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*Regional Workshop Report on the State of the World Forest
Genetic Resources for Eastern and Southern Africa*

19-21, Nairobi, Kenya

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Summary

The regional consultation on the State of Forest Genetic Resources for East and Southern Africa held on 17-19th September 2012 in Nairobi, Kenya brought together National Focal points for Forest Genetic resources (FGR), to share findings of country reports on FGR and identify regional needs and priorities for actions. Representatives from twelve countries (Ethiopia, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Seychelles, South Africa, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia Zimbabwe) and FAO officers in Kenya and Somalia participated.

Country presentations were followed with group discussions, which resulted in recommendations on needs and priorities for East and Southern Africa respectively. At the end of the workshop, all participants,

- i. Acknowledged the need and urgency to conserve Forest Genetic Resources in the region and commended FAO for the progress in promoting conservation of these resources.
- ii. Indicated that the national reporting process was very important exercises for all the countries, for identifying areas that need action in FGR.
- iii. Commended the process of identifying regional needs and priorities through the regional workshop
- iv. Established that lack of funds was the major challenge in the national reporting exercise which led to inadequate consultations and poor motivation
- v. Identified major constraints and needs and priorities in state of knowledge, conservation and management, research and capacity building, policy and legislation.
- vi. Named regional Networks that could be beneficial to FGR activities.
- vii. Listed species that are a priority for action.
- viii. Agreed that the contribution of FAO and other regional and international partners is anticipated as a major stride in promoting conservation of these FGR.

1.0 Background

The Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (CGRFA) acknowledged the urgency to conserve and sustainably utilize forest genetic resources. The Commission requested that a *State of the World's Forest Genetic Resources* (SOW-FGR) report be prepared and presented to the Commission at its Fourteenth Session, in April 2013.

The SOW-FGR is prepared through a country-driven approach. The primary source of data and information for the preparation of the report will be Country Reports on Forest Genetic Resources (FGR). Detailed guidelines for Country Reports were prepared to assist countries undertake a review of existing data and information, and to perform an assessment of the status and trends of FGR, including management capacities and needs. In this way, Country Reports serve both as strategic tool for national efforts to enhance the use, development and conservation of FGR, as well as provide the basis for preparing the global Report. FAO emphasized the importance of establishing national mechanisms to ensure the participation of national stakeholders in the preparation of the Country Report.

Regional workshops to provide technical support for the preparation of Country Reports were organized. Each workshop was an opportunity for FAO and its partners to provide technical assistance in the review of the initial drafts of Country Reports assess progress made, discuss issues and limitations of their elaboration, and provide recommendations for finalization. The workshop for Africa was organized in April 2011, in Nairobi, Kenya (report of the workshop <http://www.fao.org/forestry/fgr/71289/en/>).

1.1 Objectives:

The objectives of this workshop were

- (i) to share findings and recommendations of country reports for the SoW-FGR;
- (ii) to review and finalize a regional synthesis report including needs, priorities for action at regional and global levels, and options for follow-up to the SoW-FGR.

2.0 Day 1: Opening Session and Key Speeches

Mr. Edward Kilawe Regional Forestry Officer for East Africa, as the workshop facilitator, first welcomed the participants on behalf of the FAO representative in Kenya and highlighted the importance of the process of the preparation of the SOW-FGR to support forestry programmes and policies at national and regional level. He communicated the objective of the workshop which was to share the findings and allow

for identification of needs and priorities for action in Forest Genetic Resources in East and Southern Africa. He recognized the contribution of the government of Kenya and KEFRI towards the Workshop and also expressed FAO appreciation to the governments of the countries that had submitted their reports.

Dr Ben Chikamai, director of KEFRI acknowledged the importance of the existing collaboration between KEFRI and FAO and described the history of various activities between FAO and KEFRI including the different regional workshops on FGR. Before declaring the workshop open, he emphasized the importance of the first Report on the State of the World Forest Genetic Resources and the involvement in the regional consultation for East and Southern Africa to identify regional needs and priorities.

Mr. Albert Nikiema thanked all countries that had submitted their reports despite lack of financial support and introduced the objective of the workshop which he rephrased as *putting all the national reports in a regional context*, emphasizing the most important aspect as identifying needs and priorities, gaps and all the issues that need discussion. Albert commended the different forestry specializations of the participants which he said are a knowledge asset to the group.

Mr. Bernard Kigomo emphasized that countries should own all the needs and priorities. He also reiterated the history of FGR activities from the process of formulating the guidelines. He stressed the importance of networking and creation of forums mentioning that funding can also be secured through these. He highlighted a number of regional and international networks that are relevant to FGR. He indicated that regions may have a bigger voice than individual countries. He also recalled the usefulness of the diversity of specializations.

2.1 Report Presentations:

The introductory remarks were delivered by Mr. Albert Nikiema, reiterating the objective of the above workshop objectives and highlighting the expected results below:

- Suggestions made to NFPs for the finalization of their country report when applicable
- Regional priorities and needs identified
- Identify main actors and relevant national/regional strategies/programmes for synergy (eg national/regional forest management programmes, national/regional biodiversity strategy and action plan)

- Commitment made to finalize and submit country report for those not yet finalized.

Reports from different countries were presented and the following table summarizes the status of national reporting and issues specific to each country.

Region	Country	Reporting Status	Other comments on report and follow up
Eastern Africa	Somalia	-Draft is available	-Staff from FAO Somali Office contributed their experience on FGR in Somalia. -NFP submitted priority species list during the workshop meeting - Officers from FAO Somali Office committed to support Somali NFP in finalizing the country report. -Draft will be submitted as soon as it is ready
	Sudan	-Draft available	-Because of his recent nomination the NFP could not finalize the country the report -Mentioned need to get more support from his hierarchy given the importance of the process -He Submitted a new draft a week after the workshop. The draft is under review
	Ethiopia	-Final copy was submitted	Acknowledged support from FAO
	Kenya	-Draft submitted one week before the workshop	Report will be finalized (dates committed to be discussed with the national experts and parties involved)
	Tanzania	-Draft available	- Currently reviewing report for final official submission. Report has been reviewed up to chapter 5 -Received some funds to review the report Final report will be submitted as soon as review is complete (no dates committed)
Southern Africa	Seychelles	-Draft available	-TCPf was received - validation workshop will be held in mid October -Expecting comments from FAO
	Swaziland	-Draft already submitted	- Amendments will be made and then final report submitted.
	South Africa	-Draft submitted	-An amended report was sent after the workshop
	Madagascar	-Final report was submitted	
	Mauritius	-Draft report available	Amendments will be made and then final report submitted.
	Zambia	-Draft available	- Expect to finalize the report soon after the workshop. -Exotic species may be finished up in the country so they need reforestation programmes -There is an ongoing Integrated Land use Assessment that could benefit FGR
	Zimbabwe	-Final report submitted	-Some copies were distributed to the participants during the workshop
	Malawi	-Draft available	-Executive summary, Chapter 5 and recommendations not yet complete -Chapter 4 was combined with chapter 3 to form one chapter

			-Final report will be submitted on completion of the missing chapters.
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The discussions that followed the presentations raised the following issues;

- i. Lack of funds was the major challenge which led to inadequate consultations and poor motivation. In response, FAO indicated that there should be a wider mechanism of sourcing for funding, not only from FAO since it is the countries that are the final users of the reports and there were limited funds at FAO. It was also acknowledged that NFPs were not duly informed about how FAO TCP operates.
- ii. Regarding threats that were presented, there were suggestions to source out those that can be linked to a particular species and thereafter CITES can easily be involved.
- iii. A specific question about the current operations of SADC to support tree seed center in Zimbabwe, indicated that SADC is no longer supporting the tree seed centre but Zimbabwe took over the responsibility and owns the seed centre as a national asset but the seed centre can sell vegetative material or can give any other services any other countries but with a cost.
- iv. Promotion of sector coordination to combat most of the threats to FGR was strongly emphasized. The role of FAO in contributing to FGR conservation and acting as a link to different sectors is demanded.
- v. Introduction of FGR agenda in other ongoing activities was called upon. Ongoing Integrated Land use assessment in Zambia and the NAFOMA in Tanzania were cited as opportunities to integrate FGR issues.
- vi. Considering how to involve politicians or even integrate FGR in policies or National plans, the suggestion was that we need to clearly indicate their potential especially in Food security and Poverty. Kenya cited its recognized contribution of many NWTPs to economy e.g. the mushrooms, orchids, ferns and mosses. It was also pointed out that importing countries of many of these products (citing *Prunus africana*) are willing to partner with local institutions to promote conservation. Then ABS mechanisms should be clearly streamlined.

- vii. In response to ABS, the challenge is that many African countries do not have the persuasive power or even the capacity for negotiations for ABS or power to enforce MOU with developed countries to pay. The need for valuation of FGR in terms of carbon stock for resource makers was also identified as a marketing strategy for FGR.
- viii. With regards to how to forge partnerships with private companies in conserving and breeding indigenous tree species , world events e.g. the World environmental day and other global for a were cited as a very useful pathways to voice conservation needs to many stakeholders including private companies. Involvement of private sector was deemed vital since it can be a good motivation for other stakeholders. Mr. Albert Nikiema shared some experiences in Central West Africa regarding public private sector partnership. However, political will was indicated as a essential prerequisite.
- ix. Training and Capacity building were also cited as very critical needs
- x. Whether forest loss really leads to loss of FGR was exemplified by the fact that fires for example lead to loss of seed trees or selective logging likewise.
- xi. Countries shared some experiences on invasive species and their management citing the existence of an invasive species network important for sharing information on these species. Other databases like PROTA, TROPICOS, ARSIE provide a lot of information on many Africa species.
- xii. Participants considered having a regional forum and database both at national and regional levels, for information sharing, harmonizing activities, and sharing propagation material but also for sourcing funds. CBD was also cited as a good source of links since it covers mall aspects of forestry. FAO's role as a facilitator was deemed critical.
- xiii. Sharing experiences on Eucalyptus growing and how to create positive perception about Eucalyptus, it was proposed that awareness is still much needed and to encourage people to at least plant them in water logged areas.

- xiv. Good assessment of Local knowledge on forest species especially the NWTPs or its improvement should also be a priority for the region

2.2 Day 2: Group discussions: Regional Needs and Priorities

Mr. Albert Nikiema explained the procedure to the participants. Participants divided into groups based on sub regions, the Eastern Africa Group with countries of Ethiopia, Tanzania, Sudan, Kenya, Malawi and Somalia (represented by the FAO Somali Office)

The 2nd Group had participants from the South African countries, Lesotho, Madagascar, Mauritius, Seychelles, South Africa, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

2.3 Day 3: Presentation of results from group discussions

Participants presented the results of their group discussions (Annexes 1, 2, 3 & 4) which will be reflected in the regional synthesis report. Discussions were held after each presentation

2.4 Highlights and questions from the Discussions

Southern Africa

State of knowledge

- i. SADC should be included as one of the partners under resource management and use since they have a number of regional projects

- ii. How do we harmonize policies?

Poor management of FGR is mainly linked to lack of political will or the understanding of FGR; therefore there is a need to create awareness

- iii. How do we deal with Institutional fragmentation?

The commission on FGR was cited as one entity that is trying to reduce gaps between the different institutions working on genetic resources by encouraging data sharing. Priority species at regional level should be considered as a way to improve networking. FGR issues should be represented in inter-sectoral meetings.

Research

- i. How do we link research and policy?

IPBES among other inter government panels was cited as a good platform for countries since they package scientific and local knowledge into a way that can easily be comprehended and then it is discussed within political representatives of the different countries. And NFPs were advised to find means of participating in that forum.

Capacity building

- i. How can we influence curricula and to make students interested on FGR and related study fields?
- ii. How do we promote continuity, succession and capacity building within the institutions?

ABS

- i. Capacity building is needed on ABS in all the countries

The group was advised to reduce the list of constraints since the long list may scare the reader of the report

Eastern Africa

- ii. The needs and priorities that were suggested took into account the great variability in conservation status in the region e.g. no conservation programmes in Somalia contrary to other countries
- iii. CAMCORE mentioned in Southern African countries could not apply in East Africa because of the high membership fees.
- iv. A proposal to discuss in details of who, how, when was not received since this is a step before detailed work plans and activities are drawn. The needs and priorities have to be endorsed by the international community.

Status and knowledge: Inventories

- v. How do we bring out FGR during these inventories?
- vi. How do we share information?

There is a knowledge platform with UNDP; the idea could be adapted to FGR participants. Forest communication network is also being established for Eastern and Southern African countries which could also be a good opportunity for FGR group. The website will be launched in October 2012

vii. How do we link FGR to carbon trade?

There is need to advocate for the importance of genetic diversity to adaptability and the importance of tree improvement to provide fast growing trees or the need to provide specific adapted trees to some countries with harsh environments like Somalia.

viii. Eco-regional analysis should also be done since not all countries in the sub regions have the same needs especially in priority species. For example Madagascar and Mauritius have many important endemic species. Also some countries have important locally threatened species.

3.0 Closing remarks

In his concluding remarks, the Dan Rugabira, FAO representative of Kenya reiterated the importance of FGR, the current threats and the urgent need of FGR conservation and the need for factual information for decision making on actions to be undertaken in FGR.

The FAO rep also expressed his gratitude for the productive ending of the workshop and for the fact that important recommendations were made and reassured participants that the information provided will be a useful tool for the development of future policies and programmes at national regional and global levels. He reminded the participants who had not yet submitted their final reports to do so as soon as possible.

4.0 Field trip

The field trip to KEFRI was coordinated by Mr. Bernard Kigomo. The objective was to familiarize with the work of the seed centre in relation to FGR activities. Mr. Peter Angaine, manager Kenya Forestry Seed centre and Mr. William Omondi, the National tree seed programme coordinator, took us through the activities relating to seeds processing and handling.

5.0 Annexes

Annex 5.1: Synthesis table for Southern regional needs and priorities for action

Members

James Mwang'ombe- Chair	Kenya Forest Service, Kenya
Siima Bakengesa- Rapporteur	TAFORI, Tanzania
Clement Chilima- Member	FRIM, Malawi
Mohamed Hussein-Member	FP, Sudan
John M. Ngatia - Member	FAO, Kenya
Beatrice Khayota- Member	National Museums, Kenya
Tesfaye Awas – Member	Ins. Biod, Ethiopia
Sylvia Wachira- Member	FAO, Somali
Simon Mumuli	FAO, Somali

Subject/theme	Constraints	Needs and priority for actions	Regional and international collaboration /Partners
State of knowledge on FGR	<p>1- Information on FGR is inadequate, Scattered and not shared and non compatible formats</p> <p>2- Inadequate capacity to assess genetic diversity genetic erosion at institutional and community level</p>	<p>1. Needs assessment and gap identification</p> <p>2. Promote inventory/monitoring and surveys</p> <p>3. Collect and collate Systematic and compatible documentation system</p> <p>4. Promote networking and collaboration</p> <p>1. Trained personnel at all levels</p> <p>2. Equipment and tools</p> <p>3. Standardized methods in undertaking survey and inventory</p> <p>3. Awareness at community level</p>	<p>FAO, IUCN, ICRAF,BIO-VERSITY,</p> <p>FISNA, EAC, AU,NEPAD, WFP, SADC,IUFRO, FORNESSA,IFAD, AFN, institutions of higher learning, Research Institutions</p>
Conservation	<p>1- Weak capacity in FGR collection, survey and ecosystem approach.</p> <p>2- Habitat degradation including protected areas due to pressure on land conservation from over exploitation such as charcoal , encroachment</p> <p>3- Lack of conservation areas</p>	<p>1. Trained personnel at all levels</p> <p>2. Equipment and tools</p> <p>3. Standardized methods in undertaking survey and inventory</p> <p>1. Systematic and collaborative surveys</p> <p>2. Networking and collaboration in combating AIS and other threats to FGRs.</p> <p>3. Combating desertification, adaptation to climate</p>	<p>FAO, IUCN, ICRAF,BIO-VERSITY,</p> <p>FISNA, EAC, AU,NEPAD, WFP, SADC,IUFRO, FORNESSA,IFAD, AFN, institutions of higher learning, Research Institutions</p>

		<p>change</p> <p>4. Undertake EIAs</p> <p>5. Awareness at all levels</p> <p>1. Re establish and strengthen protection of existing conservation area</p>	
Management and Uses	<p>1- Inadequate coordination in resource management with proper management plans among key sectors, policy makers as well as inclusive approach of all stakeholders.</p> <p>2- Inadequate knowledge and effective enforcement on sustainable utilization of FGR including resource valuation , value addition etc</p>	<p>1. Need to establish/ strengthen national and regional coordination FGR units.</p> <p>2. Promote inter-sectoral approach to FGR</p> <p>1. Promote information generation and sharing</p> <p>2. Ensuring effective implementation, enforcement and compliance in FGR utilization</p> <p>3. Collaborative resource valuation</p>	<p>FAO, KEW(MSB), IUCN, ICRAF,BIO-VERSITY, UNEP-WCMC, CITES, TRAFFIC</p> <p>FISNA, EAC, AU,NEPAD, WFP, SADC,IUFRO, FORNESSA,IFAD, AFN, institutions of higher learning, Research Institutions</p> <p>FAO, IUCN, ICRAF,BIO-VERSITY,</p> <p>FISNA, EAC, AU,NEPAD, WFP, SADC,IUFRO, FORNESSA,IFAD, AFN, institutions of higher learning, Research Institutions</p>
Research programmes	<p>1- Research institutions / Centre of Excellence that have adequate facilities to undertake research that is coordinated both at national and regional levels</p> <p>2- Adoption of new emerging technology / techniques / tools for Research in FGR</p>	<p>1. Identification research institutions in national and regional centers of excellence</p> <p>2. Strengthening of existing Research Institutions</p> <p>1. Identification and promotion of use of new and emerging technologies/tools for research in FGR</p>	<p>FAO, KEW , CBD, FGR,IUCN, ICRAF,BIO-VERSITY,</p> <p>FISNA, EAC, AU,NEPAD, WFP, SADC,IUFRO, FORNESSA,IFAD, AFN, institutions of higher learning, Research Institutions</p>
Capacity building	<p>1- Low institutional capacity human , equipment and infrastructure relevant to FGR</p> <p>Lack of curricular a in Tertiary Institutions relevant for FGR</p>	<p>1. Establish and strengthen existing training institutions</p> <p>2. Establish/ strengthen collection and storage centers e.g. Gene banks, arboreta, herbarium, orchards</p> <p>3. Develop curricular that are relevant to FGR</p>	<p>FAO, IUCN, ICRAF,BIO-VERSITY,</p> <p>FISNA, EAC, AU,NEPAD, WFP, SADC,IUFRO, FORNESSA,IFAD, AFN, institutions of higher learning, Research Institutions</p>

Policies / Institutions / Legislations/ Access & Benefit Shearing	<p>1- Inadequate legislation / policy that are often ineffectively implemented / enforced with overlapping sectoral mandates</p> <p>2- Inadequate comprehension and domestication and negotiation skills of international agreements-access, material transfer, ABS, MTAS, MAS etc.</p>	<p>1. Develop/ review policies and legislation relevant to FGR</p> <p>2. Ensure effective implementation and enforcement of legislation by respective agencies</p> <p>3. Reforming/ transforming where necessary of existing institutions for more stability and efficiency.</p> <p>1. Promote understanding and implications of international conventions through building capacity in negotiation skills, awareness</p> <p>-Enhance knowledge on legal aspects of the las</p>	<p>FAO, IUCN, ICRAF,BIO-VERSITY,</p> <p>FISNA, EAC, AU,NEPAD, WFP, SADC,IUFRO, FORNESSA,IFAD, AFN, institutions of higher learning, Research Institutions</p>
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Annex 5.2: Priority Species for Eastern Africa

	Species	Countries	Number
1	<i>Acacia mearnsii</i>	Eritrea, Kenya, Mozambique, South Africa, Swaziland, Uganda, Reunion, Seychelles	8
2	<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i>	Kenya, Tanzania	2
3	<i>Adansonia digitata</i>	Eritrea, Ethiopia, Malawi, Kenya, Tanzania, Sudan	6
4	<i>Azelia quanzensis</i>	Kenya, Malawi, Tanzania,	3
5	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	Kenya, Uganda,Sudan	3
6	<i>Colophospermum mopane</i>	Malawi,	1
7	<i>Diospyros mespiliformis</i>	Eritrea, Sudan, Ethiopia	3
8	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	Eritrea, Kenya, Malawi, Tanzania, , Uganda, Ethiopia	
9	<i>Eucalyptus grandis</i>	Kenya, Tanzania, Malawi, Uganda,	4
10	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Malawi, Uganda, Sudan.	3
11	<i>Faidherbia albida</i>	Eritrea, Sudan, Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania, Malawi,	6
12	<i>Grevillea robusta</i>	Eritrea, Ethiopia, Sudan,Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda	6
14	<i>Khaya anthotheca</i>	Malawi, Tanzania, Uganda,	3
15	<i>Leucaena leucocephala</i>	Tanzania, Djibouti, Eritrea, Sudan, Kenya, Uganda	5
16	<i>Milicia excelsa</i>	Kenya, Malawi, Sudan, Uganda, Tanzania	5
17	<i>Pinus patula</i>	Kenya, Sudan, Malawi, Tanzania, Uganda	5
18	<i>Pterocarpus angolensis</i>	Malawi, ,Tanzania	2
19	<i>Sclerocarya birrea</i>	Eritrea, Kenya, Ethiopia, Tanzania,	4
20	<i>Tamarindus indica</i>	Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, Sudan,Uganda, ,Tanzania	7
21	<i>Trichilia emetica</i>	Kenya,	1
22	<i>Brachystegia spiciformis</i>	Tanzania, Malawi, Kenya	3
23	<i>Julbernardia globiflora</i>	Tanzania	1
24	<i>Gmelina arborea</i>	Tanzania, Sudan	1
25	<i>Allanblackia stuhlmanii</i>	Tanzania	1
26	<i>Cephalosphaera usambarensis</i>	Tanzania	1

27	<i>Vitellaria paradoxa</i>	Ethiopia, Sudan, Kenya	3
28	<i>Prunus africana</i>	Tanzania, Kenya, Uganda, Ethiopia	4
29	<i>Widdringtonia whytei</i>	Malawi	1
30	<i>Acacia senegal</i>	Sudan, Ethiopia, Kenya	3
31	<i>Acacia bussei</i>	Somalia	1
32	<i>Balanites aegyptiaca</i>	Somalia , Ethiopia, Kenya, Sudan	4
33	<i>Thespesia danis</i>	Somalia	1
34	<i>Juniperus procera</i>	Somalia, Ethiopia, Sudan , Tanzania, Malawi, Kenya	6
35	<i>Acacia seyal</i>	Kenya, Sudan	2
36	<i>Hagenia abyssinica</i>	Sudan, Ethiopia	2
37	<i>Ziziphus mauritania</i>	Somalia, Malawi, Ethiopia.	3
	<i>Anogeissus leiocarpa</i>	Sudan	1
	<i>Combretum spp.</i>	Sudan	1
	<i>Terminalia spp.</i>	sudan	1
	<i>Cordia spp.</i>	Sudan	1
	<i>Prosopis spp</i>	Sudan	1

Annex 5.3: Synthesis table for Eastern regional needs and priorities for action

Subject/theme	Constraints	Needs	Priority for actions	Regional and international collaboration /Partners
State of knowledge on FGR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate knowledge on FGR Inadequate baseline data Funding Brain drain Insufficient legislation on FGR 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity Building Research Survey /Inventory including Maps for FGR Genetic Studies on Endemic /Native species including Red List IAS map to study and determine its invasion. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Funding Awareness raising Inventory of FGR Information sharing / dissemination Technology transfer Modern Infrastructure/equipment Promoting /enhancing Traditional knowledge of FGR Implementation of strategies /action plans e.g IAS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Networking International co-operation Regional database SADC FAO GEF /UNDP COMESA WWF CBD- Clearing House mechanism

Conservation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rapid development & population growth • Land Conversion • habitat fragmentation • Over-exploitation • IAS • Climate Change • Limited land area (SIDS) • Funding for conservation • Bush fires • Lack of political will 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funding • Capacity Building • Research • Modern infrastructure /equipments/ storage facilities (Gene banks) • Increase protected areas • Management plans. • Revive SADC Regional Tree Seed Centre Network 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment & maintenance of arboretums and botanical gardens • Expansion of PA (in-situ & ex-situ) • Updating and reviewing legislations and policies • Up scaling of ex-situ areas • Implementation of actions plans and monitoring • Enforcement and stricter penalties • Active participation in SARFOGEN and Forestry Invasive Species Network 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IUCN • SADC • CBD • Millennium Seed Bank • Kew Gardens • WWF • Conservation international • GEF/UNDP/UNEP • FAO • CAMCORE (Central America and Mexico Coniferous Resources Cooperation) • SARFOGEN
Management and Uses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate knowledge on FGR / Information Gap • Inadequately trained personnel • Funding • Over-exploitation • Land Conversion • Land Tenure • Inconsistencies in policies and legislations • Socio-economic pressures on FGR • Conflicts among stakeholders • Human and wildlife conflicts • Overgrazing • Climate Change • Pests and diseases • Lack of marketing strategies and value addition • Traditional beliefs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policies and stricter penalties • Awareness raising and research • Capacity building • Institutional arrangements and Forest governance. • Promote and upscale the community initiatives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management plans / Joint Forest Management/Community forestry • Review legislations and policies • Enforcement and monitoring • Explore Opportunities for niche markets for exports • Putting in place Forest Land and Information System • Contingency plans for fire management, etc 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Networking • CITES • COMESA • EU • ITTO • BRICS

Research programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of Funding • Inadequate Capacity Building • Lack of Infrastructure & latest equipments • Brain drain • Institutional fragmentation • Inadequate trained personnel • Complicated information and too scientific. • Lack of institutional co-ordination and collaboration and dissemination • Lack of local research 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prioritize research on FGR on specific areas • National Government Budgeting specifically for research • Strengthening & collaboration of forest research institutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sensitize the importance of research to all stakeholders including legislators /politicians. • Specific funding for research should be allotment in National budget. • Promote and good Incentives for researchers • Capacity of training of trainers • Encourage networking and publications of research papers • Define clear career path for researches • Scholarships and subsidies should be given to researchers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IUFRO, • CAMCORE • JICA, • SADC • SIDA, • CIFOR • DANIDA • GEF, • TICA • FINNIDA • Commonwealth • GTZ, • DFID, • WWF • Conservation International • AFD
Capacity building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of Funding • Lack of Infrastructure & latest equipments • Inadequate qualified trainers on FGR • Local University does not provide specialized areas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funds from National budget for capacity building • Planning of succession • Political will • International collaboration • Training of trainers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information dissemination • Transfer of appropriate & relevant capacity in specific areas. • Funding and scholarships from International organizations • National curriculum should incorporate forestry at all levels. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IUFRO • CAMCORE • JICA • SADC • SIDA • CIFOR • DANIDA • GEF • TICA • FINNIDA • Commonwealth • GTZ • DFID • WWF • Conservation International
Policies / Institutions / Legislations/ Access & Benefit Sharing (ABS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of Political will • Lack of regulations/ Bills • Inadequate enforcement and monitoring • Little or no coordination of institution • Institutional fragmentation • Bureaucracy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrating and harmonizing • FGR in National policies, strategies and legislations • Specific institutional arrangement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Updating and reviewing legislations and policies • Enforcement and stricter penalties • Collaboration with institutions. • Implementation of multilateral agreements as well as international organizations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RIO Conventions • Multilateral Agreements • Seed Bill

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• No clear cut mechanisms for ABS• Insufficient knowledge about the market value of FGR• Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) / Patenting			
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Annex 5.4: Priority Species for Southern Africa

	Species	countries	Number
1	<i>Acacia mearnsii</i>	Mozambique, South Africa, Swaziland, Reunion, Zimbabwe	5
2	<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i>	Lesotho, Mauritius, South Africa	4
3	<i>Adansonia digitata</i>	Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Namibia, Zambia, Madagascar, Swaziland	7
4	<i>Azelia quanzensis</i>	Botswana, Mozambique, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Swaziland	5
5	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	Angola, Mauritius, Mozambique, South Africa, Madagascar, Zambia	6
6	<i>Colophospermum mopane</i>	Angola, Botswana, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Zambia, Zimbabwe	7
7	<i>Diospyros mespiliformis</i>	Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Namibia, Zambia, Zimbabwe	6
8	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Zambia, Madagascar	7
9	<i>Eucalyptus grandis</i>	Angola, Mozambique, South Africa, Zambia, Madagascar, Swaziland, Zimbabwe	7
10	<i>Eucalyptus tereticornis</i>	Angola, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Zambia, Zimbabwe	6
11	<i>Faidherbia albida</i>	Botswana, Mozambique, Namibia, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Swaziland, Swaziland	7
12	<i>Grevillea robusta</i>	Mozambique, South Africa	2
13	<i>Guibourtia coleosperma</i>	Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Namibia, Zambia, Zimbabwe	6
14	<i>Khaya anthotheca</i>	Angola, Malawi, Mozambique, Zambia, Zimbabwe	5
15	<i>Leucaena leucocephala</i>	Angola, Botswana, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Zambia, Madagascar, Zimbabwe	9
16	<i>Milicia excelsa</i>	Angola, Mozambique, Zimbabwe	3
17	<i>Pinus patula</i>	Angola, Mozambique, South Africa, Swaziland, Zimbabwe	5
18	<i>Pterocarpus angolensis</i>	Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Namibia, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Swaziland	7
19	<i>Sclerocarya birrea</i>	Angola, Botswana, Madagascar, Mozambique, Namibia, Swaziland, Zambia, Zimbabwe, South Africa	9
20	<i>Tamarindus indica</i>	Madagascar, Mozambique, Zambia	3
21	<i>Trichilia emetica</i>	Botswana, Mozambique, Namibia, Zambia, Swaziland	5
22	<i>Baikaea plunjuga</i>	Zambia, Zimbabwe	2
23	<i>Ludocicea mailivica</i>	Seychelles	1
24	<i>Acacia senegal</i>	Sudan, Botswana, Zimbabwe	3
25	<i>Pinus oocarpa</i>	Zambia, Zimbabwe	2
26	<i>Pinus kesiya</i>	Zambia, Madagascar, Swaziland, Zimbabwe	4
27	<i>Colophospermum mopane</i>	Zambia, Zimbabwe	2
28	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>	Madagascar, Seychelles	2
29	<i>Pinus tecunumanii</i>	Angola, Mozambique, South Africa, Zambia, Madagascar, Swaziland, Zimbabwe	7
30	<i>Medusagyne oppositifolia</i>	Seychelles	1

Annex 5.5: List of participants

No	Full name	Institution and country	Title	Address and Email
1	Dr. Tesfaye Awas	Institute of Biodiversity Conservation, Ethiopia	Taxonomist and Gene bank Case-team Leader,	tesfayeawas@gmail.com
2	Mr. James Mwang'ombe Mwamodenyi	Kenya Forest Service, Kenya	Senior Assistant Director - Head of Biodiversity Management	jmwangombe@kenyaforestservice.org
3	Mr Hasinjato RANDRIANAVOSOA	Silo National Des Graines Forestieres, Madagascar	Chef de section de recherche au SNGF	hasinaton@yahoo.fr
4	Mr. Clement Chilima	Forestry Research Institute of Malawi	Assistant Director	cchilima@gmail.com
5	Cyparsade Cecily	Ministry of Agro Industry & Food Security - Forestry Service, Mauritius	Assistant Conservator of Forests	ccyparsade@mail.gov.mu
6	Eric Marc Sophola	Seychelles National Parks Authority, Seychelles	Senior Forestry Officer	ericsey@hotmail.com
7	Ms. Sindiswa Goodness Boqo	Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, South Africa	Assistant Director	Sindy@nda.agric.za
8	DR. Mohammed Hussein	Sudan	NFP	huseinmohammed414@yahoo.com
9	Mr. Zacharia Dlamini	Forestry Department, Swaziland	Assistant to the National Herbarium,	zacharia.Dlamini@yahoo.com
10	Ms. Siima Salome Bakengesa	Forest Production Research Department, Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism, Tanzania	Acting Director	siima_b@yahoo.com
11	Mr Mpande Sichamba	Forestry Department, Forest Research Division, Zambia	Senior Forest Research Officer	msichamb@yahoo.com
12	Mr. Chemist Gumbie	Research and Training Division, Forest Research Centre, Forestry Commission, Zimbabwe	Deputy General Manager	cgum@frchigh.co.zw
13	Philip Kisoyan	FAO, Kenya		Philip.Kisoyan@fao.org
14	Sylvia Wachira	FAO, Kenya	Natural Resource Officer	Sylvia.Wachira@fao.org
15	Simon Mumuli	FAO, Kenya	Land use officer	Simon.Mumuli@fao.org
16	Millicent Randiki	FAO, Kenya	Programme support officer	Millicent.Randiki@fao.org
17	Ngatia John	FAO, Kenya	Programme support officer	John.Ngatia@fao.org
18	Beatrice Khayota	National Museums , Kenya	Principal Research Scientist	bkhayota@museums.or.ke

19	Bernard Kigomo	KEFRI	Deputy Director	bkigomo@kefri.org
20	<i>Edward Kilawe</i>	FAO SubRegional Office for Eastern Africa (SFE), Addis Ababa, Ethiopia	Forestry Officer	Edward.Kilawe@fao.org
21	Albert Nikiema	<i>FAO, Rome</i>	Forestry Officer	Albert.Nikiema@fao.org
22	Judith Nantongo	FAO, Rome	Junior Professional Officer	Judith.Nantongo@fao.org

Annex 5.6: Agenda

Programme	
Sunday September, 16th 2012	
Nairobi, Kenya	
Arrival of Participants	
Monday 17th September	
8.30 – 9.00	Registration
9.00 – 9.30	Opening : - Welcome by FAO-R - Official Opening by Director KEFRI
9.30 – 10.30	Presentation of the programme and workshop objectives
10.30 – 11.00	Coffee break
11.00 – 12.30	Presentation of key findings and recommendations of Country Reports on FGR by NFPs <i>15mn by presentation</i> (Cont.)
	15 mn discussions starting at 12h15
12.30 – 14.00	Lunch
14.00 – 15.00	Presentation of key findings and recommendations of Country Reports on FGR by NFPs <i>15mn by presentation</i> (Cont.) 15 mn discussions starting at 15h00
15.15 – 16.30	Presentation of key findings and recommendations of Country Reports on FGR by NFPs (Cont.) 15 mn discussions starting at 16h15
16.30 – 16.45	Coffee break
16.45 – 17.30	Introduction to group working for the 2 sub-regions : TOR for the group work
Tuesday 18th September	
8.30 – 10.30	Sub-regional group working to identify regional needs and priorities on FGR for action (Cont.)
10.30 – 11.00	Coffee break
11.00 – 12.30	Sub-regional group working to identify regional needs and priorities on FGR for action (Cont.)
12.30 – 14.00	Lunch
14.00 - 17.30	Sub-regional group working to identify regional needs and priorities on FGR for action

Finalise outcome of group work for presentations in plenary	
Wednesday 19th September	
8.30 – 10.30	Presentation of the outcome of the working groups on the regional needs and priorities, discussion and adoption
10.30 – 11.00	Coffee break
11.00 – 12.30	Presentation of the outcome of the working groups on the regional needs and priorities, discussion and adoption
12.30 – 13.00	Closing session
13.00 – 14.00	Lunch
14.00-18.00	Field Trip to KEFRI
20th September: Departure of participants	