



Forestry Department

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

**GLOBAL FOREST RESOURCES
ASSESSMENT 2010**

COUNTRY REPORT

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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).

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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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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
FAOSTAT	H	Country area	2008	Secondary data source
Carribbean Development Bank 1983. Regional Country Sector study, country report, Montserrat	M	Forest area	1982	Secondary data source
CARICOM Tropical Forestry Action Plan Montserrat 1991.	M	Other wooded land	1985	Secondary data source
National Forestry Action Plan 1992-2011.	M	Other wooded land	1985	Secondary data source

1.2.2 Classification and definitions

National class	Definition
Scrub	Dry scrub woodlands are secondary forest with a height of only 5-10 meters. Common species are <i>Pisonia fragrans</i> , <i>simaruba</i> , <i>Tamarindus indica</i>
Littoral woodland	"Littoral woodland" occurs along the eastern and northeastern coastline and is exceptionally magnificent. As a rule, littoral woodland is not strictly a single formation but rather a series of closely associated formations grouped together for convenience. It includes the littoral hedge and all the transition from this to the tall evergreen woodland behind, where growth is sheltered from the wind. The littoral hedge, immediately fronting the sea, consists of a dense, matted, and interlaced woody growth of gnarled shrubs, usually of distorted form, which rises in height rapidly inland, unless trees of 18 m tall are seen.

Rain and cloud forest	This is secondary forest. This vegetation type occurs toward the interior of the island. The forest is dense and closely ranked, with dominant trees from 27 to 33 m tall.
Moist forest	Moist forest is also secondary forest characterized by species such as <i>Cordia sulcata</i> , <i>Swietenia mahogani</i> , <i>Cedrela odorata</i> , <i>Inga laurina</i> .

1.2.3 Original data

1982

National class	Area (ha)
Scrub	500
Littoral woodland	500
Rain and cloud forest	1500
Moist forest	1000
TOTAL	3500

The area of other wooded land is estimated at 1600 hectares (expert estimate).

1.3 Analysis and processing of national data

1.3.1 Estimation and forecasting

Due to lack of other information, the data for 1982 was used for 1990. Data for 2000, 2005 and 2010 were estimated by subtracting the estimated loss due to volcanic activity from the data for 1982. The other wooded land figure is an expert estimate.

1.3.2 Reclassification into FRA 2010 categories

National class	Area (ha)
Scrub	100% forest
Littoral woodland	100% forest
Rain and cloud forest	100% forest
Moist forest	100% forest

1.4 Data for Table T1

FRA 2010 categories	Area (1000 hectares)			
	1990	2000	2005	2010
Forest	3.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
Other wooded land	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
Other land	5.2	6.2	6.2	6.2
...of which with tree cover	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Inland water bodies	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	10.3	10.3	10.3	10.3

1.5 Comments to Table T1

Variable / category	Comments related to data, definitions, etc.	Comments on the reported trend
Forest		Due to lack of other information, the data for 1982 was used for reporting years 1990. Data for 2000, 2005 and 2010 were estimated by subtracting the estimated loss due to volcanic activity from the data for 1982.
Other wooded land		
Other land		
Other land with tree cover		
Inland water bodies		

Other general comments to the table

Ongoing volcanic eruption since 1995 has significantly altered the landscape. 50% to 60% of land has been decimated by pyroclastic flows, mud flows and ash deposition. The forest area figures reported for 2000 and 2005 in FRA 2005 are altered.

Expected year for completion of ongoing/planned national forest inventory and/or RS survey / mapping

Field inventory	n.a.
Remote sensing survey / mapping	n.a.

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 (<i>sub-category of Private ownership</i>)	Forest owned by individuals and families.
Private business entities and institutions (<i>sub-category of Private ownership</i>)	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 (<i>sub-category of Private ownership</i>)	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 (<i>sub-category of Private ownership</i>)	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.
Categories related to the holder of management rights of public forest resources	
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
Physical Planning Unit GIS	H	Forest ownership	2005	Primary data source
Expert knowledge	H	Management rights		

2.3 Data for Table T2

Table 2a - Forest ownership

FRA 2010 Categories	Forest area (1000 hectares)		
	1990	2000	2005
Public ownership	1.16	0.83	0.83
Private ownership	2.24	1.6	1.6
...of which owned by individuals	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
...of which owned by private business entities and institutions	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
...of which owned by local communities	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
...of which owned by indigenous / tribal communities	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Other types of ownership	0.1	0.07	0.07
TOTAL	3.5	2.5	2.5

Note: If other types of ownership is reported, please specify details in comment to the table.

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 No 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	1.16	0.83	0.83
Individuals	0	0	0
Private corporations and institutions	0	0	0
Communities	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0
TOTAL	1.16	0.83	0.83

2.4 Comments to Table T2

Variable / category	Comments related to data, definitions, etc.	Comments on the reported trend
Public ownership		Decreases due to forest being destroyed by volcanic activity.
Private ownership		Decreases due to forest being destroyed by volcanic activity.
Other types of ownership		Decreases due to forest being destroyed by volcanic activity.
Management rights	Government manages all public forest.	

Other general comments to the table

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.
Categories of primary designated functions	
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.
Special designation and management categories	
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 Original data

See table T1.

No official information has been found on the designated function of forest and other wooded land in Montserrat. However, the forests on Montserrat are used jointly for soil and water protection, conservation of biodiversity and the provision of social services.

3.3 Analysis and processing of national data

3.3.1 Estimation and forecasting

Table T1 values were classified as 100% "Multiple use"

3.4 Data for Table T3

Table 3a – Primary designated function

FRA 2010 Categories	Forest area (1000 hectares)			
	1990	2000	2005	2010
Production	0	0	0	0
Protection of soil and water	0	0	0	0
Conservation of biodiversity	0	0	0	0
Social services	0	0	0	0
Multiple use	3.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
Other (please specify in comments below the table)	0	0	0	0
No / unknown	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	3.5	2.5	2.5	2.5

Table 3b – Special designation and management categories

FRA 2010 Categories	Forest area (1000 hectares)			
	1990	2000	2005	2010
Area of permanent forest estate	n.a.	n.a.	1.11	1.16
Forest area within protected areas	0	0	0	1.16
Forest area under sustainable forest management	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Forest area with management plan	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

3.5 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	The forests on Montserrat are used jointly for soil and water protection, conservation of biodiversity and the provision of social services.	
Other		
No / unknown designation		
Area of permanent forest estate	Forested land protected by statutes.	
Forest area within protected areas		
Forest area under sustainable forest management		
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).
Characteristics categories	
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 (<i>sub-category</i>)	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 (<i>sub-category</i>)	Planted forest, where the planted/seeded trees are predominantly of introduced species.
Special categories	
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
CDB. 1983. Regional Forestry Sector Study, Country report Montserrat	M	Forest area	1982	Secondary data
Physical Planning Unit GIS	H	Forest area	2008	Primary data

4.3 Analysis and processing of national data

4.3.1 Estimation and forecasting

All forests have been classified as 100% 'Other naturally regenerated forest' and reported following T1.

4.4 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	3.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
...of which of introduced species	0	0	0	0
Planted forest	0	0	0	0
...of which of introduced species	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	3.5	2.5	2.5	2.5

Table 4b

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

4.5 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	None	
Mangroves	Negligible	
Bamboo	Negligible	

Other general comments to the table

5 Table T5 – Forest establishment and reforestation

5.1 FRA 2010 Categories and definitions

Term	Definition
Afforestation	Establishment of forest through planting and/or deliberate seeding on land that, until then, was not classified as forest.
Reforestation	Re-establishment of forest through planting and/or deliberate seeding on land classified as forest.
Natural expansion of forest	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).

5.2 National data

5.2.1 Original data

No afforestation and reforestation activities are being carried out.

5.3 Data for Table T5

FRA 2010 Categories	Annual forest establishment (hectares/year)			...of which of introduced species ¹⁾ (hectares/year)		
	1990	2000	2005	1990	2000	2005
Afforestation	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reforestation	0	0	0	0	0	0
...of which on areas previously planted	0	0	0	0	0	0
Natural expansion of forest	0	0	0	0	0	0

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

5.4 Comments to Table T5

Variable / category	Comments related to data, definitions, etc.	Comments on the reported trend
Afforestation		
Reforestation		
Natural expansion of forest		

Other general comments to the table

6 Table T6 – Growing stock

No data available for reporting on this table.

7 Table T7 – Biomass stock

No data available for reporting on this table.

8 Table T8 – Carbon stock

No data available for reporting on this 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

9.2.1 Original data

Montserrat has negligible forest fires, both in number and area. It is therefore reported as zero in the reporting table.

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.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
... of which on forest	0	0	0	0	0	0
... of which on other wooded land	0	0	0	0	0	0
... of which on other land	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

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
<p>Montserrat has negligible forest fires, both in number and area.</p>

10 Table T10 – Other disturbances affecting forest health and vitality

No data available for reporting on this table.

11 Table T11 – Wood removals and value of removals

No data available for reporting on this table.

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

No data available for reporting on this table.

13 Table T13 – Employment

No data available for reporting on this 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)			
Forest policy statement with national scope	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yes	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	
If Yes above, provide:	Year of endorsement	1993	
	Reference to document	Draft Policy for Development of Forests and Wildlife by Michael Gane 1989 in FAO's report on Forestry & Wildlife Development Planning	
National forest programme (nfp)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yes	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	
If Yes above, provide:	Name of nfp in country	Montserrat National Forestry Action Plan	
	Starting year	1992	
	Current status	<input type="checkbox"/>	In formulation
		<input type="checkbox"/>	In implementation
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Under revision
Reference to document or web site	Process temporarily suspended		
Law (Act or Code) on forest with national scope	<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	1996	
	Year of latest amendment	2002	

	Reference to document	Laws of Montserrat CAP 12.03 Forestry, Wildlife, National Parks and Protected Areas Act
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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.		
Sub-national forest policy statements	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No
If Yes above, indicate the number of regions/states/provinces with forest policy statements		
Sub-national Laws (Acts or Codes) on forest	<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	

Other general comments to the table
Due to the small size of the country, sub-national forest policy and laws are not applicable.

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	Minister of Agriculture, Land, Housing & the Environment	
Level of subordination of Head of Forestry within the Ministry		1 st level subordination to Minister
	✓	2 nd level subordination to Minister
		3 rd level subordination to Minister
		4 th or lower level subordination to Minister
Other public forest agencies at national level	Forestry Division, Department of Environment	
Institution(s) responsible for forest law enforcement	Department of Environment	

Table 15b – Human resources

FRA 2010 Category	Human resources within public forest institutions					
	2000		2005		2008	
	Number	%Female	Number	%Female	Number	%Female
Total staff	11	27	11	27	12	27
...of which with university degree or equivalent	2	0	2	0	2	0

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		
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		

Other general comments to the table
<p>Efforts are being made to increase the staffing for the Department responsible for forestry matters (the Department of Environment).</p>

16 Table T16 – Education and research

16.1 FRA 2010 Categories and definitions

Term	Definition
Forest-related education	Post-secondary education programme with focus on forests and related subjects.
Doctor's degree (PhD)	University (or equivalent) education with a total duration of about 8 years.
Master's degree (MSc) or equivalent	University (or equivalent) education with a total duration of about five years.
Bachelor's degree (BSc) or equivalent	University (or equivalent) education with a duration of about three years.
Technician certificate or diploma	Qualification issued from a technical education institution consisting of 1 to 3 years post secondary education.
Publicly funded forest research centers	Research centers primarily implementing research programmes on forest matters. Funding is mainly public or channelled through public institutions.

16.2 Data for Table T16

FRA 2010 Category	Graduation ¹⁾ of students in forest-related education					
	2000		2005		2008	
	Number	%Female	Number	%Female	Number	%Female
Master's degree (MSc) or equivalent	1	0	1	0	1	0
Bachelor's degree (BSc) or equivalent	1	0	1	0	1	0
Forest technician certificate / diploma	5	0	5	0	4	0
FRA 2010 Category	Professionals working in publicly funded forest research centres ²⁾					
	2000		2005		2008	
	Number	%Female	Number	%Female	Number	%Female
Doctor's degree (PhD)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Master's degree (MSc) or equivalent	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Bachelor's degree (BSc) or equivalent	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Notes:

1. Graduation refers to the number of students that have successfully completed a Bachelor's or higher degree or achieved a certificate or diploma as forest technician.
2. Covers degrees in all sciences, not only forestry.

16.3 Comments to Table T16

Variable / category	Comments related to data, definitions, etc.	Comments on the reported trend
Graduation of students in forest-related education		
Professionals working in public forest research centres		

Other general comments to the table
We are in the process of building capacity through recruitment and training.

17 Table T17 – Public revenue collection and expenditure

No data available for reporting on this table.