



Desk Study

Saint Kitts and Nevis

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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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction

1. Forest extent, characteristics and changes
2. Forest growing stock, biomass and carbon
3. Forest designation and management
4. Forest ownership and management rights
5. Forest disturbances
6. Forest policy and legislation
7. Employment, education and NWFP
8. Sustainable Development Goal 15

Introduction

Introductory text

No official report has been received from Saint Kitts and Nevis. This report is the result of a desk study prepared by the FRA secretariat in Rome, which summarizes existing available information using the established format for FRA 2020 country reports.

The Federation of Saint Christopher and Nevis also known as the Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis located in the Leeward Islands is a federal two-island state in the West Indies. It is the smallest sovereign state in the Americas, in both area and population. The capital city and headquarters of government for the federated state is Basseterre on the larger island of Saint Christopher. The smaller island of Nevis, whose capital is Charlestown, lies about 2 miles (3 km) southeast of Saint Kitts, across a shallow channel called "The Narrows". Saint Kitts was named “Liamigua” by the Kalinago Indians who inhabited the island. This name, roughly translated, in English means "fertile land," a testimony to the island's rich volcanic soil and high productivity. Nevis's pre-Columbian name was "Oualie," which translates to "land of beautiful waters," presumably referring to the island's many freshwater springs and hot volcanic springs. The islands are of Volcanic origin, with large central peaks covered in tropical rain forest; the steeper slopes leading to these peaks are mostly uninhabited. The highest peak, at 1,156 metres, is Mount Liamigua in Saint Christopher. The majority of the population on both islands lives closer to the sea where the terrain flattens out. There are numerous rivers descending from the mountains of both islands, which provide fresh water to the local population. On St Kitts the Central Forest Reserve was established in 2007 as a result of the Forestry Ordinance (1904) which legislates for the protection of areas above 300 m. This ordinance was enacted to prevent further deforestation (at the hands of the sugarcane industry) and thereby also protect soil and water sources (source: Wikipedia).

1 Forest extent, characteristics and changes

1a Extent of forest and other wooded land

National Data

Data sources + type of data source eg NFI, etc

Forest area: Caribbean Development Bank. 1983. Regional Forestry Sector Study, Country Report St. Christopher and Nevis, Caribbean Development Bank/DFS Deutsch Forstinventur Service Gmbh, Barbados.

Land cover: Helmer et.al. 2008. Land Cover and Forest Formation Distirubutions for St. Kitts, Nevis, St. Eustatius, Grenada and Barbados from Decision Tree Classification of Cloud- Cleared Satellite Imagery

National classification and definitions

According to Helmer et.al (2008), the forest and shrubland classes are designated to the formation level. Formations are adapted from Areces-Malea et al. (1999)¹, who classify Caribbean vegetation according to standards of the US Federal Geographic Data Committee (FGDC 1997)².

[1] Areces-Mallea, A., A. S. Weakley, X. Li, R. G. Sayre, J. D. Parrish, C. V. Tipton, and T. Boucher. 1999. A guide to Caribbean vegetation types: classification systems and descriptions. Washington, D.C.: The Nature Conservancy

[2] FGDC. 1997. National vegetation classification standard, Federal Geographic Data Committee, Vegetation Subcommittee. *FGDC-STD-005*. Reston, Virginia: U.S. Geological Survey.

Original data

1983

National class	St Kitts (ha)	Nevis (ha)
Rain and Cloud forest	2 300	450
Moist Forest	2 100	450
Dry forest	2 100	3 600
TOTAL	6 500	4 500

2000

Land cover class	Area (ha)
High-Medium Density Urban or Built-up Land	869
Low Density Built-up Land (Rural or Residential)	972
Sugar cane (and minor crops)	4 572
Coconut Palm-Pasture	23
Pasture, Hay or other Grassy Areas (e.g. soccer fields)	5 358
Golf Course	105
Drought Deciduous Open Woodland	1 625
Montane Non-Forest Vegetation	115
Steep Non-Forest Vegetation	80
Deciduous, Evergreen Coastal and Mixed Forest or Shrubland, with or without succulents	963
Drought Deciduous Forest/Shrub	397

Semi-Deciduous Forest (includes Semi-Evergreen Forest)	3 090
Evergreen Forest with Coconut Palm	182
Seasonal Evergreen Forest	2 484
Evergreen Forest (including Sierra Palm Forest)	3 481
Sierra Palm, Transitional and Tall Cloud Forest	685
Elfin and Sierra Palm Cloud Forest	239
Emergent Wetland	2
Mangrove	14
Seasonally Flooded Savannahs and Woodland	5
Quarries	28
Coastal Sand, Rock, Cliffs or Bare Ground	211
Bare Soil (including bulldozed land)	238
Water - Permanent	267
TOTAL	26 005

Analysis and processing of national data

Estimation and forecasting

The two datasets both indicate a forest area of about 11 000 hectares. The data for 2000 is therefore used for all reporting years. The area of water has been added to other land in order to comply with FAOSTAT data on country area and inland water area.It should however be noted that Helmer et.al (2008) indicate an increase of forests and woodlands with about 4000 hectares for the period 1945 to 2000.

Reclassification into FRA 2020 categories

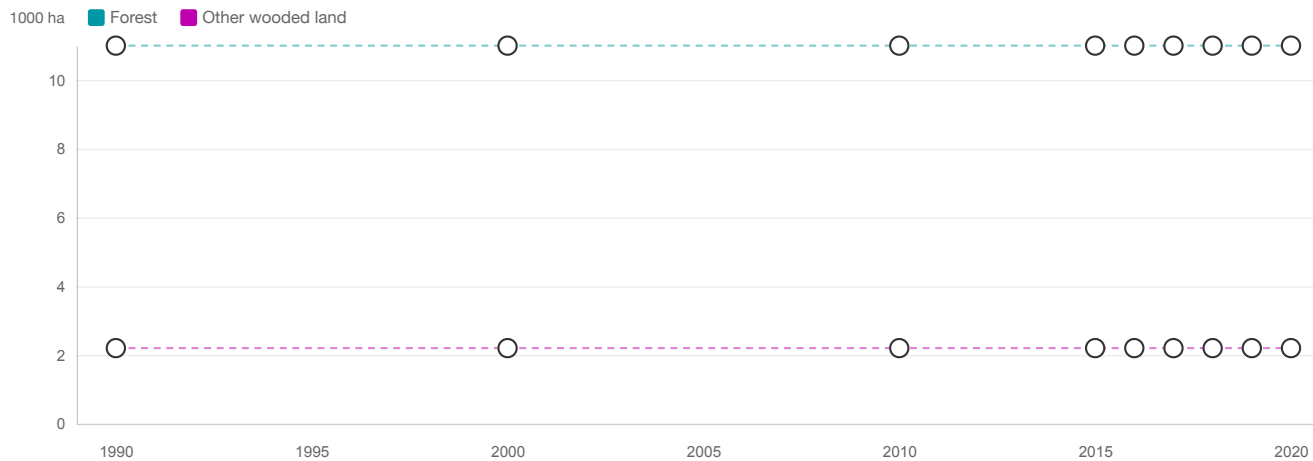
The 1983 data only cover forest and indicate a total of about 11 000 hectares of forest. The 2000 data are reclassified as follows:

Landcover class name	Forest	Other wooded land	Other land	Other land with tree cover
High-Medium Density Urban or Built-up Land			100%	
Low Density Built-up Land (Rural or Residential)			100%	
Sugar cane (and minor crops)			100%	
Coconut Palm-Pasture			100%	100%
Pasture, Hay or other Grassy Areas (e.g. soccer fields)			100%	
Golf Course			100%	
Drought Deciduous Open Woodland		100%		
Montane Non-Forest Vegetation			100%	
Steep Non-Forest Vegetation			100%	
Deciduous, Evergreen Coastal and Mixed Forest or Shrubland with or without succulents	50%	50%		
Drought Deciduous Forest/ Shrub	75%	25%		

Semi-Deciduous Forest (includes Semi-Evergreen Forest)	100%			
Evergreen Forest with Coconut Palm	100%			
Seasonal Evergreen Forest	100%			
Evergreen Forest (including SierraPalm Forest)	100%			
Sierra Palm, Transitional and Tall Cloud Forest	100%			
Elfin and Sierra Palm Cloud Forest	100%			
Emergent Wetland			100%	
Mangrove	100%			
Seasonally Flooded Savannahs and Woodland				
Quarries			100%	
Coastal Sand, Rock, Cliffs or Bare Ground			100%	
Bare Soil (including bulldozed land)			100%	

The reclassification of the 2000 data results in the following

Forest	10 954
Other wooded land	2 206
Other land	12 573
... of which with tree cover	23
Water	267
TOTAL	26 000



FRA categories	Area (1000 ha)								
	1990	2000	2010	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Forest (a)	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00
Other wooded land (a)	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20
Other land (c-a-b)	12.80	12.80	12.80	12.80	12.80	12.80	12.80	12.80	12.80
Total land area (c)	26.00	26.00	26.00	26.00	26.00	26.00	26.00	26.00	26.00

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

The data for 2000 is used for all reporting years. No recent information available to update estimates.

1b Forest characteristics

National Data

Data sources + type of data source eg NFI, etc

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National classification and definitions

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Original data

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Analysis and processing of national data

Estimation and forecasting

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Reclassification into FRA 2020 categories

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FRA categories	Forest area (1000 ha)								
	1990	2000	2010	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Naturally regenerating forest (a)									
Planted forest (b)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Plantation forest									
...of which introduced species									
Other planted forest									
Total (a+b)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total forest area	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00

Comments

1c Primary forest and special forest categories

National Data

Data sources + type of data source eg NFI, etc

Helmer et.al. 2008. Land Cover and Forest Formation Distirubutions for St. Kitts, Nevis, St. Eustatius, Grenada and Barbados from Decision Tree Classification of Cloud- Cleared Satellite Imagery

Spalding, M.D., Blasco, F. and Field, C.D., eds. 1997. World Mangrove Atlas. The International Society for Mangrove Ecosystems, Okinawa, Japan

Bacon P.R. 1993. Mangroves in the Lesser Antilles, Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago. In: Lacerda, L.D. 1993. Conservation and sustainable utilization of mangrove forests in Latin America and Africa regions. Vol. 2 Part I- Latin America. p. 155-210. Mangrove Ecosystems technical reports ITTO/ISME Project PD114/90 (F). Okinawa, Japan

Snedaker, S.C. 1991. Personal communication. Cited in: Fisher, P and Spalding, M.D. 1993. Protected areas with mangrove habitat. Draft Report World Conservation Centre, Cambridge, UK. 60 pp

National classification and definitions

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Original data

Mangroves:

According to Helmer et.al. (2008), there are only 14 hectares of mangroves. Earlier studies indicate other figures: Spalding et. al (1997) indicate about 40 hectares for 1980; Bacon (1993) indicate 79 hectares for 1991; and Snedaker (1991) indicate about 20 hectares for 1991. The data from Helmer et.al. has been used for 2000,2010, 2015 and 2020. No estimate was made for 1990 due to the very variable earlier figures.

Analysis and processing of national data

Estimation and forecasting

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Reclassification into FRA 2020 categories

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FRA categories	Area (1000 ha)				
	1990	2000	2010	2015	2020
Primary forest					
Temporarily unstocked and/or recently regenerated					
Bamboos					
Mangroves		0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Rubber wood					

Comments

No estimate was made for 1990 due to the very variable earlier figures.

1d Annual forest expansion, deforestation and net change

National Data

Data sources + type of data source eg NFI, etc

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National classification and definitions

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Original data

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Analysis and processing of national data

Estimation and forecasting

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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

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National classification and definitions

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Original data

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Analysis and processing of national data

Estimation and forecasting

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Reclassification into FRA 2020 categories

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

Comments

1f Other land with tree cover

National Data

Data sources + type of data source eg NFI, etc

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National classification and definitions

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Original data

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Analysis and processing of national data

Estimation and forecasting

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Reclassification into FRA 2020 categories

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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	12.80	12.80	12.80	12.80	12.80

Comments

2 Forest growing stock, biomass and carbon

2a Growing stock

National Data

Data sources + type of data source eg NFI, etc

Expert estimate based on FRA working paper 69. *Wood volume and woody biomass review of FRA2000 estimates. Volume II.*

National classification and definitions

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Original data

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Analysis and processing of national data

Estimation and forecasting

Since no data was available for Saint Kitts and Nevis, the average volume per ha calculated for Antigua and Barbuda as part of the review of volume and biomass estimates carried out for FRA 2000 was used to fill in table 2a. The original calculations for Antigua and BArbuda were based on the report: **ITTO**. 2000. *Antigua and Barbuda Country Report*. International Institute of tropical forest. The document provided an estimated total aboveground woody biomass. (210 t/ha) The unknown value of BEF necessary to transform biomass in volume was extrapolated throughout the common trend resulting from the relation between BEF and total biomass of the others Latin American countries (Biomass expansion factor 2.84 and wood density 0.6). The resulting volume per ha was equal to 123 m3/ha.

Reclassification into FRA 2020 categories

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FRA categories	Growing stock m³/ha (over bark)								
	1990	2000	2010	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Naturally regenerating forest									
Planted forest									
...of which plantation forest									
...of which other planted forest									
Forest	123.00	123.00	123.00	123.00	123.00	123.00	123.00	123.00	123.00
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									
...of which plantation forest									
...of which other planted forest									
Forest	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
Other wooded land									

Comments

2b Growing stock composition

National Data

Data sources + type of data source eg NFI, etc

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National classification and definitions

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Original data

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Analysis and processing of national data

Estimation and forecasting

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Reclassification into FRA 2020 categories

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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

Expert estimate based on FRA working paper 69. *Wood volume and woody biomass review of FRA2000 estimates. Volume II.*

National classification and definitions

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Original data

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Analysis and processing of national data

Estimation and forecasting

Since no data was available for Saint Kitts and Nevis, the average biomass per ha calculated for Antigua and Barbuda as part of the review of volume and biomass estimates carried out for FRA 2000 was used to fill in table 2c. The original calculations for Antigua and Barbuda were based on the report: **ITTO**. 2000. *Antigua and Barbuda Country Report*. International Institute of tropical forest. The document provided an estimated total aboveground woody biomass (210 t/ha).

A ratio equal to 0.28 (from IPCC guidelines) was applied to the above ground biomass to calculate the belowground biomass.

Reclassification into FRA 2020 categories

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FRA categories	Forest biomass (tonnes/ha)								
	1990	2000	2010	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Above-ground biomass	210.00	210.00	210.00	210.00	210.00	210.00	210.00	210.00	210.00
Below-ground biomass	59.00	59.00	59.00	59.00	59.00	59.00	59.00	59.00	59.00
Dead wood									

Comments

2d Carbon stock

National Data

Data sources + type of data source eg NFI, etc

Expert estimate

National classification and definitions

-

Original data

-

Analysis and processing of national data

Estimation and forecasting

IPCC default value 0.47 applied to the biomass data of table 2c.

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	98.70	98.70	98.70	98.70	98.70	98.70	98.70	98.70	98.70
Carbon in below-ground biomass	27.73	27.73	27.73	27.73	27.73	27.73	27.73	27.73	27.73
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

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National classification and definitions

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Original data

The forests on Saint Kitts and Nevis are used for protection of soil and water, conservation of biodiversity and ecotourism. In total, 12500 acres (about 5 060 hectares) of land are under protection but there is no information on how much of the protected areas are covered by forest. Neither are there any quantitative data on areas designated for protection and social services.

Analysis and processing of national data

Estimation and forecasting

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Reclassification into FRA 2020 categories

All forest area has therefore been reported as multiple use.

Primary designated management objective

FRA 2020 categories	Forest area (1000 ha)				
	1990	2000	2010	2015	2020
Production (a)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Protection of soil and water (b)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Conservation of biodiversity (c)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Social Services (d)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Multiple use (e)	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00
Other (specify in comments) (f)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
None/unknown (g)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total forest area	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00

Total area with designated management objective

FRA 2020 categories	Forest area (1000 ha)				
	1990	2000	2010	2015	2020
Production					
Protection of soil and water	0.00	0.00	11.00	11.00	11.00
Conservation of biodiversity	0.00	0.00	11.00	11.00	11.00
Social Services	0.00	0.00	11.00	11.00	11.00
Other (specify in comments)					

Comments

Available data do not allow for quantifying the area designated for conservation of biodiversity. Any such areas are therefore reported under "multiple use".

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

2007 - St Kitts Central Forest Reserve

National classification and definitions

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Original data

The forests on Saint Kitts and Nevis are used for protection of soil and water, conservation of biodiversity and ecotourism. In total, 12500 acres (about 5 060 hectares) of land are under protection but there is no information on how much of the protected areas are covered by forest. Forest area with management plan - St Kitts Central Forest Reserve and St. Mary's Biosphere

Analysis and processing of national data

Estimation and forecasting

There is no information on how much of the protected areas are covered by forest.

Reclassification into FRA 2020 categories

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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

Forest area with management plan - St Kitts Central Forest Reserve and St. Mary's Biosphere

4 Forest ownership and management rights

4a Forest ownership

National Data

Data sources + type of data source eg NFI, etc

Expert estimate

National classification and definitions

-

Original data

All forests are publicly owned.

Analysis and processing of national data

Estimation and forecasting

All forest are publicly owned.

Reclassification into FRA 2020 categories

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FRA categories	Forest area (1000 ha)			
	1990	2000	2010	2015
Private ownership (a)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
...of which owned by individuals	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
...of which owned by private business entities and institutions	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
...of which owned by local, tribal and indigenous communities	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Public ownership (b)	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00
Unknown/other (specify in comments) (c)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total forest area	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00

Comments

4b Holder of management rights of public forests

National Data

Data sources + type of data source eg NFI, etc

Expert estimate

National classification and definitions

-

Original data

All management rights belong to the public administration.

Analysis and processing of national data

Estimation and forecasting

All management rights belong to the public administration.

Reclassification into FRA 2020 categories

-

FRA categories	Forest area (1000 ha)			
	1990	2000	2010	2015
Public Administration (a)	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00
Individuals (b)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Private business entities and institutions (c)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Local, tribal and indigenous communities (d)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unknown/other (specify in comments) (e)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total public ownership	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00

Comments

5 Forest disturbances

5a Disturbances

National Data

Data sources + type of data source eg NFI, etc

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National classification and definitions

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Original data

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Analysis and processing of national data

Estimation and forecasting

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Reclassification into FRA 2020 categories

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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	11.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.00	-	-	-	-	11.00	11.00	11.00

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

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Reclassification into FRA 2020 categories

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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		No
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	No					

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

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Original data

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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

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National classification and definitions

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Original data

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	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	42.31	42.31	42.31	42.31	42.31	42.31	42.31	42.31

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	
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Sub-Indicator 2	Forest biomass (tonnes/ha)							
	2000	2010	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Above-ground biomass stock in forest	210.00	210.00	210.00	210.00	210.00	210.00	210.00	210.00

Name of agency responsible	
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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	
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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	–	–