

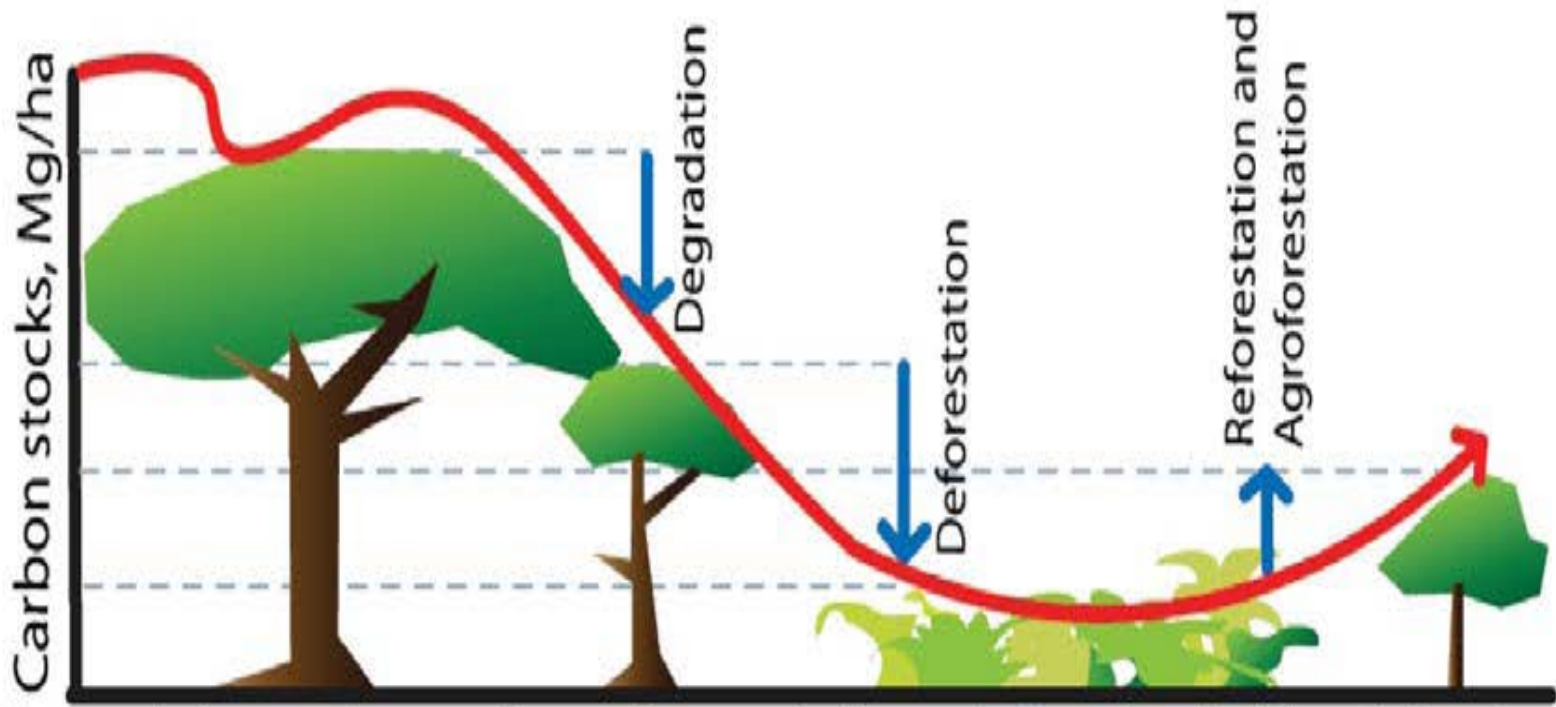
GLOBAL TRENDS-IMPLICATIONS ON THE DEVELOPMENT AND USE OF NATURAL RESOURCES IN AFRICA

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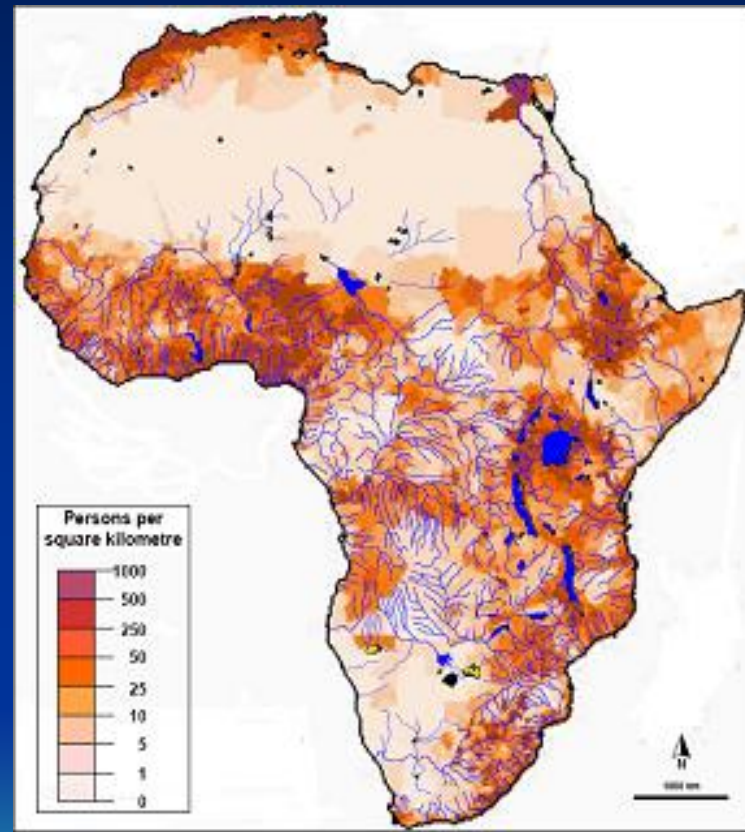
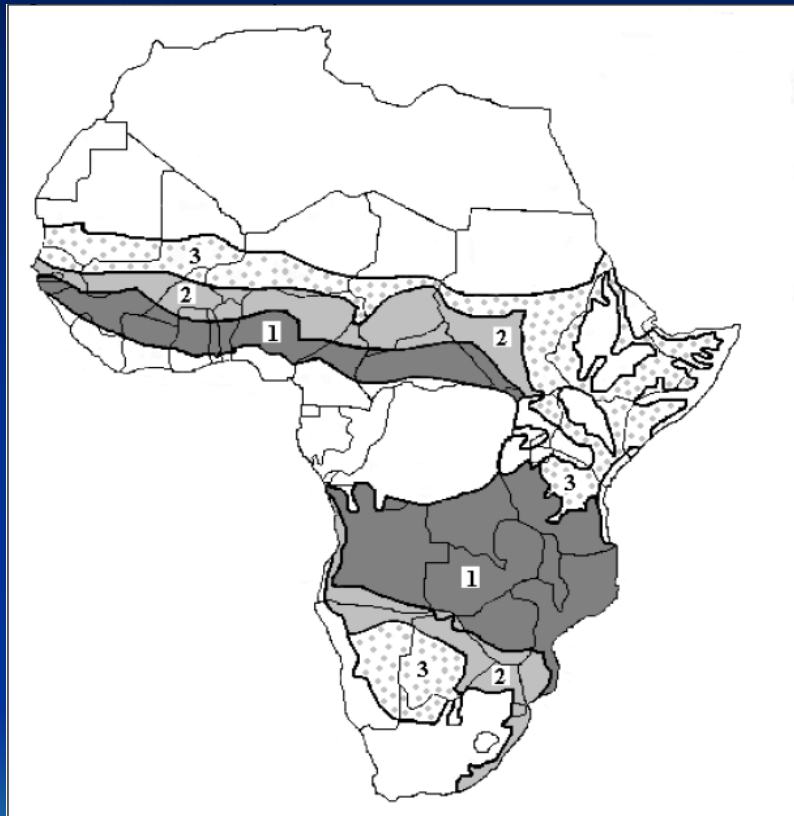
Old growth forest Logged-over forest Secondary and agroforest Annual crops Grassland Mosaic landscape with agroforestry, plantations, crop fields, woodlots

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.**

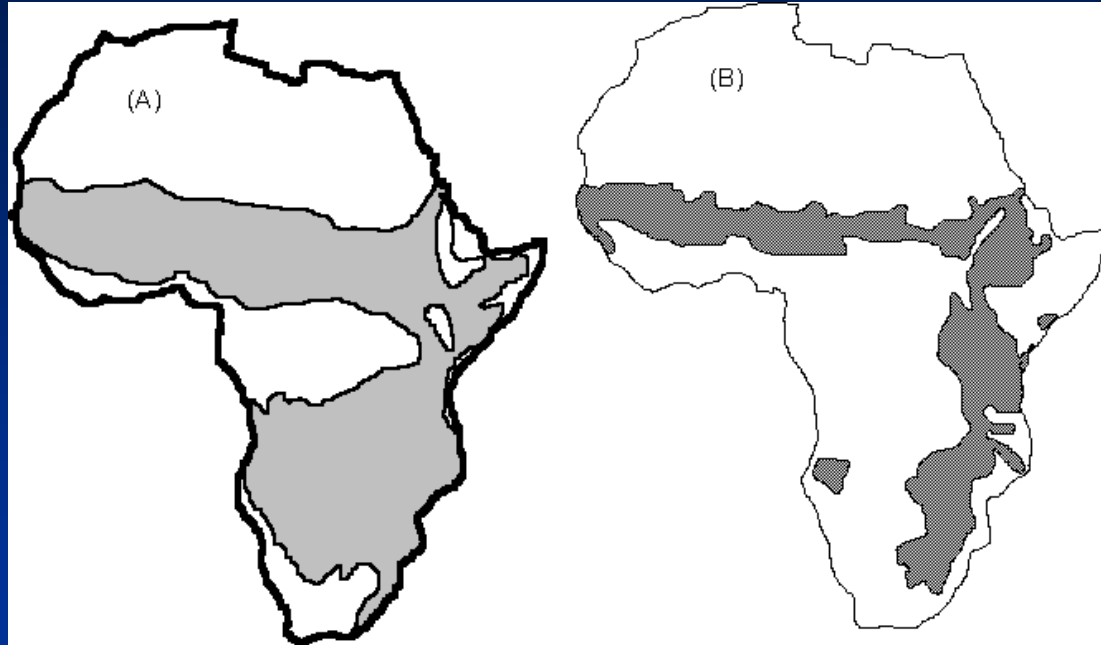


FORESTS AND HUMAN POPULATION



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

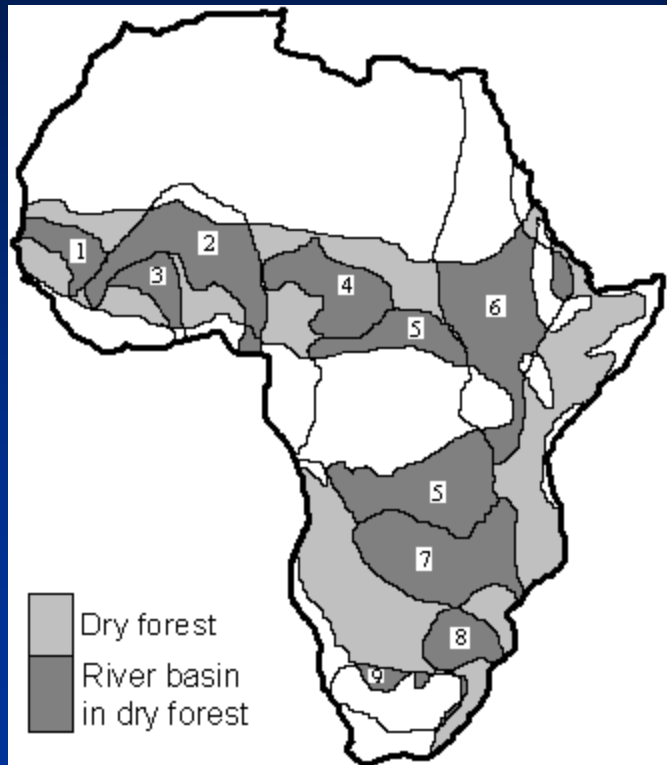
DRY FORESTS AND CROPLAND



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

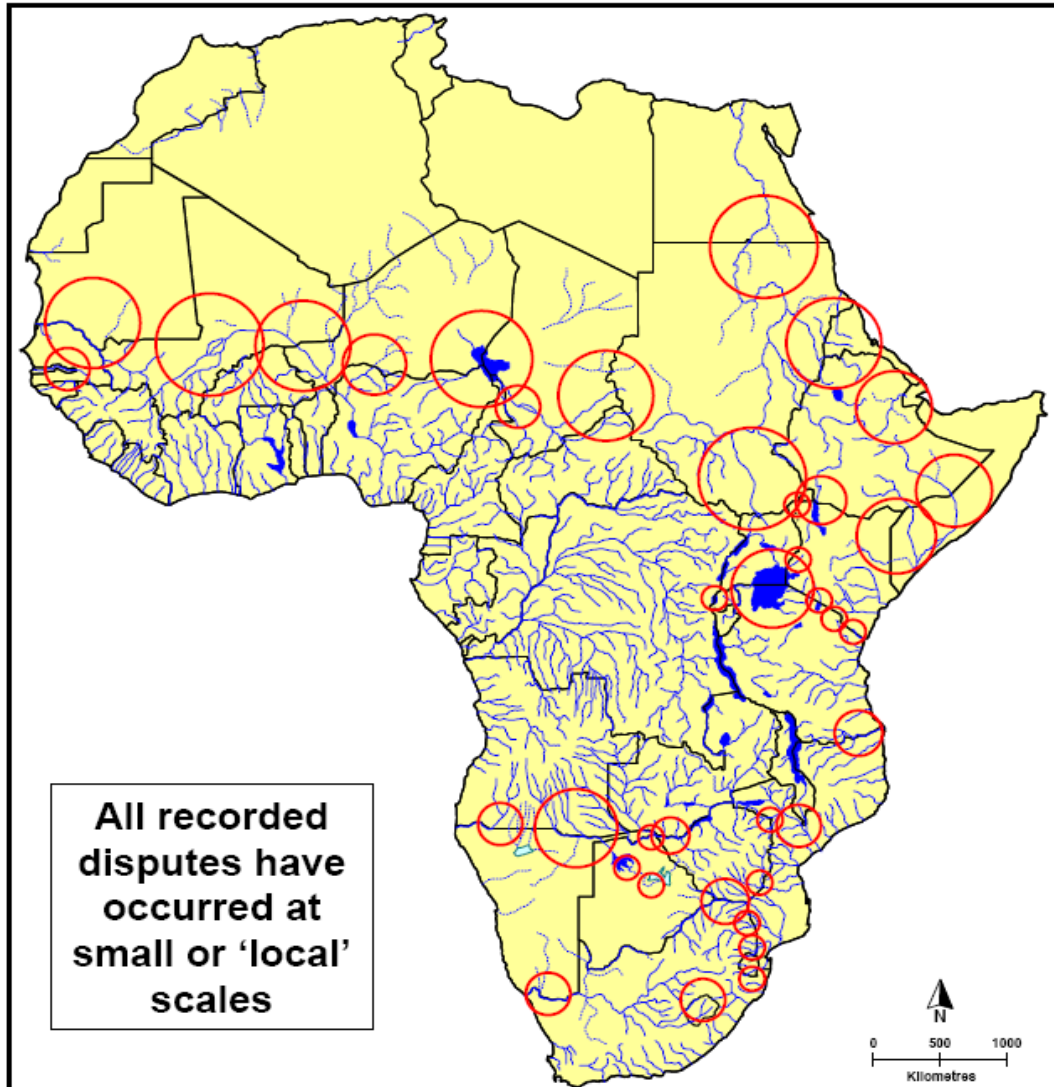
26 Water resources under increased pressure – need to ensure closer co-operation with neighbours

CONFLICTS OVER WATER

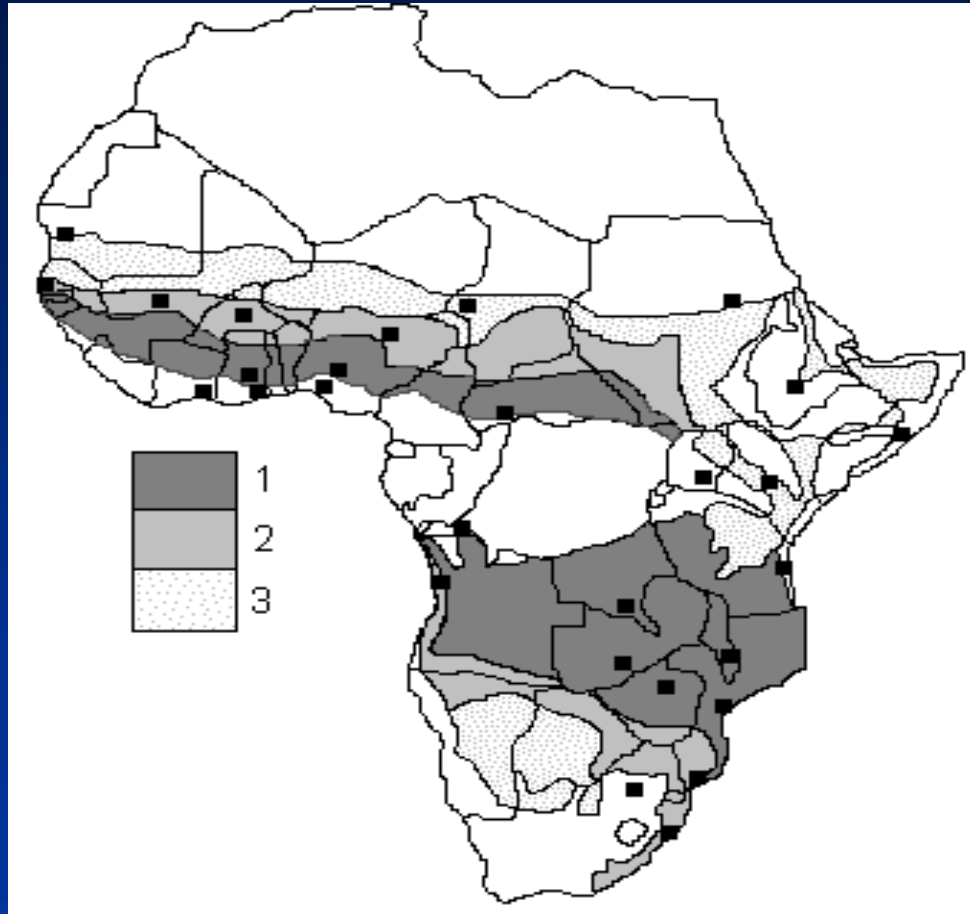
Sites of Disputes and Conflicts Linked to Water

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



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

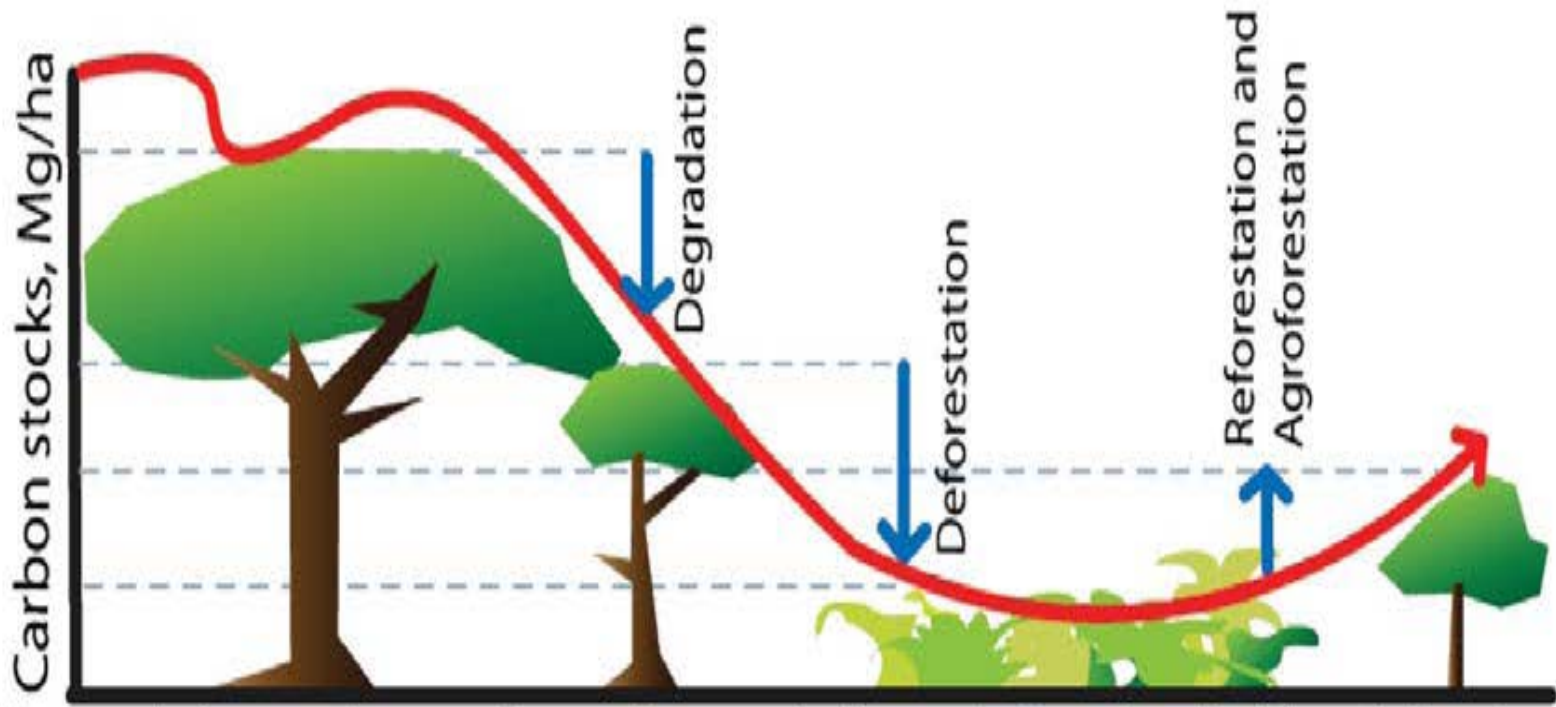
- **The economies of many African countries have recently registered growth rates that are close to those of China and India.**
 - **The continent has also withered the recent global recession rather well.**
 - **The economic growth in Africa is rooted in its people and institutions.**
 - **Democracy 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.





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THE EMERGING LANDSCAPE



THANK YOU

