



FORESTRY OUTLOOK STUDY FOR AFRICA

Report of the Sub-regional Planning Meeting for Southern Africa

31 March - 1 April 2000

Lusaka, Zambia

BACKGROUND

1. The Forestry Outlook Study for Africa is an initiative of all African nations, co-ordinated by the FAO, in partnership with the African Development Bank, sub-regional organisations, the European Commission, the World Bank, regional and international organisations as well as NGOs and the private sector. FOSA was approved by the 11th session of the African Forestry and Wildlife Commission (AFWC), held in Dakar, Senegal in April 1998. The activities of FOSA began in October 1998 and will continue until mid-2002, when the results will be presented to the 13th session of the AFWC (April 2002) and (the North African study) to the 14th session of the Near East Forestry Commission (July 2002).

2. FOSA is a study that examines the future of African forests and the goods and services they provide. The study will analyse the forces shaping the future of African forests, provide likely scenarios of the state of the forestry sector to the year 2020, and indicate policy, programme and investment options by which countries may influence the future.

3. For the purpose of analyses, the African continent has been subdivided into five sub-regions: North Africa, West Africa, Central Africa, East Africa and Southern Africa. The Southern African sub-region consists of 10 countries: Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

4. The sub-regional planning meeting for Southern Africa for the Forestry Outlook Study for Africa (FOSA) was held in Lusaka, Zambia on 31 March - 1 April 2000. This followed immediately on the 12th session of the AFWC, in which a progress report on FOSA was presented and discussed by the member countries. The agenda of the sub-regional planning meeting and list of participants are provided in appendices 1 and 2, respectively.

OBJECTIVES OF THE MEETING

5. The objectives of the meeting were as follows:

- To develop a shared vision of FOSA among the FOSA partners in the sub-region;
- To identify the key issues in the forestry sector in Southern Africa to be covered by FOSA;
- To discuss the nature and scope of the thematic studies and their linkage with the country outlook report and the sub-regional outlook report;
- To discuss a realistic plan for implementation of FOSA and the operational issues;
- To identify means to enhance the role of sub-regional organisations in the implementation of FOSA.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MEETING

Opening ceremony

6. The meeting was officially opened by Mr. J.H. Masinja, Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, Government of Zambia, who welcomed the participants to Zambia and to the meeting, emphasised the importance of collaboration in forestry within the sub-region, and ensured Zambia's support to FOSA. Mr. Frank Kufakwandi, Senior Forestry Officer of the African Development Bank (AfDB), emphasised the critical role of FOSA in developing an action-oriented strategy in forestry in Africa to the year 2020. He indicated that the AfDB was repositioning itself to be more active in the forestry sector and expected the FOSA sub-regional reports to identify areas of priority for possible future interventions in the forestry sector for donors. Mr. Hosny El-Lakany, Assistant Director-General of the FAO Forestry Department, thanked the Government of Zambia and the AfDB, indicated the importance FAO places on FOSA, stressed the critical role the member countries play in the FOSA process, and welcomed the participants to the meeting.

7. Chairpersons were elected for day 1 (Ms. Anna Chileshe, Zambia) and day 2 (Mr. Kenneth Nyasulu, Malawi/Southern African Development Community, Forestry Sector Technical Coordination Unit [SADC-FSTCU]). Dr. Harrison Kojwang, Namibia, was nominated rapporteur.

Introduction to FOSA (Session 1)

8. FAO presented the Forestry Outlook Study for Africa, outlining the nature of the study, its objectives, ways in which countries may benefit from it, the activities and final outputs of FOSA, partners involved, and co-ordination arrangements. It was stressed that the study was launched at the request of African countries made through the African Forestry and Wildlife Commission, and that strong efforts were being made to ensure that the study would be country-led, reinforce country planning efforts, and meet country expectations. FOSA would involve multi-sectoral analyses, looking beyond the forestry sector to outline forces of change likely to have an impact on the sector in the future. Thus, interdisciplinary discussion at the country level would be an essential element of the FOSA process. While the main final products of FOSA would be sub-regional outlook studies, the country outlook papers would add the necessary texture and country vision to the study, and the thematic studies would provide the sub-regional and regional context.

9. FAO outlined the expected outputs of the planning meeting, which included:

- achievement of a shared vision of FOSA
- identification of priority issues
- selection of thematic studies
- endorsement of country studies
- agreement on the implementation plan
- affirmation of SADC-FSTCU as a partner in FOSA

10. Points stressed included intended synergies - not duplication - between FOSA and other planning processes (including national forest programmes). As for operational and co-ordination aspects of the study, substantial efforts would be made to mobilise the considerable talent and knowledge of forestry in the region in the implementation of the study.

11. Mr. Frank Kufakwandi added that the approach adopted by FOSA was consistent with the AfDB's policies and mandate to promote sub-regional integration, and indicated an expectation that sub-regional organisations would be actively involved in the preparation of FOSA. He anticipated that AfDB and other donors would use FOSA outputs in the consideration of future investments in the forestry sector.

Sub-regional issues (Session 2)

12. Mr. Kenneth Nyasulu, representing the SADC Forestry Sector Technical Coordination Unit, presented a paper on the key forestry issues facing the Southern African sub-region. He outlined the social and economic context and potential and constraints to forestry development in the sub-region. He noted that the majority of the population in the sub-region was living below the poverty line, the economic growth rate was lagging behind the population growth rate, and the countries were suffering from their debt burden. He indicated that 31% of the land area of the sub-region was under forest cover, and stressed the importance of forest resources in human survival strategies. He noted that governments derive much revenue from the forestry sector, but were reluctant to invest. Their emphasis had been on utilisation rather than regeneration. He also noted the relatively low timber production potential of the natural woodlands and the relatively limited role of the private sector in the sub-region. In addressing the question of the way forward in forestry in the sub-region, he made note of potential areas of enhanced co-operation in forestry as outlined in the SADC Forestry Policy and Development Strategy of 1997, the recent establishment of the SADC Timber Association, current efforts to draft a SADC Forestry Protocol, and SADC's work on a forestry database for the SADC region.

13. Dr. Harrison Kojwang noted recent trends in forestry policies in the sub-region, which reflected a more expansive view of the role of the sector. Within the last five years many countries had adopted policies to encourage public participation to ensure more equitable sharing of benefits through joint forest management arrangements and community-based forest management. Countries had also given more prominence to non-wood forest products (NWFPs) and wildlife conservation. Additional trends noted were institutional restructuring and increased networking between countries. Several countries had drafted new forestry legislation. Substantial involvement in international initiatives were noted, including development of criteria and indicators for sustainable forest management, certification of forest products, ratification of the post-UNCED international conventions related to forests (i.e., on biological diversity, combating desertification and climate change). He noted that the issue was not in having inadequate policies or legislation, but in implementation and enforcement.

14. Additional trends noted by the participants included: increased use of lesser known species, increased value-adding processing, increased illegal harvesting and trade of timber and wildlife, and efforts to domesticate wild tree species, particularly for production of fruits and other non-wood forest products.

15. In the ensuing discussion on key issues facing the forestry sector in the sub-region, the participants grouped the major issues into four broad areas: institutional framework; forest resource management; production, trade and marketing; and cross-cutting issues. The following issues were identified in these categories:

Institutional Issues:

- X Policy and legal framework: the evolution of a sub-regional policy; need to harmonise policies related to forestry and wildlife; opportunities and constraints arising from international debate and agreements;
- X Governance: the changing roles of and relationships between forest administrations, NGOs, the private sector and communities; strengthening research, education and training institutions; forest information requirements; capacity-building and retaining of qualified African human resources, decentralisation, de-concentration and devolution; implications of dispersion of responsibilities for forestry and wildlife between several government departments and ministries;
- X Forest Financing: innovative pricing and charging mechanisms, financing government functions; distribution of forest benefits and forest replacement funds.

Forest management issues:

- X Strategy: need for an holistic ecosystem approach to forest and wildlife; trans-boundary management of fire and poaching;
- X Information collection and management: need to improve the information base on forest management practices (e.g. fire and regeneration); role of research data in forest sector information; developing and harmonising sub-national information systems with national information systems, and harmonising national systems with sub-regional information systems; need to integrate criteria and indicators for SFM into national data systems.

Production, marketing and trade (wood, non-wood, woodfuel, etc)

- X Enabling Environment: role of public sector in providing an enabling environment (e.g., adequate transportation infrastructure and incentives) to attract private sector investment;
- X Efficiency: role of private sector in processing capacity and efficiency;
- X Trade facilitation: removal of trade barriers; marketing improvements; promotion of intra and inter-regional trade;

Cross-cutting issues:

- X Environmental concerns, gender, urbanisation, poverty alleviation, structural adjustment, land and tree tenure, full accounting of forest goods and services.

FOSA Thematic Studies (Session 3)

16. The draft list of thematic studies for FOSA was discussed (see appendix 3). The following major recommendations were made:

Cluster A: External Impacts on Forests and Tree Resources in Africa

- Paper A2 on impacts of urbanisation on forest resources should be deleted since it is already addressed in a baseline study;

Cluster B: Conservation and Management of Forest Ecosystems and Tree Resources in Africa

- An additional paper on forest-based information and resource monitoring for SFM (collection, harmonisation, and sub-regional opportunities for data sharing, etc.) should be added;
- An additional paper on forest fires (sharing of information and experiences of significance, impact, management, etc) should be added;

Cluster C: Social And Environmental Roles of Forests and Trees in Africa

- An additional paper on all aspects of the role of forests in watershed management (not just uplands) should be added;
- Paper C12 (Role in Income Generation and Poverty Alleviation) should focus on the role of forests in rural development;

Cluster D: Economic Roles of Forests; Forest Products Sector

- It was noted that Paper D15 (Wood production, consumption and trade) should include the impact of certification and log bans, whilst Paper D16 (Woodfuel prospects) should incorporate an existing study already commissioned by SADC;

Cluster E: Enabling Environment: Institutional and Financial Conditions for Forestry

- It was noted that Papers E19 (Policy and Legislation) and E23 (Training and Education) should incorporate existing studies already commissioned by SADC;
- An additional paper on the valuation of forest goods and services should be added;
- An additional paper on innovative funding mechanisms be added or given more emphasis in E24;
- An additional paper on the visions, expectations, capabilities, and changing roles of non-governmental organisations should be added;
- An additional paper on the role of international conventions and agreements and impact at the national level on sustainable forest management should be added;

17. A number of recommendations were given on the contents of several of the thematic studies (the changes are indicated in italics on the list - see appendix 3). Participants noted where studies have already been done and recommended that efforts be made to draw upon existing sources of information so as to avoid duplication of effort.

Country Outlook Papers (Session 4)

18. FAO presented a paper on the contents and preparation of the country outlook studies. The ensuing discussion centred on the purpose of the country papers in the FOSA process, and on the adequacy of FAO funding for the effort. Many participants felt that the burden of preparing

country papers would require additional resources. It was explained to participants that their government had endorsed country participation in FOSA during the 11th Session of AFWC, and thus, in principle, the paper should be supported from internal funding. FAO's financial contribution to the effort was intended to complement internal resources.

19. In regard to the structure of country papers, it was emphasised that the terms of reference should not be regarded as strict guidelines, but more as a checklist. Furthermore, the country papers were not intended as an exhaustive compendium of the countries' present situation. Maximum use should be made of existing data (in the form of previous reports, studies, etc.), and, where they exist, country strategic plans should form an essential input into the FOSA vision for 2020. It was also proposed to add non-wood forest products and wildlife were important issues to cover in the terms of reference. After discussion, the terms of reference were agreed upon as a guide for writing the country papers.

20. In regard to the purpose of the country papers, the AfDB emphasised their potential contribution to the production of sub-regional reports, which could serve as a basis for priority setting for financial assistance in the forestry sector by donor agencies.

21. FAO indicated that it would prepare a list and distribute to Focal Points all pertinent FAO reports to assist countries.

Co-ordination and sources of expertise (Session 5)

22. FAO presented the Terms of Reference for the FOSA National Focal Points. In preamble, the need for each FOSA Focal Point to co-ordinate and harmonise with focal points for related initiatives (e.g., national forest programmes, biological diversity conservation strategies, etc.) in the country was acknowledged. The Terms of Reference were approved, with advice to countries to ensure smooth hand-overs if the incumbent changes.

23. FAO introduced the role and Terms of Reference of the FOSA Expert Advisory Group. It recalled the purpose and composition of an expert group, and summarised their proposed duties and qualifications for membership. Participants were asked to comment on a proposal by FAO that the African Forestry Expert Group (AFEG) should fulfil the functions of the Expert Advisory Group in relation to FOSA. The response was generally positive, but caution was expressed concerning the composition and terms of reference of AFEG. In conclusion it was felt that selected members of AFEG could form part of the Advisory Group, and that FAO should propose additional experts to include more representation from academia, civil society, the private sector, as well as from North Africa.

24. FAO and the Director of Forestry, Malawi/FSTCU initiated a discussion on the role of sub-regional organisations and other potential partners in the FOSA process. FAO emphasised its commitment to work through sub-regional organisations, and FSTCU confirmed its willingness to work closely with FAO on FOSA. FSTCU confirmed that it would place FOSA on the agenda of the next meeting of the Technical Committee on Forests, to be held in Lesotho in early May, and that the FSTCU would make available its technical documentation for use in FOSA.

25. It was noted that FSTCU was in need of capacity strengthening in data collection and information, and the participants were gratified to learn that the Government of Malawi had assigned more staff to the unit.

26. The meeting recommended that FOSA identify areas for future investment in capacity building in FSTCU. FAO was advised to seek further involvement of national and international NGOs in order that their vision of forestry in 2020 would be captured in FOSA.

27. On the question of use of national, regional, and international expertise, the participants were informed that the maximum use would be made of African experts within the conditions attached to the funds provided by AfDB and FAO.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

28. The following salient features of the forestry and wildlife sectors in Southern Africa were noted and conclusions and recommendations about FOSA implementation were made:

Sub-regional Issues

- forest are essential for survival of rural and urban populations, and about 31% is under some form of forest cover;
- the benefits of forests are taken for granted, and reinvestment is often given low priority;
- despite positive economic growth in most countries of the sub-region, population is growing at a faster rate;
- debt burden continues to constrain sector development;
- land tenure is a major issue, especially as it affects private forestry development;
- the private sector plays a significant social role, with potential for expansion.

Country Papers, Sub-regional Reports and Co-ordination

- some areas of study for FOSA correspond to criteria and indicators, and these need to be reflected in country papers;
- SADC-FSTCU recognises its core role in co-operation and co-ordination in the Southern African sub-regional report of FOSA, and fully endorses the FOSA process;
- the role of SADC-FSTCU in this co-ordination should be supported to improve capacity in information management;
- the proposal for an Expert Advisory Group (EAG) was endorsed by the meeting. It was noted that certain members of the African Forestry Experts Group (AFEG) could form the nucleus of the EAG and be supplemented by other experts drawn from academia, civil society and the public sector, as well as from North Africa;
- the meeting advised that other organisations - e.g. IUCN, SAFIRE, should be included into the FOSA process, particularly for producing reports;
- countries should emphasise their particular concerns within the overall framework of FOSA;
- the FOSA process should be country-driven, and build mainly on information already existing from previous studies, reports, reviews, etc.

Thematic Studies

- All the proposed studies were accepted, but a number of additions and suggestions were included.

Implementation Arrangements and Follow-up to the Workshop

- The proposed sub-regional strategy for FOSA was endorsed, and it was recognised that strong partnerships between donors and sub-regional institutions were crucial for its success.
- The interest of various financing agencies (*inter alia*: AfDB, World Bank, European Commission) in using the findings of FOSA for investment/programme planning and the potential for increased internal funding through innovative financing mechanisms were noted. In this context, the importance of active involvement of the countries and of sound country outlook studies in ensuring appropriate orientation of the final sub-regional report, was stressed.
- Substantial information exists within the sub-region, including national forest programmes, Vision 2020 documents, strategies to conserve biological diversity. It was recommended that FOSA build upon the existing body of knowledge and avoid duplication of effort.
- SADC - Forestry Sector Technical Support Unit represents a valuable source of knowledge and a network facilitating sub-regional collaboration. It was recommended that SADC be actively involved in the FOSA process.
- The meeting recommended that FOSA identify areas for future investment in capacity building in FSTCU. FAO was advised to seek further involvement of national and international NGOs in order that their vision of forestry in 2020 be captured in FOSA.
- FAO agreed to send a letter with the final report of the sub-regional meeting to the Minister responsible for forestry in each South African country, and asking for strong support to the study from the Ministry.
- FAO indicated that it would send informational and promotional materials on FOSA to the FOSA Focal Points for their use.
- FOSA Focal Points agreed to initiate action on the country outlook papers.
- It was proposed that the next FOSA meeting for the sub-region (to discuss the draft of the sub-regional report in late 2001) be convened in Swaziland.

FORESTRY OUTLOOK STUDY FOR AFRICA

Planning Meeting for Southern Africa

31 March – 1 April 2000

Venue: Lusaka International Conference Centre, Lusaka, Zambia

The meeting has been organized to seek inputs from the country focal points and other partners on the approach to implementation of FOSA and to facilitate the drawing up of a plan with regard to the preparation of the country outlook reports and to discuss the topics for the thematic studies. It is expected that at the end of the meeting the following will have been accomplished:

- The FOSA partners will have **developed a shared vision** on FOSA;
- The **key issues facing the forestry sector in Southern Africa** sub-region to be covered by FOSA will have been identified;
- The nature and scope of the thematic studies **and their linkage with the country studies as also the sub-regional outlook reports** will have been discussed;
- The **scope and coverage of the country papers and the sub-regional outlook report** will have been defined and clearly understood;
- A **realistic plan for implementation of FOSA and all the operational issues** will have been discussed and clarified;
- Means to enhance the **role of sub-regional organisations** in the implementation of FOSA will have been identified.

The programme of the meeting is given below.

Friday, 31 March 2000

- **Opening Session (08.30 –09.30)**
 - ◆ Welcome address: Dr. J.H. Masinja, Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, Zambia
 - ◆ Introductory remarks: Mr. Frank Kufakwandi, Senior Forestry Officer, African Development Bank
 - ◆ Introduction to FOSA: Mr. Hosny El-Lakany, Assistant Director General, Forestry Department, FAO
 - ◆ Nomination of the chairpersons and rapporteur
 - ◆ Introduction of the participants
- **Session 1 – Introduction to FOSA (09.30 –10.30) (Chair: Ms. Anna Chileshe, Zambia)**
 - ◆ Presentation of FOSA proposal (Ms. Susan Braatz, FAO HQ, Rome)
 - ◆ Definition of outputs from the planning meeting (Mr. Peter Lowe, RAF, FAO)

- ♦ Comments and discussion by participants
- **Coffee break (10.30 – 11.00)**
- **Session 2 – Sub-regional issues (11.00 –12.30) (Chair: Ms. Anna Chileshe, Zambia)**
- ♦ Forestry issues in Southern Africa (Mr. Kenneth Nyasulu, SADC Forestry Sector Technical Coordination Unit)
- ♦ Discussion
- **Lunch break (12.30 – 13.30)**
- **Session 2 - Sub-regional issues, cont. (13.30 – 15.00)**
- ♦ Discussion of current trends in the forestry sector, forces of change, and future directions for forestry in the countries of the sub-region
- **Coffee break (15.00 – 15.30)**
- **Session 3 – FOSA Thematic Studies (15.30 – 17.30) (Chair: Ms. Anna Chileshe, Zambia)**
- ♦ Presentation of preliminary list of thematic studies and their relevance to FOSA (Mr. Peter Lowe)
- ♦ Discussion/recommendations on the thematic studies

Saturday, 1 April 2000

- **Session 4 – Country papers (08.30 – 10.00) (Chair: Mr. Kenneth Nyasulu, SADC/Malawi)**
- ♦ Introduction to the contents and preparation of the country outlook papers (Ms. Susan Braatz)
- ♦ Discussion
- **Coffee break (10.00 – 10.30)**
- **Session 5 – Co-ordination and sources of expertise (10.30 – 12:30) (Chair: Mr. Kenneth Nyasulu, SADC/Malawi)**
- ♦ Review and discussion of Terms of Reference of the FOSA National Focal Points (Mr. Peter Lowe)
- ♦ Co-ordination at the national and sub-regional levels
- ♦ Expert Advisory Group (Mr. Peter Lowe)
- ♦ Role of sub-regional organizations and other potential partners (Mr. Peter Lowe, Mr. Kenneth Nyasulu)
- **Lunch break (12.30 – 14.00)**

- **Concluding Session (14.00 – 15.00)(Chair: Mr. Kenneth Nyasulu, SADC/Malawi)**
- ♦ Presentations of the conclusions and recommendations of the workshop (Dr. Harrison Kojwang, Namibia, rapporteur)
 - ♦ Issues for immediate follow up (Ms. Susan Braatz)
 - ♦ Remarks by participants
 - ♦ Vote of thanks (Mr. Kenneth Nyasulu, Mr. Frank Kufakwandi, Mr. Peter Lowe, Mr. J.H. Masinja)

**FOSA SUB-REGIONAL PLANNING MEETING FOR SOUTHERN AFRICA
LUSAKA, ZAMBIA, 31 MARCH – 1 APRIL 2000**

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS	
Country	Name and contact address
Botswana	Mr. Raymond KWEREPE Ministry of Agriculture Private bag 003 Gaborone, Botswana Tel: 267-350511 Fax: 267-305057 E-mail: brimp@info.bw
Malawi *	Mr. S. KAINJA Forestry Department Headquarters PO Box 30048 Lilongwe 3, Malawi Fax: 265-78 42 68 Email: sadcfstcu@malawi.net
Malawi	Mr. Ellos LODZENI Deputy Principal Secretary Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Affairs Private bag 350 Lilongwe 3, Malawi Tel: 265-780601 E-mail: natresources@malawi.net
Mozambique *	Mr. Eurico GUERREIRO DA CRUZ Directorate of Forestry & Wildlife Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries Maputo, Mozambique Tel: 258-1-460036/460096 Fax: 258-1-460060 E-mail: acuco@dnffb.imoz.com
Namibia *	Dr Harrison Ocheing KOJWANG Director of Forestry Ministry of Environment and Tourism P.M.B 13346 Windhoek, Namibia Tel: 264-61-24 82 11 Tel: 264-61-22 80 52 (h) Fax: 264-61-22 28 30 E-mail: kojwang@forestry.met.gov.na

Swaziland	Mr. Pannuel M. DLAMINI Forestry Officer Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives Box 162 M'Babane, Swaziland Tel: 9268-4041733/4046361 Fax: 9268-4041547 E-mail: fplp@iafrica.sz
Zambia *	Ms. Anna CHILESHE Director of Forestry Forestry Department Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources P.O.Box 50042 Lusaka, Zambia Tel: 260-1-22 16 38/61 31 Fax: 260-1-22 16 38 E-mail: forestry@zamnet.zm
Zimbabwe *	Dr. E.M. SHUMBA Head of Forestry Research and Development Forestry Commission P.O.Box HG 139 Highlands, Harare, Zimbabwe Tel: 263-4-49 84 36/9 Fax: 263-4-49 70 66 E-mail: frchigh@internet.co.zw
Consultant – Southern African Development Community / Forestry Sector Technical Cooperation Unit	Mr. Kenneth M. NYASULU Director, Forestry Department PO Box 30048 Lilongwe 3, Malawi Tel: 265-78 10 00 or 783462 Fax: 265-78 42 68 E-mail: sadcfstcu@malawi.net
African Academy of Sciences/African Forestry Experts Group	Mr. Frederick OWINO Consultant, National Forests Programme P.O. Box 24916 Nairobi, Kenya Tel: 254-2-884401 Fax: 254-2-884406 E-mail: aas@africaonline.co.ke
Association Technique Internationale des Bois Tropicaux	M. Jean-Jacques LANDROT Secrétaire-Général 6 Av. St. Mandé 75012 Paris, France Tel: 33-1-43424200 Fax: 33-1-43425522 E-mail: atibt@compuserve.com

African Development Bank	Mr. Frank KUFAKWANDI Principal Forestry Officer African Development Bank B.P. V316 Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire Tel: 225-20205486 Fax: 225-20205991 E-mail: skufakwandi@afdb.org
Food and Agriculture Organization	Mr. Peter LOWE Regional Forestry Planning Officer FAO Regional Office for Africa Accra, Ghana Tel: 233-21-244051 x 3404 Fax: 233-21-668427 E-mail: peter.lowe@fao.org
Food and Agriculture Organization	Mr. Michel LAVERDIÈRE Forestry Conservation Officer FAO Sub-regional Office for Southern and East Africa P.O. Box 3730 Harare, Zimbabwe Tel: 263-4-791420 Fax: 263-4-700724 E-mail: michel.laverdiere@fao.org
Food and Agriculture Organization	Ms. Susan BRAATZ Policy Analyst/Coordinator, "State of the World's Forests" Forestry Policy and Planning Division FAO Forestry Department Viale delle Terme di Caracalla 00100 Rome, Italy Tel: 39-06-57053902 Fax: 39-06-57055137 E-mail: susan.braatz@fao.org

* FOSA National Focal Points

FORESTRY OUTLOOK STUDY FOR AFRICA

DRAFT LIST OF THEMATIC PAPERS

(Note: changes recommended in the Southern African sub-regional workshop are indicated in italics)

The thematic papers will provide an overview of the situation, trends and future prospects (to the year 2020) of key areas related to forest conservation and development in the Africa region. The papers will provide a regional analysis of the topic, but should indicate differences within the region, where applicable presenting the information by sub-region (using the FOSA sub-regional breakdown).

These papers will draw upon the information made available in the two FOSA baseline papers: 1) population and income/economic features; and 2) land cover and land use in Africa. The thematic papers are to use the demographic, economic and land cover/land use datasets provided in the baseline documents in calculations involving these variables. They should also adopt the assumptions that have been used by the baseline papers in making predictions of future scenarios for population, economic conditions and land cover.

The emphasis of the thematic papers should be on the trends and future, rather than on the past and present. The papers should all take a similar approach by including the following points: a) overview and current status of the topic; b) discussion of the constraints/issue; c) analysis of underlying driving forces/causal factors of the constraints (distinguishing between the endogenous and exogenous factors); d) likely outcome and prospect in response to these trends; e) available responses (to endogenous factors); f) presentation of future alternative scenarios; g) external assumptions and linkages to other relevant sectors and analyses; and h) (annex) main sources of information used.

The following is a preliminary list of thematic papers proposed for the Forestry Outlook Study for Africa.

A. External Impacts on Forest and Tree Resources in Africa

1) Forest and Agriculture Interface in Africa: Current Status and Future Directions

Analysis of the current and future relationship between forestry and agriculture in Africa – forests as a “land reserve” for agricultural expansion (where and how much); trends in integrated land use systems (agriculture on forest lands; forestry on agriculture lands); trends and future scenarios for management of silvopastoral systems in Africa; current and potential impacts of developments in agricultural research and agricultural policies on forests; impacts of economic policies on the relationship between agriculture and forestry land uses; general trend with regard to dependency on land and its implications on land use.

2) Impacts of Urbanisation on Forest Resources and Situation, Trends and Prospects in

Urban and Peri-urban Forestry in Africa

Links between urbanisation and forest cover, land use, and consumption of forest products; prospective urbanisation patterns and potential impacts on forest resources; options and prospects for mitigating negative impacts; responses in rural, peri-urban and urban areas.

(recommended to delete – unless not adequately covered by the social and economic baseline paper)

3) Impact of globalisation on forestry sector in Africa

Effect of globalisation on Africa as a region and on its sub-regions; sectors and activities that will be most affected; their impact on forestry sector; probable changes in comparative advantages of the sector in relation to the factor endowments; potential opportunities and the areas/sub-regions/sectors that could take advantage of the emerging opportunities; how well are they prepared to benefit from these opportunities; which sectors are most likely to have negative effects; what measures are to be taken to mitigate the adverse effects; *impacts of macro-economic changes*.

4) Susceptibility to and Impacts of Natural Disasters, Wars and Civil Unrest on Forests and Forest Resources (including wildlife) in Africa

Impacts of past natural disasters, wars and civil unrest on forests and forest resources, efforts and their effectiveness to mitigate the negative impacts, possible future impacts.

Conservation and Management of Forests, Wildlife and Tree Resources in Africa

5) Status, Trends and Future Scenarios for Management of Moist Tropical Forest Ecosystems in Africa

Location, extent and condition¹ of moist tropical forests in Africa; land tenure patterns and issues; status and trends in forest use; complementarity and conflicts with other land uses; degree and causes of deforestation and forest degradation; illegal and poor logging practices; status and trends in management and relative emphasis give to productive (for wood and non-wood forest products) and protective functions; efforts to improve management and harvesting practices; implications of criteria and indicators for sustainable forest management; long-term prospects for sustainable management of moist tropical forests.

6) Status, Trends and Future Scenarios for Management of Dryland Forest Ecosystems in Africa

Location, extent and condition²; land tenure patterns and issues; status and trends in use of dryland forests in Africa; status and trends of management and relative emphasis give to productive (for wood and non-wood forest products) and protective functions; degree and causes of deforestation and forest degradation; role of and response to forest fires; efforts to improve management practices (for wood and non-wood forest products, grazing, etc.); complementarity and conflicts with other land uses; developments and role of criteria and indicators for sustainable forest management (SFM); long-term prospects for sustainable management of dryland forests; extent, location and causes of desertification; ongoing efforts to control desertification and their efficacy; role of forestry in mitigating desertification; inter-country collaboration in combating desertification;); implications of the Convention to Combat Desertification on dryland forest management.

1 data on location and extent to be taken from the baseline paper on land use

2 data on location and extent to be taken from the baseline paper on land use

7) Status, Trends and Future Scenarios for Management of Upland Forest *Ecosystems* in Africa

Location, extent and condition; use patterns of upland forests in Africa; land tenure patterns and implications on management and use; role of upland forests in watershed management and in mountain development; status of management; degree and causes of deforestation and forest degradation; efforts to improve management practices; long-term prospects for sustainable management of upland forests.

8) Status, Trends and Future Scenarios for Forest Conservation including Protected Areas in Africa

Analysis of situation, trends and future prospects for nature conservation, with an emphasis on parks and protected area establishment and management; the current and future significance of parks and protected areas in biological diversity conservation *and wildlife management*; relationship between conservation and development; trends in and lessons from the integrated conservation and development approach *and buffer zone management*; current status and future prospects for ecotourism.

9) Status, Trends and Future Prospects of Wildlife Resources in Africa

Analysis of situation, trends and future prospects of wildlife resources in Africa; use and management; domestication and commercialisation; *national and international trade*; traditional and local user rights vs national and international efforts to conserve biological diversity.

10) Status, Trends and Prospects for Forest Plantations in Africa

Situation of forest plantations in Africa (extent, species); trends in plantation establishment and management; economic, environmental and technical factors influencing future development; policy initiatives that support or hinder plantation development (*including privatisation, land tenure issues*); future prospects for forest plantations; *marketing issues; trends and potentials of outgrower schemes*.

11) Status, Trends and Prospects of Trees Outside Forests in Africa

Status and trends in the extent, ownership and use of trees and tree resources outside forests (in other wooded lands, trees on agricultural lands, scattered trees in the landscape); economic and environmental roles of trees outside forest, management issues; policy and legal issues and efforts related to development of the resource; future prospects for development.

12) *Information Systems for Forest Management in Africa (additional paper)*

Status of information collection and analysis, including resource assessment and monitoring; information needs for sustainable forest management; development of sub-national information systems and harmonisation with national information bases; harmonisation of national with sub-regional and regional databases; management of information; information within and between countries; potential impacts of improved information and communication technologies.

13) *Fire Management and Wildfire Prevention and Control in Africa (additional paper)*

Role of fire in forest management; trends in wildfires (number, intensity and duration); impact of wildfires; country experiences in prevention and control of wildfires; transboundary effects and control of wildfires; potentials for sub-regional collaboration in preventing and controlling fires; information sharing on significance, impact and management of fires.

Social and Environmental Roles of Forest *Ecosystems* and Trees in Africa

14) Current and Potential Roles of Forests, Woodlands and Trees in Income Generation, Poverty Alleviation and Rural Development in Africa

Analysis of the role forest *ecosystems* and trees play in poverty alleviation, food security and *the sustainable* livelihoods of forest dwellers and forest dependent people in Africa; analysis of gender-related issues in forest and tree management; current situation and future prospects for increasing the social benefits of forests for the poorer and more disadvantaged sectors of the population.

15) Socio-cultural significance of forests in Africa

Importance of forests for human habitats (forest-dweller), burial grounds, sacred groves, etc. and their role in maintenance of cultural values and in environmental conservation; impact of cultural values and beliefs on forestry development.

16) Current and Future Roles of African Forests in Mitigation of Global Climate Change and Opportunities for Forestry Investment Through Carbon Offset Initiatives

Role of African forests in carbon storage and sequestration; implications of the Kyoto Protocol for future investments in forestry (through conservation, afforestation/management, substitution); experiences in carbon investments and trading in Africa to date; relative attractiveness of the land use and forestry sector vs. the energy sector in joint implementation arrangements and the Clean Development Mechanism; prerequisites for carbon investments in forestry; potential benefits and risks for African countries.

17) *Role of Forests in Watershed and Water Management in Africa (additional paper)*

Relation of forests in Africa to major watersheds; role of forest cover in watershed protection; current and potential impacts of deforestation and forest degradation on water resources in Africa; role of trees in on-site water management (trees in irrigated agricultural lands); current and potential role of forests in wastewater management and disposal.

Economic Role of Forests: Forest Products Sector

18) Wood Demand and Supply Situation, Trends and Prospects to 2020: Implications for Wood Products Production, Consumption and Trade by Africa

Analysis of current situation and future prospects for production, consumption and trade of wood products (industrial roundwood, sawnwood, wood-based panels, paper and pulp for paper, including non-wood and recycled fibre in Africa); *impact of timber certification and logging bans on forest product trade; impact of regional and global trade agreements on forest products trade.*

19) The Role and Future Prospects to 2020 for Woodfuels in the Energy Sector

Quantity and patterns of woodfuel (fuelwood and charcoal) consumption and production (links with gender, income levels, urban/rural dynamics), sources of woodfuels and changes in supply; availability of alternative fuels; impact of fuelwood use patterns on forest and tree cover; future scenarios for woodfuels supply and demand, related also to possible effects of policies related to other energy sources.

20) Status, Trends and Prospects to 2020 for Non-wood Forest Products Production,

Consumption and Trade

Analysis of current situation and future prospects for production and consumption of non-wood forest products (main collectors/users; main products in various parts of Africa, major sources (degree of domestication vs. collection from the wild), commercialisation, value-adding and marketing issues, degree of international trade, bioprospecting and intellectual property rights, and future prospects for non-wood forest products development; status of and needs for information and monitoring the resource.

21) Forest Products Industries: Status, Prospects for Technological Developments, and Institutional Arrangements

Status of forest industries (sawmilling, pulp and paper, wood-based panels) – level of development and technological know-how; *potentials for increasing processing efficiencies; potentials for increased use of lesser-know species and plantation-grown wood; matching processing capacity and processing location with resource availability*; public/private ownership patterns; efforts to encourage investment in forest industries; *role of forest industries in employment generation and provision of social services*; future prospects for forest industries.

Enabling Environment: Institutional and Financial Conditions for Forestry

22) Trends, Outlook and Options in Forest Policies and Legislation in Africa

Situation and trends in sectoral planning; potential impact of increased emphasis on national forest programmes; situation and trends in forestry policies; relationship between national policy and international initiatives and conventions related to forestry; trends in forestry legislation; new approaches to policy development; future emphases in forestry policies.

23) Institutional Framework for Forest Administration and Governance in Africa

Situation and trends in forest administration; patterns of resource deployment for the protection and management of forests; indications and reasons for institutional failures in the forestry sector in Africa (i.a.; effect of poor governance and corruption on forest conservation and management; insufficient or inappropriate resource allocation); various institutional structures employed at the national level to implement national forest policies (parastatals, commissions, ministries, etc.); roles and values of the main stakeholder groups and options for overcoming resistance to change; impact of macroeconomic adjustment on forest management; alternative institutional models (e.g., private sector, community-based management), their relations to forest administration and the legal and policy conditions necessary for their effective operation; main elements of a future strategy for development finance institutions in supporting forest institutions in African countries.

24) Situation and Opportunities for Financing Investments in the Forestry Sector

Status and trends (amount and emphases) in investment in the forestry sector by public and private sector; shifts in priorities (e.g., in favour of SFM); amount and shifts in official development assistance in forestry and related to other sectors; linkage between government funding, ODA and private sector investment in forestry sector; current status, trends and prospects of private sector involvement in forestry in Africa; factors contributing to increased private sector investment; complementarity between private and public sector investment; social and environmental aspects of private sector investment; *traditional and innovative financing mechanisms for forestry (including improved “rent capture” from production forests; opportunities for carbon offset payments; water taxes for financing watershed protection and reforestation, etc.)*.

25) Valuation of forest goods and services (additional paper)

Efforts to value fully forest goods and services, particularly the range of environmental services whose values are underestimated; efforts to reflect these in National Accounts; potential means to capture these values.

26) Roles and visions of non-governmental organizations in forestry (additional paper)

The status and trends in non-governmental organizations in Africa (including national advocacy organizations, grassroots community-based organizations, farmers and forestry cooperatives); their capabilities and changing roles vis-à-vis government administrations and the private sector; their visions and expectations related to forests in Africa in 2020.

27) Impact of international conventions and agreements on national forest programmes (additional paper)

The status of ratification of forest-related conventions and agreements (conventions on biological diversity, climate change, and combating desertification, and ITTO) by African nations; the impact (positive and negative) of these conventions on sustainable forest management in African countries; compatibility with national policies; the role of African countries in the debate on a forest instrument.

28) Status, Trends and Future Prospects for Forestry Research and Extension in Africa

Status and trends of forestry research in Africa (investment levels, human resources, institutional arrangements; main research themes; ability of research institutions to respond to emerging issues); potentials and constraints of regional and sub-regional collaboration; international research efforts; ongoing efforts and prospects for strengthening the science and technology base of forestry in Africa; potential impact on new technologies and networking for information exchange and facilitation of collaboration; local/informal innovation and its linkages with formal research; *changing role of the private sector in research*; role of extension in the spread of new technologies/ practices; current state of extension systems and their responsiveness and efficacy; emerging scenarios and alternative arrangements for extension; new trends in extension approaches; options for adjusting extension structures to meet the emerging needs; future scenarios for research and extension in Africa.

29) Status, Trends and Future Prospects for Forestry Training and Education in Africa

Overall state of forestry training and education (technical and professional) in Africa (number of institutions, number of people annually trained, etc.) and sub-regional variation; adequacy of education facilities; linkage between research and education; *needs assessment*; response of education system to emerging needs; recent changes in curriculum; emerging areas of importance and the ability of the education system to respond to these; *role of the private sector in training*; future scenarios for training and education in Africa.