



Food and Agriculture  
Organization of the  
United Nations

# Global Forest Resources Assessment 2020

Desk Study

**Turkmenistan**

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

Place an introductory text on the content of this report

# 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**

Государственный комитет Туркменистана по охране окружающей среды и земельным ресурсам

References to sources of information	Quality (H/M/L)	Variable(s)	Year(s)	Additional comments
Forests of the USSR. Volume 5, Moscow			1970	
Murzaev E.M. Middle Asia. Moscow			1961	
Babaev A.G. Problems of the development of deserts. Ashgabat			1995	
Forest Encyclopaedia. Moscow			1985-1986	
Forests of Middle Asia. Tashkent			1992	
National Action Plan for the Protection of the Environment by the President of Turkmenistan Mr. Saparmurat Turkmenbashi (NAPPE). Ashgabat			2002	
Protection of the Environment of Turkmenistan, Ashgabat			1978	
Zepljaev V.P. Forests of the USSR. Moscow			1961	
Global Ecological Review (GER-3).National Reports from Countries of Central Asia (1972-2002), Ashgabat			2001	
Forest Fund of the Turkmenistan SSR according to the Account of 01.01.1988.Irkutsk			1988	
Social and Economic situation in Turkmenistan 2004, Ashgabat			2005	
Availability and Distribution of Land in Turkmenistan (status 01.01.04). Ashgabat			2004	
Kachalov A.A. Trees and bushes, Reference book. Moscow			1970	
Ablaev C.M. Pistachio. Moscow			1978	
Vegetation Productivity of Central Kara-Kum with regard to different utilisation regimes. Moscow			1979	

**National classification and definitions**

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**Original data**

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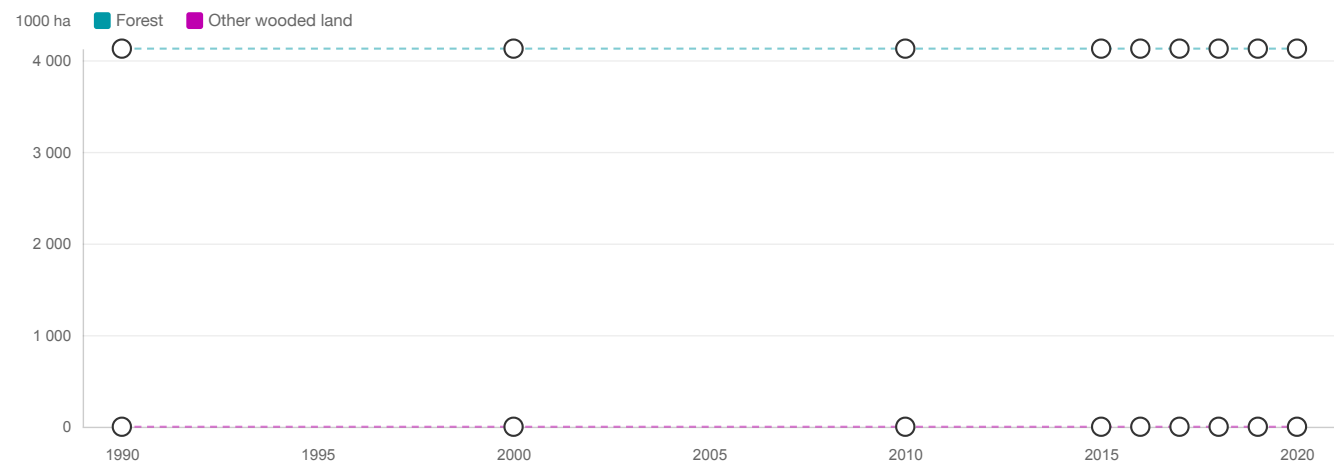
### Analysis and processing of national data

**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	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Forest (a)	4 127.00	4 127.00	4 127.00	4 127.00	4 127.00	4 127.00	4 127.00	4 127.00	4 127.00
Other wooded land (a)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other land (c-a-b)	42 866.00	42 866.00	42 866.00	42 866.00	42 866.00	42 866.00	42 866.00	42 866.00	42 866.00
Total land area (c)	46 993.00	46 993.00	46 993.00	46 993.00	46 993.00	46 993.00	46 993.00	46 993.00	46 993.00

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	89.00	
Sub-tropical	11.00	
Tropical	0.00	

Comments

The dominating species on the areas classified as forest are Saxauls (Haloxylon spp.) and furthermore the growing stock per hectare is very low. This indicates that part of the areas classified as forest may actually be Other wooded land according to the FRA definitions. However, as no information is available that allows for a subdivision of the area into Forest and Other wooded land, all this area has been classified as Forest.

# 1b Forest characteristics

## National Data

### Data sources + type of data source eg NFI, etc

References to sources of information	Quality (H/M/L)	Variable(s)	Year(s)	Additional comments
Forests of the USSR. Volume 5, Moscow			1970	
Murzaev E.M. Middle Asia. Moscow			1961	
Babaev A.G. Problems of the development of deserts. Ashgabat			1995	
Forest Encyclopaedia. Moscow			1985-1986	
Forests of Middle Asia. Tashkent			1992	
National Action Plan for the Protection of the Environment by the President of Turkmenistan Mr. Saparmurat Turkmenbashi (NAPPE). Ashgabat			2002	
Protection of the Environment of Turkmenistan, Ashgabat			1978	
Zepljaev V.P. Forests of the USSR. Moscow			1961	
Global Ecological Review (GER-3).National Reports from Countries of Central Asia (1972-2002), Ashgabat			2001	
Forest Fund of the Turkmenistan SSR according to the Account of 01.01.1988.Irkutsk			1988	
Social and Economic situation in Turkmenistan 2004, Ashgabat			2005	
Availability and Distribution of Land in Turkmenistan (status 01.01.04). Ashgabat			2004	
Kachalov A.A. Trees and bushes, Reference book. Moscow			1970	
Ablaev C.M. Pistachio. Moscow			1978	
Vegetation Productivity of Central Kara-Kum with regard to different utilisation regimes. Moscow			1979	

### National classification and definitions

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### Original data

Allamuradov, A. et al. 2005. Turkmenistan -Policies affecting forest land use and forest products markets Forest Resources Assessment for Sustainable Forest Management. UNECE/ FAO Workshop on Capacity Building in Sharing Forest and Market Information. 2005. [http://www.unece.org/timber/docs/other\\_mtgs/2005krtiny/reports/tkm\\_e.pdf](http://www.unece.org/timber/docs/other_mtgs/2005krtiny/reports/tkm_e.pdf)

"Artificial forests include wood stands on mountainous, sandy and irrigated areas within the territory of SFR, field protection forests and pasture protection forests. Forest growing in mountains: 858 ha of *Juniperus turcomanica* stands # 35 000 ha of pistachio stands. Field protection forests occupy 15 000 ha. As for sandy areas, continuous sowing and planting resulted in 680 000 ha of woods and pasture protection forests." (Allamuradov et al. 2005).

## Analysis and processing of national data

### Estimation and forecasting

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### Reclassification into FRA 2020 categories



The “Specifically Protected Nature Territories – SPNT” have been classified as “Primary”. There are no productive plantations. The remaining area has been classified as naturally regenerated forest and may include some areas which would fall under the planted. However, it is currently not possible to distinguish between these two categories.



FRA categories	Forest area (1000 ha)								
	1990	2000	2010	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Naturally regenerating forest (a)	4 127.00	4 127.00	4 127.00	4 127.00	4 127.00	4 127.00	4 127.00	4 127.00	4 127.00
<b>Planted forest (b)</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>
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
<b>Total (a+b)</b>	<b>4 127.00</b>	<b>4 127.00</b>	<b>4 127.00</b>	<b>4 127.00</b>	<b>4 127.00</b>	<b>4 127.00</b>	<b>4 127.00</b>	<b>4 127.00</b>	<b>4 127.00</b>
<b>Total forest area</b>	<b>4 127.00</b>	<b>4 127.00</b>	<b>4 127.00</b>	<b>4 127.00</b>	<b>4 127.00</b>	<b>4 127.00</b>	<b>4 127.00</b>	<b>4 127.00</b>	<b>4 127.00</b>

## Comments

## **1c Primary forest and special forest categories**

### **National Data**

**Data sources + type of data source eg NFI, etc**

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**National classification and definitions**

-

**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
Primary forest	104.00	104.00	104.00	104.00	104.00
Temporarily unstocked and/or recently regenerated					
Bamboos					
Mangroves	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rubber wood	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

### Comments

The “Specifically Protected Nature Territories – SPNT ” have been classified as “Primary”. There are no productive plantations. The remaining area has been classified as other naturally regenerated forest and may include some areas which would fall under the planted. However, it is currently not possible to distinguish between these two categories.

## **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**

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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

No information available.

From FOWECA 2005: Forestation works in Turkmenistan started due to the influence of the Russian researchers even before the formation of the USSR. The goal of the forestation was soil fixation to built a railway in the Karakum desert. Forestation was commonly used for fixing huge sand soils. Juniperus, pistachio and some tree species imported from Europe were planted. Forestation works were carried out at Zhulinsk and Phirusinsk gorges planting oak, ash tree, elm, Eldar pine and some other species that spontaneously grow in Turkmenistan. Systematic introduction of trees and species started after the establishment of the botanical garden in 1929.

There is a policy for the establishment of green zones around the cities especially close to Ashkhabad. About 24,000 ha representing 30 millions seedlings have been planted in total with modern techniques using drip irrigation.

## **1e Annual reforestation**

### **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**

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

Comments

no data

## **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	42 866.00	42 866.00	42 866.00	42 866.00	42 866.00

Comments

## 2 Forest growing stock, biomass and carbon

### 2a Growing stock

#### National Data

##### Data sources + type of data source eg NFI, etc

Presented data are expert estimates.

The 2005 figure comes from an expert estimate. Since it was not possible to have new information or new expert estimates, same figure was repeated for 2010.

##### National classification and definitions

-

##### Original data

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#### 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
Naturally regenerating forest				
Planted forest				
...of which plantation forest				
...of which other planted forest				
Forest	3.37	3.39	3.51	3.51
Other wooded land				

FRA categories	Total growing stock (million m³ over bark)			
	1990	2000	2010	2015
Naturally regenerating forest				
Planted forest				
...of which plantation forest				
...of which other planted forest				
Forest	13.90	14.00	14.50	14.50
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	Haloxylon persicum	White haloxilon	7.50	7.50			
#2 Ranked in terms of volume	Haloxylon aphyllum	Black haloxilon	1.80	1.80			
#3 Ranked in terms of volume	Juniperus spp -	Juniper	1.50	1.50			
#4 Ranked in terms of volume	Pistacia	Pistachio	0.15	0.15			
#5 Ranked in terms of volume	Calligonum	Kandym	0.06	0.06			
#6 Ranked in terms of volume	n/a	Soljanka	0.04	0.04			
#7 Ranked in terms of volume	n/a	Derjziderevo	0.07	0.07			
#8 Ranked in terms of volume	Acer turkmenica	Maple	0.02	0.02			
#9 Ranked in terms of volume	Ulmus spp.	Elm	0.02	0.02			
#10 Ranked in terms of volume							
Remaining native tree species			2.75	2.85			
Total volume of native tree species			13.91	14.01	–	–	–
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							

FRA categories	Scientific name	Common name	Growing stock in forest (million m³ over bark)				
			1990	2000	2010	2015	2020
Native tree species							
Total volume of introduced tree species			–	–	–	–	–
Total growing stock			13.91	14.01	–	–	–

Comments



## 2c Biomass stock

### 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**

As there has not been any significant change in the species composition by wood volume, it was possible to estimate biomass stock using weighted conversion factors in accordance with the FRA Guidelines:

Calculating weighted conversion factors for year 2000

Conversion factor (AGB) = 16.88/14 = 1.205

Conversion factor (BGB) = 7.26/14 = 0.518

These factors were applied to calculate the values for 1990, 2005 and 2010:

Estimations for 1990

AGB = 13.9\*1.205 = 16.8

BGB = 13.9\*0.518 = 7.2

Estimations for 2005 and 2010

AGB = 14.5\*1.205 = 17.5

BGB = 14.5\*0.518 = 7.5

### Analysis and processing of national data

**Estimation and forecasting**

-

**Reclassification into FRA 2020 categories**

-

FRA categories	Forest biomass (tonnes/ha)								
	1990	2000	2010	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Above-ground biomass	4.07	4.09	4.24	4.24					
Below-ground biomass	1.74	1.77	1.82	1.82					
Dead wood									

Comments

## 2d Carbon stock

### National Data

Data sources + type of data source eg NFI, etc

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National classification and definitions

-

Original data

The IPCC-GPG default conversion factor (0.47) from biomass to carbon was used. Likewise, the IPCC-GPG default values for carbon in litter and soil carbon were used.

### Analysis and processing of national data

Estimation and forecasting

1. *Calculation of Carbon Stock in litter (million ton)*

Forest Types	Area, 1000 ha			Carbon Stock in litter (tons/ha)		Carbon stock (Million tonnes)	
	1990	2000	2005		1990	2000	2005
Coniferous	25	25	25	20	0.5	0.5	0.5
Broad-leaved	4102	4102	4102	28	115	115	115
TOTAL	4127	4127	4127		115.5	115.5	115.5

Using the IPCC-GPG default values for estimating litter carbon result in a considerable overestimation, hence litter carbon is reported as Insufficient Data in the final reporting table.

1. *Calculation of Carbon Stock in soil (million ton)*, Warm teperate dry climate region.

Soil type	Areas, 1000 ha			Carbon stock on 1 ha, tons		Carbon stock, Million tons	
	1990	2000	2005		1990	2000	2005
CARBON STOCK IN HAC SOIL	25	25	25	38	0.95	0.95	0.95
Sandy soils	4102	4102	4102	19	78	78	78
TOTAL	4127	4127	4127		78.95	78.95	78.95

Same figures as 2005 were used for 2010.

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	1.91	1.91	1.99	1.99					
Carbon in below-ground biomass	0.82	0.82	0.85	0.85					
Carbon in dead wood									
Carbon in litter									
Soil carbon	19.14	19.14	19.14	19.14					

Soil depth (cm) used for soil carbon estimates	30.00
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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

Allamuradov, A. et al. 2005. Turkmenistan -Policies affecting forest land use and forest products markets- Forest Resources Assessment for Sustainable Forest Management. UNECE/FAO Workshop on Capacity Building in Sharing Forest and Market Information. 2005. [http://www.unece.org/timber/docs/other\\_mtgs/2005krtiny/reports/tkm\\_e.pdf](http://www.unece.org/timber/docs/other_mtgs/2005krtiny/reports/tkm_e.pdf)

##### 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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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)	104.00	104.00	104.00	104.00	104.00
Social Services (d)					
Multiple use (e)					
Other (specify in comments) (f)					
None/unknown (g)	4 023.00	4 023.00	4 023.00	4 023.00	4 023.00
Total forest area	4 127.00	4 127.00	4 127.00	4 127.00	4 127.00

Total area with designated management objective

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

Comments

Conservation of biodiversity:

SPNT - Specifically Protected Nature Territories

No further data available.

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

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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	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**

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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
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)	4 127.00	4 127.00	4 127.00	4 127.00
Unknown/other (specify in comments) (c)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total forest area	4 127.00	4 127.00	4 127.00	4 127.00

### Comments

All forests in Turkmenistan are owned by the state.

## **4b Holder of management rights of public forests**

### **National Data**

**Data sources + type of data source eg NFI, etc**

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**National classification and definitions**

-

**Original data**

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### **Analysis and processing of national data**

**Estimation and forecasting**

-

**Reclassification into FRA 2020 categories**

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FRA categories	Forest area (1000 ha)			
	1990	2000	2010	2015
Public Administration (a)	4 127.00	4 127.00	4 127.00	4 127.00
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	4 127.00	4 127.00	4 127.00	4 127.00

Comments

## 5 Forest disturbances

### 5a Disturbances

#### 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

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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	4 127.00	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4 127.00	–	–	–	–	4 127.00	4 127.00	4 127.00

Comments

no data

**5b Area affected by fire**

**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

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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				256.35	333.23	174.31	49.37	223.22	33.44	90.52	281.49	14.12	51.15					
...of which on forest							0.02	0.10	0.17	0.06	0.06		0.10					

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

no data available

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**

Lebedys (2008): ISIC Division 02 (forestry, logging and related service activities).

Data for 2000 are taken from the FRA 2005 country report and data for 1990 and 2005 from Lebedys (2008). The year 2005 figure in Lebedys (2008) is estimated from roundwood production data, by taking employment per cubic metre of roundwood production in the years where data is available and using the production data in the missing years to estimate the likely level of employment. The employment figure for year 2000 in Lebedys (2008) is equal to the one given in FRA 2005.

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	2.00			2.00			2.00					
...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

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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

-

National classification and definitions

-

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	8.78	8.78	8.78	8.78	8.78	8.78	8.78	8.78

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	4.09	4.24	4.24	–	–	–	–	–

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	–	–