



**Forestry Department**

**Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations**

**GLOBAL FOREST RESOURCES  
ASSESSMENT 2010**

**COUNTRY REPORT**

**SAINT LUCIA**

FRA2010/178  
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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](http://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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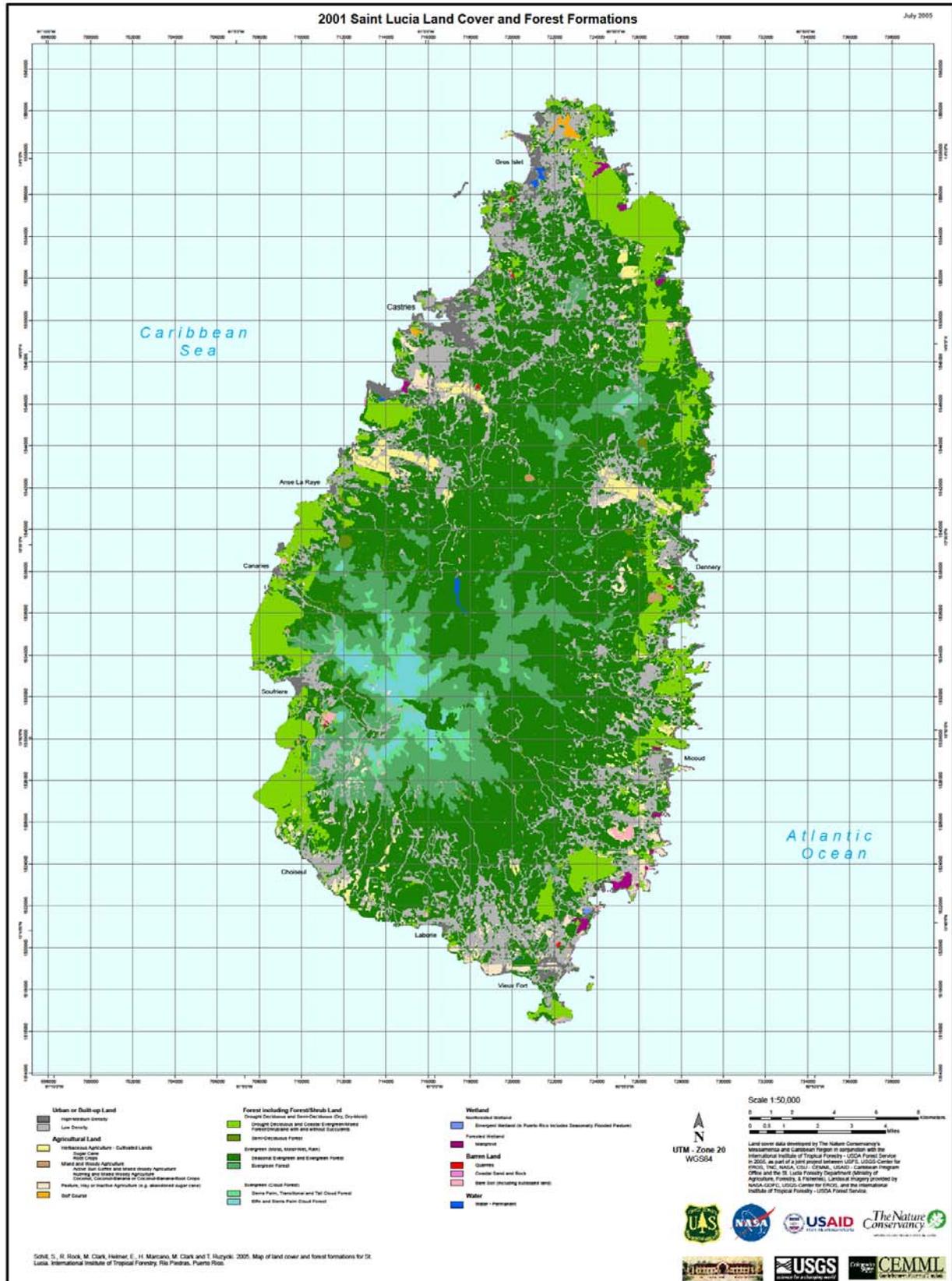
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This report only contains information for the reporting tables T1, T2, T3, T4, T14, T15 and T17. For the remaining tables, no or insufficient data are available.

# Introduction

Vegetation map of Saint Lucia elaborated in 2006 based on satellite images from 2001.



## 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
Organization of American states, 1987. Saint Lucia Development Atlas: Map Preparation. OAS, Dept. Reg. Dev., Washington, DC.	M	Land use, forest type, Vegetation type	1977	Land use information was obtained from 1977 conventional airphotos
Canadian International development Agency, 1983. Forest Management And Conservation plan (1983-1994). Ottawa, Canada	H	Land use, forest type, Vegetation type	1977	Land use information was obtained from 1977 conventional airphotos
Canadian International development Agency, 1992. Forest Management And Conservation plan (1992-2002). Ottawa, Canada	H	Land use, forest type, Vegetation type	1989	Land use information was obtained from 1989 French satellite image (SPOT).
Schill, et.al. 2006. Forest Formation and Land Cover Map Series: Lt. Lucia.	H	Land cover	2001	

## 1.2.2 Classification and definitions

National class	Definition
Natural Forest	Primary and secondary forested areas that are used primarily for forestry. This includes natural forest, mangrove and plantations.
Scrub Forest	Areas with shrubs or stunted trees covering more than 20% of the area, not primarily used for Agriculture or non-forestry purposes.
Open woodlands	Lands with scattered trees or shrubs over a graminaceous layer.
Agriculture	Sub class Intensive: Areas where 70% or more of the surface is devoted primarily to Agriculture.
Agriculture	Subclass Mix: Areas where less than 70% of the surface is devoted primarily to Agriculture that is organised as scattered individual holdings. The predominant non-agricultural coverage is secondary forest.
Agriculture	Subclass Eroded Lands: Eroded agricultural lands
Settlements	Rural settlement areas occupied by clusters of houses and intensive urban development.
Water	Dams and marinas
Other	Subclass rock and eroded soil: Beaches, mines and other rocky outcrops.
Other	Subclass undefined: Deficit in total area not described by referenced report.

## 1.2.3 Original data

National class	Sub-class	1977* (1000 ha)	1989*** (1000 ha)
Forest	Natural	25.1**	12.9
	Scrub	12.5	7.5
Open woodlands		2.5	1.3
Agriculture	Intensive	7.1	17.6
	Mix	12.3**	16.2
	Eroded lands		0.2
Settlements		1.7	5.4
Water			0.1
Other	Rock and Exposed soil		0.4
	Undefined		
<b>Total</b>		61.1	61.6

\* Canadian International development Agency, 1983.

\*\* A relative proportion of secondary forest to mixed agriculture reported by the Organization of American states, 1987 using the same airphotos was used to separate the bulk figure reported by CIDA.

\*\*\* Canadian International development Agency, 1992.

In 2006, Schill et. al. published a new vegetation map for Saint Lucia. It represents approximately the state of the vegetation as of year 2001. They used a combination of LANDSAT ETM+ scenes and IKONOS imagery. The forest classification scheme is adapted from Areces-Malea et al. (1999)<sup>1</sup>, who classify Caribbean vegetation according to standards of the US Federal Geographic Data Committee (FGDC 1997)<sup>2</sup>.

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

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

Using the GIS coverage for this new map the following areas of different vegetation types were obtained:

<b>Landcover class name</b>	<b>Area (ha)</b>
Lowland Forest	29758.86
Transitional Cloud Forests	6493.14
Cloud Forests	1062.27
Elfin Forests	791.73
Woody Agriculture	64.71
Pasture/Grass	1258.56
Seasonal Forests	71.55
Evergreen Forests	143.28
Plantation Forests	1205.55
Wetlands	8.82
Barren	287.91
Quarries	19.08
Banana	579.24
Banana-Coconut Mix	48.96
Coconut	149.76
Urban Light Density	9655.56
Urban High Density	1206.27
White Sand	65.79
Black Sand	14.13
Golf Course	69.66
Semi-deciduous Forests	319.77
Drought-deciduous Forests	6978.24
Mangroves	164.16
Water	2219.58
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>62636.58</b>

For the further analysis, only the 1977 and 2001 data sets were used. The 1989 data set was discarded as the trend was contrary to the general knowledge that the forest area has increased due to the abandoning of agricultural land.

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

#### **1.3.1 Calibration**

FAOSTAT presents the following official data:

Total country area (hectares)	62000
Inland water (hectares)	1000
Total land area (hectares)	61000

The 1977 data set has a total land area of 61 100 hectares and the 2001 data set has a total land area of 60 417 hectares. Both data sets are fairly close to the total land area as reported in FAOSTAT, hence no calibration is done. Instead, the area of other land is adjusted so figures add up to the total area as of FAOSTAT.

### 1.3.2 Reclassification into FRA 2010 categories

1977 data

National Classes	Sub-class	FRA Categories			
		Forest	OWL	OL	Water
Forest	Natural	100%			
	Scrub	100%			
	Open woodlands	100%			
Agriculture	Intensive			100%	
	Mix			100%	
	Eroded lands			100%	
Settlements				100%	
Water					100%
Other	Rock and Exposed soil			100%	
	Undefined			100%	

The reclassification of the 1977 data is slightly different from the reclassification in the report to FRA 2005 in order to make it more comparable to the 2001 data set.

2001 data

Landcover class name	Forest	OWL	OL	OLwTC	Water
Lowland Forest	100%				
Transitional Cloud Forests	100%				
Cloud Forests	100%				
Elfin Forests	100%				
Woody Agriculture			100%	100%	
Pasture/Grass			100%		
Seasonal Forests	100%				
Evergreen Forests	100%				
Plantation Forests	100%				
Wetlands			100%		
Barren			100%		
Quarries			100%		
Banana			100%		
Banana-Coconut Mix			100%	100%	
Coconut			100%	100%	
Water					100%
Urban Light Density			100%		
Urban High Density			100%		
White Sand			100%		
Black Sand			100%		
Golf Course			100%		
Semi-deciduous Forests	100%				
Drought-deciduous Forests	100%				
Mangroves	100%				

The reclassification gives the following data. Other land is adjusted so that the areas add up to the FAOSTAT official figures.

Reclassified data into	1977	2001
FRA 2010 categories	(hectares)	(hectares)
Forest	40 100	46 989
Other wooded land	0	0
Other land	20 900	14 011
... of which with tree cover	n.d.a.	263
Inland water	1 000	1 000
<b>TOTAL land area</b>	<b>62 000</b>	<b>62 000</b>

The 2001 data set does not allow for separating forest and other wooded land. Any areas of other wooded land are included under the forest category. To achieve comparability, the areas of scrub and other woodland in the 1977 data set were also included in the forest category, while in the FRA 2005 report they were considered as other wooded land.

### 1.3.3 Estimation and forecasting

Linear interpolation was used to estimate the forest area for 1990 and 2000. The 2001 figure has been used for 2005 and 2010, assuming that the rate of increase in forest area has gone down and is now more or less stable.

## 1.4 Data for Table T1

FRA 2010 categories	Area (1000 hectares)			
	1990	2000	2005	2010
Forest	43.8	46.7	47.0	47.0
Other wooded land	0	0	0	0
Other land	17.2	14.3	14.0	14.0
...of which with tree cover	n.d.a.	0.26	0.26	0.26
Inland water bodies	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>62.0</b>	<b>62.0</b>	<b>62.0</b>	<b>62.0</b>

### 1.5 Comments to Table T1

Variable / category	Comments related to data, definitions, etc.	Comments on the reported trend
Forest	The forest area may include an unknown extent of other wooded land.	
Other wooded land	It was not possible to separate forest and other wooded land in the national data. Any area of other wooded land is therefore included under the forest category.	
Other land		
Other land with tree cover		
Inland water bodies		

Other general comments to the table

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

## 2 Table T2 – Forest ownership and management rights

There is not sufficient quantitative information for this reporting table. Only the following information is provided:

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

### 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.
<b>Categories of primary designated functions</b>	
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.
<b>Special designation and management categories</b>	
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 Data sources

References to sources of information	Quality (H/M/L)	Variable(s)	Year(s)	Additional comments
Canadian International development Agency, 1992. Forest Management And Conservation plan (1992-2002). Ottawa, Canada	H	Land use, Land tenure	1989	Land use information was obtained from 1989 French satellite image (SPOT).

### 3.2.2 Classification and definitions

National class	Definition
Forest Reserve	Crown lands so declared under the Forest, Soil and Water Act, 1964
Protected Areas	Forest Reserve and private land declared under the Forest, Soil and Water Act, 1964; Fisheries Act, 1984; and the National Trust Act, 1975.

### 3.2.3 Original data

#### Forest Reserves (1989)

Reserve	Area (1000 ha)
Castries Waterworks	1.393
Barre-de-l'Isle North	0.231
Barre-de-l'Isle South	0.724
Central Forest A	1.631
Central Forest B	1.474
Quillesse	1.4
Saltibus Grand Magazin	0.107
Addition Central Forest	0.121
Dennerly Waterworks	0.145
Dennerly Ridge	0.071
Marquis Estate 1	0.134
Marquis Estate 2	0.035
Marquis Estate 3-6	0.019
Forestierre Blocks	0.012
Vie litre	0.216
Fond Estate	0.315
<b>Total</b>	<b>8.028</b>

An additional 1079 hectares of land was added to the forest reserve in 2007.

#### Protected areas (1989)

Protected area	Area (1000 ha)
The Parrot Sanctuary	1.578
Maria Islands Nature Reserve	0.012
Pigeon Island National Park:	0.018
Anse La Liberte	0.056
Savannes Bay Area:	0.486
Savannes Bay mangrove.	0.051
Praslin mangroves.	0.016
Marquis mangroves.	0.005
Marigot Bay mangroves.	0.003
Esperance harbour mangroves.	0.005
Anse Lavoutte (Cas-en-Bas) mangroves.	0.011
Bois d'Orange mangroves.	0.003
Anse Pointe Sable Mankote mangroves.	0.049
Fregate Island Nature Reserve.	0
Anse Galet	0.071
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.364</b>

### 3.3 Analysis and processing of national data

#### 3.3.1 Reclassification into FRA 2010 categories

The protected areas are considered as designated for conservation of biodiversity and the forest reserves are designated for multiple use. Remaining areas are classified as no/unknown designation.

#### 3.4 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	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4
Social services	0	0	0	0
Multiple use	8.0	8.0	8.0	9.1
Other (please specify in comments below the table)	0	0	0	0
No / unknown	33.4	36.3	36.6	35.5
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>43.8</b>	<b>46.7</b>	<b>47.0</b>	<b>47.0</b>

**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	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4
Forest area under sustainable forest management				
Forest area with management plan				

### 3.5 Comments to Table T3

Variable / category	Comments related to data, definitions, etc.	Comments on the reported trend
Production		
Protection of soil and water		
Conservation of biodiversity		
Social services		
Multiple use		
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).
<b>Characteristics categories</b>	
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.
<b>Special categories</b>	
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
Schill, et.al. 2006. Forest Formation and Land Cover Map Series: Lt. Lucia.	H	Land cover	2001	
Canadian International development Agency, 1992. Forest Management And Conservation plan (1992-2002). Ottawa, Canada	H	Forest reserves, protected areas	1989	Land use information was obtained from 1989 French satellite image (SPOT).

## 4.2.2 Original data

The vegetation map from 2001 indicates the existence of 164 hectares of mangroves and 1206 hectares of plantation forest (see table in chapter 1.2.3). The area of forest within protected areas and forest reserves as of table T3 is used as a rough estimate of the area of primary forest. The area of planted forest is insignificant. Remaining area is assigned to the category other naturally regenerated forest.

## 4.3 Data for Table T4

**Table 4a**

FRA 2010 Categories	Forest area (1000 hectares)			
	1990	2000	2005	2010
Primary forest	10.4	10.4	10.4	11.5
Other naturally regenerated forest	32.6	35.1	35.4	34.3
...of which of introduced species	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
Planted forest	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
...of which of introduced species	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>43.8</b>	<b>46.7</b>	<b>47.0</b>	<b>47.0</b>

**Table 4b**

FRA 2010 Categories	Area (1000 hectares)			
	1990	2000	2005	2010
Rubber plantations (Forest)	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
Mangroves (Forest and OWL)	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16
Bamboo (Forest and OWL)	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.

#### 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 T14 – Policy and legal framework

### 5.1 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.

### 5.2 Data for Table T14

Indicate the existence of the following (2008)			
<b>Forest policy statement with national scope</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yes	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	
If Yes above, provide:	Year of endorsement	July 29 2008	
	Reference to document	Draft St. Lucia Forest Policy	
<b>National forest programme (nfp)</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yes	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	
If Yes above, provide:	Name of nfp in country	National Forest Management Plan	
	Starting year	1992	
	Current status	<input type="checkbox"/>	In formulation
		<input type="checkbox"/>	In implementation
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Under revision
Reference to document or web site	Process temporarily suspended		
<b>Law (Act or Code) on forest with national scope</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yes, specific forest law exists	
	<input 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	1946	
	Year of latest amendment	July 15 1983	
	Reference to document	Number 11 Forest Soil and Water Conservation Ordinance (Amendment) Act	

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.		
<b>Sub-national forest policy statements</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No
If Yes above, indicate the number of regions/states/provinces with forest policy statements		
<b>Sub-national Laws (Acts or Codes) on forest</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No
If Yes above, indicate the number of regions/states/provinces with Laws on forests		

### 5.3 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

## 6 Table T15 – Institutional framework

### 6.1 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.

### 6.2 Data for Table T15

**Table 15a – Institutions**

FRA 2010 Category	2008	
Minister responsible for forest policy formulation : please provide full title	Ministry of Agriculture, Lands, Forestry and Fisheries	
Level of subordination of Head of Forestry within the Ministry		1 <sup>st</sup> level subordination to Minister
	X	2 <sup>nd</sup> level subordination to Minister
		3 <sup>rd</sup> level subordination to Minister
		4 <sup>th</sup> or lower level subordination to Minister
Other public forest agencies at national level		
Institution(s) responsible for forest law enforcement	Forestry Department	

**Table 15b – Human resources**

FRA 2010 Category	Human resources within public forest institutions					
	2000		2005		2008	
	Number	%Female	Number	%Female	Number	%Female
Total staff	n.d.	n.d.	72	26	72	25
...of which with university degree or equivalent	n.d.	n.d.	13	15	14	14

Source: Forestry Department Staff Retreat Report- March 5 2007

### 6.3 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

## 7 Table T17 – Public revenue collection and expenditure

### 7.1 FRA 2010 Categories and definitions

Category	Definition
Forest revenue	All government revenue collected from the domestic production and trade of forest products and services. For this purpose, forest products include: roundwood; sawnwood; wood-based panels; pulp and paper; and non-wood forest products. As far as possible, this should include revenue collected by all levels of government (i.e. central, regional/provincial and municipal level), but it should exclude the income of publicly owned business entities.
Public expenditure	All government expenditure on forest related activities (further defined below).
Operational expenditure (sub-category to Public expenditure)	All government expenditure on public institutions solely engaged in the forest sector. Where the forest administration is part of a larger public agency (e.g. department or ministry), this should only include the forest sector component of the agency's total expenditure. As far as possible, this should also include other institutions (e.g. in research, training and marketing) solely engaged in the forest sector, but it should exclude the expenditure of publicly owned business entities.
Transfer payments (sub-category to Public expenditure)	All government expenditure on direct financial incentives paid to non-government and private-sector institutions, enterprises communities or individuals operating in the forest sector to implement forest related activities.
Domestic funding	Public expenditure funded from domestic public financial resources, including: retained forest revenue; forest-related funds; and allocations from the national budget (i.e. from non-forest sector public revenue sources).
External funding	Public expenditure funded from grants and loans from donors, non-governmental organisations, international lending agencies and international organisations, where such funds are channelled through national public institutions.

### 7.2 Data for Table T17

Table 17a - Forest revenues

FRA 2010 Categories	Revenues (1000 local currency)	
	2000	2005
Forest revenue		282.578

Table 17b - Public expenditure in forest sector by funding source

FRA 2010 Categories	Domestic funding (1000 local currency)		External funding (1000 local currency)		Total (1000 local currency)	
	2000	2005	2000	2005	2000	2005
Operational expenditure						
Transfer payments						
<b>Total public expenditure</b>						
If transfer payments are made for forest management and conservation, indicate for what specific objective(s) - Please tick all that apply.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Reforestation				
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Afforestation				
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Forest inventory and/or planning				

	Conservation of forest biodiversity
	Protection of soil and water
	Forest stand improvement
	Establishment or maintenance of protected areas
	Other, specify below

### 7.3 Comments to Table T17

Variable / category	Comments related to data, definitions, etc.	Comments on the reported trend
Forest revenue	Data from the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry Fisheries General Accounts Unit	There is an exponential decline in revenue.
Operational expenditure		
Transfer payments		

Other general comments to the table