

*REPORT*

Kigali,  
Rwanda,  
10-14 August  
1992

**African Forestry  
and  
Wildlife Commission  
Ninth session**



Food and Agriculture Organization  
of the United Nations

## PREVIOUS SESSIONS OF THE COMMISSION

First session	Ibadan, Nigeria	31 October - 7 November 1960
Second session	Lomé, Togo	20-25 January 1969
Third session	Nairobi, Kenya	7-12 February 1972
Fourth session	Bangui, Central African Republic	22-27 March 1976
Fifth session	Accra, Ghana	24-28 April 1978
Sixth session	Arusha, Tanzania	12-16 September 1983
Seventh session	Bamako, Mali	20-24 January 1986
Eighth session	Blantyre, Malawi	1-3 May 1989

**REPORT**

of the

**NINTH SESSION**

of the

**AFRICAN FORESTRY AND WILDLIFE COMMISSION**

Kigali, Rwanda,  
10 - 14 August 1992



## TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS .....	v
	<b>Paragraphs</b>
INTRODUCTION .....	1-11
ADOPTION OF AGENDA .....	12
ELECTION OF OFFICERS .....	13-15
FOLLOW-UP TO THE RECOMMENDATIONS ADDRESSED TO FAO BY THE ..... EIGHTH SESSION OF THE COMMISSION	16
STATE OF FORESTRY AND WILDLIFE IN THE REGION .....	17-30
UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT .....	31-40
RESTRICTIONS ON TRADE IN TROPICAL TIMBER .....	41-49
WOMEN IN FORESTRY AND WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT IN AFRICA .....	50-54
FAO FORESTRY ACTIVITIES IN THE REGION .....	55-70
PROGRESS IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE TROPICAL FORESTS ..... PROGRAMME IN AFRICA	71-78
REPORT OF THE TENTH SESSION OF THE WORKING PARTY ON WILDLIFE .... MANAGEMENT AND NATIONAL PARKS	79-80
MATTERS TO BE REFERRED TO THE COMMITTEE ON FORESTRY .....	81
OTHER BUSINESS .....	82-86
DATE AND PLACE OF NEXT SESSION .....	87
ADOPTION OF REPORT .....	88
	<b>Page</b>
<i>ANNEXES:</i> A - Agenda .....	13
B - List of participants .....	14
C - List of documents .....	20



## SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

### *State of forestry and wildlife in the region*

1. The Commission recommended that FAO (i) continue to document and inform about the negative effect of structural adjustment measures on agricultural development and the conservation and development of forest resources in particular; (ii) diversify and expand the content of its national workshops to include financial, economic and policy aspects so as to enhance people's understanding of the value of forest products and their contribution to the national economy; and (iii) reactivate studies to quantify the economic value and role of wildlife (paras. 23 and 25).
2. In the discussion on people's participation the Commission felt that this sphere of activity should be encouraged by fostering forest management models which could lead to diversified production responsive to a range of needs. Enhanced promotion and involvement of the forestry business community was also recommended (para. 26).
3. In stressing the importance of forest inventories and data collection, the Commission recommended that FAO help countries acquire skills in forest inventory and monitoring. It recognized the usefulness of pilot management projects for the various forest ecosystems and recommended that FAO further promote such projects. It recommended also that FAO continue to collect and disseminate data and information concerning non-wood forest products (paras. 27 and 29).

### *United Nations Conference on Environment and Development*

4. The Commission recommended that FAO prepare a summary paper on UNCED agenda items relevant to forestry, which would indicate by topic the position of UNCED on important issues. It noted the agreements reached in the "Rio Declaration" and the "forest principles" and hoped these compromises would not be used to impose binding measures on forest producer countries during future international negotiations; that, instead, everything would be done to find financing for forest management operations and desertification control (paras. 38 and 39).

### *Restrictions on trade in tropical timber*

5. The Commission recommended that governments quickly organize consultations aimed at producing a unified, solidly-documented and decisive stance on the issue. It also recommended that ATO member countries take concrete measures to reinforce the means of that Organization, thus helping it to fulfil its responsibilities in support of governments (para. 44).
6. The Commission stressed the wide difference of perceptions on African forest issues and recommended that member countries mount a concerted effort to close this gap, using all appropriate means including a vast public relations campaign in the northern countries, so as to re-instil a more realistic picture of the African forest (para. 46).
7. The Commission recognized that there were certain economic realities which led to changes in the international timber trade, in particular the increasing volumes of timber from stands reaching maturity in some of the temperate countries, the political will of these countries to utilize their own production, and changing market requirements as to product type and quality, which should alert African countries to greater vigilance. It recommended that member countries improve product competitiveness; develop their domestic markets; develop intra-regional trade and seek complementarities; look carefully at the possibilities of a log

export ban by the year 2000 at the latest, and the potential for local processing; seek new outlets for their products; and consider the issue of the establishment of a funding agency for African timber exports. It also recommended that FAO provide assistance and support for all these matters (paras. 47 and 48).

***Women in forestry and wildlife management in Africa***

8. The Commission recommended that (i) member countries continually monitor and evaluate strategies and progress in women's participation in forestry and report on this at the next session; and (ii) FAO carry out a study on women, land tenure and access to land so as to shed light on the situation in Africa (para. 54).

***Review of 1990-91 activities and Programme of Work and Budget for 1992-93***

9. The Commission again deplored the insufficient resources allocated for wildlife management in the 1992-93 budget and recommended that this issue receive special attention (para. 59).

***Seminars on forestry statistics in Africa***

10. The Commission recommended that governments and FAO do all in their power to provide the necessary support to enable national forestry services to fortify and/or establish forestry statistics services and that, in creating such services, countries seek the cooperation and support of other national economic and statistical services and the private sector (para. 61).

***Forestry field operations in the region***

11. The Commission recommended that member countries give special attention to the problem of harmoniously integrating projects within their development programmes, and that FAO also provide support here (para. 70).

***Progress in the implementation of the Tropical Forests Action Programme in Africa***

12. The Commission recommended that countries have their national forestry action plans led by national institutions and their priority programmes determined in the context of overall national development goals and objectives, and that small community-based projects, attractive to communities, have priority among projects retained. It recognized the importance of capacity building in countries and recommended that FAO take all possible steps to institute country capacity projects to support and bolster the activities of governments towards attaining their sustainable development goals (paras. 76 and 77).
13. The Commission recognized the need to fund TFAP-identified activities through grants and concessional soft loans and recommended that FAO investigate these funding problems and assess the potential of some donors to fund TFAP, and that it pursue its efforts to establish a fund for the implementation of TFAP, as recommended by the independent review (para. 78).

## INTRODUCTION

1. The ninth session of the African Forestry and Wildlife Commission of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) was held in Kigali, Rwanda, from 10 to 14 August 1992, at the kind invitation of the Government of Rwanda.

2. The session was attended by delegates from the following member countries: Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Congo, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Swaziland, Tanzania, Uganda and Zaire, by representatives of the UNEP/CITES Secretariat and the International Labour Organization, and by observers from the African Timber Organization, the International Centre for Research in Agroforestry and the Center for the Study of the Environment. The full list of participants is given in *Annex B*.

3. The Director-General of FAO was represented by Mr C. H. Murray, Assistant Director-General and Head of the Forestry Department. Mr J. D. Keita, Regional Forestry Officer, FAO Regional Office for Africa, served as Secretary.

4. The opening session was chaired by Mr E. Capito, Minister of Forests of Gabon and Vice-Chairman of the Commission, in the presence of the Minister of Agriculture and Livestock and the Minister of Defence of Rwanda, as well as members of the Diplomatic Corps. He welcomed participants and thanked Rwanda for hosting the session and for all the facilities graciously offered to ensure its success. He also thanked the representatives of the international and bilateral cooperation and assistance agencies for attending the session and then gave the floor to Mr Murray and Mr F. Nzamurambaho, Minister of Agriculture and Livestock of Rwanda.

5. Mr Murray welcomed participants on behalf of the Director-General of FAO, Mr Edouard Saouma, and expressed his thanks to the Government of Rwanda for its generous hospitality. He called attention to recent developments on the world economic and political scene, and specifically in Africa where a major shift towards democracy was under way. Africa's difficult economic situation had led to the over-exploitation and degradation of the natural resource base, particularly the forests, on which African development was heavily dependent.

6. Mr Murray summarized the state of forest resources in the region. Though central Africa still had vast tracts of closed humid forests, many countries had suffered a steady loss of their forest resources. Rapid population growth and the ensuing demand for new farmland and fuelwood, together with overgrazing, were the main causes of deforestation. He also reported on the Tropical Forests Action Programme (TFAP) in Africa, noting that the number of countries participating had doubled since the previous session. New and more flexible procedures had been developed to allow each country to adapt the TFAP process to its own situation.

7. Mr Murray underlined the results of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) and called attention to the implications for forestry. He welcomed the newly-established Centre for International Forestry Research (CIFOR). He stressed that FAO was unequivocally opposed to restrictions on tropical timber trade. Instead, FAO advocated giving priority to bringing tropical forests under sound, sustainable management. He then recalled the importance of the role of women in forestry in Africa, a major item on the agenda.

8. Mr Murray referred to the financial constraints on FAO's programme of work and to changes affecting the forestry field programme as they related to the region. He indicated work being done by FAO on a number of issues, despite budgetary constraints. He made the point that FAO, within the limits of its resources, stood ready to cooperate increasingly with governments as they sought to achieve their goals and fulfil aspirations.

9. Mr Nzamurambaho, Minister of Agriculture and Livestock of Rwanda, welcomed participants. He went on to outline the state of forests and wildlife in Rwanda; approximately 29 per cent of the country (698 600 ha) was covered by forests and wooded land, including 330 000 ha of savannah (much of which protected area within the Akagera National Park) and 177 300 ha of

upland forest (including Volcano National Park), and underlined his country's efforts despite a difficult socio-economic and political context. Specifically, Rwanda had made significant strides in afforestation (plantations had grown from 25 500 ha in 1975 to 237 000 ha in 1985) and had set in motion a number of instruments (the 1980 forestry law, the 1987-97 forestry plan and the Zaire-Nile Watershed Action Plan - all this as part of Rwanda's political will to protect and manage its forests and wildlife.

10. The Minister expressed his satisfaction that the ninth session of the Commission was being held in Rwanda. He underlined the importance of the various items on the agenda and stressed the decisive role which the Commission could play concerning these issues. In outlining some of the Rwandese Government's concerns with respect to wildlife and forests, he went on to list Rwanda's active participation in a number of international events such as the tenth World Forestry Congress, the IV World Congress on National Parks and Protected Areas and the Earth Summit (UNCED), where Rwanda had been a signatory to the conventions on biodiversity and climate change.

11. Before resuming the business of the Commission, the Chairman asked participants to observe one minute's silence as a mark of respect to Mr Brahim Ben Salem, late Secretary of the Near East Forestry Commission and *Silva Mediterranea*, who died in August 1990.

#### **ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA (Item 1)**

12. The Provisional Agenda, as set out in document FO:AFWC/92/1, was amended by the addition of a sub-item "Information on the Centre for International Forestry Research (CIFOR)" under item 12 "Other business", and adopted (*Annex A*). The list of documents presented to the session is given in *Annex C*.

#### **ELECTION OF OFFICERS (Item 2)**

13. In accordance with the provisions of Rules II-1 and 5 of its Rules of Procedure, the Commission elected the following officers by acclamation:

Chairman:	F. Nzamurambaho (Rwanda)
Vice-Chairmen:	Sedia Cyril Modise (Botswana) Amadou Koné (Mali) Augustine M. Bokwe (Cameroon)
Rapporteurs:	Satenin Sagnah (Guinea) Lawrence S. Kiwanuka (Uganda)

14. The outgoing Chairman called attention to the important events which lay ahead of African delegations: the work of the United Nations General Assembly concerning the implementation of the decisions of UNCED, the re-negotiation of the International Tropical Timber Agreement, etc. He exhorted participants to report to their governments in order that African delegations be well prepared for the foregoing. He then invited the new Chairman and the bureau to assume their functions.

15. On behalf of the bureau, the Chairman thanked the participants and undertook to do their best to ensure the successful outcome of the session. However, he informed the Commission that due to other commitments he would be unable to be present during the entire duration of its work, and requested Mr Thaddée Habiyambere, Director of Forests of Rwanda, to act on his behalf.

## FOLLOW-UP TO THE RECOMMENDATIONS ADDRESSED TO FAO BY THE EIGHTH SESSION OF THE COMMISSION (Item 3)

16. The Secretariat presented document FO:AWFC/92/2, which described the implementation by FAO of the recommendations addressed to it by the Commission at its eighth session (Blantyre, Malawi, 1-3 May 1989). The Commission noted and welcomed the measures and initiatives taken by FAO in response to its recommendations. It took particular pleasure in the fact that *Unasylva* and *Ceres* had resumed publication and that *Nature et faune* was now being published in both French and English. It noted, however, that, despite the work which had been done, many of the recommendations were still pending, and requested FAO to continue to pursue them and report back to the next session.

## STATE OF FORESTRY AND WILDLIFE IN THE REGION (Item 4)

17. The Commission examined document FO:AFWC/92/3 on the state of forestry and wildlife in the region, which was presented by the Secretariat. Having indicated that the period under review was marked by a political climate disrupted by growing economic problems and the implementation of severe structural adjustment policies, the document then looked at advances which member countries had made in environmental protection, the state of resources and the use of products, policy and planning initiatives and, lastly, the general conditions under which forestry development institutions had been operating.

18. Concerning environmental protection, the document noted that the two major topics were still desertification control and wildlife conservation. It indicated that habitat loss and people's involvement comprised the two fundamental conservation problems in Africa. The document noted also that wildlife use by the population was not well evaluated.

19. The document noted progress in the revision of existing and the formulation of sound new forestry policies. Implementation of TFAP had also led to a striking improvement in forest development planning. Efforts by countries in this direction were to be encouraged.

20. The document once again deplored the patchy state of knowledge on resources and products, and the near-total dearth of statistics and data collection and processing systems.

21. Lastly, the document noted that forestry development institutions continued to labour under severe handicaps: trained staff and equipment were in short supply and funds were desperately low. And yet, the new forestry policies tended to broaden forestry horizons, endowing the profession with increased responsibility. Indeed, more grassroots expertise was the necessary concomitant of enhanced people's participation in forest management.

22. The presentation of this item was followed by extensive and detailed discussion covering many points that the Commission found highly relevant to the development and conservation of forest resources.

23. The Commission noted the impact of economic problems on sustainable resource development. Structural adjustment policies frequently had a dampening effect on forest economies and often clashed with measures to vitalize the sector. This was where international development agencies such as FAO should help to further international donor agencies' understanding of the concerns of developing countries over this issue. The Commission also found that developing countries, on the other hand, ought to increase their contribution to local development, particularly forest resource development. The Commission recommended that FAO continue to document and inform about the negative effect of structural adjustment measures on agricultural development and the conservation and development of forest resources in particular.

24. Mindful of the forester's new responsibilities, the Commission reiterated the need to foster and train a new type of forester, one more familiar with and more open to socio-economic and

financial issues and equipped to sustain dialogue as much with people at the grassroots level as with high-level policy-makers. One approach would be to diversify skills within forestry training institutions. Meanwhile, inter-agency dialogue at the national level must be promoted and serving professionals exposed to the new skills required of them.

25. In this respect, the Commission recommended that FAO diversify and expand the content of its national workshops to include financial, economic and policy aspects so as to enhance people's understanding of the value of forest products and their contribution to the national economy. Along these same lines, the Commission recommended that studies be reactivated to quantify the economic value and role of wildlife.

26. The Commission again discussed people's participation and felt that this sphere of activity should be encouraged by fostering forest management models which could lead to diversified production responsive to a range of needs. Enhanced promotion and involvement of the forestry business community was also recommended. It proposed facilitating the participation of such people at all levels of the debate, including international meetings where they would be in a position to illustrate and explain the socio-economic value of forest development.

27. The status of the resources had to be known and assessed if they were to be managed; the Commission thus stressed the importance of forest inventories and data collection on all resources and products. Only in this way could reporting on the state of forest resources and the sector be improved. The Commission recommended that FAO help countries acquire skills in forest inventory and monitoring, and recognized that pilot management projects for the various forest ecosystems (specific formations) could be one way of developing models which could be replicated elsewhere. It recommended that FAO further promote such projects.

28. The Commission noted that the establishment of forest plantations on state forest lands had stagnated; planting should not be overlooked and should re-commence supported by research aimed at a better selection of exotics, the promotion of local species and their enhanced productivity. Research should be stepped up to monitor the health of both plantations and introduced species so as to forestall unexpected outbreaks such as that of the cypress aphid currently sweeping through east Africa or the neem dieback in west Africa; more research should also be used to clarify options between pine and mixed plantations.

29. Agro-forestry methods should be encouraged so as to diversify production in farmers' holdings and ease pressure on the remaining forest. The Commission again stressed the importance of non-wood forest products and their contribution to local economies. It recommended that FAO continue to collect and disseminate data and information concerning such products.

30. The Commission noted the number and diversity of planning structures such as desertification control and natural resource management and environmental action plans which could confuse member countries. It noted also the need not only to spell out national priorities but to harmonize action at the national and international levels. Agencies should work harder towards a synergistic effect in their interventions.

#### UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT (Item 5)

31. Mr B. Otchoun, Director of Forests and Natural Resources in Benin, presented document FO:AFWC/92/4. He retraced the genesis of UNCED and the growth of environmental awareness since the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment held in Stockholm in 1972.

32. He described how UNCED had had its inception in UN General Assembly Resolution 44/228 from its forty-fourth session in 1989, noting that the forest was a top priority item even then. He briefly described the role of the Preparatory Committee of the Conference Secretariat and the work of the select working party set up to help the UNCED Secretariat.

33. Mr Otchoun outlined for the Commission the results of UNCED, pointing out that the "Earth Charter" had been reduced to the "Rio Declaration" at the last session of the Preparatory Committee held in March 1992 in New York. Among the results expected were Agenda 21, additional financial resources to assist (developing countries) in implementing UNCED decisions, technology transfer and legally-binding agreements. He stressed the difficult discussions which preceded the Conference and also reviewed the institutional arrangements for UNCED follow-up.

34. Mr Otchoun continued with a description of aspects of the Conference more specifically related to forestry, i.e. Chapter 11 of Agenda 21 and the "forest principles". In conclusion, he pointed out that the document he had just presented had been prepared prior to the Conference. Nonetheless, he stressed that UNCED was an exceptional event and one with major future implications, especially for the forestry sector.

35. Mr Murray pointed out that the final report of UNCED would be available soon, and explained that it was expected that the "Rio Declaration" would be elaborated for presentation as an "Earth Charter" on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the United Nations in 1995. Underscoring FAO's active participation in the preparation of Chapter 11 of Agenda 21, he went on to review a number of difficult and sensitive issues raised at the Conference, including national sovereignty over natural resources, the transfer of technology, international trade in forest products, and funding.

36. Concerning funding, Mr Murray referred to the announcements made by some industrialized countries, including that by the United States of America to contribute an additional US\$ 150 million in bilateral assistance for forestry.

37. In the discussion which followed, the Commission underscored particularly the wide divergences between the industrialized north and the developing countries. It was emphasized that African countries needed to be vigilant in upcoming international debates, particularly as they concerned the tropical timber trade, as the northern countries might well succeed in returning to their former positions despite the "forest principles" adopted in Rio and the GATT agreement.

38. The Commission stressed the need for an increased African presence at international meetings, and for a unified front in defending African views, such as through the Group of 77, for example. It particularly urged members to get together to make sure that the agenda set out by UNCED was actually implemented: active participation in the United Nations Commission set up to follow up UNCED results was one way this could be achieved. The Commission recommended that FAO prepare a summary paper on UNCED agenda items relevant to forestry. Such a document would indicate by topic the position of UNCED on important issues by references to the documents which it had adopted (i.e. basically Chapter 11 of Agenda 21 and the "forest principles"). This document would forestall re-discussion of items already adopted at the highest level in Rio, and would enable African delegations to quickly refer back to the results of UNCED in future debates, both national and international, concerned with forests, trees and forest land.

39. The Commission noted the agreements reached in the "Rio Declaration" and the "forest principles" and hoped that these compromises would not be used to impose binding measures on forest producing countries during future international negotiations, especially the International Tropical Timber Agreement. It hoped also that everything would be done, instead, to find financing for forest management operations and desertification control.

40. The Secretariat pointed out that the documents produced by UNCED, especially Chapter 11 of Agenda 21 and the "forest principles", as well as the final report of the Conference, would soon be available to all governments and urged that steps be taken to circulate information not only within their ministries and national institutes but also at the inter-country or regional levels, as well as within the G-77 at FAO and the UN. The dissemination of information was crucial. On the request of the Commission, the Secretariat circulated during the session copies of the "forest principles" and the "Rio Declaration".

## RESTRICTIONS ON TRADE IN TROPICAL TIMBER (Item 6)

41. Document FO:AFWC/92/5 was introduced by the Secretariat, during which the following points were highlighted:

- FAO had mounted efforts in various fora to inform the public of the need for a more moderate, balanced approach to environmental concern over the future of tropical forests;
- attempts at unilateral bans or restrictions on trade in tropical timber were of limited use or even counter-productive;
- producer countries needed to update their information on the proposed bans and to adopt the proper strategies to offset their negative impact.

42. The Commission expressed satisfaction with the information given on the question of trade restrictions on tropical timber and the FAO stance on the issue of restrictions or bans on tropical timber. It emphasized the need to refer, in future international meetings where the issues might arise, to all resolutions or provisions which had emerged from meetings such as the tenth World Forestry Congress, UNCED or the GATT rounds of negotiation.

43. The Commission underscored some measures which producer countries should consider, such as improved forest management practices, development of alternative markets, both local and intra-regional, policy revisions and information dissemination, and curbing log exports to facilitate the creation of secondary industries locally. Great stress was laid on the importance of producer countries presenting a united front on this issue.

44. The Commission recommended that governments quickly organize consultations aimed at producing a unified, solidly-documented and decisive stance on the issue. It also recommended that ATO member countries take concrete measures to reinforce the means of that Organization, thus helping it to fulfil its responsibilities in support of governments.

45. The Commission exhorted the countries involved to take advantage of the upcoming summit, which would bring together France and French-speaking African countries in Libreville in September 1992, to re-affirm their position on this matter. English-speaking African countries should do likewise in the course of future meetings to be held in the United Kingdom.

46. The Commission stressed the wide difference of perceptions on African forest issues between, on the one hand, the general public, some NGOs and industrialized country governments and, on the other, the governments of African countries. It therefore recommended that member countries mount a concerted effort to close this gap, using all appropriate means including a vast public relations campaign in the northern countries, so as to re-instil a more realistic picture of the African forest. ATO had an active role to play here, with the support of FAO.

47. The Commission recognized that above and beyond the ongoing ecological debate lay certain economic realities which were leading to worrying changes in the international timber trade. In particular, reference was made to the increasing volumes of timber from stands reaching maturity in some of the temperate countries, the political will of these countries to utilize their own production, and changing market requirements as to product type and quality. These factors should alert African countries to greater vigilance. In this context, the Commission recommended that member countries:

- improve product competitiveness;
- develop their domestic markets;

- develop intra-regional trade and seek complementarities;
- look carefully at the possibilities of a log export ban by the year 2000 at the latest, and the potential for local processing;
- seek new outlets for their products;
- consider the issue of the establishment of a funding agency for African timber exports.

48. The Commission also recommended that FAO provide assistance and support for all these matters.

49. In conclusion, the Commission noted that elements of the "forest principles" (especially 13(a), 13(b) and 14) agreed at UNCED confirmed the position that international trade in forest products should be open and free, and based on non-discriminatory and multilaterally agreed rules consistent with international law, and that unilateral restrictions or bans on international trade in timber or other forest products should be removed or avoided.

#### **WOMEN IN FORESTRY AND WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT IN AFRICA (Item 7)**

50. The Secretariat presented document FO:AFWC/92/6.

51. The document briefly summarized women's major role in gathering, processing, utilizing and marketing forest products such as fuelwood and non-wood products. It also acknowledged that women's role in forest management and conservation was really quite limited. This was, however, a changing situation as women tended to participate increasingly in nursery work and even in community forestry, soil and water conservation activities, the spread of improved stoves, and the like.

52. The document recognized that among the problems in enabling women to assume greater responsibility in forestry activities was that of land tenure and ownership. The fact that African women often had no direct control over land assets gave them little say in what was done with the land and its resources. However, the document did stress that African women's participation in forestry could not be examined in a sectoral and isolated fashion, inasmuch as participation was heavily influenced by the range of women's activities and responsibilities, and by the specific social conditions under which they lived. The document concluded by suggesting a number of items which the Commission might wish to discuss - strategy orientations to support women's participation; the sensitization of foresters and enhancement of their mobilization and extension skills; the need to assess the forestry-income potential for women; changes in policy and legislative orientations so as to encourage women's participation; making women's role in forestry a more integral part of rural development; and the role of FAO.

53. Lively discussion within the Commission produced the evident need for:

- political will on the part of all member countries to facilitate women's participation, and particularly an expanded role for foresters in rural forestry;
- overall education and training, especially training for women in the rural development disciplines. These were the favoured solutions with respect to these problems. It was suggested that women graduates of other disciplines in the rural sector (such as rural forest economics) be encouraged to pursue careers in forestry and other related professions. The most significant activities were those in the women's groups and associations, so far as participation in forestry development was concerned;
- the land tenure problem did not appear to be a major constraint for action by women;
- follow-up was necessary to gauge progress in and speed up women's involvement.

54. The Commission recommended that (i) member countries continually monitor and evaluate strategies and progress in women's participation in forestry and report on this at the next session; and (ii) FAO carry out a study on women, land tenure and access to land so as to shed light on the situation in Africa.

#### FAO FORESTRY ACTIVITIES IN THE REGION (Item 8)

##### (a) Review of 1990-91 activities and Programme of Work and Budget for 1992-93

55. The Secretariat presented document FO:AFWC/92/7.

56. FAO activities during the 1990-91 biennium had focused on implementation of TFAP, preparations for UNCED, the tenth World Forestry Congress and the 1990 Forest Resources Assessment project. Implementation of TFAP, efforts to control the cypress aphid in eastern and central African plantations, assistance to countries in the collection of statistical data, the publication in English and French of the review *Nature et faune* and training in techniques of breeding small wild mammals were the principal activities carried out in Africa under the Regular Programme.

57. These activities still retained priority in the Programme of Work and Budget for 1992-93, but there was also a closer focus on non-wood forest products and forestry research.

58. The Commission expressed its appreciation for the priority which FAO had given to TFAP, but expressed concern over the slow pace of funding.

59. The Commission again deplored the insufficient resources allocated for wildlife management in the 1992-93 budget and recommended that this issue receive special attention.

##### (b) Seminars on forestry statistics in Africa

60. The Secretariat presented document FO:AFWC/92/7(a) which covered the outcome of two workshops on forestry statistics which had been held in Malawi (November 1989) and Senegal (November 1991) on the topics "the international exchange of information" and "organization to support forestry statistics". The very important recommendations emanating from these workshops concerned (i) institutions and (ii) priority sectors of concentration such as fuelwood, non-wood forest products, production and trade statistics and (iii) the immense value of computers.

61. The Commission expressed its satisfaction with FAO for organizing these seminars on forestry statistics. It recognized that, while embryonic statistical services did indeed exist in some countries, their establishment and/or reinforcement should have high priority for the countries of the region. It noted and endorsed the proposal for a Commission action programme, which would include (i) activities aiming at the reinforcement of forestry statistical units; (ii) creation of a regional working party on statistical studies; (iii) promotion of information exchanges through networking; and (iv) focusing on a selected number of commodities such as fuelwood consumption, non-wood forest products, computer use and the commercial sectors. It recommended that governments and FAO do all in their power to provide the necessary support to enable national forestry services to fortify and/or establish forestry statistics services. It also recommended that, in creating such services, countries seek the cooperation and support of other national economic and statistical services and the private sector.

##### (c) Forestry field operations in the region

62. Document FO:AFWC/92/8, pertaining to forestry field operations in the region, was presented by the Secretariat. Forestry field operations continued to be an important component of the overall FAO forestry programme in raising levels of nutrition and standards of living in its

member nations. Forestry projects were now focusing more on sustainable development, environmental protection, rural development and poverty alleviation.

63. With the adoption of TFAP by several countries, a number of projects geared to improving the capacities of countries in the implementation of the programme had been formulated.

64. Although there was an overall increase in official development assistance directed to forestry, there was still need to mobilize additional resources if the impact of development assistance was to last and projects' activities sustained.

65. The Global Environmental Facility (GEF), sponsored by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the World Bank and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) to support environmental and biodiversity projects, could constitute an important source of funding for forestry-related projects.

66. The development of human resources continued to receive particular attention by systematically incorporating training components in forestry projects. It was recognized that FAO had enormous possibilities to bring to bear its multidisciplinary on projects with the implementation of which it had been associated, as part of the tripartite relationship among governments, FAO and donors.

67. The Commission gave great emphasis to the problem of project sustainability. It acknowledged the need to review both financing arrangements and the participation of local expertise at the time project documents were being formulated, so as to be able to plan the gradual withdrawal of external assistance.

68. The Commission recognized, however, that while it was relatively easy to come up with sustainable activities within the forest plantation context, it was really quite difficult to do so in the context of natural forest management.

69. The Commission acknowledged the need to focus particularly on the human factor, as well as the need to give national institutions all necessary support with respect to coordination and the search for sustainability in rural forestry projects.

70. The Commission recommended that member countries give special attention to the problem of harmoniously integrating projects within their development programmes in connection with the technical, financial and human factors. It also recommended that FAO provide support here as well.

#### **PROGRESS IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE TROPICAL FORESTS ACTION PROGRAMME IN AFRICA (Item 9)**

71. Document FO:AFWC/92/9 was presented by the Secretariat. It reviewed progress in the implementation of TFAP in the region and traced its evolution from its inception, the specific status of Africa and African progress with respect to TFAP, and the role of FAO, the co-sponsors and the donor agencies. Suggested topics for discussion and annexes containing detailed information were given at the end of the document.

72. The following aspects were highlighted:

- the revamping of TFAP following its independent review which resulted in a country-led, process-orientated and policy-focused approach with greater emphasis on land use, multidisciplinary and the integration of national policies;
- the revision of the operating principles to make the process more flexible;

- financing: UNDP stood out as FAO's most consistent partner; in addition, a group of nine donors had supported TFAP directly through a multi-donor trust fund deposited with FAO;
- the discussions in progress concerning the establishment of a consultative mechanism, for which purpose an *ad hoc* Group had been established by the FAO Council;
- TFAP implementation in Africa, particularly (i) active participation which had doubled from 19 countries in 1989 to 37 countries in 1992; (ii) the establishment of a documentation centre in Africa; (iii) the organization of sub-regional seminars in the CILSS/IGADD countries (and soon SADC); and (iv) preparatory work for a Mediterranean Forest Action Programme.

73. In the discussion, some 10 delegations reported on progress with their national forestry action plans (NFAPs) and described a range of problems which had arisen. Concern was expressed over the apparent weakness in general support for TFAP, particularly that of the early sponsors. The Secretariat explained that the World Resources Institute had withdrawn as a sponsor because it was not an operational organization. The Commission expressed satisfaction with FAO's efforts as lead agency and coordinator of TFAP and encouraged it to continue its leadership role in this respect.

74. Among the issues raised by delegations was concern that (i) planning exercises were not always followed by funding; (ii) country capacity projects had proved useful but on some occasions these had had to be reinforced so as to enable them to carry on with their work; (iii) donors often set numerous prerequisites or conditionalities to support; (iv) confusion or sometimes conflicts arose between different programmes dealing with environment or natural resources; (v) because all countries had financial problems, as much as possible should be financed under TFAP through grants or concessional funding; and (vi) sustainability of projects or follow-up activities after external support ended be ensured.

75. The Commission felt that it was in countries' interest to seek the support of donors, but countries must themselves make serious efforts within the limits of their resources to initiate whatever activities may be within their possibilities. On the question of prerequisites, it was felt that countries would have to decide the extent to which they could comply with conditionalities, but those which were questionable or against the national interest should be contested and countries make their voice heard.

76. Delegations pointed out that planning structures were very numerous and that countries should be in a position to exercise control, classify and structure these various entities so as to establish an order of priorities. The Commission recommended that countries have their NFAPs led by national institutions and their priority programmes determined in the context of overall national development goals and objectives and that they seek not only external funding but also national financial backing - at least the basic minimum - despite the current difficulties. It also recommended that small community-based projects, attractive to communities, have priority among those projects retained.

77. The Commission recognized the importance of capacity building in countries and recommended that FAO, as the lead technical agency, take all possible steps to institute country capacity projects to support and bolster the activities of governments towards attaining their sustainable development goals.

78. The need to fund TFAP-identified activities through grants and concessional soft loans was highlighted, and the difficulties encountered by countries in accessing the Global Environment Facility regretted. The Commission recommended that FAO further investigate these funding problems and also help better assess the potential of some donors, especially that of the United States of America and Japan, to fund TFAP. In addition, it recommended that FAO pursue its efforts to establish a fund for the implementation of TFAP, as recommended by the independent review.

**REPORT OF THE TENTH SESSION OF THE WORKING PARTY ON WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AND NATIONAL PARKS (Item 10)**

79. The Chairman of the Working Party, Mr Athanase Nyamacumu, presented to the Commission the report of the tenth session of the Party held in Kigali from 5 to 7 August 1992. He underscored some important points such as the possibility of funding from the Global Environmental Facility and the role of women in wildlife and protected area management.

80. The Commission approved the report. It then described the problems caused by excessively large populations of elephants which, in countries like Gabon, were damaging crops. It raised the issue of the stance of the international conservation organizations with respect to the artisanal African ivory trade. The CITES representative replied in rejoinder that all exports of ivory fell under Article 3 of CITES, which dealt with species listed in Appendix I (meaning a total ban on any kind of trade). As for excessive numbers of elephants, he pointed out that some countries applied quotas, even for species listed under Appendix I, as was the case for leopards and cheetahs. Moreover, the wildlife services in each country were responsible for protecting communities against marauding wildlife. He mentioned, also, that a commercial African timber species, afrormosia (*Pericopsis elata*), had been put into Appendix II, and stressed the fact that African countries should commit themselves to increasing their support to institutions which were supposed to represent them in this matter (such as OAU, or even ATO where the timber trade was concerned).

**MATTERS TO BE REFERRED TO THE COMMITTEE ON FORESTRY (Item 11)**

81. The Commission agreed that the following items be brought to the attention of the Committee on Forestry:

- (a) Given that at its eighth session in 1989 the Commission had been concerned about the disinformation campaign on forest loss and degradation in the tropics, particularly in Africa, and had requested COFO to launch an information campaign to counter it, the inclusion at its ninth session of an item dealing with the aspect of restrictions on trade in tropical timber was appreciated. It requested COFO to continue monitoring developments on this subject at the global level.
- (b) That its deliberations on the question of women in forestry, referred to it by COFO, be reported to COFO at its next session.

**OTHER BUSINESS (Item 12)****(a) Information on the Centre for International Forestry Research (CIFOR)**

82. The Commission was informed of the establishment of CIFOR. Since the seventeenth World Congress of the International Union of Forestry Research Organizations (Kyoto, Japan, September 1981), there had been a series of consultations and initiatives concerning tropical forestry research orientation, reinforcement and programming. The pace of these discussions had accelerated in 1989 and 1991 and had led to the establishment of a Centre for International Forestry Research within the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR).

83. The Centre would have its headquarters in south-east Asia, but would also work through regional structures and in explicit cooperation with national forestry research centres. Its research was to be strategic, but its approach was to be more sensitive to ecogeography and more closely targeted to resources than that of the other centres of CGIAR. The first meeting of the Governing Council of CIFOR was held in England in July 1992; the strategy and programme design of CIFOR as well as the headquarters negotiations, the establishment agreement and the process of selecting a Director-General were all under way.

84. The Commission welcomed the establishment of CIFOR and the prospects it offered for forestry research in Africa. Delegations raised questions concerning (i) CIFOR and national forest research centres; (ii) regional branches; and (iii) funding for the Centre and its activities.

**(b) Follow-up to the tenth World Forestry Congress**

85. The Commission was informed of follow-up to the recommendations of the tenth World Forestry Congress, which primarily concerned (i) the incorporation of the recommendations of the Congress into the framework preparation for UNCED; (ii) the information and promotion effort concerning the Paris Declaration; and (iii) the formulation of a regional project on the implementation of a Mediterranean Forest Action Programme and a global cooperation project designed to support operations to restore plant cover in a number of sub-regions.

**(c) Future work of the Commission**

86. The Secretariat exhorted the Commission, under the leadership of its bureau, to give serious consideration to initiating some activities between its sessions. It suggested maintaining contacts among member countries, new networking activities, using existing channels of communication, and the exchange of information on meetings or ongoing work of mutual interest. Also, members of the bureau might meet between sessions on the occasion of their attendance at other regional meetings.

**DATE AND PLACE OF NEXT SESSION (Item 13)**

87. The Commission noted with appreciation the offer of the delegation of Zaire to host its tenth session. It also noted that two other delegations had offered to host the next session, namely Botswana and Ghana, subject to confirmation by their governments. The Kenyan delegation also informally expressed interest. It requested FAO to pursue arrangements for the next session in accordance with established rules and procedures.

**ADOPTION OF REPORT (Item 14)**

88. The report of the session was examined by the Commission and adopted.

**AGENDA**

1. Adoption of Agenda
2. Election of Officers
3. Follow-up to the recommendations addressed to FAO by the eighth session of the Commission
4. State of forestry and wildlife in the region: national progress reports
5. United Nations Conference on Environment and Development
6. Restrictions on trade in tropical timber
7. Women in forestry and wildlife management in Africa
8. FAO forestry activities in the region
  - (a) Review of 1990-91 activities and Programme of Work and Budget for 1992-93
  - (b) Seminars on forestry statistics in Africa
  - (b) Forestry field operations in the region
9. Progress in the implementation of the Tropical Forests Action Programme in Africa
10. Report of the tenth session of the Working Party on Wildlife Management and National Parks
11. Matters to be referred to the Committee on Forestry
12. Other business
  - (a) Information on the Centre for International Forestry Research (CIFOR)
  - (b) Follow-up to the tenth World Forestry Congress
  - (c) Future work of the Commission
13. Date and place of next session
14. Adoption of report

## LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Chairman	F. Nzamurambaho (Rwanda)
Vice-Chairmen	Sedia Cyril Modise (Botswana) Amadou Kone (Mali) Augustine M. Bokwe (Cameroon)
Rapporteurs	Satenin Sagnah (Guinea) Lawrence S. Kiwanuka (Uganda)
Secretary	J. D. Keita (FAO)

**BENIN**

## Delegate

Barthélemy OTCHOUN  
Directeur des forêts et des  
ressources naturelles  
Ministère du développement rural  
B.P. 393  
Cotonou

**BOTSWANA**

## Delegate

Sedia MODISE  
Assistant Director (Parks)  
Ministry of Commerce and Industry  
P.O. Box 131  
Gaborone

**BURKINA FASO**

## Delegate

Lamine SEBOGO  
Chef de Projet  
Sauvegarde des éléphants du Burkina Faso  
Ministère de l'environnement et du tourisme  
B.P. 7044  
Ouagadougou

**CAMEROON**

## Delegate

Augustine Mokube BOKWE  
Director of Wildlife and Protected Areas  
Ministry of Environment and Forestry  
Yaoundé

## Alternate

Kameni Roger FOTEU  
Chef du Service des études et de statistiques  
forestières  
Coordonnateur national du PAFT  
Ministère de l'environnement et des forêts  
Yaoundé

**CHAD**

## Delegate

Moctar DIPHANE  
Directeur général  
Ministère du tourisme et de l'environnement  
B.P. 447  
N'Djamena

## Alternate

Ban-Ymary DABOULAYE  
Directeur des parcs nationaux et réserves de  
faune  
Ministère du tourisme et l'environnement  
B.P. 905  
N'Djamena

**CONGO**

## Delegate

Raphael TSILA  
Directeur de la faune et de la flore  
Ministère de l'agriculture, des eaux et des  
forêts  
B.P. 2153 ou B.P. 98  
Brazzaville

## Associate

Adolphe NGASSEMBO  
 Directeur de la sylviculture et aménagement  
 des forêts  
 B.P. 98  
 Brazzaville

**GABON**

## Delegate

Eugène CAPITO  
 Ministre des eaux et forêts  
 Ministère des eaux et forêts  
 B.P. 199  
 Libreville

## Alternates

Paul BIE EYENE  
 Directeur des organisations  
 internationales  
 Ministère des affaires étrangères  
 Libreville

Alphonse MACKANGA MISSANDZOU  
 Ingénieur des eaux et forêts  
 Chef du service aménagement de la faune  
 Ministère des eaux et forêts  
 Direction de la faune et de la chasse  
 B.P. 1128  
 Libreville

André-Jules MADINGOU  
 Chargé d'études  
 Ministère des eaux et forêts  
 B.P. 1128  
 Libreville

Dieudonne NDJAVE  
 Conseiller  
 Ministère des eaux et forêts  
 B.P. 199  
 Libreville

**GHANA**

## Delegate

Kwabena TUFUOR  
 Ag. Chief Administrator  
 Forestry Commission  
 P.O. Box M-434  
 Accra

**GUINEA**

## Delegate

Satenin SAGNAH  
 Chef de la Division de la faune  
 Direction nationale des forêts et chasses  
 Ministère de l'agriculture et des ressources  
 animales  
 B.P. 624  
 Conakry

## Alternate

Samba Donkin SYLLA  
 Chef de Section Protection patrimoine forestier et  
 lutte contre les feux de brousse  
 Direction nationale forêts et chasses  
 B.P. 624  
 Conakry

**KENYA**

## Delegate

John Yahuma WAWIYE  
 Deputy Director of Forestry  
 Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources  
 P.O. Box 30513  
 Nairobi

## Alternates

Daniel M. WAROBI  
 Deputy Secretary  
 Ministry of Tourism and Wildlife  
 P.O. Box 30027  
 Nairobi

Daniel K. MBENGEI  
 Project Manager (KIFCON)  
 Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources  
 P.O. Box 71943  
 Nairobi

Dadson Weru MUGWE  
 Assistant Director of Kenya Wildlife Service  
 Ministry of Tourism and Wildlife  
 P.O. Box 40241  
 Nairobi

## Observer

(Ms.) Lucy EMERTON  
 Economist, Kenya Indigenous Forest Conservation  
 Project  
 P.O. Box 71943  
 Nairobi

**MADAGASCAR**

## Delegate

Georges Henri RAKOTONARIVO  
 Chef du Service des écosystèmes forestiers  
 B.P. 243 Nanisana  
 Antananarivo (101)

**MALAWI**

## Delegate

Wilfred Winson NYONI  
 Assistant Chief Forestry Officer  
 Ministry of Forestry and Natural Resources  
 P.O. Box 223  
 Mzuzu

**MALI****Delegate**

Amadou KONE  
 Directeur national des eaux et forêts du Mali  
 Ministère du développement rural et de  
 l'environnement  
 B.P. 275  
 Bamako

**RWANDA****Delegates**

Juvénal UWILINGIYIMANA  
 Directeur  
 Office rwandais du tourisme et des pParcs  
 nationaux  
 B.P. 905  
 Kigali

Thaddée HABIYAMBERE  
 Directeur général des forêts  
 B.P. 621  
 Kigali

Athanase NYAMACUMU  
 Chef des parcs nationaux  
 Office rwandais du tourisme et des parcs  
 nationaux  
 B.P. 905  
 Kigali

**Alternates**

François-Xavier AYOBANGIRA  
 Chercheur  
 Ministère de l'enseignement supérieur et de la  
 recherche scientifique  
 I.R.S.T.  
 B.P. 227  
 Butare

Jean BIZIMANA  
 Agent de l'Etat  
 Office rwandais du tourisme et des parcs  
 nationaux  
 B.P. 905  
 Kigali

Valens HARELIMANA  
 Ecologiste forestier  
 Ministère de l'environnement et du tourisme  
 B.P. 2378  
 Kigali

Antoine IRAGUHA  
 Directeur-adjoint du projet AEFD  
 MINAGRI/DGF  
 B.P. 123  
 Gitarama

**Donat-Léon KAGENZA**

Conservateur de la forêt naturelle de Nyungwe  
 Office rwandais du tourisme et des parcs  
 nationaux  
 B.P. 905  
 Kigali

Régis MURWANASHYAKA  
 Chercheur ISAR, Dept. foresterie  
 Ministère de l'agriculture et de l'élevage  
 B.P. 617  
 Butare

Léonard NDAGIJIMANA  
 Chef de Division de la Protection du milieu et  
 conservation des ressources naturelles  
 Ministère de l'environnement et du tourisme  
 B.P. 2378  
 Kigali

Samuel KANYAMIBWA  
 Professeur UNR et responsable de recherche  
 (Projet conservation de la forêt de  
 Nyungwe (PCFN/ORTPN)  
 c/o UNR  
 Département de biologie  
 B.P. 117  
 Butare

**Observers**

Marcellin KURUVUNE  
 c/o MINETO (Chroniqueur)  
 B.P. 2378  
 Kigali

Eliezel BAZAMBANZA  
 Chef de volet protection forêt naturelle  
 Ministère de l'agriculture et de l'élevage  
 Projet PASP II-UGZ 3, Nyungwe  
 B.P. 339  
 Butare

Valens MUNYANDAMUTSA  
 Forestier  
 MINAGRI  
 B.P. 1  
 Kibuye

Jean Bosco MUNYANEZA  
 Forestier/DGF  
 MINAGRI  
 B.P. 621  
 Kigali

Isaie RWAGASORE  
 Chef de Division patrimoine touristique  
 Ministère de l'environnement et du tourisme  
 B.P. 2378  
 Kigali

Canisius SHYIRAMBERE  
 Conservateur du parc national des Volcans  
 Office rwandais du tourisme et des parcs  
 nationaux  
 B.P. 12  
 Ruhengeri

## SENEGAL

### Delegate

Ibrahima GUYE  
 Adjoint au Directeur des eaux, forêts, chasses  
 et de la conservation des sols  
 Ministère de développement rural et hydraulique  
 Direction des eaux et forêts  
 B.P. 1831  
 Dakar

## SIERRA LEONE

### Delegate

Aiah Philip KOROMA  
 Chief Conservator of Forests  
 Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries  
 Youyi Building  
 Freetown

## SWAZILAND

### Delegate

Solomon Thandiqiniso GAMEDZE  
 Forestry Officer  
 Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives  
 P.O. Box 162  
 Mbabane

## TANZANIA

### Delegate

George Philip MBONDE  
 Senior Forest Officer  
 Ministry of Tourism, Natural Resources and  
 Environment  
 P.O. Box 426  
 Dar es Salaam

## UGANDA

### Delegate

Lawrence S. KIWANUKA  
 Commissioner for Forestry  
 Ministry of Water, Energy, Mineral and Environment  
 Protection  
 P.O. Box 7124  
 Kampala

## ZAIRE

### Delegate

Yobwa IPALAKA  
 Conseiller du Ministre de l'environnement  
 Ministère de l'environnement et de la  
 conservation de la nature  
 Av. des Cliniques N° 15  
 Kinshasa/Gombe

### Alternate

Kabemba MUEMBO  
 Directeur de la recherche  
 Ministère de l'environnement et de la  
 conservation de la nature  
 Av. des Cliniques N° 13  
 Kinshasa/Gombe

### Observers

Mujika KANKOLONGO  
 Expert forestier génie  
 Ministère de l'environnement et de la  
 conservation de la nature  
 Av. des Cliniques No. 15  
 Kinshasa/Gombe

Kasongo KAYEMBE  
 Superviseur de la cellule de  
 coordination du secteur forestier  
 Ministère de l'environnement et de la  
 conservation de la nature  
 Av. des Cliniques N° 15  
 B.P. 5702  
 Kinshasa/Gombe

**REPRESENTATIVES OF UNITED NATIONS AND SPECIALIZED AGENCIES**

**UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME/CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE  
IN ENDANGERED SPECIES OF WILD FAUNA AND FLORA (CITES)**

John N. Kundaeli  
Programme Officer, CITES Secretariat  
6, rue du Maupas  
1000 Lausanne 9  
Switzerland  
FAX: 0041.21.20.00.84

**INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION**

Tam Luan CHAU  
Conseiller technique principal  
Projet RWA/90/009, Organisation internationale du travail  
c/o PNUD  
B.P. 445 Kigali  
Rwanda

**OBSERVERS FROM INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS**

**AFRICAN TIMBER ORGANIZATION**

Mohammed Lawal Garba  
Secretary General  
African Timber Organization  
B.P. 1077  
Libreville  
Gabon

**OBSERVERS FROM INTERNATIONAL NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS**

**INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR RESEARCH IN AGRO-FORESTRY**

Amabou I. Niang  
Chef Projet ICRAF  
International Centre for Research in Agro-forestry  
P.O. Box 30677  
Nairobi  
Kenya

**CENTER FOR THE STUDY OF THE ENVIRONMENT**

Philip Thresher  
Consultant Economist  
The Center for the Study of the Environment  
101 E. Victoria Street  
Santa Barbara  
California 93101  
United States of America

**FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS**

B. Tossou  
FAO Representative in Rwanda  
B.P. 1502  
Kigali

I. Kaba  
Programme Officer  
FAO Representation in Rwanda  
B.P. 1502  
Kigali

C. H. Murray  
Assistant Director-General  
Forestry Department  
Rome

El Hadji Sène  
Chief, Forest and Wildlands  
Conservation Branch  
Forest Resources Division  
Rome

G. S. Child  
Senior Forestry Officer (Wildlife and Protected Area  
Management)  
Forest and Wildlands Conservation Branch  
Forest Resources Division  
Rome

P. Tesha  
Chief, Africa Desk  
Operations Service  
Forestry Department  
Rome

J. D. Keita  
Regional Forestry Officer  
Secretary, African Forestry and Wildlife Commission  
FAO Regional Office for Africa  
Accra, Ghana

Eric Caufriez  
Associate Professional Officer (Wildlife)  
FAO Regional Office for Africa  
Accra, Ghana

Eileen Nolan  
Meetings Officer  
Forestry Department  
Rome

Philip Kio  
Senior Forestry Research Officer  
TAC - Secretariat  
Research and Technology Development Division  
Rome

Translator  
J. Rice  
Publications Division  
Rome

Secretary  
A. Van Asten  
Operations Service  
Forestry Department  
Rome

Interpreters  
L. Amuri  
C. Bekalti  
C. Mariotte  
K. Muhindi

## LIST OF DOCUMENTS

<u>Agenda item</u>	<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Title</u>
1	FO:AFWC/92/1	Provisional Agenda
3	FO:AFWC/92/2	Follow-up to the recommendations addressed to FAO by the eighth session of the Commission
4	FO:AFWC/92/3	State of forestry and wildlife in the region: National progress reports
5	FO:AFWC/92/4	Forestry issues at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development
6	FO:AFWC/92/5	Restrictions on trade in tropical timber
7	FO:AFWC/92/6	Women and forestry in Africa
8	FO:AFWC/92/7	FAO forestry activities in the region: Review of 1990-91 activities and Programme of Work and Budget for 1992-93
	FO:AFWC/92/7(a)	Seminars on forestry statistics in Africa
	FO:AFWC/92/8	Forestry field operations in the region
9	FO:AFWC/92/9	Progress in the implementation of the Tropical Forests Action Programme in Africa
10	FO:AFWC/WL/92/REP	Report of the tenth session of the Working Party on Wildlife Management and National Parks

Information documents

FO:AFWC/92/Inf. 1	Information note
FO:AFWC/92/Inf. 2	Provisional timetable
FO:AFWC/92/Inf. 3	List of documents

Country reports received

Algeria	Mali
Benin	Morocco
Cameroon	Nigeria
Chad	Rwanda
Gambia	Senegal
Guinea	Sierra Leone
Kenya	Uganda
Malawi	Zambia



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I feel much obliged to the following people and institutions for their direct or indirect help:

- Mr. I. Ozorai - FAO Representative, Colombo
- Mr. J. Belien - Chief Technical Advisor, Male'
- Mr. Mohamed Umar Maniku - Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Male'
- Mr. Abdul Azeez A. Hakeem - Senior Under Secretary, Male'
- Mr. Abdul Hameed Ali - Assistant Under Secretary, Male'
- Mr. Mohamed Zuhair - Assistant Agricultural Officer
- Mr. Ali Shafiq - Assistant Agricultural Officer
- Mr. Jacob Gulje - UNDP Representative
- Miss. Waheeda Hussain - Secretary
- Mrs. Aishath Saleem - Senior Programme Officer

## MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION

Algeria	Liberia
Angola	Madagascar
Benin	Malawi
Botswana	Mali
Burkina Faso	Mauritania
Burundi	Mauritius
Cameroon	Morocco
Cape Verde	Niger
Central African Republic	Nigeria
Chad	Rwanda
Congo	Senegal
Côte d'Ivoire	Sierra Leone
Ethiopia	Sudan
France	Swaziland
Gabon	Tanzania, United Republic of
Gambia	Togo
Ghana	Tunisia
Guinea	Uganda
Guinea-Bissau	Zaire
Kenya	Zambia
Lesotho	Zimbabwe

