



Forestry Department

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

**GLOBAL FOREST RESOURCES
ASSESSMENT 2010**

COUNTRY REPORT

NIUE

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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).

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:

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

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1 Table T1 – Extent of Forest and Other wooded land

1.1 FRA 2010 Categories and definitions

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

1.2 National data

1.2.1 Data sources

References to sources of information	Quality (H/M/L)	Variable(s)	Year(s)	Additional comments
Oliver, W. 1999. An update of plantation forestry in the South Pacific RAS/97/330 Working Paper, UNDP/FAO, Rome	M	Percentage of forest cover	1966, 1981, 1994	Secondary data source
de Velleter., Jaap. 2008 3 rd Report Niue National Forest Inventory. Main inventory results and implications for the management of Niues natural forest.				

1.2.2 Original data

	1966	1981	1994
Total Forest area (%)	86	71	64

National Classification (Forest Type)	2008 Area (ha)
Mature Dense Forest	5566
Regenerating medium dense forest	13191
Non-Forest, open land Other forest types	7346
TOTAL	26103

1.3 Analysis and processing of national data

1.3.1 Estimation and forecasting

The results from the 2008 NFI are used as base year for the calculations. The annual change is estimated from the 1981 and 1994 datasets.

	1981		1994	
Total land area (ha)	%	Area (ha)	%	Area (ha)
26 000	71	18 460	66	17 160

	1981	1994	Δ Area	Num of yrs	Δ/year
Forest area	18460	17160	-1300	13	-100

The data for the reporting years are calculated by adding the annual change to the 2008 forest area.

	1990	2000	2005	2008	2010
Forest area (ha)	20557	19557	19057	18757	18557

Other land is calculated as total land area less forest area.

1.3.2 Reclassification into FRA 2010 categories

Mature dense forest and Regenerating medium dense forest = Forest

1.4 Data for Table T1

FRA 2010 categories	Area (1000 hectares)			
	1990	2000	2005	2010
Forest	20.6	19.6	19.1	18.6
Other wooded land	0	0	0	0
Other land	5.4	6.4	6.9	7.4
...of which with tree cover	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Inland water bodies	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	26.0	26.0	26.0	26.0

1.5 Comments to Table T1

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

Other general comments to the table

Expected year for completion of ongoing/planned <u>national forest inventory and/or RS survey / mapping</u>	
Field inventory	2008 completed
Remote sensing survey / mapping	NIL

2 Table T2 – Forest ownership and management rights

Data is not available for this reporting table.

3 Table T3 – Forest designation and management

Data is not available for this reporting table.

4 Table T4 – Forest characteristics

4.1 FRA 2010 Categories and definitions

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

4.2 National data

4.2.1 Data sources

References to sources of information	Quality (H/M/L)	Variable(s)	Year(s)	Additional comments
NFI	H		2008	
The world's mangroves 1980-2005. 2007. FAO forestry paper 153.	M	Mangroves	1981	

4.3 Data for Table T4

Table 4a

FRA 2010 Categories	Forest area (1000 hectares)			
	1990	2000	2005	2010
Primary forest	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5.6
Other naturally regenerated forest	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	12.7
...of which of introduced species	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0
Planted forest	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.3
...of which of introduced species	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.3
TOTAL	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	18.6

Table 4b

FRA 2010 Categories	Area (1000 hectares)			
	1990	2000	2005	2010
Rubber plantations (Forest)	0	0	0	0
Mangroves (Forest and OWL)	3	3	3	3
Bamboo (Forest and OWL)	0	0	0	0

4.4 Comments to Table T4

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

Other general comments to the table

5 Table T5 – Forest establishment and reforestation

Data is not available for this reporting table.

6 Table T6 – Growing stock

Data is not available for this reporting table.

7 Table T7 – Biomass stock

Data is not available for this reporting table.

8 Table T8 – Carbon stock

Data is not available for this reporting table.

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

Data is not available for this reporting table.

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

Data is not available for this reporting 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)			
Forest policy statement with national scope	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yes	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	
If Yes above, provide:	Year of endorsement	2000	
	Reference to document	National Forest Policy	
National forest programme (nfp)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yes	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	
If Yes above, provide:	Name of nfp in country		
	Starting year		
	Current status	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	In formulation
		<input type="checkbox"/>	In implementation
		<input type="checkbox"/>	Under revision
<input type="checkbox"/>		Process temporarily suspended	
Reference to document or web site	Niue National Forest Management Plan		
Law (Act or Code) on forest with national scope	<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	2000 and 2004	
	Year of latest amendment		
	Reference to document	Code of Harvesting Practice & National Forest Policy	

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

14.3 Comments to Table T14

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

Other general comments to the table
National Forest Legislation now under development which include the Forest Management Plan.

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	Minster for DAFF, Mr Pokotoa Sipeli Minister for Environment, Ms O' Love Jacobsen	
Level of subordination of Head of Forestry within the Ministry		1 st level subordination to Minister
	x	2 nd level subordination to Minister
		3 rd level subordination to Minister
		4 th or lower level subordination to Minister
Other public forest agencies at national level	NIL	
Institution(s) responsible for forest law enforcement	Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Department of Conservation	

Table 15b – Human resources

FRA 2010 Category	Human resources within public forest institutions					
	2000		2005		2008	
	Number	%Female	Number	%Female	Number	%Female
Total staff	8	25	5	20	4	25
...of which with university degree or equivalent	5	20	3	33	2	50

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	Minister of DAFF and Minister of Environment.	
Level of subordination of Head of Forestry within the Ministry	The Head of Forestry reports to the Director of DAFF and thus, the Director to the Minister.	
Other public forest agencies at national level		
Institution(s) responsible for forest law enforcement	DAFF and Department of Environment	
Human resources within public forest institutions		

Other general comments to the table
<p>The Department of Agriculture is responsible to the Minister of Agriculture only. The Department of Environment reports to their Minister</p>

16 Table T16 – Education and research

16.1 FRA 2010 Categories and definitions

Term	Definition
Forest-related education	Post-secondary education programme with focus on forests and related subjects.
Doctor's degree (PhD)	University (or equivalent) education with a total duration of about 8 years.
Master's degree (MSc) or equivalent	University (or equivalent) education with a total duration of about five years.
Bachelor's degree (BSc) or equivalent	University (or equivalent) education with a duration of about three years.
Technician certificate or diploma	Qualification issued from a technical education institution consisting of 1 to 3 years post secondary education.
Publicly funded forest research centers	Research centers primarily implementing research programmes on forest matters. Funding is mainly public or channelled through public institutions.

16.2 National data

16.2.1 Data sources

References to sources of information	Quality (H/M/L)	Variable(s)	Year(s)	Additional comments
Niue Public Service Documents	L		2000, 2003, 2006	

16.3 Data for Table T16

FRA 2010 Category	Graduation ¹⁾ of students in forest-related education					
	2000		2005		2008	
	Number	%Female	Number	%Female	Number	%Female
Master's degree (MSc) or equivalent	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bachelor's degree (BSc) or equivalent	1	0	0	0	0	0
Forest technician certificate / diploma	4	25	0	0	0	0
FRA 2010 Category	Professionals working in publicly funded forest research centres ²⁾					
	2000		2005		2008	
	Number	%Female	Number	%Female	Number	%Female
Doctor's degree (PhD)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Master's degree (MSc) or equivalent	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bachelor's degree (BSc) or equivalent	0	0	0	0	0	0

Notes:

1. Graduation refers to the number of students that have successfully completed a Bachelor's or higher degree or achieved a certificate or diploma as forest technician.
2. Covers degrees in all sciences, not only forestry.

16.4 Comments to Table T16

Variable / category	Comments related to data, definitions, etc.	Comments on the reported trend
Graduation of students in forest-related education		Figures reported are from 2000 to 2008
Professionals working in public forest research centres		Figures reported are from 1990 to 2008

Other general comments to the table

Since the withdrawal of NZAID funding, the number of staff has decreased. Currently, there are no students studying in any agriculture programs or in any forest related programs.

17 Table T17 – Public revenue collection and expenditure

17.1 FRA 2010 Categories and definitions

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

17.2 National data

17.3 Data for Table T17

Table 17a - Forest revenues

FRA 2010 Categories	Revenues (1000 local currency)	
	2000	2005
Forest revenue	0	0

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

FRA 2010 Categories	Domestic funding (1000 local currency)		External funding (1000 local currency)		Total (1000 local currency)	
	2000	2005	2000	2005	2000	2005
Operational expenditure	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Transfer payments	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL		
Total public expenditure	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
If transfer payments are made for forest management and conservation, indicate for what specific objective(s) - Please tick all that apply.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Reforestation				
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Afforestation				
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Forest inventory and/or planning				
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Conservation of forest biodiversity				
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Protection of soil and water				
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Forest stand improvement				
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Establishment or maintenance of protected areas				
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other, specify below				

17.4 Comments to Table T17

Variable / category	Comments related to data, definitions, etc.	Comments on the reported trend
Forest revenue		
Operational expenditure		
Transfer payments		

Other general comments to the table

After the withdrawal of NZAID in 2000 the operational budget of the Forestry Section is now largely from Government.

To date, all of the forestry day to day operations are now scaled back due to lack of finances to fund them. NO forest revenue is collected by the Forestry Section on behalf of landowners or for Government.

The National Forestry Inventory was funded by the SPC/GTZ.

Landowners deal directly with the one local timber company and the trees felled are not monitor by the Forestry section due to lack of staff and operational support to undertake such tasks