



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations

Global Forest Resources Assessment 2020

Report

Dominica

Rome, 2020



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

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Introduction

Report preparation and contact persons

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

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Introductory text

The following FRA 2020 Report is being generated as a country driven process and most of the current data used would have been collated from various data sources, including, Satellite Imagery, Aerial photographs and other non-forest data was collected from different Institutions with interest in the forest resource or dependant on the derivative of that particular resource, for example, information on non-wood forest products, from the Statistic department or some of the spatial data generated from ' national land use plan' on land use changes and forest area degradation. the overall objective of the FRA 2020 Report is to give precise and representative information which would be updated from the past FRA 2015 estimations.

1 Forest extent, characteristics and changes

1a Extent of forest and other wooded land

National data

Data sources

1984	References	Earth Satellite Corporation. 1986. Preparation of Natural Vegetation Map for Dominica, West Indies.
	Methods used	Full-cover forest/vegetation maps
	Additional comments	Thanks orjan comment

2000	References	Wood, E. 2000. Land cover map for Dominica. Caribbean Vegetation and Landcover Mapping Initiative. The Nature Conservancy, International Institute of Tropical Forestry, US Forest Service, EROS Data Center, and US Geological Service.
	Methods used	Full-cover forest/vegetation maps
	Additional comments	

Classifications and definitions

1984	National class	Definition
	Dry Scrub Woodland (1984) Lowland Drought Deciduous Shrub/Semi-deciduous (2000)	This vegetation type occurs at lower elevation on the West Coast in areas that represent the most xeric conditions of the island. Community is dominated by a shrub layer that form a closed canopy of 15-18 m in height, while there is a lower stratum of small trees and shrubs below. Their crowns carry abundant epiphytes, bromeliads, orchids and ferns. <i>Lonchocarpus benthamianus</i> is generally dominant often with <i>Pisonia fragrans</i> , <i>Chrysophyllum argenteum</i> , <i>Haematoxylon campechianum</i> . The under story contains <i>Erythroxylum ovatum</i> , <i>Tabernaemontana citrifolia</i> .
	Elfin Woodland (1984) Montane Cloud Forest (2000)	
	Littoral Woodland (1984) (No equivalent class in year 2000)	
	Mature Rain Forest (1984) Submontane Rain Forest (2000)	This vegetation type occurs toward the interior of the island, generally between elevations of 270 and 430 m and having few periods without precipitation, customarily between April and June. The forest is dense and closely ranked, with dominant trees from 27 to 33 m tall. The canopy is dominated by the typical forest alliance <i>Dacryodes excelsa</i> - <i>Sloanea massonii</i> : this is mostly a submontane rain forest of the Lesser Antilles, with <i>Dacryodes excelsa</i> , <i>Sloanea massonii</i> , <i>Licania ternatensis</i> , <i>Amanoa caribaea</i> , <i>Chimarrhis cymosa</i> dominant in the upper canopy, and a middle story of trees usually dominated by members of Lauraceae, especially of the genera <i>Nectandra</i> and <i>Ocotea</i> ; the under canopy may include also other species, e.g. <i>Tovomitia plumieri</i> , <i>Tapura antillana</i> and numerous epiphytes and lianas.
	Montane forest (1984) Montane Rain Forest (2000)	This vegetation type occurs approximately above 2000 feet (Beard's Lower Montane Rain Forest). Frequently covered by cloud at canopy level (fog) and with little soil on the steep slopes. The species composition is similar to the mature rain forest, but much is reduced in stature. It is characteristically covered with non-vascular epiphytes.
	Montane thicket (1984) Evergreen Montane Shrubland (2000)	
	Secondary Rain Forest (1984) Disturbed Submontane Rain Forest (2000)	

	In certain areas, disturbed by primarily logging and by shifting agriculture, it is possible to find secondary rain forest; vestigial old stands, surrounded by smaller re-growth and characterized by Miconia species (Miconia mirabilis in particular), Cecropia schreberiana, and in the smaller gaps, Simaruba amara. Canopy climax forest trees such as Sloanea exist but are not dominant.
Swamp Forest (1984) Seasonally Flooded R.F./W.L./G.L (2000)	This vegetation type is restricted to an area immediately east of the Cabrits Peninsula in the North west of the islands, an area experiencing a seasonal supply of fresh water. Characteristic species are Pterocarpus officinalis, Laguncularia racemosa and Avicennia germinans.
Semi-Evergreen Forest (1984) Lowland/Submontane Seasonal Evergreen Forest (2000)	These are areas subject to drought and some of the species may lose their leaves. The height of the forest is only medium and the understory lacks epiphytes and lianas. Species include Tabebuia pallida and Lonchocarpus pentaphyllus.
Other Land (1984)	Non-forest land, including the 2000 national classes Fallow/Cleared Land, Active Agriculture, Urban/Residential/Bare Soil/Rock, Short/Medium/Tall Grassland, Fumerole, and Fumerole Sulphurous

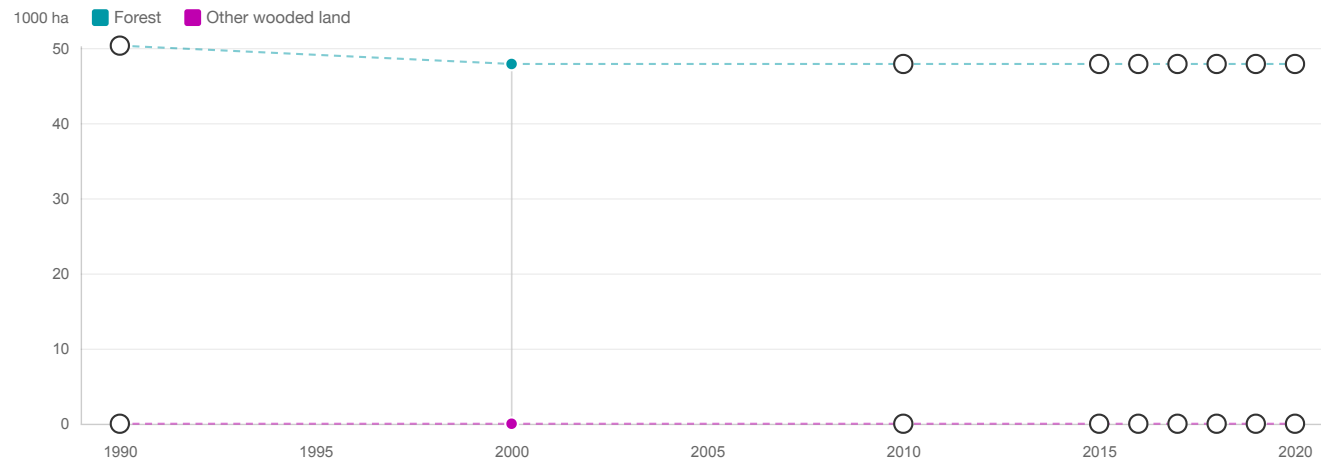
2000	National class	Definition
	Elfin woodland (1984), Montane Cloud Forest (2000)	"Elfin woodland" is the highest of the montane formations and occurs at the summits and on the upper slopes of the principal peaks. It consists of a low, gnarled, impenetrable growth of small trees 3 to 6 m high with rambling branches and distorted trunks, loaded with moss and epiphytes. Clusia venosa is the dominant species that grows in large pure patches interlaced with its aerial roots.
	Evergreen Montane Shrubland	"Montane thicket" can be found at lower elevations: it is a forest formation extremely mossy and there are often quantities of bromeliads and other epiphytes on the branches. All the component species are evergreen, with simple leaves, toughened but not reduced in size. In Dominica it is possible to find a swamp phase of this formation that differs in height of the trees, the openness of the canopy, the thin stems with small crowns and the predominance of aerial roots. Characteristic dominant species are Richeria grandis, Byrsonima martinicensis and Podocarpus coriaceous (the island's only native conifer), with Heliconia bihai, the tree ferns Cyathea imrayana and Hemitelia spp., and razor grass Scleria latifolia, forming the understory.
	Montane Rain Forest	This vegetation type occurs approximately above 2000 feet (Beard's Lower Montane Rain Forest). Frequently covered by cloud at canopy level (fog) and with little soil on the steep slopes. The species composition is similar to the mature rain forest, but much is reduced in stature. It is characteristically covered with non-vascular epiphytes.
	Submontane Rain Forest	This vegetation type occurs toward the interior of the island, generally between elevations of 270 and 430 m and having few periods without precipitation, customarily between April and June. The forest is dense and closely ranked, with dominant trees from 27 to 33 m tall. The canopy is dominated by the typical forest alliance Dacryodes excelsa-Sloanea massonii: this is mostly a submontane rain forest of the Lesser Antilles, with Dacryodes excelsa, Sloanea massonii, Licania ternatensis, Amanoa caribaea, Chimarrhis cymosa dominant in the upper canopy, and a middle story of trees usually dominated by members of Lauraceae, especially of the genera Nectandra and Ocotea; the under canopy may include also other species, e.g. Tovomitia plumieri, Tapura antillana and numerous epiphytes and lianas.
	Disturbed Submontane Rain Forest	In certain areas, disturbed by primarily logging and by shifting agriculture, it is possible to find secondary rain forest; vestigial old stands, surrounded by smaller re-growth and characterized by Miconia species (Miconia mirabilis in particular), Cecropia schreberiana, and in the smaller gaps, Simaruba amara. Canopy climax forest trees such as Sloanea exist but are not dominant.
	Lowland/Submontane Seasonal Evergreen Forest	These are areas subject to drought and some of the species may lose their leaves. The height of the forest is only medium and the understory lacks epiphytes and lianas. Species include Tabebuia pallida and Lonchocarpus pentaphyllus.
	Lowland Drought Deciduous Shrub/Semi- Deciduous	

	This vegetation type occurs at lower elevation on the West Coast in areas that represent the most xeric conditions of the island. Community is dominated by a shrub layer that form a closed canopy of 15-18 m in height, while there is a lower stratum of small trees and shrubs below. Their crowns carry abundant epiphytes, bromeliads, orchids and ferns. Lonchocarpus benthamianus is generally dominant often with Pisonia fragrans, Chrysophyllum argenteum, Haematoxylon campechianum. The under story contains Erythroxylum ovatum, Tabernaemontana citrifolia.
Seasonally Flooded R.F./W.L./G.L	This vegetation type is restricted to an area immediately east of the Cabrits Peninsula in the North west of the islands, an area experiencing a seasonal supply of fresh water. Characteristic species are Pterocarpus officinalis, Laguncularia racemosa and Avicennia germinans.

Original data and reclassification

1984	Classifications and definitions		FRA classes		
	Class	Area (1000 ha)	Forest	Other wooded land	Other land
	Dry Scrub Woodland (1984) Lowland Drought Deciduous Shrub/Semi-deciduous (2000)	24.49	100.00 %	0.00 %	0.00 %
	Elfin Woodland (1984) Montane Cloud Forest (2000)	3.64	100.00 %	0.00 %	0.00 %
	Littoral Woodland (1984) (No equivalent class in year 2000)	0.80	100.00 %	0.00 %	0.00 %
	Mature Rain Forest (1984) Submontane Rain Forest (2000)	0.17	100.00 %	0.00 %	0.00 %
	Montane forest (1984) Montane Rain Forest (2000)	0.14	100.00 %	0.00 %	0.00 %
	Montane thicket (1984) Evergreen Montane Shrubland (2000)	6.24	100.00 %	0.00 %	0.00 %
	Secondary Rain Forest (1984) Disturbed Submontane Rain Forest (2000)	9.09	100.00 %	0.00 %	0.00 %
	Swamp Forest (1984) Seasonally Flooded R.F./W.L./G.L (2000)	0.03	100.00 %	0.00 %	0.00 %
	Semi-Evergreen Forest (1984) Lowland/Submontane Seasonal Evergreen Forest (2000)	7.17	100.00 %	0.00 %	0.00 %
	Other Land (1984)	23.23	0.00 %	0.00 %	100.00 %
	Total	75.00	51.77	0.00	23.23

	Classifications and definitions		FRA classes		
	Class	Area (1000 ha)	Forest	Other wooded land	Other land
2000	Elfin woodland (1984), Montane Cloud Forest (2000)	0.25	100.00 %	%	%
	Evergreen Montane Shrubland	1.07	100.00 %	%	%
	Montane Rain Forest	3.04	100.00 %	%	%
	Submontane Rain Forest	23.63	100.00 %	%	%
	Disturbed Submontane Rain Forest	8.40	100.00 %	%	%
	Lowland/Submontane Seasonal Evergreen Forest	5.68	100.00 %	%	%
	Lowland Drought Deciduous Shrub/Semi- Deciduous	5.55	100.00 %	%	%
	Seasonally Flooded R.F./W.L./G.L	0.25	100.00 %	0.00 %	0.00 %
	Total	47.87	47.87	0.00	0.00



FRA categories	Area (1000 ha)								
	1990	2000	2010	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Forest (a)	50.31	47.87	47.87	47.87	47.87	47.87	47.87	47.87	47.87
Other wooded land (a)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other land (c-a-b)	24.69	27.13	27.13	27.13	27.13	27.13	27.13	27.13	27.13
Total land area (c)	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00

The FAOSTAT land area figure for the year 2015 is used for all reference years

Climatic domain	% of forest area 2015	Override value
Boreal		0.00
Temperate		0.00
Sub-tropical		0.00
Tropical		100.00

Comments

The data reported for FRA 2015 has been revised. According to expert opinion there have not been any significant changes in the forest area since the year 2000.

The values from FAO STAT 2000, Table 2, could not be utilized to calculate the changes in acreages for the IPCC's six (6) assessment categories between the years 2000 and 2014, since these FAO's categories were different from that described in the IPCC guidelines. Given this information was the only complete land use data source information available for Dominica, it could not be treated as T₁ (or an initial time data). The current analysis therefore approached the categories as "beginning and ending an inventory in the same use" (IPCC 3.1.2) In other words, it was treated as a first-time analysis.

Remote Sensing technology was used to obtain the acreages for the IPCC categories of 2014 for Dominica. This imagery was the most recently obtained within the Government of Dominica resources, and was the only imagery available. Details (obtained from imagery write-up) about the imagery is as follows:

"Pléiades imagery (2 images) recorded on 23 March 2014. These were bought via Geoserve, both as multispectral + panchromatic bundle (FCGC600186368 and FCGC600185648) and as pan-sharpened bundle (FCGC600186402 and FCGC600185649 respectively). License is for ITC, all ministries of the government of Dominica and the Worldbank. These two images cover nearly the entire island, except for a small area around Salisbury."

Three approaches are stated in the IPCC guidelines for representing land use areas:

- Approach 1 - identifies the total area for each individual land-use category, but does not provide detailed information on changes of area between categories and is not spatially explicit other than at the national or regional level.
- Approach 2 - introduces tracking of land-use changes between categories.
- Approach 3 - extends Approach 2 by allowing land-use changes to be tracked on a spatial basis". (IPCC 2.3.1)

Approach 1 of the LULUCF was chosen as the best suited methodology for this analysis. This approach is most popular for assessing removals and emissions, without being dependent on spatial data notwithstanding its use in the current analysis. Approach 1 was chosen primarily because it does not require detailed information on land use changes- a major limiting factor as it relates to available data to enable its calculation nationally. Approaches 2 and 3 were not applicable based on the lack of data available. Although approaches 2 and 3 were not utilized this time, it is encouraged that systems be put in place to upgrade future analysis to extract maximum benefit from this activity. Approach 3 focuses on spatial distribution of land uses, and studies the changes using a grid system.

1b Forest characteristics

National Data

Data sources + type of data source eg NFI, etc

a) Wood, E. 2000. Land cover map for Dominica. Caribbean Vegetation and Landcover Mapping Initiative. The Nature Conservancy, International Institute of Tropical Forestry, US Forest Service, EROS Data Center, and US Geological Service.	Forest cover	2000	Data derived from the LandSat based land cover and vegetation map produced as part of the Caribbean Vegetation Mapping project.
b) Earth Satellite Corporation. 1986. Preparation of Natural Vegetation Map for Dominica, West Indies. c) Thomas. J. Brandais, Preparation of Dominica Report for 2005 and 2010	Vegetation map with forest cover cover maps	1984 2005	Data from aerial photograph interpretation. Although the authors and others cite inadequacies in the aerial photographs used for the vegetation mapping and discrepancies in the forest typing, this report has been used as a source in past forest resource assessments. Data was provided for Dominica and presented to Mr. Thomas and colleagues for preparation of Dominica's two FRA Reports, 2005 and 2010 respectfully.

National classification and definitions

National class	Definition
Dry Scrub Woodland (1984) Lowland Drought Deciduous Shrub/Semi-deciduous (2000)	This vegetation type occurs at lower elevation on the West Coast in areas that represent the most xeric conditions of the island. Community is dominated by a shrub layer that form a closed canopy of 15-18 m in height, while there is a lower stratum of small trees and shrubs below. Their crowns carry abundant epiphytes, bromeliads, orchids and ferns. Lonchocarpus benthamianus is generally dominant often with Pisonia fragrans, Chrysophyllum argenteum, Haematoxylon campechianum. The under story contains Erythroxylum ovatum, Tabernaemontana citrifolia.
Elfin Woodland (1984) Montane Cloud Forest (2000)	N/A
Littoral Woodland (1984) (No equivalent class in year 2000)	N/A
Mature Rain Forest (1984) Submontane Rain Forest (2000)	This vegetation type occurs toward the interior of the island, generally between elevations of 270 and 430 m and having few periods without precipitation, customarily between April and June. The forest is dense and closely ranked, with dominant trees from 27 to 33 m tall. The canopy is dominated by the typical forest alliance Dacryodes excelsa-Sloanea massonii: this is mostly a submontane rain forest of the Lesser Antilles, with Dacryodes excelsa, Sloanea massonii, Licania ternatensis, Amanoa caribaea, Chimarrhis cymosa dominant in the upper canopy, and a middle story of trees usually dominated by members of Lauraceae, especially of the genera Nectandra and Ocotea; the under canopy may include also other species, e.g. Tovomita plumieri, Tapura antillana and numerous epiphytes and lianas.
Montane forest (1984) Montane Rain Forest (2000)	This vegetation type occurs approximately above 2000 feet (Beard's Lower Montane Rain Forest). Frequently covered by cloud at canopy level (fog) and with little soil on the steep slopes. The species composition is similar to the mature rain forest, but much is reduced in stature. It is characteristically covered with non-vascular epiphytes.
Montane thicket (1984) Evergreen Montane Shrubland (2000)	N/A
Secondary Rain Forest (1984) Disturbed Submontane Rain Forest (2000)	In certain areas, disturbed by primarily logging and by shifting agriculture, it is possible to find secondary rain forest; vestigial old stands, surrounded by smaller re-growth and characterized by Miconia species (Miconia mirabilis in particular), Cecropia schreberiana, and in the smaller gaps, Simaruba amara. Canopy climax forest trees such as Sloanea exist but are not dominant.

Swamp Forest (1984) Seasonally Flooded R.F./W.L./G.L (2000)	This vegetation type is restricted to an area immediately east of the Cabrits Peninsula in the North west of the islands, an area experiencing a seasonal supply of fresh water. Characteristic species are <i>Pterocarpus officinalis</i> , <i>Laguncularia racemosa</i> and <i>Avicennia germinans</i> .
Semi-Evergreen Forest (1984) Lowland/Submontane Seasonal Evergreen Forest (2000)	These are areas subject to drought and some of the species may loose their leaves. The height of the forest is only medium and the understory lacks epiphytes and lianas. Species include <i>Tabebuia pallida</i> and <i>Lonchocarpus pentaphyllus</i> .
Other Land (1984)	Non-forest land, including the 2000 national classes Fallow/ Cleared Land, Active Agriculture, Urban/Residential/Bare Soil/ Rock, Short/Medium/Tall Grassland, Fumerole, and Fumerole Sulphurous

Original data

Note that the following comments are related to 1.2.2 - National classification and definitions

National classes used in 1984 and 2000 survey period were very similar. The definitions presented below were published with the 1984 data. The corresponding year 2000 national class is included below the 1984 national class. Note that there are some year 2000 non-forest national classes which appear in subsequent tables that are not defined below.

The forest area data from 1984 comes from the Earth Satellite Corporation (1986) documentation for the preparation of Natural Vegetation Map for Dominica, West Indies. Break-down of total other land by categories was not available.

National Classes 1984	1984 (1000 ha) ¹
Mature Rain Forest	24.49
Montane Forest	3.64
Montane Thicket	0.80
Elfin Woodland	0.17
Littoral Woodland	0.14
Dry Scrub Woodland	6.24
Secondary Rain Forest	9.09
Swamp Forest	0.03
Semi-Evergreen Forest	7.17
Total forest land	51.77
Total other forest land	n.a.
Total other land ²	23.23
Total land	75.00

The year 2000 data comes from Wood (2000) land cover map for Dominica, produced by the Caribbean Vegetation and Landcover Mapping Initiative, The Nature Conservancy, International Institute of Tropical Forestry, US Forest Service, EROS Data Center, and US Geological Service.

National Classes 2000	2000 (1000 ha) ¹
Montane Cloud Forest	0.25
Evergreen Montane Shrubland	1.07

Montane Rain Forest	3.04	
Submontane Rain Forest	23.63	
Disturbed Submontane Rain Forest	8.40	
Lowland/Submontane Seasonal Evergreen Forest	5.68	
Lowland Drought Deciduous Shrub/Semi-Deciduous	5.55	
Seasonally Flooded R.F./W.L./G.L	0.25	
Total forest	47.88	
Fallow/Cleared Land	2.69	
Active Agriculture	21.90	
Urban/Residential/Bare Soil/Rock	1.30	
Short/Medium/Tall Grassland	1.68	
Fumerole	0.02	
Fumerole Sulphurous	0.00	
Total other land	27.59	
Total land area	75.47	

Figures for plantation area cited in the information sources came from personal communications.

Analysis and processing of national data

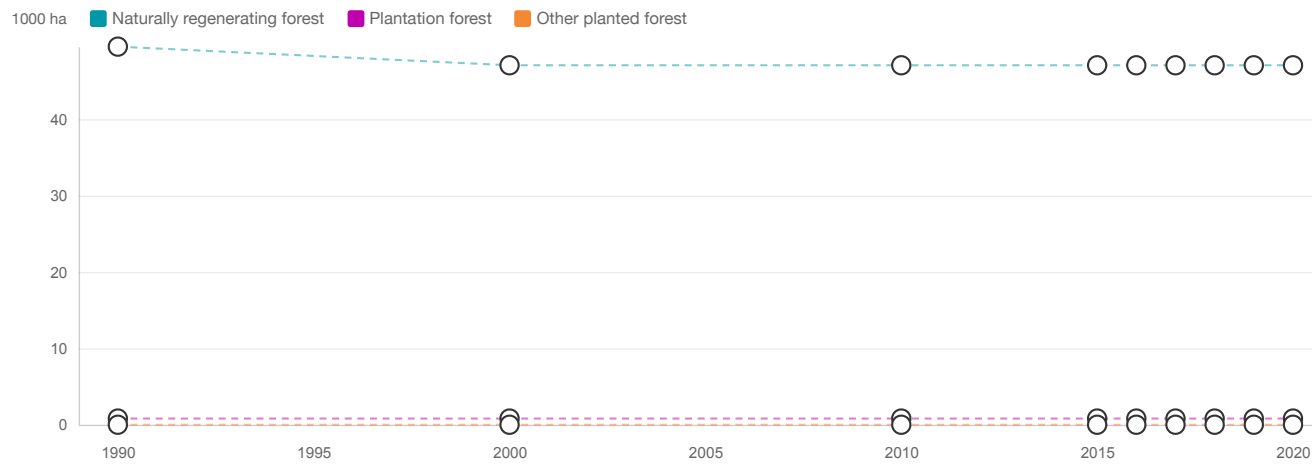
Estimation and forecasting

For the FRA 2020 Global reporting process, the idea of Estimation has been left out and for Dominica's reporting purpose a forecast was projected between the years 2010 to 2020 and data on Dominica's process.

Estimates of forest plantation were entirely based on personal communications and no actual data were presented by either of the information sources. All forest plantations were assumed to be closed forest, and none were placed in the FRA 2010 Other Wooded Land category.

Reclassification into FRA 2020 categories

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FRA categories	Forest area (1000 ha)									
	1990	2000	2010	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	
Naturally regenerating forest (a)	49.50	47.06	47.06	47.06	47.06	47.06	47.06	47.06	47.06	47.06
Planted forest (b)	0.81	0.81	0.81	0.81	0.81	0.81	0.81	0.81	0.81	0.81
Plantation forest	0.81	0.81	0.81	0.81	0.81	0.81	0.81	0.81	0.81	0.81
...of which introduced species	0.81	0.81	0.81	0.81	0.81	0.81	0.81	0.81	0.81	0.81
Other planted forest	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total (a+b)	50.31	47.87	47.87	47.87	47.87	47.87	47.87	47.87	47.87	47.87
Total forest area	50.31	47.87	47.87	47.87	47.87	47.87	47.87	47.87	47.87	47.87

Comments

1c Primary forest and special forest categories

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

The following national classes from the year 2000 were assumed to be primary (relatively undisturbed) forest; Evergreen Montane Shrubland, Montane Rain Forest, and Submontane Rain Forest. Area of primary forest for 2020 was assumed to be the same as 2015 for lack of updated figures.

Reclassification into FRA 2020 categories

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FRA categories	Area (1000 ha)				
	1990	2000	2010	2015	2020
Primary forest	28.42	27.57	26.72	26.30	26.30
Temporarily unstocked and/or recently regenerated					
Bamboos					
Mangroves					
Rubber wood	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Comments

There is evidence of an increase in forest cover for Bamboo species and following a proposed National Forest Inventory for Dominica (Hopefully confirmed for 2019, World Bank funded), we should gather significant information to justify Bamboo as Forest or not. Mangroves continue to occupy very small portions of coastal lands which doesn't meet the land coverage to be considered a Forest.

1d Annual forest expansion, deforestation and net change

National Data

Data sources + type of data source eg NFI, etc

<p>a) Wood, E. 2000. Land cover map for Dominica. Caribbean Vegetation and Landcover Mapping Initiative. The Nature Conservancy, International Institute of Tropical Forestry, US Forest Service, EROS Data Center, and US Geological Service.</p>	<p>Forest cover</p>	<p>2000</p>	<p>Data derived from the LandSat based land cover and vegetation map produced as part of the Caribbean Vegetation Mapping project.</p>
<p>b) Earth Satellite Corporation. 1986. Preparation of Natural Vegetation Map for Dominica, West Indies. c) Thomas. J. Brandais, Preparation of Dominica Report for 2005 and 2010</p>	<p>Vegetation map with forest cover cover maps</p>	<p>1984 2005</p>	<p>Data from aerial photograph interpretation. Although the authors and others cite inadequacies in the aerial photographs used for the vegetation mapping and discrepancies in the forest typing, this report has been used as a source in past forest resource assessments. Data was provided for Dominica and presented to Mr. Thomas and colleagues for preparation of Dominica's two FRA Reports, 2005 and 2010 respectfully.</p>

National classification and definitions

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Original data

-

Analysis and processing of national data

Estimation and forecasting

-

Reclassification into FRA 2020 categories

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FRA categories	Area (1000 ha/year)			
	1990-2000	2000-2010	2010-2015	2015-2020
Forest expansion (a)				
...of which afforestation				
...of which natural expansion				
Deforestation (b)				
Forest area net change (a-b)	-0.24	0.00	0.00	0.00

Comments

The major contributor to Forest change in Dominica has been Residential/Housing Expansion and a lesser extent contributed to Natural disasters causing land erosion carrying away large quantities of natural forests and depositing along river courses or coastal zones.

1e Annual reforestation

National Data

Data sources + type of data source eg NFI, etc

-

National classification and definitions

-

Original data

Data gathered from national sources and records of the Forestry, Wildlife & Parks Division

Analysis and processing of national data

Estimation and forecasting

-

Reclassification into FRA 2020 categories

-

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

Comments

Reforestation within Dominica has been much less than 1 Hectare (2.43 Acres) per year thus not representative for reporting purposes. Currently following the passage of Hurricane Maria, Sept. 2018, there are several National strategies looking at extensive reforestation of damaged forest and other zones, also to include some pilot reforestation sites using sustainable Land Management practices (GCCA-OECS project on CCA and SLM).

1f Other land with tree cover

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

No data available

Reclassification into FRA 2020 categories

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FRA categories	Area (1000 ha)				
	1990	2000	2010	2015	2020
Palms (a)					
Tree orchards (b)					
Agroforestry (c)					
Trees in urban settings (d)					
Other (specify in comments) (e)					
Total (a+b+c+d+e)	–	–	–	–	–
Other land area	24.69	27.13	27.13	27.13	27.13

Comments

2 Forest growing stock, biomass and carbon

2a Growing stock

National Data

Data sources + type of data source eg NFI, etc

no information on growing stock available

National classification and definitions

-

Original data

-

Analysis and processing of national data

Estimation and forecasting

-

Reclassification into FRA 2020 categories

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FRA categories	Growing stock m ³ /ha (over bark)								
	1990	2000	2010	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Naturally regenerating forest									
Planted forest									
...of which plantation forest									
...of which other planted forest									
Forest									
Other wooded land									

FRA categories	Total growing stock (million m ³ over bark)								
	1990	2000	2010	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Naturally regenerating forest									
Planted forest									
...of which plantation forest									
...of which other planted forest									
Forest									
Other wooded land									

Comments

2b Growing stock composition

National Data

Data sources + type of data source eg NFI, etc

No information available

National classification and definitions

-

Original data

-

Analysis and processing of national data

Estimation and forecasting

-

Reclassification into FRA 2020 categories

-

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

Comments

2c Biomass stock

National Data

Data sources + type of data source eg NFI, etc

-

National classification and definitions

-

Original data

-

Analysis and processing of national data

Estimation and forecasting

-

Reclassification into FRA 2020 categories

-

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

Comments

Anthropogenic activities play a major role in the emission of GHG (CO₂, CH₄, N₂O, CO and NMVOCs) whereas untouched forests acts as sinks’.

Applicable data for Dominica’s forest is not available, with no recent census or forest inventory having been undertaken since 1987.

2d Carbon stock

National Data

Data sources + type of data source eg NFI, etc

-

National classification and definitions

-

Original data

-

Analysis and processing of national data

Estimation and forecasting

-

Reclassification into FRA 2020 categories

-

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

Soil depth (cm) used for soil carbon estimates	
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Comments

3 Forest designation and management

3a Designated management objective

National Data

Data sources + type of data source eg NFI, etc

1. NFI 1987, records from the Forestry, Wildlife & Parks Division, Dominica
2. Dominica Statistics Department

National classification and definitions

-

Original data

-

Analysis and processing of national data

Estimation and forecasting

-

Reclassification into FRA 2020 categories

-

Primary designated management objective

FRA 2020 categories	Forest area (1000 ha)				
	1990	2000	2010	2015	2020
Production (a)	5.88	5.88	5.88	5.88	5.88
Protection of soil and water (b)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Conservation of biodiversity (c)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Social Services (d)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Multiple use (e)	44.43	41.99	41.99	41.99	41.99
Other (specify in comments) (f)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
None/unknown (g)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total forest area	50.31	47.87	47.87	47.87	47.87

Total area with designated management objective

FRA 2020 categories	Forest area (1000 ha)				
	1990	2000	2010	2015	2020
Production	5.88	5.88	5.88	5.88	5.88
Protection of soil and water	21.40	21.40	21.40	21.40	21.40
Conservation of biodiversity	21.40	21.40	21.40	21.40	21.40
Social Services					
Other (specify in comments)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Comments

Forests designated for Production represented here are solely Forests under special categories (Forest Reserves) and are governed by Legislation, thus, a large percentage of private forests have been known to have multiple uses, including designating areas for harvesting timber and non-wood forest products, agriculture, housing, etc. in the past to present time

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

- 1) Organization of American States: Dominica National Report (2000)
- 2) World Bank: Social Assessment for Indigenous Peoples Plan, Carib Territory, March 2014
- 3) Dominica National Parks and Protected Areas Act (1975, amendment 1986 and 1990)

National classification and definitions

-

Original data

-

Analysis and processing of national data

Estimation and forecasting

-

Reclassification into FRA 2020 categories

-

FRA categories	Area (1000 ha)								
	1990	2000	2010	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Forest area within protected areas	21.40	21.40	21.40	21.40	21.40	21.40	21.40	21.40	21.40
Forest area with long-term forest management plan	21.40	21.40	21.40	21.40	21.40	21.40	21.40	21.40	21.40
...of which in protected areas	21.40	21.40	21.40	21.40	21.40	21.40	21.40	21.40	21.40

Comments

Most of the Protected Areas of Dominica were formed from the 1980's and are managed through legislation. the most important functions of our National Parks would be for Biodiversity, soil/land and water protection/conservation, also, to include Forest Reserves where a percentage of these are managed timber plantations for production. None of these areas would have loss or gained extra land by any means, and would have maintained their size values and management objectives.

4 Forest ownership and management rights

4a Forest ownership

National Data

Data sources + type of data source eg NFI, etc

-

National classification and definitions

-

Original data

The estimate of forest ownership is based on expert opinion.

Analysis and processing of national data

Estimation and forecasting

-

Reclassification into FRA 2020 categories

-

FRA categories	Forest area (1000 ha)			
	1990	2000	2010	2015
Private ownership (a)	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00
...of which owned by individuals	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00
...of which owned by private business entities and institutions	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
...of which owned by local, tribal and indigenous communities	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Public ownership (b)	25.31	22.87	22.87	22.87
Unknown/other (specify in comments) (c)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total forest area	50.31	47.87	47.87	47.87

Comments

Dominica's Forests have not changed in ownership structures since Independence in 1978, thus, remains as Legislated State Forests and Private ownership to include specially designated forests to our local Indigenous Kalinago people.

4b Holder of management rights of public forests

National Data

Data sources + type of data source eg NFI, etc

-

National classification and definitions

-

Original data

-

Analysis and processing of national data

Estimation and forecasting

-

Reclassification into FRA 2020 categories

-

FRA categories	Forest area (1000 ha)			
	1990	2000	2010	2015
Public Administration (a)	20.74	20.74	20.74	20.74
Individuals (b)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Private business entities and institutions (c)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Local, tribal and indigenous communities (d)	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50
Unknown/other (specify in comments) (e)	3.07	0.63	0.63	0.63
Total public ownership	25.31	22.87	22.87	22.87

Comments

5 Forest disturbances

5a Disturbances

National Data

Data sources + type of data source eg NFI, etc

1. Dominica PDNA, 2015 Tropical Storm Erika, UN-GFDRR Sept. 2015

2. Dominica PDNA, 2017 Hurricane Maria, UNOSAT 18/01/2018

National classification and definitions

-

Original data

-

Analysis and processing of national data

Estimation and forecasting

-

Reclassification into FRA 2020 categories

-

FRA categories	Area (1000 ha)																	
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Insects (a)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Diseases (b)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Severe weather events (c)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	1.00
Other (specify in comments) (d)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total (a+b+c+d)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	1.00
Total forest area	47.87	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	47.87	–	–	–	–	47.87	47.87	47.87

Comments

The main disturbance to Dominica's Natural Forests have been linked to serious weather events and to a lesser extent agriculture and residential expansion proposals with forest or bushfires being a result of the clearing efforts for both agriculture and residential activities.

5b Area affected by fire

National Data

Data sources + type of data source eg NFI, etc

-

National classification and definitions

-

Original data

-

Analysis and processing of national data

Estimation and forecasting

-

Reclassification into FRA 2020 categories

-

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

Comments

5c Degraded forest

Does your country monitor area of degraded forest		Yes
If "yes"	What is the national definition of "Degraded forest"?	Currently there is no proposed definition for Degraded Forest in Dominica
	Describe the monitoring process and results	The forest zones considered degraded are usually areas where forest resources are lost from weather events causing land erosion (ej. landslides) and possibly areas destroyed by wild fires. They are visually monitored and most times recorded for future references.

Comments

Forest experts have advised that Dominica needs to confirm on a few International forest terminologies for reporting purposes and the Authorizing agencies are preparing resources to do so. Example: definition of "Forest" for FRA, REDD+, UNFF, etc.; "Degraded Forest", and others.

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

1. Laws of the Commonwealth of Dominica 1990, Revised Edition.

National classification and definitions

-

Original data

-

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

Comments

Our Forest Act CHAPTER 60:01 (Act of 1958 amended 1990) and the Forestry and Wildlife Act CHAPTER 60:02 (Act of 1976 amended 1990) are National Laws governing the use of our natural forest resources and their are Sub-national Laws and Regulations governing specific Forest zones under special governance and management objectives, example: National Parks (Morne Trois Pitons N. P. UNESCO World Heritage Site, Morne Diablotin N.P., Cabrits N.P. & Marine Reserve); Forest Reserves (Central F.R., & Northern F.R., Steward Hall Water Catchment Reserve).

The traceability system for our wood products is limited to our basic timber sales where from identification of timber for harvest, preparation of permits for harvest, production of lumber, and transporting of lumber to storage areas is the only tracking process we administer, from storage o industrial use we have no system of tracing the origin.

6b Area of permanent forest estate

National Data

Data sources + type of data source eg NFI, etc

-

National classification and definitions

-

Original data

Derived from reliable, expert opinion and data gathering.

FRA 2020 categories	Forest area (1000 ha)					
	Applicable?	1990	2000	2010	2015	2020
Area of permanent forest estate	Yes	50.31	47.87	47.87	47.87	47.87

Comments

The three (3) National Parks and two (2) Forest Reserves currently remain the Country's designated areas of permanent Forst Estate.

7 Employment, education and NWFP

7a Employment in forestry and logging

National Data

Data sources + type of data source eg NFI, etc

Data not sufficient to fill in the table

National classification and definitions

-

Original data

-

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

Comments

It has been gathered from reliable sources that employment within the Forestry sector in Dominica is not as extensive as larger forested countries but we have had persons dedicated to the sector, as; the Forestry Division has always employed 5 chainsaw operators with 2 administrators since the 1990's; During those years, approximately 60 independent chainsaw operators (of which lends services to others, including the Forestry Division when necessary) and 2 mechanized logging companies each having approximately 30 individuals has been in operation since.

7b Graduation of students in forest-related education

National Data

Data sources + type of data source eg NFI, etc

-

National classification and definitions

-

Original data

-

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

Comments

7c Non wood forest products removals and value 2015

National Data

Data sources + type of data source eg NFI, etc

-

National classification and definitions

-

Original data

-

	Name of NWFP product	Key species	Quantity	Unit	Value (1000 local currency)	NWFP category
#1	Bay oil	Pimenta racemosa				3 Raw material for medicine and aromatic products
#2	Gum arabic	Acacia spp				3 Raw material for medicine and aromatic products
#3	Bwa Bande bark					14 Raw material for colorants
#4	Rasp berry bush					13 Raw material for medicine
#5	Seeds					5 Raw material for utensils handicrafts construction
#6	Larouma reed					5 Raw material for utensils handicrafts construction
#7	Wild meat	agouti, land crabs, opossum				12 Wild meat
#8						
#9						
#10						
All other plant products						
All other animal products						
Total					-	

Name of currency	Eastern Caribbean Dollar
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Comments

8 Sustainable Development Goal 15

8a Sustainable Development Goal 15

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

Indicator	Percent							
	2000	2010	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Forest area as proportion of total land area 2015	63.83	63.83	63.83	63.83	63.83	63.83	63.83	63.83

Name of agency responsible	Forestry, Wildlife & Parks Division
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SDG Indicator 15.2.1 Progress towards sustainable forest management

Sub-Indicator 1	Percent						
	2000-2010	2010-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020
Forest area annual net change rate	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Name of agency responsible	Forestry, Wildlife & Parks Division
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Sub-Indicator 2	Forest biomass (tonnes/ha)							
	2000	2010	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Above-ground biomass stock in forest	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Name of agency responsible	Environmental Coordinating Unit
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Sub-Indicator 3	Percent (2015 forest area baseline)							
	2000	2010	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Proportion of forest area located within legally established protected areas	44.70	44.70	44.70	44.70	44.70	44.70	44.70	44.70

Name of agency responsible	Forestry, Wildlife & Parks Division
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Sub-Indicator 4	Percent (2015 forest area baseline)							
	2000	2010	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Proportion of forest area under long-term forest management plan	44.70	44.70	44.70	44.70	44.70	44.70	44.70	44.70

Name of agency responsible	Forestry, Wildlife & Parks Division
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Sub-Indicator 5	Forest area (1000 ha)							
	2000	2010	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Forest area under independently verified forest management certification schemes	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	–	–