



Food and Agriculture  
Organization of the  
United Nations

# Global Forest Resources Assessment 2020

Report

**Bahamas**

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

## Report preparation and contact persons

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## 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

1986	References	Russell, C. 2000. Bahamas Country Report: Forestry Outlook Study for the Caribbean. Project GCP/INT, FAO, Rome
	Methods used	Other (specify in comments)
	Additional comments	

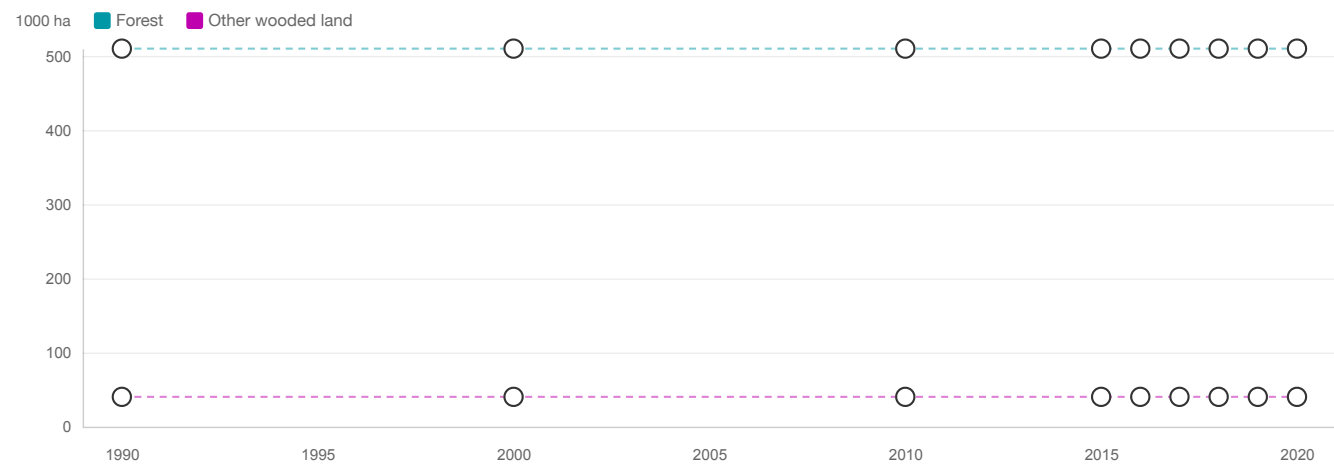
#### Classifications and definitions

1986	National class	Definition
	Pine Forest Density Class 1 (70-100%)	Forest with 70-100% canopy cover
	Pine Forest Density Class 2 (50-69%)	Forest with 50-69% canopy cover
	Pine Forest Density Class3 (11-49%)	Forest with 11-49% canopy cover
	Pine Forest Density Class 4 (0-10%)	Forest with 0-10% canopy cover
	Swamp	Wetland area containing woody plants
	Bluehole	Areas of Open water
	Other	No
	Mangroves	add def
	Coppice	Broad leaved (Hardwood) Forests

#### Original data and reclassification

1986	Classifications and definitions		FRA classes		
	Class	Area (1000 ha)	Forest	Other wooded land	Other land
	Pine Forest Density Class 1 (70-100%)	62.50	100.00 %	0.00 %	0.00 %
	Pine Forest Density Class 2 (50-69%)	49.00	100.00 %	0.00 %	0.00 %

	Pine Forest Density Class3 (11-49%)	56.40	100.00 %	0.00 %	0.00 %
	Pine Forest Density Class 4 (0-10%)	35.70	0.00 %	100.00 %	0.00 %
	Swamp	4.60	0.00 %	100.00 %	0.00 %
	Bluehole	123.00	0.00 %	0.00 %	100.00 %
	Other	0.20	0.00 %	0.00 %	100.00 %
	Mangroves	141.96	100.00 %	0.00 %	0.00 %
	Coppice	200.00	100.00 %	0.00 %	0.00 %
	Total	673.36	509.86	40.30	123.20



FRA categories	Area (1000 ha)								
	1990	2000	2010	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Forest (a)	509.86	509.86	509.86	509.86	509.86	509.86	509.86	509.86	509.86
Other wooded land (a)	40.30	40.30	40.30	40.30	40.30	40.30	40.30	40.30	40.30
Other land (c-a-b)	450.84	450.84	450.84	450.84	450.84	450.84	450.84	450.84	450.84
Total land area (c)	1 001.00	1 001.00	1 001.00	1 001.00	1 001.00	1 001.00	1 001.00	1 001.00	1 001.00

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

FRA 2015 reported that there was 514662 ha of forest. The FRA 2020 figure was revised to reflect only the areas considered as forest. Which includes Pine Foresst Density Classes 1-3, Mangroves, and Coppice Forest.

FRA 2000 estimated the area of coppice forest to be 200 000 ha based on the following assumptions:

*“The Coppice Forest was estimated, by taking into consideration the total land area, and subtracting the total area cover by wetland and pine forest. The remaining area (527,539 ha) is a combination of urban areas, agriculture and coppice forest. According to the country general description, it was estimated that at least half of this extension has being used for urban areas and agriculture. The coppice forest was then estimated at 200,000 ha.”*



1b Forest characteristics

National data

Data sources

1986	References	Russell, C. 2000. Bahamas Country Report: Forestry Outlook Study for the Caribbean. Project GCP/INT, FAO, Rome
	Methods used	Other (specify in comments)
	Additional comments	

Classifications and definitions

1986	National class	Definition
	Pine Forest Density Class 1 (70-100%)	Forest with 70-100% canopy cover
	Pine Forest Density Class 2 (50-69%)	Forest with 50-69% canopy cover
	Pine Forest Density Class3 (11-49%)	Forest with 11-49% canopy cover
	Pine Forest Density Class 4 (0-10%)	Forest with 0-10% canopy cover
	Swamp	Wetland area containing woody plants
	Bluehole	Areas of Open water
	Other	No
	Mangroves	add def
	Coppice	Broad leaved (Hardwood) Forests

Original data and reclassification

1986	Classifications and definitions		FRA classes		
	Class	Area (1000 ha)	Naturally regenerating forest	Plantation forest	Other planted forest
	Pine Forest Density Class 1 (70-100%)	62.50	100.00 %	0.00 %	0.00 %
	Pine Forest Density Class 2 (50-69%)	49.00	100.00 %	0.00 %	0.00 %
	Pine Forest Density Class3	56.40	100.00 %	0.00 %	0.00 %

	(11-49%)		100.00 %	0.00 %	0.00 %
	Mangroves	141.96	100.00 %	0.00 %	0.00 %
	Coppice	200.00	100.00 %	%	%
	Total	509.86	509.86	0.00	0.00



FRA categories	Forest area (1000 ha)								
	1990	2000	2010	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Naturally regenerating forest (a)	509.86	509.86	509.86	509.86	509.86	509.86	509.86	509.86	509.86
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)	509.86	509.86	509.86	509.86	509.86	509.86	509.86	509.86	509.86
Total forest area	509.86	509.86	509.86	509.86	509.86	509.86	509.86	509.86	509.86

Comments

Forecasting is not possible, as only one (1) National Data Source exists at the moment (1986, Russell).

The Forestry Unit is scheduled to commence a National Forestry Inventory (NFI) specifically in the Northern Bahamas (Abaco, Andros, Grand Bahama and New Providence) which will create a second (2) National Data Source and facilitate forecasting.

# 1c Primary forest and special forest categories

## National Data

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

2008 The Bahamas National Trust, P. O. Box N-4105, Nassau, Bahamas

### National classification and definitions

The term 'mangrove' is applied to four species of trees. They are Red mangrove (*Rhizophora mangle*), Black mangrove (*Avicennia germinans*), White mangrove (*Laguncularia racemosa*), and Buttonwood (*C. erectus*). Each species of mangrove can tolerate specific environment conditions which the others cannot.

### Original data

#### SCIENTIFIC NAME

The term 'mangrove' is applied to four species of trees. They are Red mangrove (*Rhizophora mangle*), Black mangrove (*Avicennia germinans*), White mangrove (*Laguncularia racemosa*), and Buttonwood (*C. erectus*). Each species of mangrove can tolerate specific environment conditions which the others cannot.

#### DESCRIPTION

On approaching a mangrove wetland from the water, the first thing to catch the eye is the "true" mangrove, the Red mangrove. Numerous prop roots extend downward from its trunk to anchor the tree in the mud of the wetland. The Red mangrove is one of few flowering plants which are specially equipped to live in the ocean. As an adaptation to living in salt water, Red mangrove have evolved unusually dense wood which sinks in water. The wood has special chemicals which gives it its characteristic red color. Leaves from the Red mangrove accumulate on the bottom of the water and eventually become sufficiently permanent to support the mud dwelling Black mangrove. Black mangrove are relatives of Teak and are easily recognized by their trademark tubes called pneumatophores which penetrate the surface of the mud. These make the mud look like a bed of nails. There is very little oxygen in the mud where Black mangroves grow and so the pneumatophores provide life-saving access to the open air. They also hold the mud firmly together, preventing erosion from rain and waves and building up the shore further. The mud is slowly transformed to hard ground and the next in the line of plant succession, the White mangrove, takes over. White mangroves colonize areas in the upper reaches of the tides. They can develop pneumatophores below the mud but have their breathing pores in their trunks. White mangroves are recognized by their succulent green leaves which have two conspicuous salt-secreting glands on the leaf stem or petiole. In its turn the White mangrove surrenders to the Buttonwood. Buttonwood are able to live in dry saline areas. Their satiny leaves are familiar to most Bahamians. The flowers are small but the fruits that the flowers form are the most characteristic being small, brown and in clusters looking like buttons.

#### STATUS

Mangroves occur in tropical and subtropical wetlands all over the world. At one time it was thought that more than 60% of the world's shorelines were lined with mangroves. Coastal development, land reclamation and erosion throughout the tropics have greatly reduced this coverage. In The Bahamas there is unfortunately no law that prohibits the destruction of mangrove wetlands.

#### THREATS

Many view mangroves as being dark, impenetrable, stagnant and insect-ridden. These misconceptions have humans to shun the mangrove wetland and abuse them through their destructive activities. Man has damaged these fragile areas through coastal development and associated dredge-and-fill operations, pollution and alteration of natural water systems.

#### IMPORTANCE

Despite the uninviting conditions inhuman terms, mangrove wetlands have proven to be among the most biologically productive of marine ecosystems. Mangroves are rich in animal life and serve as nursery ground to many economically important marine species. Scalefish (groupers and snappers), crabs and young crawfish seek refuge among the roots. Below the high-tide mark, Red mangroves are overgrown with algae, sponges and tunicates. Among the branches of the mangroves birds such as herons, egrets and pelicans build their nests. Their maze of roots produce a living seawall making mangroves effective barriers against storms and help prevent coastal erosion. Additionally this network of roots stifles water currents, increases the debris and sediment that settles at the bottom of the water, and actually leads to land-building. The mangrove has many commercial uses. "Clutch" a chemical extract from the Red mangrove, is widely used as a tanning agent for leather and as a red dye for fabrics. Also, mangroves supply leaves for tea and medicines among other things. Mangroves supply indirect nutrition to coral reefs through the breakdown of its fallen leaves into tiny particles, called detritus, on which fungi reside. The protein content of mangrove detritus actually increases as the decay progresses. The resulting detritus is a rich banquet for the wetland's smallest inhabitants, attracting shellfish, shrimp, crabs and tiny fish, and accounting for the bulk of their diet. These animals in turn become prey for larger fish and birds. In this way mangrove leaf detritus winds up in oceanic food chains. The productivity of the Red mangrove and its contribution to the local marine environment cannot be underestimated.

## Analysis and processing of national data

### Estimation and forecasting

No data currently exist.

### Reclassification into FRA 2020 categories

Mangroves have been classified into FRA Categories of Forest.

FRA categories	Area (1000 ha)				
	1990	2000	2010	2015	2020
Primary forest	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Temporarily unstocked and/or recently regenerated	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Bamboos	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mangroves	141.96	141.96	141.96	141.96	141.96
Rubber wood	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Comments

In the past both Pine Forest and Coppice were intensely harvested. Therefore, based on FRA Specific Forest Caregories Definitions, Pine Forest and Coppice (hardwood) can not be considered Primary Forest. Only Mangroves qualify as a specific forest category for The Bahamas.

# 1d Annual forest expansion, deforestation and net change

## National Data

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

No data currently exist.

### National classification and definitions

No data currently exist.

### Original data

No data currently exist.

## Analysis and processing of national data

### Estimation and forecasting

No data currently exist.

### Reclassification into FRA 2020 categories

No data currently exist.

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

There are no current reliable data to make accurate estimations about Forest Expansion, Deforestation and Net Change. A decrease in forest area is likely due to development and destructive natural processes that lead to forest degrdation.

The Forestry Unit is scheduled to commence a National Forestry Inventory (NFI) to facilitate collection of this data, specifically in the Northern Bahamas (Abaco, Andros, Grand Bahama and New Providence).



## 1e Annual reforestation

### National Data

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

No data currently exist.

#### National classification and definitions

No data currently exist.

#### Original data

No data currently exist.

### Analysis and processing of national data

#### Estimation and forecasting

No data currently exist.

#### Reclassification into FRA 2020 categories

No data currently exist.

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

Comments

Forests are Naturally Regenerated. There are no planted forests in The Bahamas, and hence no afforestation or reforestation activities have taken place.

## 1f Other land with tree cover

### National Data

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

No data currently exist.

#### National classification and definitions

No data currently exist.

#### Original data

No data currently exist.

### Analysis and processing of national data

#### Estimation and forecasting

No data currently exist.

#### Reclassification into FRA 2020 categories

No data currently exist.

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	450.84	450.84	450.84	450.84	450.84

Comments

No data currently exists for Other land with tree cover. Therefore, this table was left blank.

## 2 Forest growing stock, biomass and carbon

### 2a Growing stock

#### National Data

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

Russell, C. 2000. Bahamas Country Report: Forestry Outlook Study for the Caribbean. Project GCP/INT, FAO, Rome

**National classification and definitions**

Class	Definitions
Pine Forest Density Class 1 (70-100%)	Forest with 70-100% canopy cover
Pine Forest Density Class 2 (50-69%)	Forest with 50-69% canopy cover
Pine Forest Density Class3 (11-49%)	Forest with 11-49% canopy cover

**Original data**

Area of pine inventoried (acres)	Standing volume (1000 ft3)
362 783	165 068

Converting to hectares ( using 1 acre = 0.404686 ha) and m3 (using 1ft3 = 0.02832 m3) gives the results in the table below:

Area of pine inventoried (ha)	standing volume (1000 m3)
146 813	4 674.7

This gives an average volume of 31.84 m3/ha for pine forest.

#### Analysis and processing of national data

**Estimation and forecasting**

Not available.

**Reclassification into FRA 2020 categories**

The definitions used are in alignment with FRA's definitions

FRA categories	Growing stock m³/ha (over bark)								
	1990	2000	2010	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Naturally regenerating forest	31.84	31.84	31.84	31.84	31.84	31.84	31.84	31.84	31.84
Planted forest	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
...of which plantation forest									
...of which other planted forest									
Forest	31.84	31.84	31.84	31.84	31.84	31.84	31.84	31.84	31.84
Other wooded land	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

FRA categories	Total growing stock (million m³ over bark)								
	1990	2000	2010	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Naturally regenerating forest	16.23	16.23	16.23	16.23	16.23	16.23	16.23	16.23	16.23
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	16.23	16.23	16.23	16.23	16.23	16.23	16.23	16.23	16.23
Other wooded land	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

## Comments

Due to inavailability of data from other forest types, the volume of pine forest has been used for the purpose of reporting to this table.

The Forestry Unit plans to commence a National Forest Inventory (NFI) in the Northern Bahamas (Abaco, Andros, Grand Bahama and New Providence) during which variables relative to other forest types will be collected.

## 2b Growing stock composition

### National Data

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

No data currently exist.

**National classification and definitions**

The national classifications and definitions used are those provided by FRA.

**Original data**

No data currently exist.

### Analysis and processing of national data

**Estimation and forecasting**

No data currently exist.

**Reclassification into FRA 2020 categories**

The definitions used are in alignment with FRA's definitionsions.

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



Currently this data is unavailable. The Forestry Unit plans to commence a National Forest Inventory (NFI) in the Northern Bahamas (Abaco, Andros, Grand Bahama and New Providence) during which variables relative to other forest types will be collected.

2c Biomass stock

National Data

Data sources + type of data source eg NFI, etc

No data currently exists.

National classification and definitions

No data currently exist.

Original data

Estimates for Biomass Stock were derived with FRA Biomass and Carbon Calculator.

Analysis and processing of national data

Estimation and forecasting

Insert the percentages of Growing stock by IPCC forest type for each of the FRA forest categories									
IPCC forest types	FRA forest categories								
	Naturally regenerating forest	Plantation forest	Other planted forest						
	% of Growing stock								
Broadleaved humid									
Broadleaved dry									
Coniferous	100%								
	100%	0%	0%	Must add up to 100%					
Insert Carbon fraction used by country (IPCC default = 0.47)									
Carbon Fraction	47%								
Biomass conversion and expansion factors (BCEF)									
Naturally regenerating forest	1990	2000	2010	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Broadleaved humid	2.80	2.80	2.80	2.80	2.80	2.80	2.80	2.80	2.80
Broadleaved dry	2.80	2.80	2.80	2.80	2.80	2.80	2.80	2.80	2.80
Coniferous	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25

<b>Plantation forest</b>									
Broadleaved humid	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
Broadleaved dry	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
Coniferous	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
<b>Other planted forest</b>									
Broadleaved humid	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
Broadleaved dry	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
Coniferous	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
<b>Weighted BCEF</b>									
Naturally regenerating forest	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
Plantation forest									
Other planted forest									
<b>Root-shoot ratios</b>									
<b>Naturally regenerating forest</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>
Broadleaved humid	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20
Broadleaved dry	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.28
Coniferous	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40
<b>Plantation forest</b>									
Broadleaved humid	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20
Broadleaved dry	0.56	0.56	0.56	0.56	0.56	0.56	0.56	0.56	0.56
Coniferous	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40
<b>Other planted forest</b>									
Broadleaved humid	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20
Broadleaved dry	0.56	0.56	0.56	0.56	0.56	0.56	0.56	0.56	0.56
Coniferous	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40
<b>Weighted RS ratio</b>									
Naturally regenerating forest	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40
Plantation forest									
Other planted forest									

Above-ground biomass (t/ha)									
	1990	2000	2010	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Naturally regenerating forest	39.80	39.80	39.80	39.80	39.80	39.80	39.80	39.80	39.80
Plantation forest	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	39.80	39.80	39.80	39.80	39.80	39.80	39.80	39.80	39.80
Below-ground biomass (t/ha)									
	1990	2000	2010	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Naturally regenerating forest	15.92	15.92	15.92	15.92	15.92	15.92	15.92	15.92	15.92
Plantation forest	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	15.92	15.92	15.92	15.92	15.92	15.92	15.92	15.92	15.92

Reclassification into FRA 2020 categories

The definitions used are in alignment with FRA's definitions.

FRA categories	Forest biomass (tonnes/ha)								
	1990	2000	2010	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Above-ground biomass	39.80	39.80	39.80	39.80	39.80	39.80	39.80	39.80	39.80
Below-ground biomass	15.92	15.92	15.92	15.92	15.92	15.92	15.92	15.92	15.92
Dead wood									

Comments

Biomass and Carbon were calculated from the growing stock of pine forest, which is the only data available. Therefore estimates for Biomass Stock were derived with FRA Biomass and Carbon Calculator.

## 2d Carbon stock

### National Data

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

No data currently exist.

#### National classification and definitions

No data currently exist.

#### Original data

Estimates for Carbon were derived with FRA Biomass and Carbon Calculator.

### Analysis and processing of national data

#### Estimation and forecasting

No data currently exist.

#### Reclassification into FRA 2020 categories

The definitions used are in alignment with FRA's definitions

FRA categories	Forest carbon (tonnes/ha)								
	1990	2000	2010	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Carbon in above-ground biomass	18.71	18.71	18.71	18.71	18.71	18.71	18.71	18.71	18.71
Carbon in below-ground biomass	7.48	7.48	7.48	7.48	7.48	7.48	7.48	7.48	7.48
Carbon in dead wood									
Carbon in litter									
Soil carbon									

Soil depth (cm) used for soil carbon estimates	
--	--

Comments

The Forestry Unit is scheduled to commence a National Forestry Inventory (NFI) to facilitate collection of this data, specifically in the Northern Bahamas (Abaco, Andros, Grand Bahama and New Providence). Therefore, estimates for Carbon Stock were derived with FRA Biomass and Carbon Calculator

### 3 Forest designation and management

#### 3a Designated management objective

##### National Data

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

No data available at this time.

**National classification and definitions**

No data available at this time.

**Original data**

No data available at this time.

##### Analysis and processing of national data

**Estimation and forecasting**

No data available at this time.

**Reclassification into FRA 2020 categories**

No data available at this time.



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)	509.86	509.86	509.86	509.86	509.86
Total forest area	509.86	509.86	509.86	509.86	509.86

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

At present, only forest areas within the National Park System, managed by the Bahamas National Trust (BNT) can be considereed Legally Protected. There is no data available at the moment to confirm the Percentage and/or Total areas with designated management objectives.

### 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**

No data currently exist.

**National classification and definitions**

No data currently exist.

**Original data**

No data currently exist.

#### Analysis and processing of national data

**Estimation and forecasting**

No data currently exist.

**Reclassification into FRA 2020 categories**

No data currently exist.

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

No data currently exists. However, there are forest areas within the National Park System which are managed by the Bahamas National Trust (BNT) that have long-term management plans. The management plans are not Forest specific, but they do provide details about the overall long-term management prescriptions for a particular area.

## 4 Forest ownership and management rights

### 4a Forest ownership

#### National Data

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

Russell, C. 2015. Bahamas Country Report: Forestry Outlook Study for the Caribbean. Project GCP/INT, FAO, Rome.

**National classification and definitions**

No data available at this time.

**Original data**

According to Russell (FRA 2000), 80% of the forest is owned by the Government while 20% is privately owned. It is not clear whether the ownership refers to the forest land, to the trees or both.

#### Analysis and processing of national data

**Estimation and forecasting**

No data available.

**Reclassification into FRA 2020 categories**

No data available.

FRA categories	Forest area (1000 ha)			
	1990	2000	2010	2015
Private ownership (a)	101.97	101.97	101.97	101.97
...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)	407.89	407.89	407.89	407.89
Unknown/other (specify in comments) (c)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total forest area	509.86	509.86	509.86	509.86

## Comments

FRA 2015 reported that there was 514662 ha of forest. FRA 2020 figures were revised to reflect only the areas considered as forest. Which includes Pine Forest Density Classes 1-3, Mangroves, and Coppice Forest.

Figures for this table were derived based on the original data provided Russell (FRA 2000).

## 4b Holder of management rights of public forests

### National Data

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

Not applicable.

**National classification and definitions**

Not applicable.

**Original data**

Not applicable.

### Analysis and processing of national data

**Estimation and forecasting**

No data available at this time.

**Reclassification into FRA 2020 categories**

Not applicable.

FRA categories	Forest area (1000 ha)			
	1990	2000	2010	2015
Public Administration (a)	407.89	407.89	407.89	407.89
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	407.89	407.89	407.89	407.89

## Comments

Not applicable to The Bahamas. While the Forestry Act makes provisions for individuals to use forest resources, there is no framework that allows for management of the forest resources to private entities. The Forestry Unit is the only government institution that manages Public owned forests. There are plans to incorporate co-management agreements within the Forestry Act to allow for the transfer of management rights to private institutions.

## 5 Forest disturbances

### 5a Disturbances

#### National Data

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

No data available at this time.

**National classification and definitions**

No data available at this time.

**Original data**

No data available at this time.

#### Analysis and processing of national data

**Estimation and forecasting**

No data available at this time.

**Reclassification into FRA 2020 categories**

No data available at this time.



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	509.86	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	509.86	–	–	–	–	509.86	509.86	509.86

Comments

No data available at this time. Therefore, this table was left blank.

## 5b Area affected by fire

### National Data

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

No data available at this time.

#### National classification and definitions

No data available at this time.

#### Original data

No data available at this time.

### Analysis and processing of national data

#### Estimation and forecasting

No data available at this time.

#### Reclassification into FRA 2020 categories

No data available at this time.

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	5.17	10.81	29.74	97.00	75.40	19.98	13.23	40.48	98.18	24.40	4.07	34.91	39.73	54.57	36.70	2.31	116.00	
...of which on forest	0.50	3.83	21.15	0.20	39.43	13.02	3.85	27.23	35.31	8.94	0.52	16.39	15.98	35.31	0.52	0.28	0.50	

Comments

Figures were derived from Google Earth Engine one of the Geospatial tools provided by FRA. The "modulo\_3burnded\_area\_ENG" script was used for data reference.

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

No national definition exists for degraded forests currently. However, the Forestry Unit has recognized the necessity of establishing a definition, as the extent of Pine Forest in many areas has decreased due to natural factors like salt water intrusion, natural succession, etc. The Forestry Unit is eager to determine when to downgrade these forests to other wooded lands, other forest types, etc.

## 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**

Forestry Act, 2010 and Forestry Regulations, 2014

**National classification and definitions**

Not applicable

**Original data**

Forestry Act, 2010 and Forestry Regulations, 2014

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

### Comments

There are no national policies. However, the Forestry Act, 2010 and Forestry Regulations do provide the framework for Sustainable Forest Management.

There is no current traceability systems for wood products. However, there is a record/documentation that can state what was removed, where it came from, and the volume harvested.

## 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	Yes					

Comments

No data currently exists. However, there are forest areas within the National Park System managed by the Bahamas National Trust (BNT) that will can be considered as Permanent Estate. dditionally, the Forestry Unit is establishing the National Forest Estate (NFE), which has two (2) protected forests designations: Forest Reserve and Conservation Forests. Forest Reserves can be converted to another land uses, beside Forestry whereas, Conservation Forests will be areas of permanent forest estate.



## 7 Employment, education and NWFP

### 7a Employment in forestry and logging

#### National Data

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

No data available at this time.

**National classification and definitions**

No data available at this time.

**Original data**

No data available at this time.

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										0.01		

Comments

It is important to note that the Forestry Unit currently employs eleven (11) Staff for that are applicable to the "of which support services to forestry" category.

## 7b Graduation of students in forest-related education

### National Data

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

No data is available at this time.

**National classification and definitions**

No data is available at this time.

**Original data**

No data is available at this time.

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

Tertiary instituions in The Bahamas only offer degrees that are applicaple to Forestry, but not related. For example, Bio-Chem, Education, Geogpahy, Eco-tourism.

## 7c Non wood forest products removals and value 2015

### National Data

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

No data available at this time.

**National classification and definitions**

No data available at this time.

**Original data**

No data available at this time.

	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	Bahamian Dollar
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Comments

No data exists at this time. Therefore, this table was left blank.

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	50.94	50.94	50.94	50.94	50.94	50.94	50.94	50.94

Name of agency responsible	Office of The Prime Minister
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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	Forestry Unit, Ministry of The Environment & Housing
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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	39.80	39.80	39.80	39.80	39.80	39.80	39.80	39.80

Name of agency responsible	Forestry Unit, Ministry of The Environment & Housing
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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	Forestry Unit, Ministry of The Environment & Housing
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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	Forestry Unit, Ministry of The Environment & Housing
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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	–	–