



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations

Global Forest Resources Assessment 2020

Report

Maldives

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

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Introductory text

The Maldives is an archipelago of nearly 1,190 coral islands grouped into 26 atolls (200 inhabited islands, plus 80 islands with tourist resorts). All the islands are threatened by sea level rise. Species include coconut, iron wood, breadfruit, mangrove, red bean tree, tangion, sea trumpet and Alexander laurelwood, which are harvested for the construction of boats and buildings. Many timber and wood products are imported. The estimate for forests and woodlands is thus a rough estimate.

1 Forest extent, characteristics and changes

1a Extent of forest and other wooded land

National data

Data sources

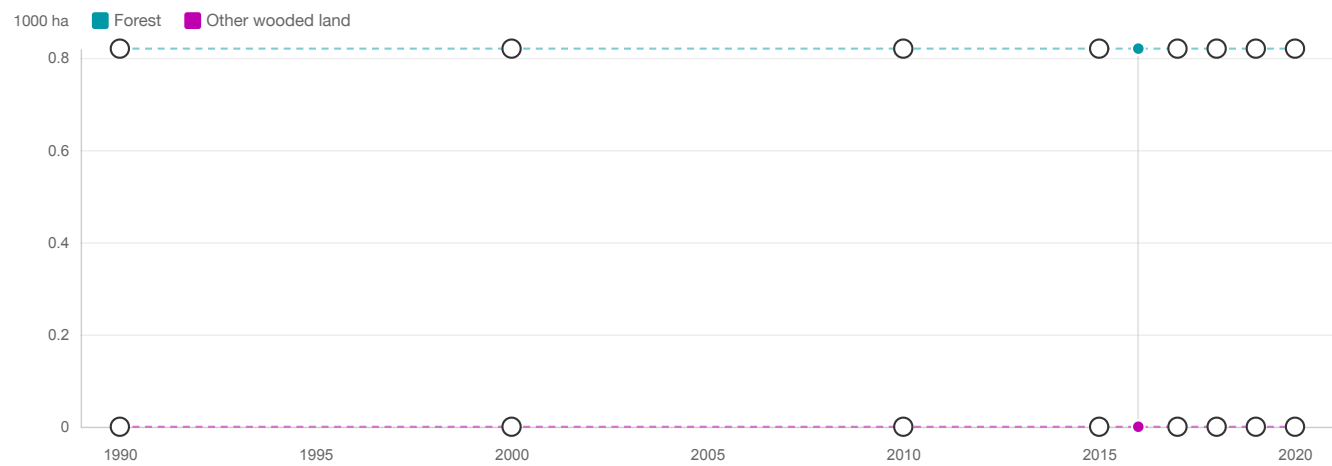
2016	References	
	Methods used	Sample-based remote sensing assessment
	Additional comments	Earth Engine estimate (ESA)

Classifications and definitions

2016	National class	Definition
	Forest	10% canopy cover threshold applied

Original data and reclassification

2016	Classifications and definitions		FRA classes		
	Class	Area (1000 ha)	Forest	Other wooded land	Other land
	Forest	0.82	100.00 %	0.00 %	0.00 %
	Total	0.82	0.82	0.00	0.00



FRA categories	Area (1000 ha)								
	1990	2000	2010	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Forest (a)	0.82	0.82	0.82	0.82	0.82	0.82	0.82	0.82	0.82
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)	29.18	29.18	29.18	29.18	29.18	29.18	29.18	29.18	29.18
Total land area (c)	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00

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

1b Forest characteristics

National Data

Data sources + type of data source eg NFI, etc

FRA Geospatial tools were used to estimate the natural forest area is Maldives.

References to sources of information	Quality (H/M/L)	Variable(s)	Year(s)	Additional comments
CIA, 2000. The World Fact Book 2000 (http://www.authorama.com/world-2000-d-3.html)	M	Extent	2000	

National classification and definitions

National class	Definition
Arable land	Land cultivated for crops that are replanted after each harvest like wheat, maize, and rice
Permanent crops	Land cultivated for crops that are not replanted after each harvest like citrus, coffee, and rubber;
Permanent pastures	Land permanently used for herbaceous forage crops
Forests and Woodlands	Land under dense or open stands of trees
Other land	Any land type not specifically mentioned above, such as urban areas, roads, desert, etc
Total Area	It is the sum of all land and water areas delimited by international boundaries and/or coastlines
Land Area	It is the aggregate of all surfaces delimited by international boundaries and/or coastlines, excluding inland water bodies (lakes, reservoirs, rivers)
Water Area	It is the sum of all water surfaces delimited by international boundaries and/or coastlines, including inland water bodies (lakes, reservoirs, rivers).

Original data

Original data from "Atolls of Maldives" Database. www.atollsofmaldives.gov.mv

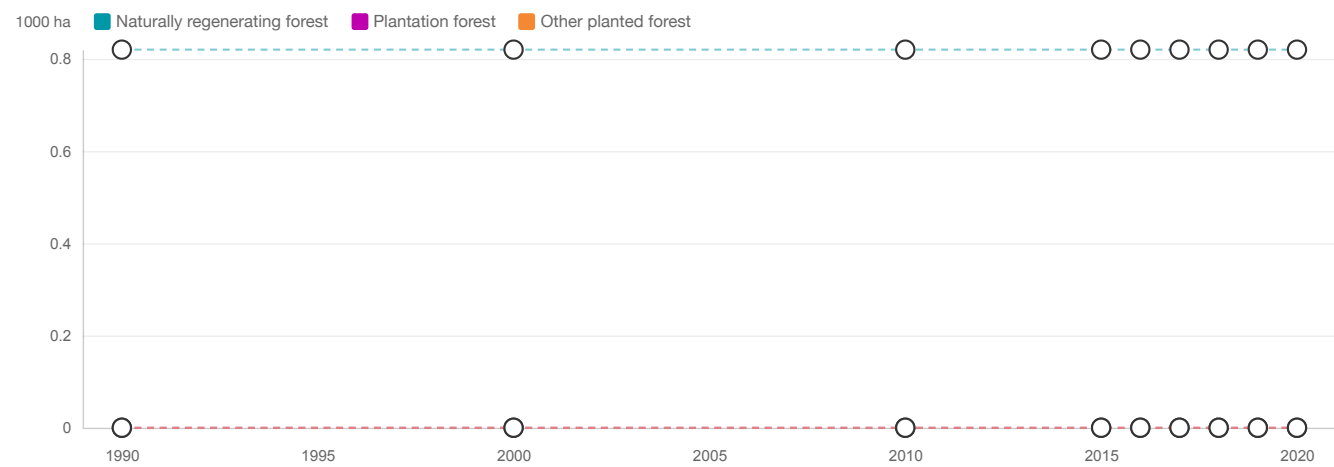
Analysis and processing of national data

Estimation and forecasting

National Data points were used to estimate the forest cover.

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)	0.82	0.82	0.82	0.82	0.82	0.82	0.82	0.82	0.82
Planted forest (b)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Plantation forest	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
...of which introduced species	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other planted forest	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total (a+b)	0.82	0.82	0.82	0.82	0.82	0.82	0.82	0.82	0.82
Total forest area	0.82	0.82	0.82	0.82	0.82	0.82	0.82	0.82	0.82

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

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Original data

It is reported that the northern atolls have more mangroves than that of the south. The total number of islands is 1190. Out of these 200 islands are inhabited, 94 islands have been brought under use as Resorts, 54 island as commercially leased islands and the rest are still uninhabited. It is reported that the inhabited ones are richer in mangrove. The correct distribution and extend is not known. No map showing the location of mangroves in Maldives is available. Till date no map is available showing the extant and distribution of this resource.

Mangrove vegetation is observed in the following islands;

Atoll	Island	Atoll	Island	Atoll	Island
K	Gaafaru	Sh	Goidhoo	N	Goidhoo
K	Kaashidhoo	Sh	Milandhoo	N	Landhoo
Sh	FarukolhuFunadhoo	Sh	Maakadoodhoo	N	Kedhikolhu
Sh	Maaugoodhoo	Sh	Eriadhoo	N	Kan'doodhoo
Sh	Funadhoo	Sh	Ekasdhoo	A.dh	Ariadhoo
Sh	Maakandhoo	Ha	Kelai	A.dh	Kulhudhufushi
Sh	Neyo	Ha	Filladhoo	H.dh	Keylakunu
Sh	Feydhoo	Ha	Muraadhoo	H.dh	Neykurendhoo
Sh	Foakaidhoo	Ha	Baarah		
Sh	Kanditheemu	Ha	Thakandhoo		
Sh	Maaugoodhoo	S	Villigili		
Sh	Keekimini	S	Hithadhoo		

Their size composition and pattern vary from island to island, depending on the availability of wet depression or lagoon front in the island.

Analysis and processing of national data

Estimation and forecasting

Mangroves areas are calculated through Earth engine_Scripts FRA-online

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	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Bamboos	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mangroves	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04
Rubber wood	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Comments

1d Annual forest expansion, deforestation and net change

National Data

Data sources + type of data source eg NFI, etc

-

National classification and definitions

-

Original data

-

Analysis and processing of national data

Estimation and forecasting

-

Reclassification into FRA 2020 categories

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

Comments

1e Annual reforestation

National Data

Data sources + type of data source eg NFI, etc

-

National classification and definitions

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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
Reforestation	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Comments

1f Other land with tree cover

National Data

Data sources + type of data source eg NFI, etc

-

National classification and definitions

-

Original data

FRA 2005, Country report (Maldives)

Analysis and processing of national data

Estimation and forecasting

Earth Engine (ESA) was used to estimate total forest area. Dominant species in the Maldives is coconut groves.

Reclassification into FRA 2020 categories

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FRA categories	Area (1000 ha)				
	1990	2000	2010	2015	2020
Palms (a)	26.28	26.28	26.28	26.28	26.20
Tree orchards (b)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Agroforestry (c)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Trees in urban settings (d)					
Other (specify in comments) (e)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total (a+b+c+d+e)	26.28	26.28	26.28	26.28	26.20
Other land area	29.18	29.18	29.18	29.18	29.18

Comments

Coconut groves are the dominant species in the Maldives. Palms figure is calculated by subtracting total arable land from the other land area

2 Forest growing stock, biomass and carbon

2a Growing stock

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
Ministry of Fisheries, Agriculture and Marine Resources and FAO. March 2006.Agricultural development Master Plan of Maldives				

National classification and definitions

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Original data

The Agricultural Master Plan gives the best available description of the land tenure system. Accordingly, state owns all lands in the Maldives. For administrative purposes a distinction is drawn between inhabited islands (200 island) and uninhabited islands (990 island). Uninhabited islands, mostly covered by coconut trees and a number of other tree species, are leased out by the government to private individuals or companies. The law regulating the lease of uninhabited islands for agriculture development states that “...the lessee must rehabilitate woodlots, improve and maintain the island according to this law and the regulations under this law”.

The uninhabited islands are leased by the government to individuals or private companies for promotion of agriculture, tourism/resorts depending upon the size and resource endowment of the island. Islands for tourist resort development are leased to private entrepreneurs for a period of 20 to 30 years for the sole purpose of resort development. Islands for the development of commercial agriculture are leased to individuals or private companies for commercial production. Theses islands numbered 32 with a total area of 997 ha and rented for a maximum duration of 21 years. Depending on the size of the investment-with a minimum of US\$10,000,the lessee is entitled to extend the period of rent for up to 35 years. The policy instituted by the ministry of Environment dictates that only 20 percent of the area can be used for building and construction. This measure is intended to protect the natural environment of the island and reduce pressure on the island and reduce pressure on the limited resources.

The land tenure regime on inhabited island is more complex. Entire land on inhibited island is categorized into ;(a) homestead plots, (b) *goi* land, (c) *faalabb*’ land with different rights to use. In the case of homestead plots each family is entitled to a homestead allotment, the usual size is approximately 15m by 30m. Where land is in short, homestead sizes are much smaller, sometimes even without any space for a garden. No rent is paid on this allotment, and all the trees grown on homestead allotment is inheritable under Islamic law.

Goi land (on a section of the inhibited island) is leased to residents on the island for seasonal cultivation and the rent-payment to the lessee (i.e., Ministry of Fisheries, Agriculture and Marine Resources (MoFAMR)) is of 1/8 (or 12.5%) of the value of crops produced.

The government land called *faalabba*, usually located near the village on inhibited islands, is used by the island community members to grow valuable tree crops with the permission of the island Chief. Half of the trees planted become the property of the State and the remaining half is owned by the grower. A lessee collects the produce of the Government trees and the individual planters collect the produce of their respective trees. In the ‘faalabba’ area, each tree planted has a distinguishing mark (‘thah’) and the trees planted are divided as follows:

- Trees owned by government
- Trees owned by different individual growers
- Trees owed half by the government and one half by individual growers;
- Trees naturally grown and owned by the island community; and
- Trees belonging to the person responsible for marking of trees

The islanders also have access to community forest land, where they can grow forest trees or tree crops such as mango, breadfruit, coconut and other fruit trees or practice intercropping with field crops. Apart from backyard garden areas on inhabited islands, people on some islands are also allotted with communal land free of charge for growing annual crops. However, there is no standard rule applied for this type of land tenure; in some islands, for instance, these lots change hand very year, but in some other islands, growers can hold the land as long as they remain as cultivators. Naturally then, the former very rarely undertake land improvement activities.

Despite varying MoFAMR regulations the guidelines are not clear enough to guide the island officers in land allocation. therefore varying allocation practices may appear in the same island.

There is no systematic mechanism for effective monitoring and lack in the effective supervision and control so that whether or not the lessee actually honoured their commitment was not known. Appropriate land tenure systems are critically important for promotion of agricultural or forest related development. There is no discrimination is access to land between men and women. Both can own and lease on equal terms.

Analysis and processing of national data

Estimation and forecasting

Earth Engine (ESA) was used to estimate total forest area. Dominant species in the Maldives are coconut groves.

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	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00
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	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00
Other wooded land									

FRA categories	Total growing stock (million m³ over bark)								
	1990	2000	2010	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Naturally regenerating forest	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07
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	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07
Other wooded land									

Comments

Data from from Keylakunu baseline survey and HAC were used for expert estimate.

2b Growing stock composition

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

-

Reclassification into FRA 2020 categories

-

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

Comments

2c Biomass stock

National Data

Data sources + type of data source eg NFI, etc

-

National classification and definitions

-

Original data

-

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	100%	0%	0%						
Broadleaved dry									
Coniferous									
	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	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50
Broadleaved dry	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50
Coniferous	0.76	0.76	0.76	0.76	0.76	0.76	0.76	0.76	0.76

Plantation forest									
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
Other planted forest									
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
Weighted BCEF									
Naturally regenerating forest	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50
Plantation forest									
Other planted forest									
Root-shoot ratios									
Naturally regenerating forest	1990	2000	2010	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Broadleaved humid	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24
Broadleaved dry	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.28
Coniferous	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.29
Plantation forest									
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
Other planted forest									
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
Weighted RS ratio									
Naturally regenerating forest	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24
Plantation forest									
Other planted forest									

Above-ground biomass (t/ha)									
	1990	2000	2010	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Naturally regenerating forest	135.00	135.00	135.00	135.00	135.00	135.00	135.00	135.00	135.00
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	135.00	135.00	135.00	135.00	135.00	135.00	135.00	135.00	135.00
Below-ground biomass (t/ha)									
	1990	2000	2010	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Naturally regenerating forest	32.40	32.40	32.40	32.40	32.40	32.40	32.40	32.40	32.40
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	32.40	32.40	32.40	32.40	32.40	32.40	32.40	32.40	32.40

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	135.00	135.00	135.00	135.00	135.00	135.00	135.00	135.00	135.00
Below-ground biomass	32.40	32.40	32.40	32.40	32.40	32.40	32.40	32.40	32.40
Dead wood									

Comments

2d Carbon stock

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

FRA_ Biomass calculator used for biomass estimation

Reclassification into FRA 2020 categories

-

FRA categories	Forest carbon (tonnes/ha)								
	1990	2000	2010	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Carbon in above-ground biomass	63.45	63.45	63.45	63.45	63.45	63.45	63.45	63.45	63.45
Carbon in below-ground biomass	15.23	15.23	15.23	15.23	15.23	15.23	15.23	15.23	15.23
Carbon in dead wood									
Carbon in litter									
Soil carbon									

Soil depth (cm) used for soil carbon estimates	
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Comments

3 Forest designation and management

3a Designated management objective

National Data

Data sources + type of data source eg NFI, etc

-

National classification and definitions

-

Original data

-

Analysis and processing of national data

Estimation and forecasting

-

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)					
Social Services (d)					
Multiple use (e)					
Other (specify in comments) (f)					
None/unknown (g)	0.82	0.82	0.82	0.82	0.82
Total forest area	0.82	0.82	0.82	0.82	0.82

Total area with designated management objective

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

Comments

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

National Data

Data sources + type of data source eg NFI, etc

-

National classification and definitions

-

Original data

-

Analysis and processing of national data

Estimation and forecasting

-

Reclassification into FRA 2020 categories

-

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

Comments

4 Forest ownership and management rights

4a Forest ownership

National Data

Data sources + type of data source eg NFI, etc

References to sources of information	Quality (H/M/L)	Variable(s)	Year(s)	Additional comments
Report to the government of the Maldives on Mangrove conservation and management	H	TCP/MDV/2251(A)	1993	The offer for this study came under the program “support to community tree planting” as a consultancy on mangrove conservation and management. This was offered by FAO under TCP/MDV/2251(A). The duration of the study was only four weeks

National classification and definitions

Original data

No quantitative information is available to complete this table. It is assumed that all the forests in Maldives are publicly owned.

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)	0.82	0.82	0.82	0.82
Unknown/other (specify in comments) (c)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total forest area	0.82	0.82	0.82	0.82

Comments

The Agricultural Master Plan gives the best available description of the land tenure system. Accordingly, state owns all lands in the Maldives. For administrative purposes a distinction is drawn between inhabited islands (200 island) and uninhabited islands (990 island). Uninhabited islands, mostly covered by coconut trees and a number of other tree species, are leased out by the government to private individuals or companies. The law regulating the lease of uninhabited islands for agriculture development states that “...*the lessee must rehabilitate woodlots, improve and maintain the island according to this law and the regulations under this law*”.

The uninhabited islands are leased by the government to individuals or private companies for promotion of agriculture, tourism/resorts depending upon the size and resource endowment of the island. Islands for tourist resort development are leased to private entrepreneurs for a period of 20 to 30 years for the sole purpose of resort development. Islands for the development of commercial agriculture are leased to individuals or private companies for commercial production. These islands numbered 32 with a total area of 997 ha and rented for a maximum duration of 21 years. Depending on the size of the investment-with a minimum of US\$10,000,the lessee is entitled to extend the period of rent for up to 35 years. The policy instituted by the ministry of Environment dictates that only 20 percent of the area can be used for building and construction. This measure is intended to protect the natural environment of the island and reduce pressure on the island and reduce pressure on the limited resources.

The land tenure regime on inhabited island is more complex. Entire land on inhabited island is categorized into ;(a) homestead plots, (b) *goi* land, (c) *faalabb*’ land with different rights to use. In the case of homestead plots each family is entitled to a homestead allotment, the usual size is approximately 15m by 30m. Where land is in short, homestead sizes are much smaller, sometimes even without any space for a garden. No rent is paid on this allotment, and all the trees grown on homestead allotment is inheritable under Islamic law.

Goi land (on a section of the inhabited island) is leased to residents on the island for seasonal cultivation and the rent-payment to the lessee (i.e., Ministry of Fisheries, Agriculture and Marine Resources (MoFAMR)) is of 1/8 (or 12.5%) of the value of crops produced.

The government land called *faalabba*, usually located near the village on inhabited islands, is used by the island community members to grow valuable tree crops with the permission of the island Chief. Half of the trees planted become the property of the State and the remaining half is owned by the grower. A lessee collects the produce of the Government trees and the individual planters collect the produce of their respective trees. In the ‘faalabba’ area, each tree planted has a distinguishing mark (‘thah’) and the trees planted are divided as follows:

- Trees owned by government
- Trees owned by different individual growers
- Trees owed half by the government and one half by individual growers;
- Trees naturally grown and owned by the island community; and
- Trees belonging to the person responsible for marking of trees

The islanders also have access to community forest land, where they can grow forest trees or tree crops such as mango, breadfruit, coconut and other fruit trees or practice intercropping with field crops. Apart from backyard garden areas on inhabited islands, people on some islands are also allotted with communal land free of charge for growing annual crops. However, there is no standard rule applied for this type of land tenure; in some islands, for instance, these lots change hand very year, but in some other islands, growers can hold the land as long as they remain as cultivators. Naturally then, the former very rarely undertake land improvement activities.

Despite varying MoFAMR regulations the guidelines are not clear enough to guide the island officers in land allocation. therefore varying allocation practices may appear in the same island.

There is no systematic mechanism for effective monitoring and lack in the effective supervision and control so that whether or not the lessee actually honoured their commitment was not known. Appropriate land tenure systems are critically important for promotion of agricultural or forest related development. There is no discrimination is access to land between men and women. Both can own and lease on equal terms.

4b Holder of management rights of public forests

National Data

Data sources + type of data source eg NFI, etc

-

National classification and definitions

-

Original data

-

Analysis and processing of national data

Estimation and forecasting

-

Reclassification into FRA 2020 categories

-

FRA categories	Forest area (1000 ha)			
	1990	2000	2010	2015
Public Administration (a)				
Individuals (b)				
Private business entities and institutions (c)				
Local, tribal and indigenous communities (d)				
Unknown/other (specify in comments) (e)	0.82	0.82	0.82	0.82
Total public ownership	0.82	0.82	0.82	0.82

Comments

5 Forest disturbances

5a Disturbances

National Data

Data sources + type of data source eg NFI, etc

-

National classification and definitions

-

Original data

-

Analysis and processing of national data

Estimation and forecasting

-

Reclassification into FRA 2020 categories

-

FRA categories	Area (1000 ha)																	
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Insects (a)																		
Diseases (b)																		
Severe weather events (c)																		
Other (specify in comments) (d)																		
Total (a+b+c+d)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total forest area	0.82	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.82	-	-	-	-	0.82	0.82	0.82

Comments

5b Area affected by fire

National Data

Data sources + type of data source eg NFI, etc

Earth Engine_Burned area_Module3 was used at 10% threshold

National classification and definitions

-

Original data

-

Analysis and processing of national data

Estimation and forecasting

-

Reclassification into FRA 2020 categories

-

FRA categories	Area (1000 ha)																	
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total land area affected by fire	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.21	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.42	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
...of which on forest	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	

Comments

5c Degraded forest

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

Comments

6 Forest policy and legislation

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

National Data

Data sources + type of data source eg NFI, etc

-

National classification and definitions

-

Original data

-

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

Comments

6b Area of permanent forest estate

National Data

Data sources + type of data source eg NFI, etc

-

National classification and definitions

-

Original data

-

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

Comments

7 Employment, education and NWFP

7a Employment in forestry and logging

National Data

Data sources + type of data source eg NFI, etc

-

National classification and definitions

-

Original data

-

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

Comments

7b Graduation of students in forest-related education

National Data

Data sources + type of data source eg NFI, etc

-

National classification and definitions

-

Original data

-

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

Comments

7c Non wood forest products removals and value 2015

National Data

Data sources + type of data source eg NFI, etc

-

National classification and definitions

-

Original data

-

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

Name of currency	
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Comments

8 Sustainable Development Goal 15

8a Sustainable Development Goal 15

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

Indicator	Percent							
	2000	2010	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Forest area as proportion of total land area 2015	2.73	2.73	2.73	2.73	2.73	2.73	2.73	2.73

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	135.00	135.00	135.00	135.00	135.00	135.00	135.00	135.00

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	–	–