

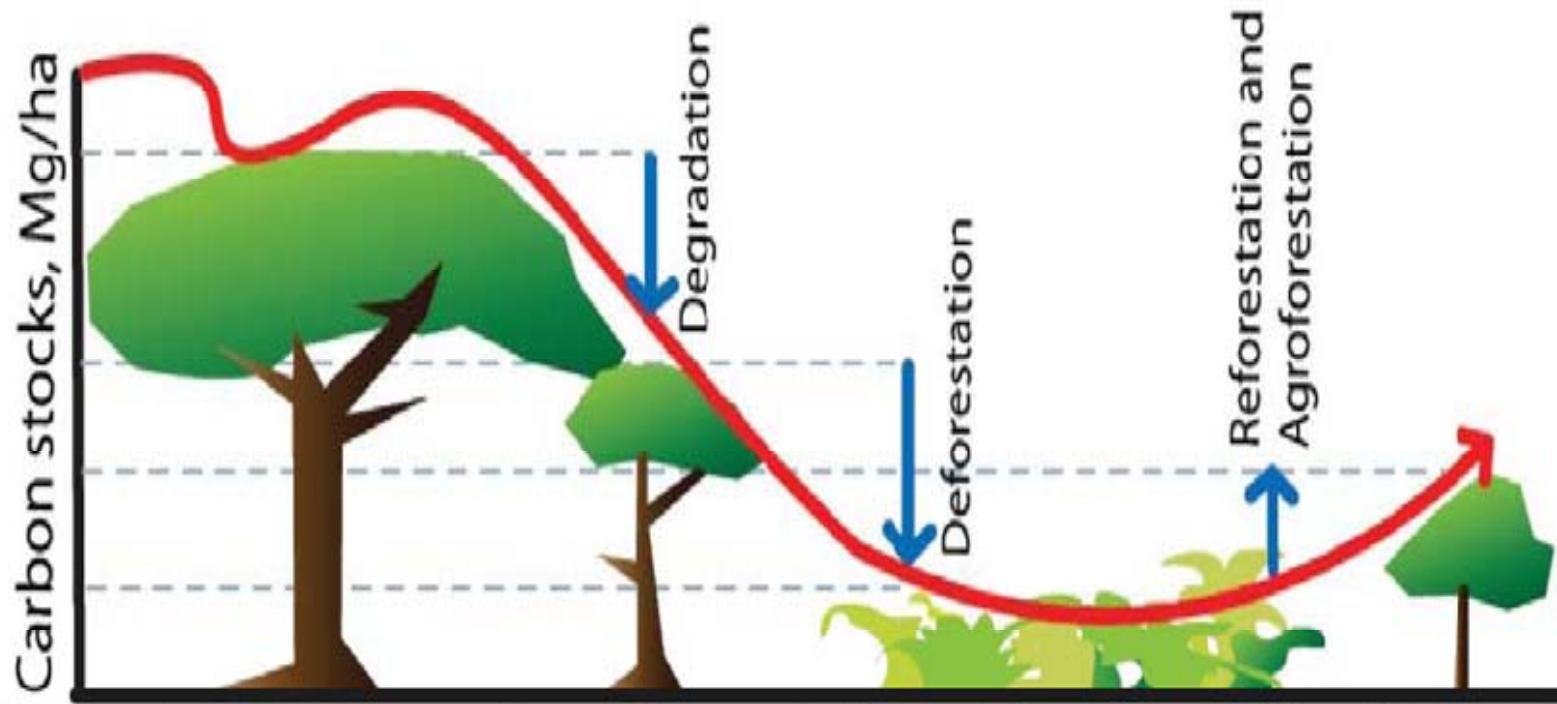
GLOBAL TRENDS-IMPLICATIONS ON THE DEVELOPMENT AND USE OF NATURAL RESOURCES IN AFRICA

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CONTEXT

- **Declining natural resources :land, forests, biodiversity, water, wetlands and minerals.**
 - **Increasing global demand for food, energy and other resource based commodities: availability declining.**
 - **Climate change dramatically altering ecological systems and increasing the vulnerability of rural people and resource production systems.**
 - **Population growth and socio-economic development exerting pressure on the same resources.**
 - **Access to and rights for rural people, youth and those on forest margins to the same resources are in jeopardy.**
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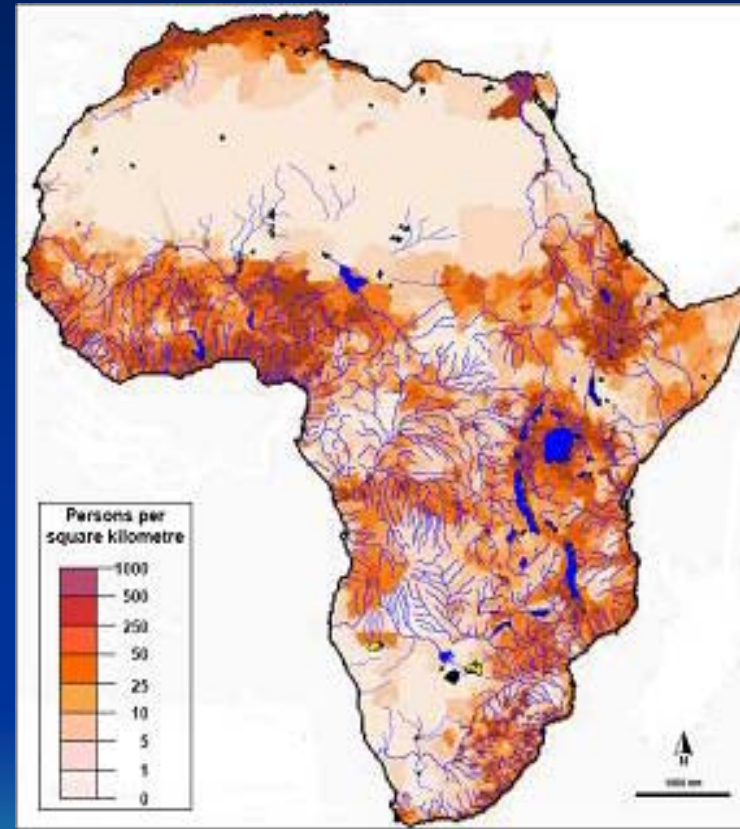
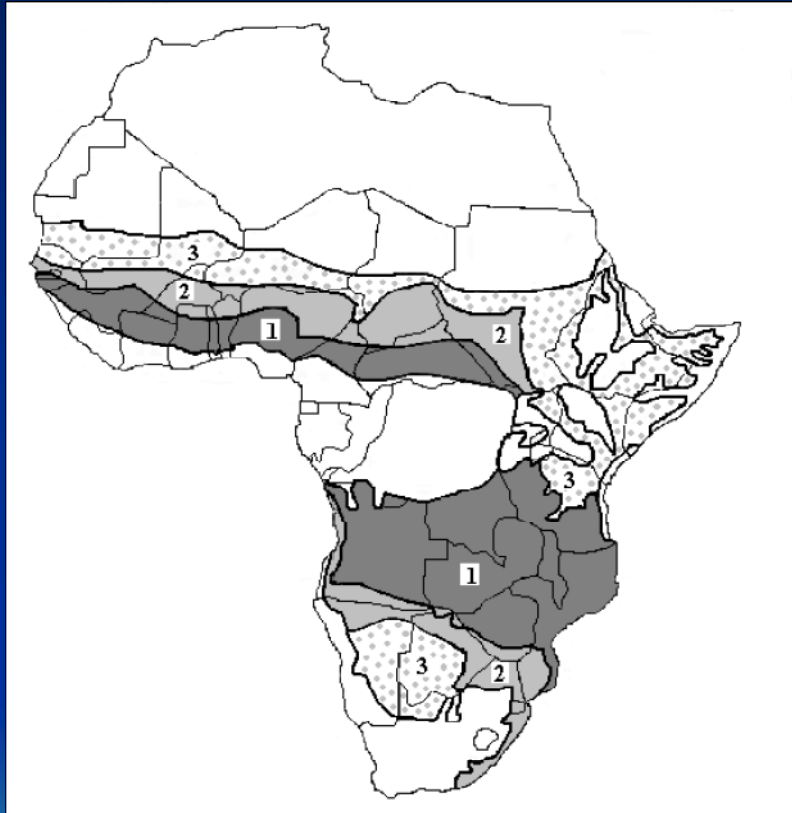
Old growth forest Logged-over forest Secondary and agroforest Annual crops Grassland Mosaic landscape with agroforestry, plantations, crop fields, woodlots

THE AFRICAN FORESTS

- **Africa has 675 million hectares under forests: about 17% of the global forest area, and 23% of the land area of the continent.**
- **Africa lost 3.5 million hectares every year in 2000-2010**
- **Africa has 350 million hectares classified as “other wooded land” that make up 31% of the global wooded lands.**
- **Africa lost 1.9 million hectares every year between 1990 and 2010**
- **Most of the African forests are dry forests, almost 460 million hectares.**
- **The rain forests of the Congo basin countries make up about 180 million hectares.**

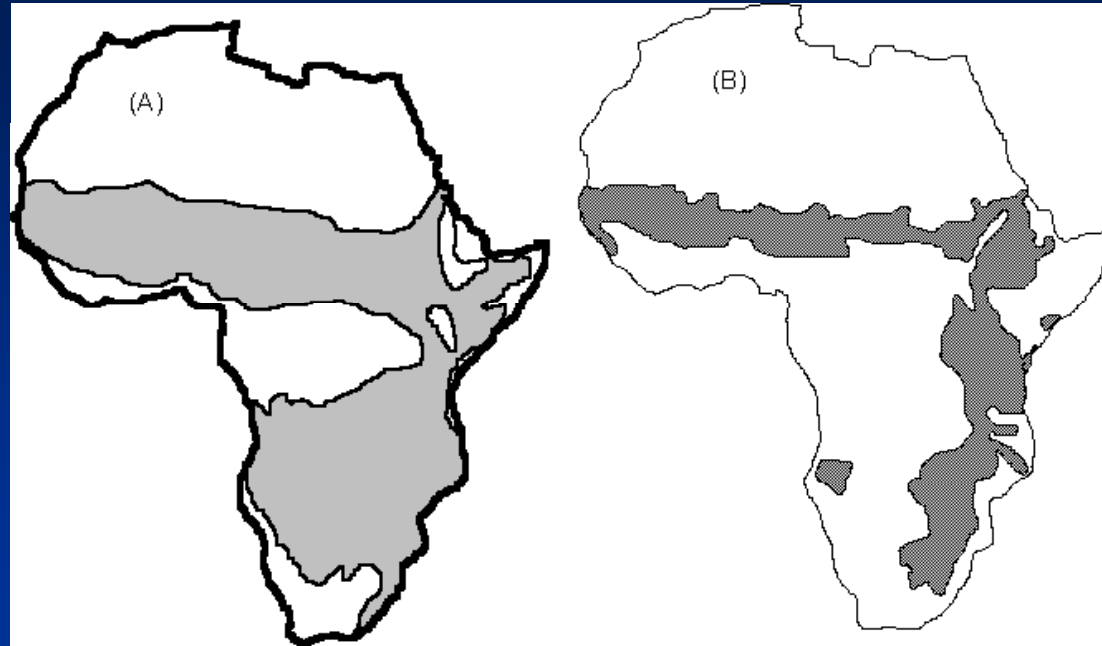


FORESTS AND HUMAN POPULATION



Note: (1) Warm humid dry forests,
(2) Warm sub-humid dry forests and
(3) Warm very dry wooded savannas. Based on Haveraan
(1988).

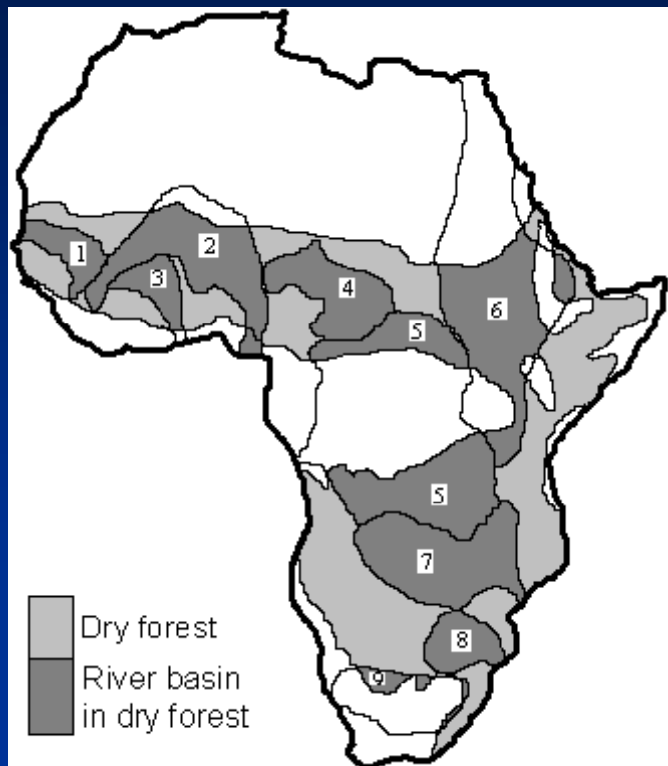
DRY FORESTS AND CROPLAND



Distribution of (A) dry forests and (B) cropland in Sub-Sahara Africa

Cropland is based on Mayaux *et al.* (2003).

FORESTS AND WATER



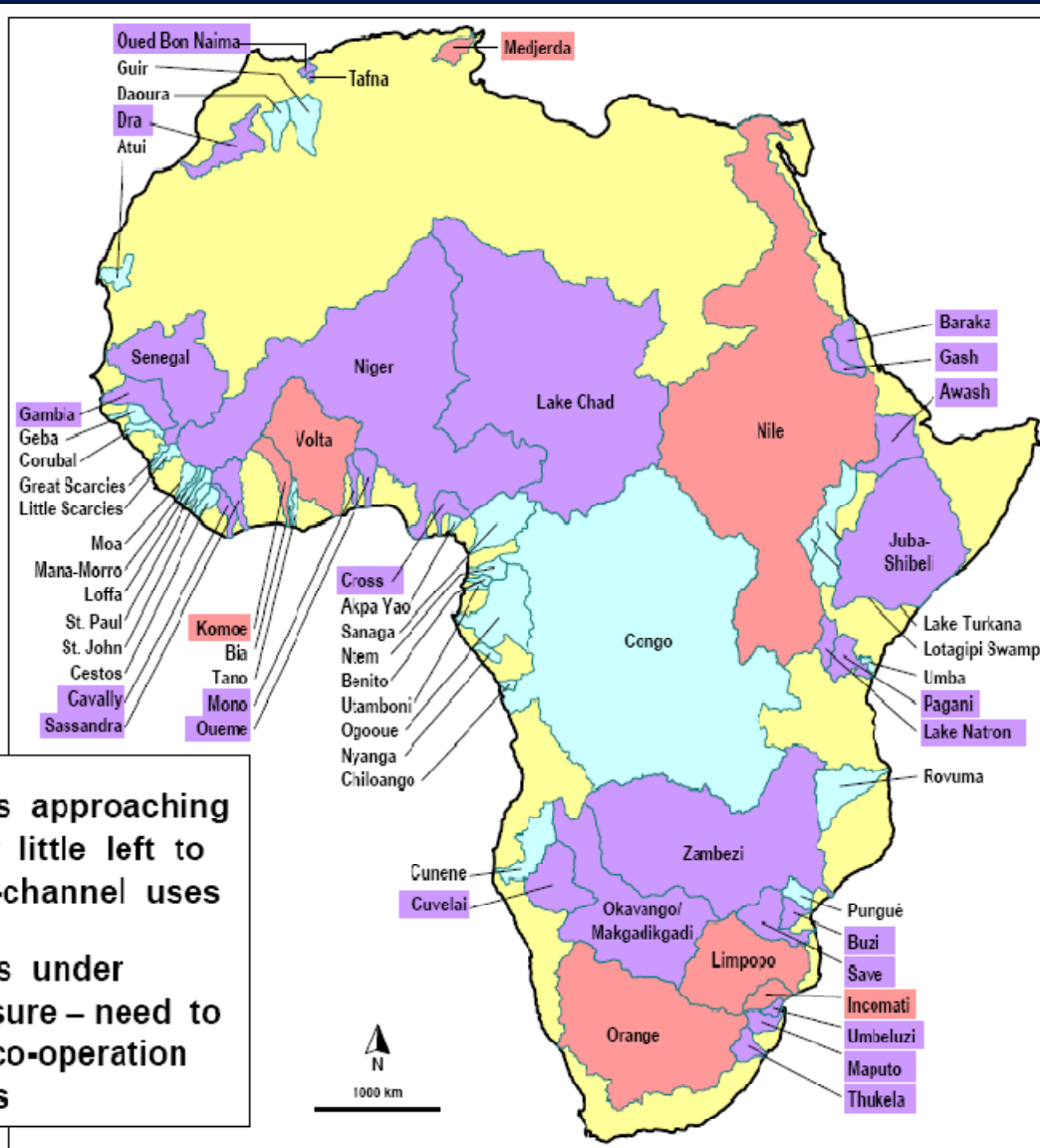
Major rivers originate from the dry forests.

There are important river basins in these forests.

Extent of major river basins in dry forests of Sub-Saharan Africa: Senegal (1), Niger (2), Volta (3), Chad (4), Congo (5), Nile (6), Zambezi (7), Limpopo (8) and Orange (9).

AFRICAN RIVER BASINS

Shared River Basins



- 7 Water resources approaching “closure” – very little left to allocate for off-channel uses
- 26 Water resources under increased pressure – need to ensure closer co-operation with neighbours

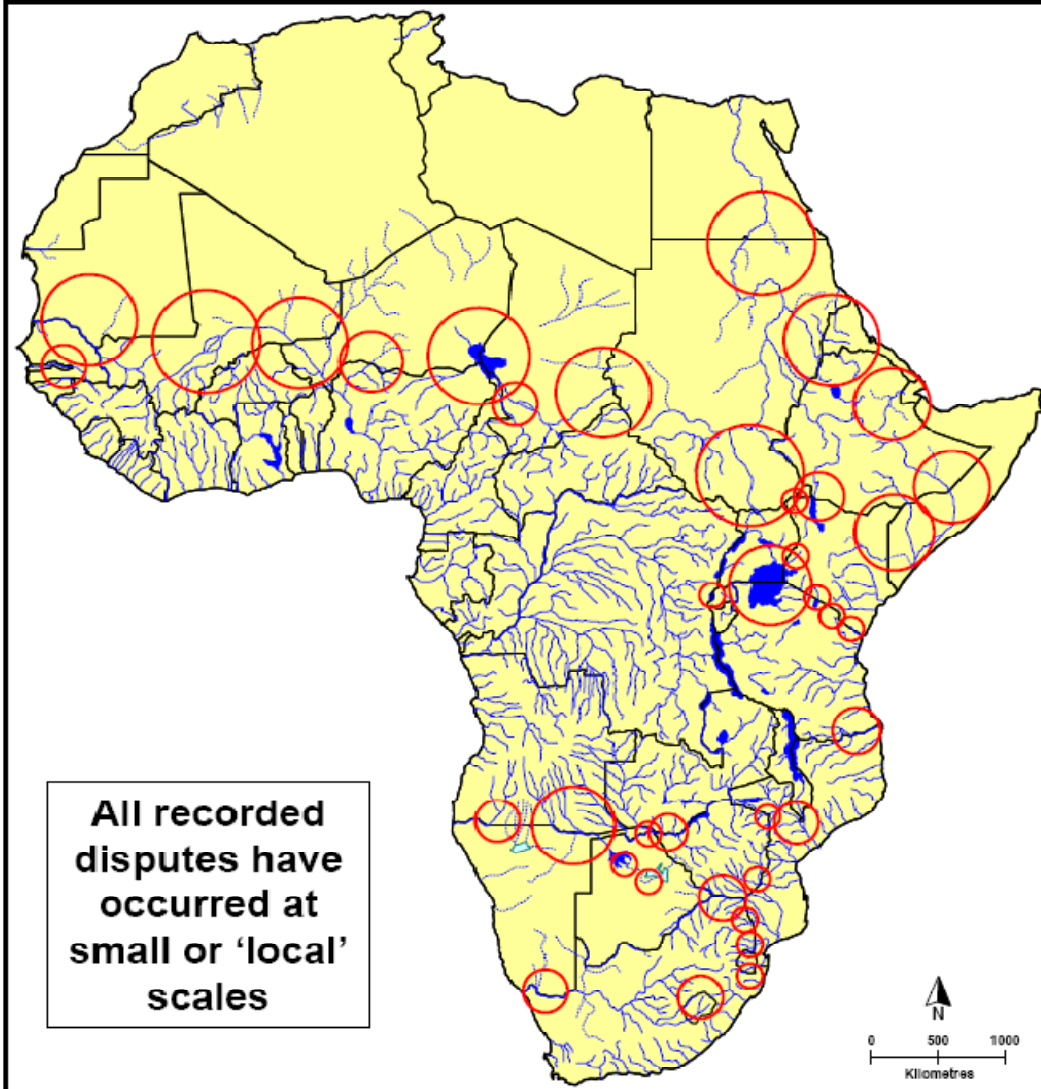
Adapted from: Ashton, 2007

CONFLICTS OVER WATER

Sites of Disputes and Conflicts Linked to Water

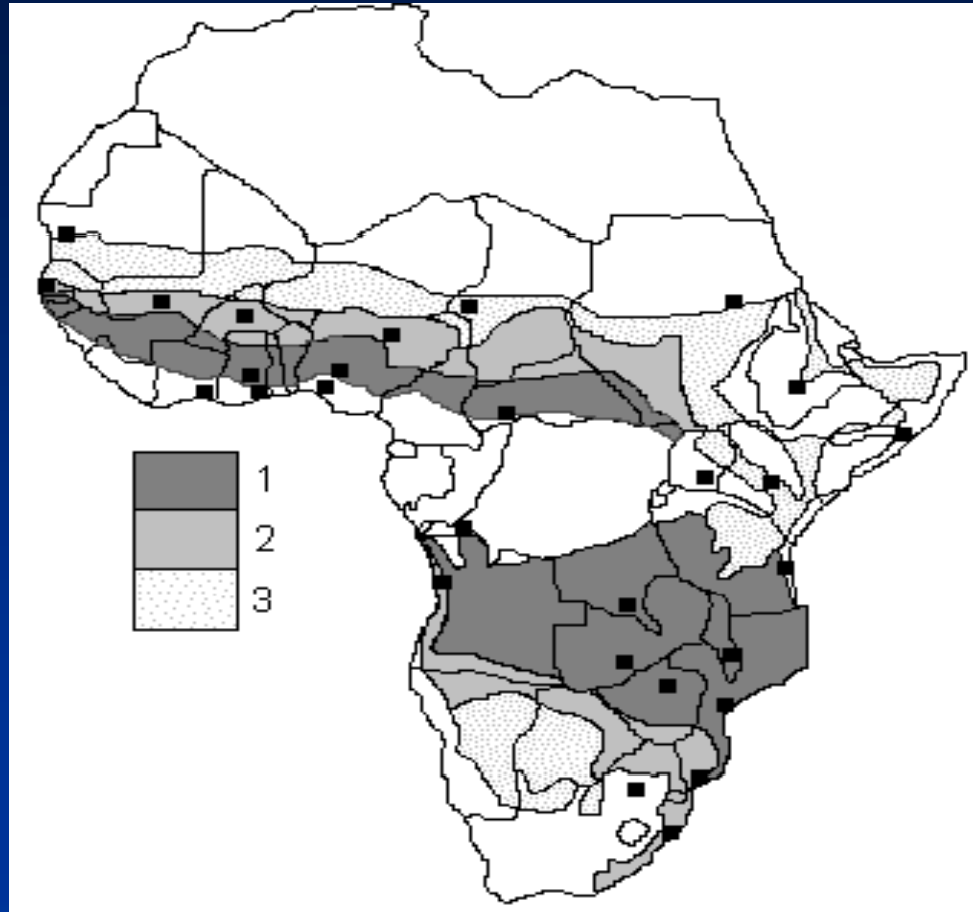
Most disputes over water occur in areas where supplies are uncertain, or where there is a transition from perennial to ephemeral rivers

All recorded disputes have occurred at small or 'local' scales



Adapted from: Ashton, 2007.

URBANISATION : OPPORTUNITIES AND THREATS ON FORESTS



Major towns and cities (■) in and around dry forests in Sub-Saharan Africa:
(1) Warm humid dry forests, (2) Warm sub-humid dry forests
(3) Warm very dry wooded savannas

THE EMERGING PICTURE: CHALLENGES

- 1. Human, livestock and wildlife populations are expanding fast: all compete for land for habitation, food and water.**
- 2. There is considerable deforestation, land and forest degradation.**
- 3. The soils have been seriously eroded in many countries, and would require restoration in terms of their structure and fertility.**
- 4. Poor farmers cannot invest in soil restoration: they move to new sites if possible**



THE EMERGING PICTURE: CHALLENGES

- **There is scanty information to guide rational planning and managing the resources.**
- **Large tracts of natural forests in Africa continue to be open access resources.**
- **Increase pressure on forests for cropland by local communities , investors in biofuels, food and fibre production.**
- **Considerable challenges in simultaneously containing poverty and conserving the environment.**



HUB OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

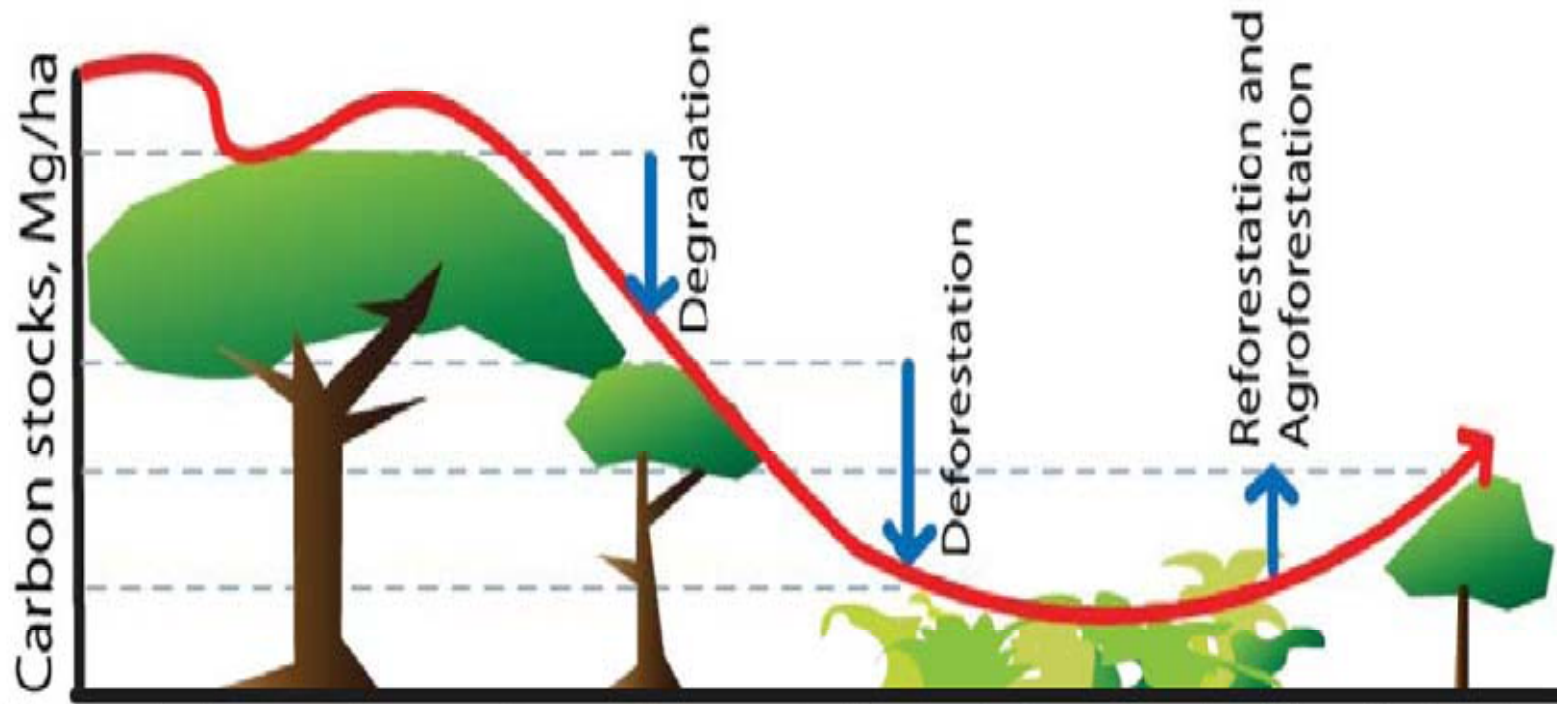
- **The economies of many African countries have recently registered growth rates that are close to those of China and India.**
 - **The continent has also withered the recent global recession rather well.**
 - **The economic growth in Africa is rooted in its people and institutions.**
 - **Democracy and good governance are becoming a way of life in many countries.**
 - **Rapid expansion of urban centres and rural road infrastructure in many countries.**
 - **Markets for many products expanding (Asia) and some new ones emerging (carbon)**
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HUB OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

- **Technology expansion especially in ICT: lots of people connected by phone and banking through phones.**
- **African middle class expanding rapidly: almost a third of the population**
- **The forestry sector is undergoing rapid changes in line with national economic reforms.**
- **Also many trees are coming up on farms. In some areas close to 40% of household needs are met this way.**

The African forest landscape and policy scene is changing. The way forests are viewed and managed is also changing. The challenge is how to manage these changes.





Old growth forest Logged-over forest Secondary and agroforest Annual crops Grassland Mosaic landscape with agroforestry, plantations, crop fields, woodlots

THE EMERGING LANDSCAPE



THANK YOU

