches to a minimum diameter of 5 cm.
Commercial growing stock	The part of the growing stock of species that are considered as commercial or potentially commercial under current market conditions, and with a diameter at breast height of 20 cm or more.
N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A

3.2.3 Original data

Growing stock						
As there was no data for 2010, data from FRA 2005 was used.						
Growing stock by vegetation (m ³):						
	Albizia	Mixed	Plantation	Coconut	Bush	Total
Mahe	91 650	267 870	52 980	138 440	155 680	706 600
Praslin	3 050	91 090	6 150	3 660	47 250	151 200
Curieuse	0	8 430	2 000	540	4 080	15 050
La Digue	1 240	28 970	0	5 610	9 300	45 120
Silhouette	38 500	30 080	0	26 070	20 070	114 720
Other	0	1 395 000	572 000	0	0	1 967 000
All Islands	134 440	1 821 440	633 130	174 320	236 380	2 999 710

Carbon stock

No national available data, data on biomass stock was used

3.3 Analysis and processing of national data**3.3.1 Adjustment****3.3.2 Estimation and forecasting****Growing stock**

Growing stock by vegetation (m³):

National classes	1992
Albizia	134 440
Mixed	1 821 440
Plantation	633 130
Coconut	174 320
Bush	236 380
Total	2 999 710

Biomass stock

Biomass was estimated from volume data given in table 5.

There was no specific biomass so the IPCC Good Practice Guidance Formula was used.

The volume was then multiplied by the wood density of 0.6 and the BEF of 3.4 to obtain the aboveground biomass.

$$\text{AGB} = 2\,999\,710 \times 0.6 \times 3.4 = 6\,119\,408 \text{ t}$$

Belowground biomass was calculated using the default value of 0.24 as recommended by the guidelines.

$$\text{BGB} = 6\,119\,408 * 0.24 = 1\,468\,658 \text{ t}$$

Biomass was considered constant throughout the years.

Carbon stock

A conversion factor of 0.47 for converting biomass to carbon has been used as suggested by IPCC 2006 good practice guidelines.

Carbon in the litter has been estimated, based on the standard factor of 2.1 (tropical), and soil carbon, based on the factor of 39 (Using 2006 IPCC Guidelines as the country is considered tropical moist climate and mainly sandy soils)

$$\text{Carbon in the litter} = 40\,700 \text{ (ha)} * 2.1 = 85\,470 \text{ tonnes C}$$

$$\text{Soil carbon} = 40\,700 \text{ (ha)} * 39 = 1\,587\,300 \text{ tonnes C}$$

3.3.3 Reclassification

3.4 Data

Table 3a

Category		Growing stock volume (million m ³ over bark)									
		Forest					Other wooded land				
		1990	2000	2005	2010	2015	1990	2000	2005	2010	2015
	Total growing stock	3	3	3	3	3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	... of which coniferous	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	... of which broadleaved	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Table 3b

Category/Species name			Growing stock in forest (million cubic meters)			
Rank	Scientific name	Common name	1990	2000	2005	2010
1 st	Cocos nucifera	Coconut	0.174	0.174	0.174	0.174
2 nd	Paraserianthes falcata	albizia	0.134	0.134	0.134	0.134
3 rd	Sandoricum indicum	santol	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4 th	Cinnamomum verum/ chrysobalamus icaco.	Cinnamom/ prune de france.	0.236	0.236	0.236	0.236
5 th	Casaurina equisetifolia/ sandoricum indicum/ swietenia mahogany	Cedre/santol/ mahogany	0.633	0.633	0.633	0.633
6 th	Tabebuia pallida	Calice du pape	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
7 th	Alstonia macrophylla	Bois jaune	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
8 th	Northei hornei.	Capucin	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
9 th	Phoenicophorum borsigianum	latanier feuille.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
10 th	Lodoicea maldivica	Coco de mer	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Remaining			N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
TOTAL			1.18	1.18	1.18	1.18

THE PRE-FILLED VALUES FOR GROWING STOCK REFER TO THE FOLLOWING THRESHOLD VALUES (SEE TABLE BELOW)

Item	Value	Complementary information
Minimum diameter (cm) at breast height of trees included in growing stock (X)	5 cm	N/A
Minimum diameter (cm) at the top end of stem for calculation of growing stock (Y)	5 cm	N/A
Minimum diameter (cm) of branches included in growing stock (W)	5 cm	N/A
Volume refers to above ground (AG) or above stump (AS)	AS	N/A

PLEASE NOTE THAT THE DEFINITION OF GROWING STOCK HAS CHANGED AND SHOULD BE REPORTED AS GROWING STOCK DBH 10 CM INCLUDING THE STEM FROM GROUND LEVEL UP TO A DIAMETER OF 0 CM, EXCLUDING BRANCHES.

Table 3c

Category		Net annual increment (m ³ per hectare and year)				
		Forest				
		1990	2000	2005	2010	2015
CFRQ	Net annual increment	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
CFRQ	... of which coniferous	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
CFRQ	... of which broadleaved	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Table 3d

Category		Biomass (million metric tonnes oven-dry weight)									
		Forest					Other wooded land				
		1990	2000	2005	2010	2015	1990	2000	2005	2010	2015
CFRQ	Above ground biomass	6.12	6.12	6.12	6.12	6.12	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
CFRQ	Below ground biomass	1.47	1.47	1.47	1.47	1.47	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
CFRQ	Dead wood	0	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
TOTAL		7.59	7.59	7.59	7.59	7.59	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00

Table 3e

Category		Carbon (Million metric tonnes)									
		Forest					Other wooded land				
		1990	2000	2005	2010	2015	1990	2000	2005	2010	2015
CFRQ	Carbon in above ground biomass	2.88	2.88	2.88	2.88	2.88	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
CFRQ	Carbon in below ground biomass	0.69	0.69	0.69	0.69	0.69	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

	<i>Subtotal Living biomass</i>	3.57	3.57	3.57	3.57	3.57	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Carbon in dead wood	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Carbon in litter	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	<i>Subtotal Dead wood and litter</i>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Soil carbon	1.58	1.58	1.58	1.58	1.58	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
TOTAL		5.24	5.24	5.24	5.24	5.24	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00

Tiers

Variable/category	Tier for status	Tier for trend
Total growing stock	Tier 2	Tier 1
Net annual increment	N/A	N/A
Above ground biomass	Tier 1	Tier 1
Below ground biomass	Tier 1	Tier 1
Dead wood	Tier 1	Tier 1
Carbon in above-ground biomass	Tier 1	Tier 1
Carbon in below ground biomass	Tier 1	Tier 1
Carbon in dead wood and litter	Tier 1	Tier 1
Soil carbon	Tier 1	Tier 1

Tier criteria

Category	Tier for status	Tier for reported trend
Total growing stock	Tier 3: Data sources Recent 10 years National Forest Inventory or remote sensing with ground truthing or programme for repeated compatible NFI 10 years Domestic volume functions Tier 2: Data sources/registers and statistics modelling or old NFI 10 years or partial field inventory Tier 1: Other data sources	Tier 3: Estimate based on repeated compatible tiers 3 (tier for status) Domestic growth functions Tier 2: Estimate based on repeated compatible tier 2 or combination tier 3 and 2 or 1 tier for status Tier 1: Other

Net annual increment	Tier 3: Scientifically tested national volume and growth functions Tier 2: Selection of volume and growth functions as relevant as possible Tier 1: Other	Tier 3: Confirmation/adjustment of functions used through scientific work Tier 2: Review work done to seek alternative functions Tier: 1 Other
Biomass	Tier 3: Country-specific national or sub-national biomass conversion expansion factors applied or other domestic or otherwise nationally relevant biomass studies Tier 2: Application of country specific national or sub-national biomass conversion factors from other country with similar climatic conditions and forest types Tier 1: International/regional default biomass expansion factors applied	Tier 3 : Estimate based on repeated compatible tiers 3 (tier for status) Tier 2 : Estimate based on repeated compatible tier 2 or combination tier 3 and 2 or 1 (tier for status) Tier 1 : Other
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carbon in above ground biomass • Carbon in below ground biomass • Carbon in dead wood and litter • Soil carbon 	Tier 3: Country-specific national or sub-national biomass conversion expansion factors applied Tier 2: Application of country specific national or sub-national biomass conversion factors from other country with similar climatic conditions and forest types Tier 1: International/regional default biomass expansion factors applied	Tier 3 : Estimate based on repeated compatible tiers 3 (tier for status) Tier 2 : Estimate based on repeated compatible tier 2 or combination tier 3 and 2 or 1 (tier for status) Tier 1 : Other

3.5 Comments on growing stock biomass and carbon

Category	Comments related to data definitions etc	Comments on the reported trend
Total growing stock	N/A	No change was assumed due to lack of more recent data.
Growing stock of broadleaved coniferous	No distinction was made between broadleaved and coniferous when the estimations were made so at this point such data is not available.	N/A
Growing stock composition	In the absence of any recent inventory it was estimated that the growing stock composition has remained the same. Also note that the list provided is not according to their rank.	N/A
Net annual increment	N/A	No systematic measurements such as BDH have been going on to allow such estimations to be made.
Above-ground biomass	N/A	Assume that the biomass has remained constant for all the year of reporting
Below-ground biomass	N/A	Assume that the biomass has remained constant for all the year of reporting
Dead wood	No national data on dead wood biomass are available.	N/A
Carbon in above-ground biomass	N/A	N/A
Carbon in below-ground biomass	N/A	N/A

Carbon in dead wood	N/A	N/A
Carbon in litter	N/A	N/A
Soil carbon	N/A	N/A

Other general comments to the table

As Seychelles puts a lot of emphasis on the protection of the environment , it is expected that the growing stock has remained the same. It is estimated that the amount harvested and the amount replanted balances out each other. In the absence of recent data to estimate the growing stock for 2010, the same data for 2005 was used.

4. What is the status of forest production and how has it changed over time?

Documents for this question:

- [Guide for country reporting FRA 2015](#)
- [FRA 2015 Terms and Definitions](#)

4.1 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.
Non wood forest product (NWFP)	Goods derived from forests that are tangible and physical objects of biological origin other than wood.
Commercial value of NWFP	For the purpose of this table, value is defined as the commercial market value at the forest gate.
Category	Definition
Production forest	Forest area designated primarily for production of wood, fibre, bio-energy and/or non-wood forest products.
Multiple use forest	Forest area designated for more than one purpose and where none of these alone is considered as the predominant designated function.
Total wood removals	The total of industrial round wood removals and woodfuel removals.
...of which woodfuel	The wood removed for energy production purposes, regardless whether for industrial, commercial or domestic use.

4.2 National data

4.2.1 Data sources

	References to sources of information	Variables	Years	Additional comments
1	INDUFOR Oy (1993). Seychelles Forest Management Plan/ Sector Study. Department of Environment.	Land use, forest cover	1992	N/A
2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

4.2.2 Classification and definitions

National class	Definition
Production Zones	Primarily for production forestry

Catchment/ Production	Primarily for conservation of water and secondly for production forest
Non forest zones	Agricultural and housing areas where there are substantial amounts of trees which are grown for amenity purposes and for the production of non timber output.
Biodiversity zones	Primarily for conservation of biological and indigenous ecosystems.

4.2.3 Original data

On the total forest area, it is known the following about the forest functions:

	Forest in ha			
	Biodiversity	Catchment/ Biodiversity	Catchment/ Production	Production
Mahé	860	4050	4320	520
Praslin	390	690	1180	0
Curieuse	290	0	0	0
La Digue	30	300	230	0
Silhouette	480	1380	0	0
Others				
Total	2050	6420	5730	520

4.3 Analysis and processing of national data

4.3.1 Adjustment

1.1.1

Source	Total land Area
National data	45 540 hectares

FAOSTAT	46 000 hectares			
There is a need to perform adjustment since the national land area data does not match the FAOSTAT land area. There is a need to multiply by 1.010101010.				
	Biodiversity	Catchment/ Biodiversity	Catchment/ Production	Production
Area in ha	2050	6420	5730	520
Calibrated area in ha	2071	6485	5788	525

4.3.2 Estimation and forecasting

1.1.1				
	Production	Conservation of biodiversity	Protection of soil and water	Multiple purpose
Calibrated area in ha	525	2071	6485	5788
Due to a lack of information 1992 data has been used in order to estimate and forecast data for 1990, 2000, 2005 and 2010, assuming that the forest situation could be considered constant throughout the years.				

4.3.3 Reclassification

--

4.4 Data

Table 4a

Categories	Forest area (000 hectares)
------------	----------------------------

		1990	2000	2005	2010	2015
	Production forest	1	1	1	1	1
	Multiple use forest	6	6	6	6	6

Table 4b

Rank	Name of product	Key species	Commercial value of NWFP removals 2010 (value 1000 local currency)	NWFP category
1 st	latanier leaves	Phoenicophorum borsigianum	370.56	5
2 nd	Cinnamon bark	Cinnamonum verum	152.3	1
3 rd	Bamboo	Bambusa vulgaris	5.68	5
4 th	Raffia	N/A	3.74	5
5 th	Galette	Casaurina equisitifolia	3.64	5
6 th	Vacoa leaf	Pandanus utilis	1.87	5
7 th	Coco de mer leaf	Lodoicea maldivica	1.06	5
8 th	Coco de mer heart	Lodoicea maldivica	0.24	5
9 th	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
10 th	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
TOTAL			539.09	

2010	
Name of local currency	Seychelles rupee

Category
Plant products / raw material
1 Food
2 Fodder
3 Raw material for medicine and aromatic products
4 Raw material for colorants and dyes
5 Raw material for utensils handicrafts construction

6 Ornamental plants
7 Exudates
8 Other plant products
Animal products / raw material
9 Living animals
10 Hides skins and trophies
11 Wild honey and beeswax
12 Wild meat
13 Raw material for medicine
14 Raw material for colorants
15 Other edible animal products
16 Other non-edible animal products

Table 4c Pre-filled data from FAOSTAT

Year	FRA 2015 category (1000 m ³ u.b.)	
	Total wood removals	...of which woodfuel
1990	10.1	5.86
1991	10.1	5.86
1992	10.5	5.5
1993	10.5	5.5
1994	10.5	5.5
1995	10.5	5.5
1996	10.5	5.5
1997	10.5	5.5
1998	10.5	5.5
1999	10.5	5.5
2000	11.9	4.06
2001	11.9	4.06

2002	11.6	3.7
2003	11.6	3.7
2004	11.6	3.7
2005	12.8	3.16
2006	12.8	3.16
2007	12.8	3.16
2008	12.8	3.16
2009	12.8	3.16
2010	12.8	3.16
2011	12.8	3.16

Tiers

Category	Tier for status	Tier for reported trend
Production forest	Tier 2	Tier 1
Multiple use forest	Tier 2	Tier 1

Tier Criteria

Category	Tier for status	Tier for reported trend
Production forest Multiple use forest	Tier 3: Updated including field verifications national forest maps including functions Tier 2: Forest maps older than 6 years including forest functions Tier 1: Other	Tier 3 : Estimate based on repeated compatible tiers 3 (tier for status) Tier 2 : Estimate based on repeated compatible tier 2 or combination tier 3 and 2 or 1 (tier for status) Tier 1 : Other

4.5 Comments

Category	Comments related to data definitions etc	Comments on the reported trend
Production forest	N/A	As there was no data for 2010 data from 2005 was used estimate for 2010
Multiple use forest	N/A	N/A
Total wood removals	N/A	There is a marked reduction in the amount of fuelwood used. This is due to the fact that most households are no longer using fuel wood but have switched to LPG. Fuelwood mostly used by hotels for barbecues.

Commercial value of NWFP	N/A	N/A
--------------------------	-----	-----

Other general comments to the table

N/A

5. How much forest area is managed for protection of soil and water and ecosystem services?

Documents for this question:

- [Guide for country reporting FRA 2015](#)
- [FRA 2015 Terms and Definitions](#)

5.1 Categories and definitions

Category	Definition
Protection of soil and water	Forest area designated or managed for protection of soil and water
...of which production of clean water (<i>sub-category</i>)	Forest area primarily designated or managed for water production, where most human uses are excluded or heavily modified to protect water quality.
...of which coastal stabilization (<i>sub-category</i>)	Forest area primarily designated or managed for coastal stabilization.
...of which desertification control (<i>sub-category</i>)	Forest area primarily designated or managed for desertification control.
...of which avalanche control (<i>sub-category</i>)	Forest area primarily designated or managed to prevent the development or impact of avalanches on human life assets or infrastructure.
...of which erosion, flood protection or reducing flood risk (<i>sub-category</i>)	Forest area primarily designated or managed for protecting communities or assets from the impacts of erosion riparian floods and landslides or for providing flood plain services.
...of which other (<i>sub-category</i>)	Forest area primarily designated or managed for other protective functions.
Ecosystem services, cultural or spiritual values	Forest area primarily designated or managed for selected ecosystem services or cultural or spiritual values.
...of which public recreation (<i>sub-category</i>)	Forest area designated or managed for public recreation.
...of which carbon storage or sequestration (<i>sub-category</i>)	Forest area designated or managed for carbon storage or sequestration.
...of which spiritual or cultural services (<i>sub-category</i>)	Forest area designated or managed for spiritual or cultural services.
...of which other (<i>sub-category</i>)	Forest area designated or managed for other ecosystem services.

5.2 National data

5.2.1 Data sources

	References to sources of information	Variables	Years	Additional comments
1	Indofur Oy (1993).Seychelles Forest Management Plan/ Sector Study. Department of Environment.	Land use.	1992	N/A

2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

5.2.2 Classification and definitions

National class	Definition
Multiple purposes	Forest area 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 the above can be considered as being more significant than the others.
Social services	Forest area designated for the provision of social services.
No or unknown function	Forest area for which a specific function has not been designated or where designated function is unknown.
N/A	N/A

5.2.3 Original data

--

5.3 Analysis and processing of national data

5.3.1 Adjustment

--

5.3.2 Estimation and forecasting

--

5.3.3 Reclassification

--

5.4 Data

Table 5a

Categories		Forest area (1000 hectares)				
		1990	2000	2005	2010	2015
	Protection of soil and water	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5

	... of which production of clean water	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	... of which coastal stabilization	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	... of which desertification control	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	... of which avalanche control	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	... of which erosion, flood protection or reducing flood risk	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	... of which other (please specify in comments below the table)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Other

N/A

Table 5b

Categories	Forest area (1000 hectares)				
	1990	2000	2005	2010	2015
Ecosystem services, cultural or spiritual values	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
...of which public recreation	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
...of which carbon storage or sequestration	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
...of which spiritual or cultural services	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
...of which other (please specify in comments below the table)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Tiers

Category	Tier for reported trend	Tier for status
Protection of soil and water	Tier 2	Tier 1

Ecosystem services, cultural or spiritual values	Tier 1	Tier 1
--	--------	--------

Tier criteria

Category	Tier for status	Tier for reported trend
Protection of soil and water	Tier 3: High reliability data derived either from high intensity sample survey or data obtained from national or state agencies responsible for regulations or legislation relating to soil and water protection. Tier 2: Approaches based on low intensity or incomplete sample-based surveys or studies that provide data for specific areas that is extrapolated through statistical analysis to national level estimates. Tier 1: Other	Tier 3 : Estimate based on repeated compatible tiers 3 (tier for status) Tier 2 : Estimate based on repeated compatible tier 2 or combination tier 3 and 2 or 1 (tier for status) Tier 1 : Other
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural or spiritual values • Public recreation • Spiritual or cultural services • Other 	Tier 3: High reliability data derived either from high intensity sample survey or data obtained from national or state agencies responsible for regulations. Tier 2: Approaches based on low intensity or incomplete sample-based surveys or studies that provide data for specific areas that is extrapolated through statistical analysis to national level estimates. Tier 1: Other	Tier 3 : Estimate based on repeated compatible tiers 3 (tier for status) Tier 2 : Estimate based on repeated compatible tier 2 or combination tier 3 and 2 or 1 (tier for status) Tier 1 : Other

5.5 Comments

Category	Comments related to data definitions etc	Comments on the reported trend
Protection of soil and water	N/A	N/A
Production of clean water	N/A	N/A
Coastal stabilization	N/A	N/A
Desertification control	N/A	N/A
Avalanche control	N/A	N/A
Erosion, flood protection or reducing flood risk	N/A	N/A
Other protective functions	N/A	N/A
Ecosystem services, cultural or spiritual values	N/A	N/A
Public recreation	N/A	N/A
Carbon storage or sequestration	N/A	N/A
Spiritual or cultural services	N/A	N/A

Other ecosystem services	N/A	N/A
--------------------------	-----	-----

Other general comments to the table

N/A

6. How much forest area is protected and designated for the conservation of biodiversity and how has it changed over time?

Documents for this question:

- [Guide for country reporting FRA 2015](#)
- [FRA 2015 Terms and Definitions](#)

6.1 Categories and definitions

Category	Definition
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.
Forest area within protected areas	Forest area within formally established protected areas independently of the purpose for which the protected areas were established.

6.2 National data

6.2.1 Data sources

	References to sources of information	Variables	Years	Additional comments
1	INDUFOR Oy (1993). Seychelles Forest Management Plan/ Sector Study. Department of Environment.	Land use, forest cover	1992	N/A
2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

6.2.2 Classification and definitions

National class	Definition
Catchment/ Biodiversity	Primarily for conservation of water and secondly for biodiversity
N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A

6.2.3 Original data

See 4.2.3.

6.3 Analysis and processing of national data

6.3.1 Adjustment

See 4.3.1.

6.3.2 Estimation and forecasting

See 4.3.2.

6.3.3 Reclassification

See 4.3.3.

6.4 Data

Table 6

Categories		Forest area (000 hectares)				
		1990	2000	2005	2010	2015
	Conservation of biodiversity	2	2	2	2	3
	Forest area within protected areas	18	18	19	20	20

Tiers

Category	Tier for status	Tier for reported trend
Conservation of biodiversity	Tier 3	Tier 2
Forest area within protected areas	Tier 2	Tier 2

Tier criteria

Category	Tier for status	Tier for reported trend
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conservation of biodiversity Forests within protected areas 	<p>Tier 3: Data obtained from national or state agencies responsible for conservation and protected area or legislation relating to area protection. Tier 2: Studies that provide data for specific areas that is extrapolated through statistical analysis to national level estimates Tier 1 Other</p>	<p>Tier 3 : Estimate based on repeated compatible tiers 3 (tier for status) Tier 2 : Estimate based on repeated compatible tier 2 or combination tier 3 and 2 or 1 (tier for status) Tier 1 : Other</p>

6.5 Comments

Category	Comments related to data definitions etc	Comments on the reported trend
Conservation of biodiversity	N/A	As there was no data for 2010 data from 2005 was used estimate for 2010. An increase was indicated for 2015 as a biodiversity hotspot (Silhouette island) has recently designated as a protected area.
Forest area within protected areas	N/A	Conservation of biodiversity area is the forest area within protected areas. There has been a gradual increase in the land area, and in consequence of area of forest under protection. Recently the total land area under protection ha reached 50% of the total land area of the country.

Other general comments to the table

N/A

7. What is the area of forest affected by woody invasive species?

Documents for this question:

- [Guide for country reporting FRA 2015](#)
- [FRA 2015 Terms and Definitions](#)

7.1 Categories and definitions

Category	Definition
Invasive species	Species that are non-native to a particular ecosystem and whose introduction and spread cause, or are likely to cause, socio-cultural, economic or environmental harm or harm to human health.

7.2 National data

7.2.1 Data sources

	References to sources of information	Variables	Years	Additional comments
1	National Strategy for plant conservation	N/A	2005 - 2010	N/A
2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

7.2.2 Classification and definitions

National class	Definition
N/A	N/A

7.2.3 Original data

--

7.3 Analysis and processing of national data

7.3.1 Adjustment

--

7.3.2 Estimation and forecasting

7.3.3 Reclassification

7.4 Data

Table 7

Scientific name of woody invasive species	Forest area affected (000 ha)	
	2005	2010
<i>Adenanthera pavonina</i>	1.42	1.42
<i>Paraserianthes falcataria</i>	6.79	6.79
<i>Alstonia macrophylla</i>	N/A	N/A
<i>Cinnamomum verum/chrysobalamus icaco</i>	6.79	6.79
<i>Hevea brasiliensis</i>	N/A	N/A
<i>Pentadesma butyrica</i>	N/A	N/A
<i>Psidium cattleianum</i>	N/A	N/A
<i>Casaurina equisetifolia</i>	N/A	N/A
<i>Syzygium jambos</i>	N/A	N/A
Others	N/A	N/A
Total	8.21	8.21

Tiers

Category	Tier for status	Tier for reported trend
Invasive species	Tier 1	Tier 1

Tier Criteria

Category	Tier for status	Tier for reported trend
----------	-----------------	-------------------------

Invasive species	Tier 3: Systematic assessment in forest inventory or other survey (e.g. by conservation department) within the last 5 years) Tier 2: Systematic assessment in forest inventory or other survey (e.g. by conservation department conducted more than 5 years ago) Tier 1: Other	Tier 3 : Estimate based on repeated compatible tiers 3 (tier for status) Tier 2 : Estimate based on repeated compatible tier 2 or combination tier 3 and 2 or 1 (tier for status) Tier 1 : Other
------------------	--	---

7.5 Comments

Category	Comments related to data definitions etc	Comments on the reported trend
Invasive species	The total forest area affected by woody invasive is not necessarily the sum of the values given above as these may be overlapping. The species have not been listed according to the area they cover.	N/A

Other general comments to the table
N/A

8. How much forest area is damaged each year?

Documents for this question:

- [Guide for country reporting FRA 2015](#)
- [FRA 2015 Terms and Definitions](#)

8.1 Categories and definitions

Category	Definition
Number of fires	Number of fires per year
Burned area	Area burned per year
Outbreaks of insects	A detectable reduction in forest health caused by a sudden increase in numbers of harmful insects.
Outbreaks of diseases	A detectable reduction in forest health caused by a sudden increase in numbers of harmful pathogens, such as bacteria, fungi, phytoplasma or virus.
Severe weather events	Damage caused severe weather events, such as snow, storm, drought, etc.

8.2 National data

8.2.1 Data sources

	References to sources of information	Variables	Years	Additional comments
1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

8.2.2 Classification and definitions

National class	Definition
N/A	N/A

8.2.3 Original data

--

8.3 Analysis and processing of national data

8.3.1 Adjustment

8.3.2 Estimation and forecasting

8.3.3 Reclassification

8.4 Data

Table 8a

Category		000 ha, number of fires									
		2003		2004		2005		2006		2007	
		000 ha	#	000 ha	#	000 ha	#	000 ha	#	000 ha	#
	Total land area burned	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	... of which forest area burned	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Category		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
		000 ha	#	000 ha	#	000 ha	#	000 ha	#	000 ha	#
	Total land area burned	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	... of which forest area burned	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Table 8b

Outbreak category	Description/name	Year(s) of latest outbreak	Area damaged (000 hectares)
-------------------	------------------	----------------------------	-----------------------------

2	Takamaka wilt disease: The disease which is caused by a fungus was first detected in Callophyllum inoculum in the late 1990's. Many trees have been infected by the fungi since then. Some trees had to be destroyed (incinerated) to limit the extent of the infection . In other cases the trees were injected with an antifungal agent and recovered.	2,000	N/A
2	Sandragon wilt disease: The first infected trees were observed in 1998. The plant species affected was pterocarpus indicus. Around that time the number of trees showing symptom were low(yellowing and wilting of foliage followed by death). The causative agent was in this case too a fungi.As a result of the outbreak almost the whole population of pterocarpus indicus has been wiped out.	1998	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Outbreak category
1 Insects
2 Diseases
3 Severe weather events

Tiers

Category	Tier for status	Tier for trend
----------	-----------------	----------------

Area affected by fire	Tier 1	Tier 1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insects • Diseases • Severe weather events 	Tier 2	Tier 1

Tier criteria

Category	Tier for status	Tier for reported trend
Burned area	Tier 3 : National fire monitoring routines Tier 2 : Remote sensing surveys Tier 1 : Other	Tier 3 : Estimate based on repeated compatible tiers 3 (tier for status) Tier 2 : Estimate based on repeated compatible tier 2 or combination tier 3 and 2 or 1 (tier for status) Tier 1 : Other
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insects • Diseases • Severe weather events 	Tier 3 : Systematic survey (e.g. via inventory or aerial damage assessment) Tier 2 : Management records Tier 1 : Other	Tier 3 : Estimate based on repeated compatible tiers 3 (tier for status) Tier 2 : Estimate based on repeated compatible tier 2 or combination tier 3 and 2 or 1 (tier for status) Tier 1 : Other

8.5 Comments

Category	Comments related to data definitions etc	Comments on the reported trend
Burned area	The prefilled data from remote sensing were not available.	In the 1970,s - 1980,s there have been several large fires (> 20 ha destroyed) mainly on the island of Praslin. Over the years the large fires have been replaced by medium to small ones. 2000 -2010 experienced more smaller fires compared to the previous decade. The reduction in size of the fire may also be due to increased capacity in fire fighting methods. Most of the fires are caused by accident or in some cases they may have been deliberate.
Insects	N/A	N/A
Diseases	.	N/A
Severe weather events	N/A	N/A

Other general comments to the table

The area affected by the disease outbreaks is not easily estimated. The plants affected occur scattered all over the place..

9. What is the forest area with reduced canopy cover?

Documents for this question:

- [Guide for country reporting FRA 2015](#)
- [FRA 2015 Terms and Definitions](#)

Category	Definition
Reduction in canopy cover	Forest that has undergone a reduction of canopy cover of more than 20% between the years 2000 and 2010 within the forest canopy cover range of 30-80% as detected by the MODIS VCF sensor.

Table 9

Category	Area of forest with reduced canopy cover (000 ha)
Reduction in canopy cover	0.21

Tiers

Category	Tier for reported trend
Reduction in canopy cover	Tier 2

Tier criteria

Category	Tier for reported trend
Reduction in canopy cover	Tier 3 : Remote sensing with ground truthing and/or Landsat imagery Tier 2 : Remote sensing using Modis (using pre-filled data provided by FAO) Tier 1 : Expert opinion

Comments

Category	Comments related to data definitions etc
Reduction in canopy cover	In the absence of recent national data regarding canopy we used data provided by FAO.

Other general comments

--

10. What forest policy and regulatory framework exists to support implementation of sustainable forest management SFM?

Documents for this question:

- [Guide for country reporting FRA 2015](#)
- [FRA 2015 Terms and Definitions](#)

10.1 Categories and definitions

Category	Definition
Policies supporting sustainable forest management	Policies or strategies that explicitly encourage sustainable forest management.
Legislation and regulations supporting sustainable forest management	Legislation and regulations that govern and guide sustainable forest management, operations and use.

10.2 National data

10.2.1 Data sources

	References to sources of information	Variables	Years	Additional comments
1	Seychelles Sustainable Development Strategy	N/A	2012 - 2020	N/A
2	National Biodiversity Strategic action Plan(NBSAP)	N/A	N/A	The NBSAP is currently under review.
3	Environment Protection Act	N/A	1994	N/A
4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

10.2.2 Classification and definitions

National class	Definition
N/A	N/A

10.2.3 Original data

--

10.3 Data

Table 10

Category				
	National	Sub-national		
		Regional	Provincial/State	Local
Policies supporting sustainable forest management	yes			
... of which, in <u>publicly</u> owned forests	yes			
... of which, in <u>privately</u> owned forests	yes			
Legislation and regulations supporting sustainable forest management	yes			
... of which, in <u>publicly</u> owned forests	yes			
... of which, in <u>privately</u> owned forests	yes			

10.4 Comments

Variable / category	Comments related to data definitions etc
Policies supporting sustainable forest management	A sustainable forest management strategy was developed last year. There is a need now to develop a clear policy for our forest.
Legislation and regulations supporting sustainable forest management	Some of the relevant legislations are outdated needing review. The Ministry of Environment & Energy intends to put in place a framework piece of legislation (the Biodiversity Act) that would host all the different pieces of legislation scattered here and there.

Other general comments

--

11. Is there a national platform that promotes stakeholder participation in forest policy development?

Documents for this question:

- [Guide for country reporting FRA 2015](#)
- [FRA 2015 Terms and Definitions](#)

11.1 Categories and definitions

Category	Definition
National stakeholder platform	A recognized procedure that a broad range of stakeholders can use to provide opinions, suggestions, analysis, recommendations and other input into the development of national forest policy.

11.2 National data

11.2.1 Data sources

	References to sources of information	Years	Additional comments
1	Seychelles Sustainable Development Strategy (SSDS)	2012- 2020	Stalkholder Involvement Strategy.
2	N/A	N/A	N/A
3	N/A	N/A	N/A
4	N/A	N/A	N/A

Table 11

Is there a national platform that promotes or allows for stakeholder participation in forest policy development?	yes
--	-----

11.3 Comments

Category	Comments related to data definitions etc
National stakeholder platform	The forest sector is at the core of integrated multi-sectoral sustainable development strategy of which stakeholder involvement is central for the implementation..A steering committee comprising representatives of national committees, umbrella NgO, regional/international organization represented in Seychelles as well as private bodies or associations. Furthermore the consultation process is already enshrined in our environmental legislations such as the Environment Protection Act and EIA process..

Other general comments

--

12. What is the forest area intended to be in permanent forest land use and how has it changed over time?

Documents for this question:

- [Guide for country reporting FRA 2015](#)
- [FRA 2015 Terms and Definitions](#)

12.1 Categories and definitions

Category	Definition
Forest area intended to be in permanent forest land use	Forest area that is designated or expected to be retained as forest and is highly unlikely to be converted to other land use.
...of which permanent forest estate (<i>sub-category</i>)	Forest area that is designated by law or regulation to be retained as forest and may not be converted to other land use.

12.2 National data

12.2.1 Data sources

	References to sources of information	Variables	Years	Additional comments
1	INDUFOR Oy (1993). Seychelles Forest Management Plan/ Sector Study. Department of Environment.	Land use, forest cover	1992	N/A
2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

12.2.2 Classification and definitions

National class	Definition
N/A	N/A

12.2.3 Original data

--

12.3 Analysis and processing of national data

12.3.1 Adjustment

--

12.3.2 Estimation and forecasting

--

12.3.3 Reclassification

--

12.4 Data

Table 12

Categories		Forest area 2010 (000 ha)
	Forest area intended to be in permanent forest land use	30
	... of which permanent forest estate	20

Tiers

Category	Tier for status
Forest area intended to be in permanent forest land use	Tier 1
Permanent forest estate	Tier 2

Tier Criteria

Category	Tier for status
Forest area intended to be in permanent forest land use	Tier 3 : National or sub-national land use plans strategy documents or other reports within the past 10 years Tier 2 : National or sub-national land use plans strategy documents or other reports within the past 20 years Tier 1 : Other
Permanent forest estate	Tier 3 : National or sub-national land use plans strategy documents or other reports within the past 10 years Tier 2 : National or sub-national land use plans strategy documents or other reports within the past 20 years Tier 1 : Other

12.5 Comments

Category	Comments related to data definitions etc
Forest area intended to be in permanent forest land use	N/A
Permanent forest estate	N/A

Other general comments

--

13. How does your country measure and report progress towards SFM at the national level?

Documents for this question:

- [Guide for country reporting FRA 2015](#)
- [FRA 2015 Terms and Definitions](#)

13.1 Categories and definitions

Category	Definition
Forest area monitored under a national forest monitoring framework	Forest area monitored by a national monitoring framework or systems that provide measurement based periodic monitoring of forest extent and quality.
Forest reporting at national scale	National reporting of forest extent and characteristics that includes some measure of progress toward sustainable forest management.

13.2 National data

13.2.1 Data sources

	References to sources of information	Variables	Years	Additional comments
1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

13.2.2 Classification and definitions

National class	Definition
N/A	N/A

13.3 Data

Table 13a

Category	% of total forest area	Most recent year	Check all boxes that apply					
			Continuous	Periodic	Permanent ground plots	Temporary ground plots	Aerial/remote sensing sample based	Aerial/remote sensing full coverage
Forest inventory	90	1993	no	yes	no	yes	yes	no
Other field assessments	N/A	N/A	no	yes	yes	no	no	no
Updates to other sources	N/A	N/A	no	yes				
Expert estimate	80	2013						

Table 13b

Type of forest reporting used at national scale	Check boxes that apply
1 Criteria and Indicators reporting	yes
2 Periodic national state of the forest report	yes
3 Other (please document)	yes
4 None	

Other type of forest reporting

Annual and monthly reports are to establish how much has been accomplished in accordance with our annual workplan.

13.4 Comments

Category	Comments
N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A

Other general comments

--

14. What is the area of forest under a forest management plan and how is this monitored?

Documents for this question:

- [Guide for country reporting FRA 2015](#)
- [FRA 2015 Terms and Definitions](#)

14.1 Categories and definitions

Category	Definition
Forest area with management plan	Forest area that has a long-term documented management plan, aiming at defined management goals which is periodically revised
...of which for production (<i>sub-category</i>)	Forest management plan mainly focused on production
...of which for conservation (<i>sub-category</i>)	Forest management plan mainly focused on conservation
Monitoring of forest management plans	Government monitoring of forest management plan implementation conducted through field visits or audits of forest management plan performance

14.2 National data

14.2.1 Data sources

	References to sources of information	Variables	Years	Additional comments
1	Record kept by Ministry of Environment.	N/A	2012	N/A
2	Indofur	N/A	1993	N/A
3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

14.3 Data

Table 14a

Forest plan type	Forest area 2010 (000 ha)
Forest area with management plan	15
... of which for production	0
... of which for conservation	15

Table 14b

Indicate which (if any) of the following are required in forest management plans in your country	
1 Soil and water management	yes

2 High conservation value forest delineation	yes
3 Social considerations community involvement	yes

Table 14c

Percent of area under forest management plan that is monitored annually	90
--	-----------

Tiers

Category	Tier for status
Forest area with management plan	Tier 1
Percent of area under forest management plan that is monitored annually	Tier 2

Tier criteria

Category	Tier for status
Forest area with management plan	Tier 3 : Reports that describe national records 5 years old or less that contain long-term forest monitoring plans Tier 2 : Industry or other records indicating the presence of a long-term forest management plan Tier 1 : Other
Percent of area under forest management plan that is monitored annually	Tier 3 : Government documentation of monitoring extent Tier 2 : Reports from forest managers or other documental sources Tier 1 : Other

14.4 Comments

Category	Comments
Forest area with management plan	Management plans are in some case outdated therefore requiring review.
N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A

Other general comments

--

15. How are stakeholders involved in the management decision making for publicly owned forests?

Documents for this question:

- [Guide for country reporting FRA 2015](#)
- [FRA 2015 Terms and Definitions](#)

15.1 Categories and definitions

Category	Definition
Stakeholder involvement	Stakeholder involvement is defined as significant inputs into at least one aspect of forest management at the operational scale

Table 15

Please indicate the type of stakeholder involvement in forest management decision making required in your country	
1. Planning phase	yes
2. Operations phase	yes
3. Review of operations	yes

Tiers

Category	Tier for status
Type of stakeholder inputs	Tier 3

Tier criteria

Category	Tier for status
Type of stakeholder inputs	Tier 3 : Government (national or sub-national) documentation of stakeholder inputs Tier 2 : Government (national or subnational) requirement but stakeholder inputs not documented Tier 1 : Other

15.2 Comments

Category	Comments
N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A

Other general comments

--

16. What is the area of forest under an independently verified forest certification scheme?

Documents for this question:

- [Guide for country reporting FRA 2015](#)
- [FRA 2015 Terms and Definitions](#)

16.1 Categories and definitions

Category	Definition
FSC certification	Forest area certified under the Forest Stewardship Council certification scheme
PEFC certification	Forest area certified under the Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification scheme
Other international forest management certification	Forest area certified under an international forest management certification scheme with published standards and is independently verified by a third-party, excluding FSC and PEFC certification.
Certified forest area using a domestic forest management certification scheme	Area certified under a forest management certification scheme with published standards that are nationally recognized and independently verified by a thirdparty

16.2 Data

Table 16a

International forest management certification		Forest area (000 ha)						
		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
	FSC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	PEFC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	
	FSC	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	PEFC	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Table 16b

Domestic forest management certification		Forest area (000 ha)						
		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	
		0	0	0	0	0	0	
		0	0	0	0	0	0	
		0	0	0	0	0	0	

Tier criteria

Category	Tier for status
International forest management certification	Tier 3: International forest management scheme records maintained by the certifying organization for the reporting year Tier 2: International forest management scheme records reported by the certifying organization for a period 2 years prior to the reporting year Tier: 1 Other
Domestic forest management certification	Tier 3: National registry reports for domestic forest management certification maintained by the certifying organization for the reporting year Tier 2: Domestic forest management scheme records reported by the certifying organization for a period 2 years prior to the reporting year Tier: 1 Other

Tiers

Category	Tier for status
International forest management certification	Tier 1
Domestic forest management certification	Tier 1

16.3 Comments

Category	Comments related to data definitions etc
Certified forest area using an international forest management certification scheme	There is no area of forest presently that is certified or using any international forest management certification scheme.
Domestic forest management certification	There is no domestic forest management certification scheme.

Other general comments

--

17. How much money do governments collect from and spend on forests?

Documents for this question:

- [Guide for country reporting FRA 2015](#)
- [FRA 2015 Terms and Definitions](#)

17.1 Categories and definitions

Category	Definition
Forest revenue	All government revenue collected from the domestic production and trade of forest products and services. For this purpose revenue include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Goods</u> : roundwood; sawnwood; biomass; woodbased panels; pulp and paper and non-wood forest products. • <u>Services</u> : including concession fees and royalties, stumpage payments, public timber sales revenue taxes and charges based on forest area or yield, taxes on domestic trade and export of forest products, special levies on forestry activities and payments into forest related funds, other miscellaneous inspection, licence and administrative fees levied by forest administrations, permit and licence fees for recreation and other forest related activities.
Public expenditure on forestry	All government expenditure on forest related activities.

17.2 National data

17.2.1 Data sources

	References to sources of information	Variables	Years	Additional comments
1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

17.3 Data

Table 17

Category	Revenues / expenditures (000 local currency)		
	2000	2005	2010
Forest revenue	N/A	N/A	N/A
Public expenditure on forestry	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2000	2005	2010
Name of Local Currency	N/A	N/A	N/A

17.4 Comments

Category	Comments related to data definitions etc
Forest revenue	N/A
Public expenditure on forestry	N/A
Other general comments	N/A

Other general comments

Due to recent restructuring that has occurred in the public sector, whereby the role of Ministry of Environment has been revised, certain agencies has been created it is not possible at this point to provide the information requested in this chapter.

18. Who owns and manages the forests and how has this changed?

Documents for this question:

- [Guide for country reporting FRA 2015](#)
- [FRA 2015 Terms and Definitions](#)

18.1 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.
...of which owned by the state at national scale (<i>sub-category</i>)	Forest owned by the State at the national scale or administrative units of the public administration or by institutions or corporations owned by the public administration.
...of which owned by the state at the sub-national government scale (<i>sub-category</i>)	Forest owned by the State at the sub-national government scale 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 cooperatives corporations and other business entities, private, religious and educational institutions, pension or investment funds, NGOs, nature conservation associations and other private institutions.
...of which individuals (<i>sub-category</i>)	Forest owned by individuals and families.
...of which private business entities and institutions (<i>sub-category</i>)	Forest owned by private corporations cooperatives companies and other business entities as well as private nonprofit organizations such as NGOs nature conservation associations, and private religious and educational institutions etc.
...of which local tribal and indigenous communities (<i>sub-category</i>)	Forest owned by a group of individuals belonging to the same community residing within or in the vicinity of a forest area or forest owned by communities of indigenous or tribal people The community members are coowners that share exclusive rights and duties and benefits contribute to the community development.
Unknown ownership	Forest area where ownership is unknown includes areas where ownership is unclear or disputed.
Categories related to management rights of public forests	Definition
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 companies	Forest management rights and responsibilities are transferred from the Public Administration to corporations, other business entities private cooperatives, private nonprofit 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.

18.2 National data

18.2.1 Data sources

	References to sources of information	Variables	Years	Additional comments
1	INDUFOR Oy, (1993). Seychelles Forest Management Plan/ Sector Study. Department of Environment	Land use, forest cover	The reference year is 1992	Study based on aerial photo and field checking
2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

18.2.2 Classification and definitions

National class	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.
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.
N/A	N/A

18.2.3 Original data

Year 1992	Private	Government	Total
Conservation areas	30	18 190	18 220
Forest (non-conservation areas)	1 640	6 400	8 040
Agriculture	9 000	1 000	10 000
Other	2 870	6 410	9 280

Total Area	13 540	32 000	45 540
-------------------	---------------	---------------	---------------

18.3 Analysis and processing of national data

18.3.1 Adjustment

--

18.3.2 Estimation and forecasting

The above percentage of private/government forests has been applied to the total forest (40.600 ha).
Due to a lack of information 1992 data has been used in order to estimate and forecast data for 1990, 2000, 2005 and 2010, assuming that the forest situation could be considered constant throughout the years.

18.3.3 Reclassification

As it was very difficult to get the exact amount for private and government ownership, these have been estimated and the estimated percentages are given below.

National Classes		FRA 2010 Categories			
		Private forest	Public forest	Private Other land	Pub Other Land
Conservation areas	Private	100%			
	Government		100%		
Forest (non-conservation areas)	Private	100%			
	Government		100%		
Agriculture	Private	60%		40%	

	Government		67%		33%
Other	Private	82%		18%	
	Government		91%		9%
National classes		1992 (hectares)			
		Private forest		Government forest	
Conservation areas		30		18190	
Forest (non-conservation areas)		1640		6400	
Agriculture		5400		670	
Other		2353		5833	
Total Area		9423		31093	
Percentage		23.3%		76.7%	

18.4 Data

Table 18a

Categories		Forest area (1000 hectares)			
		1990	2000	2005	2010
	Public ownership	31.1	31.1	31.1	31.1
	... of which owned by the state at national scale	31.1	31.1	31.1	31.1
	... of which owned by the state at the sub-national government scale	0	0	0	0
	Private ownership	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5

	... of which owned by individuals	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	... of which owned by private business entities and institutions	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	... of which owned by local, tribal and indigenous communities	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Unknown ownership	0	0	0	0
TOTAL		40.60	40.60	40.60	40.60

Tiers

Category	Tier for status	Tier for reported trend
Public ownership	Tier 1	Tier 1
Private ownership	Tier 1	Tier 1
Unknown ownership	Tier 1	Tier 1

Tier criteria

Category	Tier for status	Tier for reported trend
Ownership	Tier 3: National forestry statistics registers of land titles or maps on land ownership or all forest area under one ownership category that is five years old or less. Tier 2: National forestry statistics registers of land titles or maps on land ownership or questionnaires that are more than five years old. Tier 1: Other	Tier 3 : Estimate based on repeated compatible tiers 3 (tier for status) Tier 2 : Estimate based on repeated compatible tier 2 or combination tier 3 and 2 or 1 (tier for status) Tier 1 : Other

Table 18b - Holder of management rights of public forests

Categories	Forest area (000 hectares)			
	1990	2000	2005	2010
Public Administration	31.1	31.1	31.1	31.1
Individuals	0	0	0	0
Private companies	0	0	0	0
Communities	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0

TOTAL	31.10	31.10	31.10	31.10
-------	-------	-------	-------	-------

Category	Tier for reported trend	Tier for status
Public Administration	Tier 1	Tier 1
Individuals	Tier 1	Tier 1
Private companies	Tier 2	Tier 2
Communities	Tier 1	Tier 1
Other	Tier 1	Tier 1

18.5 Comments

Category	Comments related to data definitions etc	Comments on the reported trend
Public ownership	N/A	Due to no recent information it has been considered that the change was insignificant.
Private ownership	N/A	N/A
Unknown ownership	N/A	N/A
Management rights	N/A	N/A

Other general comments to the table

Please note that a number of parastatal companies and NGOs have management rights over a portion of publically owned forest such as Seychelles National Parks Authority that is mandated to manage state owned forests ,the Seychelles Islands Foundation that manages the two world heritage sites of Seychelles, Aldabra and the Vallee de mai.

19. How many people are directly employed in forestry?

Documents for this question:

- [Guide for country reporting FRA 2015](#)
- [FRA 2015 Terms and Definitions](#)

19.1 Categories and definitions

Category	Definition
Full-time equivalents (FTE)	A measurement equal to one person working full-time during a specified reference period.
Employment in forestry	Employment in activities related to production of goods derived from forests. This category corresponds to the ISIC/NACE Rev. 4 activity A02 (Forestry and logging).

19.2 National data

19.2.1 Data sources

	References to sources of information	Variables	Years	Additional comments
1	administration Section, Ministry of environment & Energy.	2000- 2004	N/A	N/A
2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

19.2.2 Classification and definitions

National class	Definition
N/A	N/A

19.2.3 Original data

--

19.3 Data

Table 19

Category		Employment (000 years FTE)			
		1990	2000	2005	2010
	Employment in forestry	0.208	0.208	0.165	0.07
	... of which female	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

19.4 Comments

Category	Comments related to data definitions etc	Comments on the reported trend
Employment in forestry	N/A	The number of employees in the division of Nature & Conservation has gradually decreased. The biggest decline was experienced around 2010 when the government embarked on an economic reform program.

Other general comments to the table

The figures provided above for the people employed in forestry include only those employed by the state.

20. What is the contribution of forestry to Gross Domestic Product (GDP)?

Documents for this question:

- [Guide for country reporting FRA 2015](#)
- [FRA 2015 Terms and Definitions](#)

20.1 Categories and definitions

Category	Definition
Gross value added from forestry (at basic prices)	This category corresponds to the ISIC/NACE Rev. 4 activity A02 (Forestry and logging).

20.2 Data

Table 20 (Pre-filled data from UNdata/EUROSTAT)

Category	Million	Currency	Year for latest available information
Gross value added from forestry (at basic prices)	N/A	N/A	N/A

20.3 Comments

Category	Comments
Gross value added from forestry(at basic prices).	Forestry is considered to have minimal contribution to GDP.

Other general comments

--

21. What is forest area likely to be in the future

Documents for this question:

- [Guide for country reporting FRA 2015](#)
- [FRA 2015 Terms and Definitions](#)

21.1 Categories and definitions

Category	Definition
Government target/aspiration for forest area	Government target/aspiration for forest area for a specific year.
Forests earmarked for conversion	Forest area that is allocated/classified or scheduled to be converted into non-forest uses.

21.2 National data

21.2.1 Data sources

	References to sources of information	Variables	Years	Additional comments
1	Indofur	N/A	1993	N/A
2	Seychelles Sustainable Development Strategy.	N/A	2012- 2020	N/A
3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

21.3 Data

Table 21a

Category	Forest area (000 ha)	
	2020	2030
Government target/aspiration for forest area	40.7	40.7

Table 21b

Category	Forest area (000 ha)
	2013
Forests earmarked for conversion	0

21.4 Comments

Category	Comments
----------	----------

Government target/aspiration for forest area	The Government aims to maintain the total area under forest while increasing the area under protection and to designate forest reserves.
Forests earmarked for conversion	N/A

Other general comments

--