



Forestry Department

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

**GLOBAL FOREST RESOURCES
ASSESSMENT 2010**

COUNTRY REPORT

SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS

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The Forest Resources Assessment Programme

Sustainably managed forests have multiple environmental and socio-economic functions important at the global, national and local scales, and play a vital part in sustainable development. Reliable and up-to-date information on the state of forest resources - not only on area and area change, but also on such variables as growing stock, wood and non-wood products, carbon, protected areas, use of forests for recreation and other services, biological diversity and forests' contribution to national economies - is crucial to support decision-making for policies and programmes in forestry and sustainable development at all levels.

FAO, at the request of its member countries, regularly monitors the world's forests and their management and uses through the Forest Resources Assessment Programme. This country report forms part of the Global Forest Resources Assessment 2010 (FRA 2010).

The reporting framework for FRA 2010 is based on the thematic elements of sustainable forest management acknowledged in intergovernmental forest-related fora and includes variables related to the extent, condition, uses and values of forest resources, as well as the policy, legal and institutional framework related to forests. More information on the FRA 2010 process and the results - including all the country reports - is available on the FRA Web site (www.fao.org/forestry/fra).

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The Global Forest Resources Assessment Country Report Series is designed to document and make available the information forming the basis for the FRA reports. The Country Reports have been compiled by officially nominated country correspondents in collaboration with FAO staff. Prior to finalisation, these reports were subject to validation by forestry authorities in the respective countries.

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1 Table T1 – Extent of Forest and Other wooded land

1.1 FRA 2010 Categories and definitions

Category	Definition
Forest	Land spanning more than 0.5 hectares with trees higher than 5 meters and a canopy cover of more than 10 percent, or trees able to reach these thresholds <i>in situ</i> . It does not include land that is predominantly under agricultural or urban land use.
Other wooded land	Land not classified as “Forest”, spanning more than 0.5 hectares; with trees higher than 5 meters and a canopy cover of 5-10 percent, or trees able to reach these thresholds <i>in situ</i> ; or with a combined cover of shrubs, bushes and trees above 10 percent. It does not include land that is predominantly under agricultural or urban land use.
Other land	All land that is not classified as “Forest” or “Other wooded land”.
Other land with tree cover (Subordinated to “Other land”)	Land classified as “Other land”, spanning more than 0.5 hectares with a canopy cover of more than 10 percent of trees able to reach a height of 5 meters at maturity.
Inland water bodies	Inland water bodies generally include major rivers, lakes and water reservoirs.

1.2 National data

1.2.1 Data sources

References to sources of information	Quality (H/M/L)	Variable(s)	Year(s)	Additional comments
FAOSTAT	H	Country area	2005	
Helmer et.al. 2008. Land Cover and Forest Formation Distributions for St. Kitts, Nevis, St. Eustatius, Grenada and Barbados from Decision Tree Classification of Cloud-Cleared Satellite Imagery	H	Land cover	2000	
Caribbean Development Bank. 1983. Regional Forestry Sector Study, Country Report St. Christopher and Nevis, Caribbean Development Bank/DFS Deutsch Forstinventur Service GmbH, Barbados.	H	Forest area	1983	Secondary data source

1.2.2 Classification and definitions

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

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

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

1.2.3 Original data

1983

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

2000

Land cover class	Area (ha)
High-Medium Density Urban or Built-up Land	869
Low Density Built-up Land (Rural or Residential)	972
Sugar cane (and minor crops)	4 572
Coconut Palm-Pasture	23
Pasture, Hay or other Grassy Areas (e.g. soccer fields)	5 358
Golf Course	105
Drought Deciduous Open Woodland	1 625
Montane Non-Forest Vegetation	115
Steep Non-Forest Vegetation	80
Deciduous, Evergreen Coastal and Mixed Forest or Shrubland, with or without succulents	963
Drought Deciduous Forest/Shrub	397
Semi-Deciduous Forest (includes Semi-Evergreen Forest)	3 090
Evergreen Forest with Coconut Palm	182
Seasonal Evergreen Forest	2 484
Evergreen Forest (including Sierra Palm Forest)	3 481
Sierra Palm, Transitional and Tall Cloud Forest	685
Elfin and Sierra Palm Cloud Forest	239
Emergent Wetland	2
Mangrove	14
Seasonally Flooded Savannahs and Woodland	5
Quarries	28
Coastal Sand, Rock, Cliffs or Bare Ground	211
Bare Soil (including bulldozed land)	238
Water - Permanent	267
TOTAL	26 005

1.3 Analysis and processing of national data

1.3.1 Calibration

Not necessary

1.3.2 Reclassification into FRA 2010 categories

The 1983 data only cover forest and indicate a total of about 11 000 hectares of forest.

The 2000 data are reclassified as follows:

Landcover class name	Forest	Other wooded land	Other land	Other land with tree cover
High-Medium Density Urban or Built-up Land			100%	
Low Density Built-up Land (Rural or Residential)			100%	
Sugar cane (and minor crops)			100%	
Coconut Palm-Pasture			100%	100%
Pasture, Hay or other Grassy Areas (e.g. soccer fields)			100%	
Golf Course			100%	
Drought Deciduous Open Woodland		100%		
Montane Non-Forest Vegetation			100%	
Steep Non-Forest Vegetation			100%	
Deciduous, Evergreen Coastal and Mixed Forest or Shrubland with or without succulents	50%	50%		
Drought Deciduous Forest/Shrub	75%	25%		
Semi-Deciduous Forest (includes Semi-Evergreen Forest)	100%			
Evergreen Forest with Coconut Palm	100%			
Seasonal Evergreen Forest	100%			
Evergreen Forest (including Sierra Palm Forest)	100%			
Sierra Palm, Transitional and Tall Cloud Forest	100%			
Elfin and Sierra Palm Cloud Forest	100%			
Emergent Wetland			100%	
Mangrove	100%			
Seasonally Flooded Savannahs and Woodland				
Quarries			100%	
Coastal Sand, Rock, Cliffs or Bare Ground			100%	
Bare Soil (including bulldozed land)			100%	

The reclassification of the 2000 data results in the following:

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

1.3.3 Estimation and forecasting

The two datasets both indicate a forest area of about 11 000 hectares. The data for 2000 is therefore used for all reporting years. The area of water has been added to other land in order to comply with FAOSTAT data on country area and inland water area.

It should however be noted that Helmer et.al (2008) indicate an increase of forests and woodlands with about 4000 hectares for the period 1945 to 2000.

1.4 Data for Table T1

FRA 2010 categories	Area (1000 hectares)			
	1990	2000	2005	2010
Forest	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0
Other wooded land	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2
Other land	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8
...of which with tree cover	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
Inland water bodies	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	26	26	26	26

1.5 Comments to Table T1

Variable / category	Comments related to data, definitions, etc.	Comments on the reported trend
Forest		
Other wooded land		
Other land		
Other land with tree cover		
Inland water bodies		

Other general comments to the table

Expected year for completion of ongoing/planned national forest inventory and/or RS survey / mapping	
Field inventory	
Remote sensing survey / mapping	

2 Table T2 – Forest ownership and management rights

2.1 FRA 2010 Categories and definitions

Category	Definition
Public ownership	Forest owned by the State; or administrative units of the public administration; or by institutions or corporations owned by the public administration.
Private ownership	Forest owned by individuals, families, communities, private co-operatives, corporations and other business entities, private religious and educational institutions, pension or investment funds, NGOs, nature conservation associations and other private institutions.
Individuals (<i>sub-category of Private ownership</i>)	Forest owned by individuals and families.
Private business entities and institutions (<i>sub-category of Private ownership</i>)	Forest owned by private corporations, co-operatives, companies and other business entities, as well as private non-profit organizations such as NGOs, nature conservation associations, and private religious and educational institutions, etc.
Local communities (<i>sub-category of Private ownership</i>)	Forest owned by a group of individuals belonging to the same community residing within or in the vicinity of a forest area. The community members are co-owners that share exclusive rights and duties, and benefits contribute to the community development.
Indigenous / tribal communities (<i>sub-category of Private ownership</i>)	Forest owned by communities of indigenous or tribal people.
Other types of ownership	Other kind of ownership arrangements not covered by the categories above. Also includes areas where ownership is unclear or disputed.
Categories related to the holder of management rights of public forest resources	
Public Administration	The Public Administration (or institutions or corporations owned by the Public Administration) retains management rights and responsibilities within the limits specified by the legislation.
Individuals/households	Forest management rights and responsibilities are transferred from the Public Administration to individuals or households through long-term leases or management agreements.
Private institutions	Forest management rights and responsibilities are transferred from the Public Administration to corporations, other business entities, private co-operatives, private non-profit institutions and associations, etc., through long-term leases or management agreements.
Communities	Forest management rights and responsibilities are transferred from the Public Administration to local communities (including indigenous and tribal communities) through long-term leases or management agreements.
Other form of management rights	Forests for which the transfer of management rights does not belong to any of the categories mentioned above.

2.2 National data

2.2.1 Original data

All forests are publicly owned.

2.3 Data for Table T2

Table 2a - Forest ownership

FRA 2010 Categories	Forest area (1000 hectares)		
	1990	2000	2005
Public ownership	11.0	11.0	11.0
Private ownership	0	0	0
...of which owned by individuals	0	0	0
...of which owned by private business entities and institutions	0	0	0
...of which owned by local communities	0	0	0
...of which owned by indigenous / tribal communities	0	0	0
Other types of ownership	0	0	0
TOTAL	11.0	11.0	11.0

Note: If other types of ownership is reported, please specify details in comment to the table.

Does ownership of trees coincide with ownership of the land on which they are situated?	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes
	<input type="checkbox"/>	No
If No above, please describe below how the two differ:		

Table 2b - Holder of management rights of public forests

FRA 2010 Categories	Forest area (1000 hectares)		
	1990	2000	2005
Public Administration	11.0	11.0	11.0
Individuals	0	0	0
Private corporations and institutions	0	0	0
Communities	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0
TOTAL	11.0	11.0	11.0

2.4 Comments to Table T2

Variable / category	Comments related to data, definitions, etc.	Comments on the reported trend
Public ownership		
Private ownership		
Other types of ownership		
Management rights		

Other general comments to the table

3 Table T3 – Forest designation and management

3.1 FRA 2010 Categories and definitions

Term	Definition
Primary designated function	The primary function or management objective assigned to a management unit either by legal prescription, documented decision of the landowner/manager, or evidence provided by documented studies of forest management practices and customary use.
Protected areas	Areas especially dedicated to the protection and maintenance of biological diversity, and of natural and associated cultural resources, and managed through legal or other effective means.
Categories of primary designated functions	
Production	Forest area designated primarily for production of wood, fibre, bio-energy and/or non-wood forest products.
Protection of soil and water	Forest area designated primarily for protection of soil and water.
Conservation of biodiversity	Forest area designated primarily for conservation of biological diversity. Includes but is not limited to areas designated for biodiversity conservation within the protected areas.
Social services	Forest area designated primarily for social services.
Multiple use	Forest area designated primarily for more than one purpose and where none of these alone is considered as the predominant designated function.
Other	Forest areas designated primarily for a function other than production, protection, conservation, social services or multiple use.
No / unknown	No or unknown designation.
Special designation and management categories	
Area of permanent forest estate (PFE)	Forest area that is designated to be retained as forest and may not be converted to other land use.
Forest area within protected areas	Forest area within formally established protected areas independently of the purpose for which the protected areas were established.
Forest area under sustainable forest management	To be defined and documented by the country.
Forest area with management plan	Forest area that has a long-term (ten years or more) documented management plan, aiming at defined management goals, which is periodically revised.

3.2 National data

3.2.1 Original data

The forests on Saint Kitts and Nevis are used for protection of soil and water, conservation of biodiversity and ecotourism.

In total, 12500 acres (about 5 060 hectares) of land are under protection but there is no information on how much of the protected areas are covered by forest. Neither are there any quantitative data on areas designated for protection and social services.

All forest area has therefore been reported as multiple use.

3.3 Data for Table T3

Table 3a – Primary designated function

FRA 2010 Categories	Forest area (1000 hectares)			
	1990	2000	2005	2010
Production	0	0	0	0
Protection of soil and water	0	0	0	0
Conservation of biodiversity	0	0	0	0
Social services	0	0	0	0
Multiple use	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0
Other (please specify in comments below the table)	0	0	0	0
No / unknown	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0

Table 3b – Special designation and management categories

FRA 2010 Categories	Forest area (1000 hectares)			
	1990	2000	2005	2010
Area of permanent forest estate				
Forest area within protected areas				
Forest area under sustainable forest management				
Forest area with management plan				

3.4 Comments to Table T3

Variable / category	Comments related to data, definitions, etc.	Comments on the reported trend
Production		
Protection of soil and water	Available data do not allow for quantifying the area designated for protection of soil and water. Any such areas are therefore reported under “multiple use”.	
Conservation of biodiversity	Available data do not allow for quantifying the area designated for conservation of biodiversity. Any such areas are therefore reported under “multiple use”.	
Social services	Available data do not allow for quantifying the area designated for social services. Any such areas are therefore reported under “multiple use”.	
Multiple use	May also include areas designated primarily to protection of soil and water, conservation of biodiversity and social services.	

Other		
No / unknown designation		
Area of permanent forest estate		
Forest area within protected areas		
Forest area under sustainable forest management		
Forest area with management plan		

Other general comments to the table

4 Table T4 – Forest characteristics

4.1 FRA 2010 Categories and definitions

Term / category	Definition
Naturally regenerated forest	Forest predominantly composed of trees established through natural regeneration.
Introduced species	A species, subspecies or lower taxon, occurring <u>outside</u> its natural range (past or present) and dispersal potential (i.e. outside the range it occupies naturally or could occupy without direct or indirect introduction or care by humans).
Characteristics categories	
Primary forest	Naturally regenerated forest of native species, where there are no clearly visible indications of human activities and the ecological processes are not significantly disturbed.
Other naturally regenerated forest	Naturally regenerated forest where there are clearly visible indications of human activities.
Other naturally regenerated forest of introduced species (sub-category)	Other naturally regenerated forest where the trees are predominantly of introduced species.
Planted forest	Forest predominantly composed of trees established through planting and/or deliberate seeding.
Planted forest of introduced species (sub-category)	Planted forest, where the planted/seeded trees are predominantly of introduced species.
Special categories	
Rubber plantations	Forest area with rubber tree plantations.
Mangroves	Area of forest and other wooded land with mangrove vegetation.
Bamboo	Area of forest and other wooded land with predominant bamboo vegetation.

4.2 National data

4.2.1 Data sources

References to sources of information	Quality (H/M/L)	Variable(s)	Year(s)	Additional comments
Helmer et.al. 2008. Land Cover and Forest Formation Distributions for St. Kitts, Nevis, St. Eustatius, Grenada and Barbados from Decision Tree Classification of Cloud-Cleared Satellite Imagery	H	Mangroves	2000	
Spalding, M.D., Blasco, F. and Field, C.D., eds. 1997. <i>World Mangrove Atlas</i> . The International Society for Mangrove Ecosystems, Okinawa, Japan			1980	
Bacon P.R. 1993. Mangroves in the Lesser Antilles, Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago. <i>In: Lacerda, L.D.</i> 1993. <i>Conservation and sustainable utilization of mangrove forests in Latin America and Africa regions. Vol. 2 Part I- Latin America.</i> p. 155-210. Mangrove Ecosystems technical reports ITTO/ISME Project PD114/90 (F). Okinawa, Japan			1991	Ground survey

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

No data are available for table 4a.

Mangroves:

According to Helmer et.al. (2008), there are only 14 hectares of mangroves. Earlier studies indicate other figures: Spalding et. al (1997) indicate about 40 hectares for 1980; Bacon (1993) indicate 79 hectares for 1991; and Snedaker (1991) indicate about 20 hectares for 1991.

The data from Helmer et.al. has been used for 2000, 2005 and 2010. No estimate was made for 1990 due to the very variable earlier figures.

4.3 Data for Table T4

Table 4a

FRA 2010 Categories	Forest area (1000 hectares)			
	1990	2000	2005	2010
Primary forest				
Other naturally regenerated forest				
...of which of introduced species				
Planted forest				
...of which of introduced species				
TOTAL	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0

Table 4b

FRA 2010 Categories	Area (1000 hectares)			
	1990	2000	2005	2010
Rubber plantations (Forest)	n.d.a.	n.d.a.	n.d.a.	n.d.a.
Mangroves (Forest and OWL)	n.d.a.	0.014	0.014	0.014
Bamboo (Forest and OWL)	n.d.a.	n.d.a.	n.d.a.	n.d.a.

4.4 Comments to Table T4

Variable / category	Comments related to data, definitions, etc.	Comments on the reported trend
Primary forest		
Other naturally regenerating forest		
Planted forest		
Rubber plantations		
Mangroves		
Bamboo		

Other general comments to the table

5 Table T5 – Forest establishment and reforestation

5.1 FRA 2010 Categories and definitions

Term	Definition
Afforestation	Establishment of forest through planting and/or deliberate seeding on land that, until then, was not classified as forest.
Reforestation	Re-establishment of forest through planting and/or deliberate seeding on land classified as forest.
Natural expansion of forest	Expansion of forests through natural succession on land that, until then, was under another land use (e.g. forest succession on land previously used for agriculture).

5.2 National data

5.2.1 Original data

No reforestation and afforestation activities are taking place in St. Kitts and Nevis.

5.3 Data for Table T5

FRA 2010 Categories	Annual forest establishment (hectares/year)			...of which of introduced species ¹⁾ (hectares/year)		
	1990	2000	2005	1990	2000	2005
Afforestation	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reforestation	0	0	0	0	0	0
...of which on areas previously planted	0	0	0	0	0	0
Natural expansion of forest	n.d.a.	n.d.a.	n.d.a.	n.d.a.	n.d.a.	n.d.a.

Note: The figures for the reporting years refer to the averages for the 5-year periods 1988-1992, 1998-2002 and 2003-2007 respectively.

5.4 Comments to Table T5

Variable / category	Comments related to data, definitions, etc.	Comments on the reported trend
Afforestation		
Reforestation		
Natural expansion of forest		

Other general comments to the table

6 Table T6 – Growing stock

No data are available for this reporting table.

7 Table T7 – Biomass stock

No data are available for this reporting table.

8 Table T8 – Carbon stock

No data are available for this reporting table.

9 Table T9 – Forest fires

No data are available for this reporting table.

10 Table T10 – Other disturbances affecting forest health and vitality

No data are available for this reporting table.

11 Table T11 – Wood removals and value of removals

No data are available for this reporting table.

12 Table T12 – Non-wood forest products removals and value of removals

No data are available for this reporting table.

13 Table T13 – Employment

No data are available for this reporting table.

14 Table T14 – Policy and legal framework

14.1 FRA 2010 Categories and definitions

Term	Definition
Forest policy	A set of orientations and principles of actions adopted by public authorities in harmony with national socio-economic and environmental policies in a given country to guide future decisions in relation to the management, use and conservation of forest and tree resources for the benefit of society.
Forest policy statement	A document that describes the objectives, priorities and means for implementation of the forest policy.
National forest programme (nfp)	A generic expression that refers to a wide range of approaches towards forest policy formulation, planning and implementation at national and sub-national levels. The national forest programme provides a framework and guidance for country-driven forest sector development with participation of all stakeholders and in consistence with policies of other sectors and international policies.
Law (Act or Code) on forest	A set of rules enacted by the legislative authority of a country regulating the access, management, conservation and use of forest resources.

14.2 Data for Table T14

Indicate the existence of the following (2008)			
Forest policy statement with national scope	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	
If Yes above, provide:	Year of endorsement		
	Reference to document		
National forest programme (nfp)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	
If Yes above, provide:	Name of nfp in country		
	Starting year		
	Current status	<input type="checkbox"/>	In formulation
		<input type="checkbox"/>	In implementation
		<input type="checkbox"/>	Under revision
<input type="checkbox"/>		Process temporarily suspended	
Reference to document or web site			
Law (Act or Code) on forest with national scope	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes, specific forest law exists	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yes, but rules on forests are incorporated in other (broader) legislation	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	No, forest issues are not regulated by national legislation	
If Yes above, provide:	Year of enactment	1987	
	Year of latest amendment	2004	
	Reference to document	National Conservation and Environmental Protection Act (N.C.E.P.A.)	

In case the responsibility for forest policy- and/or forest law-making is decentralized, please indicate the existence of the following and explain in the comments below the table how the responsibility for forest policy- and law-making is organized in your country.		
Sub-national forest policy statements	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No
If Yes above, indicate the number of regions/states/provinces with forest policy statements		
Sub-national Laws (Acts or Codes) on forest	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No
If Yes above, indicate the number of regions/states/provinces with Laws on forests		

14.3 Comments to Table T14

Variable / category	Comments related to data, definitions, etc.
Forest policy statement with national scope	
National forest programme (nfp)	
Law (Act or Code) on forest with national scope	
Sub-national forest policy statements	
Sub-national Laws (Acts or Codes) on forest	

Other general comments to the table

15 Table T15 – Institutional framework

15.1 FRA 2010 Categories and definitions

Term	Definition
Minister responsible for forest policy-making	Minister holding the main responsibility for forest issues and the formulation of the forest policy.
Head of Forestry	The Head of Forestry is the Government Officer responsible for implementing the mandate of the public administration related to forests.
Level of subordination	Number of administrative levels between the Head of Forestry and the Minister.
University degree	Qualification provided by University after a minimum of 3 years of post secondary education.

15.2 Data for Table T15

Table 15a – Institutions

FRA 2010 Category	2008	
Minister responsible for forest policy formulation : please provide full title	Prime Minister of the Federation of Saint Christopher and Nevis Dr. Denzil Douglas	
Level of subordination of Head of Forestry within the Ministry		1 st level subordination to Minister
		2 nd level subordination to Minister
		3 rd level subordination to Minister
		4 th or lower level subordination to Minister
Other public forest agencies at national level		
Institution(s) responsible for forest law enforcement		

Table 15b – Human resources

FRA 2010 Category	Human resources within public forest institutions					
	2000		2005		2008	
	Number	%Female	Number	%Female	Number	%Female
Total staff						
...of which with university degree or equivalent						

Notes:

1. Includes human resources within public forest institutions at sub-national level
2. Excludes people employed in State-owned enterprises, education and research, as well as temporary / seasonal workers.

15.3 Comments to Table T15

Variable / category	Comments related to data, definitions, etc.	Comments on the reported trend
Minister responsible for forest policy formulation		
Level of subordination of Head of Forestry within the Ministry		
Other public forest agencies at national level		
Institution(s) responsible for forest law enforcement		
Human resources within public forest institutions		

Other general comments to the table

16 Table T16 – Education and research

No data are available for this reporting table.

17 Table T17 – Public revenue collection and expenditure

No data are available for this reporting table.