



**Forestry Department**

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

**GLOBAL FOREST RESOURCES  
ASSESSMENT 2010**

**COUNTRY REPORT**

**SOLOMON ISLANDS**

FRA2010/193  
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## The Forest Resources Assessment Programme

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

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

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

The Global Forest Resources Assessment process is coordinated by the Forestry Department at FAO headquarters in Rome. The contact person for matters related to FRA 2010 is:

Mette Løyche Wilkie  
Senior Forestry Officer  
FAO Forestry Department  
Viale delle Terme di Caracalla  
Rome 00153, Italy

E-mail: [Mette.LoycheWilkie@fao.org](mailto:Mette.LoycheWilkie@fao.org)

Readers can also use the following e-mail address: [fra@fao.org](mailto:fra@fao.org)

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

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## Report preparation and contact persons

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

<b>Name (FAMILY NAME, First name)</b>	<b>Institution / address</b>	<b>E-mail</b>	<b>Fax</b>	<b>Tables</b>
Irokete Wanefaia Jimmy	Ministry of Forestry, P.O Box G24, Honiara. Solomon Islands.	jwirokete@yahoo.com	(677) 24660	T1-T12

## **Introduction**

Solomon Islands as a Sovereign State have developed through many challenges over the last 30 years and as a UN member since independence on July 7<sup>th</sup> 1978, it has participated in several international programmes targeting the Forest Sector, under the FAO global initiatives. In the Forest Sector, this report will uncover some details on the Solomon Islands Forest Resources base under past assessments. The figures were used to guard the outcome of the Global Forest Resources Assessment - 2010 country report.

Likewise, to think of the many circumstances that are related to SFM, Solomon Islands has it's own power to shape this framework in its capacity as a young developing nation to implement development policies that are conducive to our current economic situation. There is still some need to provide effective mechanisms to enable our current national forest policy and to adopt an improved forest management system.

As a nation, Solomon Islands has recognized international initiatives that are formed to give global outlook and awareness that supports the continuous existence of the Natural Forest Ecosystem to avoid and reduce serious global disasters that are particularly related to the climatic changes and effects.

The report contains data derived from important national data sources related to the forest sector and basically has initial attachment to the Solomon Islands Forest Resources Information System (SOLFRIS) database of the Ministry of Forestry.

# 1 Table T1 – Extent of Forest and Other wooded land

## 1.1 FRA 2010 Categories and definitions

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

## 1.2 National data

### 1.2.1 Data sources

References to sources of information	Quality (H/M/L)	Variable(s)	Year(s)	Additional comments
<b>Solomon Islands Forestry Management Project (SIMP), 2003.</b> National Forest Resources Assessment.	H	Natural forests, plantations, community forest plantings, logged forests	2003	Data & information on log volume harvested, areas of logged over forests.
<b>Solomon Islands Forestry Management Project (SIMP), 2006.</b> National Forest Resources Assessment update 2006.	H	Natural forests, plantations, community forest plantings, logged forests	2006	Data & information on log volume harvested, areas of logged over forests.
<b>Australian International Development Assistant Bureau, Ministry of Natural Resources, 1994.</b> Solomon Islands National Forest Resources Inventory, Volume One, National overview & Methods	H	Natural forests	1992	Gives an overview of forests and environments of Solomon Islands.
<b>Global Forest Resources Assessment 2000 (FRA 2000), 2001.</b> FAO Forestry Paper 140.	H	Plantations	2000	
<b>FAOSTAT.</b> <a href="http://apps.fao.org/faostat/fo rm?collection=LandUse&amp;Domain=Land &amp; servlet=1&amp;hasbulk=0&amp;version=ext&amp;language=EN">http://apps.fao.org/faostat/fo rm?collection=LandUse&amp;Domain=Land &amp; servlet=1&amp;hasbulk=0&amp;version=ext&amp;language=EN</a>	H	Total land area, Inland water bodies	1990, 2000	

## 1.2.2 Classification and definitions

National class	Definition
Freshwater Swamp and Riveraine Forest	This forest type is common where there is little micro relief and drainage is impeded. There are extensive areas of freshwater swamp in the Solomons, especially in the New Georgia group of islands, and several distinctive types can be delineated. In different areas, the swamp is dominated by a closed canopy of the trees <i>Camnosperma brevipetiolata</i> or <i>Terminalia brassii</i> , or by a mix of species; <i>Inocarpus fagifer</i> and <i>Syzygium tierneyana</i> are generally restricted to these poorly drained sites, but other species, such as <i>Barringtonia racemosa</i> , <i>Calophyllum vexans</i> , <i>Camnosperma brevipetiolata</i> , <i>Intsia bijuga</i> , <i>Pterocarpus indicus</i> and <i>Terminalia brassii</i> can also be found on well-drained soils.
Freshwater Swamp and River. F., Logged or Degraded	This category seems to include: degraded forests, cleared to sparse remnant forests, very open canopy, with isolated trees. Forests classified as "logged forest type" are not included in the merchantable area if the logging has been done recently. This is because there are grave doubts that the forest will recover within the foreseeable future from the severe logging. Degraded forests seem also to include those areas cleared less recently where regrowth is not enough to permit to define these areas as forest land.
Hill Forests, Mixed Species	Occurs on well-drained sites. It is complex in composition and structure. Hill forest forms the great bulk of forests with commercial potential in the Solomons. A variant of this class of forest is dominated by <i>Casuarina papuana</i> which typically occurs on very alkaline ultra mafic soils.
Hill Forests, Mixed Species, Logged or Degraded	This category seems to include: degraded forests, cleared to sparse remnant forests, very open canopy, with isolated trees. Forests classified as "logged forest type" are not included in the merchantable area if the logging has been done recently. This is because there are grave doubts that the forest will recover within the foreseeable future from the severe logging. Degraded forests seem to include those areas cleared less recently where re-growth is not enough to permit to define these areas as forest land.
Lowland Forests, Mixed Species	On level or nearly level land, has a complex structure and composition and is a variation of the better drained lowland that occurs on hills. Localised elements of freshwater swamp forests may be present. This is the most widespread vegetation type, in Solomon Islands and it contains about 60 common tree species, of which these are very common: <i>Calophyllum kajewskii</i> , <i>C. vitiense</i> , <i>Camnosperma brevipetiolata</i> , <i>Dillenia salomonensis</i> , <i>Elaeocarpus sphaericus</i> . The understory of the lowland rain forest contains a variety of short, thick-stemmed, low-statured trees such as <i>Barringtonia papeh</i> , <i>Leea indica</i> and <i>Tapeinosperma</i> spp., as well as palms ( <i>Areca catechu</i> , <i>Licuala lauterbachii</i> and <i>Strongylocaryum latius</i> ), <i>Pandanus</i> spp. and bamboos.
Lowland Forests, Mixed Species, Logged or Degraded	This category seems to include: degraded forests, cleared to sparse remnant forests, very open canopy, with isolated trees. Forests classified as "logged forest type" are not included in the merchantable area if the logging has been done recently. This is because there are grave doubts that the forest will recover within the foreseeable future from the severe logging. Degraded forests seem also to include those areas cleared less recently where regrowth is not enough to permit to define these areas as forest land.
Upland Rainforest on Hills	It is a montane forest which occurs on higher altitude ridge tops and mountain summit, generally above 600 metres. Occasionally it is present at lower elevations in relatively harsher conditions. Often tall-statured 25 to 35 m lowland rain forest changes abruptly to a lower-statured 15 to 20 m tall montane rain forest on wet, cloudy, windy sites and on ridges of <i>Ardisia</i> and <i>Rhododendron</i> , <i>Metrosideros collina</i> , <i>M. salomonensis</i> , several species of <i>Ficus</i> , <i>Psychotria</i> , and <i>Schefflera</i> , and the gymnosperms <i>Dacrydium</i> cf. <i>xanthandrum</i> and <i>Podocarpus pilgeri</i> . Scrub stands of bamboo are common.
Saline Swamp (usually mangroves)	Saline swamp occurs on land subject to tidal and supra tidal influences such as estuaries and foreshores. Two structural types of mangrove forest can be distinguished: one is a low, stunted, 2,5 m tall forest dominated by <i>Rhizophora apiculata</i> ; the other is up to 25 m tall and composed of <i>Bruguiera parviflora</i> , <i>B. sexangula</i> , <i>Rhizophora apiculata</i> and <i>R. stylosa</i> , with local populations of <i>Dolichandrone spathacea</i> . Other mangrove species include <i>Ceriops tagal</i> and <i>Lumnitzera littorea</i> , the latter sometimes forming pure stands. The palm <i>Nypa fruticans</i> is also present. Differing structure and composition are related both to habitat differences and to past habitat disturbance.
Non Forest & Others Areas	This category essentially comprises communities without tree cover such as herbaceous swamp communities and braided river courses. Other areas include plantations established for timber production (these are delineated as one unit and no attempt has been made to dissect or classify them further into species groups).

### 1.2.3 Original data

<b>National classes</b>	<b>Year 1992 (hectares)</b>
Freshwater Swamp and Riveraine Forest	104801
Freshwater Swamp and River. F., Logged or Degraded	4144
Hill Forests, Mixed Species	1834772
Hill Forests, Mixed Species, Logged or Degraded	269530
Lowland Forests, Mixed Species	115713
Lowland Forests, Mixed Species, Logged or Degraded	120893
Upland Rainforest on Hills	102618
Saline Swamp (usually mangroves)	50572
Non Forest and Others Areas <sup>1)</sup>	66557
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2669600</b>

1) Forest plantations are included

#### Original Forest areas as determined by SIFMP I (2003)

<b>Loggable areas</b>	<b>Year 2003 (hectares)</b>
Non operable forest and un-forested land	2109600
Un-logged natural forest	377300
Conservation areas	0
Logged over natural forest	288200
Plantations (industrial & village)	30100
<b>Total area</b>	<b>2805200</b>

#### Original Forest areas as determined by SIFMP II (2006)

<b>Summary of forest areas</b>	<b>Year 2006 (hectares)</b>
Non operable forest and un-forested land	2174000
Un-logged natural forest	325200
Conservation areas	0
Logged over natural forest	278400
Plantations (industrial & village)	27600
<b>Total area</b>	<b>2805200</b>

## 1.3 Analysis and processing of national data

### 1.3.1 Calibration

#### Calibration factor applied for original data for 2003 and 2006

<b>Source</b>	<b>Total land area (1000 ha)</b>
National data	2805.2
FAOSTAT	2799.0
<i>Calibration factor</i>	<i>0.99779</i>



Calibrated 2003 and 2006 data

Loggable areas	Year 2003 (hectares)	Year 2006 (hectares)
Non operable forest and un-forested land	2104937.78	2169195
Un-logged natural forest	376466.167	324481.3
Conservation areas	0	0
Logged over natural forest	287563.078	277784.7
Plantations (industrial & village)	30033.479	27539
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2799000.51</b>	<b>2799001</b>

### 1.3.2 Reclassification into FRA 2010 categories

Reclassification matrix for original data for 2003 and 2006

National classes	FRA 2010 categories
	Forest
Non operable forest and un-forested land	74% <sup>1</sup>
Un-logged natural forest	100%
Logged over natural forest	100%
Plantations (industrial & village)	100%

<sup>1</sup> Expert estimate

### 1.3.3 Estimation and forecasting

The reporting years were derived by linear interpolation and extrapolation from the 2003 and 2006 datasets. The area of Other land was calculated as the difference Total area less Inland water bodies, Other wooded land and Forest area.

### 1.4 Data for Table T1

FRA 2010 categories	Area (1000 hectares)			
	1990	2000	2005	2010
Forest	2324	2268	2241	2213
Other wooded land	98.0	102.0	129	129
Other land	377	429	429	457
...of which with tree cover	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Inland water bodies	91	91	91	91
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2890</b>	<b>2890</b>	<b>2890</b>	<b>2890</b>

### 1.5 Comments to Table 1

Variable / category	Comments related to data, definitions, etc.	Comments on the reported trend
Forest		
Other wooded land	Based on expert estimate on existing data from SOLFRIS on degraded forest areas. In FRA 2005, this category was not reported on -it was covered in the Other land category.	

Other land	Calculated as the difference total land area less area of Forest and Other wooded land.	
Other land with tree cover		
Inland water bodies	The biggest inland water body is about 15,500 ha. Along with other minor water bodies it will be approximate as reported.	

<b>Other general comments to the table</b>

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

## 2 Table T2 – Forest ownership and management rights

### 2.1 FRA 2010 Categories and definitions

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

## 2.2 National data

### 2.2.1 Data sources

References to sources of information	Quality (H/M/L)	Variable (s)	Year(s)	Additional comments
Ministry of Natural resources, Forestry Division Annual reports	H		1988/89 /90	Provide information on land categories, estates & reforestation figures
National Forest Inventory Summary Reports/FRIS datas	H		1994	Datas and information are mostly derived for the Forest Information System
National Forest Assessment Report	H		2003	This is an update of the SOLRIS data of 1993
National Forest Assessment Report Update	H		2006	This has provided the most update reference point on the Natural Forest Resources base & other information.
FRA 2005	H		2005	Some reference is made from the previous report by G. Konairamo.

## 2.3 Data for Table T2

**Table 2a - Forest ownership**

FRA 2010 Categories	Forest area (1000 hectares)		
	1990	2000	2005
Public ownership	32.4	6.60	6.60
Private ownership	2291.6	2261.4	2234.4
...of which owned by individuals	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
...of which owned by private business entities and institutions	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
...of which owned by local communities	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
...of which owned by indigenous / tribal communities	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Other types of ownership	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2324</b>	<b>2268</b>	<b>2241</b>

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

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

**Table 2b - Holder of management rights of public forests**

FRA 2010 Categories	Forest area (1000 hectares)		
	1990	2000	2005
Public Administration	32.4	6.60	6.6
Individuals	0	0	0
Private corporations and institutions	0	0	0
Communities	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>32.4</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>6.6</b>

## 2.4 Comments to Table T2

Variable / category	Comments related to data, definitions, etc.	Comments on the reported trend
Public ownership		Under privatisation policy other state owned forests are sold to private institutions through lease agreements. State owned Forest faces decreasing areas of ownership.
Private ownership		This ownership category will expand under the current National Reforestation Development programme.
Indigenous or Tribal Communities	The entire forest areas are owned by segments of tribal and indigenous communities commonly known as customary land areas.	As people organise into groups that have managements right & responsibilities, this figure will decrease and the above categories for private ownership will surely increase.
Management rights	Management rights are owned by those who are responsible for the forest areas.	

### Other general comments to the table

To be general, ownership of forest areas upheld by a group of people (Tribe) is natural and does not involve individual decision makings. The more forest areas are under private ownership then important development decisions could be made easily.

### 3 Table T3 – Forest designation and management

#### 3.1 FRA 2010 Categories and definitions

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

#### 3.2 National data

##### 3.2.1 Data sources

References to sources of information	Quality (H/M/L)	Variable(s)	Year(s)	Additional comments
Ministry of Natural resources, Forestry Division Annual reports	H		1988/89 /90/92	Provide information on land categories, estates & reforestation figures
National Forest Inventory Summary Reports/FRIS datas	H		1994	Datas and information are mostly derived for the Forest Information System
National Forest Assessment Report	H		2003	This is an update of the SOLRIS data of 1993
Proposed Conservation Sites under MMEC/Conservation Division.	H		2008	Pending under legal process towards designation in the future.
National Forest Assessment Report Update	H		2006	This has provided the most update reference point on the Natural Forest Resources base & other information.

### 3.2.2 Classification and definitions

National class	Definition
Logging Concession Areas	Areas covered by a logging license with recommended legal prescriptions and a Forest Timber Agreement disposed by the rightful landowners.
Environmentally sensitive areas	Buffers/Stream Buffers, Areas >30 deg slopes, Areas above 400m a.s.l, village resources areas.
Merchantable Forest areas	The remaining commercial forest area after excluding the environmentally sensitive areas.

### 3.3 Data for Table T3

Table 3a – Primary designated function

FRA 2010 Categories	Forest area (1000 hectares)			
	1990	2000	2005	2010
Production	554.2	538.2	376.3	376.3
Protection of soil and water	613.9	613.9	613.9	613.9
Conservation of biodiversity	491.5	491.5	491.5	491.5
Social services	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04
Multiple use	0	0	0	0
Other (please specify in comments below the table)	0	0	0	0
No / unknown	664.36	624.36	759.26	731.26
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2324</b>	<b>2268</b>	<b>2241</b>	<b>2213</b>

Table 3b – Special designation and management categories

FRA 2010 Categories	Forest area (1000 hectares)			
	1990	2000	2005	2010
Area of permanent forest estate	0	0	0	0
Forest area within protected areas	0	0	0	0
Forest area under sustainable forest management	0	0	0	0
Forest area with management plan	0	0	0	0

### 3.4 Comments to Table T3

Variable / category	Comments related to data, definitions, etc.	Comments on the reported trend
Production		
Protection of soil and water	These areas are always excluded from any development options and the figures will be consistent over the years although it will not be expected as reported.	
Conservation of biodiversity	The Ministry of Meteorology, Environment & Conservation have proposed sites for conservation under the Environment & Conservation Division and has sites proposed even in the early 90's. With very little strength in the legal framework some of the proposed areas are and will be designated after 2010 and the area will increase as more sites are designated.	
Social services	There is only one Botanical garden in the country.	
Multiple use		
Other		
No / unknown designation	The figures under this category could be obviously for forest areas within the vicinity of rural village zones. And as most land areas are customary owned access for forest product and services could always be used by the land owners.	Area could be reduced as definite designations were made to provide special functions as in the categories.
Area of permanent forest estate		
Forest area within protected areas		
Forest area under sustainable forest management		
Forest area with management plan		

Other general comments to the table



## 4 Table T4 – Forest characteristics

### 4.1 FRA 2010 Categories and definitions

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

### 4.2 National data

#### 4.2.1 Data sources

References to sources of information	Quality (H/M/L)	Variable(s)	Year(s)	Additional comments
Ministry of Natural resources, Forestry Division Annual reports	H		1988/89/90/92	Provide information on land categories, estates & reforestation figures
National Forest Inventory Summary Reports/FRIS datas	H		1994	Datas and information are mostly derived from the Forest Information System
National Forest Assessment Report	H		2003	This is an update of the SOLRIS data of 1993
National Forest Assessment Report	H		2006	This is an update of the SOLRIS data of 1993

### 4.3 Analysis and processing of national data

The primary forest is calculated as the sum of the reported area of protection and conservation in table T3. The other naturally regenerated forest is calculated as the difference total forest area T1 less area of primary forest and planted forest.

### 4.4 Data for Table T4

**Table 4a**

FRA 2010 Categories	Forest area (1000 hectares)			
	1990	2000	2005	2010
Primary forest	1105.4	1105.4	1105.4	1105.4
Other naturally regenerated forest	1174.2	1135	1108.7	1080.7
...of which of introduced species	0	0	0	0
Planted forest	44.4	27.6	26.9	26.9
...of which of introduced species	29.3	18.2	17.8	17.8
<b>TOTAL</b>	2324	2268	2241	2213

**Table 4b**

FRA 2010 Categories	Area (1000 hectares)			
	1990	2000	2005	2010
Rubber plantations (Forest)	0	0	0	0
Mangroves (Forest and OWL)	53	45.5	41.5	37.7
Bamboo (Forest and OWL)	0	0	0	0

### 4.5 Comments to Table T4

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

Other general comments to the table

## 5 Table T5 – Forest establishment and reforestation

### 5.1 FRA 2010 Categories and definitions

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

### 5.2 National data

#### 5.2.1 Data sources

References to sources of information	Quality (H/M/L)	Variable(s)	Year(s)	Additional comments
Ministry of Natural resources, Forestry Division Annual reports	H		1988/89/90	Provide information on land categories, estates & reforestation figures
National Forest Inventory Summary Reports/FRIS datas	H		1994	Datas and information are mostly derived for the Forest Information System
National Forest Assessment Report	H		2003	This is an update of the SOLRIS data of 1993

#### 5.2.2 Classification and definitions

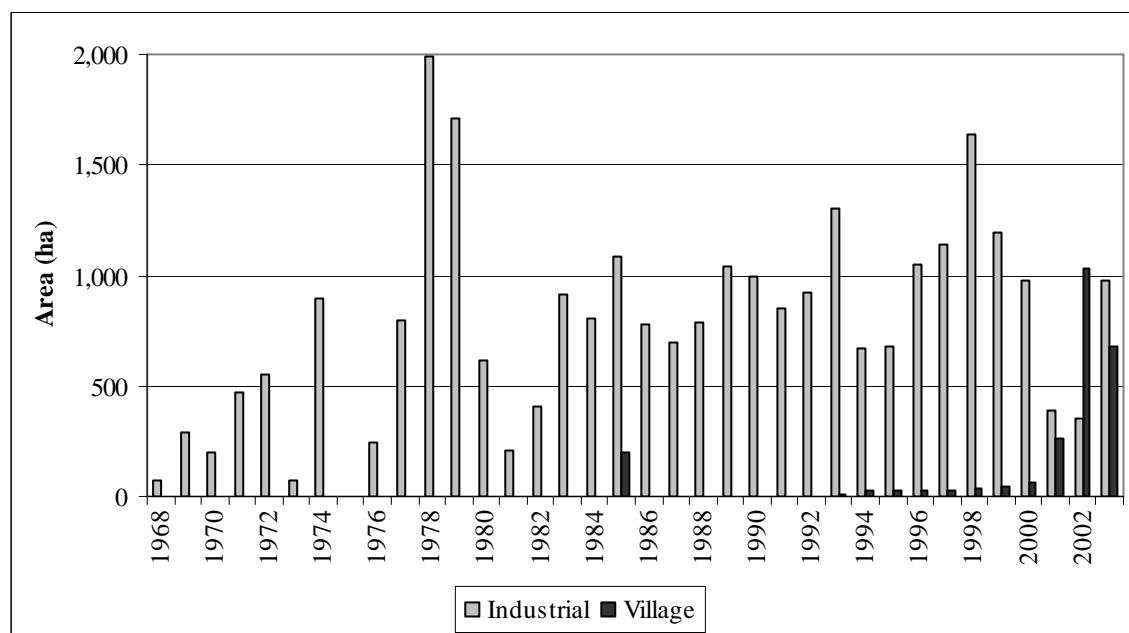
National class	Definition
Reforestation Sub-Classes	
Landscaping & Beautification	<250 trees
Family Small Holder Plantation	250-3000 trees
Industrial Plantation	>3000 trees

#### 5.2.3 Original data

Net planted Area from 1967- 1987 under Reforestation Programme on state land.

Period	Area(1000hectares)
1967-1987	22.527

### Age distribution of commercial industrial and village plantings



Source: 2003 SFMP Report

### Plantation areas by species groups, FAO, 2000

Species group	Area		Industrial	Non Industrial
	Ha	%	%	%
Acacia				
Dahlbergia				
Eucalyptus	12000	24.0	100	
Gmelina	8500	17.0	100	
Mahoganies	5000	10.0	100	
Rubber				
Teak	1500	3.0	100	
Terminalia	7000	14.0	100	
Other Broadleaved	15900	31.9	100	
Casuarina				
Pinus spp				
Other Coniferous				
Unspecified				
Total	49900	100.0		

I  
n the period 1990 to 2000 the annual planting rate is estimated to 1000 hectares per year.

### 5.3 Data for Table T5

FRA 2010 Categories	Annual forest establishment (hectares/year)			...of which of introduced species <sup>1)</sup> (hectares/year)		
	1990	2000	2005	1990	2000	2005
Afforestation	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reforestation	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
...of which on areas previously planted	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Natural expansion of forest	0	0	0	0	0	0

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

### 5.4 Comments to Table T5

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

Other general comments to the table

## 6 Table T6 – Growing stock

### 6.1 FRA 2010 Categories and definitions

Category	Definition
Growing stock	Volume over bark of all living trees more than 20cm in diameter at breast height (or above buttress if these are higher). Includes the stem from ground level or stump height up to a top diameter of Y cm, and may also include branches to a minimum diameter of W cm.
Growing stock of commercial species	Growing stock (see def. above) of commercial species.

### 6.2 National data

#### 6.2.1 Data sources

References to sources of information	Quality (H/M/L)	Variable(s)	Year(s)	Additional comments
SOLFRIS Database	H		1993/2003	
National Forest Inventory Summary Reports/FRIS datas	H		1994	Datas and information are mostly derived for the Forest Information System
National Forest Assessment Report	H		2003	This is an update of the SOLRIS data of 1993

#### 6.2.2 Classification and definitions

National class	Definition
FT	Freshwater Swamp and Riveraine Forest
FM	Freshwater Swamp and River. F., Logged or Degraded
HM	Hill Forests, Mixed Species
HN	Hill Forests, Mixed Species, Logged or Degraded
LM	Lowland Forests, Mixed Species

### 6.3 Analysis and processing of national data

The growing stock per hectare on forest land is 94m<sup>3</sup>/ha of which 48.2 m<sup>3</sup>/ha is considered commercial. In order to derive the total growing stock and commercial growing stock the growing stock per hectare is multiplied by the area of forest from table T1.

## 6.4 Data for Table T6

**Table 6a – Growing stock**

FRA 2010 category	Volume (million cubic meters over bark)							
	Forest				Other wooded land			
	1990	2000	2005	2010	1990	2000	2005	2010
Total growing stock	218.5	213.2	210.7	208.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
... of which coniferous	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
... of which broadleaved	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Growing stock of commercial species	112.0	109.3	108.0	106.7	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

**Table 6b – Growing stock of the 10 most common species**

Growing stock in forest (million cubic meters)						
Rank	Scientific name	Common name	Vol/Ha	1990	2000	2005
1 <sup>st</sup>						
2 <sup>nd</sup>						
3 <sup>rd</sup>						
4 <sup>th</sup>						
5 <sup>th</sup>						
6 <sup>th</sup>						
7 <sup>th</sup>						
8 <sup>th</sup>						
9 <sup>th</sup>						
10 <sup>th</sup>						
Remaining						
<b>TOTAL</b>						

Note: Rank refers to the order of importance in terms of growing stock, i.e. 1<sup>st</sup> is the species with the highest growing stock. Year 2000 is the reference year for defining the species list and the order of the species.

**Table 6c – Specification of threshold values**

Item	Value	Complementary information
Minimum diameter (cm) at breast height <sup>1</sup> of trees included in growing stock (X)	20cm DBH	These figures are from our national forest inventory programs.  Total Growing stock volume/ha=94m <sup>3</sup> Commercial volume/ha=48.2m <sup>3</sup>
Minimum diameter (cm) at the top end of stem for calculation of growing stock (Y)	15-20cm	1m below the first branch or major defects. The datas are from the SOLFRIS database.

<sup>1</sup> Diameter at breast height (DBH) refers to diameter over bark measured at a height of 1.30 m above ground level or 30 cm above buttresses if these are higher than 1 m.

Minimum diameter (cm) of branches included in growing stock (W)		No branches included in this volume quantification.
Volume refers to “above ground” (AG) or “above stump” (AS)	AS	Above Stump volume determination.

## 6.5 Comments to Table T6

Variable / category	Comments related to data, definitions, etc.	Comments on the reported trend
Total growing stock	The Forest under this specification for trees above 20cm DBH would give very considerable growing stock volume as determination covers all forest habitats except for OWL. There are available resources needed to be quantified for other economic values. Carbon trading a likely option.	
Growing stock of broadleaved / coniferous	Most of our forests are of broad leaved spp. that constitutes bulk of the total growing stock.	
Growing stock of commercial species	The commercial growing stocks are related to most spp. targeted for commercial production as a sub-set of the total growing stock.  The total commercial growing stocking will override the current declining trend on the merchantable forest resources base as this include all commercial tree species, and it has no regard whether they have reached commercial dimensions or are growing in areas suitable for production. Refer to Table T1 for the target categories.	
Growing stock composition	The current list contains Mix red and Mix white but this one is extracted from the SOLFIS database that gives distinguished commercial composition. Regeneration of the top ranks are very active and will always dominate the stands although yield density will decline over the years under the various scales of disturbances.	

Other general comments to the table



## 7 Table T7 – Biomass stock

### 7.1 FRA 2010 Categories and definitions

Category	Definition
Above-ground biomass	All living biomass above the soil including stem, stump, branches, bark, seeds, and foliage.
Below-ground biomass	All biomass of live roots. Fine roots of less than 2mm diameter are excluded because these often cannot be distinguished empirically from soil organic matter or litter.
Dead wood	All non-living woody biomass not contained in the litter, either standing, lying on the ground, or in the soil. Dead wood includes wood lying on the surface, dead roots, and stumps larger than or equal to 10 cm in diameter or any other diameter used by the country.

### 7.2 National data

#### 7.2.1 Data sources

References to sources of information	Quality (H/M/L)	Variable(s)	Year(s)	Additional comments
2006 IPCC Guidelines	M		2006	Default values and conversion factors to Tropical Forest.

#### 7.2.2 Original data

Growing stock from T6.

### 7.3 Analysis and processing of national data

For forests the Above-ground biomass is calculated using a BCEF of 1.5 based on a climatic zone humid tropical (natural forests) with a stocking of between 80-120 m<sup>3</sup>/ha. The Below-ground biomass was derived by applying a root-shoot ratio of 0.24.

### 7.4 Data for Table T7

FRA 2010 category	Biomass (million metric tonnes oven-dry weight)							
	Forest				Other wooded land			
	1990	2000	2005	2010	1990	2000	2005	2010
Above-ground biomass	327.7	319.8	316.0	312.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Below-ground biomass	78.6	76.7	75.8	74.9	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Dead wood	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>n.a.</b>	<b>n.a.</b>	<b>n.a.</b>	<b>n.a.</b>	<b>n.a.</b>	<b>n.a.</b>	<b>n.a.</b>	<b>n.a.</b>

## 7.5 Comments to Table T7

Variable / category	Comments related to data, definitions, etc.	Comments on the reported trend
Above-ground biomass	Based on the guideline for Tropical Forest as we do not have a specific Biomass functions the figures were derived after using the tropical above ground calculations.	
Below-ground biomass	Based on the guideline for Tropical Forest as we do not have a specific Biomass functions the figures were derived after using the below ground calculations.	
Dead wood		

<b>Other general comments to the table</b>
Other detail investigation in the future will provide a more specific function on the forest Biomass.

## 8 Table T8 – Carbon stock

### 8.1 FRA 2010 Categories and definitions

Category	Definition
Carbon in above-ground biomass	Carbon in all living biomass above the soil, including stem, stump, branches, bark, seeds, and foliage.
Carbon in below-ground biomass	Carbon in all biomass of live roots. Fine roots of less than 2 mm diameter are excluded, because these often cannot be distinguished empirically from soil organic matter or litter.
Carbon in dead wood	Carbon in all non-living woody biomass not contained in the litter, either standing, lying on the ground, or in the soil. Dead wood includes wood lying on the surface, dead roots, and stumps larger than or equal to 10 cm in diameter or any other diameter used by the country.
Carbon in litter	Carbon in all non-living biomass with a diameter less than the minimum diameter for dead wood (e.g. 10 cm), lying dead in various states of decomposition above the mineral or organic soil.
Soil carbon	Organic carbon in mineral and organic soils (including peat) to a specified depth chosen by the country and applied consistently through the time series.

### 8.2 National data

#### 8.2.1 Data sources

References to sources of information	Quality (H/M/L)	Variable(s)	Year(s)	Additional comments
2006 IPCC Guidelines	M		2006	Default values and conversion factors to Tropical Forest.

#### 8.2.2 Original data

Biomass data from T7 used as input.

### 8.3 Analysis and processing of national data

The IPCC carbon fraction default value of 0.47 is used for all calculations.

## 8.4 Data for Table T8

FRA 2010 Category	Carbon (Million metric tonnes)							
	Forest				Other wooded land			
	1990	2000	2005	2010	1990	2000	2005	2010
Carbon in above-ground biomass	154.0	150.3	148.5	146.7	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Carbon in below-ground biomass	37.0	36.1	35.6	35.2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
<b><i>Sub-total: Living biomass</i></b>	<b><i>191.0</i></b>	<b><i>186.4</i></b>	<b><i>184.2</i></b>	<b><i>181.9</i></b>	<b><i>n.a.</i></b>	<b><i>n.a.</i></b>	<b><i>n.a.</i></b>	<b><i>n.a.</i></b>
Carbon in dead wood	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Carbon in litter	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
<b><i>Sub-total: Dead wood and litter</i></b>	<b><i>n.a.</i></b>	<b><i>n.a.</i></b>	<b><i>n.a.</i></b>	<b><i>n.a.</i></b>	<b><i>n.a.</i></b>	<b><i>n.a.</i></b>	<b><i>n.a.</i></b>	<b><i>n.a.</i></b>
Soil carbon	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>n.a.</b>	<b>n.a.</b>	<b>n.a.</b>	<b>n.a.</b>	<b>n.a.</b>	<b>n.a.</b>	<b>n.a.</b>	<b>n.a.</b>

Soil depth (cm) used for soil carbon estimates	
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### 8.5 Comments to Table T8

Variable / category	Comments related to data, definitions, etc.	Comments on the reported trend
Carbon in above-ground biomass		
Carbon in below-ground biomass		
Carbon in dead wood		
Carbon in litter		
Soil carbon		

Other general comments to the table
<p>The recommended methodological framework developed by the IPCC was used for the figures on Carbon stock more appropriate to the Solomon Islands</p>

## **9 Table T9 – Forest fires**

Data is not available for this reporting table.

## **10 Table T10 – Other disturbances affecting forest health and vitality**

Data is not available for this reporting table.

## 11 Table T11 – Wood removals and value of removals

### 11.1 FRA 2010 Categories and definitions

Category	Definition
Industrial round wood removals	The wood removed (volume of round wood over bark) for production of goods and services other than energy production (woodfuel).
Woodfuel removals	The wood removed for energy production purposes, regardless whether for industrial, commercial or domestic use.

### 11.2 National data

#### 11.2.1 Data sources

References to sources of information	Quality (H/M/L)	Variable(s)	Year(s)	Additional comments
FAOSTAT	H	Industrial round wood, Woodfuel	all	

#### 11.2.2 Original data

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1998	1999
Industrial round wood	310000	311000	330000	330000	330000	734000	734000
Wood Fuel	134000	138000	138000	138000	138000	138000	138000

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Industrial round wood	734000	554000	554000	714000	1043000	1118000	1130000	1130000
Wood Fuel	138000	138000	138000	138000	138000	138000	138000	124400

### 11.3 Analysis and processing of national data

Conversion factor 1.15 applied to convert under bark figures to over bark figures.

#### 11.4 Data for Table T11

FRA 2010 Category	Industrial roundwood removals			Woodfuel removals		
	1990	2000	2005	1990	2000	2005
Total volume (1000 m <sup>3</sup> o.b.)	371	761	1151	158	159	159
... of which from forest	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Unit value (local currency / m <sup>3</sup> o.b.)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Total value (1000 local currency)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

	1990	2000	2005
Name of local currency			

### 11.5 Comments to Table T11

Variable / category	Comments related to data, definitions, etc.	Comments on the reported trend
Total volume of industrial roundwood removals		
Total volume of woodfuel removals		
Unit value		
Total value		

Other general comments to the table



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

### 12.1 FRA 2010 Categories and definitions

Term	Definition
Non-wood forest product (NWFP)	Goods derived from forests that are tangible and physical objects of biological origin other than wood.
Value of NWFP removals	For the purpose of this table, value is defined as the market value at the site of collection or forest border.

### NWFP categories

Category
<b><u>Plant products / raw material</u></b>
1. Food
2. Fodder
3. Raw material for medicine and aromatic products
4. Raw material for colorants and dyes
5. Raw material for utensils, handicrafts & construction
6. Ornamental plants
7. Exudates
8. Other plant products
<b><u>Animal products / raw material</u></b>
9. Living animals
10. Hides, skins and trophies
11. Wild honey and bee-wax
12. Wild meat
13. Raw material for medicine
14. Raw material for colorants
15. Other edible animal products
16. Other non-edible animal products

### 12.2 National data

#### 12.2.1 Data sources

References to sources of information	Quality (H/M/L)	Variable(s)	Year(s)	Additional comments
Solcane Furniture Industries Ltd Statement Dec 31 <sup>st</sup>	H		2006/7	
Solomon Islands Honey Bee Association	M		1989	There are approximately 3000 hives in the country registered under the association.

### 12.3 Data for Table T12

Rank	Name of product	Key species	Unit	NWFP removals 2005		NWFP category
				Quantity	Value (1000 local currency)	
1 <sup>st</sup>	Green Rattan		KG	59401.45		
2 <sup>nd</sup>	Honey		KG	180000		
3 <sup>rd</sup>	Forestry Seeds		KG	70		
4 <sup>th</sup>	Wild Life (Animals)					
5 <sup>th</sup>	Mangrove Crabs					
6 <sup>th</sup>	Sago Leaves					
7 <sup>th</sup>	Fruits/Nuts					
8 <sup>th</sup>	Crafts (Baskets					
9 <sup>th</sup>	Kava					
10 <sup>th</sup>	Bamboo					
All other plant products						
All other animal products						
<b>TOTAL</b>						

	2005
Name of local currency	Solomon Islands Dollar (SID)

### 12.4 Comments to Table T12

Variable / category	Comments related to data, definitions, etc.
10 most important products	
Other plant products	
Other animal products	
Value by product	
Total value	

Other general comments to the table

## **13 Table T13 – Employment**

Data is not available for this reporting table.

## 14 Table T14 – Policy and legal framework

### 14.1 FRA 2010 Categories and definitions

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

### 14.2 Data for Table T14

Indicate the existence of the following (2008)			
<b>Forest policy statement with national scope</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yes	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	
If Yes above, provide:	Year of endorsement	2008	
	Reference to document	CNURA – Policy Statements	
<b>National forest programme (nfp)</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yes	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	
If Yes above, provide:	Name of nfp in country		
	Starting year		
	Current status	<input type="checkbox"/>	In formulation
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	In implementation
		<input type="checkbox"/>	Under revision
<input type="checkbox"/>		Process temporarily suspended	
Reference to document or web site			
<b>Law (Act or Code) on forest with national scope</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yes, specific forest law exists	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes, but rules on forests are incorporated in other (broader) legislation	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	No, forest issues are not regulated by national legislation	
If Yes above, provide:	Year of enactment		
	Year of latest amendment	2005	
	Reference to document		

In case the responsibility for forest policy- and/or forest law-making is decentralized, please indicate the existence of the following and explain in the comments below the table how the responsibility for forest policy- and law-making is organized in your country.	
<b>Sub-national forest policy statements</b>	Yes
	x No
If Yes above, indicate the number of regions/states/provinces with forest policy statements	
<b>Sub-national Laws (Acts or Codes) on forest</b>	x Yes
	No
If Yes above, indicate the number of regions/states/provinces with Laws on forests	1

### 14.3 Comments to Table T14

Variable / category	Comments related to data, definitions, etc.
Forest policy statement with national scope	1. The most recent Policy statement is the CNURA Government Policy Statement
National forest programme (nfp)	There is no NFP but the national programmes are guided by :  1. Ministry of Forest Corporate Plan 2. The Ministry of Forestry Annual Work Plan 3. The Ministry of Forestry Annual Budget
Law (Act or Code) on forest with national scope	1. Forest Resources & Timber Utilization Act 2. The Environment Act 3. The Wild Life Management and Protection Act 1998 4. Forest Resources & Timber Utilisation ( Protected Species ) ( Amendment) Regulations 2005 5. FRTU(prescribed Forms) (Amendment ) Regulation 2005 6. FRTU(Fees) (Amendment) Regulations 2005 7. FRTU(Felling License) Regulations 2005 8. Timber( Levy and Milling Licences) (Amendment) Regulations 2005
Sub-national forest policy statements	
Sub-national Laws (Acts or Codes) on forest	1. North New Georgia Timber Corporation Act 2. Solomon Islands Code of Logging Practices

Other general comments to the table

## 15 Table T15 – Institutional framework

### 15.1 FRA 2010 Categories and definitions

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

### 15.2 Data for Table T15

Table 15a – Institutions

FRA 2010 Category	2008
Minister responsible for forest policy formulation : please provide full title	PMO Minister of Forestry
Level of subordination of Head of Forestry within the Ministry	1 <sup>st</sup> level subordination to Minister
	2 <sup>nd</sup> level subordination to Permanent Secretary
	x 3 <sup>rd</sup> Attorney General Chambers
	4 <sup>th</sup> Under Secretary
Other public forest agencies at national level	National Policy Unit Attorney General Chamber
Institution(s) responsible for forest law enforcement	Ministry of Forestry Ministry of Police Ministry of Finance

Table 15b – Human resources

FRA 2010 Category	Human resources within public forest institutions					
	2000		2005		2008	
	Number	%Female	Number	%Female	Number	%Female
Total staff			59	18	116	25
...of which with university degree or equivalent						

Notes:

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

### 15.3 Comments to Table T15

Variable / category	Comments related to data, definitions, etc.	Comments on the reported trend
Minister responsible for forest policy formulation	The Minister of Forestry.	
Level of subordination of Head of Forestry within the Ministry	The Head of Forestry is at the 3 <sup>rd</sup> level of subordination from the Minister responsible. He's subordination can reach the top level. As mandated in the administrative process the commissioner of Forest is the custodian of the Forest Act.	
Other public forest agencies at national level		
Institution(s) responsible for forest law enforcement	The above tree ministry are responsible for forest law enforcement depending on the nature of the offence.	
Human resources within public forest institutions	The figure for 2000 was affected during the skeletal staffing exercise which the majority were given indefinite unpaid leave. Work arrangement and coordination is very affected.	

Other general comments to the table

## **16 Table T16 – Education and research**

Data is not available for this reporting table.

## **17 Table T17 – Public revenue collection and expenditure**

Data is not available for this reporting table.