

**REPORT  
OF THE  
FIRST INTERSESSIONAL MEETING  
OF THE BUREAU OF THE FIFTEEN SESSION  
OF THE  
  
AFRICAN  
FORESTRY AND WILDLIFE  
COMMISSION**

**ACCRA, 28-30 NOVEMBER 2006**

**FAO REGIONAL OFFICE FOR AFRICA  
RAFO/01/2006/E**

**FIFTEEN SESSION OF THE AFRICAN FORESTRY AND WILDLIFE COMMISSION  
FIRST INTERSESSIONAL MEETING OF THE BUREAU**

28-30<sup>th</sup> November 2006

Accra, Ghana

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## **PARTICIPATION**

(Please see Appendix A below for full addresses and other contact information of participants)

**Members :** Mr. Arlito CUCO (Chair of the Bureau), Mr. Abdel Hamied Adam HAMID, Mr. Bernard BEZOU, Mr. Amsatou NIANG, vice-chairs, and Mr. Abdelkarim Zaidi, rapporteur.

**Secretariat:** Mr. Michel Laverdière (Secretary of the AFWC)

**Observers:** Mr. Marcelino C. S. FOLOMA, Mrs. Salwa M. ABDELHAMEED, Mr. Bartolomeu SOTO, from the Working Party; Mr. Michael MARTIN, Mr. Rene CZUDEK Mr. Fernando SALINAS, Mr. Peter LOWE, Mrs Ada NDESO-ATANGA, Ms. Lonneke BAKKER, Mr. Atse YAPI, from FAO; Mr. Godwin KOWERO (Special Guest).

## **BUSINESS ITEMS**

The meeting endorsed the proposal for the Chair (Mr. Cuco, Mozambique) and Rapporteur (M. Zaidi, Morocco). The agenda was adopted without comment, and it was agreed that the meeting would be conducted in English, with translation facilitated by bi-lingual FAO staff when required.

Brief statements were made by Mr. Cuco (Chairman) and by Mr. Martin (FAO). In his statement, Mr. Martin highlighted FAO's expectations of the Bureau meeting as:

- Seeking greater international visibility and impact for the African Forestry and Wildlife Commission (AFWC);
- Building closer cooperation with Sub-regional organisations.

## **REVIEW OF FOLLOW-UP TO RECOMMENDATIONS ADDRESSED TO FAO BY THE 15<sup>TH</sup> SESSION OF THE AFWC (MAPUTO, 2006).**

One of the primary roles of the Bureau is monitoring the implementation of AFWC recommendations between sessions. The draft report on follow-up that had been circulated prior to the meeting was discussed. This provided a detailed description of responses and, also, of those activities which were already ongoing prior to the 15<sup>th</sup> AFWC Session. The 33 recommendations or requests, of the 15<sup>th</sup> session were grouped into clusters (see Appendix B). These spanned the entire spectrum of FAO activities in Africa related to forestry and wildlife. The Bureau examined these recommendations with interest and made a great number of comments on FAO's follow-up, many of which referred to experiences in their own countries. Specific comments and suggestions were addressed to FAO for an enhanced or modified response in regard to several recommendations (see detailed report in Appendix C).

The Bureau noted that the number of recommendations (33) made by the Commission were, perhaps, too numerous and extensive in scope, making it quite difficult to have substantive follow-up on the part of the member countries and FAO given the resource constraints faced by all. The Bureau recommended that future sessions of the AFWC should seek to limit the number of recommendations. Emphasis was given to limiting those recommendations to a targeted set of verifiable outputs, e.g. a specific study undertaken or specific training session held.

The Bureau referred repeatedly to appreciation in African countries of the National Forest Programme Facility. Although the funding is relatively modest, the Facility was praised for its engagement with civil society partners and flexible modalities.

The Bureau also expressed appreciation of a number of FAO initiatives linked to specific sub-regions. Whilst acknowledging that these addressed specific conditions and needs, it was felt that efforts should be made to replicate them in all sub-regions, albeit with different emphases. For example, in regard to assistance in addressing illegal logging in Central Africa, there could be work on poaching and/or charcoal production in East or Southern Africa.

#### **REVIEW OF FOLLOW-UP TO RECOMMENDATIONS ADDRESSED TO COUNTRIES BY THE REGIONAL WORKSHOP AT THE 15<sup>TH</sup> SESSION OF THE AFWC (MAPUTO, 2006).**

Countries were invited by FAO in advance of the Bureau meeting to complete a report on their implementation of recommendations from the above workshop, which was held immediately prior to 15<sup>th</sup> Session.

Sudan – and Congo during the meeting- had kindly provided a response in advance of the meeting (see Appendix D), and other Bureau members were able to indicate the follow-up actions in their respective countries during discussions. The discussions on the follow-up in Sudan served both as a model and proving trial for this process.

In the report from Sudan, frequent mention was made of the ongoing NFP Facility, which had proved catalytic. Responses included some indications of the need for FAO Technical Assistance, which is one of the few sources of development assistance in Sudan owing to the prevailing political climate. Also, specific reference was also made to activities supported by the African Forestry Research Network (AFORNET).

The Bureau discussed the Code for Planted Forests due to be finalized in December 2006. It was indicated that the term “Code” seemed binding, especially for non-English speakers, and it was proposed to change the term Code to “guidelines”.

#### **REVIEW OF FOLLOW-UP TO RECOMMENDATIONS ADDRESSED TO FAO/COFO BY THE WORKING PARTY ON WILDLIFE AND PROTECTED AREAS**

The meeting noted that in reporting on activities, FAO should remember to make mention and give the credit to our partners. The case of the Kakum Forest Project was taken to illustrate this, where expertise from Conservation International (CI) and from Southern Africa were instrumental for the success of the project.

It was underscored that FAO should concentrate its work on the nexus of wildlife and food security.

The participants contributed to the discussion of sharing experience and on-going activities in the area of Wildlife and Protected Areas in line with the recommendations. Examples shared included eco-tourism development, hunting activities and management as a strategy to favor poverty alleviation with appropriate mechanisms for benefit sharing, the development of alternative activities and the reduction of poverty; and the domestication of suitable species of wildlife, the implication of private sector investment, the reduction of conflicts through participatory approaches involving all stakeholders including local people were suggested as appropriate alternative activities.

The need to share experiences on Wildlife Management issue was also suggested. For example, the great experiences of Southern and Eastern African countries in Wildlife Management and benefit sharing could be carefully documented and shared with other sub-regions.

The meeting also noted the need to look critically at the issue of benefit sharing and compensation to local people from impacts of conflicts between human and wildlife.

### **REVIEW OF THE IMPORTANCE AND OUTCOMES OF THE WORKING PARTY (WP) FOR THE AFRICA REGION**

The meeting was informed of the initiative of the Secretariat to assess the importance and outcomes of the WP for Africa. An independent consultant, Dr. Isilda Nhantumbo, was commissioned to undertake this evaluation and will be contacting a selection of member countries and FAO officers involved in the WP. The report should be ready by April 2007.

### **REGIONAL ISSUES IDENTIFIED BY THE 15<sup>TH</sup> SESSION OF THE AFWC FOR THE ATTENTION OF COFO**

The meeting debated the issue of adding to or editing the text of the Regional Issues tabulated by the commission for the attention of COFO in March 2007. The Bureau decided to keep the number of the issues (8) unchanged but give increased emphasis to wildlife in issues numbers 4 and 8. (See Appendix E)

The overall theme of COFO 2007 will be *Forests & Energy*, with additional themes of *Forest protection, Putting Forestry to Work at Local Level* and *Progressing towards SFM & Regional Action*.

It was further noted that there will be very likely a Ministerial meeting at COFO on 12 March 2007 with “Forests and Energy” as theme. Land use and climate change aspects will be looked at more specifically.

There will be a meeting of the Bureaux of Regional Forestry Commissions prior to COFO on 11 March 2007. It will be proposed that the Chairs of the different regional forestry commissions should de facto be part of the Bureau of COFO, and that they would meet between COFO sessions to set the agenda and follow-up on recommendations.

### **OUTCOMES OF UNFF6 AND OTHER HIGH LEVEL FORA RELEVANT TO THE AFWC**

UNFF was established 6 years ago with the CPF as an important body to foster cooperation between partners. Negotiations are underway for a non-legally binding instrument on all types of forests. An Ad hoc Expert Group (AHEG) Meeting is planned for 11 – 15 December 2006 in New York to look at the content of the instrument in view of the next session of UNFF7.

The Bureau was informed that a number of African countries recently attended a meeting hosted by Canada with the intention of moving towards a legally binding instrument.

Experiences with sub-regional organizations were also shared, such as: IGAD on CBFM, SADC on law enforcement in wildlife management and initiatives relating to transboundary parks and conservation areas, as well as opportunities during the forthcoming Football World Cup in South Africa in 2010; NEPAD action in Mozambique; WAENU in West Africa with the promotion of trans border wildlife management; ECOWAS for the harmonization of forestry policy among its

members; the Nile Basin Initiative and SEN-SAD (the Sahel and Sahara Grouping), with the Green Wall initiative (this was discussed with regard to Senegal, Sudan and Nigeria only).

### **THE WORLD FOREST CONGRESS 2009**

The Bureau was informed that the next Congress will be held in Argentina from 15 – 21 October 2009 on the theme “Forests in Development: a vital balance”.

### **SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT IN AFRICA**

A paper on the creation of the African Forest Forum (AFF) was circulated in advance of the arrival of Dr. Godwin Kowero. An actual meeting did take place on 1 December between Dr. Kowero, the Chair and Rapporteur of the Bureau, Wildlife delegates Foloma and Soto and the FAO Secretariat, after the meeting.

The Bureau recognised the concerns, which had given rise to this proposal and welcomed the greater involvement of African forestry professionals in the forest policy dialogue. The Bureau urged the organisers of the forum to seek collaboration and avoid possible overlap with existing fora and not to set unrealistic goals.

The Bureau also encouraged further discussion between AFF and its partners in order to clarify participation in the forum and the modalities of its interaction with intergovernmental bodies such as AU, NEPAD and the sub-regional organisations. Dr. Kowero indicated that many of the issues discussed would be dealt with in the charter of AFF, which is in development. He also mentioned the support of his project to African delegates for a common view related to the AHEG meeting in December and the UNFF7 next year.

### **ORGANISATION, AGENDA AND SIDE-EVENTS OF THE 16<sup>TH</sup> AFWC SESSION**

A brainstorming session took place on the possible agenda for the next session. However, it was emphasised that the formal agenda setting would not take place until the next (2<sup>nd</sup>) Inter-session Meeting of the Bureau.

Three proposals from FAO Headquarters were tabled: (i) Forest Tenure; (ii) Invasive Species; and, (iii) Climate Change adaptation, including desertification.

A number of proposals were put forward by members of the Bureau:

- Lessons learnt - Decentralization and autonomous central government administration
- Mechanisms for financing conservation
- Community based enterprises (including eco-tourism)
- African experiences of forest reconstruction after conflict;
- Forests and energy
- Private sector involvement in forestry and wildlife development;
- Domestication/rearing of appropriate small wildlife species.

## **MONITORING & EVALUATION OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF COMMISSION'S**

### **RECOMMENDATIONS**

To recall, this is a primary responsibility of the Bureau, which experienced difficulty in assessing both Country and FAO responses to Commission recommendations. This was attributed to:

- (i) an excessive number of such recommendations which necessarily diluted the size and effectiveness of specific responses;
- (ii) the short period elapsed since the last Session in March 2006, during which it was not reasonable to expect much substantive action;
- (iii) the merging of specific responses with relevant ongoing activities;
- (iv) responses were often written in general terms, which were not easy to assess either quantitatively or qualitatively
- (v) the wording and phrasing of recommendations was often imprecise, ambiguous or open-ended.

FAO was tasked to review options for improving report back to the Chair with a proposal for better monitoring and evaluation. The main elements of this were:

- a) Although the Recommendations belong to the Commission and its members after adoption the Secretariat was requested to ensure that these are well drafted, meaningful, actionable and verifiable;
- b) In regard to the number of recommendations, it is proposed that the Chair of the Commission should cap the number, whilst recognising that no rigid limits should be applied which might handicap the will of the Commission. The following "target" were suggested

<b>Recommendations</b>	<b>Desirable maxima</b>
Addressed to FAO	10 of which no more than 5 should be carried to COFO
Addressed to Countries	5
Addressed to the Bureau	5

- c) In regard to the construction of recommendations, this needs to be done in the context of a logical framework. Thus the Recommendation should be accompanied by a text supplement which defines:
  - (i) The current state of the issue being addressed;
  - (ii) The Action or Activity being recommended;
  - (iii) The outcome or change expected;
  - (iv) The means of verification and indicators of the Action and its Output.
- d) The reporting of Country or FAO responses should thus reflect the intent of the Recommendation, and should clarify whether were ongoing prior to the Session in question;

A presentation was given by Senegal on how such indicators to assess implementation of Commission recommendations (see Appendix F). This was well received as a practical illustration on how indicators might be defined. However, caution was urged to avoid too much emphasis on process rather than content and to ensure that Commission proceedings should not become too process-orientated.

Other suggestions included finding commonality amongst proposed recommendations and actions, and also to ensure coherent linkages between consecutive sessions.

#### **THE NEXT SESSION OF THE AFWC**

The 16<sup>th</sup> Session of the African Forestry and Wildlife Commission is planned to be held concurrently with the one of the Near East and North Africa Region in 2008. Sudan has written to FAO to offer to be the hosts, either in March or October, for climatic reasons. The final choice of the country and the date will be finalized later next year after reviewing the program for all six Commissions.

#### **THE NEXT AFWC INTERSESSIONAL BUREAU MEETING**

It is tentatively set for July 2007 at the Regional Office of FAO for Africa, in Accra, Ghana

**APPENDIX A:**  
**1<sup>st</sup> Inter-sessional Meeting of the Bureau**  
**Accra, Ghana 28 - 30 November 2006**

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## APPENDIX B:

### Follow-up to recommendations addressed to FAO by the 15<sup>th</sup> Session of the AFWC (Maputo, Mozambique 2006)

<b>RECOMMENDATIONS AND REQUESTS ADDRESSED TO FAO BY THE COMMISSION</b>	
<b>Recommendations</b>	<i>Actions taken or recommended</i>
<b>A) Regarding FAO supported activities and initiatives, including follow up to recommendations of the 14<sup>th</sup> Session of the Commission:</b>	
1. The Commission <u>requested</u> that FAO seek new and additional resources to underpin countries' efforts to reform, modernize and develop their forest institutions. Members emphasized the need for additional support to countries' implementation of their national forest programmes.	This request calls for coordinated actions, both from FAO, Development Partners and National Governments. Through the NFP Facility and other field projects, FAO has taken step in this direction. Long term efforts, including political commitment and financial inputs must be pursued
2. The issue of the impacts of fire on carbon emissions and climate change needs more documented studies. The Commission <u>recommended</u> that FAO and relevant partners should pursue work on this issue in order to improve understanding and knowledge of both civil society and political leaders	FAO has provided a lead authorship for the IPCC Guidelines on methods quantifying carbon losses and emissions from fires.
3. Delegates commended the establishment of networks and working groups on fire in Sub-Saharan Africa. They urged FAO to strengthen these initiatives and to help countries make optimal use of remote-sensing data for bush fire prevention and control at different levels	FAO is strengthening UNISDR Wild land Fire Networks; and exploring opportunities with SDRN in application of Remote Sensing for early warning and monitoring of incidence and impact of fires.
4. The Commission <u>recommended</u> that FAO continue working with partners to develop the Fire Management Code and the Global Strategy to Enhance International Cooperation in Wild land Fire Management and to bring these to the attention of the Committee on Forestry (COFO) based on national, sub-regional and regional inputs. Members underscored the need for training and support in the implementation of the guidelines and strategy once adopted. The Commission urged FAO and international partners to support capacity building for implementation of the strategy	In response to feedback by countries (including African) and multiple stakeholders, the final draft code and strategy will be completed by 31 December 2006. Training and other capacity building will be discussed at COFO.
5. The Commission <u>recommended</u> that FAO	In response to feedback by countries

<p>continue working with African partner organizations and institutions to elaborate a Planted Forest Code and to bring the code to the attention of COFO based on national, sub-regional and regional inputs. Members underscored the need for training and support in the implementation of the code once adopted. The Commission <u>requested</u> FAO and international partners to support capacity building for implementation of the code.</p>	<p>(including African) and multiple stakeholders, the final draft code will be completed by 31 December 2006. Training and other capacity building will be discussed at COFO.</p>
<p>6. The Commission <u>requested</u> FAO to urgently provide assistance with project facilitation under the Clean Development Mechanism, in order to access the emerging carbon market. FAO is further <u>requested</u> to enhance its efforts to raise the profile of and advocate forests in the ongoing negotiations on climate change. The Commission also urged FAO to intensify the flow of knowledge and information on forests and climate change to the forest sector in Africa.</p>	<p>FAO's working paper on experience and bottlenecks related to forestry CDM projects will be updated in 2007. FAO has conducted regional workshops on forests and climate change in Ghana and Cameroon in 2006. It financed African participation in a similar workshop for Latin America. Planning for field level sub-regional training courses on the CDM in 2007 are underway. Possible investors for CDM projects have been explored. FAO co-organized a global UNFCCC workshop on reducing emissions from deforestation. A meeting between African and EU sink experts was organized at COP12. Participants of the AFWC receive an electronic newsletter and other information via email about major developments on climate change in Africa.</p>
<p><b>B). Regarding Developments in international forest-related agreements and initiatives</b></p>	
<p>7. The Commission <u>requested</u> that FAO continue to inform major international processes of the potential and limitations of sustainable forest management, and have the key outcomes of the Commission introduced within the global dialogues, as appropriate. In addition the Commission <u>requested</u> that FAO support the efforts of African countries to coordinate their inputs to the development of the proposed non-legally binding instrument within UNFF</p>	<p>On-going activity. Among the primary global dialogues, COFO (March 2007) will address issues put forward by the Regional Forestry Commissions, including AFWC. FAO's active support to the Rio Conventions on biodiversity, climate change and desertification, as well as UNFF aim at securing due focus on sustainable forest management. Decreased budget of FAO forces the Organization to prioritize support to implementation of sustainable forest management.</p>
<p><b>C). Regarding the Implementation of Sustainable Forest Management in Africa:</b></p>	
<p>8. The Commission <u>requested</u> that FAO, in collaboration with CPF member organizations, increase the information available on accessing funds</p>	<p>CPF Sourcebook is continuously updated with new information on funds (<a href="http://www.fao.or/CPF-sourcebook">www.fao.or/CPF-sourcebook</a>). FAO's work on knowledge on innovative</p>

<p>for sustainable forest management;</p>	<p>financial mechanisms in several regions may provide useful elements for application in Africa. A meeting between the Commission of Ministries in Charge of Forests in Central Africa (COMIFAC) and the Central American Commission on Environment and Development (CCAD) (mid-2007) will promote exchange of experiences on domestic financing for sustainable forest management.</p>
<p>9. The Commission <u>requested</u> FAO to continue the Global Forest Resource Assessment based upon the thematic elements of sustainable forest management;</p>	<p>An Expert Consultation on Global Forest Resources Assessment: Towards FRA 2010 was held in June 2006. Plans are underway for the design and implementation of the next assessment (FRA 2010) covering all the thematic elements of sustainable forest management.</p> <p>FRA2005 also provides data on biomass and carbon stock changes, to be used e.g. in the new UNFCCC initiative on reducing emissions from deforestation Africa.</p>
<p>10. The Commission <u>recommended</u> that FAO link these assessments to the UN Millennium Development Goals and the global objectives on forests adopted through the United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF).</p>	<p>FAO provides the information on the forest-related indicator for monitoring progress towards the UN Millennium Development Goals through the FRA process and participates actively in the Inter-agency and Expert Group on MDGs indicators.</p> <p>The FRA process also includes several indicators of relevance to monitoring progress towards the global goals on forests adopted through the UNFF process.</p>
<p>11. The Commission <u>recommended</u> that FAO update the Forest Outlook Study for Africa as a means of reinforcing the connection between relevant information and effective policy development;</p>	<p>FAO plans to continue the regional outlook studies. However, as FOSA and FOWECA were completed recently, their immediate update would not be cost-effective, as major long-term changes cannot be captured within short framework.</p>
<p>12. The Commission <u>requested</u> FAO to expand its</p>	<p>On-going.</p> <p>In addition, a new driver for better</p>

work on national forest assessments, to simplify data collection and analysis with an improved user-interface, and to seek more funding from international partners to support country capacity development;	national forest assessments has been initiated with FAO's contribution to the initiative on reducing emissions from deforestation under UNFCCC.
13. The Commission <u>requested</u> FAO to support countries in developing and implementing effective measures to combat illegality in the forest sector, including appropriate policies and legislation as well as capacity development within forestry institutions. The Commission also <u>requested</u> FAO to promote exchange of experiences between countries on current best practices for improving forest law compliance	FAO is jointly organizing with ITTO and COMIFAC a regional workshop on Forest law enforcement in Central Africa to exchange experiences on best practices for forest law enforcement, identify measures to combat illegal logging and strengthen regional collaboration. The workshop will take place in January 2007 with 60 participants from 10 countries in Central Africa.

## RECOMMENDATIONS AND REQUESTS ADDRESSED TO FAO BY THE REGIONAL WORKSHOP

Recommendations	<i>Actions taken or recommended</i>
<b>D). Regarding Information on Actual and Potential Contribution of Forestry and Wildlife to Poverty Alleviation:</b>	
14. Promote regional dialogue to enhance sharing of information and experiences and harmonization of policies, including for transboundary natural resource management;	FAO is assisting countries in Central Africa in harmonizing their forest policies and in identifying joint actions on forest law enforcement.
15. Assist countries in the development of criteria and indicators to assess the contributions of forestry and wildlife to poverty alleviation;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Various initiatives on NWFP and bushmeat contribution to poverty alleviation;</li> <li>- Study on the importance of wood energy in West and Eastern Africa;</li> <li>- Case studies on HWC touching upon the economic and social impacts.</li> </ul>
16. Assist countries' field projects to generate data about forest and wildlife products and markets;	New bushmeat harvesting survey planned in Liberia, New GCP project in Mali will use market analysis tool developed by FAO in Community based forest and wildlife product enterprises in Mali. Methodology used also in Burkina Faso, Gambia, Mozambique. Computerized system developed for wildlife statistics and planning in Morocco.

	- Nature & Faune Magazine
17. Assist countries in raising the profile of forestry and wildlife by facilitating activities at the sub-regional level and by supporting lobbying for the forest/wildlife sector, e.g. through advertising campaigns.	- Nature & Faune Magazine
<b>E). Regarding Community Participation:</b>	
18. Support dissemination of successful methodologies to promote community participation in forest and wildlife management.	<p>FAO has published and disseminated case studies of community-based enterprise development in African countries.</p> <p>Methodology for participatory preparation of wildlife policy facilitating community involvement in wildlife management will be used in Mali. Nature &amp; Faune and Unasyuva report on the issue.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Reproduction and dissemination of training material on best practices of mitigation of elephant crop raiding in West Africa.</li> <li>- On-going support to increase awareness on grasscutter rearing in West Africa.</li> </ul>
<b>F). Regarding Investment and Markets:</b>	
19. Support technology transfer for value addition and use of best practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Reproduction and dissemination of training material on best practices of mitigation of elephant crop raiding in West Africa.</li> <li>- Case studies on best practices for HWC mitigation</li> </ul>
20. Assist countries in exploring emerging opportunities for poverty alleviation, e.g. through payment of environmental services	Carbon payments under the CDM and for avoiding emissions from deforestation under the UNFCCC could initiate such transfers; see under climate change above
<b>G). Regarding Dialogue with other sectors:</b>	
21. Support intersectoral dialogue at international, regional and sub-regional levels;	<p>FAO is working with different sectors in 10 countries in Africa to enhance the contribution of forestry to poverty alleviation by integrating forestry into national poverty alleviation strategies</p> <p>- Nature &amp; Faune Magazine</p>
22. Continue to assist regional organizations in forestry and wildlife activities and extend support to	FAO is supporting COMIFAC in the implementation of its Convergence Plan

other sub-regions;	
23. Assist countries in reviewing agriculture and food security policies <i>vis-à-vis</i> forests.	NWFP project in Central Africa
<b>H). Regarding Policy, Institutions and Legislation:</b>	
24. Assist countries in Africa that still do not have an active national forest programme (nfp) involving all stakeholders;	The NFP-Facility has invited countries to submit proposals for a new partnership
25. Continue to provide support to wildlife issues	Examples of activities: Pilot hunting project in Morocco, wildlife policy formulation in Mali, wildlife and protected area institutional support in Mozambique. Central African World Heritage Forest Initiative project dealing with bushmeat problems and wildlife conservation, training of wildlife rangers in Algeria. Human-Wildlife Conflicts mitigation strategies development. Nature & Faune e-magazine. Practical manual for Barbary sheep management and hunting. - NWFP project in Central Africa; - A Full revision was just completed for the Sudan National Forestry Policy, legal framework and institutional set up through an FAO financed TCP
26. Support strengthening the position of the forestry and wildlife sectors in African sub-regional organizations;	
27. Assist countries in the formulation and implementation of their policy and legal frameworks for forestry and wildlife.	
<b>I). Regarding Capacity Building:</b>	
28. Support collaboration among African research and education institutions, e.g. on issues related to climate change, appropriate technologies;	- Nature & Faune Magazine - Human-Wildlife Conflict case studies
29. Assist countries in capacity building for better valuation of forest products and services;	- Nature & Faune Magazine
30. Support vocational training and training centres in the region.	FAO support forestry training and training institutions in the sub-region in collaboration with ITTO et COMIFAC (e.g., recent workshop in Yaoundé in support to RIFFEAC member institutions.
<b>J). General Recommendations:</b>	
31. The issues identified are not being discussed for the first time, but they have not been sufficiently addressed to date. Based on this conclusion, countries and FAO should monitor the implementation of the agreed recommendations;	- The AFWC Intersessional meeting - Nature & Faune Magazine (items: FAO News and FAO Activities)
32. Countries and FAO should support civil society	The work of the NFP-Facility focuses on strengthening civil society participation in

<p>organization in their cross-cutting role in addressing the above-mentioned issues of forests, wildlife and poverty alleviation;</p>	<p>national forest programmes - Nature &amp; Faune Magazine</p>
<p>33. Avian flu can have major negative impacts on the livelihoods of African societies, especially the rural poor. FAO and partners should assist African countries to address this urgent issue. Environmental elements of the Avian Flu should be investigated.</p>	<p>On-going FAO initiatives on Bird Flu</p>

## **APPENDIX C:**

### **Bureau discussions on Recommendations & Requests addressed to FAO by the Commission at its 15<sup>th</sup> Session**

#### **Recommendation (3): Networks & Working groups on fire in Sub-saharan Africa**

It was noted that FAO's work at global level was also complemented by its field programme, which involved strategic fire management, community-based fire management (CBFiM), fire detection and suppression.

#### **Recommendation (4): Fire Management Code and Global Strategy to Enhance International Cooperation in Wildland fire management.**

The Bureau welcomed the process of developing the above code and strategy, and many countries affirmed that fire damage and its mitigation were high on their national agenda.

Some members of the Bureau expressed concern over the legal nature of the "Code", and were informed that FAO shall rename it to "Guidelines", thus reflecting that they had evolved from a technical process and that adherence would be voluntary.

The Bureau also urged FAO to ensure that the "Guidelines" should be made available sufficiently in advance of COFO 2007 in order to allow countries to scrutinise them. FAO acknowledged the need to expedite finalisation, and reminded the Bureau that country validation was not required at this juncture.

#### **Recommendation (5): Planted Forest Code**

Members of the Bureau informed FAO that several countries were in the process of developing their national codes for planted forests, and welcomed the Planted Forest Code as a basis for this.

The comments made in regard to the nature of the Fire Management Code and the need for country review before COFO were echoed in discussions on the Planted Forest Code.

#### **Recommendation (7): UNFF and other initiatives**

FAO informed members that its ability to assist efforts of African countries to coordinate inputs into UNFF was restrained by budget reductions. The Bureau was also informed of a parallel process hosted by Canada and attended by a number of African countries, which sought to move towards a legally binding instrument within UNFF.

#### **Recommendation (11): Forestry Outlook Study for Africa (FOSA)**

Although the Commission had requested that FAO should update FOSA, the Bureau agreed with FAO's response that it would be too early for this. Bureau members clarified that the expressed need was for help in carrying the results of FOSA back into the national forest planning processes.

#### **Recommendation (13): Combating illegality in the forest sector**

The Bureau noted that FAO's response was limited to Central Africa and urged that initiatives and activities should be replicated in other sub-regions.

#### **Recommendation (17): Raising the profile of forestry & wildlife**

The Bureau noted that FAO's response was limited to mention of Nature & Faune, and emphasised that the NFP Facility was regarded by countries as a very useful and effective mechanism for this purpose.

#### **Recommendation (18): Promotion of community participation in forestry & wildlife**

The Bureau again noted that FAO's response was limited to one region (West Africa) and urged that other sub-regions should benefit from FAO activities in this area. FAO acknowledged this aspiration, but reminded the Bureau of recent budget cuts constraining its activities.

Recommendation (22): Assistance to regional and sub-regional organisations

Whilst welcoming FAO initiatives in this regard, the Bureau again noted that FAO's response was limited to one region (Central Africa) for the same reason – budget cuts. However, mention was also made of FAO's assistance to the ECOWAS Secretariat and continued interaction with the SADC Secretariat.

Recommendation (24): National Forest Programmes

. A recurrent theme of discussions across many of the recommendations was the high appreciation by countries of the NFP Facility, and FAO was encouraged to seek an expansion of its assistance, particularly in countries, which do not have active nfp.

Recommendation (26): Enhancing Forestry & wildlife profile in sub-regional organisations

This subject was addressed under numerous recommendations, and the Bureau was challenged to give guidance to FAO on the way forward.

Recommendation (28): African Research & Education

FAO informed the Bureau of its support to an initiative led by the World Agroforestry Centre (WAC-ICRAF), which would convene an international meeting on forestry education and training in May 2007.

Recommendation (29): Valuation of forest products & services

The Bureau noted that FAO's response was limited to mention of Nature & Faune and, recalling previous valuation studies, called for more such activities.

Recommendation (30): Vocational Training

A member of the Working Party recalled that its meeting at the 15<sup>th</sup> Session had recommended that FAO increase its support to Wildlife Schools, but that this had been omitted. FAO explained that not all Working Party recommendations were automatically adopted by the Commission, but that recommendation (30) did not exclude Wildlife Schools.

Recommendation (31): Monitoring of implementation of Session Recommendations

The Bureau acknowledged that monitoring of implementation of Recommendations is one of its main functions. However, members found difficulty in assessing the follow-up. In this case, discussion referred to FAO's follow-up, but similar comments would apply to recommendations directed at countries.

FAO agreed the need to improve this aspect of the Bureau's work, and was tasked to report back to the Chair before the end of the meeting with a draft proposal to achieve that.

Recommendation (32): Support for civil society organisations.

Again, the Bureau emphasised the role of the NFP Facility in this regard, which assisted countries to break new ground in engaging with their civil society. It was noted that Facility assistance is often complemented by other FAO initiatives, thus provided useful synergy.

**APPENDIX D:**

**Report from Sudan on Follow-up of Recommendations to Countries**

<p align="center"><b>Actions to Implement the Recommendations to Countries By the Regional Workshop</b></p>	
Recommendations	Actions Taken By <b>SUDAN</b>
<p align="center"><b>A). On Information on Actual and Potential Contribution of Forestry and Wildlife to Poverty Alleviation:</b></p>	
1. Make policies, regulations and action plans known to people at all levels, including translation into local languages;	<i>On-going</i>
2. Promote the establishment of forest and wildlife information systems that take into account the proper valuation and accounting of forest products and services;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <i>A database to assess the forest products currently under utilization countrywide;</i></li> <li>▪ <i>A study was recommended to be conducted under the nfp facility to assess the contribution of NTFP to food security, poverty reduction and the national economy as a whole (Need for FAO technical support)</i></li> </ul>
3. Raise awareness about non-timber forest products and services through media, non-governmental organizations or internal communication strategies;	<u>On going process</u>
4. Sensitize politicians and policy makers about the contributions of forestry and wildlife to poverty alleviation to raise the profile of forestry and wildlife and enhance the understanding of the benefits they provide to the economy;	<i>Political support to the forestry sector is noticeably growing but it is still very week with regard to wildlife</i>
5. Develop measurable indicators for assessing the contribution of forestry and wildlife to poverty alleviation;	<u>Need for FAO technical support</u>
<p align="center"><b>B). On Community Participation:</b></p>	
6. Develop policies and mechanisms which ensure secure benefits of forests and wildlife to local communities;	<i>Revised forest policy and legislation has fully recognized the role of communities in managing and benefiting from resources while the issue is under consideration at the wildlife sector level.</i>
7. Provide further support to women engaged in forest and wildlife management for benefit sharing;	<i>Fully considered in all social forestry programmes.</i>

8. Multiply successful experiences that are generating direct benefit to communities;	<i>Some success achieved in the field of forestry.</i>
9. Use a more formal and business-oriented approach in the engagement of local communities in sustainable forest management;	<i>Some encouraging results achieved by involving local communities in the management of forest reserves and by putting some community forests under management plan.</i>
10. Promote alternative income generation for better livelihoods;	<i>Some few projects are implemented in this field.</i>
11. Assist communities in developing marketable products by capturing indigenous knowledge;	<i>There are many community-driven initiatives with minimum support from the Government.</i>
12. Adapt forestry and wildlife research to needs of people and especially to the subject of poverty alleviation;	Research is weak in this field
<b>C). On Investment and Markets:</b>	
13. Increase opportunities for adding value and avoiding exportation of raw materials;	<i>Some progress is made in the furniture processing and in exporting processed gum and wildlife skin.</i>
14. Promote payment of environmental services, especially to the communities that generate them;	<i>Need for technical assistances in the valuation of forest services.</i>
15. Explore possibilities for African countries to benefit from carbon trade;	<i>Need for technical support in designing appropriate projects to assess such funds.</i>
16. Facilitate the access to (micro) credit and other investment opportunities to improve the quality of forest products and services;	<i>Access to financial credit from national financing institutions has only recently been approved (eg. for the production of gum Arabic).</i>
17. Promote trade within the African region and more south-south cooperation;	<i>No progress in the fields of forestry and wildlife</i>
18. Undertake measures to make the informal forestry sector more competitive;	<i>Efforts are underway in the forestry sector to create an enabling environment the revised forest policy and legislation and through revising the Country's investment legislations</i>
19. Encourage economic partnerships between	<i>There are some few initiatives between the</i>

communities, private sector and government;	<i>state and the private sector in the field of forestry (eg. Joint efforts in forest plantations between FNC and some private companies).</i>
20. Create benefit sharing arrangements in wildlife tourism between government and communities;	<i>NIL</i>
21. Remove disincentives in policies and legislation for the private sector to invest in forestry and wildlife.	<i>Current investment laws and legislations have catered for this issue.</i>
<b>D). On Dialogue with Other Sectors:</b>	
22. Plan rural development in an integrated way, taking into consideration the relationship of forests and wildlife with other sectors (e.g. health, water, education, etc);	<i>Weak coordination</i>
23. Adopt a more intersectoral approach and be proactive in establishing links with other sectors;	<i>Weak linkages</i>
24. Harmonize forestry and wildlife policies and legislation at country level as these sectors often attached to different ministries.	<i>Some attempts are underway</i>
<b>On Policy, Institutions and Legislation</b>	
25. Create a favourable institutional environment to implement existing policies and strategies;	<i>Some progress achieved in the field of forestry only.</i>
26. Promote stronger linkages between national forest programmes and national poverty alleviation strategies;	<i>Not fully recognized but attempts are underway to highlight the role of forestry in poverty alleviation and in food security</i>
27. Promote accountability to increase allocation of funds in the forestry and wildlife sectors;	<i>Noticeable improvement in funds allocation for the forestry sector (5 years plan for Agricultural Transformation Programme)</i>
28. Ratify and implement agreed upon protocols related to forestry and wildlife at regional and sub-regional levels;	<i>A number of regional and sub-regional protocols were ratified and implemented</i>
29. Sub-regional African economic organizations should take up forestry and wildlife issues and harmonize related policies;	<i>?</i>

30. Develop legislation on privatization and decentralization to facilitate the establishment of economic partnerships between communities and private sector.	<i>Fully recognized in the revised forest policy and legal framework as the country is undergoing a complete decentralization process as the result of the adoption of the federal system,</i>
<b>F). On Capacity Building:</b>	
31. Prepare and train foresters to assess the multiple contributions of forests and wildlife to society and the environment;	<i>Technical support is required from FAO.</i>
32. Provide training to policy makers of other sectors to cope with forest and wildlife issues;	<i>No progress</i>
33. Promote greater collaboration amongst African research and education institutions, eg. on issues related to climate change, appropriate technologies, etc.;	<i>Some few collaborative initiatives are led by AFORNET</i>
34. Promote curricula revision for education and training to address the links of forests and wildlife to poverty reduction;	<i>Full curricula revision was recently carried (2006) for all national forestry education institutes.</i>
35. Build capacity of communities in administrative and marketing skills;	<i>Remarkable achievement in the field of forestry (eg. Natural Gums' Producers Associations).</i>
36. Capitalize on the lessons learned through projects and assume responsibility for follow-up.	<i>On going process in the field of forestry.</i>

**APPENDIX D (Cont'd):**

Report from Congo (Brazzaville) on Follow-up of Recommendations to Countries

**RECOMMENDATIONS TO COUNTRIES  
FORMULATED BY THE WORKING GROUP ON WILDLIFE  
AND PROTECTED AREAS**

<i>Recommendations</i>	<i>Actions taken or recommended By <b>CONGO (BRAZZAVILLE)</b></i>
<p>1. Noting the role of policies and laws, which help to put in place the essential elements of wildlife management, such as participation of communities and the private sector, the Commission <u>recommended</u> to countries to analyze and revise if necessary, their policies and legislation concerning wildlife management;</p>	<p><i>The draft legislation has been revised and examined by the two bodies of Parliament and has been transmitted to the Secretariat of the Government. The innovations concern the conservation of spaces involving local populations in the process of management of protected areas, the new classification of hunting licenses and permits, the definition of the different taxes relative to all types of exploitation of wildlife and the sharing of benefits generated by wildlife activities with local populations</i></p>
<p>2. In order to face up to problems related to human-wildlife conflict, the Commission underlined the importance of integrated and participative land planning.</p>	<p><i>Planning in order within the framework of the master plan of countrywide land management (Land allocation plan)</i></p>

## RECOMMENDATIONS TO COUNTRIES FORMULATED BY THE REGIONAL WORKSHOP

<i>Recommendations</i>	<i>Actions taken or recommended by CONGO (BRAZZAVILLE)</i>
<b>A). Concerning Information on Actual and Potential Contribution of Forestry and Wildlife to Poverty Alleviation:</b>	
1. Make policies, regulations and action plans known to people at all levels, including translation into local languages;	<i>Activity related to the Convergent plan of COMIFAC: Priority National Actions. The environmental playgroup within the Ministry of Environment is one of the major links of the sensitization campaign towards the population.</i>
2. Promote the establishment of forest and wildlife information systems that take into account the proper valuation and accounting of forest products and services;	<i>Implementation of the WRI/MEFE project « Forestry information system » SIGEF CONGO</i>
3. Raise awareness about non-timber forest products and services through media, non-governmental organizations or internal communication strategies;	<i>Organization, by the Ministry of Forest Economy and Environment, of television and radio tribunes as well as open house days on themes such as:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>Silviculture and sustainable management of the Congolese forest;</i></li> <li>- <i>Forest taxation and socio-economic importance of the forest sector in the national economy;</i></li> <li>- <i>Industrialization and valuation of forest resources;</i></li> <li>- <i>reforestation, management of wildlife and protected areas;</i></li> <li>- <i>Management of the environment.</i></li> </ul>
4. Sensitize politicians and policy makers about the contributions of forestry and wildlife to poverty alleviation to raise the profile of forestry and wildlife and enhance the understanding of the benefits they provide to the economy;	
5. Develop measurable indicators for assessing the contribution of forestry and wildlife to poverty alleviation;	<i>Existing indicator on impacts of socio-economic development on the forestry sector;</i> <i>Recording, in concession exploitation books, specific actions in favor of local populations (social and sanitary infrastructures, construction and rehabilitation of rural roads, etc.</i>
<b>B). Concerning the Participation of Communities:</b>	
6. Develop policies and mechanisms which ensure secure benefits of forests and wildlife to local communities;	<i>National priority actions of the Convergence Plan in the framework of the participation of local populations in the</i>

	<i>sustainable management of the forest and wildlife resources (co-management mechanism)</i>
7. Provide further support to women engaged in forest and wildlife management for benefit sharing;	
8. Multiply successful experiences that are generating direct benefit to communities;	
9. Use a more formal and business-oriented approach in the engagement of local communities in sustainable forest management;	<i>Participation of local populations in the management of forests and protected areas.</i>
10. Promote alternative income generation for better livelihoods;	<i>Promotion of alternative activities in forest concessions (Community development) and around protected areas.</i>
11. Assist communities in developing marketable products by capturing indigenous knowledge;	
12. Adapt forestry and wildlife research to needs of people and especially to the subject of poverty alleviation;	<i>Existence of forestry research center (genetic improvement, silviculture, forest ecosystem dynamics) Research programmes on wildlife are undertaken by existing international NGOs: WCS; Wildlife conservation society</i>
<b>C). Concerning Investment and Markets:</b>	
13. Increase opportunities for adding value and avoiding exportation of raw materials;	<i>Legal dispositions requiring the transformation of the bulk of timber produced so that forest exploitation focuses on finished or semi-finished products</i>
14. Promote payment of environmental services, especially to the communities that generate them;	<i>Promotion of private forest plantations</i>
15. Explore possibilities for African countries to benefit from carbon trade;	
16. Facilitate the access to (micro) credit and other investment opportunities to improve the quality of forest products and services;	<i>National priority actions of the Convergence Plan for the conservation et sustainable management of forests.</i>
17. Promote trade within the African region and more south-south cooperation;	
18. Undertake measures to make the informal forestry sector more competitive;	
19. Encourage economic partnerships between communities, private sector and government;	

20. Create benefit sharing arrangements in wildlife tourism between government and communities;	<i>National priority actions of the Convergence Plan</i>
21. Remove disincentives in policies and legislation for the private sector to invest in forestry and wildlife.	<i>Legislative measures encourage the emergence of the private sector; Signing of conventions to established institutions, which favor tax reduction.</i>
<b>D). Concerning Dialogue with Other Sectors:</b>	
22. Plan rural development in an integrated way, taking into consideration the relationship of forests and wildlife with other sectors (e.g. health, water, education, etc); 22. Plan rural development in an integrated way, taking into consideration the relationship of forests and wildlife with other sectors (e.g. health, water, education, etc);	<i>On-going study on land allocation planning in the framework of the master plan of nation-wide land management.</i>
23. Adopt a more intersectoral approach and be proactive in establishing links with other sectors;	
24. Harmonize forestry and wildlife policies and legislation at country level as these sectors often attached to different ministries.	<i>The forest sector, wildlife and protected areas, are under the same ministerial department. Policies and legislation are being harmonized.</i>
<b>E). Concerning Policies, Institutions and Legislation</b>	
25. Create a favourable institutional environment to implement existing policies and strategies;	<i>The institutional framework is favorable, but the institutional capacities in terms of objectives must be reinforced.</i>
26. Promote stronger linkages between national forest programmes and national poverty alleviation strategies;	<i>Promotion of linkages given the socio-economic importance of the forest sector now standing as the second largest employer after le public sector</i>
27. Promote accountability to increase allocation of funds in the forestry and wildlife sectors;	
28. Ratify and implement agreed upon protocols related to forestry and wildlife at regional and sub-regional levels;	<i>Congo has signed and ratified regional and international treaties -(Conventions, agreements and protocols)</i>
29. Sub-regional African economic organizations should take up forestry and wildlife issues and harmonize related policies;	
30. Develop legislation on privatization and decentralization to facilitate the establishment of economic partnerships between communities and private sector.	

<b>F). Concerning Capacity Building:</b>	
31. Prepare and train foresters to assess the multiple contributions of forests and wildlife to society and the environment;	<i>National priority actions of the Convergence Plan</i>
32. Provide training to policy makers of other sectors to cope with forest and wildlife issues;	<i>National priority actions of the Convergence Plan</i>
33. Promote greater collaboration amongst African research and education institutions, eg. on issues related to climate change, appropriate technologies, etc.;	<i>National priority actions of the Convergence Plan</i>
34. Promote curricula revision for education and training to address the links of forests and wildlife to poverty reduction;	<i>This is being undertaken in collaboration with the ministerial department in charge of technical, professional and tertiary training.</i>
35. Build capacity of communities in administrative and marketing skills;	
36. Capitalize on the lessons learned through projects and assume responsibility for follow-up	

## APPENDIX E:

### **Regional Issues Identified by the 15<sup>th</sup> Session of the Commission for the Attention of COFO**

#### **REGIONAL ISSUES AND REQUESTS ADDRESSED TO COFO BY THE COMMISSION**

1. Recognizing the Committee on Forestry's stated desire to see the regional forestry commissions strengthened, the Commission wished to bring to the attention of COFO the renewed vitality of the AFWC, as demonstrated by the growing number of inter-sessional activities in the past two years and the record level of broad-based participation at its Fifteenth Session. The Commission considered it particularly noteworthy that these activities were achieved largely as a result of the commitment and contributions of the member countries themselves
2. The Commission requested that future joint meetings of the regional bureaux held in conjunction with COFO be strengthened in order to provide guidance to address priority global issues on forests;
3. The Commission welcomed FAO's efforts to raise the political profile of forest issues through the Ministerial Meetings on Forests. It also emphasized the essential role of FAO in providing inputs to the United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF) and other global dialogues, including the development of a non-legally binding instrument on all types of forests and other instruments and mechanisms that enhance sustainable management of forests worldwide;
4. The Commission drew attention to its call for FAO and other Collaborative Partnership on Forests (CPF) members to continue supporting member countries in implementing progress towards sustainable forest management through effective national forest programmes, which serve as a basis for coordinating the sector's inputs into achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) with an emphasis on the contribution of forests to poverty reduction and food security. The Commission highlighted the important role of the National Forest Programme Facility in supporting member countries in this endeavour;
5. Further, the Commission emphasized the need for strengthening the knowledge base on implementation of sustainable forest management at policy as well as field levels and called for continued support from FAO to member countries in implementing national forest inventories and assessments, covering social, economic, environmental and inter-sectoral dimensions of forestry;

6. Recognizing the increasingly important role of planted forests, the Commission requested COFO to evaluate progress on the development of the Planted Forests Code and recommend appropriate action;

7. Recalling the significant impact of fire on forest ecosystems in Africa, the Commission requested COFO to evaluate progress on the development of the Fire Management Code and the Strategy to Enhance International Cooperation in Implementing the Fire Management Code, and recommend appropriate action;

8. Cognizant of the global concern over illegal logging and associated illegal trade of forest products, the Commission highlighted its request that FAO work with CPF members to provide technical support to help member countries control illegal logging and associated trade.

## APPENDIX F:

### A Suggested Logical Framework and Indicators for Monitoring Implementation of AFWC recommendations

<b>Recommendations</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Period (month)</b>	<b>Variation</b>
Analyze, see and revise if needed their policies, laws concerning wildlife management	- Listing of laws and policy documents concerning GFS	12	
	- Listing local decisions for GFS	12	
	- Listing local laws and decisions on GFS, in the process of updating or planning	6	
Monitoring and resolution of conflicts( H/FS)	- Number of verified conflict cases of H/FS	6	
	- Existing decisions to counter H/FS conflicts	6	
	- Decisions being updated to counter H/FS conflicts	6	
Extend the knowledge of policies, regulations and action plans to populations at all levels	- Policies or legislations being translated in the national language	12	
	- Policy or legislation documents being translated in at least one of the national languages	12	
	- Number of extensions sessions related to documents on policy and legislation concerning F /FS	3	
Promote the establishment of information systems on F/FS, taking into consideration the assessment and correct accounting of forest services and products	- Listing of active and formal assistance and methods on information about F /FS	12	
	- Listing of informal information methods related to F/FS	12	