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Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

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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 2005 (FRA 2005), which is the most comprehensive assessment to date. More than 800 people have been involved, including 172 national correspondents and their colleagues, an Advisory Group, international experts, FAO staff, consultants and volunteers. Information has been collated from 229 countries and territories for three points in time: 1990, 2000 and 2005.

The reporting framework for FRA 2005 is based on the thematic elements of sustainable forest management acknowledged in intergovernmental forest-related fora and includes more than 40 variables related to the extent, condition, uses and values of forest resources. More information on the FRA 2005 process and the results - including all the country reports - is available on the FRA 2005 Web site (www.fao.org/forestry/fra2005).

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The Global Forest Resources Assessment 2005 Country Report Series is designed to document and make available the information forming the basis for the FRA 2005 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.

Report preparation and contact person

No official report has been received from the country.

This report is the result of a desk study prepared by the FRA 2005 secretariat in Rome, which summarizes existing available information using the established format for FRA 2005 country reports.

Contents

1	TABLE T1 – EXTENT OF FOREST AND OTHER WOODED LAND	5
1.1	FRA 2005 CATEGORIES AND DEFINITIONS.....	5
1.2	NATIONAL DATA.....	5
1.3	ANALYSIS AND PROCESSING OF NATIONAL DATA.....	5
1.4	RECLASSIFICATION INTO FRA 2005 CLASSES	5
1.5	DATA FOR NATIONAL REPORTING TABLE T1	5
1.6	COMMENTS TO NATIONAL REPORTING TABLE T1	5
2	TABLE T2 – OWNERSHIP OF FOREST AND OTHER WOODED LAND	5
2.1	FRA 2005 CATEGORIES AND DEFINITIONS.....	5
2.2	NATIONAL DATA.....	5
2.3	ANALYSIS AND PROCESSING OF NATIONAL DATA.....	5
2.4	RECLASSIFICATION INTO FRA 2005 CLASSES	5
2.5	DATA FOR NATIONAL REPORTING TABLE T2	5
2.6	COMMENTS TO NATIONAL REPORTING TABLE T2	5
3	TABLE T3 – DESIGNATED FUNCTION OF FOREST AND OTHER WOODED LAND	5
3.1	FRA 2005 CATEGORIES AND DEFINITIONS.....	5
3.2	NATIONAL DATA.....	5
3.3	ANALYSIS AND PROCESSING OF NATIONAL DATA.....	5
3.4	RECLASSIFICATION INTO FRA 2005 CLASSES	5
3.5	DATA FOR NATIONAL REPORTING TABLE T3	5
3.6	COMMENTS TO NATIONAL REPORTING TABLE T3	5
4	TABLE T4 – CHARACTERISTICS OF FOREST AND OTHER WOODED LAND	5
4.1	FRA 2005 CATEGORIES AND DEFINITIONS.....	5
4.2	NATIONAL DATA.....	5
4.3	ANALYSIS AND PROCESSING OF NATIONAL DATA.....	5
4.4	RECLASSIFICATION INTO FRA 2005 CLASSES	5
4.5	DATA FOR NATIONAL REPORTING TABLE T4	5
4.6	COMMENTS TO NATIONAL REPORTING TABLE T4	5
5	TABLE T5 – GROWING STOCK	5
6	TABLE T6 – BIOMASS STOCK.....	5
7	TABLE T7 – CARBON STOCK.....	5
8	TABLE T8 – DISTURBANCES AFFECTING HEALTH AND VITALITY	5
9	TABLE T9 – DIVERSITY OF TREE SPECIES.....	5
9.1	FRA 2005 CATEGORIES AND DEFINITIONS.....	5
9.2	NATIONAL DATA.....	5
9.3	DATA FOR NATIONAL REPORTING TABLE T9	5
9.4	COMMENTS TO NATIONAL REPORTING TABLE T9	5
10	TABLE T10 – GROWING STOCK COMPOSITION	5
11	TABLE T11 – WOOD REMOVAL	5
11.1	FRA 2005 CATEGORIES AND DEFINITIONS.....	5
11.2	NATIONAL DATA.....	5
11.3	ANALYSIS AND PROCESSING OF NATIONAL DATA.....	5
11.4	DATA FOR NATIONAL REPORTING TABLE T11	5
11.5	COMMENTS TO NATIONAL REPORTING TABLE T11	5
12	TABLE T12 – VALUE OF WOOD REMOVAL.....	5

13	TABLE T13 – NON-WOOD FOREST PRODUCT REMOVAL.....	5
14	TABLE T14 – VALUE OF NON-WOOD FOREST PRODUCT REMOVAL	5
15	TABLE T15 – EMPLOYMENT IN FORESTRY.....	5

1 Table T1 – Extent of Forest and Other wooded land

1.1 FRA 2005 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
FAOSTAT	H	Country area	2005	Secondary data source
FAO. 1997. Support to Forestry and Wildlife sub-sector. Pre-investment study tcp/eri/6721	M	Definition and Land use cover	1997	Secondary data source
FRA 2000	M	Net change rate	2000	Secondary data source

1.2.2 Classification and definitions

National Classes	Definition
Closed to medium closed forest	Compound of stands of more than 5 m height composed of more than two layers of the tree species, whose crown cover exceeds 40% of the ground surface. It corresponds to the mountain forest.
Open Forest	Compound of stands of more than 5 m height composed of more than two layers of the tree species, whose crown cover ranges from 10 to 40%. It corresponds to the mountain forest
Closed to medium closed woodland	Woody vegetation composed of one or two layers of trees of touching or non touching crowns, but with more than 40% crown cover. Mean height above 5 m.
Open woodland	Woody vegetation of a single or two layers of trees with crown cover from 10 to 40%. Mean height is generally above 5 m
Grassland/wooded grassland	Bare soil with very sparse low shrubs or trees and some seasonal grass following the rains. Woody vegetation cover does not exceed 10%.
Bushland/Shrubland	Composed of woody vegetation of less than 5m height with or without scattered trees and with crown cover of over 10%

Riverine forest	Compound of stands of trees occurring on the river banks and stream beds.
Mangrove	Mangrove
Barren soil	No ground coverage, barren.
Agriculture	Land in agricultural use.
Other	Land in other uses, for example urban areas.
Not Classified	Null

1.2.3 Original data

1997

Vegetation Description	Anseba (Km ²)	Maekel (Km ²)	D.K. Bahri (Km ²)	Debub (Km ²)	S.K. Bahri (Km ²)	Gash- Baka (Km ²)	National (Km ²)
FOREST							
Closed to Medium Closed	14	77		37	463		591
Open	133			15	262		410
WOODLAND							
Closed to Medium Closed	523	8		448	832	2 722	4 533
Open	901	18	1 235	1 471	1 555	4 360	9 541
BUSH							
Grassland/Wooded Grassland	13 943	52	3 678	907	669	6 327	25 577
Bushland	3 950	282	9 556	1 095	29 416	9 526	53 824
OTHER FOREST							
Riverine Forest	341		43	99	110	1 272	1 865
Mangroves			45		19		64
OTHER CATEGORIES							
Barren Soil	1 868	3	10 344	115	4 532	1 403	18 265
Agriculture	527	796		3 805	857	2 726	8 712
Other	4	39	116		9	67	234
Not Classified	581					1 591	2 172
Total¹	22 784	1 274	25 018	7 992	38 724	29 995	125 788

FRA 2000

FRA 2000 estimated the annual net change rate in Eritrea to be -0.28%, primarily based on rates from neighbouring countries.

1.3 Analysis and processing of national data

1.3.1 Calibration

Calibration has been done using the total country area rather than the land area due to uncertainty as regards the area of inland water.

UN STATISTICS ('000 ha)	Area ('000 ha)
Land area	10100
Inland water	1660
Total Country area	11760

¹ Source: Interpretation of Landsat TM by FAO Project TCP/ERI/6712 (July, 1997).

Note: the surface area of 125,788 km² has been determined from the Landsat TM images; this total omits a portion of land adjacent to the western border of Eritrea with Sudan owing to the technical reason of lack of TM coverage.

Total country area according to data source (000 ha)	12578.8
Calibration factor	0.93490635

Data after calibration gives:

Vegetation Description	Before Calibration ('000 ha)	After Calibration ('000 ha)
FOREST		
Closed to Medium Closed	59.1	55.3
Open	41.0	38.3
WOODLAND		
Closed to Medium Closed	453.3	423.8
Open	954.1	892.0
BUSH		
Grassland/Wooded Grassland	2557.7	2391.2
Bushland	5382.4	5032.0
OTHER FOREST		
Riverine Forest	186.5	174.4
Mangroves	6.4	6.0
OTHER CATEGORIES		
Barren Soil	1826.5	1707.6
Agriculture	871.2	814.5
Other	23.4	21.9
Not Classified	217.2	203.1
Total	12578.8	11760.0

1.4 Reclassification into FRA 2005 classes

Vegetation Description	Forest	OWL	OL
FOREST			
Closed to Medium Closed	100%		
Open	100%		
WOODLAND			
Closed to Medium Closed	100%		
Open	100%		
BUSH			
Grassland/Wooded Grassland		100%	
Bushland		100%	
OTHER FOREST			
Riverine Forest	100%		
Mangroves	100%		
OTHER CATEGORIES			
Barren Soil			100%
Agriculture			100%
Other			100%
Not Classified			100%

Results after reclassifying 1997 data

Vegetation Description	Forest (000 ha)	OWL (000 ha)	OL (000 ha)
FOREST			
Closed to Medium Closed	55.3		
Open	38.3		
WOODLAND			
Closed to Medium Closed	423.8		
Open	892.0		
BUSH			
Grassland/Wooded Grassland		2 391.2	
Bushland		5 032.0	
OTHER FOREST			
Riverine Forest	174.4		
Mangroves	6.0		
OTHER CATEGORIES			
Barren Soil			1 707.6
Agriculture			814.5
Other			21.9
Not Classified			203.1
Total	1 589.7	7 423.2	2 747.0

On re-arranging, this gives:

FRA 2005 Categories	Area (1000 hectares)
	1997
Forest	1 590
Other wooded land	7 423
Other land	2 747
TOTAL	11 760

1.4.1 Estimation and forecasting

Due to lack of further information, estimation and forecasting has been done using the calibrated areas from 1997 and the estimated net change rate from FRA 2000. This was done after reclassification.

1.5 Data for National reporting table T1

FRA 2005 Categories	Area (1000 hectares)		
	1990	2000	2005
Forest	1 621	1 576	1 554
Other wooded land	7 569	7 361	7 257
Other land	910	1163	1289
...of which with tree cover ¹⁾			
Inland water bodies	1660	1660	1660
TOTAL	11 760	11 760	11 760

1.6 Comments to National reporting table T1

Due to lack of further information, estimation and forecasting has been done using the calibrated areas from 1997 and the estimated net change rate from FRA 2000 of -2.8% per year.

Calibration has been done using the total country area rather than the land area due to uncertainty as regards inland water.

2 Table T2 – Ownership of Forest and Other wooded land

2.1 FRA 2005 Categories and definitions

Category	Definition
Private ownership	Land owned by individuals, families, private co-operatives, corporations, industries, religious and educational institutions, pension or investment funds, and other private institutions.
Public ownership	Land owned by the State (national, state and regional governments) or government-owned institutions or corporations or other public bodies including cities, municipalities, villages and communes.
Other ownership	Land that is not classified either as “Public ownership” or as “Private ownership”.

2.2 National data

2.2.1 Data sources

References to sources of information	Quality (H/M/L)	Variable(s)	Year(s)	Additional comments
FAO. 1997. Support to Forestry and Wildlife sub-sector. Pre-investment study tcp/eri/6721	M	Permanent closures	1997	Secondary data source
Tekle, T. 1998. Women's Access to Land and Property Rights in Eritrea. Paper presented at the Inter-Regional Consultation in Kigali, Rwanda, February 1998 {PRIVATE } http://www.undp.org/unifem/public/landrights		Land ownership and tenure		

2.2.2 Classification and definitions

National Classes	Definition
Permanent closures	Areas put under full protection by setting a number of measures intended to halt human pressure placed on the existing limited resources.

2.2.3 Original data

The customary land tenure system is based on three types of land ownership: by the extended family (a system locally called *tsilmi*), by the village (a system called *diesa*), and by the state (a system called *dominiale*). (Teckle, 1998)

A total of 80 745 ha of permanent closures exist. (FAO, 1997) (See the list below)

Name of Permanent Closures	Areas (ha)
Semenawi Bahri	NDA
Debre Bizen	NDA
Debre Halib	1 600
Wedg Hareg	1 300
Gahyat	1 300

Feresege	1 000
Hade-Getsu Grat zehaye	1 500
Dongolo tahtay	30
Demas	30
Metrezerit	182
Mai Himkat, Mai Hager, Girget-kidm	4 500
Enkilet Korae	500
Lesä	NDA
Mirara, Fishei, Mogio	3 000
Fagena (Mekabratno)	400
Medhanit	2 000
Gaeb Beezen. Mdrifelesti	40 000
Ghizgza	400
Mereb	5 900
Betetsion	400
Gheza Keren	250
Biete Thion	3 500
Menguda	3 000
Gayon (Debre Kerets)	5 950
Deger Lae'le	50
Ghefasin	90
Tahtai mereb	20
Enda merequ	21
Enda Gojam	50
Kirihat hitSaadi	70
Hasawrai	20
Mesobo	35
Tiban aderget	7
Tiban Tiwen (kowho)	200
Maekelai keren	40
Kertseko-inte	70
gerbet	250
Kishkisha	300
Babharmaz	250
Sheldeg	50
Kerset/A Senafe	140
Kush	100
Nachebe/A Los	290
Mishkla	500
Debrehel	2 000
Mealdi	600
Kewakin	200
Kebabi-Habrenkeka	250
Maka	280
Habrenkeka	800
Gobotselim	60
MdriBeezen & Shim Bahri	2 500
Dembe BashayKahsu	120

Weki-Zagr	200
Kambo Aserte	10
Nurmeda asher	52
TOTAL	86 367

2.3 Analysis and processing of national data

2.3.1 Calibration

Not needed.

2.4 Reclassification into FRA 2005 classes

All permanent closures are considered 100% public forests.
There is no information on the rest of the forests and other wooded land

2.4.1 Estimation and forecasting

Due to lack of further information, no estimation or forecasting was undertaken

2.5 Data for National reporting table T2

FRA 2005 Categories	Area (1000 hectares)			
	Forest		Other wooded land	
	1990	2000	1990	2000
Private ownership	ID	ID	ID	ID
Public ownership	ID	ID	ID	ID
Other ownership	ID	ID	ID	ID
TOTAL	1 621	1 576	7 569	7 361

2.6 Comments to National reporting table T2

The customary land tenure system in Eritrea is based on three types of land ownership: by the extended family (a system locally called *tsilmi*), by the village (a system called *diesa*), and by the state (a system called *dominiale*).

A total of 80 745 ha of permanent closures existed as of 1997, which are under public ownership. However, no information has been identified on the ownership of the remaining forests and other wooded land.

3 Table T3 – Designated function of Forest and Other wooded land

3.1 FRA 2005 Categories and definitions

Types of designation

Category	Definition
Primary function	A designated function is considered primary when it is significantly more important than other functions. This includes areas that are legally or voluntarily set aside for specific purposes.
Total area with function	Total area where a specific function has been designated, regardless whether it is primary or not.

Designation categories

Category / Designated function	Definition
Production	Forest / Other wooded land designated for production and extraction of forest goods, including both wood and non-wood forest products.
Protection of soil and water	Forest / Other wooded land designated for protection of soil and water.
Conservation of biodiversity	Forest / Other wooded land designated for conservation of biological diversity.
Social services	Forest / Other wooded land designated for the provision of social services.
Multiple purpose	Forest / Other wooded land designated to any combination of: production of goods, protection of soil and water, conservation of biodiversity and provision of social services and where none of these alone can be considered as being significantly more important than the others.
No or unknown function	Forest / Other wooded land for which a specific function has not been designated or where designated function is unknown.

3.2 National data

3.2.1 Data sources

References to sources of information	Quality (H/M/L)	Variable(s)	Year(s)	Additional comments
FAO. 1997. Support to Forestry and Wildlife sub-sector. Pre-investment study tcp/eri/6721	M	Permanent closures Non-permanent closures	1997	Secondary data source
FAO 1998. Forestry Data Report on Eritrea. In: Workshop on Data Collection and Analysis for Sustainable Forest Management in ACP Countries. Nakuru, Kenya, October 12-16, 1998. Project GCP/INT/679/EC. Rome	M	Area of forest plantations	1991	Secondary data source
FAO 2001. Forest Resources Assessment 2000. Main report. FAO Forestry Paper 140, Rome.	M	Area of forest plantations	1997 2000	Secondary data source

3.2.2 Classification and definitions

National Classes	Definition
Permanent closures	Areas put under full protection by setting a number of measures intended to halt human pressure placed on the existing limited resources.
Non-permanent closures	Areas put under partial protection by setting a number of measures intended to limit human pressure placed on the existing limited resources.

3.2.3 Original data

Permanent Closures For Biodiversity Preservation	Areas (ha)
Semenawi Bahri	NDA
Debre Bizen	NDA
Debre Halib	1600
Wedg Hareg	1300
Gahyat	1300
Feresege	1000
Hade-Getsu Grat zehaye	1500
Dongolo tahtay	30
Demas	30
Metrezerit	182
Mai Himkat, Mai Hager, Girget-kidm	4500
Enkilet Korae	500
Lesa	
Mirara, Fishei, Mogio	3000
Fagen (Mekabratno)	400
Medhanit	2000
Gaeb Beezen. Mdrifelesti	40000
Ghizgza	400
Mereb	5900
Betetsion	400
Gheza Keren	250
Biete Thion	3500
Menguda	3000
Gayon (Debre Kerets)	5950
Deger Lae'le	50

Permanent Closures for Biodiversity Preservation & Timber Production	Areas (ha)
Ghefasin	90
Tahtai mereb	20
Enda merequ	21
Enda Gojam	50
Kirihat hitSaadi	70
Hasawrai	20
Mesobo	35

Tiban aderget	7
Tiban Tiwen (kowho)	200
Maekelai keren	40
Kertseko-inte	70
Gerbet	250

Permanent Closures for Flora, Fauna & Soil Conservation	Areas (ha)
Kishkisha	300
Babharmaz	250
Sheldeg	50
Kerset/A Senafe	140
Kush	100
Nachebe/A Los	290
Mishkla	500
Debrehel	2000
Mealdi	600
Kewakin	200
Kebabi-Habrenkeka	250
Maka	280
Habrenkeka	800
Gobotselim	60
MdriBeezen & Shim Bahri	2500
Dembe BashayKahsu	120
Weki-Zagr	200

Permanent Closures for soil conservation and protection of endangered species	Areas (ha)
Kambo Aserte	10
Nurmeda asher	52

Temporal Closures to Improve Grass and Woody Biomass	Areas (ha)
Igri-Mekel	15
Kolakul (Hibrti)	400
Adi Hawusha, IndadeuMariam, Bati inkurai	1400
Adi Arada, Adi- gebru weriz	400
Hanbelagwa	1600
Shimanugus tahtai	700
Taiber	10000
Adelba Mekerka	800
Hadagisher	52
Mahiker nara Gerden	10
Diwan (Dekidashim)	1800
Berak	20

Temporal Closures To Protect Endangered Species	Areas (ha)
Chaalo	15
Mukiti (Bareegay)	450
Meghedi Adirba (Adi hikien)	3600
Hagayto	900
Ali-Gebshai	120
Berihimer	120
Halibet	60
Berkura	200
Quahaito	15

Temporal Closures To Protect Endangered Species + Seed Collection	Areas (ha)
Mozogolozala	30
Gobo Mahder	200
DegreLimba	30
Ruba sindir	250
Adi-Hidug	35
Gaebien	50
Una Gaebien	30
MaiGobay (Biet Ghebreal)	25
Adi Habir	40
Monguda	300

Temporal Closures To Protect Endangered Species + Grass Regeneration	Areas (ha)
Nekuta (Hadamu)	1500

Area of plantation:

1991: Prior to 1991 there were more than 10 000 ha of plantations (FAO, 1998)

1997: It is estimated that 11 400 ha of plantations existed in 1997 (FAO, 2001)

2000: The total plantation area in 2000 is estimated to be 21 900 ha (FAO, 2001)

3.3 Analysis and processing of national data

The above information, after re-arranging into national classes is shown below.

National Classes	Area (ha)
Permanent Closures For Biodiversity Preservation	76 792
Permanent Closures for Biodiversity Preservation & Timber Production	873
Permanent Closures for Flora, Fauna & Soil Conservation	8 640
Permanent Closures for soil conservation and protection of endangered species	62
Temporal Closures To Improve Grass and Woody Biomass	17 197
Temporal Closures To Protect Endangered Species	5 480
Temporal Closures To Protect Endangered Species + Seed Collection	990
Temporal Closures To Protect Endangered Species + Grass Regeneration	1 500

3.3.1 Calibration

Calibration of the areas of enclosures has been done as in T1 due to the fact that we have the same source.

UN STATISTICS ('000 ha)	Area ('000 ha)
Land area	10 100
Inland water	1 660
Total Country area	11 760

Total country area according to data source ('000 ha)	12 578.8
Calibration	0.93490635

Data after calibration gives:

National Classes	Area (ha)
Permanent Closures For Biodiversity Preservation	71 793
Permanent Closures for Biodiversity Preservation & Timber Production	816
Permanent Closures for Flora, Fauna & Soil Conservation	8 078
Permanent Closures for soil conservation and protection of endangered species	58

Temporal Closures To Improve Grass and Woody Biomass	16 078
Temporal Closures To Protect Endangered Species	5 123
Temporal Closures To Protect Endangered Species + Seed Collection	926
Temporal Closures To Protect Endangered Species + Grass Regeneration	1 402

3.4 Reclassification into FRA 2005 classes

Primary function

NATIONAL CLASSIFICATION	FRA CLASSIFICATION		
	Production	Conservation of biodiversity	Multiple purpose
Permanent Closures For Biodiversity Preservation		100%	
Permanent Closures for Biodiversity Preservation & Timber Production			100%
Permanent Closures for Flora, Fauna & Soil Conservation			100%
Permanent Closures for soil conservation and protection of endangered species			100%
Temporal Closures To Improve Grass and Woody Biomass	100%		
Temporal Closures To Protect Endangered Species		100%	
Temporal Closures To Protect Endangered Species + Seed Collection			100%
Temporal Closures To Protect Endangered Species + Grass Regeneration			100%

The plantation area from 1997 (11 400 ha) is reclassified as 50% protection and 50% production. (See table 4)

The table below gives the results for the enclosures after reclassification:

FRA 2005 Categories / Designated function	1997
	(1000 ha)
Production	16.1
Protection of soil and water	
Conservation of biodiversity	76.9
Social services	
Multiple purpose	11.3

It is assumed that all permanent and non-permanent enclosures are in forests. All remaining forest areas and all other wooded land areas have been classified as no/unknown function.

Total area with function

NATIONAL CLASSIFICATION	FRA CLASSIFICATION			
	Production	Protection	Conservation of biodiversity	Multiple purpose
Permanent Closures For Biodiversity Preservation			100%	
Permanent Closures for Biodiversity Preservation & Timber Production	100%		100%	
Permanent Closures for Flora, Fauna & Soil Conservation		100%	100%	
Permanent Closures for soil conservation and protection of endangered species		100%	100%	
Temporal Closures To Improve Grass and Woody Biomass	100%			
Temporal Closures To Protect Endangered Species			100%	
Temporal Closures To Protect Endangered Species + Seed Collection	100%		100%	
Temporal Closures To Protect Endangered Species + Grass Regeneration		100%	100%	
Plantations	50%	50%		

The table below gives the results for the enclosures after reclassification (1997 value):

FRA 2005 Categories / Designated function	1997
	(1000 ha)
Production	19.222
Protection of soil and water	17.538
Conservation of biodiversity	104.274
Social services	0

3.4.1 Estimation and forecasting

The original data on the enclosures from 1997 has been used for reporting years 2000 and 2005.

The plantation area for 1991 has been used for 1990, the figure from 2000 has been used directly and the area for 2005 has been calculated using a linear extrapolation. (27 850 ha). Half the area has been added to the category Production and the other half to Protection.

FRA Classification	1990	2000	2005
	(000 ha)	(000 ha)	(000 ha)
Productive plantations	5.000	10.950	13.925
Protective plantations	5.000	10.950	13.925

Due to insufficient information for 1990, all areas have been reported as no/unknown function for this year.

3.5 Data for National reporting table T3

FRA 2005 Categories / Designated function	Area (1000 hectares)					
	Primary function			Total area with function		
	1990	2000	2005	1990	2000	2005
Forest						
Production	ID	27.1	30.0	ID	30.2	33.1
Protection of soil and water	ID	11.0	13.9	ID	28.5	31.5
Conservation of biodiversity	NDA	76.9	76.9	NDA	104	104
Social services						
Multiple purpose	NDA	11.3	11.3	not appl.	not appl.	not appl.
No or unknown function	1 621	1450	1422	not appl.	not appl.	not appl.
Total - Forest	1 621	1 576	1 554	not appl.	not appl.	not appl.
Other wooded land						
Production						
Protection of soil and water						
Conservation of biodiversity						
Social services						
Multiple purpose				not appl.	not appl.	not appl.
No or unknown function	7 569	7 361	7 257	not appl.	not appl.	not appl.
Total – Other wooded land	7 569	7 361	7 257	not appl.	not appl.	not appl.

3.6 Comments to National reporting table T3

Insufficient information is available for 1990. The areas listed under total area with function are the minimum areas based on information from plantations and permanent and non-permanent enclosures only.

4 Table T4 – Characteristics of Forest and Other wooded land

4.1 FRA 2005 Categories and definitions

Category	Definition
Primary	Forest / Other wooded land of native species, where there are no clearly visible indications of human activities and the ecological processes are not significantly disturbed.
Modified natural	Forest / Other wooded land of naturally regenerated native species where there are clearly visible indications of human activities.
Semi-natural	Forest / Other wooded land of native species, established through planting, seeding or assisted natural regeneration.
Productive plantation	Forest / Other wooded land of introduced species, and in some cases native species, established through planting or seeding mainly for production of wood or non wood goods.
Protective plantation	Forest / Other wooded land of native or introduced species, established through planting or seeding mainly for provision of services.

4.2 National data

4.2.1 Data sources

References to sources of information	Quality (H/M/L)	Variable(s)	Year(s)	Additional comments
FAO 1998. Forestry Data Report on Eritrea. In: Workshop on Data Collection and Analysis for Sustainable Forest Management in ACP Countries. Nakuru, Kenya, October 12-16, 1998. Project GCP/INT/679/EC. Rome	M	Area of forest plantations	1991	Secondary data source
FAO 2001. Forest Resources Assessment 2000. Main report. FAO Forestry Paper 140, Rome.	M	Area of forest plantations	1997 2000	Secondary data source

4.2.2 Classification and definitions

Not provided.

4.2.3 Original data

1991: Prior to 1991 there were more than 10 000 ha of plantations (FAO, 1998)

1997: It is estimated that 11 400 ha of plantations existed in 1997 (FAO, 2001)

2000: The total plantation area in 2000 is estimated to be 21 900 ha (FAO, 2001)

Species planted prior to independence in 1991 were mainly *Eucalyptus* spp. to produce poles used for house construction and indigenous *Acacia* spp.

The Government drafted a forestry policy in 1996 indicating that soil conservation should be promoted through afforestation.

4.3 Analysis and processing of national data

4.3.1 Calibration

Not needed.

4.3.2 Estimation and forecasting

The plantation area for 1991 has been used for 1990, the figure from 2000 has been used directly and the area for 2005 has been calculated using a linear extrapolation. (27 850 ha).

4.4 Reclassification into FRA 2005 classes

Based on the information above, half the area has been classified as productive plantations and the other half as protective plantations:

FRA Classification	1990	2000	2005
	(000 ha)	(000 ha)	(000 ha)
Productive plantations	5.000	10.950	13.925
Protective plantations	5.000	10.950	13.925

All other areas of forest and other wooded land have been classified as modified natural.

4.5 Data for National reporting table T4

FRA 2005 Categories	Area (1000 hectares)					
	Forest			Other wooded land		
	1990	2000	2005	1990	2000	2005
Primary						
Modified natural	1611	1554	1526	7 569	7 361	7 257
Semi-natural						
Productive plantation	5.00	11.0	13.9			
Protective plantation	5.00	11.0	13.9			
TOTAL	1 621	1 576	1 554	7 569	7 361	7 257

4.6 Comments to National reporting table T4

5 Table T5 – Growing stock

No information available

6 Table T6 – Biomass stock

No Information available.

7 Table T7 – Carbon stock

No information available

8 Table T8 – Disturbances affecting health and vitality

No information available.

9 Table T9 – Diversity of tree species

9.1 FRA 2005 Categories and definitions

Category	Definition
Number of native tree species	The total number of native tree species that have been identified within the country.
Number of critically endangered tree species	The number of native tree species that are classified as “Critically endangered” in the IUCN red list.
Number of endangered tree species	The number of native tree species that are classified as “Endangered” in the IUCN red list.
Number of vulnerable tree species	The number of native tree species that are classified as “Vulnerable” in the IUCN red list.

9.2 National data

9.2.1 Data sources

References to sources of information	Quality (H/M/L)	Variable(s)	Year(s)	Additional comments
IUCN Red list	H	Vulnerable species	2000	Primary data source

9.2.2 Original data

Vulnerable tree species = *Acacia venosa*, *Combretum hartmannianum*, *Combretum rochetianum*

9.3 Data for National reporting table T9

FRA 2005 Categories	Number of species (year 2000)
Native tree species	NDA
Critically endangered tree species	0
Endangered tree species	0
Vulnerable tree species	3

9.4 Comments to National reporting table T9

Vulnerable tree species = *Acacia venosa*, *Combretum hartmannianum*, *Combretum rochetianum*

10 Table T10 – Growing stock composition

No information available.

11 Table T11 – Wood removal

11.1 FRA 2005 Categories and definitions

Category	Definition
Industrial wood removal	The wood removed (volume of roundwood over bark) for production of goods and services other than energy production (woodfuel).
Woodfuel removal	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
FAO Forestry Statistics FAOSTAT		Industrial wood Fuelwood	1993-2002	

11.2.2 Original data

Removal of industrial roundwood under bark (m3).				
1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
1846	1924	1924	1924	1924

Removal of wood fuel under bark (m3)				
1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
2 074 017	2 157 479	2 244 341	2 283 552	2 323 498

11.3 Analysis and processing of national data

FAOSTAT gives values under bark. By multiplying these values by 1.15 we get estimates over bark.

An average value for the period 1998-2002 is used to as the estimate for year 2000. The same value reported in 2002 has also been used as the estimate for 2005.

11.4 Data for National reporting table T11

FRA 2005 Categories	Volume in 1000 cubic meters of roundwood over bark					
	Forest			Other wooded land		
	1990	2000	2005	1990	2000	2005
Industrial roundwood		2.19	2.19			
Woodfuel		2549	2549			
TOTAL for Country		2551	2551			

11.5 Comments to National reporting table T11

FAOSTAT does not differentiate between forest and other wooded land. Data reported in Table T11 above is thus a combination of these two classes.

12 Table T12 – Value of wood removal

No information available.

13 Table T13 – Non-wood forest product removal

No information available.

14 Table T14 – Value of non-wood forest product removal

No information available.

15 Table T15 – Employment in forestry

No information available.