

# Swedish-African forest relations



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Björn Lundgren, Reidar Persson, Sten Norén



African Forest Forum

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## Foreword


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**In the first phase** of the project “Lessons learnt on Sustainable Forest Management in Africa” (SFM I, 2002–2005) – funded by Sida and carried out jointly by the African Forest Research Network (AFORNET), the FAO Forest Department and the Royal Swedish Academy of Agriculture and Forestry (KSLA) – it was decided to analyse whether there are relevant lessons to be learnt for sub-Saharan Africa from the development of successful management, use and conservation of forests in Sweden. Several studies were commissioned (e.g. *Hamilton*, 2004, *Sjunnesson*, 2004, and *Barklund*, 2004), consultations made with individuals and institutions, and discussions held in the course of the project. All this resulted, among else, in a summary document “Development of SFM in Sweden – any lessons for Africa?”, which eventually was published in the African Academy of Sciences’ magazine *Discovery & Innovation* (*Lundgren*, 2009).

In the second phase of the project (SFM II, 2006–2008), the conclusions and recommendations of this study, together with those of several others, were presented at two sub-regional meetings (in Addis Ababa in August 2006, and in Lusaka in May 2007) organised to disseminate the results from SFM I and agree on sub-regional priorities. At both meetings, participants recommended that activities be initiated along the proposals in the study. This was subsequently endorsed by KSLA and the African Forest Forum (AFF) – in itself a result of the SFM project – and a first phase of a programme was incorporated as one of seven specific projects in the initial operations of AFF (from Nov 2008 to Dec 2011).

The basic point of departure for the programme was that relevant lessons from Sweden are less related to detailed technical issues and more to processes and mechanisms by which forests in less than 100 years became a primary national asset. This includes the way problems were tackled and solved, opportunities embraced, industries built up, supporting policies and laws were formulated and implemented, forest owners were organised, and how extension, education and research support systems were built up.

However, what also became apparent was how poorly documented the rather extensive experience that, after all, exists in applying many of these lessons on the ground in Africa is. Hundreds of Swedish foresters and other experts have been involved in forestry and tree related programmes and activities in a dozen or more African countries since the late 1960s. Although there have been quite a number of evaluations done of these programmes, particularly those financed through the Swedish development cooperation budget, many have never been properly analysed and recorded. And, with a few exceptions, those evaluations that have been made are today lost in obscure corners of Sida’s and various consultants’ archives and very difficult to access. What remain are the recollections of all those individuals that were and, in very few cases, still are engaged in forestry collaboration with Africa.





When the Committee on International Forest Issues of KSLA, parallel to, but independent from, the SFM and AFF involvements, carried out a major analysis in 2007–2008 of the Swedish resource base for international forestry work (see *Ingemarson et al.*, 2008), many interesting points were revealed. Among others, it was confirmed what many already knew, viz. that Sweden was quickly losing much of the experience and knowledge on working with developing countries in the forestry sector that had been built up from the late 1960s to, say, the mid-1990s. After this, there has been a drastic decrease in Swedish cooperation in the field of forestry.

It was felt that it would be useful to try to record as much as possible of what Swedish individuals and institutions have been doing in the wide field of forestry in collaboration with colleagues and counterpart institutions in Africa before this knowledge is lost. After all, the development of sustainable forest management, and industries based on this, has contributed very significantly to the economic and social well-being of Sweden, and it can only be hoped that there will be a reawakened interest in assisting Africa in applying relevant parts of this in its own development. This report is an attempt to describe this work and to contribute to a new interest in using this unique Swedish comparative advantage. It has been compiled by Björn Lundgren, Reidar Persson and Sten Norén (see Appendix 3) based on numerous documents and reports, own experiences, and with inputs from many colleagues who have worked in Africa.

Stockholm 12 December 2010

*Björn Lundgren*

*Reidar Persson*

*Sten Norén*

# 1. Introduction and background

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There are very few early connections of a technical and/or economic nature in general, and on forestry in particular, between Sweden and Africa before the 1960s. In part, this is probably because of Sweden's highly unsuccessful attempts in the 17<sup>th</sup> century to establish trading colonies in Africa – a fort was built at Cabo Corso on the Gold Coast (present Ghana) in 1649 but was promptly invaded and taken over by the Dutch in 1663. This ended Sweden's 14-year, and bliss-fully forgotten, period as a colonial power in Africa. It is not known if any logs or other forest products were exported to Sweden during this short period.

In the latter half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century and the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, there were a number of contacts of different nature, none of which were strongly related to forests and forestry. Swedish missionaries were active in many places in the still colonial Africa, e.g. in Belgian Congo, Rhodesia, South Africa, Tanganyika, etc. A number of Swedish big game hunters and general adventurers travelled in Africa between 1860 and 1930 writing books about their “adventures” on the “dark continent”.

Already during the time of the travels of Linnaeus' disciples in the late 1700s, but particularly from the 1920s, there were also a number of Swedish naturalists and scientists – botanists, geographers, zoologists, etc. – that made valuable contributions to the scientific exploration and descriptions of Africa's flora, fauna and geomorphology. Another, and somewhat odd, early contact was the assistance by Sweden in building up the Ethiopian air force after World War II. Very few early commercial

enterprises had any Swedish roots, the possibly best known exception being the Ohlsson's Brewery Company in South Africa, started by Anders Ohlsson in the 1860's – he actually started his business career by importing timber from Sweden to South Africa, which may be the first forestry connection between Sweden and Africa!

The early initiatives on regular and planned forestry activities on the continent by the then colonial administrations – setting aside reserves, timber logging in natural forests and establishment of commercial plantations – borrowed little if anything from Swedish experience. One may ask whether the choice of species used in many of the plantations schemes by British foresters in East and Southern Africa – tropical pines and cypresses in particular – in the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century was influenced by the familiarity by the British market of pine and spruce wood imported in large quantities from Norway and Sweden in the mid/late 1800s and early 1900s. This is, however, pure speculation.

What is not speculation, though, is that when Scandinavian foresters eventually, through various development aid cooperation schemes in the late 1960s and early 1970s, started to become familiar with Africa and forestry, the superficial similarity between the conifer plantations they saw and the forests at home, often led them to the erroneous conclusion that direct technology and silviculture transfer from Sweden (and Norway, Finland and Denmark) was the appropriate thing to do. But more about that later.

## 1.1 Swedish policy on development assistance

The real interactions on forestry issues between Sweden and the newly independent nations in Africa started with the evolving “development aid programmes”. Already in 1952, the “Central Committee for Assistance” was set up in Sweden, although with a very modest budget. In 1962, a new national policy for assistance to developing countries was put in place, with the simple objective “to help poor people”, and a special organisation, NIB (The Board for International Assistance), was established to organise the work. It was replaced already in 1965 by SIDA (Swedish International Development Agency). In 1969, the Swedish Government decided that, from 1975, one percent of the GNP should be allocated for development cooperation.

By the end of the 1960s, some UN-reports were published which came to influence development cooperation work very much. The concepts of *country programmes*, *priority sectors* and *concentration* were introduced and new policies in many fields with them. In the 1970s, Sweden introduced four sub-objectives for its development cooperation, viz.:

- Economic growth.
- Economic and social equality.
- Economic and political independence.
- Democratic development.

Later, two new sub-objectives – environment and gender – were added. It is easy to get the impression that also other focal areas, such as human rights, equity, “indigenous” people, biodiversity, etc. also were added as official sub-objectives. They were, however, never officially formalised as objectives *per se*, but stressed mainly in response to Swedish domestic policy pressures, rather than in a strictly development

needs context. In 2003, a new Policy for Global Development (PGU) was introduced. It stresses that all relevant Government Ministries and departments should play roles and integrate development cooperation in their respective mandates and plans. Traditional development cooperation is only part of the PGU.

Initially, there were also attempts to concentrate collaboration with a limited number of “programme countries” (the number varied somewhat, but they were 15–20 in the mid-1980s). This policy was difficult to maintain as there were strong political pressures from various Governments, commercial interests, and even individual Ministers and ambassadors biased in favour of special “pet” countries, to add these to the “collaboration portfolio”. At the same time, it always proved difficult to “abandon” countries where collaboration was established. This resulted in a situation some years back when Sweden, through Sida and other development institutions and mechanisms (see next paragraph), was engaged, in different ways, in about 100 different countries.

Although SIDA remained the primary institution for Sweden’s bilateral development cooperation, it was supplemented by several new organisations for special aspects of development cooperation. For example, BITS (the Board for International Technical Cooperation) was set up to work with countries where direct assistance was no longer needed or which were too developed to receive conventional development assistance (e.g. in Eastern Europe, SE Asia and parts of Latin America). SAREC (the Swedish Agency for Research Cooperation with Developing Countries) was established to give support to research capacity building. SwedCorp worked primarily with development of commercial enterprises and Swedfund supplied risk capital. In 1995, all these organisations (except Swedfund) were joined to form the





Photo: Björn Lundgren.

new Sida (Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency) – the abbreviation was then changed from SIDA to Sida. In addition to all these Government bodies, a substantial part of Swedish development cooperation has been channelled through various Swedish and international NGOs and institutes, as well as through the normal multilateral channels, i.e. various UN bodies, development banks, etc.

Even if it was not explicitly stated as a policy, forestry became one of the early areas where Swedish development cooperation was concentrated, together with health, water, agriculture, infrastructure and some others. Forestry was a field where Sweden had long and extensive experience and it was an important contributor to taking Sweden out of poverty in the previous one hundred years. It felt natural to try to use that experience in assisting other countries in their development. However, it was also evident that few Swedes had any experience of tropical forestry or of trees and forestry in a developmental context quite different from the Swedish scene. An intensive programme was therefore started to train young Swedish foresters in

tropical forestry. Thus, in the 1960s a number of foresters were sent to work as Associate Experts with FAO, and a course on *Forestry in Developing Countries* was started at the College of Forestry in 1971. A few more senior persons were involved in a couple of large forestry projects in India already from the mid 1960s. Many of the persons that got their experience from work in developing countries during this initial period continued with international work (like the three authors of this report).

In 1969, two missions were sent by SIDA to Africa to explore opportunities for Swedish development cooperation in forestry, one to Tanzania and Kenya, and one to Ethiopia. Many leading and influential Swedish foresters of the period were involved in these missions. The forestry programmes developed gradually from then on and in the mid 1980s SIDA had forestry programmes in at least 13 countries, many in Africa, but also in Asia (India, Bangladesh, Laos and Vietnam) and in Latin America (Nicaragua, the Dominican Republic and Bolivia). At the peak of Sweden's involvement with forestry development aid – in

the budget year 1986/87 – SIDA spent around 500 million SEK on forestry, forest industries and soil conservation programmes, or 11 % of the total Swedish bilateral development assistance budget. Since the early 1990s, support to forestry has gradually been reduced, mainly as a result of changing priorities and policies, but also because some projects experienced problems and caused some controversy in Sweden (e.g. the large forest industry investments in Vietnam and Tanzania). Some forestry activities continued as components in broader rural development programmes, e.g. in Tanzania, Ethiopia, Vietnam and Laos. Research collaboration in forestry continued to grow, both through the involvement of Swedish and international institutions.

## 1.2 General development of forest collaboration policies

It is worth noting that in the relatively short period of Swedish development cooperation in the broad field of forestry, from the late 1960s until today, i.e. c. 40 years, the work has gone through some major periods of different foci.

Before Sweden, through SIDA, started its own bilateral programmes in forestry, some Swedish foresters worked in various FAO programmes and also with other agencies that provided staff support to the recently independent developing countries in Africa. Such *Technical Assistance* in the 1960s and 1970s normally aimed at filling regular positions in civil services and/or at university forest departments after staff from the previous colonial powers left. In these early years, there were also strong components of building new institutions and providing training and education opportunities.

In the 1970s, *Industrial Forestry* became the main focus for development cooperation. Already in 1962, FAO formulated a philos-

ophy for industrial forestry – “The Role of Forest Industries in the Attack on Economic Underdevelopment” (Westoby, 1962). The inspiration came from economists and the main idea was that forestry would be one of many engines of national development and modernisation in developing countries. Forest industries were to play a leading role in the economic “take off” of many countries and investments were made in, among other areas, formal forest education and vocational training, forest inventories, forest plantation management, sawmills, and, in a few cases, even in pulp and paper mills. Sweden was, as we will describe below, heavily involved in these activities in a handful of countries.

Most efforts made to develop a market based industrial forestry sector were not very successful, partly because of the absence of well functioning markets, including lack of understanding of the supply and demand situations influencing wood-based products, partly because of weak institutions both on the Government and private sector sides. It also became obvious that the industrial forestry efforts, as they were implemented in the 1970s and in the short perspective, had very marginal positive impacts on alleviating poverty. As a result, *Social Forestry* (or small-scale forestry) was presented at the World Forestry Conference in Jakarta, Indonesia, in 1978 as a new paradigm (Westoby, 1978). FAO and SIDA in cooperation had started to develop these approaches in 1975. The main idea was to more directly help rural people to grow trees for fuelwood and other purposes. Different approaches were used in different circumstances and became known under different names – social forestry, village forestry, community forestry, farm forestry, etc. Initially, these efforts often concentrated too much on the technical side of establishing community plantations and production of fuelwood. The need of incentives for individuals, e.g. land/tree

tenure security and right to income, and the need of markets for selling wood products, were often forgotten. With some notable exceptions, social forestry did not really take off as initially hoped but much valuable knowledge has been gained. As was the case with industrial forestry in the 1970s, Sweden had a very active, in some cases leading, role in the development of social forestry.

In the 1980s, deforestation in the tropics became a major concern among Western environmental movements, and, as a result of this, also among international institutions (e.g. FAO and the World Bank) and donor agencies. The main objective of "forestry" became to end or reduce deforestation and thereby protecting biodiversity, some kind of *Environmental Forestry*. Among other things, this paradigm was expressed in the Tropical Forestry Action Plans (TFAPs), starting in 1985, led by FAO and with the main idea being to increase co-ordination between donors in those countries that developed TFAPs. The ultimate aim was to reduce deforestation. It is doubtful if environmental forestry meant much positive. In those countries where deforestation actually has been reduced in the last decade or so, it rarely is as a result of grand plans supported by donors but rather of increased agricultural production and economic development in general. The concept, which lingers on in many environmental discourses and programmes, may rather have led to an increased resistance to production forestry as an economic activity.

From the mid-1990s, forests and forestry *per se* have been conspicuously invisible in Sida's programmes, policies and priorities. It appears now and then in texts and statements about the importance of sustainable management of renewable natural resources and a few times in more concrete terms, e.g. in the context of FLEGT (Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and

Trade) activities. However, little of this has translated into support to and involvement in forestry programmes.

In the very last couple of years, Sida and Sweden naturally, like all other agencies and countries, are emphasising the importance of forests in the context of climate change and as a component in strategies to reduce green house gas emissions. However, like for most other countries, the forest-climate relations have, so far, mainly resulted in commitments to building up huge funds for REDD (Reduced Emission from Deforestation and Degradation) and, more recently, REDD+ activities without really knowing what these activities ought to be. Naturally, all these funds could become very useful, and really lead to decreased carbon dioxide emissions, were it only realised that they shall not be paying people and governments for doing nothing ("refrain from deforestation") but actively support:

- making agriculture more productive and profitable for small and medium-scale farmers, and,
- giving forests and wood an economic value by investing in both establishing plantations (at farms, by communities, and by governments and private companies) and managing natural forests and woodlands on an economic and sustainable basis.

Only by doing this will the main cause of deforestation (the need to clear forests for food production) be removed, and the volume of wood in planted and natural forests increase significantly, thereby increasing CO<sub>2</sub> sequestration. However, since these measures amounts to significantly increased investments in "conventional" agriculture and forestry it is not likely that Sida and Sweden will chose such a course of action but rather continue to wait for a "miracle" to happen by throwing more money on REDD and the like.

## 2. Tanzania

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Swedish support to the Forestry Sector in Tanzania started with a joint FAO/SIDA Project Identification Mission in 1969 and came to span a period of over 30 years. By 1995, however, most of the collaboration had been phased out and today (2010) forest components only remain within the so called LAMP project (see below) in four districts in central, semi-arid Tanzania. During the period 1972–2001, a total of SEK 2,200 million (over USD 300 million) were spent on support to the Forestry Sector in Tanzania.

In order to try to find out what the results and impact of all this support were, Sida commissioned an external evaluation in 2002–2003 by two international and two Tanzanian consultants (*Katila et al.* 2003). Their comprehensive report concentrated on results and lessons learnt. It gives a very good picture of both positive and negative impacts of the Swedish support and draws conclusions which are valid also for other programmes.

The following summary of Swedish-Tanzanian forestry collaboration draws heavily on the evaluation report. It starts with a chronological review, decade by decade, of the support and how it has evolved over time in response to changes in Tanzanian policy and economy and to shifting focus in international and Swedish development assistance. The relevance, efficiency, impact and sustainability of the most important components are discussed. Finally, there is a summary of the more general lessons learnt and ideas about possible future directions and opportunities for continued collaboration.

### 2.1 Overview of Swedish support to forestry in Tanzania

#### The 1960s: Request for funds and personnel for industrial forest plantations

When Tanzania became independent in 1961, forestry activities mainly comprised management and further expansion of 19 plantations – mainly tropical pines, cypresses, eucalyptus and a few of teak – which were started during British colonial time. They were scattered around the country, mainly in mountain and highland areas where rainfall is sufficient for good tree growth. The existence of wood industries and markets for wood products were given limited consideration.

In early independent times, after the British withdrawal, the forest authorities lacked both financial and trained personnel resources. In search for assistance it was natural for Tanzania to turn to Sweden, a country already collaborating with Tanzania and with a well developed forestry sector and forests superficially not unlike the softwood plantations. International development theory at that time put emphasis on economic growth and industrialisation and support to industrial forest plantation and domestic forest industries were consistent with this thinking.

A joint FAO/SIDA Project Identification Mission under the leadership of the Head of the Swedish Forest Service visited Tanzania in 1969 and came up with a number of proposals. The starting point for the long Swedish-Tanzania forest development cooperation was



*In the 1970s, Sweden contributed to all kinds of training in the Tanzania forest sector, including training of forest workers. Photo: Björn Lundgren.*

the secondment of three Swedish experts to the Forest Division of the Ministry of Agriculture in the fields of road planning, forest mensuration and silviculture research.

### **The 1970s: Developing into a Forestry Sector Support Programme**

In the beginning of the 1970s, Swedish support consisted mainly of Technical Assistance, filling various gaps and needs in the senior staff set up of the various branches of the Government forest institutions. A few years into the decade, there were 8–10 long-term experts, and funds for continued expansion of the forest plantations. Much was spent on the Ruvu plantation outside Dar es Salaam which the country hoped should become a raw material base for a future Pulp and Paper Mill. The area turned out to be too dry for the species planted and the plantation scheme failed.

The Forestry Programme expanded and in the mid-1970s the Swedish allocation – 20–30 MSEK per year – provided almost 90 % of the operational budgets of the renamed Forest and Beekeeping Division (FBD) and the Tanzania Wood Industry Corporation (TWICO). There

were considerable difficulties in using the funds effectively both due to the Swedish policy of providing funds to the GoT budget assuming they were properly allocated for what they were intended but without proper monitoring mechanisms, and to the Tanzanian administration being ill equipped to handle this properly. Release of funds was always delayed and this and the cumbersome bureaucracy created frustration both among Swedish experts and their Tanzanian colleagues.

Still, the programme expanded, and in 1979 the Forestry Sector Programme included the following 15 headings:

1. Sao Hill plantations.
2. Softwood planting, excluding Sao Hill (pines, cypress).
3. Hardwood planting (teak, grevillea).
4. Catchment forestry.
5. Soil Conservation in Kondoa (HADO).
6. Development of Indigenous Forests.
7. Logging and Road Construction.
8. Surveys, Mapping and Inventory.
9. Forestry Training Institute (FTI) at Olmotonyi.
10. Forest Industries Training Centre (FITI) in Moshi.
11. Forest Workers Training Centres at Rongai and Sao Hill.
12. Forest Publicity, mainly focussing on Village Forestry.
13. Forest Research: Silviculture in Lushoto and Utilisation in Moshi.
14. Village Afforestation (through the Prime Minister's Office).
15. Tanzania Wood Industry Corporation (TWICO) (Personnel, Service Centre, Mobile Sawmill, Training).

The Sao Hill plantations were singled out from the other plantations because Tanzania,





*Sida supported the Tanzania Wood Industry Corporation, including its Temob Chipboard Factory at the foothills of the Usumbara Mountains. Wood was transported from the mountains to the factory by cableway. Photo: Sten Norén.*

with funds from the World Bank, the German Development Bank (KfW) and SIDA, had decided to establish a Pulp and Paper Mill, the Southern Paper Mill (SPM), relying on the Sao Hill plantations for raw material. In 1985, the plantation area was 38,000 ha with the World Bank contributing most of the funds. The construction of the SPM factory started in 1979 and was completed in 1986 with a capacity of 60,000 tons of paper per year. The project became a grand failure. It made great losses every

year and finally closed down in 1995 and has not been operated since then. SIDA supported SPM with a total of 324 MSEK during the period 1979–1991, and finally pulled out in 1992.

Hifadi Ardhi Dodoma (HADO) was a soil conservation project started in 1973 by FBD in a heavily eroded area in Kondoa District in Dodoma Region. In 1979, the project took a drastic step and removed all cattle from the project area, resulting in a quick rehabilitation of the vegetation. This brought much interest to the project and during the 1980s several research projects, studies and expert missions proposed various actions, such as better involvement of local people, careful reintroduction of cattle, tree planting, etc. In 1995, SIDA made a final evaluation of the project. Among the conclusions were that the livestock expulsion strategy could not be replicated elsewhere and project planning and implementation had left out intended local beneficiaries in the area. SIDA decided to terminate its support in 1996.

In the 1970s it was increasingly recognised among international forest expertise and institutions that in most developing countries trees and forests were mainly used for fuelwood and other simple products by local people. The FAO World Forestry Congress in Jakarta 1978 had the theme “Forests for People” and, partly through the SIDA-sponsored FAO-programme FLCD (Forestry for Local Community Development), the focus in forestry development cooperation shifted from industrial forestry to what variously became known as Community, Village, Farm and/or Social Forestry. Tanzania and SIDA quickly adapted their collaboration to this new focus and, from 1977 onwards, support was given to *Village Afforestation*. Funds for this were channelled through the Prime Minister’s Office to the various Regions and Districts which had started such programmes.

### **The 1980s: Concentration on Forest Management and Village Forestry**

By the end of the 1970s, SIDA realised that it ought to be more closely involved in the planning and follow up of various programmes and assistance was increasingly provided through specific projects rather than broad sectoral programmes. The Forestry Programme was reviewed every year, mainly in a technical, forestry sense. Efforts to also involve people at policy level, both on the Tanzanian and the Swedish sides, in these evaluations were not very successful. Other Nordic donors in the Forestry Sector were Finland (forest industries like Arusha Fibreboard and Tembo Chipboard, and a forestry programme in the East Usambara Mts.) and Norway (the Sao Hill Sawmill and the Forest Faculty at Sokoine University in Morogoro). With the good intentions of reducing the number of review missions to be handled by the Tanzanian administration and to improve donor coordination, Joint Nordic Review Missions were conducted between 1979 and 1985. However, these did not stop the donors from also having bilateral reviews of their own programmes and projects and the Nordic Missions were discontinued after 1985.

In the late 1970s and the 1980s, SIDA started to use Swedish forestry consultancy firms, which mushroomed at this time (e.g. Swedforest, ORGUT, Interforest, Silviconsult, Silvi Nova), often started and staffed by people who had worked in early forestry development collaboration programmes. Initially, these companies were mainly used for recruiting staff, but later they also took over management and administration of projects. The perception was that they were better able than SIDA to recruit qualified people and give them a more professional backstopping. While it reduced SIDA's workload it also meant that SIDA lost direct contact with and engagement in the projects.

In Tanzania, the main companies operating in the Swedish funded programmes in the 30 years of collaboration were first Swedforest and then ORGUT.

During the 1980s, SIDA gradually concentrated its support to the Forestry Sector to two major areas:

1. Management and utilisation of the Industrial Forest Plantations.
2. Village Forestry and Soil Conservation.

And in 1987, two new objectives were introduced:

- to assist in efforts dealing with environmental problems, and,
- to support efforts to improve living conditions for women.

Support to establish more plantations, to Survey and Inventory, to Natural Forest Management and to Forest Research were all discontinued, whereas the FTI and personnel inputs to FBD and TWICO received continued but reduced support. The average annual Swedish budget allocation during the 1980s was 25–30 MSEK of which 6–8 MSEK was for personnel and consultancies. There was c. 10–15 long term expatriates engaged in the Programme at any one time.

The management of the 19 Industrial Forest Plantations, which covered a total of around 80,000 ha by the mid-1980s, half of which was at Sao Hill, was deficient. They were not properly thinned and pruned, and many stands were long overdue for final harvesting. However, the capacity of the equally poorly managed and undersized forest industries was too low to utilise all this wood. Another problem was the economic system by which the royalty (stumpage fee) paid by the industry to harvest and use the trees was much too low to pay for establishment and



*A Swedish speciality: mobile sawmills that were introduced not only in Tanzania, but throughout the region.  
Photo: Åke Barklund.*

silviculture management cost. Besides, it went directly to the Treasury and was not channelled back to FBD. In spite of efforts by the Swedish forestry expertise to encourage more cost related and realistic royalties in order to create an economically self-supporting plantation estate, the basic system was not changed.

In order to demonstrate the long term viability of commercially oriented forest management a pilot project was set up in 1986 – the Zonal Forest Management Office (ZOFOMO) – covering four of the plantations in the north of the country, where there were also reasonably well developed forest industries and a market for wood products. The project, which was headed by a Forest Manager (expatriate), achieved much in physical terms during 1986–1991 – new maps were drawn, the logging volume increased, new roads were built, training efforts at all levels increased, etc. However, ZOFOMO failed to

meet its main, economic objective, as it was not granted sufficient autonomy and power in setting the fee levels, and using the money raised. Therefore, the fees were not enough to pay all costs and ZOFOMO made a loss. There was, for a number of apparent reasons, no political will in Tanzania to change the system. Finally, in 1991, SIDA gave up and rather abruptly discontinued its support to ZOFOMO and soon after to all industrial forest plantations.

One way to tackle the problem with overstocked, underutilised plantations which Swedish foresters introduced was to use small *mobile sawmills* in several plantations. In 1990, 17 such mobile sawmills, including one run by only women, were operating under TWICO, and all were profitable. When Tanzania opened up for privatisation in the early 1990s many entrepreneurs started running mobile sawmills and well situated plantations soon became un-



*Social forestry was a major feature of Swedish collaboration in the 1980s.  
Photo: Pia Barklund.*

der-stocked. Mobile sawmills were probably the best and most sustainable result of the Swedish support to the Forestry Sector.

Another way to increase the use of softwood was the renovation of the Rongai Sawmill and setting up the Imara Furniture Factory in Moshi 1986. The latter made furniture of softwood which traditionally always had been made from naturally growing hardwood. In 1991, there was a plan to establish a joint venture, TANSCAN, between TWICO and a private Swedish sawmill, with risk capital from Swedfund, based on these two factories and the mobile sawmills. However, the idea never materialised and in 1994 SIDA stopped support to these industries and to TWICO, claiming that they ought to be financially self-supporting.

The Wood Gasification Project (1982–1987) was financed through SIDA's Energy Programme and was set up to test the technology for using charcoal gasifiers to operate a mobile sawmill. It had many problems and

when SIDA stopped its support the mill was closed. No one adopted the technology.

Support to activities involving Village Forestry and Soil Conservation greatly expanded in the 1980s. A Village Forestry/Community Forestry/Forest Extension Section at FBD was established in 1983. It was responsible for coordinating national efforts to promote tree planting by communities, households, schools and other groups. A nationwide tree planting campaign was carried out in 1983. In order to be able to follow up the activities better it was decided to focus the SIDA

support to certain districts in Arusha, Singida and Dodoma Regions. Funds were delivered through PMO, but district and regional foresters reported directly to FBD. The HADO project (see above) included significant community forestry activities. In 1987, a pilot project started aiming at a more active involvement of local people in starting tree nurseries and planting trees. It was run by FTTP (Forests, Trees and People Programme), a continuation of the SIDA/FAO-programme FLCD.

### **The 1990s: Most support to forestry projects stopped; support to LAMP, SCAPA and SAPU**

Support to ZOFOMO ceased in 1991, and to industrial plantations and TWICO in 1994. FTI had been rather successful in training foresters at certificate and diploma level and had actually saturated the demand for such personnel. Students from surrounding countries had started to join the courses. However, in 1993 the



SIDA support ceased and was taken over by the FINNIDA sponsored project "Improvement and Strengthening of Forestry Colleges in the SADC Region". SIDA's support to the Regional Community Forestry Programme in three Regions also ceased in 1995 and support to HADO ended in 1996.

The reasons for these pull outs were partly discontent with the performance of the projects, partly change of general policies of Swedish aid as described above.

In 1987, SIDA and Tanzania agreed to develop an area-based pilot development programme called Babati Land Management and Environment Programme (LAMP) managed by FBD. It ran from 1988 to 1996. The rationale was that a broader approach than just forestry alone was needed in environmental management. The forestry elements of LAMP focussed on community-based forest management, locally run tree nurseries and tree planting, and extension related to agroforestry and soil conservation. In 1995, natural woodland areas were declared Village Forest Reserves under the control of surrounding villages. Efforts were made to establish joint forest management of Government Forest Reserves, whereby the government foresters and the villagers managed the reserve together. Training of villagers, not least women, and foresters was an essential part of LAMP.

The empowerment of rural people through village forestry activities has had important positive social and political effects and has changed attitudes. For instance, most foresters in Tanzania no longer see themselves as "forest police" protecting the forest, but as technicians facilitating community management of forest resources.

Succeeding the Babati LAMP, a broader Land Management Programme, also known

as LAMP (1997–2007), was designed for four districts and implemented by the Ministry of Regional Administration and Local Government in collaboration with the District Councils. It merged all previous activities in forestry, environment and natural resource management into one programme. These changes meant that the focus on forestry became progressively diluted.

The Soil Conservation and Agroforestry Programme in Arusha Region (SCAPA) was a soil conservation and agroforestry project operating in Arusha 1989–2002. It started as a pilot project by SIDA's Regional Soil Conservation Unit (RSCU) in Nairobi (see Chapter 10.1 below). It operated as a semi-autonomous project under the Department of Agriculture in Ameru District. It brought together extension staff in forestry, crops, livestock and community development and it taught soil conservation and agroforestry techniques to these extension workers and to farmers, as well as at FTI and other schools. These techniques were generally accepted by local people and successful in increasing agricultural productivity. The main problem was that they were not recognised by the Ministry of Agriculture in Dar es Salaam, which prevented broader application of them.

In 1989, a Forestry Planning process was initiated in Tanzania under the umbrella of the FAO-initiated Tropical Forestry Action Plan (TFAP). A Planning Section was created at FBD and SIDA recruited a Forestry Planning Expert to this section with the aim of improving cooperation, coordination, planning and budgeting practices in FBD. Manpower planning and forest inventory were also parts of this section's mandate. Forest inventory methods were tested in SIDA-supported projects but a problem was that there was inadequate national interest in the forest information ob-



tained – much of the data collected remained unanalysed and unused. The Planning Section never got really involved in the TFAP planning process, as this was handled by a FINNIDA-supported TFAP Coordination Unit, which later became a National Forestry Programme (NFP) Coordination Unit. By 1994, SIDA discontinued its support to the Planning Section and its subprojects.

From 1996 to 2002, Sida supported a Strategic Analysis and Planning Unit (SAPU) within FBD. Through this, Sweden for the first time started supporting direct strategic, long-term planning of the Forestry Sector. SAPU managed to create a link between the positive field experiences in village forestry, particularly in the LAMP project, and at central level. It developed and disseminated a National Community based Forest Management Guideline and contributed to the development of the Tanzanian Forest Policy of 1998 and the Forest Act of 2002, which recognise community management of forest resources. Unfortunately, SAPU was not properly linked, from an organisational point of view, to the level within the Ministry where strategies and policies are formulated and it was not tied to the NFP Coordination Unit. Therefore, its role in strategic planning was reduced and it was mainly connected to Sida-financed projects.

Sida support to SAPU ended in 2002, which also meant that after 33 years' involvement in the forestry sector in Tanzania Sweden's support to the national level came to an end. Ironically and regrettably, this coincided with a situation when the overall economic and political environment in Tanzania had finally become conducive to reforming the Forestry Sector. This process is now ongoing with active support from the World Bank, Finland, Germany and Denmark!

### The 2000s: Continuation of LAMP

The only programme with a forestry component that Sida continued to support in Tanzania during the new millennium was the Land Management Programme (LAMP) in Babati, Singida, Kiteto and Simanjiro Districts in central Tanzania (also mentioned above). The second phase of the new LAMP (2002–2007) involved a major paradigm shift from management of natural resources to a focus on poverty alleviation, good governance, participation and empowerment of local people. Participatory methods became important. In 2004, two Tanzanian consultants made an Impact and Baseline Study of LAMP 2 and concluded that the Programme had been successful, but recommended even further emphasis on participatory methods.

Since the beginning of the original LAMP in 1991, the Swedish consultant firm ORGUT participated in the programme, initially with its consultants sometimes taking on management functions but later acting only as advisors. Between 2002 and 2007, ORGUT had 7–11 long term international and national consultants involved in the programme every one year. In addition, there were a total of 130 short term consultant inputs.

In 2008, after the actual LAMP II was concluded, the implementation of a 30-months project on Securing Sustainability of LAMP Initiatives started. This project has two focal areas, viz.: “follow up of LAMP initiated activities and monitoring of implementation of reforms” and “strengthening and revitalising user groups within natural resource management”. Special focus was placed on: Forest Management (in the Suledo Forest), Wildlife Management (the Burunge Wildlife Management Area), and Water Management (in eight selected water schemes in the four districts).

The SULEDO Forest Reserve in Kiteto District is shared between nine villages covering an area of c. 165,000 ha. It has been under community management since the mid 1990s and is an officially gazetted Village Land Forest Reserve since 2007. The Villages established a Zonal Environmental Committee (ZEC), with a legal mandate to manage and utilise the forest in a sustainable manner for collective benefit. During the last 15 years, the conservation and management of the forest has been successful. This was recognised in 2004, when the Equator Initiative<sup>1</sup> awarded the SULEDO Forest Community project the Equator Prize.

In 2009, preparations started for harvesting a pilot area of 500 ha, which was identified, inventoried and trees marked. The area to be harvested during the period January–November 2010, is expected to generate approximately 3,000 m<sup>3</sup> of commercial wood. Charcoal will also be produced.

## 2.2 Conclusions and results

Some conclusions and results have been mentioned already in the text above. Much of the following is taken from the Executive Summary of the Evaluation Report from 2003 (*Katila et al.*, 2003).

When seen in a historical perspective the Swedish support to forestry activities in Tanzania has been *generally relevant and consistent* with Tanzania's development needs and prevailing policy objectives of the Tanzanian and Swedish Governments. In the 1970s and 1980s, when Tanzania's and Sweden's development priorities were economic growth through industrialisation, it was relevant to support industrial plantations and forest industries. When the development trend changed towards village forestry and environmental matters, Sweden

supported such activities in many projects. In the 1990s, Sweden's development policy focussed more on poverty reduction among rural people and on gender issues. Thus, support to industrial forestry was reduced and integrated into other activities, and local programmes (e.g. LAMP) were developed. Support to training, e.g. to FTI and FITI and in-service training, has been very relevant.

In the past, SIDA/Sida did not pay adequate attention to *efficiency and effectiveness* of delivered aid. Many programmes and projects lacked clearly defined objectives, outputs, indicators and monitoring systems, and results were inadequately documented. Therefore, it is difficult to assess the efficiency of many projects. The hundreds of millions of SEK spent on industrial plantations and forest industries were not efficient, considering that the broad objective of economically self-supporting plantations and industries never was reached, even if some physical achievements were acceptable and sometimes even impressive. The support to the Southern Pulp Mill was a complete failure! The most effective efforts have been the more recent involvement in community-based forest management through LAMP and SCAPA. However, scaling up remains a problem and the large cost of experts in relatively small pilot projects has reduced the efficiency of the provided aid. Support to HADO was relatively efficient for the result achieved, and so was support to SAPU, as it did not involve foreign experts and thus was not costly.

SIDA's long-term support to training was the most important and *sustainable achievement* of the Tanzanian-Swedish cooperation in Forestry. Virtually all Tanzanian foresters, of which many now are in key positions, have at one point of time been trained with Swedish support. Training institutions, such as FTI,

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1. The Equator Initiative is led by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). The Prize serves to further advance the understanding within the global community of the vital link between healthy, biologically diverse environments and the creation of sustainable livelihoods.

FITI and Workers Training Centres have been built up. Training has been an element in almost all projects and it has been need-based and linked to implementation, which increased relevance and impact. Rural projects, such as Community Forestry, HADO, SCAPA and LAMP, all provided training to women, men and youth in various topics pertaining to forestry, sustainable natural resource management and development.

The support to Community Forestry and SAPU has had a *major impact on the development* of the 1998 National Forest Policy and the 2002 Forest Act. The general success of the soil conservation and agroforestry techniques introduced by SCAPA and the changes in attitudes among farmers towards women's involvement and decision-making, encouraged by SCAPA and LAMP, will be sustainable in the future.

HADO had some positive impact, such as restored vegetation cover, more tree planting, zero-grazing, etc., but exactly how much has been difficult to measure in the absence of clear targets and baseline data. The destocking strategy was not sustainable and the failure to involve local people caused Sida to end support in 1996. However, lessons learnt from HADO have enabled better planning and approaches for other projects addressing soil conservation, e.g. SCAPA, LAMP.

The idea of economically self-supporting plantations has taken root in Tanzania and, from 2001, logging and road building accounts have been introduced in all plantation schemes. However, it seems that recent reforms in the Forestry Sector have not yet adequately addressed the problems confronting forest plantations and forest industries. The latter are still in a state of disarray, in spite of a lot of Swedish and other donor support. Mobile sawmills and manufacture of quality soft-wood furniture (Imara) are examples of positive technological

impacts, which are now replicated all over the country. In fact, mobile sawmills have in some areas led to overexploitation of the forest plantations!

Regarding the development objectives "poverty reduction" and "gender equity", HADO, SCAPA, Community Forestry and LAMP have made modest contributions.

Finally, in relation to *future directions and opportunities*, the Evaluation Mission 2003 concluded that the policy and legislative development in Tanzania during the last ten years has created the potential for a sound environment for forestry development fully consistent with Swedish aid policy. Therefore, it recommended that Sida should "reactivate" itself in the Forestry Sector and become a development partner again with a more explicit focus on support to community based forest management and more attention on increasing forestry's economic benefits for local communities. Sida's plans to support six districts along Lake Victoria should draw on lessons learnt from LAMP and other projects. Since it would have been vital to link such field activities with national programmes and policy dialogue, Sida was also recommended to again be involved at central level and be actively engaged in the donor forum dealing with forestry and other natural resources. Finally, the mission stressed that it would be important to link such district programmes to training, extension and research. Not surprisingly, with Sida's current lack of interest in the forest sector, none of these recommendations were taken up, and today all bilateral forest cooperation with Tanzania has ceased (although forests, trees and agroforestry still feature in some Sida-funded activities carried out by regional and international organisations and by NGOs in Tanzania, e.g. ICRAF, Vi AF project, AFF, WWF and some others – see below).

### 3. Ethiopia

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Although the support from Sweden to the forestry sector in Ethiopia started in the late 1960s and only ended in mid-2010, i.e. extending over an even longer period than Swedish collaboration with Tanzania, there is no equivalent comprehensive evaluation to the one referred to in the previous chapter.

Already in 1945, credits were provided by Sweden to Ethiopia as a part of developing the country after the war. This credit was used in the following decade to pay for around 300 Swedish experts working in various sectors in Ethiopia, among them building the Ethiopian air force. Support to agriculture and forestry in Ethiopia was discussed from the early 1960s, and in 1967 the Chilalo Agricultural Development Unit (CADU), c. 200 km south of Addis Ababa, started. It was a major integrated rural development programme, with strong agricultural components but also some forestry, where the College of Agriculture in Uppsala (now part of the Swedish Agricultural University, SLU) was deeply involved. Among the forestry components of CADU were nurseries, plantation establishment, inventory and management of the Munessa mountain forest, soil and water conservation, and a sawmill. Scandinavian forest experts worked in the project. After some years, the forests in CADU, including Munessa, were transferred to SFODA (see below).

From many points of view CADU was very successful and the area covered by project activities in the Chilalo District increased from 1 million ha to 6 million ha. It also met, however, with some problems (e.g. eviction of tenants) and was often criticised in Sweden. Over the

years, it adjusted in different ways to these problems and criticism. The Swedish support ceased in the late 1980s and was replaced by support to rural development in the Wollo region north of Addis Ababa. This new project dealt very much with soil conservation but also contained some community forestry components. In principle, it continued until recently under the name Amhara Rural Development Programme.

In 1969, a five man Swedish mission visited Ethiopia to study the possibilities for co-operation in the forestry field. They identified the needs for fuelwood, reduction of soil erosion, implementation of forest laws and increased forestry education as priorities. The mission also saw many problems for forestry until a land reform was undertaken, and expressed certain doubts that forest industries would become financially viable. They estimated that 40 foreign experts would be needed, and proposed the following activities:

- Land reform/land use plans.
- Enforced forest laws.
- Utilisation of state forests.
- Establishment of plantations (for fuelwood and industry).
- Promotion of wood industries.
- Promotion of wood products markets.

Sida expected a request from Ethiopia for support based on the proposals in the report, but no such request came. Instead, in 1971, the State Forest Development Agency (SFODA) was established and in 1973 a Swedish forest officer was recruited as its Director General.

Under his guidance a plan for a development programme was worked out (containing 45 components). The two Swedish consultancy companies Swedforest and ORGUT jointly became involved in implementing the programme. The revolution in Ethiopia in 1974 resulted in all forests being nationalised. The Swedish forest officer was replaced as Director General of SFODA by an Ethiopian forester, but he continued to work in a different position until 1978.

In 1975, Sida decided to support forestry in Ethiopia based on the development plan (Plan Op) for SFODA. The programme in the first 3-year phase of this programme contained the following components:

- State forests (production and protection forests).
- Community forestry and household based forestry.
- Research (the Wood Utilisation Research Centre, WURC, was a major component).
- Training and information.
- Support to the Central Administration.

The Plan Op was very ambitious considering that, in 1975, Ethiopia had just around 10 foresters and 20 forest technicians. Many projects and activities started but met with a number of problems, partly because of the fragile political situation in the country at this time. Many recently recruited experts left and SIDA restricted its employment of personnel to a minimum, with most staff directly recruited by the ORGUT/Swedforest consortium.

Many project components that were part of the first agreement continued in different stages for the next 15 or so years. Changes were gradually made but few new activities were added to the programme. Reductions in the programme started in 1989, when SIDA changed its policy

away from support to industrial and traditional forestry, and the direct support to forestry (and the Ministry of Natural Resources) ended in the mid-1990s. What remained thereafter was primarily support for research and education.

Although the whole programme has not been officially evaluated, many of its components were quite successful, and some comments are given below. First, however, it should be stated that the support to the Central Administration, which went on for a number of years, is hardly visible today. According to information only one person is dealing with forestry in the central administration today. Most foresters today are found at the local level (Woreda).

Another area where the Swedish support to forestry in Ethiopia has had a negligible impact is in stopping or reducing deforestation. In the 1930s, the forest area in the country was said to be 20 million ha (37 % of the land area), in the mid 1970s it was 4 million ha. FAO, very confusingly, reports that the total forest area in Ethiopia was 4.6 million ha in 2000 (FAO, 2005) and 13 million ha (!) in 2005 (FAO, 2009) and still that 140,000 ha had been lost between 2000 and 2005. Obviously, the figures, probably all three, are grossly erroneous. Even if some of the Swedish support targeted improved protection and management of *natural forests* – roads were built, inventories carried out, foresters trained, management plans drawn up, and socio-economic studies undertaken – it can hardly be called a success when 400,000 ha disappeared in the ten years 1990–2000 (FAO, 2005) and another 140,000 in 2000–2005 (FAO, 2009)! Quite a lot of these losses, however, occurred during periods of unrest when the forest service lost control and people settled in large numbers in forest land and cleared the vegetation for farming.

Swedish support has also gone into establishing *forest plantations*. For example, in all



around 75 million plants were produced by CADU and, in 1988, it was reported that the Munessa forest plantations of Eucalyptus and Pines were 2,400 ha. In the 1970s, there were plans to establish 180,000 ha of *community forest* plantations in the country. Much has been invested in community forestry but the success is not overwhelming. The main reason is most likely the tenure situation. Farmers are hesitant to plant and manage trees as they can not be sure to be allowed to utilise the products for their own benefit. Drought also creates a lot of damage to plantations. Millions of seedlings have been planted in different campaigns, but it is difficult to estimate what remains and the survival rate has often been low. The area of forest plantations was reported by FAO (2005) to be 216,000 ha in 2000, which is likely to be a huge overestimate

Questions about the qualities of wood from different tree species were raised already in the first project ideas in 1975. Support to building the Wood Utilisation Research Centre (WURC) started in 1978. At WURC, wood research, veneer production and training of sawmill technicians took place. Research of a similar type (e.g. use of secondary species) has been undertaken in many countries where SIDA has had forestry projects, e.g. also in Tanzania, but the long term value is difficult to judge.

Some Swedish support has gone to build up research at the Forest Research Centre (FRC) in Addis Ababa. Swedish support to FRC was hampered by unrest in the late 1980s.

A number of successful training activities have been undertaken with Swedish support. For example, support to *forest technician training* at Diploma level at the Wondo Genet College of Forestry (WGCF), started in 1978. Initially, there were 21 students per year, but during certain years thereafter about 100 students were

recruited. In 2002, it was reported that 1660 students had gone through the courses and been awarded diplomas. The technician training at Diploma level has now been transferred from Wondo Genet to a number of other schools. In addition to this, support was also provided between 1986 and 2002 for *vocational training* in Botar Becho and Mertulemarian Community Forestry Centers.

Over the years, scholarships were provided through the Ministry of Agriculture to a number of students from Ethiopia for higher studies abroad. This was costly and a number of those trained never returned. To solve some problems with the shortage of personnel with higher training, a crash B.Sc. (Forestry) programme was started in 1987, building on the diploma training. The programme was carried out as a cooperation effort between the Agricultural University of Alemaya, the College of Forestry in Wondo Genet, and the Swedish School of Forest Engineers (part of SLU). Training was given both in Ethiopia and in Sweden. Totally 44 Ethiopian students received their B.Sc. degrees through this programme between 1987 and 1992.

There were early discussions in Ethiopia to establish a more permanent higher forestry education and, in 1989, i.e. while the programme described above was going on, the Agricultural University at Alemaya established a Forest Faculty and started B.Sc. training with some support from SIDA/SLU. But in the Alemaya area hardly any forests can be found, so in 1996 the Government decided that the Forest Faculty should move to Wondo Genet. In 1999, the Bebu University, later changed to University of Hawassa, was installed and Wondo Genet College of Forestry and Natural Resources was included as its Forestry Faculty. In 2008, a total of around 1,300 students were awarded their B.Sc. degrees.



*Training and research collaboration at different levels has been a feature of forestry collaboration with Ethiopia, not least via the Wondo Genet Forest College. Photos from the Barklund's archive.*

M.Sc. (Forestry) training started in 1994 at Wondo Genet. This was a “sandwich” programme with SLU, and SLU awarded the degrees. The first batch of nine students was graduated in 1996. In all, 180 students in 11 batches took part in the education and with support through guest lecturers from SLU. In connection with this programme, Wondo Genet also received broad support to build up its infrastructure, equipment and library. SLU also ran a coordination office in Wondo Genet and a branch office in Addis Ababa. This was closed because the students were later on graduated by the Hawassa University.



Ph.D. training in Forestry started in order to cover the need for teachers for the M.Sc.-training at Wondo Genet, and for researchers at FRC. In total, about 40 researchers will have obtained their Ph.D. degrees up to 2012 (of which about 25 are supported by Sida). The field research work is done in Ethiopia with supervision by Swedish and Ethiopian researchers. The coursework was done in

Sweden and the degrees were awarded mainly by SLU. Concern has been expressed that forestry education in Ethiopia is getting too focussed on academic research careers at the expense of practical professional forestry training, but, of course, both are needed.

In 2003, it was decided to support Wondo Genet in a final phase in 2003–2009, focussing on institutional development and “development oriented interdisciplinary thematic action research” (DOIT-AR). It was a strategic project aiming at turning the direction of the College to focus more on sustainable natural resource management with local people and stakehold-

ers. The Swedish support to Wondo Genet was terminated in 2009 after 30 successful years.

In conclusion, the Swedish support to forestry training (at all levels) and research in Ethiopia must be judged as having been very successful, with many students trained, facilities in place, networks of contacts around the world, etc. Its future value depends on how Ethiopia uses this investment. The downgrading of forestry and forests in the Central Government structure and hierarchy does not bode well, although many responsibilities and resources are reallocated to local levels.

# 4. Zambia

Zambia is mainly a plateau-land, 1,000–1,200 m above sea-level, and the dominant natural vegetation is “miombo” woodland with several broadleaved tree species, few of which have a commercial value except for firewood. These woodlands are not intensively managed. Instead, forestry in Zambia deals with industrial forest plantations, consisting mainly of tropical pine and eucalyptus species. Many of these plantations were established by the British during the 1950s. They cover around 50,000 ha. Unlike in Tanzania, where plantation schemes are scattered over the whole country, the Zambian plantations are concentrated in the Copperbelt region in the central part of the country, where there are several forest industries and a market for sawn wood and other products.

At Independence in 1964, there were hardly any Zambians with higher forestry education, and the Forest Department was almost exclusively staffed by British foresters and remained like this up to the mid-1970s. In order to counteract this British dominance, Zambia asked Sweden for support to the Forestry Sector in 1969.

The Swedish support mainly took the form of *provision of senior forestry personnel* and in 1970 SIDA recruited the first two, one Timber Development Officer to lead the management of a sawmill (KITE) at Chati and one Mensuration Officer to develop procedures and capacity for Forest Inventory and Mensuration work. In 1974, a Swedish Project Identification Mission visited Zambia and proposed further personnel support. The following posts were proposed and later recruited by SIDA:

Forestry Planner	Forest Department in Ndola
Forest Industry Planner	Forest Department in Ndola
Two Forestry Teachers	Mwekera Forestry College
Head of Production	KITE at Chati
Sawdoctor	KITE at Chati
Head of Building Section	KITE at Chati

In 1976, at the request of the Zambian Government, the Principal of the Royal College of Forestry in Sweden made a study to explore the need for and feasibility of establishing a Forest Faculty of the University of Zambia. It was proposed that such a Faculty be situated in Solwezi in the remote north-western part of Zambia but the proposal was never followed up. Instead, many Zambians got their academic forestry training at Sokoine University of Agriculture in Morogoro, Tanzania, which introduced forestry as a discipline in 1973 with financial and technical support from NORAD.

The Swedish foresters that worked in Zambia during the 1970s made commendable jobs and an expansion of the support was discussed by a Swedish Evaluation Mission in 1978. However, SIDA had then decided to concentrate its support in Zambia to the Agriculture and Health sectors and therefore terminated support to the Forestry sector in 1979.

In 1983, a Swedish consultancy team made a number of proposals to be undertaken by the SIDA-supported Agricultural Sector Support Programme (ASSP). Among the proposals the following, with tree and/or agroforestry components, can be mentioned:

- A so called LIMA-programme on Tree planting and Soil Conservation.
- A consultancy on training for Soil Conservation and Agroforestry from SIDA's Regional Soil Conservation Unit (RSCU) and the International Council for Research in Agroforestry (ICRAF), both based in Nairobi, Kenya.
- Improved basic and in-service training in Soil Conservation, Tree planting and Agroforestry at the Colleges of Agriculture in Mpika and Monze, the Zambia Forestry

College in Mwekera, the Natural Resources Development College (NRDC) in Lusaka and the Cooperative College in Lusaka.

These and other proposed activities were undertaken and later led to the development of a Soil Conservation and Agroforestry Extension Programme in several Provinces. In the course of this programme, several practical agroforestry manuals were produced, many of which are still in use in the country.



*Forest collaboration with Zambia in the 1970s focussed on training and planning for plantation forestry and sawmilling.  
Photos: Sten Norén.*





## 5. Lesotho

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Lesotho is a mountainous (1,500–3,000 m alt.), heavily eroded and cold (100–250 days of frost) country, completely surrounded by and very dependent on South Africa. It has never had any natural forests. In 1973, the Lesotho Government, with support from UK and a South African company, started a 12-year tree planting project, the Lesotho Woodlot Project (LWP). By 1978, some 100 woodlots covering 2,000 ha of mainly pines and eucalyptus to be used for fuelwood and building-poles had been established on village land.

In 1978, the Government asked SIDA for assistance to significantly increase the afforestation efforts. The long-term intention was also to establish some kind of forest industry based on planted trees. SIDA noted that the most pressing needs in forestry was to ensure that the country had its own, adequately trained, forestry staff, and that plans were developed to identify land suitable for tree planting. With its harsh climate, it was also noted that there would be few suitable trees to produce quality wood in an economic way, and that the focus therefore ought to be on producing fuelwood and poles for local people, who needed to become involved in the efforts.

At that time SIDA did not have a Development Cooperation Office in Lesotho and it was therefore decided that FAO should run the proposed projects. Thus, in July 1979 a joint FAO/SIDA Mission proposed three activities:

- Forestry Training and Development.
- Land Use Planning.

- A Conservation Forest Officer, OPAS (Operational Assistance Service).

In the first phase of the Project – 1981–1984 – a one-year Forest Certificate course for Agriculture Certificate holders, mainly aiming at *training forestry extension officers*, was offered at the Lesotho Agricultural College (LAC) in the capital Maseru. Two expatriate forestry lecturers were included in the assistance package. There was also a provision for fellowships for nine professionals and twelve technicians to be trained abroad. In addition, funds were allocated for some consultancies, staff housing and field and classroom facilities.

In 1983, an evaluation mission by FAO/SIDA found that the Project had performed well, having graduated 18 Forestry Certificate holders as Assistant Foresters. It recommended a prolongation of the Project up to 1987, and it endorsed the proposal from the Project to upgrade the training to a two-year Forestry Diploma Course with intake every other year. It also recommended support to the forestry component of a 3-year Agriculture Certificate curriculum at LAC at Leribe through secondment of an Assistant Professional Officer of FAO.

Another evaluation of the Project was made in 1987 by FAO/SIDA. At this time, two Swedish Forest Officers were employed in the Project, 30 Foresters had been awarded Diplomas and nine students had returned from forestry training abroad, mainly in USA. SIDA had also established a Development Cooperation Office in Maseru. The forestry

sector in Lesotho was formalised in 1987 with the establishment of a Forest Division under the Ministry of Agriculture. This was mainly occupied with maintenance and expansion of the State Forest Woodlots (now 9,000 ha) planted by LWP (which also ended in 1987). Forestry for local community development was gaining momentum, and many donors and NGOs were increasingly being involved in the tree planting work.

The Mission recommended an extension of the second phase to 1989 and then a third phase 1989–1992. During this extension and new phase, the courses at LAC in Maseru were extended to a full 3-year Diploma Course in Forestry and Resource Conservation, including courses in forestry, range management and soil conservation. Two experts and two APOs, all expatriates, worked in the Project. In 1991, 19 students graduated and the same number of students was admitted for the 1990–1993 course. The third phase also included training in forestry for the Diploma in Agriculture, fellowships and study tours abroad, in-service training, information to schools and the public about trees and forestry, etc. Houses for field staff were also built with SIDA-funds.

SIDA also contributed funds to a position of Conservation Forestry Officer (CFO) recruited by FAO. It was meant to provide the Division of Soil Conservation of the Ministry of Agriculture with an in-house advisor on all matters concerning forestry and particularly on forestry in conservation projects. The position was in place between 1981 and 1987, at which time the responsibilities were subsumed into the newly created Forest Division. At the same time, the FAO/SIDA mission recommended that the Government request FAO to field a multi-donor mission within the framework of the Tropical Forestry Action Plan (TFAP) to form a National Forest Policy.

However, Sweden did not participate in the follow up to this recommendation and in 1992 SIDA terminated its support to the forestry training project. Instead, SIDA became involved in a major soil conservation project called Production Through Conservation (PTC) in the 1990s, which had its base in earlier Swedish support (from 1981) to build up an Institute (later a Division) of Land Use Planning in Lesotho. However, the PTC project, with technical support from Swedforest Ltd., had few forestry related activities, but some on agroforestry.

## 6. Mozambique

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Swedish development cooperation with Mozambique started immediately after the country gained its independence in 1975. Since the Portuguese, who held most professional positions, left the country, there was a serious shortage of trained personnel. Already in 1976, there was a big FAO/Nordic mission to study the need for assistance to agriculture. The mission was short of time but came up with a list of 26 project proposals and, based on these, a large agricultural programme jointly financed by the Nordic countries started under the name Mozambique Nordic Agricultural Programme (MONAP). Out of the 26 projects, some had a forestry focus:

- One aimed at producing fuelwood and charcoal for the capital Maputo through the establishment of c. 10,000 ha of Eucalyptus plantations. Expatriate personnel for this project were recruited by FAO. Similar projects were also planned for the towns of Beira and Nampula.

- The intention was also to develop the forest resources and industries based on these in the Manica province in the western part of the country. Already before independence, 12,000 ha of pine and eucalyptus plantations were established here. One of the MONAP projects aimed at managing these plantations and establish another 10 000 ha of pine within three years. The work started by establishing nurseries. SIDA and Swedforest recruited personnel for this project. In 1981, there were 13 expatriate experts, of which many came from Chile.

- In 1976, studies were carried out for the establishment of new forest industries in Manica. These studies recommended the following industries to be established:

- A sawmill: capacity 27,000 m<sup>3</sup>.
- A boardmill: capacity 40,000 m<sup>3</sup>.
- An export pulp mill with a capacity of 260,000 tons/year.
- A smaller pulp and paper mill with a capacity of 100,000 tons paper.

- In the end, the planning and initial establishment work of these industries was supported by SIDA outside the MONAP programme. The studies for the pulp mills were done by the Swedish forest industry company MoDo and the consultant firm Jakko Pöyry. The consultant consortium Tomesto/Silviconsult was also engaged in these projects.

- In addition to the bigger projects, there were also some smaller ones aiming at the rehabilitation of small saw-mills in the provinces of Sofala and Manica, and establishing small-scale forest industries to cover local needs.

Many of the projects under MONAP met with problems, which, in hindsight, is not surprising in view of the situation in Mozambique at the time. This was further aggravated some years later when the civil war broke out and made many project areas inaccessible. The Nordic support to MONAP as a whole ended in 1989 and the separate Swedish support to the forest industries ended already in 1987. There were discussions to continue Swedish support to some forestry activities but this did not mate-

rialise, mainly because of the civil war in the areas where the industries were established. The sawmill and boardmill were built but it proved difficult from the on-set to start production. The forestry component within MONAP has been evaluated and, considering the difficult circumstances, it was surprisingly positive.

Since the 1990s, Sida/SAREC has supported the development of the University in

Maputo (including the Forest Faculty). Within these programmes, a number of doctoral theses in forestry subjects have been supported.

More recently, Sida has supported development in the Niassa region (through the Malonda Foundation). As a result of this work, forest plantations have started with private capital (see chapter 11 on NGO involvement below).

## 7. Guinea-Bissau

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Guinea Bissau became a Swedish cooperation programme country in 1975 and already that same year a four-man FAO/SIDA mission studied forestry in GB. It reported that hardly any personnel and institutional capacity existed in the field of forestry. Activities were consequently proposed that included training, building up the forest administration, carrying out forest inventory, consumption and market studies, strengthening forest extension, establishing forest plantations and improving existing sawmills, of which there were ten small units in function. However, there was no request to SIDA for supporting this whole set of proposals, and instead, in 1976, SIDA started to support some sawmills and to recruit personnel, such as a sawmill technician and a logging expert.

During some years, SIDA provided support to Sociedade de Comercializaco e Transformacao de Madeira (SOCOTRAM), a forest industry enterprise which was created in 1975 by combining a number of small wood-industries – three saw-mills, one parquet factory and one furniture factory – into one company. SOCOTRAM was also part-owner of a veneer-mill, FOLBI. The other owners were Swedfund and the Swedish company AB

Bohmans Fanérfabrik. The Swedish consultant firm Silvi Nova provided technical support to SOCOTRAM, among else it worked out a man-power development plan and a plan for silviculture.

In 1980, support started to a rural development project in the NW part of the country (in Zona 1), in which there was a forestry component consisting of community forestry, nurseries, better use of natural forests, and establishing plantations. The philosophy was that the project should meet the needs of the local people. Important objectives were also to reduce fires and rehabilitate natural forests. SLU, ORGUT and Terra Nova were supporting this project by provision of technical expertise. There was a new forestry mission in 1981 but forestry activities in the project were gradually reduced and in the mid 1980s only support to forestry training remained.

Generally speaking, the collaboration with Guinea Bissau was complicated for a number of reasons – language, difficulty in recruiting people, lack of infrastructure and poor communication facilities, very few local staff to collaborate with, etc. – and in 1994 the collaboration with the country ended.



## 8. Sahel

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In connection with the severe drought in the Sahel (the zone between the Sahara desert in the north and the Sudanian savannas in the south) in the early 1970s, SIDA financed an FAO-mission to the region. The mission also included a Swedish participant. The Desertification Conference in Nairobi in 1977 also focussed a lot on the problems in Sahel, and the then new Government in Sweden in 1978 proposed support to Burkina Faso (then still Upper Volta). A mission to Sahel (Senegal, Niger, Burkina Faso) in 1981 looked at the Sahel as a region rather than just Burkina Faso. The mission focussed its attention on environmental issues and it was decided to support forestry, environmental projects and soil conservation in Senegal, Niger, Burkina Faso and Sudan. The Swedish Sahelian programme that resulted from the mission's recommendations started in 1982 and had the following components:

- **Senegal:** two community forestry projects, planting of *Acacia senegal* for Gum Arabic production;
- **Burkina Faso:** a community forestry project and two projects for improved wood-stoves (one of them regional);
- **Niger:** an agroforestry project with *Faidherbia albida*; and,
- **Sudan:** a project for improved grazing; this project was closed down after five years.

SIDA had limited resources to be directly involved in the Sahelian countries. For example, there was no SIDA office in the region and there were few Swedish forestry experts who

spoke French. It was therefore decided that UN organisations should be responsible for the practical work of implementing the programmes. Thus, FAO became responsible for the projects in Senegal and Sudan, while UNSO (United Nations Sahelian Office) became responsible for the projects in Burkina Faso and Niger. However, Sweden wanted to build up its own knowledge base in the field of desertification and dry area land use and therefore asked the UN bodies to recruit Swedish consultancy firms to work in the countries under the guidance of the UN organisations. As a result, Silvi Nova came to work in Senegal, Swedforest in Niger, and ORGUT in Burkina Faso.

In all, during the 12 years of the programme, UNSO and FAO recruited about 60 Swedish Experts and Associate Experts/Junior Professional Officers to the projects. This has turned out to be a very important investment for Sweden and its capacity to provide technical knowledge in its collaboration with Africa. Many of the staff remained in international work and are now found in Sida, in consulting companies, at Universities continuing to do research on African issues, and some are in Swedish and international NGOs.

As a result of some difficulties, criticism and disagreements, the responsibility for the two projects in Senegal were transferred to UNSO in 1989, with technical backstopping continuing from Silvi Nova, and the project in Sudan was discontinued. The Swedish Agricultural University (SLU) also became an advisor to UNSO. Also the administrative model of run-



ning the Sahel projects, with UN organisations, Swedish consultancy firms and Sida (although it had subcontracted the projects to UN it insisted on running its own review missions) involved resulted in both confusion and frustrations. Still, when the projects were evaluated in 1991 by a Sida mission, nothing wrong was found with the projects per se but the evaluators had difficulty in seeing what was the value added of the Swedish involvement.

The mission suggested five alternatives to Sida:

- Close down the projects in West Africa and strengthen the work in Eastern Sahel.
- Give increased support to one country in West Africa and establish a SIDA Development Cooperation Office in this country.
- The projects in Sahel should be run by UN organisations (without Swedish involvement).
- Let the Swiss Development Authority handle a Swedish financed project in Niger



*Swedish involvement in the Sahel region was initiated to address drought and desertification problems, often perceived to be triggered by fuelwood cutting and overgrazing. Photos: Reidar Persson.*

(they had declared their willingness to do so).

- The same as above but add Burkina Faso.

It took a long time to come to a decision, but finally, in 1993, SIDA proposed to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs that the projects should be closed down after 1994. An independent ex-post evaluation in 1996 of the Sahel programme characterised the three phases:

**Phase 1:** Five projects focussed on reforestation and efficiency of fuel wood use.

**Phase 2:** Initiation of a participatory approach in integrated land use (land-trees-animals).

**Phase 3:** Support to land management plans (“gestion de terroir”) prepared jointly by farmers and extension services and funded partly by local micro-finance.

The evaluation was quite positive and concluded that the main positive results were in the form of methodologies, technical agro-sylvo-pastoral packages, changes in land use systems, attitudinal and behavioural change, capacity strengthening and micro-finance. It identified the following concrete results:

- The systematic use in Sahelian countries of participatory methods (PLA/MARP) in situation diagnosis, planning and follow-up in agro-sylvo-pastoral development.
- The concept “gestion de terroir” for agro-sylvo-pastoral development, starting with an analysis of all land use in the area and involving all relevant actors in analysis, planning and implementation. This concept has since been adopted on a national scale in Burkina Faso.
- Useful “technological packages” in agro-sylvo-pastoralism, soil and water conservation/watershed management and wood energy efficiency.

- Development of microfinance, based on “revolving village funds”. In 1996, these funds had a total capital equivalent to USD 600,000. The system worked well in Senegal during a number of years but collapsed during a severe drought year when money was used for sheer survival.

The main recommendations coming out of the evaluation were:

- Disseminate the “technological packages” on a larger scale in the Sahel.
- Provide support to “gestion de terroir” on a larger scale in the Sahel.
- Governments in the Sahel should intensify decentralisation, elaborate clear rules for tenure and environmental planning and strengthen capacities of rural communes and regions.

In Burkina Faso, extensive trials with different types of forest treatments were established in 1992. SLU was involved in this and wanted the work to continue, which was made possible through SIDA’s special environmental allocation. SIDA, and earlier SAREC, had a special programme for dry forests – the Forest Research Programme (FOREP) – which initiated this work. A doctoral student from Sweden analysed the results. In 2000, Sida/SAREC started to support a capacity building and training programme in Burkina Faso. Within this programme around 20 doctoral theses in forestry have been awarded by SLU to Burkina researchers.

There has been a continued Swedish interest to work with countries in the Sahel also during the last decade, underlined by the fact that there are now Sida offices both in Bamako and Ouagadougou. Today, the following programmes with forestry and/or agroforestry components are ongoing or being planned:

- Several regional programmes carried out by international organisations, such as CIFOR, IUCN and IIED, with a focus (or partial focus) on Sahel, are supported by Sweden (see further Chapter 10).
- Support is planned to the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) new regional action plan for Reducing Vulnerability to Climate Change in West Africa, which will also comprise forest related aspects. Likewise, Sida may possibly give support to an ECOWAS programme for transboundary forest management.
- Plans are underway to support the Responsive Forest Governance Initiative which aims at working out instruments to improve "good local forest governance" and to measure this.
- In Mali, support is given to "Gestion Décentralisée des Forêts" (GEDEFOR) since 2009. It aims at studying the impact and feasibility of transferring forests from the national forest department to c. 100 rural communities.
- Since 2004, Sida is supporting an IUCN-project in the inner delta of the Niger River in Mali, aiming at getting farmers, fishermen and herders to agree on the sustainable use of the delta's natural resources.
- Since 2007, Sida is supporting the work of the Ministry of Environment in Burkina Faso with developing a three year programme for the environmental sector (including forests and fauna). Decentralised management of forests is a main component in this, and the idea is that it shall develop into a sector programme which attracts support from many donors.

## 9. Other countries

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Direct Swedish aid cooperation activities in the field of forestry with countries or regions, other than the ones described above, have been very few and normally of rather short duration. Some of them are:

The earliest Swedish development cooperation effort in forestry in Africa occurred already in 1963–1964, when the first aid organisation NIB (the Board of International Assistance), forerunner to SIDA, sent a Swedish forest officer to Sudan as a logging and transport expert. He worked mainly in Southern Sudan where there are dry woodlands and in the Imatong Mts. in the very south, mountain rainforests. He organised logging and transport of timber to small mobile sawmills close to the logging area. Felling was done with handsaws and axes and transport by skidding tractors. By 1964, after less than two years, it became impossible to continue working there as the civil war between Northern and Southern Sudan broke out

From the early 1970s, SIDA had a co-operation programme with Tunisia, which was executed through FAO. The first request for this project concerned plantation activities and came in 1969. Based on the work of a plan-

ning mission in 1970, an agreement was signed in 1972, which covered a period of four years with the objective of supporting a reforestation programme of 15,000 ha per year. From 1975, there was also an FAO/SIDA project for development of forest villages. The Swedish involvement in the forest sector ended in the late 1970s. However, a research project on soil conservation, where some tree-related techniques also featured, continued into the 1990s (as a follow up to an FAO/SIDA soil conservation project in Sidi-Boussid). The research was done by scientists from SLU and Tunisian colleagues.

Finally, discussions about co-operation have taken place with some countries, which did not result in any programmes. For example, preliminary studies for possible co-operation were carried out in Angola. In Uganda, where some support was given to some small projects, a proposal for a somewhat larger project (a planning unit and a research fund) was prepared and sent to the Swedish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which, however, said no because it was too small and falling outside Sweden's aid priority areas.



## 10. Regional programmes and activities

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Sweden has been, and still is, involved, either as a financier and/or as a full technical partner, with a large number of forestry- and tree-related programmes in Africa as a whole or in sub-regions of Africa. They are of different nature and size – some are large, some small; some are funded only from Sweden (normally by Sida and/or SAREC), others are multi-donor efforts; some are implemented by international institutions and NGOs, some by national and regional African institutions, and a few of them by Swedish institutions; some have a focus on research, others on development and policy issues; etc. Many Swedish forestry experts and scientist are, or have been, involved with many of these programmes – as staff, reviewers of grants, Board Members, evaluators, etc. We have chosen, for ease of overview, to divide the chapter into those programmes mainly related to development and policy issues, and those related to research and research capacity building. Sometimes, borders between these categories are not clear.

### 10.1 Development and policy related programmes

In the 1960s, when SIDA started development co-operation in the forestry field, it was difficult to find people with adequate experience in Sweden. Therefore, FAO was often requested to execute projects on behalf of SIDA, or SIDA financed FAO projects. Some of these have been mentioned above, e.g. the ones in Lesotho and in the Sahel. SIDA and FAO in cooperation also initiated different global and regional pro-

grammes, most of which involved Africa. For example, from early on, SIDA financed several FAO courses and seminars on forest inventory, forest planning, logging and transport, teachers' training – parts or all of many of these courses were run in Sweden with several Swedish institutions involved.

Since 1967, SIDA has supported FAO's work to assess the total forest resources in the world, a programme now called the **World Forest Resources Assessment**. Numerous Swedish Associate Experts/JPOs have worked within this programme, but also a number of senior Swedish foresters have been involved, and both the Forest Faculty at SLU and the Swedish Forest Agency have contributed to this work. Obviously, much of the work in this programme directly concerns Africa.

The joint FAO/SIDA activity which probably had the most important influence on the change of focus in development strategies within forestry was the programme **Forest for Local Community Development** (FLCD) run by FAO and supported by SIDA financially and also technically and conceptually involving Swedish expertise and institutions. The main objective of FLCD was to raise awareness of, and develop technical approaches to, the contribution of forests and forestry to local socio-economic development and poverty alleviation, in contrast to the previous focus on industrial forestry. This programme contributed to the shift of paradigm of support to forestry in developing countries to community/village/social forestry and small scale forestry all over the world.

In 1987, FLCD was succeeded by the FAO/multidonor programme **Forests, Trees and People** (FTP). Sweden, through SIDA, was a major contributor to FTP. The programme had, among other activities, several pilot projects in African countries, e.g. in Burkina Faso, Zambia, Tanzania (Babati), Ethiopia (Red Cross) and Kenya (Vi Agroforestry project). FTP contributed further to the development of the social forestry concept and was considered very successful. After 22 years of support, first to the FLCD and then to FTP, Sida stopped supporting these social forestry activities through FAO.

SIDA also provided significant support to the multi-donor funded and FAO-led programme **Tropical Forest(ry) Action Plans** (TFAP). Support was also given to UNDP's Capacity Building Programme for TFAP. Within this programme, Sweden supported the actual implementation of the TFAP in some of its "programme countries", and also regional training activities in Uganda. The TFAP unit at FAO has been closed down and instead there is the independent **National Forest Programme** (NFP) Facility, which is hosted and supported by FAO but not part of its organisation. Its main objective is to assist countries in developing and implementing national forest programmes that effectively address local needs and national priorities and reflect internationally agreed principles, e.g. country leadership, participation and integration of cross sectoral issues. The programme is currently working in 34 African countries and Sida has, in different ways, provided strong support to it.

Apart from the early courses run together with FAO which were mentioned above, Sweden also has run, and continues to run, many courses on various forestry subjects for participants from, among else, Africa. These courses, which originally were initiated and supported by the

Board for International Technical Cooperation (BITS), and after its merger with Sida, by Sida itself, were (and are) often offered three to four times, after which they are terminated and new subjects are offered. The courses are part of Sida's **Advanced International Training Programme**, and are normally run by Swedish institutions and/or consulting companies. Some of them are:

- **Forest-Industry-Market** was run by ORGUT and the Forest Faculty of SLU, aiming at increasing the understanding of the coherence of the whole forest/products value chain.
- **Development of National Forest Policies and Strategies**, started in 1997, and run by the Swedish Forest Agency with the aim to support countries working with TFAP, and later NFP.
- **Forest Certification**, has been run since 1996 by SSC-Forestry (Svensk SkogsCertifiering AB), together with WWF-Sweden and the Forest Faculty at SLU; to date, it has trained over 200 forest managers/experts from more than 15 African countries

Several courses have also been run in related subjects where trees and/or forestry have formed minor components, e.g. on bioenergy, land management, watershed management, coastal zone management, environmental impact assessment, etc.

The provision of courses and higher degrees in forestry by various Departments and Faculties at SLU has been mentioned above in connection with bilateral programmes in, for example, Ethiopia, Burkina Faso and Mozambique. It should be mentioned that several students, also from other countries in Africa, have benefitted from these programmes.

Sweden is (and has been) also supporting several programmes in Africa implemented by international environmental organisations and involving forest components. For example, the support for the **International Conservation Union's (IUCN) Sahel programme** started already in the mid 1980s. Currently (2009–2012), Sida is financing the IUCN-project **Poverty Reduction and Environmental Management Initiative (PREMI)** which is focussing on transboundary water resources and forest ecosystems. The programme has a number of cross-cutting themes, e.g. on climate, payment for environmental services and support to ECOWAS to conduct the so called West Africa Forest Dialogue. Also included is a project situated in the highlands between Guinea and Mali, which aims to work out systems for payment for environmental services, in this case how downstream water users in Mali can pay for costs for natural resources management in the source area of the Niger River. Between 2002 and 2010, Sida supports the International Institute for Environment and Development's (IIED) project **Making Decentralisation Work**, which deals with natural resources management in Senegal, Mali, Burkina Faso and Niger.

Apart from IUCN and IIED, Sida also supports, or has supported, other international “think tanks” for work which has had forest components and which is relevant to Africa. Among them are the **Overseas Development Institute (ODI)** in the UK, the **World Resources Institute (WRI)**, **Forest Trends**, and the **Rights and Resources Initiative (RRI)**.

The **Regional Soil Conservation Unit (RSCU)** was set up at the Swedish Embassy in Nairobi in 1982. Its original mandate was to disseminate the positive experiences from the successful soil conservation work that Sida had supported in Kenya from 1974 to other countries in the East African region. It covered

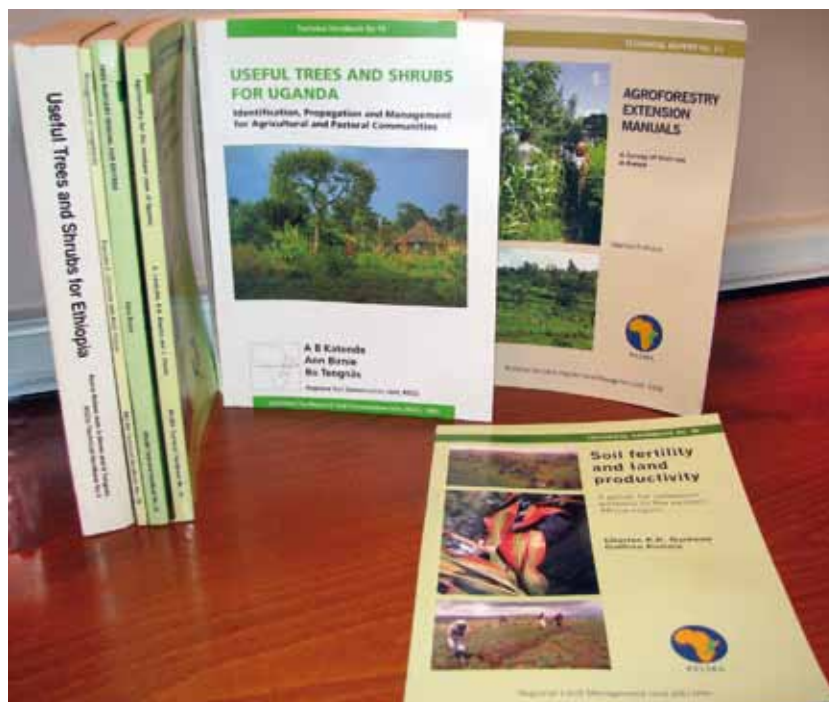
work in Kenya, Tanzania, Zambia, Ethiopia, Uganda and Eritrea. It gradually expanded its mandate from only soil conservation work to more holistic land husbandry and land management work, including also the use of trees and agroforestry. In the mid-1990s, it moved to ICRAF and changed name to the **Regional Land Management Unit (RELMA)** to underline its gradually wider mandate. In 2006, Sida closed its financial support and a year or two later, ICRAF discontinued the work of RELMA as a separate programme, although some projects (e.g. on water harvesting) continued as independent undertakings. During its 24 years of operation, RSCU/RELMA was undoubtedly one of the most successful programmes supported by Sida in the agricultural and natural resources management fields, and its networking, training, demonstrations, trials and, above all, production of extension material and handbooks, have had a significant impact. For example, in 2006 the external evaluation carried out by the International Institute for Rural Reconstruction wrote “RELMA publications are the single most important source of extension, training and research information on natural resources management in East Africa”.

The project **Lessons learnt on Sustainable Forest Management in Africa (SFM I) 2002–2005** was a joint undertaking between the African Forest Research Network (see below 10.2), the Royal Swedish Academy of Agriculture and Forestry (KSLA) and FAO's Forestry Department, financed by Sida. It had its origin in the realisation that, when FAO and the African Development Bank carried out the “Forestry Outlook Studies for Africa” (FOSA) in the early 2000s, there was virtually no systematic analysis done of lessons learnt from the considerable number of projects and interventions that had been made in Africa in the forestry sector since independence. A number of stu-

dies were commissioned to make such analyses of various aspects of forestry, trees, NWFPs (non-wood forest products), etc., in Africa (there were also some on the relevance of lessons from Sweden to Africa, which are mentioned in the Foreword, and which contributed to the current report). A total of 20 such reports were produced, many of which then were turned into policy briefs. In a second phase of the project (SFM II) 2006–2008, these results and the recommendations in them were widely disseminated in Africa, and four sub-regional workshops were organised to establish priorities for action to follow up on the recommendations. The main outcome, however, of the second phase was the establishment of the African Forest Forum.

The **African Forest Forum** (AFF) was formally established as an international NGO in

Kenya in 2007 (with a Secretariat hosted at ICRAF). Initial support is received from Sida for the period Nov 2008 until Dec 2011. Already today, other donors have also started to support it (FAO and SDC of Switzerland). It is an independent association of individuals (today there are c. 600 members from all parts of Africa and beyond) with an interest in and commitment to the sustainable management, use and conservation of Africa's forest and tree resources. It works with analysis, advice and advocacy on forest related issues. AFF has already established a very strong name on the continent, not least through its support to African delegations in international forest-related negotiations (e.g. at UNFF and the climate discussions), and it has strong positive relations with the African Union and many sub-regional African bodies, which use AFF as an advisor on forest issues. It



*In the 24 years that RSCU/RELMA was in operation, a large number of valuable handbooks and extension material was produced.*





*Through the support and involvement from Swedish institutions, e.g. KSLA and Sida, the two SFM projects and the African Forest Forum have lead to a broad set of contacts between Africa and Sweden in the last 10 years. Here participants in a workshop at ICRAF in Nairobi during SFM I. Photo: ICRAF.*

also has strong links with FAO, UNEP, UNFF, ITTO, the National Forest Program Facility, PROFOR and other policy and development bodies. KSLA has a formal agreement with AFF and several common activities, including the project under which the current report is being prepared.

## 10.2 Research and science capacity building

Most Swedish support for research capacity building in Africa and research collaboration between African and Swedish institutions has been financed through the Swedish Agency for Research Cooperation with Developing Countries (SAREC), including support for forest research. It was established in 1975 and, although it merged into the new Sida in 1995,

it retained a large degree of independence (and its name as a separate Division) within the new organisation. It was discontinued only two years ago (2008) in connection with a major reorganisation of Sida. Today (2010–2012), Sida has a joint research support programme for “sustainable development in developing countries” with the Swedish Research Council for Environment, Agricultural Sciences and Spatial Planning (FORMAS). A new policy for research collaboration funded through Sida and covering the period 2010–2014 has just been issued.

Among the many fully or partly forest, research and Africa related institutions, initiatives and programmes supported by SAREC and Sida in the last 30–40 years are:

The **International Foundation for Science** (IFS) was established in Stockholm in 1972.



Although SAREC has been a dominant donor (c. 45–50 %), IFS also receives support from several other European and international donors. It is a research council type of organisation with the mandate of supporting young scientists in developing countries in the natural resources sciences. It is a very successful research capacity building programme and after soon 40 years' of operation it has supported many thousand young scientists throughout the third world with small research grants (maximum USD 12,000 per grant). Forestry/agroforestry is one of the six or seven disciplines supported (today, it also incorporates wildlife management). During the 1990s, a special contribution from Sida strengthened the grant programme in forestry in Africa. Apart from grants, IFS has also a considerable programme for workshops, mentoring, training (in science writing) and general networking among scientists all over the world. Until and including 2009, the IFS grant scheme for forestry/agroforestry in sub-Saharan Africa had awarded the number of grants to scientists in the countries as shown in Table 1).

If we assume that the average value of these grants is USD 10,000, this represents a total value of support to young forestry scientists in Africa of c. USD 3 million.

Countries/Decade	1970s	1980s	1990s	2000s	Total
Benin		2	1	19	22
Burkina Faso			9	13	22
Cameroon		2	16	9	27
Central African Republic				3	3
Congo	1	5	5	10	21
Congo, D R				2	2
Côte d'Ivoire		3	2	4	9
Ethiopia		2	4	12	18
Gabon		1		1	2
Ghana	2			6	8
Kenya			8	16	24
Madagascar		2	2	9	13
Malawi	1	3	1	1	6
Mali		1	2	2	5
Mozambique				1	1
Niger				1	1
Nigeria	3	5	7	6	21
Senegal	1	11	4	5	21
Sierra Leone		1	3		4
Somalia		2			2
South Africa				6	6
Sudan				5	5
Tanzania		1	4	10	15
Togo		3	2	10	15
Uganda	2	1	8	9	20
Zambia		1			1
Zimbabwe				2	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>296</b>

Table 1. Until and including 2009, the IFS grant scheme for forestry/agroforestry in sub-Saharan Africa had awarded the number of grants to scientists in different countries shown in the table.



*Through several programmes and institutions, Sweden, often with financing from Sida and SAREC, has supported the building of forest research capacity in Africa.  
Photo: Björn Lundgren.*

In 1991, a programme similar in structure and mode of operation to IFS but with a regional African rather than international focus – the **Capacity Building for Forestry Research in Africa (CBFR) Programme** – was set up with support from SAREC at the African Academy of Sciences (AAS) in Nairobi. It also supported scientists, not only young ones, on an individual and competitive basis with small grants (up to USD 8,000). In 1998, it was transformed into the **African Forest Research Network (AFORNET)**, which continued to operate with SAREC/Sida support until 2010. In this phase, the support focussed on research teams rather than individuals, and particularly teams drawn from several institutions in two

or more countries. These grants could be up to USD 80,000. In total, between 1991 and 2010, the CBFR and AFORNET supported 216 young scientists with individual grants and 38 Thematic Research (team) projects. The total value of these grants comes to around USD 4.5 million.

As a component of the Swedish support to the Lake Victoria Region, a research support programme called the **Lake Victoria Research Initiative (VicRes)** started in 2002, also with support from SAREC, and hosted at the Inter-University Council of East Africa (IUCEA) in Kampala, Uganda. Again, it is built up as a competitive research grant programme focusing on collaborative research projects between

institutions in different countries of the region. It has a natural resources focus but not many forest projects have been supported to date.

The **African Network for Agriculture, Agroforestry and Natural Resources Education** (ANAFE) was set up at ICRAF in 1992 with support from Sida. Its mandate is to support institutions dealing with education in the fields of agriculture and forestry in Africa. Today, it has 132 member institutions at Departments and Faculties in 35 African Universities. It has actively supported curriculum development, linking institutions, provided training and developed learning material. It has a special project on "Revitalising Forestry Education in Africa" and has conducted reviews of Forest Policy Education in four East African countries. In 2008, it became an independent international NGO, but is still hosted at ICRAF.

The **World Agroforestry Centre** (earlier the International Council/Centre for Research in Agroforestry, ICRAF) has been actively and quite generously supported by Sweden, both through SAREC (core support) and Sida's previous Natural Resources Division (various projects, including ANAFE), since 1983. Several Swedish research institutions have been involved in collaboration with ICRAF and five Swedish researchers, mainly from SLU, have done work for their Ph.D.s hosted and supervised by ICRAF.

In 2003, Sida started to support the Africa dryland programme of the **Centre for International Forestry Research** (CIFOR), with its HQ in Bogor, Indonesia. This programme had components in both Sahel and Southern Africa. It also involved some co-operation with scientists at SLU.

The **Environment for Development Network** (EfD) is a network of institutions working on environmental economics and policy that was set up in 2007 with support from Sida. Its Secretariat is based at the Environmental Economics Unit at the University of Gothenburg, and it has four institutional nodes in Africa, viz. in Ethiopia, Kenya, South Africa and Tanzania. It works with research collaboration and capacity building in the field of environmental economics. There are a number (9) of research themes, one of which is forestry. This theme is dominant in the work of three of the four African nodes (all except South Africa).

Other recently established research networks at Swedish institutions, which partly or fully will focus on development issues, including in forestry and in Africa (but without African institutions being parts of the networks), are the **Forest, Climate and Livelihood research network** (focali), based at the same institution as the EfD at the University of Gothenburg and the **Sustainable Agriculture and Forestry for Development** (Agri4D) network with its base at the Faculty of Forestry at SLU in Umeå.

## 11. Non-Governmental Organisations

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For a long time, Sweden has supported a large number and variety of non-governmental organisations (NGOs) that carry out different types of development related work in Africa and elsewhere. Many of these are, or have been, operating in the forestry, agroforestry or general tree planting fields. Some of the larger international NGOs such as IUCN and IIED, were mentioned above. Here we will briefly mention some of the Swedish NGOs with work in Africa and a few African NGOs receiving Swedish support. Actually, the support to Swedish NGOs from Sida is extremely generous – for every Crown they raise and contribute themselves towards a project or activity, Sida will add another four. This generosity, in combination with a lack of administrative and managerial skills that characterise some of the NGOs has led to criticism, and today the support to NGOs has been reduced.

Already in the mid-1970s, the Swedish Free-Church Aid supported a project in the northern, dry part of Sudan, the objective of which was to plant wind shelterbelts along rivers and fields mainly using some species of *Prosopis*.

In the same period, during the so called fuel-wood crisis in the 1970s, many other NGOs started to support tree planting. Among them were the Swedish Volunteer Service, which worked in Tanzania, the Swedish Red Cross working in Ethiopia, the Africa Groups, Svalorna, the Lutheran Church working in Mauritania and Ethiopia, the Swedish Mission Association working in Zaire, and numerous other small religious and secular organisations. These projects were often small and they were

normally successful as long as Swedish and/or local enthusiasts were running them, but the long term impacts are often difficult to judge. A few are still on-going, sometimes in collaboration with national forest departments (in Tanzania, for example).

One of the most important Swedish NGOs with a clear poverty and environmental focus working on agroforestry and tree planting in Africa is the Vi Agroforestry Programme, which is incorporated in the Swedish Cooperative Centre (SCC). It was initiated in 1983, after a visit to Africa by the then Chief Editor of the Vi Magazine, issued by the Swedish Consumer Cooperatives' Association. He envisaged a need for tree planting as a means towards "halting desertification" and the original concept in setting up the programme was that people (first mainly the readers of the magazine) should donate money for tree planting against desertification instead of giving flowers at weddings, funerals or at any commemoration. The response was unexpectedly positive and a project started in Kenya already the same year. However, there were many initial technical problems and it was soon realised that money and enthusiasm are not enough for such a complicated undertaking. After an evaluation in 1985, professional foresters from Sweden were recruited to lead the programme.

Today, the programme has expanded to seven projects in the Lake Victoria basin in Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda and Rwanda. Funds are coming from over 130,000 individuals in Sweden and Norway, the Swedish and Norwegian Consumers Cooperative Associations, Sida

and NORAD. The programme is implemented through local sister NGOs in the four recipient countries and employs several professionals, both from Sweden and Africa. It works with c. 150,000 families growing over ten million trees in agroforestry and land rehabilitation systems. The aims are broader today and include soil conservation, fuel-wood, timber and fruit production, income generation, and environmental improvement. In an external evaluation in 2000, financed by Sida, it was stated that *"none of the members of the assessment team have come across a bilateral project capable of producing similar results at such low cost"*.

More recently, plantations have been supported by Swedish groups on a more commercial basis. In the Niassa Province in Mozambique, for example, a Sida programme has helped to create suitable conditions for investments through the Malonda Foundation. This has stimulated investments in the forestry sector. The most notable is the project initiated by the Swedish-based Global Solidarity Forest Fund (GSFF) which develops forest-based investments with high potential returns and a strong ethical and socio-economical profile, including community development and FSC certification. GSFF was founded by the Diocese of Västerås of the Lutheran Church of Sweden and the Norwegian Lutheran Church Endowment, which are also investors in the fund. One of the world's largest pension funds, the Stichting Pensionenfonds ABP, which handles pension capital for employers and employees in the

Dutch public service, is a major investor in GSFF. The plan is reforestation, restoration and responsible management of more than 400,000 ha of forests, mainly pines and eucalyptuses but also some teak. The land used is leased from the Government. It certainly appears that this programme, although it obviously also has its share of silvicultural, social and economic problems, is based on a serious will to do something constructive for the country, the local people and the investors.

Several of Sweden's major environmental NGOs are running projects in Africa which are related to forest issues and with funding from Sida in the same 1:4 formula mentioned above. For example, the Swedish Society for the Conservation of Nature (SNF) and WWF-Sweden receive funds for projects related to sustainable management and protection of forests. WWF works (or has until recently worked) with conservation aspects in the coastal rainforests in Cameroon, the rainforest in Madagascar, the coastal forests in East Africa, and on forest certification. Work is also going on in the Virunga Mts. between Rwanda, DRC and Uganda to protect mountain gorillas.

Finally, many African organisations with a focus, or partial focus, on tree planting and forests, have received funds from Sida, for example the Green Belt Movement in Kenya, the African Centre for Technology Studies (ACTS), the African Academy of Sciences (AAS), and some others.



## 12. Private companies

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Although Sweden is a major forest industry nation with many international links and alliances, surprisingly few investments have been made or projects initiated in Africa by Swedish forest companies. In the 1970s, and under the threat of an assumed shortage of wood raw material in Sweden, some of the major forest industry companies went into various partnerships to develop industries and/or raw material bases in West/Central Africa. These were the Swedish Cellulose Co. (SCA) in Cameroon, Korsnas/Stora/Kopparfors in Liberia, and Stora Kopparberg (Sogacell) in Gabon. We have got information from the first two from people who were responsible for the projects.

### 12.1 SCA in Cameroon

In the 1970s, SCA got involved in a forest industry project in Cameroon. The objective was to make sulphate pulp from a mixture of trees from the tropical rainforests in the country. The plan was also to later produce paper and to build a sawmill. A company was formed, Cellulose de Cameroun (CELLUCAM), owned by the Cameroon Government (65 %), the Austrian firm Woest Alpine (15 %), the Arab Development Bank (17 %) and SCA (3 %). The Swedish company was the main consultant during the development of the project, it supplied personnel, and it assisted in selling the pulp on the European market. Other Swedish companies supplied technical equipment and machinery to the project.

Construction of the mill started in 1976 in Edea, a town 100 km southeast of the seaport

Douala. It was designed to produce 120,000 tons of sulphate cellulose per year. That would require around 500,000 m<sup>3</sup> of wood per year, corresponding to 2,500 ha of forest. A concession of 100,000 ha, out of total 18 million ha of rainforest in the country, was set aside as a raw material base in an area northeast of Edea. There were very few people practising shifting cultivation in the area and there was only one road into it. The forest consisted of 340 different species of trees, the most abundant of which represented only 4 % of the total volume. The forest had been logged earlier for the more valuable species. The idea was to use the rainforest during the first 10–15 years and then gradually plant the cleared areas with fast growing species, mainly *Eucalyptus deglupta* and *Pinus caribaea*. By using a fraction of the rainforest intensively during a limited period, other rainforests could be saved and you gained time instead of clearing, burning and waiting for the fast-growing trees to mature.

In 1976, two Swedish foresters from SCA started planning for the harvesting operations by mapping and inventorying the forest area. The forest was divided into blocks and harvesting areas that would allow a reasonably constant mixture of species and volume of wood cut. Logs were also sent to Sweden to study pulp quality. By 1979, the mill was ready and the first test pulp was produced, which was of surprisingly good quality. Forestry operations between 1979 and 1983 were handled by a team of five Swedish foresters and 800 local workers. Transportation of the logs to the factory was a problem during the rainy season June–October.



*The idea when some big Swedish forestry companies became involved in forestry operations in West and Central Africa in the 1970s, was to convert natural forests, using wood for mixed hardwood pulp and/or timber, then replace it by fastgrowing wood plantations for feeding pulp mills at home.  
Photos: Björn Lundgren (top and middle), Stora Enso (bottom).*

During the period of the project, 800 ha were replanted with pines and eucalyptus.

The mill was in operation for two years, but never reached more than 25 % of its capacity. The pulp was sold in Europe. Then, on March 18, 1982, with a big bang, a store of chlorate exploded and large parts of the factory were damaged. The factory continued for some time to produce without bleaching the pulp, but by the end of 1982 it stopped and was never restarted again. Lower prices on pulp also contributed to that. The project, which never had time to become profitable, had by then used investments of about one billion Swedish Crowns.

The main lessons learnt are that it is technically possible to make pulp of reasonable quality out of mixed tropical hardwoods, but that the cost was prohibitive. This is also indicated by the fact that no more attempts have been made in Africa (in Indonesia, however, mixed hardwoods are successfully used for pulp production). The way we see it today, it is obviously also environmentally doubtful to clear-fell pristine rain forests for pulp production.

## 12.2 Korsnas and partners in Liberia

As mentioned above, there was a general belief in the early 1970s that there was going to be a shortage of wood for the Swedish forest industries. In 1973, these industries used 84 million m<sup>3</sup> of wood, while

the Swedish forests were assumed to grow by only 70 million m<sup>3</sup> per year. As a result, three of the leading forest industry companies – Korsnas, Stora and Kopparfors – explored the feasibility of producing long fibre pulp wood in Africa to send to the mills in Sweden. The choice fell on Liberia and using tropical pines. Liberia was considered suitable as a location for many reasons, not least because of the long and good relations created by the presence of the big Swedish mining company LAMCO in the country. Actually, LAMCO had been asked by the Liberian Government to also engage itself in the forestry sector as a supplement to mining.

In 1974, the Liberian Forest Corporation (Lifoco), was established by the three Swedish companies and in 1975 it got a 40-year concession of 70,000 ha of forested land with partly untouched rainforests and scarcely populated by shifting cultivators. The objective was, after a trial period, to start establishing forest plantations with tropical pines with an annual production of one million m<sup>3</sup> wood for transport to Sweden. The idea was to plant 1,440 plants/ha with a rotation period of 12 years without any thinning. The project would also give employment opportunities and training for people at all levels, aiming at building the capacity in Liberia to run other forest and forest industry operations.

The project started by establishing a number of trials under the leadership of a Swedish forest officer. A tree nursery was started and air photos for maps were taken. During the period 1975–1979, around 400 ha was cleared and planted, mainly with *Pinus caribaea* and *P. oocarpa*. Trials were established to test plant production, provenances, land clearing and soil preparation techniques, weed control, fertilising, agroforestry, mycorrhiza type, and how to apply it. The trials on mycorrhiza were organised in cooperation with Dr. Don Marx

from the Institute of Mycorrhizal Research in Athens, Georgia, and went on for three years. The trials on agroforestry aimed at inviting the local shifting cultivators to make use of already prepared land for their own cultivation and compensate for that by plant weeding. This was in line with the ambition of the Liberian government to switch over from shifting cultivation to permanent land use. The trials developed well and interesting results were obtained. Everything was well documented and the mycorrhiza research results were published in 1985.

However, in 1979 economic calculations were made on the profitability of the project, which showed that the cost of producing pulpwood in Liberia, including transport to Sweden, would be too high. The three companies then decided to finish the project, and, in 1980, ongoing trials, material, air-photos, documentation, etc., were handed over to the Liberian Forest Development Authority. Soon after, the President of Liberia was murdered in a coup and for a long time, which only ended a few years ago, the country was in a turmoil, which also led to the disintegration of the little that had been built up. Interestingly, Sida decided very recently that Liberia shall be a new country for development cooperation and that forestry might be one area for that.

### 12.3 Other Swedish forest companies in Africa

As mentioned in the introduction to this chapter, also the company Stora Kopparberg was involved with a programme in Gabon in partnership with French companies (Sogacell), also aiming at pulp production. Like the two cases described above, it also had a short duration of Swedish involvement.

In the 1980s, an attempt was made, with partial risk capital from Swedfund, to establish a wood industry in Moshi in Tanzania, based on a partnership between TWICO and a private Swedish sawmill entrepreneur (see also chapter on Tanzania) to produce large quantities of storage shelves for IKEA. It became apparent quite soon, however, that the factory was not able to produce at the rate, quality and delivery times required by IKEA, and the project was terminated.

In more recent years, the interest in Africa by many companies in Sweden has again increased. One company, Rottneros, for example, recently investigated the feasibility of moving a whole pulp mill from Sweden to South Africa,

and both Stora Enso and Sodra have explored possibilities for raw material production in Africa. So far, however, no concrete large-scale investments have been decided upon (at least to our knowledge).

Finally, although it should be obvious from previous frequent mention of them, the many Swedish and other Nordic private forestry, forest industry, and natural resources consulting companies – e.g. Ramboll (earlier Swedforest), ORGUT, Silvi Nova, Silviconsult, Technicus, Jaakko Poyry, etc. – have made considerable contributions to work on forest resources in Africa. Most, but not all of this, has been as partners, evaluators, planners and implementers of Swedish development cooperation projects.

## 13. Swedish forestry personnel in Africa

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Early on in the writing of this report, it was decided that it would be both interesting and essential to try to quantify the experience of individual Swedish forestry and other experts that had worked on the various forest and tree related programmes and activities in Africa that have been described above. A request for information was sent to all those we knew had worked in Africa from the beginning of Swedish engagement in the sector in 1966. After some reminders, we received responses from 133 persons with information on when, where and with what they had worked. Secondary information from various sources, not least the journal “U-landsskogisen” (The Developing Country Forester), or from our own knowledge and memory of various persons’ whereabouts in Africa over the years, yielded information on another 157 persons. The information on this group is not always complete. In all, we thus have information on 290 Swedish persons who have worked in the forestry sector in Africa. This includes all kinds of work – development, research, consultancies, administration, UN, private business, NGOs, etc. All this is summarised in Appendix 2. We have not listed people who have passed away. Still, we feel that the list contains at least 75 % of all those that have at one time worked in the forestry sector in Africa.

There is a lot of interesting quantitative data that can be derived from this information. We have chosen to highlight three aspects, viz. “how this experience is distributed over time” (Figure 1), “in what countries Swedish people have worked” (Table 2) and “how extensive

the experience is from different sub-regions in Africa” (Table 3). In view of missing information, the figures in the diagram and tables are not exact, just indicative as to magnitudes and trends.

Three features of the staple diagram (Figure 1) are worth pointing out:

1. First, the very rapid increase in the number of Swedes working in Africa during the 20 years from 1966 to 1985. The apparent gap in this trend around 1980 is partly due to the unrest in Ethiopia at this time, when recruitments were halted, and the closure of Swedish personnel support to Zambia, but likely also a result of missing information. This increase reflects the strong belief in Sweden that forestry was one of the areas where we had a comparative advantage in contributing to economic development in Africa.
2. The remarkable peak of Swedish people working in the forestry sector in Africa in the five years from 1986 to 1989 – an average of close to 75 persons every year, with an absolute peak of 77 in 1987. This means that during those years, almost 5 % of all Swedish foresters were based in Africa!
3. Then, suddenly, in 1991, the level of engagement by Swedish foresters in the African forest sector dropped to less than 1/3 of what it was the years before, to a level of around 20 persons per year. This level more or less remained the same for the next 20 years, with a sharp drop in the last three years to only ten persons currently working on for-



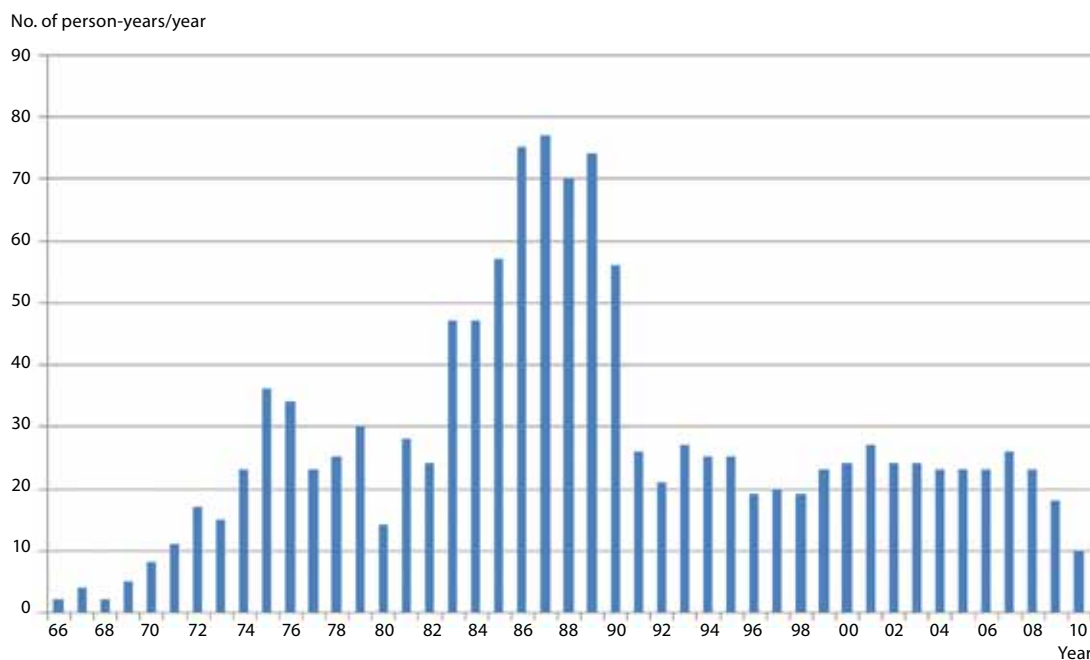


Figure 1. No. of Swedish forestry and other persons working on forest and tree related projects and activities in Africa during each year in the 45-year period 1966–2010.

est related things in Africa. The main reason for the drop in 1991 was the termination and abrupt phasing out of the big Sida financed forest programmes in Tanzania and Ethiopia. It is also worth noting that of the 20 or so positions that have been there in the last 20 years, many are administrators at various Sida and EU offices and Embassies around Africa (5–8), and people working at international institutions, such as ICRAF and CIFOR (6). The only substantial employer of Swedish forestry personnel engaged in technical and field related work in the last 20 years has been the Vi Agroforestry Programme in the Lake Victoria Basin (Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda and Rwanda), with currently 5–6 Swedish foresters employed. In addition, a rather large number of

forest researchers from Sweden have been and are involved in projects, courses and supervision of post-graduate students in Africa, but without being based in Africa on a full-time basis.

Looking at Table 2, it is quite striking to realise that Swedish foresters and others have spent well over 1200 person-years in Africa since the mid-1960s! And, although there is Swedish experience from at least 25 different African countries, the complete dominance of the two big programme countries where forestry played a major role in our development cooperation, viz. Tanzania and Ethiopia, stand out very clearly. The fact that also Kenya comes high, even if it never was the place for any Swedish bilateral forest cooperation activities, is because

Country	Total No. of person/years 1966–2010	Country	Total No. of person/years 1966–2010	Country	Total No. of person/years 1966–2010
Tanzania	338	Senegal	46	Zimbabwe	21
Ethiopia	239	Guinea-Bissau	31	Cameroon	10–20
Kenya	169	Lesotho	29	South Africa, Côte d'Ivoire Niger	
Zambia	80	Botswana	28	Angola	< 10
Burkina Faso	68	Uganda	24	DRC Gabon	
Mozambique	57	Ghana	21	Mali	
				Namibia, Nigeria Liberia	
				Sudan Swaziland Somalia	

Table 2. Total number of person-years spent in different countries by Swedish forestry and other persons working on forest and tree related projects and activities in Africa during the period 1966–2010.

Region	More than 5 years	1–5 years	Shorter <sup>2</sup>
East Africa	35	112	39
West Africa	3	25	22
Sahel	5	24	14
Central Africa	1	5	12
Southern Africa	5	62	39
North Africa	–	2	12
<b>Total</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>230</b>	

Table 3. Number of Swedish forestry and other persons with different lengths of experience from different sub-regions of Africa acquired during the period 1966–2010. Note that the same person may be counted twice or three times, e.g. a person that has worked six years in Kenya, then three years in Zambia, is counted in both columns and lines. Then, if the same person has done consultancies in the Sahel, he/she also appears in that column and line. However, a person's experience from the same region is only listed in the "highest" category, e.g. a person that has both worked for more than five years and done consultancies in the same region at a later stage, is only listed in the left column. It should also be noted that Tanzania is regarded as East Africa and DR Congo as Central Africa, even if both are members of SADC.

of the location of several international, regional and NGO programmes here (ICRAF, RSCU/RELMA, Vi AF Programme). In Southern Africa, Swedes have mainly worked in Zambia and Mozambique, and in the Sahel in Burkina Faso and Senegal. There is relatively little experience by Swedish foresters from West Africa

(except in Guinea Bissau), and even less in Central African countries.

Table 3 is another way of looking at the same figures as in Table 2. The fact that, out of Swedish forestry experts with more than five years experience of working in Africa, more than 70 % (35 out of 49) have gained that expe-

2. This category includes shorter consultancies, research supervision, training courses and study tours, etc.

rience in East Africa is not surprising. Another feature that is brought out of this table is the fact that relatively few Swedish foresters have made working in Africa their main career. The most common thing to do has been to work on a two–three year contract (with Sida, a consulting firm, an NGO or an international organisation) in Africa while being on leave of absence from a more “regular” career job in Sweden. Quite often, people have done this twice, but still with their professional base in Sweden. Out of the total of 290 people we have direct or indirect knowledge of in Appendix 2, our assessment is that only between 20 and 25 have made working in Africa and other parts of the tropics their main careers, be this in research, policy, administration and/or private business. Unfortunately, very few young people aim for this type of careers today, even if there are many attractive opportunities in international institutions, NGOs, the UN system, consulting firms, and in some international forest- and wood-based companies (StoraEnso and IKEA, for example).

In summary, there is little doubt that Sweden is rapidly losing the considerable expe-

rience of various aspects on forests and forestry in Africa that was built up during the period 1975–1990 as described above. No new forestry programmes have been started with Sida bilateral financing in the last ten years, even if Sida partly continues to provide some funding for the various Swedish NGOs working in Africa (including the Vi AF Programme), the international centres and institutes (ICRAF, CIFOR, IUCN, etc.), and to the various research programmes involving forestry based at SLU or the University of Gothenburg. The most significant activity with a clear forest profile that Sida has supported, and continues to support, in the 2000s, are the two phases of the *Lessons learnt on SFM in Africa* project and the *African Forest Forum* (AFF), under which the current report is prepared. However, these projects involve rather few Swedish people and contribute only marginally to increasing Swedish experience of forests and forestry in Africa. Hopefully, there will be more involvement, both financially and technically, as a result of one of the projects currently carried out by AFF and KSLA on the potential for African-Swedish collaboration on SFM.

## 14. Lessons learnt

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Quite obviously, the almost 50 years of involvement by Swedish institutions, companies and individuals in various forest/tree related activities in many countries in Africa, have resulted in an enormous amount of experience and knowledge. Some of this is recorded, albeit often not very easily accessible, in various project and evaluation reports, research publications, articles and books, etc., but much remains unpublished and rests with the individuals that have been involved. Neither Sida, that has been responsible for most of the development aid and cooperation funded activities, nor private and consulting companies, or university institutions, have been very good at making systematic analyses of lessons learnt.

Based on our own experiences and recollections, and the material we have perused in the course of writing this report, we are trying below to summarise some of the lessons we think are relevant. Naturally, it is impossible to be exhaustive in view of the large variation and types of lessons learnt – from quite general ones related to the political, social, infrastructural, or economic aspects of development cooperation, or commercial investments in developing countries, to those forestry-specific ones related to particular projects, countries, institutions, technologies, etc. Some lessons are almost embarrassing to put in print, since normal common sense ought to have made them superfluous. However, since Sida and other actors from Sweden (and, of course, elsewhere in the “rich” world), keep on making the same mistakes, we repeat them here. This applies, for example, to the obvious risk of failures of programmes and

interventions for which there are neither interest nor commitment by Governments, institutions and individuals in the African countries.

There is a large number of experiences and *lessons learnt of a more general nature*, i.e. not specifically related to cooperation in the field of forests and trees. First of all, it must be stressed that the traditional forms of “development aid cooperation”, with heavy input of technical assistance personnel and with strong and often isolated project character not well integrated in the recipient countries’ institutional and administrative structures, are being abandoned. Other forms of development cooperation are coming instead, e.g. “sector support” and “budget support”, although there are still several activities of a traditional “project” approach supported by Sida and others, particularly in areas where NGOs and local community and environmental targets are involved. Today, there are several experts and studies that claim that, on the whole, traditional forms of assistance rather have had negative results and should be radically changed (Hydén, 2010) or discontinued totally (Glennie, 2008; Moyo, 2009). It can therefore also be argued that many of the lessons learnt from the 1960s to the 1990s are not really relevant any longer since we are not likely to repeat that type of collaboration. However, some experiences are of a more general nature and related to all kinds of collaboration, be it aid or commercial activities, e.g.:

- It is important *who sets the agenda and priorities* – the financier, the recipient, the implementer, the beneficiaries, or any combina-

tion of these. There has been much debate and heated arguments on “top-down” or “bottom-up” approaches, and a lot of politically correct hypocrisy surrounding this issue; in the end, a common sense analysis of how to assure a long-term commitment from the local Government and/or direct beneficiaries to the goals of an activity should decide.

- Similarly, and related, it is always important to have a *long enough time perspective* when designing activities and ascertaining commitment, not least important in forestry programmes.

- *Concentrate on the essential and realistically doable*, and do this in a consistent way; at the same time, be flexible in details and resource use in implementation, but don't lose track of goals – the last decades of “straight-jackets” imposed by inflexible LFAs are a point in case. Related to this, it is also worth pointing out that “big is not always best” – the fact that one major goal of many donors is to spend as much money as possible has often lead to unnecessarily big efforts where it would have been better to start small, and then, if it is successful, let it grow.

- When a country like Sweden, or any Swedish institution, company or NGO, enters into collaboration in any field with African counterparts, it always makes sense to *base such collaboration on fields where Sweden can provide comparative advantages*. In many, but not all, aspects of forestry we do certainly have comparative advantages drawn from our own development and experiences.

- Interventions and programmes that promote the *build up of knowledge* (research, inventories, mapping, etc.) and *capacity building* (education, training, extension) are more likely to have a lasting impact than short-term technical and administrative inputs which are dependent on temporary resource inflow via a donor and other external funds.

- A major problem with the current fashion of providing generous “budget support” to countries, is that donors and institutions in *donor countries* (consultants, Universities, NGOs and others that previously used to be involved) *cease to learn from practical collaboration work*. There is an increasing degree of ignorance on how the technical and social development processes work, which, in the end, will make dialogue more difficult. The lack of technical confidence based on direct experience, in combination with increased political pressure to do a whole range of things more related to the political agenda in Sweden, often seems to lead to increased bureaucracy.

- Finally, the obvious should be stated, i.e. that the overriding lesson learnt, is that “*development assistance works less efficient where it is most needed and works best where it is not needed*”. All technical development and commercial collaboration efforts, including in forestry, work better where peace prevails, where there is a degree of democracy and openness, where there is efficient administration and good governance, where corruption is limited, and the macro-economy is in reasonable shape.

Concerning identifying *specific lessons learnt related to forest-based activities*, be they development or commercially oriented, it should initially be said that this is more complicated than for most other sectors. Partly, this is related to the longer time-horizons in seeing results from forest and forest industry activities – cf. the current success of the previously much criticised Bai Bang Pulp Mill and forest plantation project in Vietnam. But, with respect to development cooperation, it is also related to the many shifts in emphasis that forest collaboration has gone through since 1965 – from industrial forestry, social/community and other forms of “local” small-scale forestry, tree grow-



ing on farms and agro-forestry, environmental forestry, “pro-poor” forestry, until today’s FLEGT and climate change driven forest and tree growing activities, e.g. through REDD+ (for more details, see Section 1.2 above). These are partly sequential and partly overlapping concepts, which have resulted in a situation where, before lessons have been acquired and analysed in one area, the focus and priorities have shifted to something else.

And, finally, there has been very few instances where forest development has *really* been a priority in most African countries – forests have been there as a publicly owned resource that nobody has had any long-term interest in developing into a major economic asset. Mining timber and using forest as a land reserve for agriculture and other uses are more common approaches. The very limited areas (outside South Africa) of commercial plantations have been neglected. It is only in the last 5–10 years that a shift in view has become visible. Not surprisingly, this comes as the realisation is dawning upon governments and private investors (both large-scale ones, communities and individual farmers) that parts of Africa has a great potential for making money out of wood production, both from growing urban national markets and from international demand. In a way, this ought not come as a surprise to us in Sweden – this is exactly the same thing that happened here 100–150 years ago, i.e. when devastated and mismanaged forests eventually acquired a commercial value.

Some lessons learnt from forestry interventions and collaboration over the years can be high-lighted, viz.:

- As indicated above, the main lesson we have learnt over the years seems to be that *development assistance alone cannot develop the forestry sector* in a country. The countries themselves

must develop a will about what they want to do with their forest resources. If there are commitment, will and ownership in the countries, assistance can certainly help.

- It is crucially *important to understand local* political, economic, tenure, ecological and social *conditions* in which forest interventions shall be made. User rights, for example, must be clearly understood and agreed upon; likewise, participation and commitment from important stakeholders at all relevant levels are essential if forestry interventions shall succeed.

- *Clear distinctions between goals and means* must be made. Developing forestry should have clear economic developmental and/or environmental goals, not be there to solve problems of democracy, human rights, gender equity, HIV/AIDS, etc. – these may well be desirable side effects, but can and should not be the main goals.

- The legal supervisory, supporting and management *roles of forest authorities/agencies must be clear* and institutions and legislation be of reasonable quality, and there must be a willingness and capacity to adapt to changing situations and priorities, e.g. in relation to increased emphasis on community or farm forestry, or in relation to commercial developments, including partnerships with private (national and international) partners.

- *Understanding inter-sectoral relations*, e.g. between agriculture and forests/trees, water regimes and forests, or between producers and consumers, is also essential. In relation to the latter, there is far too much emphasis on technical and environmental aspects and characteristics of forests, and too little on understanding consumption and demand of products derived from forests (be they timber, fibre or NWFPs), or the value chain from tree to consumer.

- *Inflexible and repeatedly changing “country” or “sector” strategies* (e.g. on forestry, agri-

culture, research, rural development, natural resources, etc.) developed by Sida without genuine consultations with African countries and sector expertise, often constitute impediments to a flexible application of Sweden's technical and institutional comparative advantages. For example, Sweden definitely has a comparative advantage in giving support to building up a forestry sector, plantation forestry and building up forest industries, and of training in these fields, but all these have "disappeared" in most recent strategies developed by Sida.

- It is important to *continuously build and maintain strong links and collegial relations* with African counterpart institutions and individuals as a tool to identify where and how we can best collaborate (cf. the AFF-KSLA relation);

- For any kind of intervention, be it development cooperation to increase community incomes or a private commercial investment, at

any geographical or resource level, it is essential to *establish baseline information and indicators* against which goal achievement are monitored.

- Finally, we feel that it is worth pointing out that, whereas some of the activities that Sweden were involved with in the field of forestry in the "early" days, i.e. the 1960s to 1980s, e.g. plantation forestry, farm and community tree growing and management as a source of income, may have been a bit premature at the time, *this experience and our knowledge about these aspects, would fit very well into both public and private collaboration inputs today*. Not least, as has been emphasised by the African Forest Forum, Sweden might play an important role in helping to build capacity and institutions that promote and support a real economic development oriented Sustainable Forest Management push in Africa.



Photo: Björn Lundgren.

## References and further reading

The list below contains some of the numerous documents that we have looked at while compiling this report. It is by no means an exhaustive list of references concerning all aspects of Sweden's forestry collaboration and investments in Africa in the last four to five decades, but it may serve as a starting point of a "bibliography" on the topic. What is not listed are all the regular (annual, semi-annual, technical, final and feasibility) reports concerning different projects which we have also looked at. Likewise, there are numerous evaluation reports which contains interesting material but which we have not listed here. Some of these reports are in any case almost impossible to get hold of and,

of course, out of date and irrelevant today. Furthermore, we have read a large number of articles in, and derived statistics from, the several issues of the journals *U-landsskogisen* (the Developing country forester), that was issued in 1971 to 1990, and *IRD Currents*, issued first by the International Rural Development Centre at SLU and later, in the case of the latter, by SLU centrally. And finally, a very significant amount of information comes from personal communication with people who were involved with different initiatives and projects – this applies, not least, to the activities of private Swedish companies in Africa.

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- FAO/SIDA 1983. Evaluation mission on Forestry Training and Development Project and Conservation Forestry Officer, OPAS, in Lesotho, 1983.
- Frühling, Pierre and Reidar Persson 2001. Lessons for change. Getting more from international forestry assistance. CIFOR and Sida, Stockholm.
- Glennie, Jonathan 2008. The trouble with Aid: Why less could mean more for Africa. ZED Books.
- Hamilton, Henning 2004. Lessons learnt from the evolution of forest policy in Sweden in the last 150 years. Report prepared for the Lessons learnt on Sustainable Forest Management in Africa. KSLA/AFORNET/FAO.
- Hydén, Göran 2010. Bistånd och utveckling. Afrika: Givarnas stora utmaning. Liber Förlag, Malmö.

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- Katila, Marko, Paula J. Williams, Romanus Ishengoma and Saada Juma** 2003. Three Decades of Swedish support to the Tanzanian Forestry Sector. Evaluation of the period 1969–2002. *Sida Evaluation* 2003:12.
- Lesotho/FAO/SIDA** 1987. Evaluation of the Forestry Training and Development Project and Conservation Forestry Officer, OPAS, in Lesotho, 1987.
- Lewin, Elisabeth** 2009. Training for a Career in International Development. An Evaluation of the JPO, BBE, JED and SARC Programmes. *Sida Review* 2009:6.
- Lundgren, Björn** 2009. Development of Forestry in Sweden – any lessons for Africa? *Discovery & Innovation* Vol. 21 (SFM Special Edition No. 1), pp. 66–75. African Science Publishers, AAS. Nairobi.
- Lundgren, Lill and Geoff Taylor** 1993. From Soil Conservation to Land Husbandry. Guidelines based on SIDA's Experience. Natural Resources Management Division, SIDA.
- Lundgren, Lill** 1993. Twenty Years of Soil Conservation in Eastern Africa. Regional Soil Conservation Unit/ SIDA, Report No. 9.
- Moyo, Dambisa** 2009. Dead Aid: Why Aid is not working and how there is a better way for Africa. Farrar, Strauss & Giroux.
- Mvena, Z.S.K. and Winnie Bashagi** 2004. LAMP phase II Impact and Baseline study, final report. Sida.
- Norén, Sten** 1986. Goals and means for Swedish assistance to the Forestry Sector of Tanzania. *IRD Currents*, Sida/SLU.
- Norén, Sten** 1996. Desk study on the Soil Conservation Project HADO in Tanzania. *IRD Currents*, Sida/SLU.
- Norén, Sten and Lars-Gosta Nordén** 1983. Soil Conservation and Tree planting in Zambia. Proposals of activities within ASSP.
- ORGUT** 2008. LAMP 2002–2007 Final technical assistance report.
- Persson, Anders and Sven-Gunnar Larsson** 1995. Sandwich Training Programmes. *IRD Currents* No. 10, SLU.
- Persson, Reidar** 2000. Lessons learnt from assistance to forestry. Paper presented at IUFRO World Congress in Kuala Lumpur.
- Persson, Reidar** 2003. Assistance to Forestry. Experiences and Potential for Improvement. CIFOR, Bogor Indonesia.
- Persson, Reidar** 2006. Ökad skogsproduktion i Syd – hot eller möjlighet? (Increased forest production in the South – threat or opportunity). Swedish FAO Committee, Report No. 3.
- Persson, Reidar** 2006. Swedish support to forestry in Africa. *International Forestry Review* Vol. 8(1), pp. 162–166.
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- Sjunnesson, Sven** 2004. Producers' cooperatives – a tool for developing small-scale forestry. Report prepared for the Lessons learnt on Sustainable Forest Management in Africa. KSLA/AFORNET/FAO.
- Westoby, Jack** 1962. The Role of Forest Industries in the Attack on Economic Underdevelopment. In FAO: State of the Food and Agriculture. Rome.
- Westoby, Jack** 1978. Forest Industries for Socio-Economic Development. Guest Speaker's Address, 8<sup>th</sup> World Forestry Congress, Jakarta, Indonesia. (First published in *Commonwealth Forestry Review*, 58:2)

## Swedes with experience of forests and forestry/ agroforestry in Africa

The list of names below is derived from a number of sources. Many people have responded directly to our request for information, in which cases we have correct and exhaustive information. These have a note PI (= primary information) after their names. In many cases people did either not respond, or we failed to identify their addresses. For many of those, we found secondary information, normally by consulting the publication *U-landsskogisen* from SLU, published 1971–1990, which regularly contained a list of which forestry experts were working in other countries at the time of publication. In most of those cases, the information is not complete – sometimes we have failed to find email addresses, and we don't know for certain whether the person also did other things in Africa before or after the information we found. Finally, we have not listed people who have passed away.

In all, our assessment is that we have information for at least 75 % of all Swedish foresters and others, including those of other professions and non-Swedes permanently residing in Sweden, who have once or more times during their careers worked with forest and tree related activities in Africa.

Name, present work/position, e-mail address	Period in Africa	Type of work, employer, where
Ackzell, Dr. Lennart (PI)	1984	Minor Research Task, Machakos District, Kenya
Senior Advisor International Affairs	1986–89	Trees in Rural Development, UNSO, Burkina Faso
Forestry Division	2007	OECD Evaluation on the application of Uganda to join the Scheme for Forest Reproductive Material
Federation of Swedish Farmers		
lennart.ackzell@lrf.se		
Adlers, Mr. Lars (PI)	1966–67	FAO, Asst. Expert, Tanzania
Consultant, Swedforest	1970–75	Production Manager, Kafubu Industrial Timber Enterprise, Kitwe, Zambia
larsadlers@hotmail.com		
Adolfsson, Mr. Jonny	1985–89	Silviconsult, Ghana
Ahlbäck, Dr. Arnold (PI)	1976–80	Conservator of Forests/Marketing Manager, SIDA, Zambia
Swedish Forest Agency	1982–86	Forest Officer (Sida), Tanzania
arnold.ahlback@spray.se	1986–87	Forestry Consultant (Swedforest), Tanzania
Ahlm, Mr. Tony	1973–75	Chief Accountant, TWICO (SIDA) Tanzania
Andersson, Mr. Christian	1971–72	FAO, Algeria
Andersson, Prof. Esbjorn (PI)	1990–91	Fact finding and evaluation missions to Tanzania for ILO and Sida
International Coordinator	1999–00	Participated in FAO's Forest Resources Assessment for Angola, Lesotho, South Africa, Zambia and Zimbabwe
School of Forest Engineers, SLU	1996–09	Involved with the project on support for the Wondo Genet Forestry College, Ethiopia, as Asst. Project Manager, Accountant and Procurement Officer
esbjorn.andersson@smsk.slu.se		
Andersson, Ms. Kerstin	1979	Swedforest, Ethiopia
Andersson, Mr. Lars (PI)	2006–07	Fact finding and study missions to Burundi and Rwanda
Senior Adviser, International Division	2008	Coordinator for Swedish-Rwanda cooperation at Swedish Forest Agency
Swedish Forest Agency		
lars.t.andersson@forestagency.se		
Augustsson, Mr. Ulf	1986	ORGUT/Swedforest, Guinea-Bissau



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Name, present work/position, e-mail address	Period in Africa	Type of work, employer, where
Axberg, Mr. Anders	1983 1985–87	Swedforest, Mozambique ORGUT/Swedforest, Ethiopia
Backéus, Dr. Ingvar (PI) Associate Professor Dept. of Plant Ecology, Uppsala University ingvar.backeus@ebc.uu.se	1981 1984 1988–00 1990–00 1998–06 2000–02 1995–	SAREC Young Scientist Programme: "Forest Regeneration", Usambara Mts., Tanzania Swedish Institute scholarship, Sokoto, Nigeria Research on natural regeneration, Wello, Ethiopia (incl. supervision of three Ph.D. students) Research on vegetation succession, Kondoa, Tanzania (incl. supervision of two Ph.D. students) Member of Board of the African Forest Research Network, Nairobi, Kenya Research on Miombo Woodlands, Tanzania Swedish Coordinator Regional Programme for Sustainable Use of Dryland Biodiversity (RPSUD), Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania
Barklund, Dr. Pia (PI) Associate Professor Forest Mycology and Pathology, SLU pia.barklund@mykopat.slu.se	1981–83 1989–90 1998–01 2002–04 2005– 2007 2005–09	Lecturer and Research Associate, Dept. of Botany, Univ. of Dar es Salaam, Tanzania Tropical Forest Pathology courses at Sokoine Univ. of Agriculture, Tanzania, and Alemaya Univ. of Agriculture, Ethiopia Research Adviser, M.Sc. course Director and Senior Lecturer, Wondo Genet College of Forestry, Ethiopia Senior Scientist at ICRAF, Nairobi, Kenya Research (FORMAS and Sida/SAREC) in Kenya, Uganda and Ethiopia Scientific review of AFORNET for Sida/SAREC Supervisor of Ph.D. (6) and M.Sc. (2) students from Kenya, Tanzania and Ethiopia
Barklund, Mr. Åke (PI) Managing Director and Secretary General Royal Swedish Academy of Agriculture and Forestry (KSLA) aake.barklund@ksla.se	1981–83 1983–99 1999–04	Planning Adviser, TWICO, Tanzania Some 15 short-term consultancies in East Africa Director, Sida's Regional Land Management Unit (RELMA), Nairobi, Kenya
Bendz, Prof. Mårten (PI) Professor, University of Växjö marten@bendz.nu	1967 1974 1976 1979 1984–86 1987 1984–89	FAO Studies on logging in Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda Team leader of Planning Mission (SIDA), Zambia Consultancy, prestudy of Forest Faculty, Zambia Sodra Forest Owners; Planning Mission to Côte d'Ivoire Team leader to mission on "disaster prevention" programme, (Swedish Red Cross) Ethiopia Team Leader on Soil and Water Conservation Programme (SIDA), Ethiopia Several short term missions/consultancies on planning, monitoring and evaluation of various programmes in East and Southern Africa (for Sida, SAREC, SNF, Vi Agroforestry)
Bengtsson, Mr. Klas (PI) Managing Director SSC Forestry klas.bengtsson@ssc-forestry.com	1989–09	Several short- and medium-term consultancies on forest and forest industries management, certification, integration forest-industry-markets; regional training courses on forest certification (West Africa), development of national forest certification standards; worked in Ethiopia, Tanzania, Uganda, Ghana, Mozambique, South Africa, Togo, Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, and Senegal
Bergenholt, Mr. Per pelleric7@hotmail.com	1979	CELLUCAM, Cameroon
Berglund, Mr. Hasse (PI) Senior Advisor (Environment) SWECO hasse.berglund@sweco.se	1987 2001–08	Minor Field Study on Agroforestry and Water Retention, Zambia While at WWF-Sweden, project coordinator for forest projects in Uganda and DR Congo (tree plantations around Ruwenzori NP), Madagascar (agroforestry and conservation) and Cameroon (certification of community forestry)
Bergström, Dr. Roger (PI) Professor Dept. of Wildlife, Fish & Environment S-Fak, SLU; SkogForsk (Uppsala) roger.bergstrom@skogforsk.se	1975–78 1993–99 1998–03 1993–	Research on cattle grazing and browsing, Botswana Research on interactions between trees/woodlands and large herbivores, Botswana Main supervisor Swedish PhD student in Botswana Supervisor for several Swedish MFS students projects in Botswana
Berglund, Mr. Åke	1987	Silviconsult, Ghana
Bergman, Ms. Pia	1983	FAO, Ethiopia
Bergstedt, Mr. Johan	1983	Silviconsult, Mozambique
Bergström, Mr. Magnus	1989–90	Silvi Nova, Senegal
Bergström, Mr. Sven Bo (PI) Forest Manager, Swedish Forest Service ragnabo@bergstrom.se	1981–82	Teacher, Forestry Training Institute, Olmotonyi, Swedforest, Tanzania
Bergström, Mr. Torgny (PI) torgny.bergstrom@telia.com	1974–75	Ass. Expert, FAO Somalia,
Bergström, Mr. Torsten	1981–83	Swedforest, Mozambique

Name, present work/position, e-mail address	Period in Africa	Type of work, employer, where
Berlekom, Ms. Maria (PI) Environment Policy Unit, Sida maria.berlekom@sida.se	1986 1987–89 1987–89 1993–95 1997–03	Minor Field Study, Soil Conservation, Embu, Kenya Swedish Volunteer Service, Catchment Forestry Office, Morogoro, Tanzania Short-term consultancies in Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda while based in Kenya Senior Programme Officer, Natural Resources Management, at SIDA, Nairobi, Kenya Scandiaconsult Natura, Stockholm and Hanoi; short-term consultancies and training courses in Tanzania, Kenya, Zambia and regional in East Africa
Bertilsson, Ms. Inger	1988	African Development Bank, Ivory Coast
Björkdahl, Mr. Göran (PI) Regional Programme Officer Sida, Ouagadougou goran.bjorkdahl@sida.se	1983–85 1986–94 1995–98 1995–98 1998 1998–01 2001 2001–03 2003–08	JPO agroforestry project, UNDP, Burkina Faso Team Leader Land Management Project Silvi Nova/ UNDP, Senegal Research on effect of charcoal exploitation on natural forests, SLU/UCAD, Senegal Team Leader Terra Nova-GRM EEOA project on Farming as Business, Zambia Team Leader Finnagro, Formulation of Zambia Forest Commission Team Leader Local Forest Management, COWI, Burkina Faso Team Leader West Africa Forest Sector Outlook Study, Orgut/AfDB Programme Officer Forestry for West Africa, Sida HQ Sida Regional Programme Officer, West Africa, Senegal
Björklund, Dr. Lars (PI) Head of Department Swedish Timber Measurement Board SDC lars.bjorklund@sdsc.se	1982 1986 1993–07 2000–01	Study tours to Zambia, Malawi and Tanzania Minor Field Study in Ethiopia Part-time consultant for ORGUT and SCC with assignments in Tanzania, Uganda, South Africa and Cameroon Lecturing and supervision of five M.Sc-students at Wondo Genet College of Forestry, Ethiopia
Blixt, Mr. Per-Gunnar	1989–90	Vi Agroforestry Programme, Kenya
Blombäck, Mr. Peter (PI) Head International Division Swedish Forest Agency peter.blomback@forestagency.se	1993 1994–97	Environmental Impact Assessment of Cabora Bassa Powerline programme, Mozambique and Zimbabwe Technical backstopping from ILO HQ for projects in Zimbabwe and Ethiopia
Bohlin, Dr. Folke (PI) Dept. of Forest Products, SLU, Uppsala folke.bohlin@spm.slu.se	1983 1983–86 1985–90 2002–06 2006–09	Minor Field Study, Zambia Agroforestry Project, UNDP/UNSO, Niger At International Rural Development Centre (IRDC), SLU; coordinator of “Forests, Trees and People” project on developing farm/community forests in Africa Occasional support to Wondo Genet Forestry College, Ethiopia Associate supervisor for Ph.D. student in Ethiopia
Bojö, Mr. Jan	1986–87	Swedforest, Lesotho
Bossel, Mr. Nils-Erik	1983	Silviconsult, Mozambique
Bratt, Ms. Anna	1986–87	Swedforest, Lesotho
Bronegård, Mr. Tommy	1989–90	Swedforest, Tanzania
Brundin, Mr. Henrik (PI) Director Vi Agroforestry henrik.brundin@viskogen.se	1996 2003–07	Minor Field Study, Uganda Project Manager Vi Agroforestry Project, Mara, Tanzania
Brunes, Mr. Carsten	1978–79	Soil and Planting Preparation Specialist, SIDA, Mozambique
Burgman, Mr. Mikael	1983	Silviconsult, Mozambique
Bång, Mr. Torsten	1984–85	ORGUT/Swedforest, Ethiopia
Carlsson, Ms. Annika	1987–88	SVS-volontär, Tanzania
Carlsson, Mr. John-Eric (PI) john-eric.carlsson@telia.com	1983 1985–89 1992–96 1996–99	Short term consultancy (ILO/WB) for Zaffico Ltd., to design training plan for forestry and forest industries, Zambia Team leader for ILO/WB implementation of 5 Year training plan in Zambia Team leader for SIDA/SCC projects “SADC and PTC”, Lesotho Several short- and medium-term consultancies and project preparation missions in Botswana, Lesotho and South Africa, (Sida/SCC, Finnconsult, UNDP)
Carlsson, Per-Arne	1981	Swedforest, Mozambique
Celander, Mr. Thorsten (PI) Consultant arcona919@yahoo.se	1982–84 1991 1985–08	Associate Expert in Soil & Water Management, FAO, in Ethiopia Coordinator of a set of studies within the “Forestry Outlook Studies for Africa” programme for FAO and AfDB Several short- and medium-term consultancies, reviews, evaluations, teaching assignments, studies etc. in Africa on forestry, land management, research, biodiversity conservation, etc. in Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania, Zambia and West Africa for the FAO Investment Centre, Sida, SLU, AAS, AfDB, ORGUT, CIFOR, and WWF

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Name, present work/position, e-mail address	Period in Africa	Type of work, employer, where
Collins-Falk, Ms. Anna (PI) Social anthropologist/Gender specialist UNDP, Cambodia anna.collins-falk@undp.org	1986 1987–89 1991–95 1997	MFS study in Embu, and course on Land Use Management in Kenya JPO for UNO/Swedforest on "Socio-economic and gender studies in agroforestry pilot villages" in Dosso, Niger Project coordinator/Social anthropologist in "Future Forest Foundation" (NGO) rural development programme focussing on women's groups in Homa Bay, Kenya Short term consultancies on gender and natural resources projects in Lesotho and Kenya (Swedforest and Forum Syd)
Dahlin, Mr. Carl-Gustaf (PI) carl-gustaf.dahlin@swipnet.se	1985–88 1989–91	Lecturer at Wondo Genet Forestry School, Ethiopia Lecturer at Olmotonyi Forestry School, Tanzania
Dahlqvist, Mr. Anders (PI) Vice President Sales, Sveaskog anders.dahlqvist@sveaskog.se	1981–83 1986	Lecturer Wondo Genet Forestry and Wildlife Resources Institute, ORGUT/Swedforest, Ethiopia Consultancy to formulate training programmes for TWICO staff, ORGUT, Tanzania
Danell, Dr. Kjell (PI) Professor Dept. of Wildlife, Fish & Environment S-Fak, SLU kjell.danell@vfm.slu.se	1993–99 2003–08	Research on interactions between trees/woodlands and large herbivores, Botswana Main supervisor Swedish PhD student, Botswana
Danielsson, Dan-Inge	1981	SIDA, Mozambique
Dannebring, Mr. Erik	1989	SSR/Swedish Red Cross, Ethiopia
Denninger, Mr. Mats (PI) High Representative, Sino-Swedish Environment Technology Cooperation Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Stockholm mats@agrima.se	1988–91 1997–00	National Coordinator, Kenya National Farmers Union Director for the Sida Regional Land Management Unit (RELMA) for East and Southern Africa, Kenya
Dickens, Mr. Charles (PI) Energy consultant chdickens@fishbone.se	1970–72 1989–92	Mensuration Officer, Forest Department, Kitwe, SIDA, Zambia Forestry Planning Expert, Forest end Beekeeping Division, Dar es Salaam, SIDA and ORGUT, Tanzania
Drugge, Mr. Ulf	1984–85	Logging and Road building Unit, Olmotonyi, Swedforest, Tanzania
Duvemo, Dr. Karl (PI) Analysis Department Swedish Forest Agency karl.duvemo@skogsstyrelsen.se	2000–01	Organising workshops on "information analysis" and "land-use planning" in South Africa and Botswana
Eckerberg, Prof. Katarina (PI) Deputy Director Stockholm Environment Institute (SEI) katarina.eckerberg@sei.se	1987–90 2005–06 2006–	Community Forestry Officer, FAO, responsible for "Forests, Trees and People" programme activities in Africa Teaching MSc course on Sustainable Development at Stellenbosch University, South Africa Centre Director, SEI (Stockholm), with many R&D projects in Africa
Egberth, Mr. Mikael (PI) GIS Specialist Dept. of Forest Resources Management S-fak, SLU mikael.egberth@srh.slu.se	2008–09	Mapping changes in World Heritage Tropical Forests in Africa for UNESCO, Okapi, DR Congo
Enander, Mr. Jonas	1985–88	Silviconsult, Ghana
Enander, Mr. Per (PI) Consultant Silvi Nova orrock@bahnhof.se	1963–64 1963–64	SIDA, Sudan Forest Manager, CELLUCAM, Cameroon
Eriksson, Mr. Gunnar Erik	1986	SIDA, Kenya
Eriksson, Mr. Gösta	1988	Swedforest, Tanzania
Eriksson, Mr. Hans	1984–86	UNSO, Burkina Faso
Eriksson, Dr. Hillevi (PI) Senior Adviser Bioenergy and Climate International Division Swedish Forest Agency hillevi.eriksson@forestagency.se	1987 1989	Minor Field Study, Wondo Genet, Ethiopia Short-term consultancy on "soil science training" at Wondo Genet, Ethiopia
Eriksson, Mr. Lars-Erik	1975–77	Logging Instructor, Mwekera Forestry College, SIDA, Zambia
Eriksson, Mr. Lars-Olof (PI) County Forestry Board, Solleftea lars-olof.eriksson@comhem.se	1975–76	Forest Economist, Forest and Beekeeping Division, Dar es Salaam, SIDA, Tanzania

Name, present work/position, e-mail address	Period in Africa	Type of work, employer, where
Eriksson, Per Anders	1984	FAO, Senegal
Eriksson, Sven	1968–72 1974–79	SIDA Peace Corps, Ethiopia Training Instructor Woodworking, SIDA, Tanzania
Erlandsson, Mr. Ulf (PI) Far East Wood Consultants Philippines few@pltdsl.net	1988–89	Silviconsult, Ghana
Fagerström, Mr. Per	1983	Swedforest, Mozambique
Fahlström, Ms. Karin (PI) Environmental Officer Province of Dalsland karin.f@telia.com	1987–88 1990–94 2006–08	Associate Expert in agroforestry, soil conservation and rural development, SIDA, Ethiopia Agroforestry Expert at Ministry of Agriculture, SIDA, Kenya Resident Representative Norwegian Church Aid, , including work on tree nurseries and agroforestry, Rwanda, Burundi and DR Congo
Filipsson, Mr. Leif	1976–78	Forest Manager, SFODA, SIDA, Ethiopia
Forsberg, Mr. Per	1987	Silviconsult, Guinea-Bissau
Forshed, Dr. Olle (PI) Researcher Tropical Forest Management Dept. of Forest Ecology and Management S-fak, SLU olle.forshed@sisko.slu.se	1991–92 1999–06	Extension work (volunteer) on agroforestry tree planting (DAPP), Ovamboland, Namibia Attended several courses/field work as Ph.D./M.Sc. student in tropical forest ecology and management; Madagascar, Mozambique and South Africa
Franson, Mr. Göran Swedish Forest Agency	1976–77	Silviculturist, SFODA, SIDA, Ethiopia
Fredriksson, Mr. Gustav(PI) Regional Forest Officer Swedish Forest Agency gustavfredriksson@telia.com	1973–75 1987–88	Forestry Research Officer, Forest Division, Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism, Tanzania Manpower Development Coordinator, Ministry of Agriculture, Ethiopia
Fridh, Mr. Magnus (PI) Head Analysis Division Swedish Forest Agency magnus.fridh@skogsstyrelsen.se	2002	Teaching Remote Sensing and GIS courses at Wondo Genet, Ethiopia
Fries, Mr. Bror	1974–76	Forest Industries Engineer, TWICO, SIDA, Tanzania
Frykman, Dr. Bengt (PI) Forestry consultant, IRDC, SLU frykman@norrbomnu	1969–71 1983–89 1990–91 1994–97	Ass. Expert, FAO HQ, Rome. Several missions in Ghana, Nigeria, Ethiopia, Zambia Forestry Officer. Education FAO HQ, Rome with visits in at least one dozen countries in Africa Missions to Lesotho and Zimbabwe Project Coordinator, SLU, Ethiopia
Frösell, Ms.. Lotta	1986	SVS-volunteer Tanzania
Gabrielsson, Mr. Lars	1975–77	Training Instructor Sawmilling, FITI/SIDA, Tanzania
Genfors, Mr. Weine (PI) Senior Vice President StoraEnso weine.genfors@storaenso.com	2007–09	Pre-feasibility studies for forest plantations in Mozambique, Tanzania and Angola
Gerdén, Mr. Carl Åke (PI) Project Manager Swedish National Audit Office Dar Es Salaam carlakegerden@gmail.com	1979–85 1985–89 1989–92 1993–98 2004	Sida Programme Officer Forestry and Agriculture Sectors, Swedish Embassy, Tanzania Community Forestry Sociologist, Forest Division, Tanzania Project Coordinator, Land Management Programme, Babati, Tanzania Project Coordinator Kondoa Integrated Rural Development Programme, Tanzania Project Manager Cooperation between Tanzanian and Swedish National Audit Offices
Gerhardt, Dr. Karin (PI) Programme Officer SwedBio, SLU karin.gerhardt@cbm.slu.se	1984 1995–99 1999–02 2003–09	Minor Field Study on "botanic and medicinal plant inventory", coastal forests, Kenya SAREC, responsible for AFORNET and RPSUD, both based in Kenya Post-doc research on miombo woodland management in Zimbabwe and South Africa SwedBio, Senior Adviser to Sida on forest-health and biofuel issues, including on African aspects of these.
Giesler, Dr. Reiner (PI) Associate Professor Climate Impact Research Centre, Dept. of Ecology and Environmental Sciences Umeå University reiner.giesler@emg.umu.se	1997–00 1998–	Supervisor Ph.D. student from Ethiopia Several collaborative projects with scientists in South Africa

## APPENDIX 2

Name, present work/position, e-mail address	Period in Africa	Type of work, employer, where
Gilliusson, Mr. Rolf (PI) Senior Forestry Consultant Scandiaconsult Natura rolf.gilliusson@spray.se	1974–76 1980–86 1986–91 1981–95	Forestry Planning Officer, Forest Division, Tanzania Management and technical support to the Tanzanian-Swedish Forestry and Forest Industry Cooperation Programme Technical support to an agroforestry project (PPDAF) in Niger Several short-term consultancies on forestry in Tanzania, Niger, Lesotho, Madagascar, Benin, Burkina Faso, Ethiopia and Tunisia
Gong, Prof. Peichen (PI) Dept. of Forest Economics S-fak, SLU peichen.gong@sekon.slu.se	1994–97 1997–98 2004–	Teaching at M.Sc. courses for Ethiopian foresters Supervisor M.Sc. students from Ethiopia Advisor for Ph.D. student from Burkina Faso
Granström, Dr. Anders (PI) Associate Professor Dept. of Forest Ecology and Management S-fak, SLU anders.granstrom@svek.slu.se	1991–96 2005– 2007	Main Ph.D. supervisor for Demel Teketay, Ethiopia Main supervisor for Swedish Ph.D. student working in Ethiopia Organiser of Ph.D. field course in Ethiopia
Grip, Mr. Roland	1985–86	Silviconsult, Ghana
Grönwall, Ms. Marie	1990	SIDA, Ethiopia
Guldbrandsson, Mr. Karl-Olof (PI) Guldbrandsson Int AB karlolof.guldbrandsson@telia.com	1987	Silviconsult, Guinea-Bissau
Gullmark, Mr. Jan	1978–79 1989	SIDA, Tanzania Silviconsult, Guinea-Bissau
Gustavsson, Mr. Bertil	1983–85	ORGUT/Swedforest, Ethiopia
Gustavsson, Mr. Jonny	1985 1989–90	Silviconsult, Mocambique Silviconsult, Guinea-Bissau
Gustavsson, Mr. Lars	1983	Silviconsult, Mocambique
Hagberg, Dr. Sten	1989–90	FAO, Burkina Faso
Hagström, Mr. S-Å	1985	Silviconsult, Ghana
Hallberg, Mr. Gösta (PI) gosta.hallberg@comhem.se	1974–76 1983–86 1987–88	Head of Forestry Section, CADU, SIDA, Ethiopia SIDA, Guinea-Bissau Silviconsult, Guinea-Bissau
Hallén, Mr. Henrik	1978–88	Sawmill Manager, SIDA/Swedforest, Tanzania
Hamilton, Mr. Henning (PI) Managing Director AB Skogens Hus henning.hamilton@telia.com	1972–74 1976–86	Training Manager, TWICO, SIDA, Tanzania Several missions to Tanzania
Hamrin, Mr. Lennart	1986	FAO, Senegal
Hansson, Dr. Björn (PI) Head of Environment Unit Ramboll Natura AB bjorn.hansson@ramboll.se	1987–90 1990–93 1993–95 1997–02	SVS Adviser to Morogoro Women-focussed Afforestation Project, Tanzania Curriculum Development Specialist, ICRAF, Kenya Agroforestry Adviser, SIDA's Regional Soil Conservation Unit (RSCU), Nairobi, Kenya Coordinator Sida ITP course on Watershed Management, Tanzania
Hassel, Mr. Johnny	1986–88	Swedforest, Tanzania
Hedin, Mr. Arne (PI) Managing Director, Svanö AB (R) brahu@spray.se	1976–80	Managing Director, Liberian Forest Corporation (Lifoco), Liberia
Hedlund, Dr. Linda (PI) Director and Head of Forestry Division Federation of Swedish Farmers linda.hedlund@lrf.se	1994–05	While first Policy Adviser, then Director General Forestry, at the Ministry of Industry, attended as a Leader or Member of Government of Sweden delegations several international meetings on issues of relevance to African forests and environment, e.g. at UNEP, FAO, UNFF, ITTO.
Hedman, Mr. Lars (PI) Lars Hedman Skog & Miljö AB lshkog@telia.com	1988–90 1994–95	Associate Expert/Adviser, Ministry of Agriculture, SIDA, Ethiopia Senior Lecturer in Forestry, Alemaya University of Agriculture, SLU, Ethiopia
Helmfrid, Ms. Sigrun	1987–89	ORGUT, Burkina Faso
Henningsson, Mr. Erling	1985–87	Swedforest, Tanzania



Name, present work/position, e-mail address	Period in Africa	Type of work, employer, where
Hermansson, Mr. Christer (PI) EuropeAid, European Commission Brussels, Belgium christer.hermansson@ec.europa.eu	1989–92 1997–02 2002–06 2006–	Chief Technical Advisor/Team Leader, ORGUT, UNSO/UNDP/ SIDA Village Forestry Programme, Burkina Faso Counsellor/Head of Rural Development Section, European Commission Delegation to Burkina Faso Counsellor/Head of Rural Development Section, European Commission Delegation to Uganda Principal Administrator Centralised Operations ACP (African/Caribbean/Pacific) countries, EuropeAid
Hillström, Mr. Rune	1973–74	FAO, Ass. expert, Forest Industry, Ethiopia
Hjultström, Mr. Ulf	1969–72	SIDA Peace Corps, Zambia
Hjältén, Dr. Joakim (PI) Professor Dept. of Wildlife, Fish & Environment Forest Faculty, SLU joakim.hjalten@vfm.slu.se	2005–08	Research on interactions between trees/woodlands and large herbivores, South Africa
Holgersson, Mr. Ulf-Peter (PI) Forest Manager skogsuph@bahnhof.se	1986–90	Forest Manager, SilviNova, Senegal
Holmgren, Ms. Karin	1985–86	SVS-volontär, Tanzania
Holmgren, Dr. Peter (PI) Director, Environment, Climate Change and Bioenergy Division, FAO, Rome peter.holmgren@fao.org	1987 1991–92 1998–07 2008–09	Minor Field Study, Wollo, Ethiopia Resources Assessment Expert, Forestry Master Plan, Kenya Responsible for forest resources assessment at FAO Global + Kenya, Zambia, Congo, Cameroon Responsible at FAO for implementation of UN-REDD Programme in, among others, Tanzania, DR Congo and Zambia
Horváth, Mr. Björn (PI) Manager Vi Agroforestry, Tanzania bjorn.viafp@mac.com	1989 2002–07 2008–09	Attachment Subri Industrial Plantations Ltd., Ghana Assistant Project Manager and Manager, Vi Agroforestry, Kitale, Kenya Manager Vi Agroforestry, Mara, Tanzania
Hultström, Mr. Lars	1989	Swedforest, Tanzania
Hurtig, Mr. Esa	1990	SIDA, Ethiopia
Husár, Mr. Gunnar	1975–76	Road Building Supervisor, FBD, SIDA, Tanzania
Huss, Mr Rolf World Food Programme, Rome, Italy (R)	1974–79	FAO, Ethiopia
Hägerby, Mr. Lennart (PI) Senior Forestry Adviser lennart.hagerby@telia.com	1988–89	Remote sensing inventory of remaining natural forests, ORGUT/Swedforest, Ethiopia
Hällje, Mr. Stig	1985–87	Silviconsult, Zambia
Högberg, Prof. Peter (PI) Head of Department Dept. of Forest Ecology and Management S-fak, SLU peter.hogberg@sek.slu.se	1980–86 1987–91 1990–93 1989–05	Ph.D. thesis research in Tanzania and Zambia Expert consultant in an IAEA project active in several countries in Africa Project Leader "Trees for Soil Improvement" in Tanzania, Kenya and Burkina Faso Supervisor of 4 Ph.D. Swedish and Ethiopian students, working in Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania and Burkina Faso
Höök, Mr. Lars Teacher, SMS/SLU	1987–88	SLU/SIDA, Ethiopia
Ilstedt, Dr. Ulrik (PI) Assistant Professor Dept. of Forest Ecology and Management Forest Faculty, SLU ulrik.ilstedt@slu.se	2005–09 2005–07 2006– 2008	Several research projects on forest-water relations with CIFOR in Burkina Faso Supervisor for Ph.D. student from Burkina Faso Supervisor for two Swedish Forestry MFS students in Kenya and Burkina Faso Coordinating Faculty of Forestry review on possible Ph.D. school for plantation forests in Africa
Isaksson, Mr. Bror	1985–86	Silviconsult, Ghana
Isaksson, Ms. Karin (PI) Senior Programme Officer SENSA at Swedish Embassy, Bangkok karin.isaksson@foreign.ministry.se	1985–88 1990–00 2001–04 2004–06	Associate Expert/Sociologist at SIDA/FAO Village Forestry Programme (PROBOVIL) in Senegal Various positions at SIDA/Sida HQ, responsible for gender and poverty issues, including in several forest programmes in Africa Sida's Natural Resources Dept., working with Niassa project, Mozambique Sida's Environment Impact Assessment Helpdesk, including work with several forest and rural development programmes in Africa
Isaksson, Mr. Lars	1989–90	FAO, Senegal
Ivardsdotter, Ms. Christina	1989–90	FAO, Senegal

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Iversen, Mr. Christer	1990	FAO, Lesotho
Jacobsson, Mr. Göran	1981–83	Swedforest, Mozambique
Jacobsson, Mr. Kjell	1972–74	SIDA, Tanzania
Janz, Dr. Klaus (PI) Klaus.janz@tele2.se	1988 1990–97 1998 2000 2002	Participated in TFAP mission to Tanzania Responsible for FAO's Forest Resources Assessment Programme, participated in meetings in Kenya (UNEP) and Gabon (ATO) Trip to Ghana, Nigeria, Congo, Uganda, Kenya and Ethiopia for FAO's World Forest Inventory Sida workshop on forest policy in South Africa, Botswana and Zimbabwe Teaching Forest Policy at Wondo Genet, Ethiopia
Jerning, Mr. Carl-Gustav	1979	Swedforest, Tanzania
Johansson, Mr. Christer	1989–90	Swedforest, Tanzania
Johansson, Mr. Ingemar	1983–84	SIDA, Mozambique
Johansson, Mr. Karl-Erik	1987–89 1992–94 1994–95 1997–01	SIDA, Ethiopia Zambia Ethiopia Tanzania
Johansson, Mr. Lars	1986–87 1986–91	SVS-volunteer, Tanzania Soil Erosion Control and Agroforestry Project (SECAP), GTZ, Lushoto, Tanzania
Johansson, Ms. Maria (PI) Ph.D. Student Dept. of Forest Ecology and Management S-fak, SLU maria.johansson@svek.slu.se	2000–02 2005–	VSO-volunteer teacher at Wondo Genet, Ethiopia Ph.D. research on fire and tree regeneration in Ethiopia
Johnsson, Mr. Ulf	1986–87	ORGUT/Swedforest, Ethiopia
Jonsson Cissé, Dr. Kerstin (PI) Country Director kerstin.jonsson.cisse@sida.se	1987–95 1990–93 1996–00 2000–08 2008–	Ph.D. research on agroforestry and soil fertility in Tanzania (87–90) and Burkina Faso (93–95) Forestry extension work in Burkina Faso Research Officer SAREC, responsible for AFORNET and research and Ph.D. study programme with Burkina Faso Regional work for Sida and MoFA in West Africa, based in Côte d'Ivoire and Senegal Director Team Mali and Burkina Faso at Sida HQ
Jonsson, Mr. Kurt	1986–87	ORGUT/Swedforest, Ethiopia
Järlind, Mr. Hans (PI) Forest Governance Planner (EU) Malawi hjarlind@hotmail.com	1987–89 1991–93 1994–99 2001–06 2007–	Lecturer in Forestry (FAO) at Lesotho Agricultural College Forestry Training and Institutional Capacity Adviser (Finnish MoFA), Malawi Forestry Training and Institutional Capacity Adviser (Finnish MoFA), Zimbabwe Team Leader and consultant in several assignments on forestry training, curriculum development and institutional development; in South Africa, Liberia, Tanzania, Malawi, Zambia and Eritrea Forest Governance Planner, Community Based Natural Resources Management Programme, Malawi (EU)
Jönsson, Mr. Svante (PI) Principal Adult Education Centre, Sollefteå svante.jonsson@sollefte.se	1979–84 1985–86	Several short study trips with students from SLU, to Zambia, Tanzania, Kenya and Botswana Lecturer Forest Management, Lesotho Agricultural College, Maseru and Leribe, Lesotho
Kallin, Mr. Jonas	1989	Swedish Forest Owners Association/ Swedish Red Cross, Ethiopia
Karlberg, Mr. Åke	1985–86	UN-volunteer, Mozambique
Karlsson, Mr. Claes	1983 1984–85	Swedforest, Mozambique ORGUT/Swedforest, Ethiopia
Karlsson, Mr. Stig	1989–90	Vi-skogen, Kenya
Karlton, Dr. Erik (PI) Associate Professor Dept. of Soil and Environment, SLU erik.karlton@slu.se	2005–08 2000–09 2008–	Heading Sida/SAREC-sponsored project on soil fertility management in Ethiopia Supervising Ph.D. students in Ethiopia Member of steering group for FAO project on soil fertility interventions in Ethiopia
Kjellström, Mr. Claes (PI) Policy Specialist, Research Embassy of Sweden, Nairobi claes.kjellstrom@foreign.ministry.se	1987–89	Working with Swedforest on Agroforestry project in Niger
Kvarnbäck, Mr. Gunnar	1974–76	Forest Industries Economist, TWICO, SIDA, Tanzania

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Lager, Mr. Bo (PI) Programme Director Vi Agroforestry, Kenya bo.lager@viafp.org	2002–06 2006–09	Project Manager for Vi Agroforestry Programme, Lake Victoria Development Programme, Tanzania Programme Director for Vi Agroforestry Programme, Lake Victoria Development Programme, Kenya and East Africa
Larsson, Mr. Jan Erling	1990	Swedforest, Lesotho
Larsson, Mr. Mats mats.larsson@holmenskog.com	1979 1984	ORGUT/Swedforest, Ethiopia FAO, Senegal
Larsson, Mr. Sigvard	1986–88	Silviconsult, Zambia
Liberg, Mr. Olof	1971–73	Ass. Expert, FAO, Zambia
Lindeman, Mr. Per-Ove	1990	Swedforest, Lesotho
Lindén, Mr. Klas	1981	SIDA, Guinea-Bissau
Lindersson, Mr. Ola	1985–87	Swedforest, Tanzania
Lindgren, Mr. Ulf (PI) Head of Forestry Planning Unit Norra Skogsägarna ulf.lindgren@norra.se	1995–98 2001–03 2004–06	Assistant Project Manager Vi Agroforestry Programme, Kenya Project Manager, Vi Agroforestry, Uganda and Kenya Programme Director Vi Agroforestry, Lake Victoria Development Programme, Kenya
Ljung, Mr. Lennart	1984–86	FAO, Senegal
Ljungman, Mr. Lennart (PI) lennart.ljungman@telia.com	1975–79  1993 1997–02	Natural Resources Specialist at World Bank Regional Mission in Nairobi, with work in Kenya, Tanzania, Zambia, Madagascar, DR Congo, Sudan and Somalia Leader Forestry Sector work in Malawi for WB/FAO Cooperative programme Director Forest Policy and Planning Division at FAO, responsible for Forest Outlook Studies and “For- est, Trees and People” programme with collaboration with most member countries in Africa
Lundborg, Mr. Nils	1975–79	Timber Promotion Officer, TWICO, SIDA, Tanzania
Lundgren, Mr. Erland	1981–85	Sawmill Manager, Swedforest, Tanzania
Lundgren, Dr. Björn (PI) Chairman KSLA Committee on Interna- tional Forestry Leader AFF-KSLA project on African- Swedish collaboration on SFM bjorn.lundgren@ekman.se	1969 1970–78 1972–74 1981–91 1992–00 1996–02 1999–09 2002–08 2007– 1979–10	Soil studies (MRT) in Ethiopian montane forest Research on ecology and soils in Tanzanian forests Lecturer Forest Biology, Uganda and Tanzania Director General ICRAF, Kenya Director IFS, Stockholm; grants to African scientists Board Chairman UNU Institute for Natural Resources in Africa (INRA), Ghana Board Member African Forest Research Network (AFORNET), Kenya Member Steering Committee “SFM in Africa” project, phases I and II, Kenya Founder Member and Member Governing Council of African Forest Forum (AFF), Kenya Several short consultancies on forestry/agroforestry R&D in Africa, e.g. in Nigeria, Ghana, Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Zambia, Botswana, South Africa, Rwanda, SADC and Lake Victoria regions (for IDRC, Sida, UNEP, UNU, IBRD, EU)
Lundgren, Dr. Lill (PI) Technical Director Ramboll Natura Consulting Company Lundgren.lill@gmail.com	1969 1970–80 1976–81 1982–91 1991–96 1981–10	Botanical studies in Ethiopian montane forest Research on erosion and land management in Tanzanian mountains Leading annual study tours and field work on land use for Swedish Geography students in Kenya Head of the Regional (East Africa) Soil Conservation Unit at the Swedish Embassy, Nairobi, Kenya Programme Manager for land management programmes in Lesotho and SADC Several short consultancies and reviews, in Sudan, Tunisia, Zambia, Mozambique, Tanzania, Kenya, Botswana, Lake Victoria Region (for Sida, UNSO, UNDP)
Lundkvist, Mr. Bert-Åke	1982–84 1988–90	Swedforest, Tanzania Swedforest, Tanzania
Långström, Dr. Bo (PI) Professor Department of Ecology, SLU, Uppsala bo.langstrom@slu.se	1975–76	Forest Entomologist at Division of Forest Research, Kitwe, FINNIDA, Zambia
Löfving, Mr. Rune	1976–79	Logging Officer, FBD, SIDA, Tanzania
Malm, Mr. Alf	1980	ORGUT/Swedforest, Ethiopia
Malmer, Prof. Anders (PI) Deputy Head of Department Dept. of Forest Ecology and Management S-fak, SLU anders.malmer@slu.se	1998–06 2001–07 2005–09 2005– 2006–08 2007 2000–	Chair Steering Committee for ETRN actively supporting African sister network FORNESSA Main supervisor for three Ph.D. students from Ethiopia and Burkina Faso (2) Involved with several collaborative projects with CIFOR on forest-water relations in Burkina Faso Supervisor for Swedish Ph.D. student's research in Ethiopia Involved with EU-funded project on Miombo woodlands with Sokoine University, Tanzania Teaching at Ph.D. field course in Ethiopia Supervisor for four Swedish MFS students in Kenya and Burkina Faso

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Marklin, Mr. Fred	1979	SIDA, Tanzania
Martinsson, Mr. Jan	1974–75	SIDA, Tanzania
Martinsson, Dr. Owe (PI) Prof. Emeritus owe.martinsson@jll.se	1988–89	Lecturer in silviculture, Wondo Genet College of Forestry, Ethiopia
Matzon, Mr. Curt	1988	Swedforest, Lesotho
Melin, Ms. Ylva (PI) Ph.D. student Dept. of Forest Resources Management S-fak, SLU ylva.melin@slu.se	2003–05	Organiser and lecturer at FAO courses on "Integrated Land Use Assessment", Zambia
Merkell, Mr. Björn (PI) Deputy Head International Division Swedish Forest Agency bjorn.merkell@forestagency.se	2001–05	Coordinator and lecturer at Sida-financed training programme on "Development of National Forest Policies and Strategies" for African foresters, Sweden, Kenya and South Africa
Micski, Mr. Jozsef (PI) Consultant (R) jozsefmi@cbn.net.id	1972–74 1974–84 1984–88 1988–93	Lecturer in Forest mensuration at Makerere University, Uganda, and Sokoine Univ., Tanzania Consultant with Swedforest AB, assignments in Ethiopia and Tanzania Forestry Expert African Development Bank, Côte d'Ivoire, assignments in Benin, Cameroon, Ghana, Ethiopia, Liberia, Mali, Nigeria and Senegal Consultant with Swedforest AB, assignments in Ethiopia, Kenya, Madagascar and Somalia
Natvig, Mr. Tom	1975–77 1983–85	Head of Engineering Section, SFODA, SIDA, Ethiopia SIDA, Guinea-Bissau
Nevelius, Mr. Hans	1985–87	Swedforest, Tanzania
Nilsson, Mr. Karl-Gösta	1985–88	Silviconsult, Zambia
Nilsson, Mr. Peder Kalix Naturbruksgymnasium	1987–89	Saw-milling and forest engineering adviser to the Munessa-Shashemanne Integrated State Forest Project ORGUT/Swedforest, Ethiopia
Nilsson, Per-Olof	1985–86	ARO, Mozambique
Nilsson, Mr. Tony	1984	SVS-volunteer, Tanzania
Nordin, Ms. Kikki (PI) Head, Regional Team for Environment and Economic Development Sida, Kenya kikki.nordin@foreign.ministry.se	1987–94 2004–08 2008–	Communication expert at Forestry Division, Ministry of Natural Resources, Tanzania Head of Sweden's Lake Victoria Initiative; HQ in Kenya; also in Tanzania, Uganda, Rwanda and Burundi Director of Sida's Regional Team for Environment and Economic Development in Sub-Saharan Africa, HQ in Kenya
Norén, Mr. Sten (PI) Forestry Consultant, IRDC, SLU sten.ake.noren@telia.com	1977–80 1977–86 1978–88 1974–96	Regional Programme Officer on Forestry and Agriculture at SIDA-office in Zambia Short-term consultancies reviewing the SIDA-supported Forestry Development Programme in Tanzania Short-term consultancies initiating and reviewing the SIDA/FAO Forestry Training Project in Lesotho Short-term consultancies of various kinds SIDA, FAO, FINNIDA in Algeria, Angola, Botswana, Ethiopia, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Malawi, Sudan, Tanzania, Tunisia, Zambia and Zimbabwe.
Norlén, Mr. Lennart (PI) lennart.norlen@resgeom.slu.se	1979	Sokoine University, NORAD, Tanzania
Norrby, Mr. Gunnar	1989	Swedish Red Cross, Ethiopia
Nyberg, Dr. Gert (PI) Researcher Dept. of Forest Ecology and Management S-fak, SLU gert.nyberg@sek.slu.se	1996–01 2001–03 2003–06 2007–	Ph.D. research on C and N dynamics in agroforestry systems with ICRAF in Kenya Project Manager and Managing Director of the Vi Agroforestry Programme, Uganda and Kenya Supervisor of two Ph.D. students from Burkina Faso and one from Ethiopia Involved with collaborative research with ICRAF in Kenya
Nyberg, Ms. Ylva (PI) Programme Technical Adviser Vi Agroforestry ylva.nyberg@viafp.org	2008–	Technical Adviser Vi Agroforestry Programme, East Africa
Nygård, Dr. Robert (PI) Rwanda-Burundi Team Sida Dept. for Long-term Cooperation robert.nygard@sida.se	1985–88 1989–90 1995–00 2000–06 2006–09	UN work on rural development in Niger Work on rural development and forestry for ORGUT, Ethiopia Ph.D. research on dry forests in Burkina Faso SLU Post Doc research on drylands (FAO Outlook study and woodfuel markets), in Tunisia and Niger Sida/SAREC desk officer for AFORNET

Name, present work/position, e-mail address	Period in Africa	Type of work, employer, where
Nykvist, Dr. Nils (PI) Professor emeritus, Soil Science, SLU nils.nykvist@telia.com	1974–76 1983–88  1987–90 1975–93	Plant Ecologist and Silviculturist, Silviculture Research Station, Lushoto, Tanzania Member of the Board of the Swedish Agency for Research Cooperation with Developing Countries (SAREC), responsible for, among others, evaluating and deciding on research projects on forests in Africa Teacher and responsible for ecology and soil science at B.Sc. Forestry course in Ethiopia Several short term consultancies on forests and soils in Ethiopia, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Sudan, DR Congo, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe
Nylund, Dr. Jan-Erik (PI) Professor Forest Faculty, SLU, Uppsala jan-erik.nylund@prod.slu.se	1984–95 1989–90	Several project evaluations and trouble shooting missions for SIDA, World Bank, UNSO, FAO/TFAP to forest programmes in Africa, incl. to Guinea-Bissau, Ethiopia and Uganda Senior Consultant to Forest Research Institute, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
Nöjd, Mr. Nils-Olof	1983–85	Silviconsult, Mozambique
Ohlsson, Mr. Anders	1979	SIDA, Guinea-Bissau
Ohlsson, Dr. Eva (PI) Programme Officer Sida, Zambia eva.ohlsson@foreign.ministry.se	1990–93 1994–99 2000–08  2008–	Associate Expert, ICRAF, Kenya Research on "Agroforestry for improved nutrient cycling on farms in western Kenya" Various positions at SAREC (Senior Research Officer, Head of Division for Natural Sciences) and Sida Dept. of Natural Resources (Policy and Methods Adviser), all with responsibilities for several programmes in Africa Sida, Programme Officer for Food Security and Agriculture, Zambia
Ohlsson, Mr. Lennart	1990	SIDA, Ethiopia
Olanders, Mr. Åke	1981–84	Swedforest, Tanzania
Olsen, Mr. Ole	1976–77	Secondary Products Officer, KITE, SIDA, Zambia
Olsson, Mr. Hans (PI) Forest Manager, Sw. Forest Service o.olsson.hans@telia.com	1975–78 1987–90	Head of Development Division, SFODA, SIDA, Ethiopia, Forest Manager, ZOFOMO, Swedforest, Tanzania
Olsson, Hans Olof	1983	SIDA, Mozambique
Olsson, Mr. Per (PI) Forestry Expert almaper@yahoo.com	1988–91	Forestry Specialist, Terra Nova, Guinea-Bissau
Olsson, Prof. Mats (PI) Professor Dept. of Soil and Environment, SLU mats.olsson@mark.slu.se	1990–04 1997–01	Teaching "tropical soil science" at Forestry Faculty, Wondo Genet, Ethiopia (3 weeks per year) Supervision of 5 M.Sc. and 2 Ph.D. students from Ethiopia, and 2 Swedish MFS research projects, also in Ethiopia
Otterstedt, Mr. Petter (PI) Forestry Consultant, Jaako Pöyry AB petter@kholm.se	1971–73	Ass. Expert, FAO, Tanzania
Palm, Mr. Johan (PI) Project Leader, Wood Centre, Nässjö johan@tracentrum.se	1986–89	Lecturer at Wondo Genet, SIDA, Ethiopia
Palm, Mr. Leif	1985–88	Swedforest, Tanzania
Persson, Dr. Reidar (PI) Professor reidar.persson@slu.se	1969–72 1975–77 1971–05  2002–05	Ass. Expert, FAO Hq, Rome Publication "Forest Resources of Africa" Parts I and II Extensive work for SIDA/Sida and SAREC in Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania, and several short-term assignments in about 20 African countries (also for FAO and CIFOR) On the Board of the "Sustainable Forest Management (SFM) in Africa Project" phase I, Kenya
Persson, Mr. Åke	1983 1984–87	Swedforest, Mozambique Swedforest, Tanzania
Pettersson, Mr. Ole	1975–78 1985–87	Forest Manager, SFODA, SIDA, Ethiopia Orgut/Swedforest, Ethiopia
Pettersson, Mr. Rolf	1974–76	Training Instructor Logging, FITI, SIDA, Tanzania
Pettersson, Ms. Rose Mary	1984	ORGUT/Swedforest, Ethiopia
Ragnhage, Mr. Per-Anders	1978–79	Production Manager, Kafubu Industrial Timber Enterprise, Kitwe, Zambia
Rasch, Mr. Björn	1981	Swedforest, Mozambique
Rasch, Mr. Sten	1978–79	Forest Industries Development Planner, INDECO, SIDA, Zambia
Rollsjö, Mr. Håkan	1979	CELLUCAM, Cameroon

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Ronqvist, Mr. Sune	1987	Swedforest, Lesotho
Roos, Dr. Anders (PI) Associate Professor Dept. of Forest Products, SLU anders.roos@sprod.slu.se	1986–89 2001–05 2005–	Associate Expert UNDP/UNSO Village Forestry Project, Burkina Faso Lecturer and M.Sc. thesis supervisor, Wondo Genet, Ethiopia Ph.D. supervisor, Wondo Genet, Ethiopia
Roos, Mr. David	1983	ORGUT/Swedforest, Ethiopia
Roos, Mr. Gunnar	1979	ORGUT/Swedforest, Ethiopia
Rosenörn-Lehn, Mr. Fritz sng@algonet.se	1974–76	Ass. Expert, FAO, Swaziland
Rudebjer, Mr. Per (PI) Scientist Capacity Development Unit Bioversity International, Rome p.rudebjer@cgiar.org	1987–90 1993–96 2006–09	Lecturer, SLU-Wondo Genet joint BSc Forestry programme for Ethiopian students Associate expert, World Agroforestry Centre, Kenya Involved in capacity development with Bioversity International in Sub-Saharan Africa, on forest genetic resources and agricultural biodiversity
Rudin, Mr. Dag	1983–85 1988–90	SIDA, Mozambique SLU, Ethiopia
Rutegård, Dr. Gunnar gunnar.rutegard@lm.se	1988–89	SLU, Ethiopia
Rüder, Mr. Anders	1975–76	Forest Manager, SFODA, SIDA, Ethiopia
Rydgren, Mr. Bernt	1990	Swedforest, Lesotho
Röing, Dr. Kristina (PI) Agronomist Dept. of Soil and Environment, SLU CIAT-TSBF, Nairobi kristina.roing.de.nowina@slu.se or k.roing@cgiar.org	1995 2000–03 2006–09 2006–07	Minor Field Study on Farming Systems for FAO in Botswana and Zimbabwe JPO at International Institute for Tropical Agriculture (IITA), Nigeria Project Manager/Leader for Sida, SLU and FORMAS funded projects (3) on C stocks and GHG emissions, OM production, and soil fertility amendments in agroforestry systems in Kenya, in collaboration with CIAT-TSBF and IITA. Supervisor for Swedish MFS student and Kenyan M.Sc. student (Moi University) working in Kenya
Sahlberg, Mr. Göte	1985–86	Silviconsult, Ghana
Salomonsson, Mr. Hans (PI) Teacher, Forestry School, Värnamo hans.salomonsson@blixmail.se	1984–86 1986–90	Teacher, Zimbabwe College of Forestry, FAO, Zimbabwe Teacher, Lesotho Agricultural College, Lesotho
Salomonsson, Mr. Roger	1986–87	SIDA, Ethiopia
Sandberg, Mr. Bertil	1972–74	TWICO, SIDA, Tanzania
Sandewall, Dr. Mats (PI) Coordinator International Research Cooperation Dept. of Forest Resources Management S-fak, SLU mats.sandewall@slu.se	1993–95 2001 2001–07 2002–06 2002–09	Lecturer Wondo Genet, Ethiopia Leader for FAO/Swedish Forest Agency team on "Policy and Land Use Planning in Southern Africa", South Africa, Botswana, Zimbabwe Supervisor of one Ph.D. student from Burkina Faso and one from Ethiopia Short assignments on forest resources assessment for FAO in Zambia Coordinator of Programme for Institutional Development of Wondo Genet College of Forestry and Natural Resources, Ethiopia
Sjunnesson, Mr. Sven (PI) Consultant: Forestry Seven sven.sjunnesson@telia.com	1986–90 1990–95	Deputy Dean, Wondo Genet College of Forestry, SLU, Ethiopia Guest Lecturer "Enterprise Management" at Wondo Genet, Ethiopia
Sjödén, Mr. Torbjörn (PI) Private consultant incator@minmail.net	2004–08	Worked as consultant/manager in rehabilitating private forest enterprises in Mozambique, Sierra Leone, Ghana and Liberia
Sjögren, Mr. Hans (PI) Research Assistant Dept. of Forest Ecology and Management Forestry Faculty, SLU hans.sjogren@ssko.slu.se	1993–96 1997–98 2000–09 2004–09	Research Associate at ICRAF, Kenya Home Office Coordinator at ORGUT for "Local Management of Natural Resources" programme, Tanzania Ph.D. research project on improved fallow at ICRAF, Kenya Short-term assignments at forest certification courses and project "Agroforestry in Parklands", Burkina Faso, Mali, Senegal



Name, present work/position, e-mail address	Period in Africa	Type of work, employer, where
Sjöholm, Mr. Håkan (PI) ORGUT, Ethiopia hakan_s@fastmail.fm	1980–82 1983–84 1984–87 1988–91 1991–92 1992–94 1994–97 1997–99 1999–03 2003 2004–10	While at FAO HQ, missions to Africa on dry land forestry and fuelwood, Ethiopia, Sudan and Somalia Lecturer in Silviculture at Wondo Genet, Ethiopia Community Forestry and Soil Conservation Dept., Ministry of Agriculture, Ethiopia Coordinator Catchment Forestry Project, Tanzania Farm Forestry Expert, Forestry Master Plan, Kenya Natural Forest Management Expert, Babati, LAMP programme, Tanzania District Advisor, Kiteto, LAMP programme, Tanzania Managing Director ORGUT Tanzania Ltd., Tanzania (several short consultancies in East Africa) Independent consultant doing a number of short-term consultancies in Africa Deputy Team Leader identification of the Mara and Sio-Malaba-Malakisi River Basins Integrated Water Resources Project, Lake Victoria Basin Team Leader and Management Advisor to the Sida Amhara Rural Development Programme, Bhar Dar, Ethiopia
Skagerfält, Mr. Joacim (PI) Consultant Ramboll Natura joacim.skagerfalt@ramboll.se	1993–94 2001–04	With Tanscan Timber Co. Ltd., Moshi, Tanzania Coordinator for ANAFE Southern Africa, ICRAF, Zimbabwe
Skarner, Mr. Göran (PI) Senior Forestry Consultant and Rural development Economist goran.skarner@seedgroup.net	1974–75 1989–90 1996 2003	Associate Expert, FAO, Planning of Forest Utilisation and economic Analyses, Swaziland Chief Forestry Adviser, TWICO/FINNIDA Tanzania Supervision mission World Bank Forestry Resources Project, Zimbabwe Forestry Specialist, AfDB Agriculture Sector Review, Nigeria
Sollander, Mr. Erik (PI) Forest Policy Strategist in DG's Office Swedish Forest Agency erik.sollander@skogsstyrelsen.se	2001–02	Preparatory/planning missions for forest policy workshops and training events in Botswana and Kenya
Staland, Mr. Peter (PI) Head of Forest Policy Unit Forestry Division Federation of Swedish Farmers peter.staland@lrf.se	1983–85 1989 1992–93 2001 2003–04	Forest Management Officer, Forest Division, Tanzania Evaluation of Swedish Forestry Programme, Ethiopia Team Leader/Liaison Officer, ORGUT, Tanzania Evaluation of fund raising for Village Forestry, Tanzania Bioenergy Expert, Rural Electrification Project, SWECO, Tanzania
Starräng, Mr. Lennart	1986–87	Teacher, Forestry Training Institute, Tanzania
Stiernman, Mr. Nils	1985–86	Swedforest, Tanzania
Stolphe, Mr. Leif	1985–88	Silviconsult, Zambia
Ståhl, Dr. Lena (PI) Skogssverige – The forest and wood portal on internet lena.stahl@adm.slu.se	1985–88 1989–93 1993–05	Extension work in Guinea-Bissau Ph.D. research in Sao Hill and Morogoro, Tanzania Ph.D. research at ICRAF on tree fallows in East Africa
Stömne, Mr. Per-Erik (PI) Consultant stomne.ab@telia.com	1980–81 1981–84 1985–95	Associate Expert, FAO, Ministry of Agriculture, Dept. of Forestry, Mozambique Project Coordinator, Silviconsult Ltd., Mozambique Silvi Nova AB; various short-tem assignments in Mozambique, Angola, Guinea-Bissau, São Tomé & Príncipe, Liberia
Svensson, Mr. Bruno	1987	Silviconsult, Ghana
Svensson, Mr. Jan-Erik	1970–73	SIDA Peace Corps, Zambia
Svensson, Mr. Jerker	1983	ORGUT/Swedforest, Ethiopia
Svensson, Mr. Lennart	1978–81	SIDA, Guinea-Bissau
Sylvander, Dr. Robert (PI) Robsy Forestry Consulting robsy@mailbox.calypso.net	1986	Lecturer, Sokoine University, NORAD, Tanzania
Sävfors, Ms. Eva	1988–89	ORGUT, Burkina Faso
Söderberg, Dr. Ulf (PI) Associate Professor Dept. of Forest Resource Management Forest Faculty, SLU ulf.soderberg@srh.slu.se	1987–89 2001–09 2003–05	Lecturer, Wondo Genet College of Forestry, SLU, Ethiopia Supervisor of one Ph.D. student from Burkina Faso and one from Ethiopia Integrated Land Assessment, Zambia
Söderbäck, Mr. Leif National Board of private Forestry leif.soderback@skogsstyrelsen.se	1983	Silviconsult, Mozambique

## APPENDIX 2

Name, present work/position, e-mail address	Period in Africa	Type of work, employer, where
Söderholm, Mr. Staffan	1990	ORGUT, Burkina Faso
Tengnäs, Mr. Bo (PI) Consultant and Director Naturbruk AB bo.tengnas@n.lrf.se	1986–88 1988–92 1992–09	Chief Advisor, Vi Agroforestry Programme, Kenya Regional Advisor, Natural Resources and Forestry, Swedish Embassy (RSCU), Kenya Several short- and medium-term consultancies on various aspects of forests, forestry, agroforestry and agriculture in Africa – Kenya, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe, South Africa, Mozambique, Ghana, Burkina Faso, Mali, Namibia and Nigeria (for Sida, AfDB, FAO, WB, FINNIDA, Danish MoFA, ICRAF, CIFOR and others)
Tegelberg, Mr. Sture	1981	Swedforest, Mozambique
Tham, Dr. Åsa (PI) Global Solidarity Forest Fund, Mozambique asatham@hotmail.com	2005–	Managing Director, Chikweti Forest Programme, Niassa, Mozambique
Thege, Mr. Per A. (PI) Director International Secretariat Swedish Environment Protection Agency per.thege@naturvardsverket.se	1981–84 1985–88	Forest Economist, FAO/ECE/UNIDO Forest Industries Advisory Group for Africa, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia Swedforest; home office coordinator for Sida funded forestry programmes in Ethiopia and Tanzania, including short consultancies to the two.
Thomsgård, Mr. Per Erik (PI) Sawmill Engineer Santa Cruz, Bolivia	1981–83 1986–88 1989–90	Sawmill Manager Penhalonga Sawmill and Training Manager Messica Sawmill, SIDA, Mozambique Sawmill Manager, Kiltimber, Swedforest, Tanzania Project Manager, Rongai Sawmill, Swedforest Tanzania
Thomson, Ms. Nilla (PI) Head of Section (incl. Forests) Ministry of Environment nilla.thomson@environment.ministry.se	1984–85	Assistant Project Officer, GTZ, German-Senegalese Forest Project, Senegal
Thunberg, Mr. Jerker (PI) Director, National Forest Programme Facility, FAO, Rome jerker.thunberg@fao.org	1991–96 1999–05 2007–	Managing Director Swedforest Consulting Company with many assignments in Africa Director Dept. of Natural Resources, Sida, with many projects financed in Africa Director Nfp Facility at FAO, with 33 African partner countries
Thunström, Mr. Gunnar t.gunnar@telecom.net.et	1979 1981 1986–89	ORGUT/Swedforest, Ethiopia CELLUCAM, Cameroon Coop Suisse, Mali
Tilander, Dr. Ylva (PI) Deputy Director Agricultural Ecology Ministry of Agriculture ylva.tilander@agriculture.ministry.se	1986–89 1990–96 1991–94	Associate Expert agroforestry with UNSO/SIDA project in Burkina Faso Coordinator of SAREC-financed project on agroforestry research in Burkina Faso Manager SIDA-financed research project on desertification in Tunisia
Tiveau, Mr. Daniel (PI) Regional Coordinator CIFOR, Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso d.tiveau@cgiar.org	2000–03 2003–05 2005–09 2009–	Research on effects of fire, grazing and logging on dry forests in Burkina Faso Research Fellow and Project Coordinator (dry forests) with CIFOR in Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Zambia and Tanzania CIFOR West African Regional Coordinator, research in Burkina Faso, Ghana, Guinea, Liberia, Mali and Sierra Leone Sida Programme Officer for Forestry, Agriculture and Market Development in DR Congo
Tivell, Mr. Anders (PI) Project Leader, SLU anders.tivell@sol.slu.se	1975–78 1981–89 1990–97	Regional Forest Officer in Wellega and Lecturer at Wondo Genet, Ethiopia ORGUT Consulting AB (Stockholm) with several assignments on community forestry in Ethiopia, Guinea-Bissau and Mozambique Coordinator for FAO programme "Forests, Trees and People" (FTPP) in East Africa
Tobisson, Dr. Eva (PI) Senior Policy Adviser Ministry of Foreign Affairs eva.tobisson@foreign.ministry.se	1975–86 1982–00 2000–02 1998–09	Ph.D. research on agro-pastoralism in northern Tanzania Director Development Studies Unit, Dept. of Social Anthropology, Stockholm Univ.; several short-term assignments and consultancies for SIDA/Sida on NRM (including forestry and agroforestry) in Africa Consultancies for Sida and MoFA on NRM in Africa Research on "coping strategies in poor coastal communities" in Zanzibar, Tanzania
Tosterud, Mr. Anders (PI) Consultant anders@tosterud.se	1978 1989 1990–92	Project Manager, Chimoio, Mozambique Evaluation of SIDA-supported harvesting and transport company in Guinea-Bissau Coordination of training in Brazil for forest technicians from Guinea-Bissau; backstopping with Brazilian rural development experience to SIDA-funded projects in Guinea-Bissau
Traoré-Dahlberg, Ms. Eva	1983–86	UNDP, Burkina Faso
Trulsson, Mr. Björn	1988–89	Swedforest, Niger
Tutzauer, Mr. Richard Consultant	1981–85 1987–89	SIDA, Tanzania ORGUT/Swedforest, Ethiopia

Name, present work/position, e-mail address	Period in Africa	Type of work, employer, where
Tuulikki, Dr. Rooke (PI) Swedish Environmental Protection Agency tuulikki.rooke@naturvardsverket.se	1998–03 2006–08	PhD research on interactions between trees/woodlands and large herbivores, Botswana Research on interactions between trees/woodlands and large herbivores, South Africa
Wall, Mr. Lasse	1987	Swedforest, Lesotho
Wallgren, Dr. Märtha (PI) Dept. of Wildlife, Fish & Environment S-Fak, SLU martha.wallgren@vfm.slu.se	2003–08	PhD research on mammal communities in savannas and woodlands in Botswana and Tanzania
Walter, Ms. Susanne von (PI) Senior Programme Officer SwedBio, SLU susanne.von.walter@cbm.slu.se	1980–81 1986 1993–94 2004–06	FAO Associate Expert at Eduardo Mondlane University Dept. of Forestry, Mozambique Teacher at Wondo Genet College of Forestry, Ethiopia Responsible for the "Farm Forestry" component of the Swedish-Ethiopian M.Sc. programme Home office coordinator at ORGUT of SARDP project in Amhara Region, Ethiopia
Warfvinge, Mr. Hans (PI) ORGUT Consulting AB (retired) hans.warfvinge@gmail.com	1971–75 1977–07  2008	SIDA Programme Officer (at HQ) for forestry projects in Ethiopia, Tanzania and Zambia Consultant with ORGUT, several assignments in Africa: Ethiopia (77–83), Mozambique (77–79), Guinea-Bissau (84–87), Burkina Faso (84–89) and Tanzania and Somalia Worked with IUCN's West Africa forest programme
Wennerholm, Mr. Håkan wennerholm55@yahoo.se	1989	SIDA, Ethiopia
Wester, Mr. Johan (PI) Head of Forest Division North Swedish Forest Agency johan.wester@skogsstyrelsen.se	1986–87 2007	Extension work in Guinea-Bissau Short-term consultancy in Rwanda
Westergren, Mr. Ingvar	1968–72 1986–89	SIDA, Ethiopia ORGUT/Swedforest, Ethiopia
Westman, Mr. Börje	1982–84 1988–90	Swedforest, Tanzania Swedforest, Tanzania
Westman, Mr. Peter (PI) Conservation Director WWF-Sweden peter.westman@wwf.se	1986–88 1988–90 1990–96 2008–	District Natural Resources Officer, Tanzania Forests, Trees and People Programme, Forest Division, Tanzania International Secretary, SNF, responsible for forest conservation projects in East and Southern Africa WWF-Sweden, responsible for programmes in the Congo Basin, East Africa, Madagascar and Zambia
Wettermark, Mr. Christer	1974–76	Head of Finance Section, SFODA, SIDA, Ethiopia
Wik, Mr. Martin	1988	ORGUT/Swedforest, Ethiopia
Wiklund, Professor, Martin Royal College of Technology (R)	1975–78	Wood Technologist, FBD, SIDA, Tanzania
Wikström, Mr. Erik	1984–87	SIDA, Tanzania
Wikström, Mr. Roger	1987	Swedforest, Tanzania
Wirak, Mr. Anders	1981	ORGUT/Swedforest, Ethiopia
Wiström, Mr. Egon	1983–84	Swedforest, Tanzania
Wramner, Professor, Per	1982–	Various consultancies on soil conservation and environment matters in many countries including Botswana, Kenya, Ethiopia
Åkesson, Mr. Hans	1984	SOGACEL, Gabon
Öhman, Ms. Karin (PI) Deputy Regional Chief Forester Swedish Forest Agency karin.ohman@skogsstyrelsen.se	1994 1997	Minor Field Study in Kenya Short-term consultancy in Tanzania
Öhman, Mr. Ulf (PI) Ohman.boras@tele2.se	1983–85 1996–97	Olmotonyi Forestry School, Swedforest, Tanzania Forest Resources Management Project, Tabora, World Bank/Swedforest, Tanzania
Öhrn, Dr. Ingemar (PI) Provincial Governor ingemar.ohrn@localnet.net	1972–74	SIDA, Tanzania
Österberg, Mr. Klas (PI) Senior Adviser, Climate policy Swedish Environmental Protection Agency klas.osterberg@naturvardsverket.se	1986–88	SIDA contract; Lecturer at Wondo Genet Forest Resources Institute, Ethiopia

## Presentation of the authors



**Dr. Bjorn Lundgren** (e-mail: [bjorn.lundgren@ekman.se](mailto:bjorn.lundgren@ekman.se))

M.Sc. (Forestry) 1969, Ph.D. (Forest Ecology and Soils) 1978. Chairman Committee on International Forest Issues of the Royal Swedish Academy of Agriculture and Forestry (KSLA) (2001 to date); Honorary Member of KSLA; Founder Member and Member Governing Council of the African Forest Forum (2007 to date); Chairman of the Steering Committee on project Lessons Learnt on Sustainable Forest Management in Africa (2003–2005); Director, International Foundation for Science (IFS), Stockholm (1992–2000); Director General, the International Centre for Research in Agro-forestry (ICRAF), Nairobi (1981–1991); Chairman of the Board of the United Nations University Institute for Natural Resources in Africa (UNU/INRA), Accra, Ghana (1996–2002); Member of Boards of Trustees of CATIE, Costa Rica (2002–2007) and the African Forest Research Network (AFORNET), Kenya (2000–2009). Several consultancy and project/ institution evaluation tasks in Asia (Laos, India, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh), Central America and the Caribbean (Jamaica, Dominican Republic, Costa Rica) and Africa (15 different countries).



**Prof. Reidar Persson** (e-mail: [reidar.persson@slu.se](mailto:reidar.persson@slu.se))

M.Sc. (Forestry) 1967, Ph.D. (Forestry) 1977. Member KSLA's Committee on International Forest Issues; Forestry Advisor at Sida and SAREC (1979–1997); Adjunct Professor in International Forestry at the National Forest Survey in Umea (1988–1994); Assistant Director General at the Centre for International Forestry Research, CIFOR (1997–2000); Awarded the Golden Branch from the Swedish Forestry Association (1999) and KSLA's Gold Medal (2008). Since 2000 at SLU to involve young post-graduate students in international work and to be advisor to Sida and the Swedish Government on the international forestry processes (e.g. UNFF), initiator of a couple of intersessional activities that received Swedish support. Has published c 70 reports/ articles on the global forest situation, forestry assistance, deforestation, fast growing plantations, forest inventories, environmental issues and international forestry processes. During the same period worked in about 40 countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America.



**Mr. Sten Norén** (e-mail: [sten.ake.noren@telia.com](mailto:sten.ake.noren@telia.com))

M.Sc. (Forestry) 1964. Teacher (Associate Expert, FAO) at the Forestry College at Gorgan, Iran, 1967–1969; Forestry Consultant at the International Rural Development Centre (IRDC) at the Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences (SLU) in Uppsala, Sweden, with various consultancies in 15 countries in Africa and Asia 1970–1994; Regional Programme Officer (Agriculture and Forestry) at the Swedish Embassy (SIDA-office) in Lusaka, Zambia, 1977–1980; Training Manager (FAO and DANIDA) at the Community Forestry Project (FAO, WB, DANIDA) in Kathmandu, Nepal, 1989–1991; FINNIDA mission to five SADC countries 1996.

## Abbreviations used

AAS	African Academy of Sciences
ACTS	African Centre for Technology Studies
AfDB	African Development Bank
AFF	African Forest Forum
AFORNET	African Forest Research Network
Agri4D	Sustainable Agriculture and Forestry for Development network
ANAFE	African Network for Agriculture, Agroforestry and Natural resources Education
ASSP	Agricultural Sector Support Programme (Zambia)
BITS	Board for International Technical Cooperation (Sweden)
CADU	Chilalo Agricultural Development Unit (Ethiopia)
CBFR	Capacity Building for Forestry Research in Africa
CELLUCAM	Cellulose de Cameroon
CIFOR	Centre for International Forestry Research
EAC	East African Community
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EfD	Environment for Development Network
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations
FBD	Forest and Beekeeping Division (Tanzania)
FINNIDA	Finnish International Development Authority
FITI	Forest Industry Training Institute (Tanzania)
FLDC	Forestry for Local Community Development (FAO)
FLEGT	Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade
Focali	Forest, Climate and Livelihood Research Network
FOREP	Forest Research Programme (Burkina Faso)
FORMAS	Swedish Research Council for Environment, Agricultural Sciences and Spatial Planning
FOSA	Forestry Outlook Studies for Africa (FAO/AfDB)
FRC	Forest Research Centre (Ethiopia)
FTI	Forest Training Institute (Tanzania)
FTPP	Forest Trees and People Programme (FAO)
GEDEFOR	Gestion Décentralisée des Forêts (Mali)
GSFF	Global Solidarity Forest Fund (Sweden)
HADO	Hifadi Ardhi Dodoma (Tanzania)
ICRAF	International Centre for Research on Agroforestry (World Agroforestry Centre)
IFS	International Foundation for Science
IIED	International Institute for Environment and Development
ILO	International Labour Organisation (UN)
IRDC	International Rural Development Centre (at SLU, Sweden)
ITTO	International Tropical Timber Organisation
IUCEA	Inter-University Council of East Africa
IUCN	International Conservation Union
KfW	Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (German Development Bank)
KSLA	Royal Swedish Academy of Agriculture and Forestry
LAC	Lesotho Agricultural College
LAMP	Land Management Programme (Tanzania)



LIFOCO	Liberian Forest Corporation
LWP	Lesotho Woodlot Project
MONAP	Mozambique-Nordic Agricultural Programme
NFP	National Forest Programme
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NIB	Board for International Assistance (Sweden)
NORAD	Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation
NRDC	Natural Resources Development College (Zambia)
ODI	Overseas Development Institute (UK)
PGU	Policy for Global Development (Sweden)
PREMI	Poverty Reduction and Environment Initiative (IUCN)
PTC	Production through conservation (Sida-funded project, Lesotho)
REDD	Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation
RELMA	Regional Land Management Unit (Sida/ICRAF, Nairobi)
RPSUD	Regional Programme for Sustainable Use of Dryland Biodiversity
RRI	Rights & Resources Initiative
RSCU	Regional Soil Conservation Unit (SIDA, Nairobi)
SADC	Southern African Development Cooperation
SAPU	Strategic Analysis and Planning Unit (Tanzania)
SAREC	Swedish Agency for Research Cooperation with Developing Countries
SCA	Swedish Cellulose Co.
SCAPA	Soil Conservation and Agroforestry Programme in Arusha Region
SCC	Swedish Cooperative Centre
SDC	Swiss Development Cooperation
SEK	Swedish Krona
SFM I and II	Lessons learnt on Sustainable Forest Management in Africa
SFM	Sustainable Forest Management
SFODA	State Forest Development Agency (Ethiopia)
SIDA	Swedish International Development Agency
Sida	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
SLU	Swedish Agricultural University
SNF	Swedish Society for Conservation of Nature
SOCOTRAM	Sociedade de Comercializacao e Transformacao de Madeira (Guinea-Bissau)
SPM	Southern Paper Mill (Tanzania)
SSC-Forestry	Svensk SkogsCertifiering AB
TFAP	Tropical Forest(ry) Action Plan
TWICO	Tanzania Wood Industry Corporation
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFF	United Nations Forum on Forests
UNSO	United Nations Sahelian Office
UNU/INRA	United Nations University Institute for Natural Resources in Africa
VicRes	Lake Victoria Research Initiative
WB	World Bank
WGCF	Wondo Genet College of Forestry (Ethiopia)
WRI	World Resources Institute (USA)
WURC	Wood Utilisation Research Centre (Ethiopia)
WWF	World Wide Fund for Nature
ZOFOMO	Zonal Forest Management Office (Tanzania)



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- Nr 2 Swedish-African forest relations

At the peak of Sweden's involvement with forestry development in Africa, in the budget year 1986/87, SIDA alone spent around SEK 500 million – or 11 % of the total Swedish development budget – on forestry, forest industries, and agroforestry programmes, most of it in Africa. At this time, the late 1980s, there were at any one year well over 75 Swedish forestry experts working in Africa.

The two biggest and longest lasting programmes were found in Tanzania and Ethiopia, but there was Swedish involvement in many other countries. For example, during the period 1972–2001, a total of SEK 2,200 million (over USD 300 million) were spent on support to the Forest Sector in Tanzania.

Then, during the 1990s, forestry virtually disappeared from Swedish development co-operation, with some minor exceptions of funding of programmes carried out by Swedish, African and International NGOs and institutes. Today, there are only around ten Swedish forestry experts working in Africa, no new forestry programmes have been started with Sida bilateral financing in the last ten years, and the considerable experience and network of contacts that were built up during the period 1975–1990 are rapidly being lost.

This is one reason why the authors, all having been involved in various capacities with forest work in and with Africa since the late 1960s, decided that it was high time to set down the "history" of Swedish forest collaboration with Africa. The report has been developed in collaboration between KSLA and the African Forest Forum. It is hoped that it may contribute to a reawakened interest in again permitting Swedish know-how and comparative advantages in building capacity and institutions contribute to a real economic development oriented Sustainable Forest Management push in Africa. Through this, Sweden could also assist Africa to realise its potential to contribute to climate change mitigation through increased forest resources and their management.



### **Royal Swedish Academy of Agriculture and Forestry**

Visiting address Drottninggatan 95 B, Stockholm  
P. O. Box 6806, S-113 86 Stockholm, Sweden  
tel +46 (0)8-54 54 77 00, fax +46 (0)8-54 54 77 10  
[www.ksla.se](http://www.ksla.se), [akademien@ksla.se](mailto:akademien@ksla.se)

The Royal Swedish Academy of Agriculture and Forestry (KSLA) is a meeting place for the green sector. The Academy is a free and independent network organisation working with issues relating to agriculture, horticulture, food, forestry and forest products, fishing, hunting and aquaculture, the environment and natural resources, and with agricultural and forest history. We work with issues that concern all and interest many!