



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations

Global Forest Resources Assessment 2020

Desk Study

Curaçao

Rome, 2020



FAO has been monitoring the world's forests at 5 to 10 year intervals since 1946. The Global Forest Resources Assessments (FRA) are now produced every five years in an attempt to provide a consistent approach to describing the world's forests and how they are changing. The FRA is a country-driven process and the assessments are based on reports prepared by officially nominated National Correspondents. If a report is not available, the FRA Secretariat prepares a desk study using earlier reports, existing information and/or remote sensing based analysis.

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Introduction

Introductory text

No report has been received from the Curaçao. This report is the result of a desk study prepared by the FRA secretariat in Rome, which is based on the existing available information using the established format for FRA 2020/CFRQ format.

Curaçao Island is a self-governing country within the Kingdom of the Netherlands^[1] located in the Caribbean Sea. The terrain consists of low hills. Curaçao have an average annual temperature of about 27° C with regular trade winds. Average annual rainfall is about 560 mm. In the FAO global map of ecological zones the islands belongs to the tropical shrubland zone.^[2]

[1] The World Factbook – Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/resources/the-world-factbook/docs/guidetowfbook.html> . Retrieved April 10, 2017

[2] Country Profiles Netherlands Antilles – Department of Forest <http://www.fao.org/forestry/country/en/> . FAO, December 14, 2011. Retrieved April 10, 2017.

1 Forest extent, characteristics and changes

1a Extent of forest and other wooded land

National data

Data sources

1989	References	C.E. Beers, J. de Freitas, P. Ketner.1997. Landscape ecological vegetation map of the island of Curaçao, Netherlands Antilles.
	Methods used	Full-cover forest/vegetation maps
	Additional comments	The vegetation map is based on a landscape and vegetation survey from 1988 to 1990, scale 1:50.000. It consisted of interpretations of aerial photographs and fieldwork. The island is subdivided into seven main landscapes. Each in turn is divided into sub-landscapes, which are characterized by terrain features and plant communities. The different landscapes comprise 21 different vegetation types, ranging from dry climatic evergreen types to seasonal desert-like scrublands and edaphic vegetation types, such as mangroves areas near salifías.

Classifications and definitions

1989	National class	Definition
	Acacia tortuosa - Prosopis landscape	Mixed evergreen-deciduous Acacia shrublands with succulents. It can be subdivided into two vegetation types: Acacia tortuosa-Croton flavens type (height 0.4-4 m, cover 25-90%) and Acacia tortuosa-Prosopis juliflora type (height 1.5-3m, cover 10-17%). These types are very similar in appearance; often impenetrable, thorny and woody and dominated by A. tortuosa.
	Acacia tortuosa - Prosopis lower terrace	Definition not available
	Bourreria - Acacia tortuosa escarpment	Sclerophyllous woodland and hemisclerophyllous evergreen woodland. two vegetation types are more dominant than the others: Hippomane Mancinella-puntia wentiana type (heigh 1.5-15, cover 40-100%), Bourreria succulenta-Phyllanthus botryanthus type (heigh 1.5-6 m, cover 25-85%).
	Bourreria - Aristida landscape	Definition not available
	Bourreria - Haematoxylon landscape	Definition not available
	Bromelia - Schomburgkia hills	Definition not available
	Coccoloba - Erithalis terrace	Sclerophyllous woodland and hemisclerophyllous evergreen woodland. It exists only out of the Coccoloba swartzii- Erithalis fruticosa type (height 0.7-3 m, cover 20-70%).
	Conocarpus salina	Pavement vegetation. Its vegetation type consists solely out of the Conocarpus erecta - Hippomane mancinella type height 1.5 -8m, cover 25-60%). Depending on the wind, the Hippomane mancinella trees can reach heights of up to 8 meters, but the cover will always be low (<60%).
	Croton - Acacia glauca landscape	Mixed evergreen-deciduous Acacia shrublands with succulents. It can be subdivided into two vegetation types: a) Acacia tortuosa-Acacia glauca type (height 0.4-4m, cover 10-70%) b) Croton flavens-Opuntia wentiana type (heigh 1-2.5m, cover 30-75%). The first type is predominantly represented by A. tortuosa trees; the second type is represented by more variable species. The shrub layer of both types is predominantly represented by Croton flavens shrubs.

	Croton - Acacia tortuosa terrace	Mixed evergreen-deciduous thorn woodland. The vegetation only has one type, namely the Acacia tortuosa-Croton flavens type. The vegetation is characterised by relatively dense, mostly impenetrable, thorny low trees of A. tortuosa (height 0.4-4 m, cover 25-90%).
	Croton - Aristida landscape	Definition not available
	Croton - Cordia terrace	Definition not available
	Haematoxylon - Bourreria terrace	Mixed evergreen-deciduous thorn woodland. The vegetation is predominantly of the Haematoxylon Brasileto type with a relatively dense tree cover (height 0.7-4m, cover 15-95%).
	Haematoxylon - Rhynchosia terrace	Sclerophyllous evergreen woodland. It is predominantly of the Aristidia Adscenscionis–Tephrosia Cinera type. The sparse and low herb layer in combination with scattered large trees (mainly Acacia tortuosa) is characteristic of this vegetation type (height 0.1-1m, cover 10-60%).
	Hippomane rooi	Sclerophyllous Hippomane woodland. This vegetation class is represented by only one vegetation type: The Hippomane Mancinella-Opuntia wentiana type (heigh between 1.5-15m, cover 40-100m).
	Lithophila - Chloris lower terrace	Definition not available
	Lithophila - Euphorbia lower terrace	Definition not available
	Lithophila - Stylosanthes landscape	Definition not available
	Prosopis salina	Definition not available
	Rhizophora salina	Mangrove. Rhizophora mangle is the dominant species, and other species include Laguncularia racemosa, Avicennia germinans, and Conocarpus erecta.
	Sesuvium salina	Tidally flooded perennial forb vegetation. Directly around the lagoon, it can form a dense vegetation of the Sesuvium Portulacastrum-Heliotropium curassavicum type (herbaceous, height 0.05-0.8m, cover 15-90%).
	Suriana maritima beach	Definition not available
	Villages, aiport, industries, agriculture	Villages, aiport, industries, agriculture.

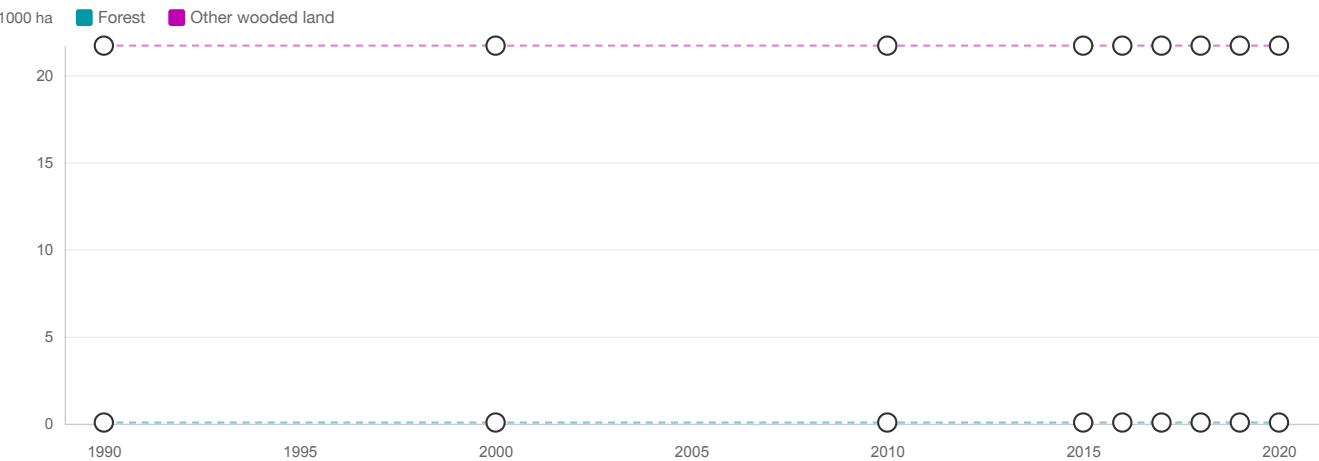
Windblown Conocarpus lower terrace	Definition not available
Windblown Hippomane lower terrace	Definition not available

Original data and reclassification

1989	Classifications and definitions		FRA classes		
	Class	Area (1000 ha)	Forest	Other wooded land	Other land
	Acacia tortuosa - Prosopis landscape	3.47	0.00 %	100.00 %	0.00 %

	Acacia tortuosa - Prosopis lower terrace	0.76	0.00 %	100.00 %	0.00 %
	Bourreria - Acacia tortousa escarpment	1.05	0.00 %	100.00 %	0.00 %
	Bourreria - Aristida landscape	0.99	0.00 %	100.00 %	0.00 %
	Bourreria - Haematoxylon landscape	2.98	0.00 %	100.00 %	0.00 %
	Bromelia - Schomburgkia hills	1.15	0.00 %	100.00 %	0.00 %
	Coccoloba - Erithalis terrace	2.70	0.00 %	100.00 %	0.00 %
	Conocarpus salina	0.04	0.00 %	100.00 %	0.00 %
	Croton - Acacia glauca landscape	3.01	0.00 %	100.00 %	0.00 %
	Croton - Acacia tortuosa terrace	0.49	0.00 %	100.00 %	0.00 %
	Croton - Aristida landscape	1.99	0.00 %	100.00 %	0.00 %
	Croton - Cordia terrace	1.12	0.00 %	100.00 %	0.00 %
	Haematoxylon - Bourreria terrace	1.04	0.00 %	100.00 %	0.00 %
	Haematoxylon - Rhynchosia terrace	0.41	0.00 %	0.00 %	100.00 %
	Hippomane rooi	0.74	0.00 %	100.00 %	0.00 %
	Lithophila - Chloris lower terrace	0.71	0.00 %	0.00 %	100.00 %
	Lithophila - Euphorbia lower terrace	0.84	0.00 %	0.00 %	100.00 %
	Lithophila - Stylosanthes landscape	0.48	0.00 %	0.00 %	100.00 %
	Prosopis salina	0.04	0.00 %	0.00 %	100.00 %
	Rhizophora salina	0.07	100.00 %	0.00 %	0.00 %
	Sesuvium salina	0.38	0.00 %	0.00 %	100.00 %
	Suriana maritima beach	0.12	0.00 %	0.00 %	100.00 %

	Villages, airport, industries, agriculture	15.80	0.00 %	0.00 %	100.00 %
	Windblown Conocarpus lower terrace	0.16	0.00 %	100.00 %	0.00 %
	Windblown Hippomane lower terrace	0.20	0.00 %	0.00 %	100.00 %
	Total	40.74	0.07	21.69	18.98



FRA categories	Area (1000 ha)								
	1990	2000	2010	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Forest (a)	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07
Other wooded land (a)	21.69	21.69	21.69	21.69	21.69	21.69	21.69	21.69	21.69
Other land (c-a-b)	22.64	22.64	22.64	22.64	22.64	22.64	22.64	22.64	22.64
Total land area (c)	44.40	44.40	44.40	44.40	44.40	44.40	44.40	44.40	44.40

The FAOSTAT land area figure for the year 2015 is used for all reference years

Climatic domain	% of forest area 2015	Override value
Boreal	0.00	
Temperate	0.00	
Sub-tropical	0.00	
Tropical	100.00	

Comments
Despite several sources indicating decrease in mangroves and OWL due to urbanization, there is no data available on forest /OWL area changes, so the cover is assumed constant.

1b Forest characteristics

National data

Data sources

1989	References	C.E. Beers, J. de Freitas, P. Ketner.1997. Landscape ecological vegetation map of the island of Curaçao, Netherlands Antilles.
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Classifications and definitions

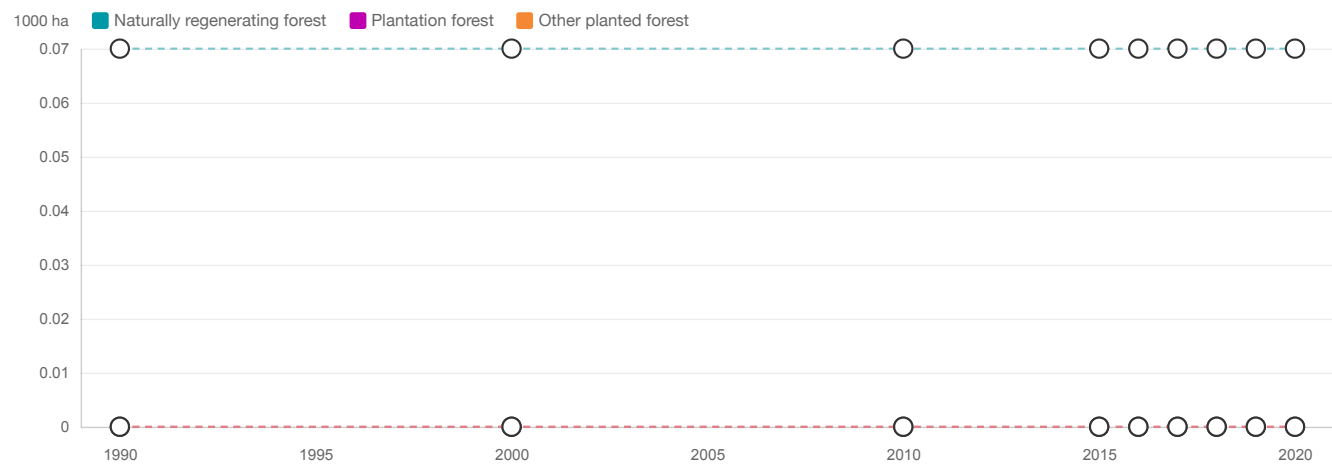
1989	National class	Definition
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	Croton - Acacia tortuosa terrace	

		Mixed evergreen-deciduous thorn woodland. The vegetation only has one type, namely the Acacia tortuosa-Croton flavens type. The vegetation is characterised by relatively dense, mostly impenetrable, thorny low trees of A. tortuosa (height 0.4-4 m, cover 25-90%).
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	Lithophila - Stylosanthes landscape	Definition not available
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	Sesuvium salina	Tidally flooded perennial forb vegetation. Directly around the lagoon, it can form a dense vegetation of the Sesuvium Portulacastrum-Heliotropium curassavicum type (herbaceous, height 0.05-0.8m, cover 15-90%).
	Suriana maritima beach	Definition not available
	Villages, airport, industries, agriculture	Villages, airport, industries, agriculture.
	Windblown Conocarpus lower terrace	Definition not available
	Windblown Hippomane lower terrace	Definition not available

Original data and reclassification

1989	Classifications and definitions		FRA classes		
	Class	Area (1000 ha)	Naturally regenerating forest	Plantation forest	Other planted forest
	Rhizophora salina	0.07	100.00 %	0.00 %	0.00 %

	Total	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.00
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FRA categories	Forest area (1000 ha)								
	1990	2000	2010	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Naturally regenerating forest (a)	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07
Planted forest (b)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Plantation forest	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
...of which introduced species	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other planted forest	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total (a+b)	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07
Total forest area	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07

Comments

1c Primary forest and special forest categories

National Data

Data sources + type of data source eg NFI, etc

Data source :

- Beers, de Freitas and Ketner. 1997. Vegetation map of Curacao (landscape and vegetation survey from 1988 to 1990, scale 1:50.000).
- Leendert P. J. J. Pors and Ivan A. Nagelkerken. 1998. Caribbean Coral Reef, Seagrass and Mangrove Sites (edited by B. Kjerfve), pp 127-139. UNESCO, Paris, 1998, 347 pp.CARICOMP .

National classification and definitions

Mangrove. Rhizophora mangle is the dominant species, and other species include Laguncularia racemosa, Avicennia germinans, and Conocarpus erecta.

Original data

Mangroves: 70 ha of Rhizophora salina

Analysis and processing of national data

Estimation and forecasting

Assumed constant

Reclassification into FRA 2020 categories

-

FRA categories	Area (1000 ha)				
	1990	2000	2010	2015	2020
Primary forest					
Temporarily unstocked and/or recently regenerated					
Bamboos					
Mangroves	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07
Rubber wood					

Comments

The mangroves of Curaçao are restricted to a few isolated areas of well-developed intertidal fringe forests in drowned coastal valleys, and in small areas along the coast where a barrier protects the trees from wave action and erosion. Ongoing destruction of mangrove habitat has led to a dramatic decrease in coverage. In the late 1990s, less than half of what existed a century ago was remaining (Pors and Nagelkerken ,1998).

1d Annual forest expansion, deforestation and net change

National Data

Data sources + type of data source eg NFI, etc

-

National classification and definitions

-

Original data

-

Analysis and processing of national data

Estimation and forecasting

-

Reclassification into FRA 2020 categories

-

FRA categories	Area (1000 ha/year)			
	1990-2000	2000-2010	2010-2015	2015-2020
Forest expansion (a)				
...of which afforestation				
...of which natural expansion				
Deforestation (b)				
Forest area net change (a-b)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Comments

1e Annual reforestation

National Data

Data sources + type of data source eg NFI, etc

-

National classification and definitions

-

Original data

-

Analysis and processing of national data

Estimation and forecasting

-

Reclassification into FRA 2020 categories

-

FRA categories	Area (1000 ha/year)			
	1990-2000	2000-2010	2010-2015	2015-2020
Reforestation	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Comments

1f Other land with tree cover

National Data

Data sources + type of data source eg NFI, etc

-

National classification and definitions

-

Original data

-

Analysis and processing of national data

Estimation and forecasting

-

Reclassification into FRA 2020 categories

-

FRA categories	Area (1000 ha)				
	1990	2000	2010	2015	2020
Palms (a)					
Tree orchards (b)					
Agroforestry (c)					
Trees in urban settings (d)					
Other (specify in comments) (e)					
Total (a+b+c+d+e)	–	–	–	–	–
Other land area	22.64	22.64	22.64	22.64	22.64

Comments

2 Forest growing stock, biomass and carbon

2a Growing stock

National Data

Data sources + type of data source eg NFI, etc

Data source :

Leendert P. J. J. Pors and Ivan A. Nagelkerken. 1998. Caribbean Coral Reef, Seagrass and Mangrove Sites (edited by B. Kjerfve), pp 127-139. UNESCO, Paris, 1998, 347 pp.CARICOMP , quoting Golley et al. (1962)

Mangroves inventory plots

National classification and definitions

-

Original data

CURAÇAO: CARMABI Foundation

June 1994

number of plots 5

Mean Basal area m2/ha 18.60

Mean Number of trees 28.2

Mean trunk volume 0.942 m3

September 1995

number of plots 5

Mean Basal area m2/ha 18.75

Mean Number of trees 28.2

Mean trunk volume 0.944 m3

Analysis and processing of national data

Estimation and forecasting

-

Reclassification into FRA 2020 categories

-

FRA categories	Growing stock m³/ha (over bark)								
	1990	2000	2010	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Naturally regenerating forest									
Planted forest	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
...of which plantation forest	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
...of which other planted forest	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Forest									
Other wooded land									

FRA categories	Total growing stock (million m³ over bark)								
	1990	2000	2010	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Naturally regenerating forest									
Planted forest	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
...of which plantation forest	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
...of which other planted forest	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Forest									
Other wooded land									

Comments

2b Growing stock composition

National Data

Data sources + type of data source eg NFI, etc

-

National classification and definitions

-

Original data

-

Analysis and processing of national data

Estimation and forecasting

-

Reclassification into FRA 2020 categories

-

FRA categories	Scientific name	Common name	Growing stock in forest (million m³ over bark)				
			1990	2000	2010	2015	2020
Native tree species							
#1 Ranked in terms of volume							
#2 Ranked in terms of volume							
#3 Ranked in terms of volume							
#4 Ranked in terms of volume							
#5 Ranked in terms of volume							
#6 Ranked in terms of volume							
#7 Ranked in terms of volume							
#8 Ranked in terms of volume							
#9 Ranked in terms of volume							
#10 Ranked in terms of volume							
Remaining native tree species							
Total volume of native tree species			–	–	–	–	–
Introduced tree species							
#1 Ranked in terms of volume							
#2 Ranked in terms of volume							
#3 Ranked in terms of volume							
#4 Ranked in terms of volume							
#5 Ranked in terms of volume							
Remaining introduced tree species							
Total volume of introduced tree species			–	–	–	–	–
Total growing stock			–	–	–	–	–

Comments

2c Biomass stock

National Data

Data sources + type of data source eg NFI, etc

Data source :

Leendert P. J. J. Pors and Ivan A. Nagelkerken. 1998. Caribbean Coral Reef, Seagrass and Mangrove Sites (edited by B. Kjerfve), pp 127-139. UNESCO, Paris, 1998, 347 pp.CARICOMP , quoting Golley et al. (1962): Mangroves inventory plots

National classification and definitions

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Original data

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Analysis and processing of national data

Estimation and forecasting

5 mangroves plots were surveyed in 1992 with the following biomass data reported by Leedert and all, 1998.

The values provided for the above ground biomass is as follow.

plot no	kg/m2	t/ha
A	4	40
B	6.5	65
C	9.5	95
D	12	120
E	7.5	75
Average above ground biomass	7.9	79

For below gruond biomass a ration of belowground biomass to above ground biomass in Mangrove as indicated in IPCC, 2013 Supplement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories: Wetlands - Table 4.5 for tropical dry, was used (R= 0.29)

Mangroves inventory plots	Aboveground biomass	belowground biomass
plot no	t/ha	t/ha
A	40	11.6
B	65	18.85
C	95	27.55
D	120	34.8
E	75	21.75
Average	79	22.91

Reclassification into FRA 2020 categories

-

FRA categories	Forest biomass (tonnes/ha)								
	1990	2000	2010	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Above-ground biomass	79.00	79.00	79.00	79.00	79.00	79.00	79.00	79.00	79.00
Below-ground biomass	23.00	23.00	23.00	23.00	23.00	23.00	23.00	23.00	23.00
Dead wood									

Comments

2d Carbon stock

National Data

Data sources + type of data source eg NFI, etc

Leendert P. J. J. Pors and Ivan A. Nagelkerken. 1998. Caribbean Coral Reef, Seagrass and Mangrove Sites (edited by B. Kjerfve), pp 127-139. UNESCO, Paris, 1998, 347 pp.CARICOMP , quoting Golley et al. (1962).

Mangrove inventory

National classification and definitions

-

Original data

-

Analysis and processing of national data

Estimation and forecasting

As all forests in Curaçao are mangroves, the biomass value for mangrove from Golley et al. (1962) quoted in Leendert and all (1998) was considered to estimate biomass and carbon.

Value of carbon fraction in the biomass applied : 0.451 (IPCC, 2013 - Supplement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories: Wetlands)- Table 4.2. for mangrove).

Value of aboveground to belowground ratio applied: 0.29 (IPCC, 2013 - Supplement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories: Wetlands)- Table 4.5. for mangrove, using tropical dry ecological zone).

Mangroves inventory plots	Aboveground biomass	Belowground biomass	Aboveground carbon	belowground carbon
plot no	t/ha	t/ha	t/ha	t/ha
A	40	11.6	18.0	5.2
B	65	18.85	29.3	8.5
C	95	27.55	42.8	12.4
D	120	34.8	54.1	15.7
E	75	21.75	33.8	9.8
Average	79	22.91	35.6	10.3

Reclassification into FRA 2020 categories

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FRA categories	Forest carbon (tonnes/ha)								
	1990	2000	2010	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Carbon in above-ground biomass	35.60	35.60	35.60	35.60	35.60	35.60	35.60	35.60	35.60
Carbon in below-ground biomass	10.30	10.30	10.30	10.30	10.30	10.30	10.30	10.30	10.30
Carbon in dead wood									
Carbon in litter									
Soil carbon									

Soil depth (cm) used for soil carbon estimates	
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Comments

3 Forest designation and management

3a Designated management objective

National Data

Data sources + type of data source eg NFI, etc

-

National classification and definitions

-

Original data

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Analysis and processing of national data

Estimation and forecasting

-

Reclassification into FRA 2020 categories

-

Primary designated management objective

FRA 2020 categories	Forest area (1000 ha)				
	1990	2000	2010	2015	2020
Production (a)					
Protection of soil and water (b)					
Conservation of biodiversity (c)					
Social Services (d)					
Multiple use (e)					
Other (specify in comments) (f)					
None/unknown (g)	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07
Total forest area	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07

Total area with designated management objective

FRA 2020 categories	Forest area (1000 ha)				
	1990	2000	2010	2015	2020
Production					
Protection of soil and water					
Conservation of biodiversity					
Social Services					
Other (specify in comments)					

Comments

3b Forest area within protected areas and forest area with long-term management plans

National Data

Data sources + type of data source eg NFI, etc

-

National classification and definitions

-

Original data

-

Analysis and processing of national data

Estimation and forecasting

-

Reclassification into FRA 2020 categories

-

FRA categories	Area (1000 ha)								
	1990	2000	2010	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Forest area within protected areas									
Forest area with long-term forest management plan									
...of which in protected areas									

Comments

4 Forest ownership and management rights

4a Forest ownership

National Data

Data sources + type of data source eg NFI, etc

-

National classification and definitions

-

Original data

-

Analysis and processing of national data

Estimation and forecasting

-

Reclassification into FRA 2020 categories

-

FRA categories	Forest area (1000 ha)			
	1990	2000	2010	2015
Private ownership (a)				
...of which owned by individuals				
...of which owned by private business entities and institutions				
...of which owned by local, tribal and indigenous communities				
Public ownership (b)				
Unknown/other (specify in comments) (c)	–	–	–	–
Total forest area	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07

Comments

4b Holder of management rights of public forests

National Data

Data sources + type of data source eg NFI, etc

-

National classification and definitions

-

Original data

-

Analysis and processing of national data

Estimation and forecasting

-

Reclassification into FRA 2020 categories

-

FRA categories	Forest area (1000 ha)			
	1990	2000	2010	2015
Public Administration (a)				
Individuals (b)				
Private business entities and institutions (c)				
Local, tribal and indigenous communities (d)				
Unknown/other (specify in comments) (e)	–	–	–	–
Total public ownership	–	–	–	–

Comments

5 Forest disturbances

5a Disturbances

National Data

Data sources + type of data source eg NFI, etc

-

National classification and definitions

-

Original data

-

Analysis and processing of national data

Estimation and forecasting

-

Reclassification into FRA 2020 categories

-

FRA categories	Area (1000 ha)																	
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Insects (a)																		
Diseases (b)																		
Severe weather events (c)																		
Other (specify in comments) (d)																		
Total (a+b+c+d)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total forest area	0.07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.07	-	-	-	-	0.07	0.07	0.07

Comments

5b Area affected by fire

National Data

Data sources + type of data source eg NFI, etc

-

National classification and definitions

-

Original data

-

Analysis and processing of national data

Estimation and forecasting

-

Reclassification into FRA 2020 categories

-

FRA categories	Area (1000 ha)																	
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total land area affected by fire																		
...of which on forest																		

Comments

5c Degraded forest

Does your country monitor area of degraded forest		
If "yes"	What is the national definition of "Degraded forest"?	
	Describe the monitoring process and results	

Comments

6 Forest policy and legislation

6a Policies, Legislation and national platform for stakeholder participation in forest policy

National Data

Data sources + type of data source eg NFI, etc

-

National classification and definitions

-

Original data

-

Indicate the existence of	Boolean (Yes/No)	
	National	Sub-national
Policies supporting SFM		
Legislations and regulations supporting SFM		
Platform that promotes or allows for stakeholder participation in forest policy development		
Traceability system(s) for wood products		

Comments

6b Area of permanent forest estate

National Data

Data sources + type of data source eg NFI, etc

-

National classification and definitions

-

Original data

-

FRA 2020 categories	Forest area (1000 ha)					
	Applicable?	1990	2000	2010	2015	2020
Area of permanent forest estate						

Comments

7 Employment, education and NWFP

7a Employment in forestry and logging

National Data

Data sources + type of data source eg NFI, etc

-

National classification and definitions

-

Original data

-

FRA 2020 categories	Full-time equivalents (1000 FTE)											
	1990			2000			2010			2015		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Employment in forestry and logging												
...of which silviculture and other forestry activities												
...of which logging												
...of which gathering of non wood forest products												
...of which support services to forestry												

Comments

7b Graduation of students in forest-related education

National Data

Data sources + type of data source eg NFI, etc

-

National classification and definitions

-

Original data

-

FRA 2020 categories	Number of graduated students											
	1990			2000			2010			2015		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Doctoral degree												
Master's degree												
Bachelor's degree												
Technician certificate / diploma												
Total												

Comments

7c Non wood forest products removals and value 2015

National Data

Data sources + type of data source eg NFI, etc

-

National classification and definitions

-

Original data

-

	Name of NWFP product	Key species	Quantity	Unit	Value (1000 local currency)	NWFP category
#1						
#2						
#3						
#4						
#5						
#6						
#7						
#8						
#9						
#10						
All other plant products						
All other animal products						
Total					-	

Name of currency	
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Comments

8 Sustainable Development Goal 15

8a Sustainable Development Goal 15

SDG Indicator 15.1.1 Forest area as proportion of total land area 2015

Indicator	Percent							
	2000	2010	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Forest area as proportion of total land area 2015	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16

Name of agency responsible	
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SDG Indicator 15.2.1 Progress towards sustainable forest management

Sub-Indicator 1	Percent						
	2000-2010	2010-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020
Forest area annual net change rate	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Name of agency responsible	
----------------------------	--

Sub-Indicator 2	Forest biomass (tonnes/ha)							
	2000	2010	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Above-ground biomass stock in forest	79.00	79.00	79.00	79.00	79.00	79.00	79.00	79.00

Name of agency responsible	
----------------------------	--

Sub-Indicator 3	Percent (2015 forest area baseline)							
	2000	2010	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Proportion of forest area located within legally established protected areas	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Name of agency responsible	
----------------------------	--

Sub-Indicator 4	Percent (2015 forest area baseline)							
	2000	2010	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Proportion of forest area under long-term forest management plan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Name of agency responsible	
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Sub-Indicator 5	Forest area (1000 ha)							
	2000	2010	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Forest area under independently verified forest management certification schemes	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	–	–