



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations

Global Forest Resources Assessment 2025

Report

Trinidad and Tobago

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

Rome, 2025

FAO has been monitoring the world's forests at 5 to 10 year intervals since 1946. The Global Forest Resources Assessments (FRA) are now produced every five years in an attempt to provide a consistent approach to describing the world's forests and how they are changing. The FRA is a country-driven process and the assessments are based on reports prepared by officially nominated National Correspondents. If a report is not available, the FRA Secretariat prepares a desk study using earlier reports, existing information and/or remote sensing based analysis.

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Introduction

Introductory text

Forestry has been practiced in Trinidad and Tobago since the eighteenth century, when in 1765 the first forest reserve in the Western Hemisphere, the Main Ridge of Tobago, was created by the Young Commission through its setting aside of two thousand, four hundred and seventy five (2,475) acres of land for the “protection of the rains”. The first forestry unit was created in 1901 through the formation of the Crown Lands Department. The unit evolved into a separate governmental agency in 1918 called the Forest Department, and later in 1960, became the Forestry Division. The first official Forest Policy was formulated in 1942 at which time Trinidad and Tobago was a British colony. Its function was to enable the forestry department to manage the forest of the Colony in the best interest of the Crown government, whilst serving the development needs of the community. The Role and Functions of the Trinidad and Tobago's Forestry Division is to effectively manage the forests and its resources utilizing internationally accepted best practices, to ensure all international and governmental objectives are realized, and the benefits to all stakeholders are maximized and sustained. The Division has stewardship over 192,000 hectares of forest, distributed within 35 forest reserves, 11 game sanctuaries and other State Lands. In order to achieve these objectives the division is engaged in several activities. One of the major approaches is that of Law Enforcement. Forests are protected directly and indirectly by several laws and regulations that enable protection of our forests resources. The following are the acts that forests is protected under.

- Forests Act, Chapter 66:01 and Amendments, Act 23/99
- Sawmills Act Chapter 66:02 and Amendments, Act 24/99
- Conservation of Wildlife Act Chapter 67:01
- Agricultural Fires Act Chapter 63:02
- Litter Act Chapter 30:52
- Environment Management Act.
- State Lands Act Chapter 51:01 - Squatting activities
- Fisheries Act - Turtles
- Pounds Act Chapter 67:03 - Animals grazing in forest reserves

Sale of Forest Produce is also a major role of the Forestry Division, thereby exercising control over extraction of trees, plans, herbs, fruits, orchids, bromeliads and a range of minor forests produce. These products are sold to registered licensees and members of the public with officers in charge of ranges conducting the sales on the behalf of the Conservator of Forests. Sale of these are done on open ranges of State Lands and Forests Reserves as well as plantations of teak, pine and other mixed hardwoods. Revenues are calculated and collected on behalf of the State (Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago) Sales of state game licences and other related permits are also sold to the necessary clientele. Reforestation of denuded State Lands and Forests Reserves is another major function of the Forestry Division to achieve major objectives. Denuded areas are created through illegal squatting, fire damage and quarrying activities. Reforestation of clear-felled coupes as they reach rotation age are also important in enabling sustained yields of timber resources. Although our forests are protected from fire damage under the Forests Act and the Agricultural Fires Act, accidents and willful breaches of these acts threaten to decimate our resources. In this regard the Forestry Division is proactive in establishment of firebreaks, and daily inspections to deter and manage fires that have devastating impacts. Research and inventory is an integral aspect of Forests Management for improvement of species diversity, determination of commercial viability of lesser known species, reduction in damage due to diseases and pests; improvement in management and harvesting cycles and enhancement of protection in areas with fragile ecosystems. New plantations have been established in the South East Conservancy with a view to increasing the availability of Planation Forests Products to the sawmilling and downstream industries. Outreach and support was made available to farmers engaged in Private Forestry. Empowerment and mobilization of local communities in co-management projects were facilitated. In order to fulfil International mandates to improve and enhance biodiversity, special attempts were made to locate threatened and depleted species of flora and fauna with a view to improve in habitat, encouragement of natural regeneration and rebuilding of population levels. Establishment of arboretums and similar sites were done to enable in-situ and ex-situ conservation. There is an establishment correlation between proper Forest Management and water quality and supply. In this regard, Forest Management is geared towards soil and water conservation and reduction in downstream negative impacts. Roads, buildings and other infrastructure are important support for Forest management and it is a role and function handled internally by the Forestry Division. A fleet of vehicles and equipment also facilitate the varied functions of policing, firefighting, reforestation and important in fleet management. The Forestry Division is also involved in the facilitation and monitoring of sawmills and downstream industries and is responsible for examination and inspections of new sawmills and furniture shops, monitoring to ensure compliance with various acts and regulations, exercise of health and safety and conservation of the environment. Inspections also attempts to encourage and guide optimal use of forests products and minimize wastage. Forest officers are ex- officio affiliated to enforcement of several other Acts such as the Litter Act, State Lands Act, Fisheries Act, Quarries Act, the Pounds Act and regulations under the Environmental Management Act. The Forestry Division provides its required support to the other agencies charged with those responsibilities. The Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago is signatory to various international agreements and conventions and manages several site that are internationally acclaimed as environmentally sensitive Areas. Management of our forests, focuses on ensuring these obligations are met.

Report preparation and contact persons

The present report was prepared by the following person(s)

Name	Role	Organization	Contributions
Ms. Kathleen Belcon	National correspondent	Forestry Division	All
Mr. David Mahabir	Collaborator	Ministry of Agriculture, Land and Fisheries	All
Mr. Lutchman Ragoonana	Collaborator	M.A.L F T&T	All

1 Forest extent, characteristics and changes

1a Extent of forest and other wooded land

National data

Data sources

1994	
References	Internal Records Drawing Office Forestry Division
Methods used	Other (specify in comments)
Additional comments	Aerial photography of forest reserves.

2007	
References	Detailed maps of tropical forest types are within reach: Forest tree communities for Trinidad and Tobago mapped with multiseason Landsat and multiseason fine-resolution imagery E.H. Helmer, ^{1†} , Thomas S. Ruzzykib, Jay Bennerb, Shannon M. Voggesserb, Barbara P. Scobiec,Courtenay Parkc,1, David W. Fanningd, Seepersad RamnarinecInternational Institute of Tropical Forestry, USDA Forest Service, Río Piedras, PR 00926, United States Center for Environmental Management of Military Lands, Colorado State University, Fort Collins, CO 80523, United StatescTrinidad and Tobago Forestry Division, Long Circular Road, St. Joseph, Trinidad and TobagodFanning Software Consulting, 1645 Sheely Drive, Fort Collins, CO 80526, United States
Methods used	Full-cover forest/vegetation maps
Additional comments	Forest Ecology and Management 279 (2012) 147-166

National classifications

1994	
National classifications	Definition
Private forests	Private forests ate forests that are owned by private land owners
Other areas within forests	
Other plantations	Plantation of other local species
Teak and pine plantations	Pure stands of teak plantations and pure stands of pine plantations
Bamboo	Clumps and stands of pure bamboo stand
Swamp forests	Due to low relief the area is shallowly and more or less perpetually inundated with fresh water varying from fe w inches to 3 ft. deep. A close and even tree canopy about 60 ft with no lower stratification. Trees developed e normous sinous and spreading plank buttresses. 100 per cent evergreen leaves compound, mesophyllous and leathery. Very limited flora.
Secondary Forests	Secondary forest is rainforest that has been disturbed in some way, naturally or unnaturally. Secondary forest can be created in a number of ways, from degraded forest recovering from selective logging, to areas cleared by slash and burn agriculture that have been reclaimed by forest. Generally, secondary forest is characterized (depending on its level of degradation) by a less developed canopy structure, smaller trees, and less diversity. Due to the lack of a full canopy, more light will reach the floor, supporting vigorous ground vegetation.
Montane forests**	Includes lower montane rainforest, montante rain forest, Elfin woodlands.
Seasonal montane forests	Sub-tropical temperatures. Evaporation ability of the air high on clear days due to exposure. Frequent mist. A bundant precipitation but available moisture seasonally low due to excessive soil drainage. A close tree canop y at 60 to 80 ft. somewhat open below. Deciduous trees present. Tremendously luxuriant lianas and epiphytes with abundant moss. Dense herbaceous ground layer, rare palms and tree ferns. Trees are often strongly buttr essed.
Dry evergreen forests	Is the littoral woodlands. It is situated near the sea exposed to the sea-blast. Structure varies greatly with exp osure an amount of gale damage from low recumbent scrub to high forest or pure palm forest. Trees are everg reen and have thickly cutinized mesophyllous leaves and windswept crowns which present only a narrow edge to the wind. Flora is limited.

Deciduous seasonal forests*	This is also termed dry forest and is found in low-lying areas. It has an upper open canopy at 20 m high and a lower closed shrub/tree layer. The upper trees are mainly deciduous, shedding their leaves in the dry season, e.g. Whitewood (<i>Tabebuia</i> spp.) and birchgum (<i>Bursera simaruba</i>). The lower shrubby layer can be quite dense and includes thorny species like bread 'n cheese (<i>Pithecellobium unguis-cati</i>) and ink berry (<i>Randia aculeata</i>). There are lianas but few if any epiphytes. What remains of this forest is often heavily impacted.
Semi evergreen seasonal forests	This is also termed moist forest and is found at slightly higher (100-300 m) or more sheltered locations. This is a two storied forest with an upper closed canopy at 20 m high and a lower tree layer at about half that height. The upper trees are mainly evergreens like Spanish oak (<i>Inga laurina</i>) and beefwood (<i>Pisonia fragrans</i>) but a minority (< 1/3) may shed their leaves in the dry season, e.g. locust (<i>Hymenaea coubaril</i>). The lower layer is evergreen (e.g. balata - <i>Manilkara bidentata</i>) with the macaw palm (<i>Aiphanes minima</i>) in this layer. A shrub layer with members of the coffee and guava families is present but there are few herbs and epiphytes. The canopy has many woody vines or lianas.
Evergreen Seasonal forest	This is also termed moist forest and is found at slightly higher (100-300 m) or more sheltered locations. It comprises mainly broad-leaved evergreen trees with some foliage reduction in the dry season. Imagine the semi-evergreen seasonal forest just described but with scattered, emergent trees like sandbox (<i>Hura crepitans</i>), silk cotton (<i>Ceiba pentandra</i>) and cabbage palm (<i>Roystonea oleracea</i>). Some species in this community are also found in rainforest.

2007	
National classifications	Definition
Tobago Active woody agriculture	
Tobago Forested Wetlands	Mangroves and other woody wetlands
Tobago Young Secondary Forests	Secondary forest is rainforest that has been disturbed in some way, naturally or unnaturally. Secondary forest can be created in a number of ways, from degraded forest recovering from selective logging, to areas cleared by slash and burn agriculture that have been reclaimed by forest. Generally, secondary forest is characterized (depending on its level of degradation) by a less developed canopy structure, smaller trees, and less diversity. Due to the lack of a full canopy, more light will reach the floor, supporting vigorous ground vegetation.
Tobago Rain forest	This area receives the greatest amount of rainfall, the greatest exposure to wind and the lowest temperatures, making it an Evergreen Forest.
Tobago Dry evergreen, deciduous and semi-evergreen forests	Combination of Dry evergreen, deciduous and semi-evergreen forests as listed above
Trinidad Recently active agriculture, pasture (excluding wetlands agriculture)	
Trinidad Emergent and wet savanna	Emergent / wet savanna
Trinidad Tree plantations	Pure stands of teak plantations and pure stands of pine plantations
Trinidad Young secondary forest	Secondary forest is rainforest that has been disturbed in some way, naturally or unnaturally. Secondary forest can be created in a number of ways, from degraded forest recovering from selective logging, to areas cleared by slash and burn agriculture that have been reclaimed by forest. Generally, secondary forest is characterized (depending on its level of degradation) by a less developed canopy structure, smaller trees, and less diversity. Due to the lack of a full canopy, more light will reach the floor, supporting vigorous ground vegetation.
Trinidad Forested wetland	Due to low relief the area is shallowly and more or less perpetually inundated with fresh water varying from few inches to 3 ft. deep. A close and even tree canopy about 60 ft with no lower stratification. Trees developed enormous sinuous and spreading plank buttresses. 100 per cent evergreen leaves compound, mesophyllous and leathery. Very limited flora.
Trinidad Montane rain forest	Canopy at 60 ft. much wind damage. Lowered stratum 20-40 ft and understorey of free ferns and small palms. Lianas very abundant. Epiphytes tremendously luxuriant. Only small stemmed palms but abundant and several species of large tree-fern. 100 percent evergreen leaves simple, mesophyllous, leathery with epiphyllous. Dense herbaceous ground vegetation. Tree flora extremely poor.
Trinidad Evergreen seasonal forest	This is also termed moist forest and is found at slightly higher (100-300 m) or more sheltered locations. It comprises mainly broad-leaved evergreen trees with some foliage reduction in the dry season. Imagine the semi-evergreen seasonal forest just described but with scattered, emergent trees like sandbox (<i>Hura crepitans</i>), silk cotton (<i>Ceiba pentandra</i>) and cabbage palm (<i>Roystonea oleracea</i>). Some species in this community are also found in rainforest.

Trinidad Semi-evergreen seasonal forest	< 1/3) may shed their leaves in the dry season, e.g. locust (Hymenaea coubaril). The lower layer is evergreen (e.g. balata - Manilkara bidentata) with the macaw palm (Aiphanes minima) in this layer. A shrub layer with members of the coffee and guava families is present but there are few herbs and epiphytes. The canopy has many woody vines or lianas. " /> This is also termed moist forest and is found at slightly higher (100-300 m) or more sheltered locations. This is a two storied forest with an upper closed canopy at 20 m high and a lower tree layer at about half that height. The upper trees are mainly evergreens like Spanish oak (Inga laurina) and beef wood (Pisonia fragrans) but a minority (< 1/3) may shed their leaves in the dry season, e.g. locust (Hymenaea coubaril). The lower layer is evergreen (e.g. balata - Manilkara bidentata) with the macaw palm (Aiphanes minima) in this layer. A shrub layer with members of the coffee and guava families is present but there are few herbs and epiphytes. The canopy has many woody vines or lianas.
Trinidad Deciduous to semi-evergreen seasonal forest	This is also termed dry forest and is found in low-lying areas. It has an upper open canopy at 20 m high and a lower closed shrub/tree layer. The upper trees are mainly deciduous, shedding their leaves in the dry season, e.g. Whitewood (Tabebuia spp.) and birchgum (Bursera simaruba). The lower shrubby layer can be quite dense and includes thorny species like bread 'n cheese (Pithecellobium unguis-cati) and ink berry (Randia aculeata). There are lianas but few if any epiphytes. What remains of this forest is often heavily impacted.
Trinidad Dry evergreen forest–littoral woodland and forest	Is the littoral woodlands. It is situated near the sea exposed to the sea-blast. Structure varies greatly with exposure an amount of gale damage from low recumbent scrub to high forest or pure palm forest. Trees are evergreen and have thickly cutinized mesophyllous leaves and windswept crowns which present only a narrow edge to the wind. Flora is limited.

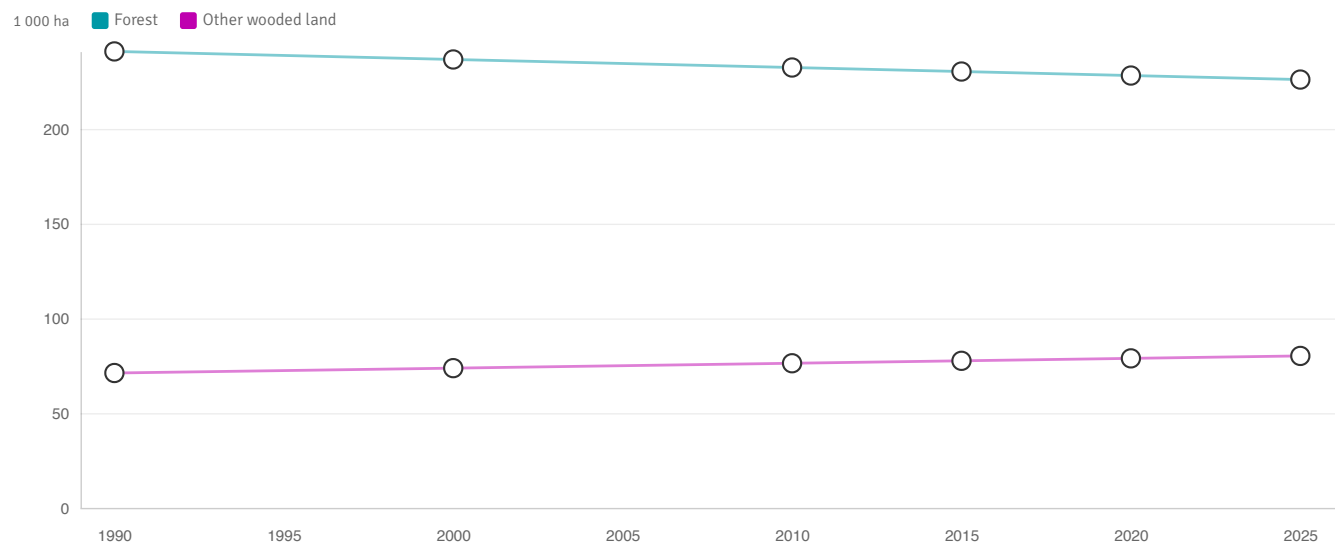
Original data and reclassification

1994	National classifications		FRA classes		
	Class	Area (1000 ha)	Forest	Other wooded land	Remaining land area
	Private forests	56.00	100.000 %	0.000 %	0.000 %
	Other areas within forests	72.21	0.000 %	100.000 %	0.000 %
	Other plantations	5.31	100.000 %	0.000 %	0.000 %
	Teak and pine plantations	16.31	100.000 %	0.000 %	0.000 %
	Bamboo	0.53	100.000 %	0.000 %	0.000 %
	Swamp forests	15.17	100.000 %	0.000 %	0.000 %
	Secondary Forests	20.47	100.000 %	0.000 %	0.000 %
	Montane forests**	19.54	100.000 %	0.000 %	0.000 %
	Seasonal montane forests	0.84	100.000 %	0.000 %	0.000 %
	Dry evergreen forests	0.45	100.000 %	0.000 %	0.000 %
	Deciduous seasonal forests*	3.27	100.000 %	0.000 %	0.000 %
	Semi evergreen seasonal forests	12.59	100.000 %	0.000 %	0.000 %
	Evergreen Seasonal forest	88.72	100.000 %	0.000 %	0.000 %
	Total	311.41	239.20	72.21	0.00

2007	National classifications		FRA classes		
	Class	Area (1000 ha)	Forest	Other wooded land	Remaining land area
	Tobago Active woody agriculture	0.07	0.000 %	0.000 %	100.000 %
	Tobago Forested Wetlands	0.23	0.000 %	100.000 %	0.000 %
	Tobago Young Secondary Forests	7.04	50.000 %	0.000 %	50.000 %
	Tobago Rain forest	10.35	100.000 %	0.000 %	0.000 %
	Tobago Dry evergreen, deciduous and semi-evergreen forests	5.78	50.000 %	20.000 %	30.000 %
	Trinidad Recently active agriculture, pasture (excluding wetlands agriculture)	83.93	0.000 %	0.000 %	100.000 %
	Trinidad Emergent and wet savanna	11.06	0.000 %	100.000 %	0.000 %
	Trinidad Tree plantations	11.24	100.000 %	0.000 %	0.000 %
	Trinidad Young secondary forest	124.28	50.000 %	30.000 %	20.000 %
	Trinidad Forested wetland	12.33	100.000 %	0.000 %	0.000 %
	Trinidad Montane rain forest	34.76	100.000 %	0.000 %	0.000 %
	Trinidad Evergreen seasonal forest	125.02	50.000 %	20.000 %	30.000 %
	Trinidad Semi-evergreen seasonal forest	24.33	100.000 %	0.000 %	0.000 %
	Trinidad Deciduous to semi-evergreen seasonal forest	9.61	100.000 %	0.000 %	0.000 %
	Trinidad Dry evergreen forest–littoral woodland and forest	0.82	0.000 %	100.000 %	0.000 %
	Total	460.85	233.68	75.55	151.62

Comments

2007	<u>Areas of Land Cover and Forest Type for Trinidad</u> Trinidad Dry evergreen forest–littoral woodland and forest (canopy) • Cocoloba uvifera - Hippomane mancinella • Roystonea oleracea–Manilkara bidentata Trinidad Deciduous to semi-evergreen seasonal forest (canopy) • Protium guianense–Tabebuia serratifolia ecotone and Peltogyne floribunda–T. serratifolia–P. guianense • Macherium robinifolium - Lonchocarpus punctatus - Bursera simaruba Trinidad Semi-evergreen seasonal forest (canopy) • B. alicastrum–Ficus yoponensis • T. pleeana–B. alicastrum–Protium insigne • Trichilia pleeana–Brosimum alicastrum–Bravaisia integerrima • P.floribunda - Mouriri marshallii Trinidad Evergreen seasonal forest (emergents/canopy/subcanopy) • Aniba spp.-Carapa guianensis/Ligania biglandulosa (Cd) • Aniba spp.-C. guianensis-Eschweilera subglandulosa/Pentaclethra macroloba/Attalea maripa • Carapa guianensis-Pachira insignis-E. subglandulosa/P. macroloba/Sabal sp • E. subglandulosa-P. insignis-C. guianensis/Clathrotropis brachypetala/A. maripa • M. excelsa-C. guianensis/P. macroloba Trinidad Montane rain forest (canopy) • Transitional seasonal evergreen to lower montane • Byrsonima spicata–Licania ternatensis–Sterculie pruriens (Lower) • Inga macrophylla–Guarea guara (Seasonal) • Transitional lower montane to montane • Richeria grandis–Eschweilera trinitensis (Montane Cloud) Trinidad Forested wetland • Mangrove • Palm swamp – Roystonea oleracea or Mauritia flexuosa • Swamp forest – Pterocarpus officinalis • Swamp forest – Cca ecotone • Marsh forest – Manicaria saccifera–Jessenia oligocarpa – Euterpe langloisii • Marsh forest – Cco ecotone • Other woody wetland Trinidad Young secondary forest • Young secondary forest • Young secondary forest and abandoned or semi-active woody agriculture • Young secondary forest – former coconut plantation • Bambusa vulgaris - Bamboo • Hevea brasiliensis – former rubber plantation Trinidad Tree plantations • Tectona grandis - Teak • Pinus caribaea - Caribbean Pine • Other plantation Trinidad Emergent and wet savanna • Wet savanna with or without shrubs • Herbaceous wetlands and wet savannah • Seasonally flooded herbaceous agriculture (active or inactive)
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FRA 2025 categories	Area (1000 ha)					
	1990	2000	2010	2015	2020	2025
Forest (a)	240.90	236.65	232.41	230.29	228.17	226.05
Other wooded land (b)	71.18	73.75	76.33	77.62	78.91	80.20
Remaining land area (c-a-b)	200.92	202.60	204.26	205.09	205.92	206.75
Total land area (c)	513.00	513.00	513.00	513.00	513.00	513.00

Climatic domain	% of forest area	Override value
Boreal	0.00	
Temperate	0.00	
Sub-tropical	0.00	
Tropical	100.00	

Forest area tier criteria		Tier
Status	Data sources: Recent ¹ National Forest Inventory or remote sensing (sample-based survey or wall-to-wall mapping) with accuracy assessment / field data calibration.	High
	Data sources: Old ² National Forest Inventory or remote sensing (sample-based survey or wall-to-wall mapping) with accuracy assessment / field data calibration.	Medium
	Data sources: Other, such as registers, expert estimates, or remote sensing without accuracy assessment / field data calibration.	Low
Trend	Estimates based on repeated compatible ³ National Forest Inventories where the most recent is not older than five years; and/or remote sensing- change assessments through multitemporal analysis for a period ending not more than five years ago (e.g., REDD+ forest reference [emission] levels).	High
	Estimates based on repeated compatible ³ National Forest Inventories where the most recent is older than five years; and/or remote sensing change assessments through multitemporal analysis for a period ending more than five years ago; or comparison of compatible maps without multitemporal analysis.	Medium
	Other data sources, e.g., expert estimates, or estimates based on non-compatible assessments.	Low

¹ Data not older than 5 years from year of submission of report (2018 or more recent for FRA 2025 country reports)

² Data older than 5 years from year of submission of report (older than 2018 for FRA 2025 country reports)

³ Compatible in terms of methods, categories and definitions used

Forest	Tier
Status	Low
Trend	Low

Comments

Forest area for 2025 was forecasted based on linear extrapolation. There has been no new Forest Inventory since 2007 so I think that this estimation is as accurate as possible and data previously reported to FRA 2020 has been revised accordingly.

1b Forest characteristics

National Data

Data sources + type of data source eg NFI, etc

Reference to data source	Type of data source	FRA variable	Year for data source	Comments
Internal Records Drawing Office Forestry Division	Other (specify in comments)	Naturally regenerating forest ...of which primary forest ...of which plantation forest ...of which introduced species ...of which other planted forest	1994	Aerial photography of forest reserves.

National classification and definitions

Plantation of other local species:Plantation of other local species
Teak and Pine plantations : Pure stands of teak plantations and pure stands of pine plantations
Private forest Private forests ate forests that are owned by private land owners

Original data

Area in thousand ha
Plantation of other local species 5.31
Teak and Pine plantations 16.31
Private forest 56

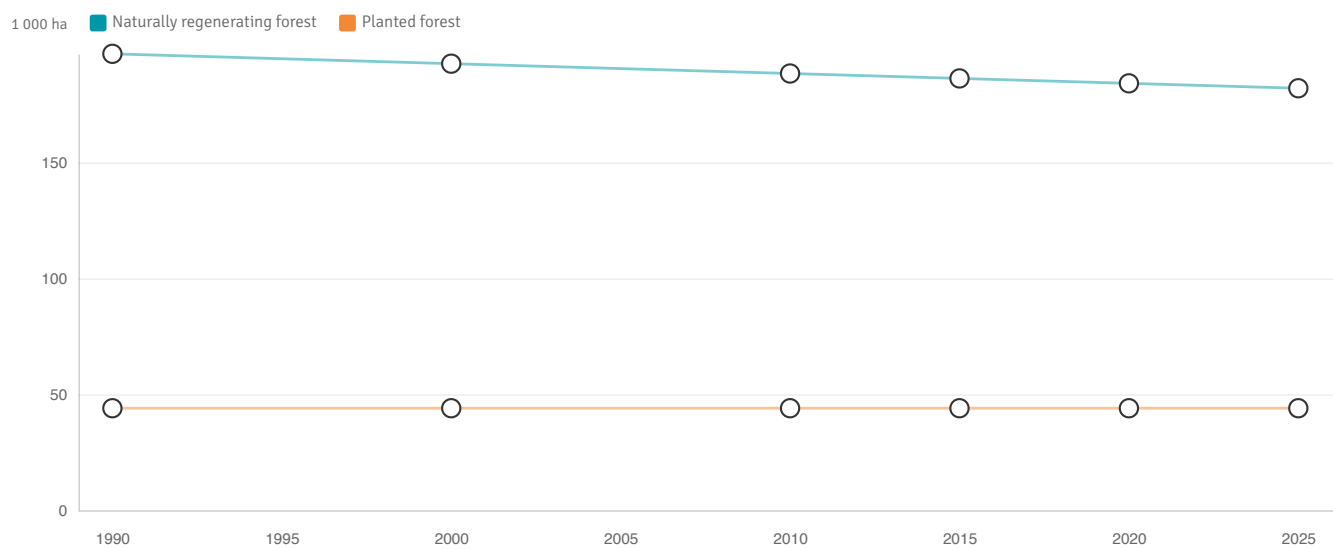
Analysis and processing of national data

Estimation and forecasting

Primary forests are considered to be all forests (42,986 ha) above the 152m contour along with the wildlife Sanctuaries (19004 ha) and nature reserves (458 ha) which equals 62,448 ha. No reduction in area has been assumed over the periods since these are totally protected.
Since the 2007 data point from table 1a only provided partial information about planted forest, the 1994 data source will be used as an estimate for the planted forest which are considered constant throughout the years in absence of updated figures. Naturally regenerated forest is adjusted accordingly to be consistent with table 1a.

Reclassification into FRA 2025 categories

teak plantation	100% plantation forest	100% of introduced
Plantation of other local species	100% other planted forest	
Private forest	40% other planted forest	



FRA 2025 categories	Forest area (1000 ha)					
	1990	2000	2010	2015	2020	2025
Naturally regenerating forest (a)	196.88	192.63	188.39	186.27	184.15	182.03
...of which primary forest	62.40	62.40	62.40	62.40	62.40	62.40
Planted forest (b=b1+b2)	44.02	44.02	44.02	44.02	44.02	44.02
...of which plantation forest (b1)	16.31	16.31	16.31	16.31	16.31	16.31
...of which introduced species	16.31	16.31	16.31	16.31	16.31	16.31
...of which other planted forest (b2)	27.71	27.71	27.71	27.71	27.71	27.71
Total (a+b)	240.90	236.65	232.41	230.29	228.17	226.05

Primary forest by climatic domain	Primary forest area (1 000 ha)					
	1990	2000	2010	2015	2020	2025
...of which boreal primary forest	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
...of which temperate primary forest	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
...of which sub-tropical primary forest	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
...of which tropical primary forest	62.40	62.40	62.40	62.40	62.40	62.40
Total	62.40	62.40	62.40	62.40	62.40	62.40

Comments

-

1c Specific forest categories

National Data

Data sources + type of data source eg NFI, etc

Reference to data source	Type of data source	FRA variable	Year for data source	Comments
Forest Resources Inventory and Management Section of the Forestry Division: Inventory of the Indigenous Forests of Trinidad & Tobago 1970	National Forest Inventory (NFI)	Bamboos Mangroves ¹	1970	
Internal Records Drawing Office Forestry Division 1994	Registers and statistics	Bamboos Mangroves ¹	1994	
Detailed maps of tropical forest types are within reach: Forest tree communities for Trinidad and Tobago mapped with multiseason Landsat and multiseason fine-resolution imagery E.H. Helmer, ⁽¹⁾ Thomas S. Ruzyczkib, Jay Bennerb, Shannon M. Voggesserb, Barbara P. Scobiec,Courtenay Parkc,1, David W. Fanningd, Seepersad RamnarinecaInternational Institute of Tropical Forestry, USDA Forest Service, Río Piedras, PR 00926, United StatesbCenter for Environmental Management of Military Lands, Colorado State University, Fort Collins, CO 80523, United StatescTrinidad and Tobago Forestry Division, Long Circular Road, St. Joseph, Trinidad and TobagodFanning Software Consulting, 1645 Sheely Drive, Fort Collins, CO 80526, United States 2007	Remote sensing based assessment without ground truthing	Bamboos Mangroves ¹		

National classification and definitions

Original data

A total of 5,372 ha of mangroves was reported in the 1980 inventory. Since then there has been a reduction in mangroves but there are no up to date figures to substantiate my expert opinion. In the absence of new information I have assumed constant area.

Analysis and processing of national data

Estimation and forecasting

Constant area is assumed for the mangrove since there is a no net loss policy for mangroves but some areas have been destroyed since 1980.

Reclassification into FRA 2025 categories

FRA 2025 categories	Area (1000 ha)					
	1990	2000	2010	2015	2020	2025
Bamboos	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
Mangroves ⁴	5.37	5.37	5.37	5.37	5.37	5.37
Rubber wood	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

⁴Includes both Forest and Other wooded land

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 2025 categories

-

FRA 2025 categories	Area (1000 ha/year)				
	1990-2000	2000-2010	2010-2015	2015-2020	2020-2025
Forest expansion (a=a1+a2)					
...of which afforestation (a1)					
...of which natural expansion (a2)					
Deforestation (b)					
Forest area net change (a-b)					
Forest area net change calculated from table 1a	-0.43	-0.42	-0.42	-0.42	-0.42

Comments

-

1e Other land with tree cover

National Data

Data sources + type of data source eg NFI, etc

-

National classification and definitions

-

Original data

no data available

Analysis and processing of national data

Estimation and forecasting

-

Reclassification into FRA 2025 categories

-

FRA 2025 categories	Area (1000 ha)					
	1990	2000	2010	2015	2020	2025
Palms (a)						
Tree orchards (b)						
Agroforestry (c)						
Trees in urban settings (d)						
Other (specify in comments) (e)						

Comments

-

2 Forest growing stock, biomass and carbon

2a Growing stock

National Data

Data sources + type of data source eg NFI, etc

Reference to data source	Type of data source	FRA variable	Year for data source	Comments
Forest Resource Inventory and Management Section Inventory of the indigenous Forests of Trinidad and Tobago 1980. Government of Trinidad and Tobago	National Forest Inventory (NFI)	Naturally regenerating forest Planted forest Total Forest	1980	

National classification and definitions

-

Original data

National classes	Growing stock m3	Area ha
Evergreen Seasonal Forest	11890046	98180
Semi-evergreen seasonal forest	1264731	13928
Deciduous Seasonal Forests	244261.4	3617
Dry evergreen forests	44922.15	495
Seasonal montane forests	121333.3	926
Montane forests	2831396	21619
Swamp forests	900519.1	16789
Secondary forests	1717516	22650
teak plantations	3297876	16308
Other plantations	318360	5306
pine plantations	-	-
Bamboo	10560	528
Other areas within forests (OWL)	1305148	53729
Private forests	2800000	56000
Plant tot	3616236	21614
Nat Forest total	21825284.95	234732
OWL total	1305148	53729

Analysis and processing of national data

Estimation and forecasting

Estimated growing stock per hectare of Naturally regenerating forest 93 m3/ha, estimated growing stock per hectare of planted forest 167 m3/ha, estimated growing stock of other wooded land 25 m3/ha. The growing stock per hectare is assumed to be constant throughout the reporting period.

Reclassification into FRA 2025 categories

-

FRA 2025 categories	Growing stock m³/ha (over bark)					
	1990	2000	2010	2015	2020	2025
Naturally regenerating forest	93.00	93.00	93.00	93.00	93.00	93.00
...of which primary forest						
Planted forest	167.00	167.00	167.00	167.00	167.00	167.00
...of which plantation forest						
...of which introduced species						
...of which other planted forest						
Total Forest	106.52	106.74	107.01	107.13	107.29	107.41
Other wooded land	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00

FRA 2025 categories	Total growing stock (million m³ over bark)					
	1990	2000	2010	2015	2020	2025
Naturally regenerating forest	18.31	17.91	17.52	17.32	17.13	16.93
...of which primary forest						
Planted forest	7.35	7.35	7.35	7.35	7.35	7.35
...of which plantation forest						
...of which introduced species						
...of which other planted forest						
Total Forest	25.66	25.26	24.87	24.67	24.48	24.28
Other wooded land	1.78	1.84	1.91	1.94	1.97	2.01

Growing stock tier criteria		Tier
Status	Data sources: Recent ¹ National Forest Inventory or Airborne Laser Scanning (ALS) with probabilistic ground samples.	High
	Data sources: Old ² National Forest Inventory, partial field inventories, or ALS without probabilistic ground samples.	Medium
	Data sources: Other data sources, such as satellite data, registers, questionnaires or expert assessments.	Low

¹ Data not older than 10 years from year of submission of report (2013 or more recent for FRA 2025 country reports)

² Data older than 10 years from year of submission of report (older than 2013 for FRA 2025 country reports)

Growing stock	Tier
Status	Low

Comments

-

2b Forest growing stock composition

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 2025 categories

-

FRA 2025 categories	Scientific name	Common name	Million m³	% of total
Native tree species				
Most recent year:				
#1 Ranked				
#2 Ranked				
#3 Ranked				
#4 Ranked				
#5 Ranked				
#6 Ranked				
#7 Ranked				
#8 Ranked				
#9 Ranked				
#10 Ranked				
Remaining native tree species				
TOTAL native tree species				
Introduced tree species				
#1 Ranked				
#2 Ranked				
#3 Ranked				
#4 Ranked				
#5 Ranked				
Remaining introduced tree species				
TOTAL introduced tree species				
Total growing stock				

Comments

-

2c Biomass stock

National Data

Data sources + type of data source eg NFI, etc

Reference to data source	Type of data source	FRA variable	Year for data source	Comments
FRA 2025 biomass and carbon calculator	Other (specify in comments)	Above-ground biomass Below-ground biomass		FRA 2025 biomass and carbon calculator

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%	80%	80%			
Broadleaved dry						
Coniferous		20%	20%			
	100%	100%	100%	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	2020	2025
Broadleaved humid	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
Coniferous	0.76	0.76	0.76	0.76	0.76	0.76

Plantation forest						
Broadleaved humid						
Broadleaved dry						
Coniferous						
Other planted forest						
Broadleaved humid						
Broadleaved dry						
Coniferous						
Weighted BCEF						
Naturally regenerating forest	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	2020	2025
Broadleaved humid	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
Coniferous	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.29
Plantation forest						
Broadleaved humid						
Broadleaved dry						
Coniferous						
Other planted forest						
Broadleaved humid						
Broadleaved dry						
Coniferous						
Weighted RS ratio						
Naturally regenerating forest	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	2020	2025
Naturally regenerating forest	139.50	139.50	139.50	139.50	139.50	139.50
Plantation forest						
Other planted forest						
Total	114.01	113.55	113.08	112.83	112.59	112.33
Below-ground biomass (t/ha)						
	1990	2000	2010	2015	2020	2025
Naturally regenerating forest	33.48	33.48	33.48	33.48	33.48	33.48

Plantation forest						
Other planted forest						
Total	27.36	27.25	27.14	27.08	27.02	26.96

Reclassification into FRA 2025 categories

-

FRA 2025 categories	Forest Biomass (tonnes/ha)					
	1990	2000	2010	2015	2020	2025
Above-ground biomass	114.01	113.55	113.08	112.83	112.59	112.33
Below-ground biomass	27.36	27.25	27.14	27.08	27.02	26.96
Dead wood						

FRA 2025 categories	Total forest Biomass (million tonnes)					
	1990	2000	2010	2015	2020	2025
Above-ground biomass	27.47	26.87	26.28	25.98	25.69	25.39
Below-ground biomass	6.59	6.45	6.31	6.24	6.17	6.09
Dead wood						

Biomass estimation methods tier criteria		Tier
Status	Country-specific biomass conversion and expansion factors or allometric equations applied	High
	Application of generic or biome-level allometric equations or a combination of country/biome specific conversion factors and IPCC default biomass expansion factors.	Medium
	IPCC default biomass conversion and expansion factors applied (e g using the "biomass calculator"), or estimates based on remote sensing-based biomass maps.	Low

Biomass stock	Tier
Status	Low

Comments

-

2d Carbon stock

National Data

Data sources + type of data source eg NFI, etc

Reference to data source	Type of data source	FRA variable	Year for data source	Comments
FRA 2025 biomass and carbon calculator	Other (specify in comments)	Carbon in above-ground biomass Carbon in below-ground biomass		FRA 2025 biomass and carbon calculator

National classification and definitions

-

Original data

-

Analysis and processing of national data

Estimation and forecasting

-

Reclassification into FRA 2025 categories

-

FRA 2025 categories	Forest carbon (tonnes/ha)					
	1990	2000	2010	2015	2020	2025
Carbon in above-ground biomass	53.58	53.37	53.15	53.03	52.92	52.80
Carbon in below-ground biomass	12.86	12.81	12.76	12.73	12.70	12.67
Carbon in dead wood						
Carbon in litter						
Soil carbon						

FRA 2025 categories	Total forest carbon (million tonnes)					
	1990	2000	2010	2015	2020	2025
Carbon in above-ground biomass	12.91	12.63	12.35	12.21	12.07	11.94
Carbon in below-ground biomass	3.10	3.03	2.97	2.93	2.90	2.86
Carbon in dead wood						
Carbon in litter						
Soil carbon						

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

Comments

-

3 Forest designation and management

3a Designated management objective

National Data

Data sources + type of data source eg NFI, etc

Reference to data source	Type of data source	FRA variable	Year for data source	Comments
Internal Documents Drawing Office Forestry Division 1990	Registers and statistics	Production Protection of soil and water Conservation of biodiversity Social Services Multiple use Other (specify in comments) No designation	1990	

National classification and definitions

-

Original data

National data	1990 Area(ha)	FRA classification
Watersheds	8334	Protection of soil and water
Nature Reserves	458	Conservation of biological diversity
Wildlife Sanctuaries	19004	Conservation of biological diversity
National Parks	5002	Social Services
Production Forests	75,875	Production
Protective Forests	42,986	Conservation of biological diversity
Total reserve and unproclaimed reserve	143,324.7	

Analysis and processing of national data

Estimation and forecasting

In 2005 a further 3000 hectares was managed as national parks. The area managed for production, protection of soil and water, conservation of biological diversity are considered fixed for the period . The rest of the area is considered to be multiple purpose.

Reclassification into FRA 2025 categories

-

Primary designated management objective

FRA 2025 categories	Forest area (1000 ha)					
	1990	2000	2010	2015	2020	2025
Production (a)	75.90	75.90	75.90	75.90	75.90	75.90
Protection of soil and water (b)	51.30	51.30	51.30	51.30	51.30	51.30
Conservation of biodiversity (c)	19.50	19.50	19.50	19.50	19.50	19.50
Social Services (d)	5.00	5.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00
Multiple use (e)	89.20	84.95	77.71	75.59	73.49	71.35
Other (specify in comments) (f)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
No designation	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unknown	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total forest area	240.90	236.65	232.41	230.29	228.17	226.05

Total area with designated management objective

FRA 2025 categories	Forest area (1000 ha)					
	1990	2000	2010	2015	2020	2025
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

Reference to data source	Type of data source	FRA variable	Year for data source	Comments
Internal Documents Drawing Office Forestry Division 1990	Registers and statistics	Forest area within protected areas	1990	

National classification and definitions

-

Original data

Original data	1990 Area(ha)	FRA classification
Nature reserves	458	Conservation of biological diversity
Wildlife Sanctuaries	19004	Conservation of biological diversity

Analysis and processing of national data

Estimation and forecasting

-

Reclassification into FRA 2025 categories

-

FRA 2025 categories	Area (1000 ha)					
	1990	2000	2010	2015	2020	2025
Forest area within protected areas	19.50	19.50	19.50	19.50	19.50	19.50
Forest area with long-term management plan						
...of which in protected areas						

Comments

-

3c Forest restoration

Has your country forest restoration commitments?	Yes
Is there a law or other government mandate in support of restoration?	
Is there a national definition of "restoration" if yes, provide the definition the monitoring process and results.	To permit the return of ecosystem or habitat to its original community structure, natural complement of species and natural functions.
What areas in need of restoration have been identified and how have they been identified?	Forests and wetlands have been identified for restoration and they have been identified through historical inventories, scientific and scholarly research and through collaborations via multi lateral environmental agreements.
What are the targets set for the restoration? E.g. xxx hectares by year yyyy	
How many hectares of forest have been restored to date?	315.0

Comments

<https://agriculture.gov.tt/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/National-Wetland-Policies-2001.pdf>

4 Forest ownership and management rights

4a Forest ownership

National Data

Data sources + type of data source eg NFI, etc

Reference to data source	Type of data source	FRA variable	Year for data source	Comments
Forest Resources Inventory and Management Section of the Forestry Division: Inventory of the Indigenous Forests of Trinidad & Tobago 1970	Registers and statistics	Private ownership Public ownership Other (specify in comments)	1970	

National classification and definitions

-

Original data

Private forest 56 000 ha

Analysis and processing of national data

Estimation and forecasting

-

Reclassification into FRA 2025 categories

-

FRA 2025 categories	Forest area (1000 ha)				
	1990	2000	2010	2015	2020
Private ownership (a)	56.00	56.00	56.00	56.00	56.00
...of which owned by individuals					
...of which owned by private business entities and institutions					
...of which owned by Indigenous Peoples and local communities					
Public ownership (b)	183.20	180.65	176.41	174.29	172.17
Other (specify in comments) (c)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unknown (d)	1.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total (a+b+c+d)	240.90	236.65	232.41	230.29	228.17

Comments

-

4b Holder of management rights of public forests

National Data

Data sources + type of data source eg NFI, etc

Reference to data source	Type of data source	FRA variable	Year for data source	Comments
Forest Resources Inventory and Management Section of the Forestry Division: Inventory of the Indigenous Forests of Trinidad & Tobago 1970	Registers and statistics		1970	

National classification and definitions

-

Original data

-

Analysis and processing of national data

Estimation and forecasting

-

Reclassification into FRA 2025 categories

-

FRA 2025 categories	Forest area (1000 ha)				
	1990	2000	2010	2015	2020
Public Administration (a)	183.20	180.65	176.41	174.29	172.17
Private business entities and institutions (b)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Indigenous Peoples and local communities (c)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other (specify in comments) (d)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Unknown (e)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total public ownership (a+b+c+d+e)	183.20	180.65	176.41	174.29	172.17

Comments

-

5 Forest disturbances

5a Forest damage

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 2025 categories

-

	Predominant cause forest area affected (1000 ha)			
	Insects	Diseases	Severe weather events	Other (specify in comments)
2000				
2001				
2002				
2003				
2004				
2005				
2006				
2007				
2008				
2009				
2010				
2011				
2012				
2013				
2014				
2015				
2016				
2017				
2018				
2019				
2020				
2021				
2022				
2023				

Comments

-

5b Area affected by fire

National Data

Data sources + type of data source eg NFI, etc

Reference to data source	Type of data source	FRA variable	Year for data source	Comments
expert estimate	Other (specify in comments)	...of which on forest		expert knowledge

National classification and definitions

-

Original data

Information regarding forest fires were obtained from data collected and processed by staff/forest offciers attached to the Fire Prevention Unit, Forestry Division, Trinidad and Tobago.

Analysis and processing of national data

Estimation and forecasting

-

Reclassification into FRA 2025 categories

-

	FRA 2025 categories area affected (1000 ha)	
	Total land area affected by fire	...of which on forest
2000		0.90
2001		5.30
2002		0.30
2003		4.70
2004		1.50
2005		1.70
2006		1.20
2007		3.60
2008		1.50
2009		0.50
2010		12.50
2011		0.10
2012		0.20
2013		2.80
2014		2.30
2015		3.40
2016		4.20
2017		4.70
2018		1.80
2019		2.00
2020		1.30
2021		0.20
2022		0.30
2023		

Comments

The Fire Prevention Unit, Forestry Division only collects data on forested landscapes that have been affected by fires.

5c Degraded forest

Degraded forest definition

Has your country a national definition of "Degraded forest"		Yes
If "yes"	What is the national definition of "Degraded forest"?	: is changes within the forest which negatively affect the structure or function of the stand or site
	Criteria applied in the definition of degraded forest	

Forest degradation monitoring and assessment

Does your country monitor area of degraded forest		Yes
If "yes"	Main methods applied to monitor degraded forest area	Field inventory and observations Expert opinion Production / Harvest data
	Monitoring scale	Stand / Local
If national level data are available	Year of latest assessment	2022
	Degraded forest area for that year (in 1 000 ha)	

Comments

Forest degradation is monitored through observations from the day to day management of forest resources, expert opinions and historical knowledge of the forest resources.

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

Reference to data source	Type of data source	FRA variable	Year for data source	Comments
The National Forest Policy of Trinidad and Tobago 2011		Policies supporting SFM		

National classification and definitions

Participation - is a process through which stakeholders influence and share control over the decisions and resources which affect them.

Original data

<https://agriculture.gov.tt/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/National-Protected-Areas-Policy-2011.pdf>

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

Comments

The definition for 'participation' can be found in the The Government of Trinidad and Tobago National Forest Policy 2011

6b Area of permanent forest estate

National Data

Data sources + type of data source eg NFI, etc

Reference to data source	Type of data source	FRA variable	Year for data source	Comments
expert estimate				from the forest resources and inventory management of the Forestry Division.

National classification and definitions

-

Original data

-

FRA 2025 categories	Forest area (1000 ha)						
	Applicable?	1990	2000	2010	2015	2020	2025
Area of permanent forest estate	Yes					75.90	75.90

Comments

The 2025 figure is a rough estimate from the forest resources and inventory management of the Forestry Division.

7 Non wood forest products removals and value 2020

7 Non wood forest products removals and value 2020

National Data

Data sources + type of data source eg NFI, etc

Reference to data source	Type of data source	FRA variable	Year for data source	Comments
various internal records		#1 #2 #3 #4 #5 #6 #7 #8 #9 #10		Information sources from internal documents and reports.

National classification and definitions

-

Original data

-

	Name of NWFP product	Key species	Quantity	Unit	Value (1000 local currency)	NWFP category
#1	Alligator/Lizards		1 894	Permit	189 400	12 Wild meat
#2	Armadillo		1 591	Permit	159 100	12 Wild meat
#3	Lappe		1 621	Permit	162 100	12 Wild meat
#4	Deer		1 337	Permit	133 700	12 Wild meat
#5	Agouti		4 074	Permit	407 400	12 Wild meat
#6	Quenk/Wild Pigs		351	Permit	35 100	12 Wild meat
#7	Cage Buirds		44	Permit	4 400	9 Living animals
#8	Timite		6 900	Leaves	550	5 Raw material for utensils handicrafts construction
#9	Carat Leaves		17 000	Leaves	22	5 Raw material for utensils handicrafts construction
#10	Mamoo Vines		11	Stems	55	5 Raw material for utensils handicrafts construction
All other plant products						
All other animal products						
Total					1 091 827	

Name of currency	TTD
------------------	-----

Comments

Information sources from internal documents and reports.

8 Sustainable Development Goal 15

8 Sustainable Development Goal 15

SDG Indicator 15.1.1 Forest area as proportion of total land area

Indicator	Percent									
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Forest area as proportion of total land area	46.13	45.72	45.30	44.89	44.48	44.39	44.31	44.23	44.15	44.06

SDG Indicator 15.2.1 Progress towards sustainable forest management

Sub-Indicator 1	Percent					
	2000-2010		2010-2015		2015-2020	
Annual forest area change rate	-0.18		-0.18		-0.18	

Sub-Indicator 2	Forest biomass (tonnes/ha)								
	2000	2010	2015	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Above-ground biomass stock in forest	113.55	113.08	112.83	112.59	112.54	112.49	112.43	112.38	112.33

Sub-Indicator 3	Percent (2015 forest area baseline)								
	2000	2010	2015	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Proportion of forest area located within legally established protected areas	8.47	8.47	8.47	8.47	8.47	8.47	8.47	8.47	8.47

Sub-Indicator 4	Percent (2015 forest area baseline)								
	2000	2010	2015	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Proportion of forest area under long-term forest management plan									

Sub-Indicator 5	1 000 ha
Forest area under independently verified forest management certification schemes	
2000	0.00
2005	0.00
2010	0.00
2015	0.00
2016	0.00
2017	0.00
2018	0.00
2019	0.00
2020	0.00
2021	0.00
2022	0.00
2023	0.00
2024	0.00
2025	

Data for this SDG sub-indicator are provided by FSC and PEFC (forest certification organizations).

