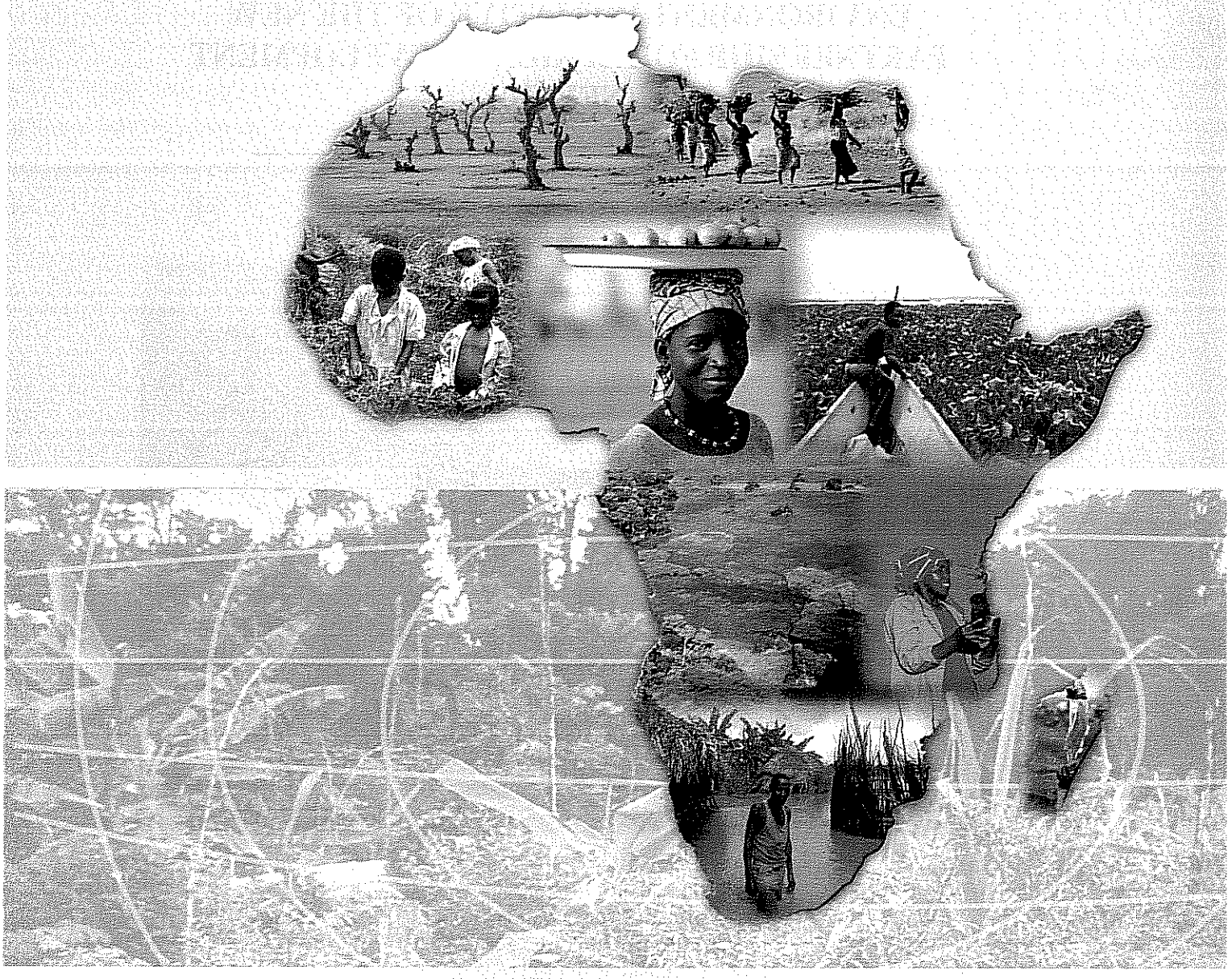
Development of an Action Plan for the Environment Initiative of NEPAD



UNEP AMCEN GEF NEPAD

Forests

DEVELOPMENT OF AN ACTION PLAN FOR THE ENVIRONMENT INITIATIVE OF THE NEW PARTNERSHIP FOR AFRICA'S DEVELOPMENT (NEPAD)

FORESTS

United Nations Environment Programme
P.O. Box 30552 Nairobi, Kenya
Tel: +254 2 624165 Fax: +254 2 624041
Email: gefinfo@unep.org
www.environment-directory.org/nepad

PREFACE

The New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) is an historical initiative aimed at promoting sustainable development for the benefit of present and future generations. The sustainable use of African natural resources and the protection of the environment are an important component for achieving such objective.

To this end and following the adoption of NEPAD, the African Environment Ministries under the leadership of the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment (AMCEN), embarked on a large consultative process aimed at preparing an Environmental Action Plan for the implementation of the Environment Initiative of NEPAD.

At its ninth session, the AMCEN adopted a framework of the Action Plan and decided to convene nine thematic workshops with a view of finalizing the Action Plan and identify eligible projects.

Accordingly, the following NEPAD thematic workshops were held: Desertification (19-20 January 2003, Algiers, Algeria); Invasive Species (23-24 January 2003, Pretoria, South Africa); Poverty and Environment (23-24 January 2003, Bamako, Mali); NGO Consultation (1 February 2003, Nairobi, Kenya); Wetlands (10-11 February, Nairobi, Kenya); Forest (13-14 February 2003, Yaounde, Cameroon); Health and Environment (17-18 February 2003, Dakar, Senegal); Marine and Coastal Environment (24-25 February 2003, Abuja, Nigeria); Climate Change (26-27 February 2003, Rabat, Morocco).

The results of the NEPAD thematic workshops are contained in the respective brochures especially prepared to this effect.

The AMCEN has played a leading role in the preparation of the Action Plan and will continue to play its role during the implementation phase of this unique endeavor.

Klaus Töpfer
Executive Director

H. E. Mr. Ruhakana Rugunda
President of AMCEN

THE NEPAD ENVIRONMENT INITIATIVE PROJECT

The development of the Environment Initiative of NEPAD is a consultative process led by African experts and based on a sound methodology for the prioritisation of the root causes of environmental degradation, and the identification of the most effective interventions, from an environmental, institutional, and financial perspective. Furthermore, it incorporates environmental and technical, as well as socio-economic considerations, and addresses cross-cutting/transboundary issues. It provides regional and external partners with a unique opportunity for working jointly with African stakeholders on sustainable projects with a high degree of national ownership.

The UNEP/GEF Medium Sized Project (MSP) of US$ 300,000 on the Development and Implementation of the Environment Component of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) was adopted on 26 July 2001 immediately after the OAU Summit held in Lusaka, Zambia, in July 2001. The main objective of the MSP was to develop a framework of an Action Plan for the implementation of Environment Initiative of NEPAD. Chapter 8 of NEPAD entitled the "Environment Initiative" identified the following eight areas of focus: Combating Desertification, Wetland Conservation, Invasive Alien Species, Coastal Management, Global Warming, Cross-border Conservation Areas, Environmental Governance, and Financing.

To this end a Steering Committee of the project comprising the members of the Bureau of the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment (AMCEN) and the representatives of the five initiating countries of NEPAD was established. At the kind initiative of the Government of South Africa, the first meeting of the steering committee was held in Pretoria, South Africa on 17 January 2002. At the kind invitation of the Government of Algeria, the second meeting of the steering committee was held in Algiers, Algeria on the 11-12 March 2002. At the kind invitation of the Government of Senegal the third meeting of the steering committee was held in Dakar, Senegal on 12 and 13 June 2002 at the level of experts and on 14 June 2002 at the level of ministers. The ministerial segment of the meeting endorsed the Framework of an Action Plan for the Environment Initiative of NEPAD and recommended its adoption to the ninth meeting of AMCEN. The minister submitted the Framework to the President of Senegal at a meeting also held on 14 June in Dakar.

The ninth meeting of AMCEN held in Kampala, Uganda from 1 - 5 July 2002 endorsed the Framework and mandated the President of AMCEN with the President of Senegal, who also attended the meeting, to submit the Framework to the Summit of the African Union, held in Durban, South Africa from 8-11 July 2002. The ministers mandated the steering committee of the MSP to further elaborate the Framework with a view of submitting a detailed Action Plan to a meeting of AMCEN to be held in June 2003. It was agreed that lead countries of the steering committee would take the responsibility of co-ordinating the further development of each programme area, building on the elements identified in the Framework of the Action Plan. In fulfilling their tasks, the lead countries worked in close co-operation with relevant sub-regional, regional and international institutions, the GEF, and the secretariats of the relevant conventions to undertake a mapping exercise of on-going programmes, initiatives and activities. Their aim will be to identify gaps and priorities, and to develop project proposals with clear time frames, targets, cost estimates and mechanisms for implementation and monitoring. To this end a GEF Medium Sized Project of US$ 300,000 was adopted on 30 September 2002 with a view of finalising the Action Plan for the Environment Initiative of NEPAD.

It was agreed that the following thematic workshops will be convened: Desertification (Algeria), Poverty and Environment (Mali), Invasive Species (South Africa), Forests (Cameroon), Marine

and Coastal Environment including Fresh Water (Nigeria), Health and Environment (Senegal), Climate Change (Morocco), Wetlands and NGO Consultative Meeting (Kenya).

As an outcome of the assessment, characterisation and selection of the fundamental causes/ sources of the environmental problems and the scale of their impacts, concrete action plans containing specific project interventions were developed by the Thematic Working Groups.

In addition to the thematic workshops, the Fourth Meeting of the Steering Committee of the UNEP/GEF MSP on NEPAD was convened on 23-25 April 2002, in Maputo, Mozambique. The Draft Action Plan of the NEPAD Environment Initiative was presented to the ministers and experts for review, together with 216 project interventions that have been identified, targeting priority areas for action. The background thematic papers were also made available to the meeting. Subsequently, a Special Session of AMCEN was convened. A Meeting of Donors will be held in December 2003 to ensure continued bilateral/multilateral financial and institutional support for specific projects.

SECTION 1:
REPORT OF THE THEMATIC WORKSHOP ON FORESTS FOR THE FINALIZATION OF THE ENVIRONMENT INITIATIVE OF THE NEW PARTNERSHIP FOR AFRICA'S DEVELOPMENT (NEPAD)

Yaounde, Cameroon 13-24 February 2003

1.1 Introduction

According to the programme of work adopted by the steering committee of the project and at the kind invitation of the government of Cameroon, a thematic workshop on forests was held in Yaounde, on 13-14 February 2003 to further elaborate forest activities and to identify an action plan with concrete project proposals and timelines. The meeting was convened in collaboration with World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) and its Central African Regional Programme Office (WWF-CARPO) with the support of CIFOR. The meeting was attended by African experts from all the 5 sub-regions of Africa. Representatives of UNDP, World Bank, IUCN, WCS and NGOs also attended the meeting. A complete list of experts in attendance is contained in Annex 7.

1.2 Opening of the Meeting

The meeting was opened by HEM Clarkson O. Tanyi-Mbiaryor, Minister of the Environment and Forests of the Republic of Cameroon. He welcomed the participants and pointed out that Cameroon's decision to host the meeting, sprang from its resolve to work together with other African countries to offset the decline in the value and quantity of Africa's forests, and to foster

the contribution forests can make to the national economy and the livelihood of local peoples. He pointed out that the workshop comes at a very critical point in time for the health of Africa's forests. The decline of Africa's forests and its resources is a result he said, of slow economic growth, increasing dependence on land, and limited economic diversification. This decline, which is estimated at 5.3 million ha of annual net loss, is alarming and might in the long run have a serious effect on the contribution of forests to Africa's development. However, he pointed out that Africa's forests remain the indispensable cradle of Africa's development. In Cameroon, income from forestry is second only to oil as a contribution to the National Income. The Minister suggested that policies and programmes that respond to the economic and development needs should be in line with the need to conserve and harness the resources of our forests for future generations. He reiterated Cameroon's commitment to initiatives at the sub-regional and regional levels to help resolve issues, especially at a time when Africa faces the enormous challenges of HIV/AIDS, conflict, and poverty. In this light, he singled out the Congo Basin Initiative; the Yaounde Process (that evolved from the Summit of Heads of State of the Central African Sub-region on the Sustainable Management of the Resources of the Congo Basin); and regional and sub-regional initiatives that the Head of State of the Republic of Cameroon, President Paul Biya, is very much personally committed to. How Africa is to harness all these forest initiatives he said, shall determine the way forward for the African continent.

The meeting was also attended by HEM Omeh Okopido, the Minister of the Environment of the Federal Republic of Nigeria. In his opening remarks , he thanked the Government of Cameroon for hosting the meeting. He reiterated the need for the forest component to be developed within the spirit of the fathers of the NEPAD process as a whole. He also called on all participants to prove wise and correct the decision of AMCEN to insert a forest theme within the environmental component of NEPA.

Mr David Duthie of UNEP Division of GEF Coordination (DGEF) delivered a statement on behalf Of Mr Pekka Potasaori, the head of the Secretariat of the United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF) who expressed regret of not being able to attend the meeting. He reiterated the importance attached to NEPAD and its forest component. He called on the participants to translate into action the political will of the African Ministers of the Environment. He indicated that all the six proposed thematic areas articulated in the programme are recognized important by UNFF processes. He also indicated that the implementation of the forest component of NEPAD will contribute to the implementation of the objectives of UNFF. Mr David Duthie also read a statement on behalf of the Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). He then traced the road taken by the entire NEPAD process so far, and thanked the Government of Cameroon for opting to host the workshop after the forfeiture of Cote d'Ivoire. He stressed the need for the workshop to meet its objectives, if the forest component of the Environmental Initiative of NEPAD is to be given the importance it deserves.

The participants adopted the following draft agenda :

- Opening of the meeting;
- Overview of the environment initiative of NEPAD ;
- Finalization of the NEPAD Forestry Action Plan;
- Ongoing and potential forests projects and priorities of interventions;
- Other Business;
- Closure of the meeting

After the recess, participants constituted themselves into the core group of the workshop, with Adewale Adeleke, Africa Regional Forest Officer WWF-International and Chimere Diaw of CIFOR sitting as facilitators, and Tabe EO Tanjong of WWF-CARPO as reporter. David Duthie

and the two facilitators of the workshop proceeded to present the Draft Action Plan for the NEPAD Thematic Working Group on Forestry, which served as the working document for the workshop. The document, which was distributed to all participants, provides certain themes or key elements on which projects and programmes should be based on. These themes include: Mapping an inventories; Monitoring and assessment; National forest programmes; Protected areas; Private sector and civil society and illegal logging and poaching

1.3 Technical Presentations

An overview of the Environment Initiative of NEPAD, its Framework of an Environment Action Plan as well as the Strategic Plan to Build Africa's Capacity to Implement Global and Regional Environmental Conventions (SPCB) was presented by Mr. David Duthie. The presentation was followed by a presentation on the regional of a regional overview of forestry in the African regions.

A. Regional Overview of Forestry in North Africa

The overview of forestry in North Africa was presented by Ms. Hayeth Sidhoum from Algeria. The general context surrounding the management of forests in North Africa she said, could be summarized as follows: the economic and political context has improved but some difficulties could still be observed; the population of the sub-region is predominantly made up of young people; social and economic conditions are hard for a vast majority of the population; desertification and shortage of water remain serious challenges to countries of the sub-region; agriculture and pastoralism remains the mainstay of people in the sub-region and occupies a preponderant place in the economy; and economic activities are concentrated in coastal areas and at river banks for Egypt and Mauritania.

The state of the forest of the North African sub-region is precarious. The region is heavily populated and forests are rare, fragile but still occupy an important position in the economy and the lives of people. Its distribution is inequitable in the sub-region, and the productivity of the biomass is low due to difficult (arid) ecological conditions. Most countries of the sub-region depend on imports of forest products.

Key problems identified in the management of North Africa's forests can be summarized as follows: Water is still a problem is most countries of the sub-region; the population is young and predominantly inhabit the cities; poverty and social degradation remain important factors; forest products remain a major import except for fuel wood; demand for processed wood is increasing; and demand for fuel wood shall remain low (due to availability of other sources of energy) except in rural areas.

As per the institutional, legal and policy context behind the management of forests in the sub-region, Ms. Sidhoum made the following observations: Forest control and administration is strong; Reforms are underway in the sector; Countries of the sub-region have a long history of reforestation (though most of the initiatives on the ground are research oriented); Land tenure still remains a problem to be resolved; There is a dire need for improvement of environmental management; and international assistance in forest management shall be welcomed.

Despite some of the problems inventoried, Ms. Sidhoum observed that forests still play an important role and function in the region. They remain a source of subsistence for local people, and their scientific, cultural and historical functions are ever growing. There is a urgent need for an economic valuation of the attributes of the forests on North Africa. Non Timber Forest Products (Gum arabic, etc.) have a strong potential and must be developed. The timber industry though weak, also has a strong potential and therefore must be developed.

According to Ms. Sidhoum, the great debate as per forests of North Africa are centered on two major observations:

- According to certain experts, the rate of deforestation shall significantly reduce in the long-term. This is mainly due to the fact that forest is not a major source of revenue and subsistence; reliance on fuel wood as a source of primary energy by local communities is low; agricultural expansion is slowing down; reforestation of deforested areas; and an overall decrease in dependence on land.

- Deforestation as a result of agricultural expansion and urbanisation, and abject poverty is forcing local people to seek new sources of revenue and livelihood.

This debate Ms. Sidhoum proceeded, brings forth three major challenges:

- Economic: How could forests and its resources ameliorate the living conditions of local people, and contribute positively to the national economy?
- Environmental: How do we preserve biodiversity, protect and conserve water resources and at the same time use all for economic development?
- How could the forest ecosystems of North Africa continue to play other roles (cultural, scientific, tourism etc.) apart from purely economic ones?

In order for these challenges to be met, Ms. Sidhoum concluded that the following could be implemented:

- Adapting the legal and institutional framework through the building of local and national capacities.
- Improving the framework for collaboration and exchange between different sectors in order to achieve better integration of the ecological, social and economic environment.
- Improve on the co-ordination between research, training, and the forest sector.
- The search for more viable and autonomous finance mechanisms for the optimal use of existing financial resources.
- Adopting new techniques for sustainable exploitation and use of forest resources.
- Mechanisms for participatory management of forest landscapes planted by civil society.
- Improve on urban planting of trees.
- Improve on regional co-operation and joint action at the sub-regional level.

B. Regional Overview of Forests of East Africa

Dr. Owino from Kenya presented the regional overview for the Eastern African sub-region. 11 countries make up the Eastern African sub-region, which has been described as the epicentre of land-people conflict in Africa. High population (present population is estimated at about 180 million, and projections for 2020 is set at 290 million), drought and famine characterise the sub-region, which is host to the poorest and most highly indebted countries in Africa. Dr. Owino acknowledged that the high population density of the sub-region has put increased pressure to the fragile forest ecosystems, already confined mostly to upland areas.

For a majority of the countries of the sub-region, regional co-operation is weak due to perpetual conflict, except for certain clusters of states that make up the East African Community, the COMESA and the IGAD. This disparity, according to Dr. Owino, has reduced opportunities to establish an all embracing and well integrated system of interstate co-operation that maximize joint and concerted action to save the declining forest ecosystems of the sub-region.

The FAO's FOSA carried out a state of the art of the forests of the Eastern African sub-region. This assessment, according to Dr. Owino, reveals certain challenges confronted by forest management in the sub-region. The status of forest management is poor, and deforestation is occuring at an accelerated rate mainly due to rampant desertification and drought, and the demand for fuelwood in public and communal forests. The forest industry is poorly developed, forest plantation programmes and the pulp and paper production industry (especially in Kenya) is declining. He sounded a positive note when he ascertained that the world famous National Parks and Game Reserves are still richly endowed, and tree growing on farms is on the rise.

The challenges highlighted above, Dr. Owino revealed, should be the focus of NEPAD's intervention in the sub-region. The themes of the NEPAD Environmental Action Plan as per forests could serve as the appropriate straitjacket to tackle the problems and challenges revealed by FOSA.

NEPAD, he said, could support all the countries of the sub-region by helping them structure their forest policy and institutional reforms and to move beyond their now redundant Forest Master Plans. Progress has been made in this regard in Uganda and some initiatives like the African Academy of Sciences has lent a helping hand to see this through. ACMEN, he said, could input directly in a proposed regional project for regional policy advocacy, and to support processes in each country in the sub-region. He identified the Faculty of Forestry and Nature at Makerere University in Uganda as a possible body to co-ordinate such a project.

Dr. Owino stressed that high quality forest mapping and inventory are necessary for forest management planning, and deplored the fact that countries of the sub-region lacked quality information and the appropriate skills to collect this information. He however admitted that at the regional level, existing structures (AFRICOVER/RCMRD and UNEP) could provide opportunities for centralised satellite based mapping and a regional project could be developed from these.

Much of the region according to Dr. Owino is semi-arid and arid and liable to degradation. In order to control desertification and to prevent degradation, he proposed a regional afforestation project in collaboration with CCD Africa, UNEP and IGAD, with GEF as a potential donor to stem the tide of land degradation.

As regards the development of criteria and indicators (C & I)for sustainable forest management, he suggests the further development of Dry Zone Africa C & I, drawing form local expertise from Universities (Makerere) and research institutions with NEPAD, GEF and IITO as possible donors.

The Kyoto Protocol and its mechanisms (CDM) offer serious options for innovative investment in forestry, which could go a long way to cover valuation of forest resources (like water catchments). Dr. Owino deplored the fact that limited baseline knowledge about the Protocol and lack of know-how hampers countries of the sub-region to engage in it. He acknowledged that two such initiatives (banking on CDM) are in existence in Tanzania, and one in the pipeline in Uganda. He proposes a feasibility study with the World Bank, NEPAD and GEF as potential donors.

Dr. Owino concluded that the African forest sector can contribute to poverty alleviation and social development through NEPAD only through sustained support to, and investment in the continued transformation of African forest programmes so they can:

- provide sustainable economic revenues;
- environmental services; and
- social development

C. Regional Overview of Forests of Southern Africa

Mr. Mike Chihambakwe from Zimbabwe presented the sub-regional overview for the southern African sub-region. He began by saying that the current forest cover (miombo is the dominant vegetation type) of the sub-region is at 183 million ha and shall decrease below 168 million due mainly to agriculture and demand for forest products from the informal conduit. He described the forest landscape as being composed of natural forests (180 million ha), forest plantations (2.2 million ha with 68% in South Africa alone), and trees outside forests. Investments for natural forests and capacity for sustainable forest management is low, he said, while product demand is high. Forest plantations are mostly privately owned and are increasing in numbers, though owners are unenthusiastic to expand due to water constraints. Trees outside forests are decreasing, but there is a heavy commercialisation and domestication of trees of economic importance.

There is an increase in the demand for NTFPs in the sub-region, though regulatory systems are non-existent. 74% of roundwood is used in domestic fuel, and consumption is to increase by 50-60 million m^3 in the long term. Sawn wood is the main industrial forest product in demand.

Mr. Chihambakwe sees, amongst others, the following trends emerging in the future from forestry management that shall be a challenge to the sub-region:

- Development of forest plantations;
- Rural afforestation;
- Participatory management;
- Privatisation and devolution to communities and local institutions;
- Under funding and high staff turn-over in the forestry service;
- Weak forestry services will struggle to regulate the growing informal and private sector;
- The private sector (ecotourism and plantations) shall be the biggest investor in the sector,
- Government investment in the sector shall drop sharply;
- Good governance and certification shall provide necessary incentives for the sector

He said there major opportunities (openings from privatisation, democracy, decentralisation, regional integration, strong forestry industrial base, certification) for, and serious threats (HIV/AIDS, uncertainty in land resource tenure, population growth) to sustainable forest management in the sub-region. He however noted that in the sub-region, what happens to forestry is largely decided outside the sector.

Mr. Chihambakwe proceeded to identify the themes or issues forest projects for the NEPAD forestry action plan should identify: poverty alleviation by strengthening the informal sector and participatory approaches, and support to small farmers; and environmental protection through watershed protection and conservation, prevention of land degradation in communal areas, and through fighting against desertification. He concluded his presentation by identifying six specific project ideas for the six themes presented in the interim draft action plan for forests.

D. Regional Overview of Forests of Central Africa

The Central African sub-regional overview was presented by Mr. Assitou Ndinga from Cameroon. He mentioned that the sub-region was proud to be host to the Congo Basin forest, the second largest tropical forest after the Amazon. He went on to say that the six themes identified by the interim draft forest action plan are in line with initiatives underway in the sub-region to reverse negative trends that affect the forests of the Congo Basin. He enumerated the initiatives set into place in the sub-region: The Yaounde Process, the COMIFAC, CARPE, the ATO,

CEFDHAC, the PRGIE, ECOFAC, the Congo Basin Initiative, RAPAC, the Sangha Tri-national, the Presidential Initiative of Gabon, and conservation activities being undertaken by international NGOs in Gabon, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Congo Brazzaville, and Congo Kinshasa. He also mentioned that national management initiatives could also be used by NEPAD.

He said that the sub-region looks up to NEPAD as per forest certification, incentive measures towards the sustainable use and management of the resources of the forests of the sub-region, establishment of strong legal and institutional frameworks for the management of forests of the subregion, research, building the capacity of local expertise to negotiate access to biological resources, and reduction of deforestation. He concluded by saying that the entry window of NEPAD into the sub-region should be the COMIFAC.

E. Regional Overview of Forests of Central Africa

Francis Odoom, from Ghana, made the last presentation, an overview of forestry in West Africa. The West African sub-region, he said, has a population of about 234 million people with Nigeria alone comprising 54% of this total. The forest area is estimated at 72 million ha., with inadequately managed protected areas accounting for 7% of the forest area. The deforestation rate is estimated at 1.2 million ha. per year.

He continued to say that economic, demographic, natural resource management, environmental, governance, technological and political (wars and conflicts) issues affect the forestry sector in West Africa. Some important features of the sector he said include; Population growth, little economic diversification, slow rate of adoption of sustainable forest management, increase in fuel wood consumption in local and urban households, increase in demand of industrial hardwood, and growing demand for water. The sluggish growth of the economies of the countries of the sub-region and poor performance of other key sectors has increased poverty levels, and thus the dependence of the poor on the forests.

Within this backdrop, Mr. Odoom concluded by recommending three priorities and strategies to combat some of the negative trends mentioned: Poverty alleviation (improved access to NTFPs, sustainable harvest, encourage labour intensive forest based enterprises etc) , environmental protection (watershed protection, setting aside more areas for biodiversity protection, wider adoption of SFM and certification, EIAs etc,.) and institutional reforms (revitalising the public sector, invigorating community level initiatives, empowering small scale producers, strengthening sub-regional collaboration, internal mobilisation of investment, enhance the role of civil society)

During the debate, Mr. Foteu, Technical Adviser at the Ministry of the Environment and Forestry of Cameroon, said that NEPAD cannot in any way invent anything in the sub region. He said that a lot has already been done in the sub-region, and it is for NEPAD to build upon and take advantage of the many initiatives in place. He identified the COMIFAC as the indispensable organ through which NEPAD could capitalise on gains already secured in the sub-region. But for NEPAD to achieve this, he said the process must work within the priorities identified in the Plan de Convergence which was endorsed by all countries of the sub-region, NGOs and international funding agencies.

Mr. Foteu continued that all projects put forth by NEPAD must respect the code of conduct agreed upon by countries of the sub-region and the donor community of the EU during the Co-ordination meeting of the Congo Basin Initiative in Paris in January 2003. The seven maxims of the Code of Conduct include: Equity; Transparency; Negotiations with due respect to sovereignty of all partners; Reconciling development with conservation; Informed participation of all

stakeholders; Capacity building; Poverty alleviation. A copy of the of the Code of Conduct was distributed.

Concern about the role of local people in forestry was raised by Mr. Mimbini Essono, President National Working Group Certification Cameroon. He was of the opinion that he still did not see a clear role of local people neither in the forest theme, nor any other theme in the NEPAD Environmental Initiative. He expressly asked for more consideration to be given to the role of local people in forests in designing programmes and projects for NEPAD.

Daniel Ngantou of IUCN commented on the fact that mention was not made of the Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers that have been put together by all countries of the Central African sub-region and which the forest action plan could build upon. He also recognised the PAS (Strategic Action Plan) of the IUCN for the Central African sub-region which he thought was a strategic document which could guide NEPAD in developing strategies and designing projects for the sub-region.

1.4 Finalization of the NEPAD Forests action Plan

Under this agenda item, participants brainstormed on what important themes had been omitted, poorly formulated or misplaced in the six themes proposed in the Interim Draft Action Plan for Forests. The better part of the debate focussed on the direction to which the brainstorming session should take. After a long debate, It was unanimously decided that a small committee be set-up to prioritise the action plan themes taking into consideration the debate following the first consensus. Each expert in the committee was allocated 12 points to grade priorities for each sub-region.

A scorecard matrix was produced stating the order of priority per action plan theme per sub-region (see Annex 1). From this scorecard, new focal areas emerged: Mapping and inventory; Monitoring and assessment; Protected areas; Private sector partnerships; Civil society partnerships; Forest law enforcement and governance. It was noted that carbon trading via storage/sequestration was linked to focal area 3, while reafforestation for improved ecosystem services was linked to focal area 5. Support to forest programme development became the objective of the forest action plan.

The participants made a number of comments on this new proposal related to the financial mechanisms, the source of finance, the title of focal area I, capacity building, information sharing, carbon trading and storage as a focal area, livelihoods, industrialisation and participation of local communities. Based on these reactions, new themes/focal areas were developed. Mapping and knowledge of forest ecosystems; Monitoring and assessment; Conservation and restoration; Private sector partnerships; Civil society partnerships; Forest law and enforcement and governance; and New funding mechanisms.

1.5 Ongoing and potential forest projects and priorities

Under this agenda item, participants were constituted into three breakout groups with main objective to apply sub-regional priorities to the 7 new focal areas, pick out the gaps and to develop outline of projects and programmes to fill in the gaps. The projects were presented in plenary (see Section 3).

Group 1 proposed two projects; one on mapping, inventory and knowledge of forest ecosystems (Focal area 1), and the other on monitoring and assessment (Focal area 2). Group 2 identified 8 areas under partnership with the private sector from which concrete projects could be developed.

6 areas from which projects could be developed were also identified from civil society partnership focal area, while 3 areas were identified from the forest law enforcement and governance focal area. Group 3 developed three projects on innovative financial mechanisms and transboundary protected areas, equivalent to Focal area 3 and 5 respectively.

1.6 Closing Ceremony

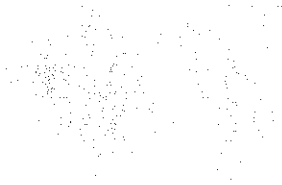
The closing ceremony was chaired by Prof. Tshala Abina Francois, Permanent Secretary for the Environment, Ministry of the Environment and Forestry of the Republic of Cameroon. Adewale Adeleke, Regional Forest Officer for Africa, WWF-International read the results and recommendations of the meeting:

i. Seven new focal areas were identified by participants: a) Mapping and knowledge of forest ecosystems b) Monitoring and assessment c) Conservation and restoration d) Private sector partnerships e) Civil society partnerships f) Forest law enforcement and governance g) Innovative financial mechanisms

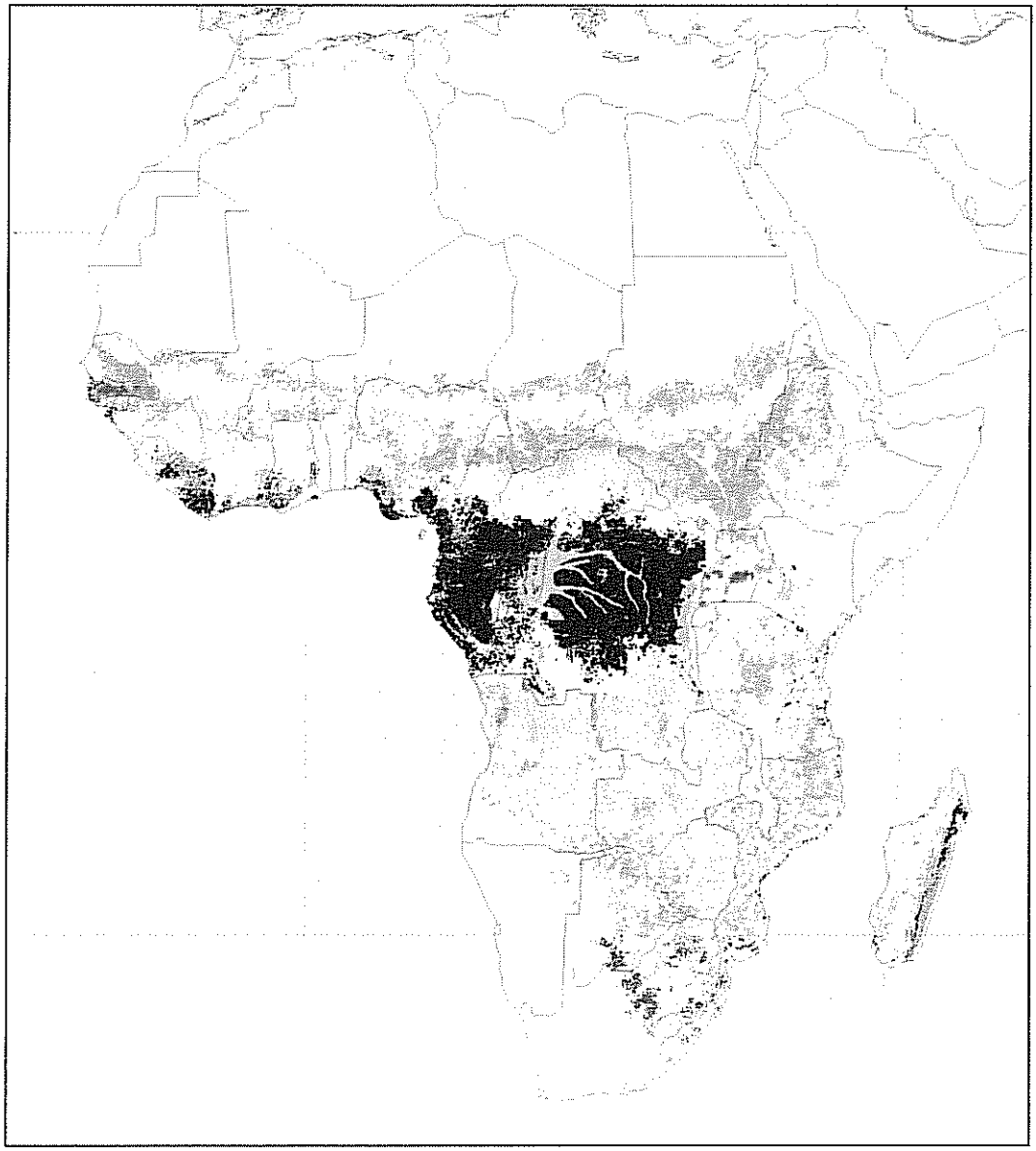
ii. All participants were agreed on the seven new focal areas and the need to proceed to align sub-regional priorities to these focal areas.

- Gaps were identified and project ideas and proposals were developed for each of the focal areas. The experts shall still work on improving on the projects proposed.
- Participants also laid the grounds for a strong statement on forests to be inserted to the introduction of the Draft Action Plan on Forests.

The participants expressed their gratitude to the government of Cameroon for convening the meeting and to UNEP and WWF for facilitating its proceedings. The meeting was closed in the afternoon of the 14th February 2003.



SECTION 2:
BACKGROUND DOCUMENT FOR NEPAD ENVIRONMENT INITIATIVE FORESTRY THEMATIC



Source: www.fao.org Global Forest Resources Assessment 2000

Elements of a Draft Action Programme on Forests for the NEPAD Environmental Action Plan

2.1 Introduction

Continuing pressure on Africa's forests is in danger of eliminating the potential for forest conservation and sustainable management to make a positive contribution to the overall sustainable development of the African continent.

The development of Sustainable Forest Management (SFM) in Africa requires that long-term environmental health and ecological function of Africa's forests be maintained, in order to provide vital ecosystem services upon which millions of Africans depend. The value of these ecosystem services must be fully incorporated into African forest policy development and decision-making, alongside timber resource values.

Below we present the draft elements of an Environmental Action Programme for African Forests which reflects the political commitment made by African leaders as part of NEPAD. This Action Programme recognises and builds upon the many actions already being taken by both the international community and various regional and international processes.

The Action Plan is focused on five key weaknesses in the present-day environmental management of African forest resources. These are that Africa's forests:

(i) are poorly mapped and inventoried,
(ii) lack adequate policy frameworks and legal status,
(iii) have weak management; and
(iv) do not generate or distribute adequate sustainable revenues to guarantee long-term persistence, in spite of providing significant environmental services, such as (i) protection and improvement of watersheds to stabilize waterflows and reduce soil erosion and siltation; (ii) arresting land degradation and desertification, especially in arid and semi-arid areas, (iii) provision of NTFPs, and (iv) conservation of biodiversity, especially in countries with high endemism.

The Action Plan provides a framework for the development of regional and sub-regional collaborative projects to address these weaknesses. The draft action plan outlined below needs to be refined at the regional level to accommodate different regional priorities. These have been identified in the recently Forestry Outlook Study for Africa (FOSA).

2.2 Mapping and Inventory

The recent FAO FRA 2000 reports that the quality of forest resource information in African countries is declining. Only 5 (of 39 reporting) African countries were able to provide highly reliable forest resource information, with 21 providing medium quality and 13 low quality information. This compares with compared 2, 29 and 8 respectively in the same categories in 1970.

In spite of the increasing availability of global remote sensed data which can be used as the basis for forest resource assessments, African countries are falling behind in the use of these data for forest policy formulation and management.

For much of Africa, satellite-based mapping is the only realistic method to achieve the first step in sustainable forest management – the production of up to date, reliable land use maps upon which forest inventories can be based. There are many global regional and sub-regional initiatives

using satellite imagery to produce maps of land use, including forest cover, for Africa.

There is little point in duplicating these mapping exercises, but there is much that can be done from within NEPAD to assist with the ground-truthing of remote sensing information and to ensure that the maps and other products are used tio improve guide policy and improve management of African forest resources. Such ground truthing is essential if the potential for remote sensing data to inform decision making is to be fully realised.

The NEPAD forestry working group should develop projects that:

(i) improve the integration of forest land into overall land use planning for sustainable development; e.g. through integration with AfriCover and other land use mapping exercises ;

(ii) work with partner countries to build national capacity to: improve access to remote sensing data and geographic information processing technologies, including geographical information systems (GIS) and global positioning systems (GPS), and

(iii) improve the integration of such data with other available information regarding the goods and services provided by forests to people.

A useful model for projects of this kind this is provided by the **Integrated Forest Monitoring System for Central Africa 2000 - 2003 (INFORMS Central Africa)** summarised in **Annex 1**, and its links to **the Central African Regional Program for Environment (CARPE)** summarised in **Annex 2.**

2.3 Monitoring and Assessment

Collection of, and public access to, national and regional scale information on forest types, is a necessary first step to greater equity in the use of information on the extent, distribution and condition of Africa's forests in forest management decision making and benefit sharing. Africa's national forest agencies have been under-funded for a long time and have had to rely on collaboration with foreign institutions to overcome the lack of up to date information on forest cover and forest conversion.

African countries already participate in international processes within which national level Criteria and Indicators (C&I) for sustainable forest management have been developed. «Criteria» are not measurement instruments, but are standards by which to judge the situation under study, whilst «Indicators» are a means of measuring the realisation of the standards. Criteria and indicators together are tools for assessing changes and trends in forest conditions and management systems at the national and forest management unit levels. As such, they provide the basis for a common framework for describing, monitoring and assessing progress towards sustainable forest conservation and management. They also provide the basis for better linkages to ongoing global forest resources assessment, such as the Food and Agriculture Organisation's Forest Resource Assessment programme and provide feedback for improved forest protected areas management.

At the «African Forest Law Enforcement and Governance Ministerial Planning Meeting" conference held in Congo Brazzaville from 18-20 June 2002, governments of at least six African states[1] have committed themselves to allow independent monitoring of forest resources in the wake of reports of indiscriminate logging leading to the degradation of forest resources on the

1 *Liberia, Ghana, Cameroun, Congo (Brazzaville), Democratic Republic of Congo, among others*

continent (see **Annex 6** also). This initiative needs to be broadened to include more African countries.

Although African countries have been actively involved in the development of a core set of Criteria and Indicators for sustinable forest management[2], it has proved difficult to move beyond a testing stage and formally apply these C&I methodologies into day to day forest management, and to link them to forest certification schemes (see the next section and the **Pan-African Certification System - Annex 3)**

The NEPAD forestry working group should develop projects that:

(iv) continue to improve their ability to monitor and assess the state of their own forests using agreed national level criteria and indicators for forest conservation and sustainable forest management and make the results, including areas where additional information is needed, available to interested parties; especially the Food and Agriculture Organisation's global forest resource assessments;

(v) work with partner countries to build national capacity to:

- participate in regional criteria and indicator processes;
- develop and apply agreed criteria and indicators to monitor and assess the state of their own forests;
- develop national forest inventory and monitoring systems which take account of these criteria and indicators;
- improve scientific underpinning of the use of economic, social and environmental indicators of sustainable forest management, including indicators of goods and services provided by forests;
- exchange information and experience with partner countries on monitoring and responding to large scale disasters affecting forest ecosystems, such as forest fires.;
- build capacity in countries to monitor the impacts of human activity and environmental change on forest resources, including the impacts of fire, infrastructural devleopment, illegal logging, climate change, etc..

2.4 Forest Programmes

Paragraph 1(a)[3] of the Forest Principles adopted by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development gives countries sovereign rights over their own forest resources, subject to their own environmental policies and a commitment to not cause cross-border damage.

National forest programmes and other actions to promote sustainable forest management are an important component of overall national strategies for sustainable development. They encompass a wide range of approaches to achieve sustainable forest management which reflect national circumstances including land ownership patterns and the fact that in many countries the responsibility for forest management is allocated among federal/national, state/provincial and local levels of government, as well as indigenous people. These programmes assess the environmental, social and economic values of forest resources, establish national priorities and identify specific steps to manage forests sustainably in a participatory and transparent manner.

2 Almost the entire continent has been included in either the Near East Process (North Africa); the ATO Initiative (Central and West Africa) or the Dry Zones Africa Process (Eastern and Southern Africa)

3 States have, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the principles of international law, the sovereign right to exploit their own resources pursuant to their own environmental policies and have the responsibility to ensure that activities within their jurisdiction or control do not cause damage to the environment of other States or of areas beyond the limits of national jurisdiction.

2.5 National Forest Management Plans

Forest management plans are often regarded as the solution to Africa's forest problems, not onjly for the commercial sector, but also for improved conservation area management. Management plans are relatively cheap to produce – for example, one completed in Central Africa cost $500,000 for 1.4 million ha. in northern Congo, or less than $0.40/ha, a fraction of the market value of the wood. But, forest management plans will only be used if they meet the stakeholder needs (both commercial operators and government sector), and they will only meet these needs if it is in everyone's interest to implement them. Governments therefore need to introduce policies that make compliance attractive to the commercial sector whilst ensuring that other stakeholders needs are met i.e. develop fully sustainable forest management (SFM) plans. The appropriate development of community-based forest management should be made a special priority.

An extension of introduction of SFM would be an expansion of forest certification and improved market prices for African timber. All certification is based on three main pillars of (i) standards, (ii) independent certification bodies, and (iii) an independent, credble accreditation authority. Independent forest management certification is a recent phenomenon. It was not until 1996 that the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) first started formally endorsing certificates. Now, after five years, certification is a fairly major operation covering 22 million ha or more globally, in all forest types, and under every kind of ownership, from indigenous communities to major corporations and governments. The publicly owned forests of the UK and New York State are now certified. Natural forests owned and managed by indigenous communities, from Canada through the US and Mexico, through Brazil and Bolivia to Chile, have put under the ambit of certification or audits, and major North American, Japanese and European corporations have done the same. Africa currently has nearly one million hectares (ha) of certified forests, but almost all of this is plantation, mostly in South Africa and no tropical humid forest in Africa is under certified management.

The NEPAD forestry working group should develop projects that:

(i) share their experience in developing and implementing their national programmes to promote sustainable forest management and encourage partner countries to develop their own national forest programmes;

(ii) support partner countries in the elaboration and implementation of their national forest programmes, including by supporting new approaches, initiatives and partnerships that promote sustainable forest management, for example through the **Yaounde Summit Declaration, CEFDHAC Brazaville Process (see Annex 2)**and initiatives such as the **Pan-African Forest Certification Scheme** (see **Annex 3**);

(iii) promote the role of Africa's humid and savanna forests and woodlands as important carbon sinks, biodiversity reservoirs and sources of other goods and services, and ensure that these values are incorporated in national forest programmes and the sustainable management of these forests (see potential for **Clean Development Mechainsm (CDM)** projects in **Annex 4**);

(iv) continue to work with international initiatives which contribute to sustainable forest management, such as the Forest Biological Diversity Expanded Programme of Work of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), United Nations Forum on Forest (UNFF), of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests (CPF), and the International Tropical Timber Organisation (ITTO). Synergies between these agreements and institutions should be identified and appropriate joint activities based on them should be undertaken. Some initial

areas of synergy which should be explored are through restoration-rehabilitation-reforestation projects and introduction of the ecosystem approach to forest management.

2.6 Protected Areas

Forests contain 70% of the earth's terrestrial biodiversity and as such are among the world's richest and most diverse ecosystems. They also provide a wide range of ecological services and other values.

Africa's forest are under threat across the entire continent. Only a small proportion of the total forest area is legally protected and much legally protected forest are *de facto* unmanaged and unprotected "on the ground". Recent estimates are that closed humid forests comprise only about 13.8% of total protected areas in Africa with much of the 26,300,000 ha of biodiversity-rich tropical evergreen broadleaf forests in Africa remaining unprotected. Many forests with important biodiversity or ecological values are in danger of being lost or degraded; these forests may warrant special recognition through the establishment of protected forest areas intended to maintain such values. Given that protection is an important element of sustainable forest management, geographic networks of protected areas of representative forest ecosystems at a national, transnational and global level can contribute to protection and recognition of these forests. In this context, a better understanding of protected area management classification systems is needed. Additional potential projects areas include: (i) development of criteria and indicators for management effectiveness of protected areas; (ii) ecotourism development; (iii) establishing protected areas management models;3) community based natural resource management; (iv) participatory approach to protected area management including the involvement of local communities

The NEPAD forestry working group should develop projects that:

(i) improve ability to analyse and categorise existing protected forest areas in Africa and identify key forest types not sufficiently represented in the different categories of protection;

(ii) work with partner countries to establish and maintain protected forest areas and associated networks, including border parks and other transnational and international initiatives, aimed at protecting important forest biodiversity and other ecological values, through for example innovative financial mechanisms, such as Joint Implementation and CDM, debt-for-nature swaps and public/private partnerships (see **Congo Basin Forest Partnership** in **Annex 5**);

(iii) improve the effectiveness of protected area management through strengthening the capcity of African institutions involved on forest protected area management; and

(iv) initiate activities on forest landascape restoration both within protected areas and to establish buffer zones around core forest protected areas,

2.7 Private Sector and Civil Society

Sustainable forest management requires a range of partnerships to be successful and is not possible without the positive involvement and commitment of forest owners, forest industries, civil society, non-governmental and community-based organisations and indigenous people. In some countries the private sector is playing an increasing part in the management of forests; in others, such as Cameroon, The Gambia and Tanzania, community-based forest management is re-emerging. It is therefore vital that these different stakeholders should make a greater contribution

to securing sustainable forest management. It is the responsibility of each government to involve all stakeholders in achieving sustainable forest management and to encourage responsible forest management initiatives from all appropriate sectors.

The NEPAD forestry working group should develop projects that:

(i) where appropriate, devolve forest ownership amd management to the lowest appropriate level compatible with SFM;

(ii) encourage the formation of Community Forests and strengthen community participation in policy development and implementation; and expand market opportunities for forest communities and small forest operations;

(iii) encourage the private sector, particularly forest-related industries, to develop and apply voluntary codes of conduct that support forest certification and sustainable forest management, both domestically and internationally;

(iv) examine ways of promoting private investment and development of partnerships in sustainable forest management and the identification of innovative financing mechanisms to attract private sector finance;

(v) development of partnerships between private sector and governments, and between private sector and NGOs, for example, the Producers Group Network that is being established in West and Central Africa;

(vi) encourage private voluntary market-based mechanisms that would support improved management practices in the forest sector;

(vii) encourage the private sector to increase efficiencies and reduce waste in forest product processing and recycling whilst at the same time encouraging new international and domestic markets.

2.8 Illegal Logging and Poaching

Illegal logging of timber and poaching of forest wildlife robs national and subnational governments, forest owners and local communities of significant revenues and benefits, damages forest ecosystems, distorts markets and forest resource assessments and undermines initiatives aimed at sustainable forest management. International trade in illegally harvested timber including transfer pricing, under invoicing and other illegal practices, exacerbates the problem of illegal logging. Better information on the extent of the problem is a prerequisite to developing practical and effective counter measures. Similarly, illegal poaching of bushmeat, including globally endangered primates, is a major threat to the long-term functioning of African forest ecosystems and urgently requires the development of monitoring systems to better regulate trade in forest animal species.

Africa should build on the ongoing Forest Law Enforcement and Governance (FLEG) process and build on the Ministerial Declaration of the East Asia Ministerial Conference held in Bali, Indonesia from 11–13 September 2001 (see Declaration summary in **Annex 6**).

The NEPAD forestry working group should develop projects that:

(i) encourage the sharing of information and assessments on the nature and extent of international trade in illegally harvested timber as a basis for developing practical and effective counter measures (see **Monitoring Illegal Logging in Cameroon in Annex 6**);

(ii) work with interested partner countries and through international organisations including the United Nations Forum on Forest (UNFF), the Collaborative Partnership on Forests (CPF), FAO, CIFOR, UNEP, and the elements of the International Tropical Timber Organisation's Libreville Action Plan which relate to illegal forestry, to develop capacity to assess the nature and extent of illegal logging and trade in illegally harvested timber and capacity to develop and implement counter measures ;

(iii) expand participation in the Lusaka Agreement Task Force, currently comprising Republic of Congo, Kenya, Lesotho, Uganda, Tanzania and Zambia, to include more African countries and to strengthen their activities in cross-border investigation of poaching and illegal trade undertaken by criminal syndicates;

(iv) to develop joint activities to reduce illegal wildlife trade with the CITES Bushmeat Working Group (CBWG), the Monitoring of Illegal Killing of Elephants (MIKE), the World Bank/ AIDE Regional Environmental Information Project (REIM/PRGIE) and other relevant African orgnisations; and

(v) take measures to implement their obligations under international agreements aimed at combating bribery and corruption in international business transactions as they pertain to trade in timber and wildlife.

SECTION 3:
PROJECT CONCEPTS

PROJECT CONCEPT NOTE

Environment Initiative of NEPAD

1. **Thematic Area:**

2. **Project Title:** Integration of HIV/AIDS in Natural Resources Management Policies

3. **Duration of Project:** 2 years

4. **Timetable (start-end of project):**

5. **Sub-region- zone of intervention:** Southern Africa

6. **Linkages to existing regional and/ or international frameworks:** Natural Resources Management Policies for forestry, fishery and wildlife

7. **Total Estimated Cost:** US 1,160,000

8. **Existing level of funding (if any):** None

9. **Additional funding required:**

10. **Problem Statement/project justification:** There is limited information on the impact of HIV/AIDS on natural resources management, lack of awareness on the part of the policy makers and natural resources practitioners; and existing policies do not address HIV/AIDS issues.

11. **Project Objective:** To contribute to the reduction of the impact of HIV/AIDS in Natural Resources Management

12. **Project outputs/results:**
    Adequate information on the impact of HIV/AIDS in natural resources management provided;
    Awareness among natural resources practitioners, managers, and policy makers on the impacts of HIV/AIDS on natural resources management raised;
    A framework that integrates HIV/AIDS issues in natural resources management policies developed; and
    Use of framework advocated and facilitated.

Project Components: (= sub-objectives)
To generate adequate information on the impact of HIV/AIDS on natural resources management;
Raise awareness among natural resources practitioners, managers and policy makers on the impact of HIV/AIDS on natural resources management; and
To mainstream HIV/AIDS in natural resources management policies To mainstream HIV/AIDS in natural resources management policies

Activities within the component:

Activity a1: Collect information on the impact of HIV/AIDS on human resources in natural resources management

Activity a2: Review national and regional policies and identify gaps within the policies and the information requirements to influence a policy development

Activity b1: Hold a workshop for natural resources practitioners and managers to demonstrate the impacts of HIV/AIDS on natural resources management

Activity b2: Hold workshop for policy makers to raise awareness on the need to integrate HIV/AIDS in natural resources management policies, draw attention to the policy framework necessary for the integration of HIV/AIDS in natural resources management.

Activity c1: Carry out a literature search on existing tools and approaches being used in development work to address HIV/AIDS issues in natural resources management.

Activity c2: Hold a workshop for the Environmental institutions and HIV/AIDS organizations to develop a draft framework for the integration of HIV/AIDS issues in natural resources management.

Activity c3: Test the framework on selected countries

Activity c4: Produce final framework

Activity d1: Hold a workshop to demonstrate the applicability of framework.

Activityd2: Assist countries with the integration of HIV/AIDS in natural resources management policies

13. **Stakeholders involved:** IUCN ROSA, SADC countries, regional policy makers and natural resources practitioners

14. **Existing project documentation:** the concept

15. **Suggested or potential focal point/ contact institutions:** Ministries responsible for natural resources

PROJECT CONCEPT NOTE

Environment Initiative of NEPAD

1. **Thematic Area**: Climate Change

2. **Project Title**: Development of Regional Carbon Offset Markets

3. **Duration of Project**: 3 Years

4. **Timetable (start-end of project)**: June 2003-June 2006

5. **Sub-region – zone of intervention**: East Africa

6 **Linkages to existing regional and/or international frameworks** : Climate Change Convention/Kyoto Protocol

7. **Total Estimated Cost**: US$200,000

8. **Existing level of funding (if any):** US$30,000

9. **Additional funding required:** US$170,000

10. **Problem statement/project justification**: Global research indicates that the gap in capacity development through resource mobilization, institutional capabilities and human abilities continues to widen between Africa and the rest of the world. For example, most of trust funds and capacity building resources continue to show a declining trend in Africa while increase in other developing continents.

11. **Project Objective**: The objectives are as follows:
    - To undertake wide consultations and feasibility studies in order to identify the manpower and technological limitations of regional efforts, which hinder the successful localization of international environmental agreements.
    - To enable BEA International to facilitate partnerships at the regional level and to plan for a future regional-based project including assessment of current efforts in natural resource management and identification of a potential regional initiative that will benefit from emerging carbon offset markets.
    - To contribute to BEA International capacity building efforts through the supply of knowledge management.

12. **Project outputs/results**:
    A strategic framework for regional carbon offset market
    An Action/Implementation plan of regional carbon offset initiative
    A knowledge management database
    Capacity building workshop on regional carbon offset market

13. **Project Components**: (sub-objectives)
    Case studies
    Policy research
    Capacity Building workshop
    Knowledge management database
    Thematic assessments and analysis of synergies
    Development of a regional carbon offset market
    Stakeholder analysis

13. **Activities within the component**:

Activity a1: undertake case studies in the region to identify potential risks and opportunities for a regional carbon offset market.

Activity a2: discuss the results of the case studies in a regional workshop and incorporate suggestions from the workshop.

Activity a3: refine, publish and disseminate the case studies to stakeholders.

Activity b1: undertake policy research to identify and removal of barriers to emerging environmental markets.

Activity b2: present findings of the research in an open policy dialogues seminar engaging policy and decision makers.

Activity c1: organize and coordinate a regional capacity building workshop on emerging environmental markets.

Activity c2: prepare an issues paper for the capacity building workshop.

Activity d: prepare a list of experts and develop a database for knowledge management.

Activity e: undertake thematic assessments, analysis of synergies and prepare a strategic regional framework on emerging environmental markets.

Activity f1: identify projects that could benefit carbon offset market.

Activity f2: analyze parameters including pricing, demand and supply for carbon offsets as prescribed in the Climate Change Convention/Kyoto Protocol.

Activity g: undertake stakeholder analysis for a carbon offset market.

15. Stakeholders involved: to be determined

Existing project documentation: Introduction to Carbon Offset Markets: Prospects and Challenges for African Development.

Suggested or potential focal point/ contact institutions: Bureau of Environmental Analysis (BEA) International. P.O. Box 15953 Nairobi 00100 Kenya. Nelleon Place, Rhapta Road, Westlands. Tel. +254-2-4440426/4450757 Fax. +254-2-4441397. E-mail: **info@beainternational.org. www.BEAINTERNATIONAL.ORG**

PROJECT CONCEPT NOTE

Environment Initiative of NEPAD

1. **Thematic Area:** Forestry Management
2. **Project Title:** Safeguarding Environmental Security Against Potential Impacts of Climate change on Forest Resources in the SADC Region
3. **Duration of Project:** 4 years
4. **Timetable (start-end of project):**
5. **Sub-region- zone of intervention:** Southern Africa
6. **Linkages to existing regional and/ or international frameworks:** United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCC)
7. **Total Estimated Cost:**
   Existing level of funding (if any): None
   Additional funding required:
10. **Problem Statement/project justification:** very little discussions have taken place on the impacts on the biodiversity that exists in the woodlands and forests, and human livelihood through the use of forest plantations as carbon sinks as a climate change mitigation measure. A review of the impacts of carbon sinks under the UNFCCC would therefore contribute

towards improving the interactions and joint work programmes of the UNFCC and CBD in meeting the objectives of the two conventions.

11. **Project Objective:** To help member states in the SADC region safeguard against potential environmental insecurity consequent upon changes in climate.

12. **Project outputs/results:**
    a. Result 1: Availability of national and a regional mitigation and adaptation plans in the SADC region;
       Sub-result 1.1 - Gaps in greenhouse gas emission inventories, then mitigation and vulnerability assessments identified
       Sub-result 1.2 - Member states assisted in inventories and assessments
       Sub-result 1.3 - Existence of tested mitigation and adaptation measures in the SADC region
       Sub-result 1.4 - Suitable mitigation and adaptation measures disseminated
       Sub-result 1.5 - Suitable mitigation and adaptation measures included in national and regional climate change policies
    b Result 2: Possible impacts of use of plantation forests as carbon sinks on biodiversity and human livelihoods in Southern Africa assessed
       Sub-result 2.1 – Depletion of biodiversity in forests and woodlands partly averted
       Su-result 2.2 – Environmental security reinforced in the SADC region
    c Result 3: Potential conflict between the provision of the UNFCC and CBD minimized

Project Components: (= sub-objectives)

a. To assess the stages at which various members states are in as far as employing the systematic approach in policy-response options to address potential impacts of climate change
b. To assist countries lagging behind in conducting inventories and assessments to undertake such studies
c. To predict potential effects of climatic change on the ecological and socio-economic importance of forest resources, and the likely informal responses by coupling General Circulation Model outputs and Geographic Information Systems (GIS)
d. To explore the feasibility of validating the predictions of the models.,
e. To advocate for the inclusion of tested mitigation and adaption measures in national and regional policies on forest resources conservation and climate change
f. To develop guidelines in minimizing potential conflicts between UNFCC and CBD.

Activities within the component:

Undertake inventories of the various studies on climate change in the SADC region
Assist member states, if and when necessary, to complete inventories and assessments rapidly and successfully
Provide modelling capabilities for purposes of:

assessing impacts on forest resource diversity and hence environmental security
assessing the impacts on livelihoods

Conduct case studies to test mitigative measures and adaptive measures in selected areas for purposes of:

- assessing possible impacts on use of plantation forests as carbon sinks on biodiversity and human livelihoods in Southern Africa

- undertake a review of implementation of the Credit Scheme in Southern Africa
- conducting a cost-benefit analysis of the scheme
- reviewing the impact of the scheme in terms of carbon sequestration

Disseminate case-study results
Assist member states to incorporate the tested mitigative and adaptive measures in forest and climate change policies

Stakeholders involved: IUCN ROSA, SADC countries

Existing project documentation: the concept

Suggested or potential focal point/ contact institutions: IUCN ROSA

PROJECT CONCEPT NOTE

Environment Initiative of NEPAD

1. **Thematic Area:** Forest Management and Utilisation
2. **Project Title:** Building Stakeholder Capacity for Collaborative Forest Management in Southern Africa
3. **Duration of Project:** 7 years
4. **Timetable (start-end of project):**
5. **Sub-region- zone of intervention:** Southern Africa
6. **Linkages to existing regional and/ or international frameworks:** Forestry policies, land tenure
7. **Total Estimated Cost:** US5 million
8. **Existing level of funding (if any):** None
9. **Additional funding required:**

10. **Problem Statement/project justification:** Lack of capacity by stakeholders to manage forests due to a number of unfavourable factors such as: unfavourable policies, lack of consultation with communities and lack of awareness and skills by those in decision making positions at field level and grassroot level.

11. **Project Objective**: To contribute towards sustainable and equitable management and conservation of forests within Southern Africa through collaborative forest management

12. **Project outputs/results:**
    - a1.1.1. Current local level and collaborative management practices identified, documented and evaluated
    - a1.1.2 Capacity to undertake collaborative forest management among stakeholders enhanced
    - a1.1.3 Awareness of the strategic environmental impact and role of gender relations in building collaborative forest management enhanced.
    - a1.1.4 Political will for collaborative forest management built among politicians
    - a1.2.1 "Best practice" methodologies and models for the region identified and developed.
    - a1.2.2 Awareness and understanding among governments, NGOs and the private sector of the need for sustainable utilisation of forests through pluralistic planning and collaborative forest management enhanced.

b1.1 Broader understanding and appreciation of policies and legislation that support pluralistic planning and collaborative approaches to forest management involving all stakeholders attained.

b1.2 Broader understanding of tenure rights of forest stakeholders (to land, trees and other forest resources) throughout the region attained.

b1.3 Consolidated information on alternative effective investment policies and incentive systems that promote sustainable use of forests in Southern Africa compiled.

b1.4 Greater integration of forestry related international initiatives into national policies and programmes within the region consolidated.

c1.1 Greater integration of forestry related international initiatives into national policies and programmes within the region consolidated.

c1.2 Functioning participatory monitoring and evaluation system.

c1.3 Functioning networks contributing to forest conservation in the region established.

13. Project Components: (= sub-objectives)

To build the capacity of all stakeholders in the practice and implementation of collaborative forest management.
To advocate for policy, legislative and institutional changes that promote collaborative forest management in Southern Africa.
To investigate forest resources sustainable use options with special focus on poverty reduction and socio-economic empowerment of local communities in forest areas.
To demonstrate designing, planning and development of forest management plans.

14. Activities within the component:

Activity a1.1.1: Undertake case studies of existing local level and collaborative forest management in collaboration with partners.
Undertake case studies of existing approaches to conflict management in forest resource management in collaboration with regionally based researchers and local communities

Activity a1.1.2: Training of partners, project management, field extension staff and local communities in interdisciplinary and participatory methods for activity implementation.
Training of local communities, field extension staff and partners in principles for sustainable forest management and conservation

Activity a1.1.3: Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) and gender analysis at all project sites
Reporting and presentation of findings (workshops).
Training of project staff and other relevant people in SEA and gender analysis, mainstreaming of useful findings into project work.
Additional consultancies to be undertaken as may be necessary

Activity a1.1.4: Awareness raising among political leaders on the need for collaborative forestry management through workshops and seminars for Members of Parliament and Ministers.

Activity a1.2.1: Identify potential areas for enhancing collaborative management of forests.
Identify suitable partners for establishing pilot projects and exploring methodological alternatives.

In collaboration with on-going initiatives of partners in the region, implement a series of pilot collaborative forest management projects within three countries in the SADC region.
Investigate, test, refine and promote methods for involving government, NGO, private sector and communities in collaborative management of forests.

Activity a1.2.2: Using the lessons learned in the pilot sites to raise awareness of and advocate for pluralistic planning and collaborative forest management within Government agencies, NGOs and the private sector through workshops, seminars and round table meetings.

Activity b1.1: Using lessons learned in the pilot studies, raise awareness of and advocate for pluralistic planning approaches within the SADC region through workshops, seminars, papers and round table meetings.
Establish and maintain links between IUCN and regional institutions associated with forestry.

Activity b1.2: Investigate the impact of tenure rights on forest conservation and management and their implication for livelihoods through case studies.
Advocate for appropriate tenure rights for collaborative management of forests.

Activity b1.3: Undertake a survey to document existing investment and incentive practices within natural resources management projects in the region.
From the survey results, propose alternative investment policies and incentive systems of forest conservation and management.
Raise awareness among GOs, NGOs and the private sector of the need for investment policies and incentive systems to conserve forests through workshops, seminars, papers and round table meetings.

Activity b1.4: Facilitate dialogue and analysis on international conventions and protocols as far as they are relevant to forestry in Southern Africa.
Raise awareness among policy makers of the need to integrate international and regional conventions and protocols respectively into national policies and law through workshops, seminars, papers and round table meetings

Activity c1.1: Staffing and equipping acquisition
Training of project personnel where necessary.
Setting up of management and administrative bodies and instruments for efficient and effective project execution (e.g. work-plans, steering committees, budgets etc).

Activity c1.2: Establish and maintain an effective M & E systems in all project sites
Activity c1.3: Identify existing networks and opportunities for establishing and or facilitating relevant networks.
Facilitate exchange of ideas between networks
Establish or identify databases and promote sharing of information
Document and communicate lessons learnt

15. **Stakeholders involved:** IUCN ROSA, NGOs, governments, private sector and communities

16. **Existing project documentation:** the concept

17. **Suggested or potential focal point/ contact institutions:** IUCN ROSA

PROJECT CONCEPT NOTE

Environment Initiative of NEPAD

1. **Thematic Area:** Protected Areas
2. **Project Title:** Creating Incentives for Private Sector Investments in Biodiversity Conservation in Southern Africa
3. **Duration of Project:**
4. **Timetable (start-end of project):**
5. **Sub-region- zone of intervention:** Southern Africa
6. **Linkages to existing regional and/ or international frameworks:** National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan, Regional Wildlife Policy
7. **Total Estimated Cost:**
8. **Existing level of funding (if any):**
9. **Additional funding required:**

10. **Problem Statement/project justification:** Private sector involvement in Southern Africa has been restricted due to legal and institutional arrangements, which place most of the biodiversity rich areas under government ownership and control. The root factor contributing to these problems include a lack of an appropriate legal framework that gives private reserves a legitimate status

11. **Project Objective:** To promote the use of economic instruments as well as non-fiscal incentives, e.g., education, and tenure reform so as to strengthen the involvement of the private sector.

12. **Project outputs/results:**
    The ways on how legal, policy, institutional, economic, and other barriers can be removed analysed
    Governance, regulatory structures or systems required at national levels to ensure effective management of private nature reserves analysed
    Ways on how incentives can be created for private landowners and local communities to establish and manage nature reserves analysed
    New Private Sector Nature Reserves are created in addition to existing ones and are all well-managed
    Database of existing private nature reserves, including ecosystems covered, status of biodiversity, management plans and practices created
    Manuals and guidance for private investors and donors on how to create a game reserve and invest in conservation including management guidelines for private protected areas developed
    Public awareness programme and active involvement of relevant stakeholders in leveraging private-sector investment in biodiversity conservation in arid ecosystems in the region launched
    Regional network to enhance co-operation between the participating countries and between relevant stakeholders developed

13. **Project Components:** (= sub-objectives)
    a. Removing barriers and creating incentives to promote the establishment of private game reserves including appropriate policy and legislative reforms;
    b. Developing private-public partnerships for managing public protected areas;
    c. Promoting private sector investments in biodiversity conservation; and
    d. Integrating private conservation within national environmental priorities and objectives.

14. **Activities within the component:**

a. Development of an information management system on private reserves, the type of ecosystem that they represent, status of the biodiversity, management plans and practise;
Identification of opportunities and problems for creation of incentives;
Detailed analyses of the legal, policy, institutional framework in order to identify gaps that act as barriers so they could be removed to create incentives for community enterprise development and effective management of private reserves;
Analyses of governance, regulatory structures or systems required at national levels to ensure effective management of private nature reserves;
Assessment of how legal, economic, and other barriers were removed elsewhere, and how incentives were created for private landowners and local communities to establish and manage nature reserves;
- Identification of possible incentives that could address the threats to biodiversity loss in the context of promoting private-sector involvement in biodiversity conservation in arid ecosystems in the region;
Compilation and analysis of successful initiatives in the management of private reserves in the region and beyond and the sharing of experiences between interested private sector investors to promote better management of potential new and existing private sector investments; and
Creation of an enabling environment developed in at least three test case countries with results disseminated to other participating countries.
Actual investment by private sector to establish new private reserves and to better manage existing ones

15. Stakeholders involved:
Ministries of Environment and Tourism – Zimbabwe
Ministry of Environmental Affairs – South Africa
Private sector (landowners, local communities, Banks for green loans, business sector...)
Trade and Industry chambers
Local NGOS and associations, villages representatives,
Landowners, local communities
Biodiversity conservation centers, institutes,
Tourism Boards
Foreign cooperation (SADC-Southern African Development Community-...)
CSERGE
UNEP-Financial Initiative
IUCN-ROSA

16. **Existing project documentation**: Concept

17. **Suggested or potential focal point/ contact institutions:** IUCN ROSA

PROJECT CONCEPT NOTE

Environment Initiative of NEPAD

1. **Thematic Area:** Land Restoration and Human Livelihoods
2. **Project Title:** Community Based Catchment Rehabilitation for Improved Livelihood Security in The Zimuto and Dewure Communal Lands
3. **Duration of Project:** 4 years

4. **Timetable (start-end of project):**
5. **Sub-region- zone of intervention:** Masvingo and Gutu (Zimbabwe)
6. **Linkages to existing regional and/ or international frameworks:**
7. **Total Estimated Cost:** US$1 727 559,25
8. **Existing level of funding (if any):** None
9. **Additional funding required:**
10. **Problem Statement/project justification:** There is need to develop and implement integrated natural resource management strategies that will improve food production while improving the conservation status of the resources.
11. **Project Objective:** Natural resources of the Zimuto and Dewure Communal Lands are managed in an integrated manner to sustainably support improved Livelihoods and improve conservation status of the resource base". Purpose

Project output/results

Result: Environmental degradation arrested

Sub-result 1.1: Local level land use plans that allow improved production while conserving the resource base formulat

Sub-result 1.2: Degraded land units being rehabilitated

b. Result 2: Household food security and production increased through promotion and adoption of Low External Input Agriculture Technologies (LEIAT);

Sub-result 2.1: Soil fertility improved through efficient recycling of locally available organic soil fertility enhancing resources

Sub-result 2.2: Use of draft power improved

Sub-result 2.3: Crop diversity within arable and wetlands gardens increased and indiscriminate growing of hybrid maize checked

Sub-result 2.4: Value, quality and shelf life of produce enhanced through improved harvesting and storage technologies

Sub-result 2.5: Water supplies improved for gardens and livestock production

Result 3: Communities empowered to effectively participate in integrated natural resource management and project activities including monitoring and evaluation

Sub-result 3.1: Project focus, objectives and approaches understood and appreciated by communities in the target area

Sub-result 3.2: Farmers and other resource users equipped with knowledge and skills to effectively engage in integrated resources management

Sub-result 3.3: A project gender strategy developed and implemented to ensure that all community groups, including women and the youth effectively participate and benefit from project activities

Sub-result 3.4: Entrepreneurship promoted to improve self-reliance of communities and alleviate poverty

Sub-result 3.5: Participatory monitoring and evaluation system developed, lessons learned documented and shared between participating villages

d. Result 4: Capacity of Masvingo and Gutu rural District Councils to support integrated natural resource management and coordinate the projects enhanced;

Sub-result 4.1: Key Masvingo and Gutu District council staff equipped with improved skills to effectively supervise and coordinate communities in project activities

e. Result 5: Project effectively and efficiently managed, monitored and evaluated
Sub-result 5.1: Project management systems established and maintained
Sub-result 5.2: Project strategic and annual work planning completed
Sub-result 5.3: Project results and activities monitored and evaluated
Sub-result 5.4: Project equipment and facilities acquired and maintained
Sub-result 5.5: A second phase proposal developed and funds raised for its implementation

13. Project Components: (= sub-objectives)

a. To promote Low External Input Agriculture Technologies (LEIAT) for increased food production;
b. To facilitate effective and authentic community participation in integrated natural resource management;
c. To enhance capacity of Dewure and Zimuto District Natural resources management institutions to effectively facilitate integrated natural resource management in the communal lands;
d. To promote direct rehabilitation measures for particularly degraded areas.

Activities within the component:

Activity a1: Pilot village selection criteria will be refined and used to select pilot villages;
The AGRITEX Village Land Use Plans for the selected villages will be reviewed and updated to make more realistic resource use scenarios.
Local level byelaws will be reviewed and updated to support implementation of the updated village based land use plans.

Activity a2: The project will assist farmers in the selected villages to test and implement soil and water conservation works (including fanya juus, infiltration pits, ridges, vertiver bunds and fertility trenches) on arable lands.
In the forest catchment areas, farmers will be facilitated to test and implement catchment rehabilitation measures such as planting of trees, enrichment planting, regeneration management, silt traps, gully reclamation, fodder banks etc.
In the wetlands, the project will assist farmers to test and implement appropriate wetlands conservation and utilisation techniques such as protection with live fences, enrichment planting with hydrophytes, broad garden furrows and broad ridge systems etc.

Activity b1: The three most critical land units for livelihood security will be facilitated to test and adopt soil fertility improvement techniques such as planting of legumes, use of crop residues, compost and animal manure, inter-cropping etc.

Activity b2: Assist farmers to test and adopt various methods of improving the quality and strength of draft power animals such as better selection and feeding of draft animals.
Assist farmers to test and adopt improved power harnessing from draft animals through improved ploughs and animal padding.
Assist farmers to test and adopt best timing for ploughing of fields.

Activity b3: Facilitate farmers to test and adopt alternative crops such as cassava, cow pea, sunflower and green beans.
Assist with selected community members to establish fish ponds close to the wetlands and assist with the use of inter-cropping patterns
Facilitate the testing and adoption of alternative fodder production to relieve pressure on the wetlands by drylands season wetlands grazing
Assist farmers to test and select recyclable open pollinated maize varieties appropriate to local environments.

Activity b4: Assist farmers to test and implement improved post harvest processing technologies such as granaries, preservation methods, drying methods and use of indigenous preservation pesticides.

Activity b5: Identify areas suitable for weir construction and identify dam construction companies capable of weir construction and sub-contract them.
Supervise the construction of weirs and assist in the implementation by training farmers on catchment rehabilitation around water harvesting weirs for improved water supply.

Activity c1: Develop an awareness raising / extension strategy suitable for resource users and communities participating in the project, based on the project objectives and results and activities.

Activity c2: Conduct a training needs assessment to establish the level of the indigenous local level knowledge available and identify gaps in it.
Design and implement a farmers training programme through workshops, study tours, seminars etc.

Activity c3: Undertake a gender analysis of all the project activities to identify gender implications of each activity.
Design and implement a strategy to ensure that gender issues identified above are addressed, the strategy may include issues such as training project participants and staff on importance of gender and gender analysis.

Activity c4: Assist communities to identify entrepreneurship opportunities and resources through visioning exercises.
Develop and apply criteria for selecting enterprises to be supported and people to engage in them.
Assist groups, individuals and/or households to develop project proposals for selected enterprises and to solicit material and financial resources from relevant institutions.
Collate information related to entrepreneurship, marketing and financing of small-scale projects and provide it to the communities.
Provide linkages between participating communities and other institutions and programmes such as SEDAP, ZFU, AFC, Care International etc. and lobby for assistance to the communities (opportunistic).

Activity c5: Work with the communities to develop a community based participatory monitoring and evaluation system
Indicators will be identified and baseline information for monitoring collected.
Assist/supervise farmers to set up monitoring mechanisms, collect, analyse and use information to improve project implementation.
Facilitate identification of lessons and sharing between participating villages through workshops, study tours etc.

Activity d1: Undertake a skills/training needs assessment for the Districts' staff, and develop and implement a training programme depending on needs identified.

Activity d2: Undertake an assessment of the equipment currently available to the staff of the two district councils and determine requirements for additional equipments
- Facilitate proper use of and maintenance of the equipment

Activity e1: Recruiting project staff and setting up and implementing project financial and staff management procedures.

Activity e2: Coordinate project annual and quarterly work planning and reporting, ensuring that all participating institutions are coordinated

Activity e3: Select suitable indicators,
Identify baseline information required,
Collect the baseline information,
Identify and setting up monitoring mechanisms,
Collect information to monitor the indicators,
Analyse the monitoring information and using the results to improve further project work.

Activity e4: establish project office and purchase project equipment, including computers, vehicles, etc.
Establish and implement project equipment and facilities maintenance procedures.

Activity e5: Develop second Phase proposal, incorporating lessons learnt from the first proposal
Organise an internal review of experiences of phase I and identify lessons learned before the phase II document is written.

Stakeholders involved: Agriculture Technical and Extension Services (AGRITEX), Department of Natural Resources (DNR), Forestry Commission, Association of Zimbabwe Traditional Environmental Conservationists (AZTREC), Zimbabwe Farmers Union (ZFU), Masvingo and Gutu Rural District Councils (MGRDC)

Existing project documentation: the concept

Suggested or potential focal point/ contact institutions: IUCN ROSA
PROJECT CONCEPT NOTE
Environment Initiative of NEPAD

Project Title: Integrating Information Systems with National & Regional Forest Planning and Management.

Mapping, GIS, Participatory Mapping
Inventories and Forest Classification
Integration of remote sensing and socio-economic data to assess forest cover change overtime

Networks of Geographic Forestry Information Systems
Capacity Building, Networks, Reinforcement of existing centres (ex CH, CIDEAU), Research Networks, especially new methodologies and techniques for carbon stocks assessment

Future scenarios, prospective, negotiations, mediations and conflict resolutions

Duration of the Project : 5 years

Timetable : 2004 – 2008

Sub-region: - zones of intervention: All Africa

Linkages : AFRICOVER, negotiating specialisation in Forestry
Regional Centres for Mapping of Resources for Development,
Global Monitoring Systems (UNEP) and FRA (FAO), Global Forest Watch (WRI), Blue plan for environment and development (MEDSTAT)
Work on harmonisation and linkages to the strategic objectives of NEPAD.
African Think-Tank on Mapping and Information Systems
Embryonic research/or training networks institutions which should be reinforced and turned into platforms for capacity building throughout the continent on forestry related issues.
Resource inventory and mechanisms for monitoring

Total estimated cost: to be defined and worked

Existing Level of funding: No information available, however, $ 20 million /year as estimated.

Additional funding required:

Problem statement/project justification:

The quality of forest statistical information is declining
Satellite -based mapping is one of important method to achieve the first step in sustainable forest management

Project Objectives:
Provide reliable info/data to support forest management decisions.
Facilitate the emergency of African capacities across countries and regions in Africa
PROJECT CONCEPT NOTE
Environment Initiative of NEPAD

Project Title: Implementing Forest Assessment and Monitoring Tools in African Forest Policy Processes.

Duration of the Project : 5 years

Timetable : 2004 – 2008

Sub-region: All Africa

Linkages: ATO, ITTO, CIFOR, FSC, Pan African Forest certification scheme, WCPA, etc.

Total estimated cost: No info available

Existing Level of funding: —

Additional funding required: —

Problem statement/project justification:

Collection and access to national and regional information is under-funded
The need for African policies to adjust to complex rapidly changing situations
Better visibility for sustainable forest management
Need for standards, tools and mechanisms to help governments and stakeholders in the management

Project Objectives:

Provide to national government and forest stakeholders with standards, tools and permanent mechanisms to guide the implementation of forest policies
Facilitate the emergency of African capacities across countries and regions in Africa

Project Outputs/results:

Project components:

C&I
EIA/Audit
Certification schemes
Collaborative monitoring
Independent monitoring

Activities within the component:

Development , Promotion and adaptation existing of C&I, in national, regional forest processes (existing C&I e.g. ATO,ITTO C&I)
Simplification of C & I
Local C&I and linkages with national ones
Certification processes
Environment Impact Assessment (Impact et audit environemental)
Resource evolution
Fires
Logging activities
Centre de suivi écologique (Sénegal), Suivi, surveillance cartographique (Cameroun)

PROJECT CONCEPT NOTE

Environment Initiative of NEPAD

Title	:	Innovative financial mechanism for the Congo Basin Forests
Duration	:	5 years
Start	:	2004
Sub-region	:	CA
Linkages	:	Camecot, Carpe
Total Cost	:	$ 100 milion
Existing level of funding	:	Nil
Additional funding	:	Nil
Problem statement	:	The importance of the forests of the Congo Basin in terms of biodiversity and carbon sink for the region and the world is recognised. There is therefore the necessity to have adequate finance for SFM

Project objective	:	To mobilise funds for the SFM of the Cong Basin forests
Outputs Negotiations.	:	Awareness creation about the CDM ; Capacity building in
Activities	:	Similar to group 1 (i.e. valuation of the environmental services of the Congo Basin forests
Replication	:	in other subregions w.r.t protected areas

PROJECT CONCEPT NOTE

Environment Initiative of NEPAD

Title	:	Development of transboundary protected area networks
Duration	:	15 years in 3 phases
Start	:	2004
Sub-region	:	West Africa
Linkages	:	CA, SA,
Total Cost	:	US$ 50 million ($ 10 million/subregion)
Existing level of funding	:	Nil
Additional funding	:	Nil
Problem statement	:	Fragmentation of wildlife habitats
Project objective	:	Rehabilitation/conservation of transboundary wildlife corridors
Outputs	:	Additional areas of protected areas brought under conservation

PROJECT CONCEPT NOTE

Environment Initiative of NEPAD

Title	:	Establishment of African Trust Fund for SFM
Duration	:	5 years
Start	:	2004 - 2009
Sub-region	:	Regional
Linkages	:	Madagascar, CAMCOF, WWF, FFEM
Total Cost	:	$ 10 million
Existing level of funding	:	Nil
Additional funding	:	Nil
Problem statement	:	Inadeqaute sources of funding for SFM from Govts.
Project objective	:	Mobilisation of internal and external funds for SFM of protected areas
Outputs	:	Sources of funds identified; Prospectus for soliciting of funds compiled Mechanisms for operating the Trust Fund put in place

Partenariat et secteur privé

- Collaboration plus active du secteur privé et du secteur public, impulsion fournie par le secteur public au secteur privé pour diversifier les productions, optimiser la valorisation de la filière dans son ensemble au niveau national
- Concertation et échange entre les différents acteurs du secteur privé en vue de mettre à profit les expériences et échanger les bonnes pratiques pour aboutir à moyen et long terme à l'établissement d'un code de conduite (homme et environnement) (1) et (2)
- ONG internationales et privées dans le cadre de mise en œuvre de plan d'aménagement
- Échange, information et formation sur les techniques d'exploitation à faible impact, processus de certification, information sur les marchés des produits forestiers et leur évolution
- Promouvoir les échanges de bien et services dans le domaine de la foresterie entre les différentes sous-régions africaines
- Partenariat entre les multinationales et les opérateurs économiques nationaux de la filière : transfert technologique, respect et prise en compte des intérêts de tous les partis, transparence et circulation de l'information
- Transformation et industrialisation
- Renforcer les mécanismes de contrôle

Quelques exemples de projets existants

CEO financé par la banque Mondiale (groupe de concertation de forestiers exploitants présents en Afrique

OIBT (finance de projet pour le respect des droits de l'homme et des travailleurs)

expériences type INBIO Costa Rica ou BIODIVALOR

Communautés et partenariats

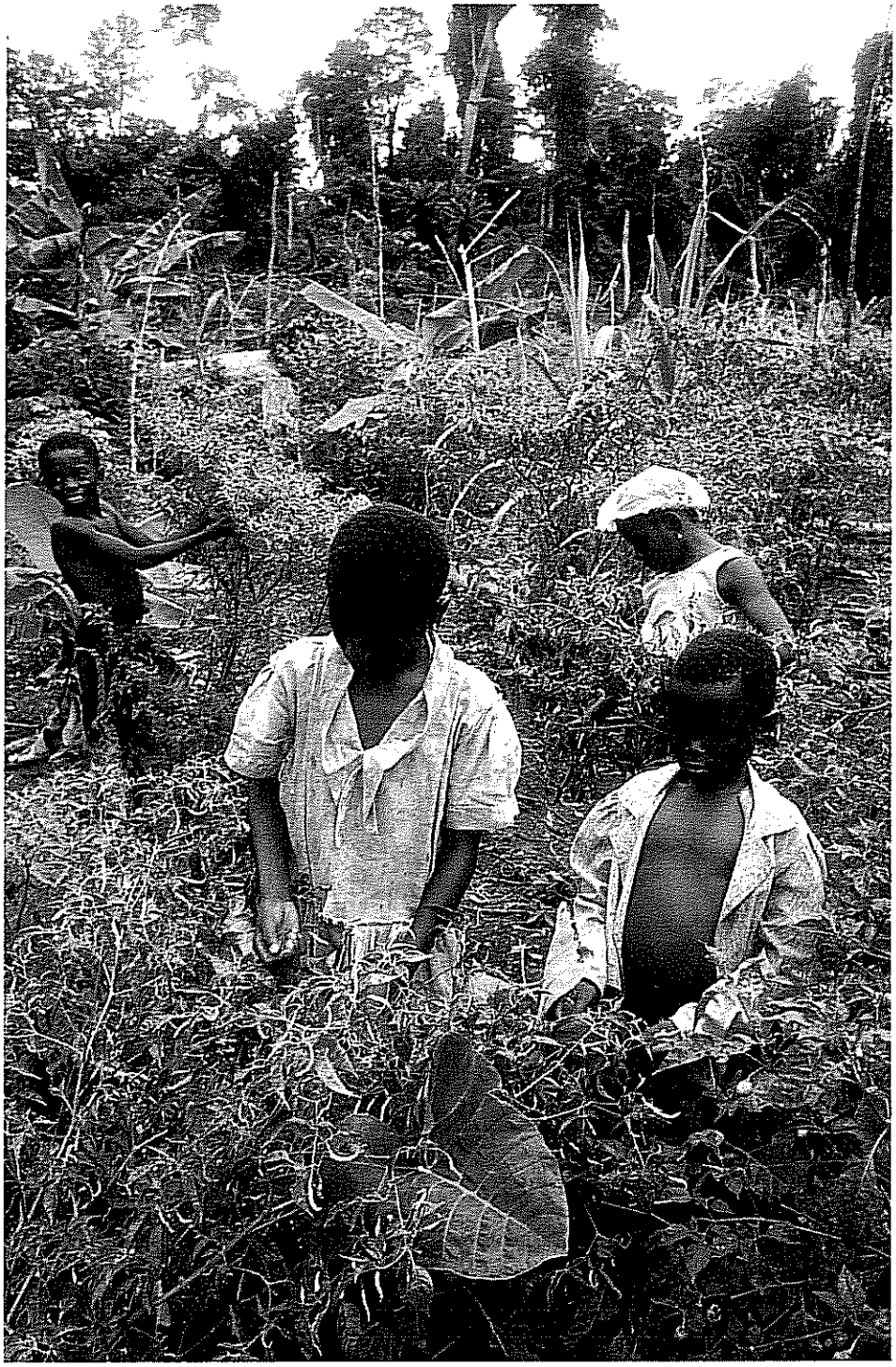
- Partenariat pouvoirs publics/communautés, décentralisation du pouvoir de décision, implication des communautés dans la gestion et l'exploitation
- Partenariat privé/état/communautés dans le processus de réhabilitation restauration de la ressource forestière (reboisement, boisement, technique d'aménagement, carbon sequestration...)
- Favoriser la décentralisation fiscale
- Renforcement des capacités organisationnelles, techniques (protection, production)et de gestion financière
- Favoriser l'émergence de petites entreprises, petites industries villageoises (cottage industry) puisés lorsqu 'elles existent dans le secteur informel
- Favoriser la diversification des activités en zones forestières (élevage et domestication du gibier, plantes médicinales, enclaves agricoles, écotourisme....

4. diffusion des acquis de l'expérience Camerounaise : Convention MINEF/Global Witness et Convention MINEF/ Global Forest Watch
5. harmonisation de la législation forestière dans le cadre du CEMAC

Application de la législation forestière et gouvernance

- Reconnaissance de l'initiative AFLEG (African Forest Law Enforcement and Governance) : suivi des activités, intégration des résultats ;
- Promouvoir au niveau sous régional le contrôle pour lutter contre les activités illégales dans les zones transfrontalières à travers l'établissement d'un réseau
- Promotion des mécanismes de transparence (4) : mise en place de mécanisme de surveillance de l'exploitation (présence d'un observateur indépendant, structuration de la société civile), information auprès des consommateurs (système de traçabilité des produits, certification)

ANNEXES



ANNEXES

ANNEX 1

Prioritisation of Draft Action Plan themes undertaken by regional presenters

Draft Action plan theme	North	East	South	Central	West	Total
Mapping and Inventory	3	2	1	2	2	10
Monitoring and Assessment	3	3	1	2	3	12
Forest Programmes	3	3	3	3	1	13
Protected areas	1	2	1	1	1	6
Private Sector	1	1	3	2	1	8
Civil Society	1	1	2	0	1	5
Illegal Logging and Poaching	0	0	1	2	3	6
Total	**12**	**12**	**12**	**12**	**12**	

Revised Action Plan themes

Overarching framework for NEPAD Forest Interventions
Support to Forest Programme Development

Focal Areas
Mapping and Inventory
Monitoring and Assessment
Protected areas
Private Sector partnerships
Civil Society partnerships
Forest Law Enforcement and Governance

Additional Project Concepts
Carbon Trading via storage/sequestration linked to 3
Reafforestation for improved ecosystem services linked to 5

Integrated Forest Monitoring System for Central Africa 2000 - 2003 (INFORMS Central Africa)

Current Status: Characterization and mapping of land cover/land use in Central African rainforest is a complex task. This complexity is exacerbated by (1) the diversity of human land uses and (2) the lack of full and continuous cloud-free coverage by any single remote sensing instrument. In order to provide improved vegetation maps of Central Africa and to develop forest monitoring techniques for applications at the local and regional scales, the project has focused on:

(1) Integrating multi-sensor remote sensing observations with in-situ data for land cover mapping,
(2) Evaluating regional base maps (e.g. the Earthsat Mosaic) for monitoring applications,

(3) Acquiring field information for mapping and validation, and
(4) Distributing Landsat imagery, results and products to GOFC/CARPE partners for forest monitoring applications.

Thematic Products

A. Fusion of SAR and optical data for vegetation mapping in Lopé

SAR and Landsat image data of the Lopé Reserve in Gabon were used to develop a wavelet-based fusion method, integrating high-frequency components of the higher spatial resolution data (SAR data at 6m resolution) and low-frequency components of lower spatial resolution data (Landsat-TM at 30m resolution). The fusion provides a new image data set at 6m spatial resolution, which contains more detailed texture features used to improve land cover classification. At the same time, the fusion preserves the large homogeneous regions that are observed by the Thematic Mapper sensor. We are using the same approach at the regional scale to fuse and classify MODIS data with radar imagery. Preliminary results were presented at the Toulouse SPIE Conference, Sept 21, 2001.

B. Land Cover Land use mapping for forest conservation

Wildlife management requires knowledge of habitat distribution and potential threats. Landsat TM imagery allows us to monitor forest cover around parks. In collaboration with WCS researchers a vegetation map of the Okapi reserve in DRC and the Nouabale Ndoki Park in the Republic of Congo was produced.

C. Mapping forest degradation and potential CO_2 sinks

In order to identify potential carbon sinks in Central Africa it is critical to understand the history and projections of logging in the region. Millions of hectares of forested land in the region are under concession (i.e., allocated for logging). To assess the extent of this potential C sink, and its implications for carbon modeling in the region, we are analyzing land use changes associated with logging activities in several regions.

D. Assessing rates of deforestation in logging towns

Northern Republic of Congo is an important area to develop an understanding of the impact of logging on central African forests. Logging is the dominant land use for most of this otherwise largely undisturbed natural region (and National Park). Current rates of deforestation associated with logging in the region are poorly documented. We found that rates of deforestation are similar to other logging towns like Bayanga (1% per year), or "non logging" town in Gabon. Deforestation will be assessed for more towns in 2002.

E. Assessment of the EarthSat orthorectified Landsat TM Africa image mosaic

As part of a GOFC/NASA LCLUC collaboration, a series of EarthSat orthorestified TM images were evaluated for geolocation accuracy. Four orthorectified images provided by the GLCF were used to assess the accuracy of this image data set. We found that images accuracy for the indiviual tiles at 28.5m resolution were within 60m, while image geo-referenced using 1/200,000 topographic maps could be off by 500m.

F. Digital videography for vegetation classification and validation at Ndoki

An archive of over 200 low-altitude digital videography, collected by WCS since 1995 over Gabon and Republic of Congo, were acquired by our project in VHS format. New digital video

transects were acquired in March 2001 in collaboration with WCS at the Ndoki site. These data sets are invaluable for validating land cover/use classifications, and for evaluating the spatial variability of vegetation at the local scale. The new transects allow us to improve our vegetation classification and validation activities. We are now preparing to survey our Cameroon and Central African Republic sites. Flights are also planned for the Salonga region in the Democratic Republic of Congo, if security issues can be resolved.

G. Integrating biodiversity monitoring data with Remote Sensing

For most of central Africa, topographic maps are obsolete. We found that mosaic of orthorectified Landsat images were the most appropriate and useful data sets to produce base maps for conservation area. Biodiversity monitoring information is currently collected by WCS and the Zoological Milwaukee Zoological Society partners.

H. Estimating Biomass with JERS-1 data in Cameroon

Above Ground Biomass (AGB) estimates for 61 sites of 1ha plot (acquired in 1994) were plotted against normalized backscatter (Sigma 0) derived from available JERS-1 image data (0.16 km2 samples) . Correlation coefficient was found to be insignificant at the 95% confidence level for the dry season JERS-1 data (February 1996) as well as for the wet season data (November 1996).However, significant relationships were expected since previous study using AVHRR band 3 were showing a good relation between band 3 radiance and forest structure (dbh).

I. Landuse/Landcover change in the Republic Democratic of Congo

While farming only occupy (13%) of the forested land in the region, logging occupy more than 60% of the dense humid forest. The annual rates of deforestation associated with agriculture expansion in the Congo Basin are very variable, in DRC the annual rates varies from 0.1 to 0.7 % for the (1984-98). The annual rate computed for the all country (0.4%) is comparable to deforestationstatistics published by FAO for the (1990-2000) (0.4% per year). This preliminary analysis of deforestation rates based on the Deforestation Mapping Group Landsat imagery products will be expanded to other countries.

N.B. See also Projet d'Aménagement des Ressources Naturelles en République Centrafricaine http://parn.gecp.virginia.edu/

ANNEX 2

The Yaoundé Forest Summit and Yaoundé Declaration

The Yaoundé Forest Summit, held in Cameroon in March 1999, was a major event in cooperation between Central African countries towards tropical forest conservation. The Summit produced the Yaoundé Declaration, signed by Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, DRC, Equatorial Guinea, and Gabon.

The Declaration is a 12-point plan of action for sustaining Central African forests, through commitments such as the creation and extension of protected forest areas, and plans to combat illegal logging and poaching.

Some of the new initiatives to be signed by the Heads of State include:

- Establishing a new trans-border conservation initiative between Gabon, Cameroon and Congo-Brazzaville - protecting more than 8.6 million acres of forest.

- Endorsing the existing tri-national network of protected areas between Cameroon, the Central African Republic and Congo-Brazzaville - covering more than 2.5 million acres of forests.

- Creating two new Cameroon forest reserves as Gifts to the Earth (GTTE)* and celebrating three other GTTE's given by the Cameroon and Gabon governments in 1998: protection for 500,000 acres of the Lobeke Forest in Cameroon; protection for 1.5 million acres of pristine rainforest in the Minkebe Forest Reserve in Gabon and protection of 820,000 acres of rainforest in Monts Doudou in Gabon.

In December 2000, the heads of state of these nations met again, and plans were put in place to establish the transborder park, between Cameroon, Central African Republic, and Congo. The Sangha Park, as it will be called, is the fusion of existing protected areas in the three countries, and the production forests and hunting zones that surround them, totalling one million hectares. This is the first park of its kind in Central Africa, and will help to effect harmonisation of national forest policies, policing, research, and monitoring.

The Conference of the Central African Moist Forest Ecosystems (CEFDHAC)

The Conference of the Central African Moist Forest Ecosystems (CEFDHAC, also known as the Brazzaville Process) was created in 1996 by nine Central African countries: Burundi, Cameroon, Central African -Republic, Congo Brazzaville, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Rwanda and Sao Tomé and Principe to facilitate collaboration for the conservation and sustainable use of the Central African moist forest ecosystems. The IUCN Regional Office for Central Africa serves as Secretariat to CEFDHAC.

CEFDHAC has initiated a number of projects, including:

- A support project co-financed by the Netherlands government and the European Commission is strengthening and facilitating regional cooperation between Central African countries in the conservation and sustainable use of Central African moist -forest ecosystems.

- A comparative study on forest laws and policies of five Central African States (Cameroon, Gabon, Congo-Brazzaville, Central African Republic and Rwanda), now finalized, shows

how these might be integrated into national processes and harmonized throughout the sub-region. A document on forest laws and policies in Central Africa is in preparation.

- A study on Critical Sites for biodiversity conservation in three countries (Cameroon, Gabon and Equatorial Guinea) has proved an important step towards strengthening conservation of threatened species. If -additional funds can be found the study will be extended to the remaining Central -African countries.

- A magazine, «Zamb'a» or La Forêt has been launched to promote the idea of sustainable management of the forest ecosystems and offers a forum for some of the interesting ideas and views of conservation initiatives in the region.

Other activities currently under way include:

- Projects on "Conflict Resolution for Forest Ecosystems Management in the Kibira National Park" and "Conflict Resolution between the Population and the Nyungwe Forest Ecosystems" in Burundi and Rwanda, respectively, are to be implemented by the National Contact Groups of the CEFDHAC; Cameroon is in the process of finalizing its Project Proposal.

- A Code of Conduct for the sustainable use of forest concessions is being developed in collaboration with the private sector and coordinated by Interafrican Forest Industries Association (IFIA).

- A study on timber taxes and concession fees in the region is being carried out. Although CEFDHAC is a recent initiative, its influence has already been felt throughout Central Africa and beyond, where it is considered an innovative example of stakeholder involvement in a troubled -region.

Contact Details

Kenneth Angu
Secretary
CEFDHAC Secretariat
IUCN Regional Office for Central Africa.

The Central African Regional Program for the Environment (CARPE)
The Central African Regional Program for the Environment (CARPE) is a USAID-supported initiative to identify and help establish the conditions and practices required to reduce deforestation and biodiversity loss in the Congo Basin.

The expanded knowledge base and enhanced individual and institutional capacity that result from the implementation ofthe first phase of CARPE will serve as the essential foundation for a longer-term (15-20 years) effort to sustainably manage forest resources, thus conserving the region's biodiversity and averting potentially negative changes in regional and global climate. Project activities are focused on Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Republic of Congo, Rwanda, and São Tomé e Principe.

CARPE is unique in that it is being designed and implemented by U.S.-based government and nongovernmental organizations, all with experience in the region. These organizations are African Wildlife Foundation, Biodiversity Support Program, Conservation International,

Innovative Resources Management, NASA, University of Maryland, United States Forest Service, United States Fish and Wildlife Service, United States Peace Corps, University of Virginia, Wildlife Conservation **Society, World Resources Institute, and World Wildlife Fund. The Biodiversity Support Program, a USAID-funded analysis and strategic planning program, has played a lead role in CARPE design and implementation.**
CARPE's core philosophy is to facilitate the meaningful involvement of African partners and to ensure that African decision makers have access to, and the capacity to use, information critical to rational forest resource management. CARPE has engaged local NGOs, individuals, and government agencies in activities to evaluate threats to forest integrity and identify opportunities for minimizing resource degradation while promoting human livelihood security.

Early in the process, a field office in Libreville, Gabon, and later Focal Point offices in Yaoundé, Cameroon, and Kinshasa, DRC, were set up to ensure effective communication among U.S.-based and Congo Basin partners, to help coordinate CARPE activities within the region, and to take the lead on implementing selected capacity-building activities. To that end, CARPE will continue its support of the CEFDHAC process, Yaoundé Head of State Summit Process, Global Forest Watch, NGO and resource manager capacity building, and community-based forest management.

Source: http://ww.carpe.org

ANNEX 3

Pan-African Forest Certification Scheme

In the first regional seminar organised in Libreville in 1993, the African Timber Organisation[4] undertook to set up a single ecocertification scheme on a regional level. In 1994, ATO requested that the Centre for Internaitonal Forestry Research (CIFOR) develop Principles, Criteria and Indicators for forest management for the 13 African countries members of this Organisation. In its inter-ministerial Conference in May 1996, ATO approved a preliminary version of criteria and indicators for forest management with a view to certification and plans to set up pilot projects to help prepare the final version. Tests were conducted successfully in the Ivory Coast, Ghana, CAR, Cameroon, and Gabon.

In September 1999, 14 of the main investors in Africa, members of the European Foundation for the Preservation of African Forests Resources[5], decided to adopt a Pan-African Certification based on ATO/CIFOR Principles, Criteria and Indicators. With the help of the European Union and French Coop., ATO has requested that CIFOR finalize the technical aspects of a Pan-African Certification with PCI validation, drawing up regional guidelines for interested foresters.

It is clear that, even when a certification scheme is adopted, that substantial amounts of techincal support and capacity building will be required to improve forest management to the level required for certification and also to manage the certification process itself. GTZ has undertaken some surveys on capacity needs and demand in relation to forest certification in West and Eastern Africa.

NEPAD could act as the catalyst to speed the adoption of the Pan- African Certification Scheme in at least one country per major region.

4 *The African Timber Organisation, created in 1976, includes thirteen member countries (Angola, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Congo, Ivory Coast, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria, Sao Tome e Principe, Tanzania, Zaire) which represent more than 80% of African forest cover*

5 *These 14 Industrial Groups, all members of IFIA, represent: 14 million hectares of forest concessions in direct management and a production of logs close to 4 million CBM. Moreover, 2.5 million CBM of these logs are processed in Africa. These companies directly employ more than 20,000 workers.*

ANNEX 4

Africa's Forests and the Clean Development Mechanism

The Kyoto Protocol, negotiated in December 1997, gave a major boost to the notion of forest-based greenhouse gas mitigation. Under the Protocol, 38 industrialized countries and the European Union commit themselves to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 2008-12 to a level 5.2% less than the 1990 level. To achieve this goal, the Protocol establishes legally binding emission reduction targets for industrialized countries, and three flexible mechanisms: emission trading within and among the industrialized countries, the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM), and a revised Joint Implementation (JI) Program.

If adopted, the CDM allows industrialized countries to achieve cost-effective reductions in greenhouse gas concentrations by investing in emission reduction projects, including forest-based carbon offset projects, in developing countries. Poor, forest-rich, tropical countries could therefore take advantage of their comparative advantage in providing an environmental service (rapid photosynthesis, carbon dioxide capture, and carbon accumulation in woody biomass and soil) to industrialized countries, where large emission reductions are relatively expensive to achieve. The potential value of greenhouse gas trades involving developing countries has been estimated at between $11 billion and $19 billion annually.

There are two broad classes of forest-based carbon offset projects. Emission reduction projects include preservation of forests under threat of conversion to other uses (e.g., permanent agriculture or pasture), shifting from conventional to better forest management (e.g., reduced impact logging, longer felling cycles, recuperation), and developing fuel plantations on previously deforested land.

Sequestration projects include reforestation through permanent (i.e., non-wood production) plantations or natural regeneration, and shifting from slash-and-burn agriculture to agroforestry. Most cost estimates of supplying carbon sequestration services in tropical countries range from $2/ton to $25/ton of carbon.

Although the rules of the CDM have yet to be worked out, several carbon-intensive companies have taken early action. This reflects the recent change in attitude of many large companies, which now openly accept that governments may bind them to reducing greenhouse gases emissions. Many are conducting audits of the amount of greenhouse gases emitted by their facilities and are taking on voluntary targets for emission cuts. Some are exploring forest-based carbon offset projects in an effort to achieve zero net carbon emissions. For example, Peugeot, the French car manufacturer, has invested $11 million in plantations and forest conservation in Brazil. Although the company receives no immediate financial benefit, it gains in public image, acquires experience managing this kind of project, and shelters itself from the risks of future regulation.

Source: Congo Basin Information Series: Brief 24 Forest-Based Carbon Offset in Central Africa: Issues and Opportunities. Central African Regional Program for the Environment (CARPE)

ANNEX 5

The Congo Basin Forest Partnership

The Congo Basin Forest Partnership is a United States government initiative to promote the conservation and responsible management of the Basin's tropical forests. U.S. government funds will be used to protect 11 priority areas in six countries - Cameroon, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon and the Republic of Congo.

The Congo Basin Partnership will:

- Provide people sustainable means of livelihood through well-managed forestry concessions, sustainable agriculture, and integrated ecotourism programs.
- Improve forest and natural resource governance through community-based management, combating illegal logging, and enforcing anti-poaching laws.
- Help countries develop a network of effectively managed national parks, protected areas, and corridors.

The United States will commit at least $36 million in newly allocated money over the next three years to the Congo Basin Forest Partnership. The partnership will help protect the world's second largest block of intact and interconnected tropical forest.

US Government funds will be provided mostly through USAID's Central African Regional Program for the Environment (CARPE). CARPE will provide for up to $15 million a year, an increase of up to $12 millionannually, for at least the next three years, with the hope of future commitments.

In addition, Conservation International (CI), the Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) and the World Wildlife Fund (WWF) all announced their intention to raise an additional $37.5 million of new money over the next 10 years for their joint efforts in the Congo Basin. The three groups worked closely with the governments involved to set priorities for protecting the most important landscapes in the region.

The U.S. and non-governmental organization (NGO) funds will support a wide range of activities within the 11 targeted areas, including the creation and management of protected areas, capacity building for local communities and development of an ecotourism industry. These efforts are part of a broader partnership – involving other governments, the private sector and additional NGO's – that aims to support a network of up to 10 million hectares (24,710,000 acres) of effectively managed national parks and protected areas and up to 20 million hectares (49,420,000 acres) of well-managed multiple use forests, while promoting economic development, poverty alleviation and improved governance for people who depend on natural resources for their livelihoods.

A portion of the Congo Basin Forest Partnership will fund Gabon's new national park system, just announced by President El Hadj Omar Bongo. Consisting of 13 protected areas, the new park system will safeguard some 10,000 square miles, or 10 percent of the entire country's landmass.

Biodiversity in the Basin faces serious threats, most notably logging and bushmeat hunting. Logging feeds the bushmeat trade as roads built to gain access to forestlands become access routes for hunters. The widespread slaughter of wild animals in the Congo Basin creates «empty

forests,» which diminish opportunities for local communities and threaten the forests' long-term viability.

The 11 priority landscapes are:

Monte Alen - Mont de Cristal Inselbergs Forest Landscape (Equatorial Guinea & Gabon)
Gamba - Conkouati Forest Landscape (Gabon, Congo & D.R.C.)
Lope - Chaillu - Louesse Forest Landscape (Gabon & Congo)
Dja - Minkebe - Odzala Tri-national Forest Landscape (Cameroon, Congo & Gabon)
Sangha Tri-national Forest Landscape (Cameroon, Congo, C.A.R.)
Lac Tele-Lac Tumba Swamp Forest Landscape (Congo & D.R.C.)
Bateke Plateau Forest Savanna Landscape (Congo & Gabon)
Maringa/Lopori - Wamba Forest Landscape (D.R.C.)
Salonga - Lukenie - Sankuru Forest Landscape (D.R.C.)
Maiko - Lulunguru Tanya - Kahuzi Biega Forest Landscape (D.R.C.)
Ituri - Epulu - Aru Forest Landscape (D.R.C.)

Contact: Lisa Bowen (CI) l.bowen@conservation.org; Alison Power or John Delaney (WCS) apower@wcs.org/jdelaney@wcs.org; Richard Carroll (WWF) richard.carroll@wwfus.com

Source: http://www.conservation.org/xp/CIWEB/newsroom/press_releases/090402a.xml;
Source: http://www.state.gov/g/oes/sus/13025.htm

ANNEX 6

Monitoring Illegal Logging in Cameroon

The Government of Cameroon and the World Resources Institute's Global Forest Watch signed an agreement in June 2002 to share data and maps about the country's forests in a bid to curb illegal logging.

This is the first map-based monitoring agreement of its kind in Africa, and is the first entered into by the two-year-old Global Forest Watch. It was signed by Sylvestre Naah-Ondoa, Cameroon's Minister of Environment and Forests, and JG Collomb, project director for Global Forest Watch - Central Africa.

The agreement stipulates that Cameroon's Ministry of Environment and Forests (MINEF) will provide Global Forest Watch with information on forest concessions and allocations in the country. In turn, WRI will produce reports on the state of forest concessions in Cameroon and create maps that will enable MINEF officials to detect illegal logging in the country.

Maps of logging roads created by Global Forest Watch from satellite imagery, combined with accurate information on where logging may legally take place, will permit the identification of problem areas and prioritize them for field audits. Satellite imagery makes it possible to detect new logging roads outside of active concession areas and in national parks. They will also help to determine whether the rate and extent of logging follows forest management plans.

The information will be publicly available and can be accessed through the Web site, http:// www.globalforestwatch.org.

«We can employ the latest modern technologies like satellite imagery, but without the cooperation of the government and our local partners, we can never successfully provide the needed data to conserve Cameroon's remaining forests,» said Dirk Bryant, founder and co-director of Global Forest Watch.

About 76 percent or over 17 million hectares of Cameroon's forests — totaling some 22.8 million hectares — have either been logged or are allocated as logging concessions. Less than a fifth of the country's unprotected forests, mostly in central and eastern Cameroon, remain free from logging. Only about 6 percent or 1.4 million hectares of Cameroon's forests are protected as national parks or reserves.

However, recent studies by Global Forest Watch reveals that large tracts of Cameroon's forests which were originally thought of as untouched have already been accessed by logging roads. The most severe impact of logging and road construction on wildlife in Central Africa is the expanded movement of commercial hunters into remote forests. Commercial-scale hunting of this kind, much of it to supply urban markets, has left many forests empty of key animal species.

Cameroon's forests contain some of the Congo Basin's most biologically diverse and most threatened forests. The region's tropical forests, which covered more than 198 million hectares in 1995, are the second largest contiguous rain forests in the world after those of the Amazon. It runs through six Central African countries, including Cameroon.

In Cameroon, Global Forest Watch works in partnership with Cameroon Environmental Watch and under this new agreement, will be working with the government and international field organizations.

Source: http://www.globalforestwatch.org

Ministerial Declaration of the Forest Law Enforcement and Governance: East Asia Regional Ministerial Conference, Bali, Indonesia September 2001

Declarations made by the Ministerial Segment:

- Take immediate action to intensify national efforts, and to strengthen bilateral, regional and multilateral collaboration to address violations of forest law and forest crime, in particular illegal logging, associated illegal trade and corruption, and their negative
- effects on the rule of law;
- Develop mechanisms for effective exchange of experience and information;
- Undertake actions, including cooperation among the law enforcement authorities within and among countries, to prevent the movement of illegal timber;
- Explore ways in which the export and import of illegally harvested timber can be eliminated, including the possibility of a prior notification system for commercially traded timber;
- Help raise awareness, through the media and other means, of forest crimes and the threats which forest destruction poses to our future environmental, economic and social wellbeing;
- Improve forest-related governance in our countries in order to enforce forest law, inter alia to better enforce property rights and promote the independence of the judiciary;
- Involve stakeholders, including local communities, in decision-making in the forestry sector, thereby promoting transparency, reducing the potential for corruption, ensuring greater equity, and minimizing the undue influence of privileged groups;
- Improve economic opportunities for those relying on forest resources to reduce the incentives for illegal logging and indiscriminate forest conversion, in order to contribute to sustainable forest management;
- Review existing domestic forest policy frameworks and institute appropriate policy reforms, including those relating to granting and monitoring concessions, subsidies, and excess processing capacity, to prevent illegal practices;
- Give priority to the most vulnerable transboundary areas, which require coordinated and responsible action;
- Develop and expand at all appropriate levels work on monitoring and assessment of forest resources;
- Undertake the demarcation, accurate and timely mapping, and precise allocation of forest areas, and make this information available to the public;
- Strengthen the capacity within and among governments, private sector and civil society to prevent, detect and suppress forest crime.

ANNEX 7

List of Participants

1. H.E. Oben Tanyi Mbianyor
   Minister of Environment & Forestry
   Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MINEF)
   Immeuble Ministériel 2 Bd du 20 mai
   Yaounde, Cameroon
   Fax: 223.22.82
   Tel:: 222.94.83
   E-mail: minef@iccnet.cm

2. H.E. Dr. Imeh Okopido
   Minister of State for Environment
   7th Floor, Federal Secretariat, Shehu Shagari Way,
   P.M.B. 468, Garki, Abuja, Nigeria
   Tel: 09-523 4931 / 09-523 4931
   E-mail: <imet.okopido@hyperia.com>

3. Dr. David Duthie
   Task Manager, Biodiversity Enabling Activity
   UNEP/DGEF
   P.O. Box 47074, Nairobi, Kenya
   Tel: 254-2-623717
   Fax: 254-2-624268
   E-mail: David.duthie@unep.org

4. Kede Otodo
   DF/MINEF
   Tel: 223 92 31 956 06 05

5. Prof. Frederick Owino
   FOSA Consultant
   African Academy of Sciences
   P O Box 13762, Nairobi,
   Kenya
   Tel: 254-2-63 06 88 /8844 02-7 (Bureau)
   Fax: 254-2-63 07 68 /8844 06 (Bureau)
   E-mail: FORIN@FORM-NET.com

6. Mr. Jean-Claude Soh
   Canadian High Commission ACDI/BACC
   P.O. Box 572
   Yaounde OR BP 25220, Yaunde
   Cameroon
   Tel.: (237) 223-23-11, 222-18-22
   Fax: (237) 222-10-90
   E-mail: jeanclaude.soh@baccyde.org

7. Joseph Benga
   Directorate of Forestry, MINEF
   SDAFF/DF/MINEF
   Tel: 223 92 31 985 31 55

8. Koulagna Koutou Denis
   DFAP/MINEF
   Tel: 223 92 28
   E-mail: dfap.minef@camnet.cm

9. Daniel NGANTOU
   Bureau régional de l'UICN pour l'Afrique Centrale
   B.P. 5506, Yaoundé
   Cameroon
   Tel: 237 216-496 Voice
   Fax: 237 216-497 Fax
   Email: roca.iucn@camnet.cm
   E-mail: Daniel.ngantou@iucn.org

10. Dr. Ibah Kone
    FOSA Consultant
    African Academy of Sciences (AAS),
    Miotoni Lane, Off Miotoni Road, Karen
    P. O. Box 14798 or P. O. Box 24916,
    Nairobi, Kenya
    Tel: 254-2-884401 up to 5; Mobile: 254-733-775008
    Fax: 254-2-884406
    E-mail:»AAS» aas@africaonline.co.ke
    E-mail: <afornet@africaonline.co.ke>

11. Souleymane Gueye
    I.R.E.F. Diourbel
    Directeur Régional des Eaux et Forêts
    I.R.E.F. Diourbel
    B.P. 90 Draural Sénégal
    Tel. 221 971 10 27
    221 634 75 94
    E-mail soujugueye@hotmail.com

12. Ms. Harisoa Miadana Faramalala
    Dirrecteur d'Appui Scientifique
    B.P. 1424 – Ampandrianomby
    101 Antananarivo
    Madagascar
    Tel.: + (261-20) 224 1554
    Fax: + (261-20) 224 1539
    E-mail: angap@dts.mg or divb@dts.mg

13. Ms. Hayeth Sidhoum-Benramdane
FOSA Consultant
25, Traverse du Barri
F-06560, Valbonne,
France
Tel: 33-(4) 92 38 99 47 (Home)
E-mail: <hayeth.sidhoum@voila.fr>
E-mail: «Hayeth Sidhoum»<hayeth.sidhoum@wanadoo.fr>

14. Mbandji Jacques
DPT/SDT, MINEF Yaunde
MINEF, Yaunde
E-mail: Mbandji2000@yahoo.fr

15. Jean-Luc Roux
DFID-Representative
Forest Programme Coordinator
Nouvelle route de Bastos -
PO Box 547
Yaunde, Cameroon
Office: +237 221.98.98 / 221.27.34 NEW !
Secretariat: +237 771.37.28
Mobile: +237 771.37.32
Fax: +237 221.98.99
E-mail:1: jl.roux@dfidcmy.org NEW!!!
E-mail: 2: bhccmy@camnet.cm
E-mail: 3: jeanluc.roux@advalvas.be (privé)

16. Ousseynou Ndoye
CIFOR Regional Coordinator
Yaunde
E-mail:Celenfor@gcnet.cm

17. Pierre Mieguem
CEF, European Union
Yaunde, Cameroon

18. Dr. Efendene Blaise
MINEF/SPE/
MINEF/Yaunde
Tel: 998-5351
Fax: 2221225
E-mail: Efendene@gcnet.cm

19. Wagonlit Valentin
CPCB/SPE/MINEF
Secretariat Permanent a l'Énvornment,
Yaunde, Cameroon
Tel: 786 6958
Waynoun_tchonkiep@yahoo.fr

20. Alain Mboua
Journalist
CRTV, Yaunde
Cameroon

21. Blaise Njila
Journalist
CRTV, Yaunde,
Cameroon

22. B. Basile
Journalist
CRTV, Yaunde,
Cameroon

23. Fouteu Roger
Journalist
Cameroon Tribune
Yaunde, Cameroon
922 98 35
E-mail: <roger-folteu@yahoo.fr>

24. Mr. Assitou Ndinga
FOSA Consultant
BP 12937, Yaounde,
Cameroon
Tel: 237-95 57 10
Fax: 237-20 58 10
E-mail: ndinga_assitou@yahoo.fr

25. Mr. Francis Kojo Odoom
Director, PPMED
Ministry of Lands & Forestry,
P O Box MB 212, Accra,
Ghana
Tel: 233-24 36 11 48 (Mobile)
E-mail: fkodoom@mlf-gh.com

26. Mr. Michael Chihambakwe
FOSA Consultant
ENCON Associates
P O Box BW 1061, Borrowdale, Harare,
Zimbabwe
Tel: 263-488-5208 (Bureau)
Fax: 263-4885-208 (Bureau)
E-mail: <mchihambakwe@hotmail.com>

27. Wale Adeleke
WWF - International Regional Forestry Coordinator
WWF - Cameroon
BP 6776, Yaunde, Cameroon
E-mail: <aadeleke@wwf>

28. Reiner Tegtheyer
Project Director
Global Witness Cameroon
B.P. 11 317
Yaounde, Cameroun
Tel : +237 221 20 85
cell: +237 968 09 61
E-mail: globalwitness@iccnet.cm
(www.globalwitness.org)

29. Albert Kwokwo Barniye
Direceur on projet observatour
independent (Global Witness)
BP 11317, Yaunde
237 968 0961
E-mail: globalwitness@iccnet.cm
(www.globalwitness.org)

30. Dan Rugabira
Forestry Officer, Forestry Department,
Food and Agricultural Organization
D-457, Via delle Terme di Caracalla,
00100, Roma, Italy
Tel: 39 06 5705 6294
E-mail: Dan.rugabira@fao.org

31. Mr. Parfait Mimbimi Esono
President
National Working Group Certification
Cameroon
B.P. 14897
Yaounde
Cameroon
Tel: (237) 343-6994
Fax: (237) 343-6994
E-mail: akung34@hotmail.com

32. Angele Luh Sy
UNEP/Regional Office for Africa (ROA)
P.O. Box 30552, Nairobi, Kenya
Tel: 254-2-624292
E-mail: <angele.luh@unep.org>

33. Kouamou Moise
MINEF/Direction Forets
239 231 957 90 77
E-mail: <Kouamoumoise2002@yahoo.fr>

34. Pierre Meuguem
CEP/EV
220 50 09
E-mail: Celenufor@gcnet.cm

35. Vincent Mfonfu
CEL-COM/MINEF
786 26 93
Yaunde, Cameroon

36. Tanjong, Tabe Ebanga
WWF-CCPO
221 62 67
E-mail: ttanjong@wwf.cm

37. Estherine Lisinge Fotabong
WWF-CCPO
Tel: 221 62 67
E-mail: Elisinge@wwf.cm

38. Justine Manetsop
WWF-CCPO
Tel: 221 62 67
E-mail: Jmanetsop@wwf.cm

39. Jane Savala
UNEP/DGEF
P.O. Box 47074, Nairobi, Kenya
254-2-623012
E-mail: Jane.savala@unep.org

40. Elisabeth Balipa
FAO/CAR/A REP Programme
B. P. 281, Yaunde
E-mailL <Elisabethbalepa@yahoo.fr>

41. Guinweth-Bibey Igor Amos
ADES Cameroon
B.P. 18228 , Douala, Cameroon
E-mail: <Amoseyts@yahoo.fr>

42. Martin Zeh-Nlo
Programme Officer/Programme Team
Leader
UNDP, Cameroun
BP 836, Yaunde, Cameroun
E-mail: <Martimozeh-nlodundp.org>

43. Clotilde Ngomba
World Bank Office
Tel: 220 38 15/ 220 31 57
Yaunde, Cameroon
E-mail: <Cngombapworldbank.org>

44. David Nzouango
Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS)
P. O. Box 3055
Yaounde
Cameroon
Tel/Fax : 237-220-2625/237-987-4547
E-mail: <wcscam@aol.com>

45. Nkanleu Jean-Bosco
WWF CCPO
B.P. 6776, Yaunde
Cameroon
Tel: 221 6267

46. Paul Noupa
IUCN
B.P. 5506, Yaoundé
Cameroon
Tel: 221 64 96
Cameroon

47. Ndoumwe Joseph
B.P. 6776, Yaunde
Tel: 221 62 67

48. Nantcan NGOKO
MINEF
Tel: 222948 83 991 94 62
Cameroon

A SHORT BIBLIOGRAPHY ON AFRICA'S FORESTS

Achard, Frederich, et al. (2002) Determination of deforestation rates of the world's humid tropical forests. Science 297: 999-1002.

[See also Fearnside, Philip M. and William F. Laurance (2003) Comment on "Determination of Deforestation Rates of the World's Humid Tropical Forests". Science, 299: 1015a, and Eva. Hugh D., Frederic Achard, Hans-Juergen Stibig and Philippe Mayaux (2003) Response to Comment on "Determination of Deforestation Rates of the World's Humid Tropical Forests". Science, 299: 1015b, for more discussion].

Arnold, J.E.M, (2001) Forestry, poverty and aid, CIFOR Occasional Paper No 33, Center for International Forestry Research, Bogor, Indonesia

Aubréville, André Marie A. (1947) The disappearance of the tropical forests of Africa. Unasylva 1(1) now online at: http://www.fao.org/docrep/x5339e/x5339e04.htm#the disappearance of the tropical forests of africa

Bass, S; Dubois, O; Moura Costa, P; Pinard, M; Tipper, R and Wilson, C (2000) Rural livelihood and carbon management. IIED Natural Resources Issues Paper No 1, IIED, London.

Callister Debra J. (1999) Corrupt and Illegal Activities in the Forestry Sector: Current understandings, and implications for World Bank Forest Policy. Draft for Discussion.

Campbell, B (1996) The Miombo in transition: Woodlands and welfare in Africa, Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR), Bogor, Indonesia

Carloni, A (2001) Global Farming Systems Study: Challenges and priorities to 2030, Regional analysis - Sub-Saharan Africa, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Rome.

Cunningham, A.B. (1997): An Africa-wide overview of medicinal plant harvesting, conservation and healthcare, in Medicinal plants for forest conservation and healthcare, Non-Wood Forest Products, 11, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Rome

Czudek, René (2001) Some key issues in the context of the future of protected area and wildlife management in Africa, Draft FOSA Working Paper, FAO, Rome

Danielson A; and M. Hammarskjöld (2000) Population, incomes and forest resources in Africa: A review of selected trends with projections to 2020, FOSA Report, African Development Bank.

Dawkins, H.C. and M.S. Philip (1998): Tropical moist forest silviculture and management: A history of success and failure, CAB International, Wallingford.

Dubois, O and J. Lowore (2000) The journey towards collaborative forest management in Africa: Lessons learned and some "navigational aids", An Overview, Paper prepared for FAO, IIED, London, UK.

Eva. Hugh D. , Frederic Achard, Hans-Juergen Stibig and Philippe Mayaux (2003) Response to Comment on "Determination of Deforestation Rates of the World's Humid Tropical Forests". Science, 299: 1015b

FAO (2000) Yearbook of Forest Products

FOSA (2001) Forestry Outlook Study for Africa, Sub-Regional Reports, December 2001, Drafts for Discussion (from FAO website)

Fearnside, Philip M. and William F. Laurance (2003) Comment on "Determination of Deforestation Rates of the World's Humid Tropical Forests". Science, 299: 1015-6a

Inamdar, A; Brown, D and Cobb, S (1999) What's special about wildlife management in forests? Concepts and models of rights-based management with recent evidence from West-Central Africa, Natural Perspectives, Number 44, June 1999, Overseas Development Institute.

Kaimowitz, D, Erwidodo, O, P. Pacheko and W. Sunderlin (1998): Considering the impact of structural adjustment policies in Bolivia, Cameroon and Indonesia, Unasylva No 194

Kowero. G.S; M.J. Spillsbury and Chipeta, M.E (2001) Research for sustainable forestry development: Challenges for Sub-Saharan Africa, CIFOR FOSA Paper.

Landrot, Jean Jacques and Speed, Steven (2001) Private sector investment in sustainable forest management in humid tropical Africa, Paper presented during the International Workshop of Experts on Financing Sustainable Forest Management, Oslo Norway, 22 - 25 January 2001.

Leslie, A.J., (2001), The uncompromising future, Unasylva, Vol 204, pp 6 - 7.

Mander, Myles (1998) Marketing of indigenous medicinal plants in South Africa, A case study in Kwazulu-Natal, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Rome.

Ntiamoa-Baidu, Yaa (1997) Wildlife and food security in Africa, FAO Conservation Guide 33, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Rome.

Rytkönen, A (2001) Wood and wood product supply and demand for Africa to 2030, working paper for FAO, FAO, Rome

UNCTAD (2001) Economic development in Africa: performance, prospects and policy issues, United Nations, New York.

UNEP (2002), Global environmental outlook 3 - 2002, United Nations Environment Programme, Nairobi.

Van Dijk, J.F.W (1999) An assessment of non-wood forest product resources for the development of sustainable commercial extraction, in Current research issues and prospects for conservation and development, Edited by T.C.H Sunderland, Laurie E. Clark and Paul Vantomme, Food and agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Rome.

World Resources Institute (2000), A first look at logging in Gabon, A Global Forest Watch Report,

World Resources Institute, Washington DC.

Developpement d'un Plan d'Action sur l'Environnement du Nouveau Partenariat pour le Developpement de l'Afrique (NEPAD)

- Total area of forest (total for region)
- Deforestation per year (any figures for the last 10 years)
- Total area of plantations
- Main type of forest?
- Main demand for forests (fuel wood, ↑processed wood Constr. — etc)
- How forestry sector = evolved (historical Eur.) managed (Govt, ① ② Communal) ③ Private
  - what is forest
    What is woodland
- map of forests in Africa (NEPAD doc.)
- Forests and biodiversity (forests contain 70% of biodiversity).