



Forestry Outlook Study for Africa (FOSA)

Second FOSA workshop for the West Africa Sub-Region (ECOWAS),
Thiès (Senegal), 7 to 10 November 2000

Summary of the workshop and recommendations

Introduction

At the invitation of FAO, a meeting of the FOSA Focal Points from the 15 countries of the West Africa Sub-region was held at the Forestry Training Centre of Thiès, Senegal, from 7 to 10 November 2000. The three day meeting was an occasion to present the draft country outlook papers, to exchange information and to strengthen the FOSA team.

The Forestry Outlook Study for Africa (acronym - FOSA) is an initiative led by FAO and carried out in partnership with all African nations, the African Development Bank, the European Commission, regional and sub-regional inter-governmental organisations, the World Bank and others. The Forestry Outlook Study for Africa was endorsed by the African countries at the 11th Session of the African Forestry and Wildlife Commission (AFWC), held in Dakar, Senegal in April 1998. Activities under FOSA commenced in October 1998, and will run through July 2002.

FOSA is a process for analysing the future potential of the forestry sector, contributing to the well being of African citizens through its economic, social and environmental functions. FOSA will analyse the status, trends and driving forces shaping African forestry, provide a region-wide vision of the sector for the year 2020, and identify policies, programme and investment options that will help move the sector in desirable directions.

In every country, the Ministry in charge of forestry has appointed a FOSA Focal Point who will coordinate the activities at national level and who will prepare the country outlook paper. Instructions and advice concerning its content were given during the planning meetings organised in 1999 in every sub-region. FAO's financial contribution to each FOSA Focal Point is 1,000 US \$. A number of technical notes were regularly sent to support them in their reflection work on the outlook of their forestry sector.

After approximately ten months of work, every FOSA Focal Point was able to present a first draft of their country outlook paper. Besides, sub-regional consultants were identified and asked to work with the Focal Points at sub-region level. This sub-regional report will integrate these national outlook studies and will further be based on a number of special thematic studies (sub-regional and some regional in nature). The creation of an information and reflection network amongst all the FOSA Focal Points will be an important support for the writing of the sub-regional report.

The country forestry outlook papers, now underway in each country, aim to capture the African countries' perception on the future of their forestry sector by the year 2020.

Objectives of the workshop in Thiès

The objectives of the West African workshop for FOSA Focal Points were the following:

- present the draft country outlook paper, and state the progress made ;
- provide the FOSA Focal Points with new elements on the outlook methodology;
- introduce the sub-regional consultants and discuss the terms of collaboration with the Focal Points;
- advance prospective methodologies to feed the sub-regional perception concerning forestry in Africa;
- finally, present FOSA future activities.

This meeting was opened by the Director of the Cabinet of the Minister of Environment of Senegal in the presence of the FAO Representative in Dakar and the Director of the Forestry Department (see appendix 1 for the full introduction note).

Introductions

In his introduction, Mr J.L. Blanchez from FAO, re-iterated the FOSA objectives: an outlook study initiated by a multidisciplinary team that will lead to an overall perception of the forestry sector for the year 2020. In this way, it will be possible to foresee an everlasting concerted action by the year 2020. This perception will result from a system analytic approach (round time), which is predictable and combined with a global approach (long time), characterised by some events unexpected in nature and in form.

During the meeting, the following points emerged :

- 1) arising of many new, timely, questions which were not in the minds 10 years ago ;
- 2) strong tendencies in the present development ;
- 3) weak signals that at present are not well understood ;
- 4) discussing of the implications of the forestry development for a hypothetical country representing the possible perception of African forestry by the year 2020.

Presentations of national documents

14 countries (see below for the list of participants) out of 15 from the West Africa Sub-region presented their country outlook paper (Burkina Faso was absent). According to the framework elaborated by FAO the FOSA Focal Points had to (i) explain the methodology of their study, (ii) settle all the details on the present situation, (iii) bring out the factors that will likely influence the forestry sector (the strong engines of change that will influence the development of the forestry sector) and (iv) try to detect the weak signals which may bring notable changes in the perspective of the sector by the year 2020. From these tendencies and signals, it is possible to project a scenario of what may happen in twenty years from now.

For the country presentations, the approach per eco-zone was adopted, starting with the representatives from countries from the humid-zone, followed by those from the sub-humid zone, and ending with the countries of the dry zone.

1) NIGERIA - Dr ARUOFOR

Dr Aruofor's report is based on an econometric analysis of the Nigerian economy which is closely tied to the forestry sector and dynamism relating to the use of lands. The combination of these different parameters will feed the pertinent information needed to determine the impact on the system. After the presentation of the methodology which was the result of several years' experience, he underlined the constraints related to the creation of the multidisciplinary team and the process' financing. He also noted some effects of desertification and the decrease in the production of timber.

2) BENIN - D. DJHOSSOU

First of all, P. Djohossou explained that the FOSA activities could not be started on time due to the difficulties encountered when setting up the national working group which had to reflect over the study methodology and the writing of the national report. Yet, some thematic studies on the external and internal elements tied to the forestry sector were taken into account. He also mentioned the difficulties encountered to get the basic data and documents, to raise the colleagues' awareness and get them fully involved in the process. The necessary means for the organisation of a workshop to validate the findings of the study were requested.

3) GHANA - T.AGYARKO

The report was written by a multidisciplinary group that have regularly met and hence the document results from the participative writing of the different forestry sector stakeholders. The engines of change and the burdensome uncertainties weighing on the sector could be identified. From these two elements, two scenarios were defined for the year 2020: a) the continuing situation with the foreseeable consequences: overexploitation of timber, unemployment etc...; b) the other one is a more favourable "viable Ghana", since it results from a good management of forestry resources, to meet the present and future demand and restore biodiversity.

4) IVORY COAST - K. NZORE

Mr K. Nzore mentioned the difficulties encountered in the FOSA process in his country. These problems were mainly related to the definition of an appropriate methodology, to the country's credibility as regards the other partners of the study because of its weakness and lack of financial and human resources, and to the confusion related to the absence of a harmonised policy for the different planning phases of FOSA. Mr Kadja also raised some pertinent questions on the methodology, the credibility and the harmonisation of the FOSA study with other initiatives such as the TFAP.

5) LIBERIA - A. TAPLAH

The work was carried out by a multidisciplinary group who defined the themes such as the condition of the forests, the use of their resources, reforestation, conservation and planning. Uncertainties such as the repatriation and the re-settlement of refugees, the frontier instability, the production of timber, among others, were brought out. Some scenarios were proposed to correct these negative tendencies as well as proposals for new directives concerning forest management by the year 2020.

6) SIERRA LEONE - HASSAN R.S. MOHAMED

At the methodological level, the representative of SL mentioned the difficulties encountered in data collection and the creation of an available and a motivated multidisciplinary team. Then he defined the engines of changes (demography, civil war, internal migrations, industrial saw-mills, illegal exportations of logs, diamond industry, road infrastructures, etc...). From these elements, a strategy and some measures to be applied were elaborated.

7) TOGO - KOFFI SESSI

The methodological approach is set out according to the type of industry: timber on the one hand and non-wood forest product on the other. In the constitution of the working groups, there is one large reflective group (8 to 12 persons by type of industry), one cross-disciplinary group (1 person per type of industry and per sector tied to the type of industry) and finally a limited group for the elaboration of the document. He presented the forestry overview of Togo and the engines of change (energy, agriculture development, forestry policies, institutional aspects, industries, etc...). Three scenarios were brought out and actions to be undertaken to resolve problems were evoked during this presentation.

8) GUINEA - DJIRAMBA DIAWARA

The national report was elaborated and given depth by a multidisciplinary working group. The final document was validated during a workshop attended by the different partners. After determining the present situation of the forest degradation, hopeful and alarming scenarios were described. The Focal Point mentioned changes and their accompanying measures to obtain them (involvement of rural population and collectivities, forests management plan, increased role played by NWFP, creation of new parks etc...).

9) BISSAU GUINEA - CASIMIRO DIAS

The focal point started his presentation with elements of methodology and mentioned some reference points such as the rate and the speed of forest degradation, the rural populations' strong dependence on the forest resources, the increase of poverty, etc. The situation could improve with political-institutional changes if some uncertainties were taken away.

10) Cap Verde - LUISA MORAIS

The representative from Cap Verde underlined the problems encountered to set up a working group and to convince the stakeholders of the relevance of the study. Yet, despite the lack of appropriate framework, a reflection effort was started and major and important elements were brought out (demographic growth, considerable increase of the literacy rate, rural exodus and weak contribution of the forestry sector to the BNP, important reforestation programmes and role of the diaspora immigrants).

11) GAMBIA - LAMIN BOJANG

The focal point described the work methodology, used within the framework of a multidisciplinary team, benefiting from a favourable situation to advance the FOSA progress. He mentioned the problems encountered by the forestry sector (use of lands for agriculture to the detriment of forests, ever increasing population, structural adjustment plans aggravating forest degradations, inappropriate energy policy etc...). He underlined the main factors of changes, for example, a percentage – still to be defined - of BNP that should go to forestry, a good industrial and energy policy, etc .

12) SENEGAL - ABABACAR BOYE

The report of Senegal was written by a multidisciplinary team, mainly composed by some people from the coordination unit of the National Forestry Department. After identifying the main factors of changes (demography, economic policies, interface between agriculture and forest sector, energy demand etc ...) and a diagnosis of the forest in its different components, the conditions of changes and the measures facilitating these changes were underlined.

13) MALI - GAOUSSOU KONATE

Concerning the definition of the methodology used by Mali, the focal point coordinator identified 38 representatives from the multidisciplinary group, who effectively took part in elaborating the final document and validating it. He mentioned some reference points (demographic growth, internal migrations, land conflicts, development of urbanisation, energy etc ...) and developed two scenarios: the first one, based upon an ecological view and the other one on an economic view. The report elaborated strategies as a consequence.

14) NIGER - HAMISSOU GARBA

The Niger report was elaborated by a multidisciplinary group. There are some quantitative indicators of change, with a forecast of the year 2020. The influencing factors were described (environmental and land policies, drought, inappropriate agricultural practices, energy, legislative and statutory framework etc ..). Two scenarios were explained: the change which will lead to improve the sector, and the more pessimistic one with the exacerbation and the continuation of the present tendencies.

The focal point coordinator from **Burkina Faso** could not attend the workshop due to administrative reasons.

Remarks

After the presentation of every national paper, discussions were held concerning the factors of change (with a strong emphasis on cross-border problems, considering the sub-regional aspect of FOSA) and the identification of strong and weak signals. The difficulties encountered by some countries when starting the FOSA were also discussed. (See recommendations).

Summary of the exercise on the strong tendencies and weak signals for the development

The objective of this exercise was to analyse the tendencies and signals drawn from the presentations of national reports. Since there were a lot of questions relating to the identification of weak signals, a theoretical review was presented by Mr Blanchez, followed by an active discussion deliberating on the different participants' perception of the weak signals. After the analysis of tendencies and signals, some factors such as demography, democracy, community practices, energy supply and problems could be considered within a global approach, whereas other factors, such a technological development, private sector, migrations seem to have a more localised impact. During the discussion, the non-mentioned factors of changes, such as research / forest sector development, water management, communication, the reinforcement of capacities, and the gender approach (Annex 3) were also evoked.

Outlook exercise for a hypothetical country the NIBEGALISO - Annex 4

Under Mr Blanchez's supervision, the exercise consisted in defining two priority activities to be undertaken now, while considering the present situation in 2000, faced with three scenarios of the country in 2020: a pessimistic one, an optimistic one and the third one, more complicated since it integrates some favourable factors and less favourable ones to the forest at the same time.

The objective of the exercise is to reflect, together in the team, over a situation to be prepared for. It should be an anticipated change and we should have the means to react to achieve the desired change.

Field trip

The participants went to Niayes Region to visit the filao plantations, within the framework of the support project to the entrepreneurial farming (PAEP). It is a participative project that aims at increasing the effectiveness of the vegetable and forestry business. Faced with the survival of the filao in the area, the PAEP elaborated a strategy that is mainly based upon long-term forestry management. After a first two years' pilot phase PAEP supports the organisation, stimulates the local populations' awareness-raising and try to improve the repeated exploitation-regeneration of the forest.

Continuation of the FOSA activities

During the last working session, the main activities to be carried out within the FOSA process for the coming months, relating to the sub-region, were presented and discussed. These activities are the following:

- finalise and hand-over the country outlook paper ;
- review of the paper by the sub-regional consultant;
- undertaking of the sub-regional thematic studies under the guidance of the African Development Bank (January to March 2001);
- promote the network of information exchange in the sub-region, concerning the outlook analysis in the forestry sector;
- support the sub-regional consultants and other consultants seeking for information;
- participate in the 3rd meeting of the focal point coordinators to discuss the sub-regional report. This meeting would be planned for the second half-year 2001.

The function and the objectives of the External Advisor Group (EAG) were presented. The members of this group, invited to attend the workshop (Mr Fosuaba Banahane, Ms Agnès Odéjide, Ms Madeleine Cisse) presented the results of the first group meeting, which was held in Accra in October.

The recommendations of the FOSA workshop in Thiès

At the completion of the Thiès workshop, the following recommendations were brought forward by the participants:

Considering:

- The importance of forestry resources for the social, economic and environmental development of the countries;
- The technical, institutional and socio-economic problems of the forestry sector;
- The direct or indirect consequences of forestry resource degradations on the life of the West African populations;
- The advantage to dispose of a forestry sector outlook to direct on a solid ground the sector development to the year 2020, and to put at the disposal of the concerned countries a tool that can help them in planning and implementing forest policies for their respective countries;
- The strong motivation shown by the FOSA Focal Point when preparing the country outlook papers, and motivation shown also during the workshop sessions; and
- The difficulties encountered to collect information and establish multidisciplinary working groups for the elaboration of country outlook papers,

The participants recommend:

At the level of focal point coordinations / national institutions

- That the national organisations where the FOSA Focal Points belong to, support them in the elaboration of the country paper;
- That the media covers the FOSA process in collaboration with the NGOs and the private sector;
- That the FOSA topic is placed high on the agenda of ministerial and other meetings;
- That the exchanges between the FOSA Focal Points continues and be reinforced;
- That the finalisation of the country papers be completed by the end of February 2001;
- That extra funds be identified for the organisations of additional national working-group meetings;
- That the cooperation between Focal Point and the sub-regional consultant leads to a solid sub-regional outlook study; and
- That there should be increased collaboration between the NGOs and the private sector,

At the level of the sub-regional consultant:

- That the Sub-regional Consultant reviews the country outlook papers and suggests ways to improve them;
- That he keeps regular contact with the FOSA Focal Point to inform them about the progress of the study at sub-regional level, of the different methods followed and the scenarios proposed,

At the level of FAO:

- That FAO puts at the disposal of the FOSA Focal Point a copy of all the national outlook documents and all the additional sub-regional studies done within the framework of FOSA;
- That FAO informs the FOSA Focal Points regularly on the situation of the study, on all the changes that occurred in the FOSA process; and put at their disposal the terms of references of the External Advisory Group (EAG) and of the sub-regional and regional consultants;
- That FAO facilitate contacts and exchanges between FOSA Focal Points through TCDC (Technical Cooperation between Developing Countries) or other type of contracts;
- That FAO explore all the possibilities for increased financial and logistical support for the national reports so that they can be finalised on time and the objectives achieved;
- That the travel advance calculation be clearly explained and that the DSA include sufficient provision to cover unexpected changes in the travel schedule.

Assessment of the Thiès workshop

An questionnaire (in English and French) was given out to the participants at the end of the workshop to evaluate the workshop. 11 answers were received.

- Technical content > 3: very good, 8: good;
- Presentations and quality of discussions > 3: very good, 11: good;
- What you liked most > exchange of experiences; clarification of the outlook process, friendship between participants; ease of use of the training centre at Thiès;
- What you disliked > difficulty in transport and communication, differences of languages (translation English/French), not enough time for group discussions, low DSA.

FOSA WORKSHOP

Agenda

Thiès, Senegal, 7-10 November 2000

Monday 6 November 2000

- Arrival of participants in Senegal; Departure for Thiès (at 3 PM), meeting place: parking of Hotel Sofitel (Teranga) Tel: (221) 823.10.44 FAX (221) 823.50.01 E.mail teranga@ns.arc.sn), Dakar.

Tuesday 7 November 2000

8h30 – 9h00	Registration
9h00 – 10h00	Opening ceremony Welcome word of the Representative of the Minister in charge of Forestry or the Director of the Forestry Department of Senegal; The agenda and the process of the workshop – presentation of the participants - J.L. Blanchez
10h00 – 10h30	Break - Coffee
10h30 – 12h30	Technical introduction – elements of prospective, new information – Weak and strong signals for future developments – J.L. Blanchez (30 min)
	Presentations: 30 min each - Nigeria - Bénin
12h30 – 14h00	Lunch
14h00 – 16h00	Presentation ctd - Togo - Ghana - Côte d'ivoire
16h00 – 16h30	Break
16h30 – 18h30	Presentation ctd - Liberia - Sierra Leone - Guinea Conakry
Evening	Free

Wednesday 8 November 2000

8h30 – 10h30	Presentation ctd - Guinée Bissau - Cap vert - Gambia
10h30 – 11h00	Break
11h00 – 12h30	- Senegal - Mali
12h30 – 14h00	Lunch
14h00 – 16h00	- Niger
16h00 – 16h30	Break
16h30 – 18h00	General discussion on the presentations.
Evening	Free

Thursday 9 November 2000

8h30 – 10h00	Conclusions of the presentations : the strong and the weak signals Outlook exercise: the hypothetic country - presentation of the exercise
10h00 – 10h30	Break

10h30 – 12h30	The hypothetic country : discussion in three commissions: English and French (2) speaking commissions
12h30 – 14h00	Lunch
14h00 – 18h30	Field visit
Evening	FOSA Diner in Thies

Friday 10 November 2000	
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8h30 – 10h00	Conclusions of the exercise Discussion about the finalisation of the national outlook papers
10h00 – 10h30	Break
10h30 – 11h30	The sub regional report – the sub regional consultants The sub regional network - FOSA : next activities
11h30 – 12h30	Recommendations of the workshop
12h30 – 14h00	Lunch
14h00 – 15h00	Reading and discussion of the workshop conclusions
15h00 – 16h00	Presentation of the conclusions Official closure by the EC Delegation and FAO Representative.
16h00	Departure to Dakar

ATELIER FOSA – AFRIQUE DE L’OUEST
Thiès , SENEGAL. 7 – 10 Novembre 2000

LISTE DES PARTICIPANTS

PRENOM, NOM	TITRE/FONCTION	ADRESSE	TEL	E-mail
1. Youssoupha DIOUF	IEF	DEFCCS BP 1831 Dakar/Sénégal	832 05 65	Dioufy.@voilà.fr
2. Abdoulaye DIARRA	IEF	DEFCCS B.P 1831 Dakar/Sénégal	832 05 65	Diarralaye@hotmail.com
3. Yves Lamine CISS	Socio-économiste	ENDA GRAF B.P 13069 Dakar/Sen	827 20 25	graf@enda.sn
4. Garba Hamissou	IEF	ME/LCD/ADE B.P 578 Niamey/Niger	73 33 29	famgarba@intnet.ne Direnv@intnet.ne
5. Djiramba DIAWARA	IEF	DNEF B.P 624 Conakry	(224) 22 39 07	FAO.GIN@field.fao.org
6. Luisa MORAIS,	Directrice service sylviculture	Directeur Service Sylviculture M.A/DGASP – Ach. S. Filipe B.P 50 PRAIA CAP VERT	238 64 25 45	dgasp@cvtelecom.cv
7. Gaoussou KONATE	IEF, Chef Section réglementation	Direct Nat. Conservation Nature BP 275 Bamako	23 36 95 23 36 97	gkonate@hotmail.com
8. Lamine BODJANG	Deputy Director Forestry Dept	N° 5 Marina PARADE – BANJUL	227307/229782	FORESTRYDEPT@gamtel.gm
9. Dr REX O. ARUOFOR	Chief Forest officer	FDf P.M.B 135 GARKI ABUJA Nigeria	234-2-2410324 +234-9-3144551	-
10 Gora NDIAYE	IEF	DEFCCS BP 1831 Dakar/Sénégal	832 38 75 636 66 70	-

11 Madeleine CISSE	IEEF/Département Microfinance DYNAentreprises Dakar Sen.	B.P 21543 Dakar/Ponty	63205 16 (M) 824 73 18 824 27 37	madcisse@cyg.sn
12 Kadja N'ZORE	Ingénieur Forestier	B.P 802 cedex 1 Abidjan 06 Côte d'Ivoire	225 22477600	
13 DIAS, Casimiro	Directeur du Cabinet d'étude et Planification	B.P 71 Bissau	245 20 10 18	C/o FAO GNB-Bissau
14 Francis K. Odoom	Managing Director, Arbor Nova ND	P.O. Box 929, Takoradi, Ghana	233 31 24 708 233 31 24337	arbor@ghana.com
15 Dr SY Omar	Economiste P.A.S.T. Université de Rennes 1	8 sgnau de l'Europe 35700 Rennes France	33 299875707	Omar.sy@voila.fr
16 Tabi Agyarko	Planning officer	P.O. Box MB 212, Accra, Ghana	233 – 21 66680/ 687314	tabi@mlf-gh.com
17 Pascal DJHOSSOU	IEF Chef service inventaire et aménagement des ressources naturelles	06 BP ; 424 Cotonou Bénin	229 33 06 62	Pascal.djohossou@excite.com
18 SESSI Koffi	Ingénieur agro-forestier Coordonnateur PAFN	B.P 334 Lomé - Togo	228 22 44 26	ksessi@yahoo.fr
19 Fosuaba BANAHENE	Exec. Secrétaire org.	P.O. Box 4991 Kumasi GHANA	233-51-22983	gtmo@africaonline.com.gh
20 Dr Agnes Odéjide	Development Economist, Chairman, Expert Advisory Group for FOSA	P.O. Box 947, Ile-Ife, Nigeria	234 36 232472	Odejide@skannet.com

21 Hassan R.S MOHAMED	Assistant Director of forest	Forestry Division. MAF- MR.Youyi Building, Freetown, Sierra Léone	223445	Ealieu@hotmail.com
22 Dr GASSAMA DIA Yaye KEN	Maître de conférences Dept BV	Dpt de Biologie Végétale Fac des Sciences Techniques Université CAD de Dakar Sénégal	825 04 43/ 825 37 21	Ykdia@telecomplus.sn
23 Ababacar BOYE	Directeur Ajoint Eaux et Forêts	DEFCCS Hann Dakar B.P 1831	832 06 28	aboye@metissacana.sn
24 Souleymane DIALLO	IEF Directeur Centre FoReT	Centre FoReT B.P 115 Thiès Sénégal	951 28 52	cforet@telecomplus.SN
25 Souleymane BEYE	ITEF	Centre FoReT B.P 115 Thiès Sénégal	951 28 52	"
26 Libasse SECK	Directeur Adj Centre FoReT	Centre FoReT B.P 115 Thiès Sénégal	951 28 52	"
27 Ndiawar DIENG	Directeur des Eaux et Forêts	DEFCCS Hann Dakar B.P 1831	832 06 28	
28 Cheikh AWA Balla FALL	Conseiller Technique Ministère Environ-nement	Dakar Sénégal		
29 Jean Louis BLANCHEZ	Forestry Officer Ingénieur des Eaux et Forêts	FAO Viale delle Terme di Caracalla - 00100 ROME	Tel. : +39 06 57055712 FAX. : +39 06 57055137	Jeanlouis.blanchez@fao.org

30 Ada NDESO - ATANGA	FOSA Consultant	FAO Regional Office for Africa P.O. Box 1628 Accra GHANA	Tel.:233 21 675 000 extension 3101 Fax.: 233 21 668427 or 7010943	Ada.ndesoatanga@fao.org
31 Papa Djiby KONE	Senior Forestry Officer.	FAO Regional Office for Africa P.O. Box 1628 Accra GHANA	Tel.:233 21 675 000 extension 3202 Fax.: 233 21 668427 or 7010943	Pape.kone@fao.org
32 ANTHONY J. TAPLAH SR	Deputy Managing Director Operations	Forestry Development Authority P. O. Box 10-3010 ; Monrovia Libéria	(231) 22 68 88 33 01 33	C/o FAO LIBERIA

Annex 1. Introduction note of the FAO Representative in Senegal

Dear Representatives, Delegates of FOSA Country Focal Points.

It is my pleasure to greet you on behalf of Mr Hosny El Lakany, Assistant Director General of the FAO Forest Department and on behalf of the Regional Representative for Africa, Mr Dada, based in Accra. Both consider the FOSA initiative - Forestry Study outlook for Africa - and this workshop in Senegal, as very important. This initiative represents a second important step of action put in place by FAO and several of its partners, such as the African Development Bank and the European Commission, to help the African countries in their long-term development planning of the forestry sector and more particularly in the sub-region of West Africa.

Perspective studies, or « outlook » studies are, are the responsibilities of FAO towards its member countries. These responsibilities are, among others, to provide the member countries with short and medium-term planning on agricultural production and on the expected results of food production to ensure food security for the world population.

The FOSA study enters in that objective. Yet, this FOSA study is not exactly like the others, because it is prospective, that is to say, it is more global and more adapted to respond to complex problems of the present economic and social development. It is very important for all our countries of the sub-region, because everybody knows the crucial role played by the forest and forestry for our populations' food supply. The World Food Day, which was celebrated on October 16th, reminds us of that importance for the great majority of the world population because for them it means a lot to have food availability in sufficient supplies.

Another feature of this FOSA is its strategy, which is really very close to reality. Actually, the members of the African Forestry and Wildlife Commission asked FAO to coordinate this study, so that the countries themselves can be more strongly involved in the process of the study. FOSA cannot only be the work of some external specialists, but should be and will be the result of a national and sub-national analysis, undertaken by all stakeholders in the forestry sector. The FOSA Focal Points - you – are appointed in every country to coordinate these activities.

Most of you have already participated in the first FOSA planning meeting for West Africa, held at Yamoussoukro in Ivory Coast last December. After twelve months' work, this second meeting, which is called “the Thiès workshop” will offer an opportunity to clarify all the details on the FOSA study. Actually, I heard you have created some working groups in your respective countries, that you had thorough reflections about the future of the forestry sector within the national development discussions, that you have courageously written this national outlook document and that you had started, in your respective countries, a process of long-term planning in a participating way. By choosing this way, you contribute directly to improve the forestry sector management with a modern democratic approach.

The FOSA Team and also the representatives of FAO from the countries of the sub-region, have regularly followed your work this year and we have tried to support you through contacts, technical notes or messages. That's why I am willing to talk on behalf of everybody to congratulate you for what you have achieved up till now.

Today, you are going to exchange your experiences and receive new technical information on the science “prospective” for the forestry sector development. It is a good opportunity for everyone to reinforce the links between one another, and if possible, to start a network to exchange information and experiences on the Forestry Outlook Study at the sub-regional level. This network is important

to permanently be in contact with each other and to ensure the follow-up and monitoring of the activities at the sub-regional level.

The four days of this workshop, including a field trip, will be too short to allowed us to cover in detail all those subjects. Consequently, I am not going to take more of your time but let me congratulate you once again for the work done up till now and I wish you a good continuation and success for the work to be undertaken at this Thiès workshop in Senegal.

Annex 2. Technical introduction – summary of the powerpoint presentation.



Prospective

Definition from the dictionary: prospective is a science aiming at studying the technical, scientific, economic and social causes which may accelerate the evolution of the modern world, and the prevision of situations which could come out of their combined influences.

Not a forecast exercise or a consensus exercise

Ambition: to better prepare the decision-makers for the future with a large panel of possibilities through the research of the major socio-economic stakes, the identification of differentiated hypothesis of the evolution and the creation of contrasted scenarios to promote discussion.



La prospective consists of :

- Identifying strong trends and possible breaking
 - Detecting weak signals - often ignored by statistics
 - “Rejecting conventional wisdom” and false clichés from professional milieus preventing development of innovative vision
- Actors to own their own future = instrument of democracy.



Basis of the prospective

The Future is Domain of :

- **Freedom:** the future is open to several possible options which are still to be build
- **Power:** if urgent = already too late! Need for full lights when driving fast - anticipation for action
- **Will :** future is a project written in the long term -- a blend of dream and reality



Approach of the prospective

Systemic: knowledge of the cycles and in-variants of the system to understand its operational logic - “round time”

Global: to show up the internal contradictions of the system involving drifting and breaking – “long time”

No predetermined future – then – **no perfect method** for determining the “best scenarios”

Scientific exercise, **team and work spirit** which needs rigor



The prospective :
Why is it useful and needed for FOSA?

Prospective facilitates:

- Global Vision to anchor local action
- Management of large and complex systems
- Acceleration of the time given to a decision
- Room for all actors in the planning of the development



Three exercises on prospective

1. Questions which were not really issues only a decade ago and which are or would be of real concern in the next decade

2. The signals of the development

- Identification of **3 strong signals** or main trends
- Perception of some (3) small or **weak signals** (new, surprising, unconventional facts,...) that carry potential for the future

3. The hypothetical country

- Scenario planning for immediate action

Annexe 3: Résultats des discussions about the main trends and small signals (or little advance whistles) of possible future development.

SIGNAUX FORTS ET FAIBLES

TENDANCES FORTES du développement futur	SIGNAUX FAIBLES (ou avant-coureur) du développement futur
Nigeria	
Petrol prices	Labor Union Land use
Bénin	
Démographie – urban- rural	Etudes sur le long terme
Ghana	
Population pressure Agriculture	Inad. dev. plan Inef. fiscal policy
Côte d’Ivoire	
Liberia	
Forest policy Democratisation Community practice NWFPs Capacity building	Energy problems Technology base Instability Export control Pricing policy
Sierra Leone	
Population Industries (sawmills) Lutte contre la desertification Mines Destruction forêts Ecotourisme Bush fires Agriculture Population participation	Lack of investment Industries Biodiversity Energy – alternatives Conservation Urban -- rural – migration Prices Accessibilité Information PFNL Ownership of the resource Taux de reforestation Destruction faune
Guinee Con.	
Exploit mines Demographie Collectivité Plan aménagement Industries forestieres	Exode rural PFNL – NWFPs Biodiversite Expansion limitee secteur forestier
Cap Vert	
Croissance economique Inadequate ressources base Demographie / urbanisation Exode immigration Manpower shortage Politique gouvernementale Education – alphabetisation Ecotourisme	Support financier expatrié Ecotourisme Capacity building gas / fuelwood Secteur prive Agro foresterie Changement politique forestière
Guinée Bissau	

<p> Infrastructure routière Marché Diaobé Echanges soous régionaux Harmonisation législation Changements politico- institutionnels Réduction forêts Démographie Pauvreté Agriculture Rôle forêts dans reconstruction après conflits Forêts communautaires Energie Land tenure Information sur ressources (inventaire) </p>	<p> PFNL Community involvement Information Capacity building Funds Pauvreté rurale Privé Urbanisation Techno dev. Desertification / encroachment </p>
Gambia	
<p> Demographic explosion Pauvreté Community participation Energy Employment Energy – fuel wood Agric. land expansion Bush fires </p>	<p> Transfrontalier problems Infrastructure dev. Employment Alternative energy Land tenure Deficit fuelwood Lack of industrial policy Low contribution to GDP Population education </p>
Senegal	
<p> Energie Croissance urbaine Forte degradation ressources forestieres Decentralisation / responsabilisation / partic. Volonté politique Legislation Pollution Développement industriel </p>	<p> Satisfaire les besoins multiples de la population Conscience environnementale Information (connaissances) Coopération sous-régionale Industrialisation / environnement NWFPs Ecotourisme Pas maîtrise dégradation </p>
Mali	
<p> Dégradation ressources Démographie / urbanisation Pauvreté ruraux Energie Eau Réduction ressources forestières Exploitation minière Sécheresse – feux de brousse </p>	<p> Participation population Pauvreté Emigration rurale Responsabilisation ruraux Gouvernance </p>

Niger	
Elevage Changement climatique Legislation Land tenure – Foncier Pauvreté Dégradation forêts Population pressure	Energie alternative Pauvreté Education population rurale Après chantier reboisement? Gestion coutumière terres
Togo	
Mauvaise connaissance ressources - dégradation Liberalisation – agriculture Cadre institutionnel Exploitation abusise – lois inappliquées	Réformes institutionnelle nécessaire SIDA Formation cadre (recherche) Emploi
Comments: some important components of the development were hardly mentioned??	
Water? Education? Research?	

Annex 4: Exercise: scenarios for the forestry sector development in NIBEGALISO

NIBEGALISO – today

NIBEGALISO is a country covering several ecological zones extending from dry to wet climatic conditions. The vegetation covering most of the land area is reflective of the diverse climatic and topographic features of the country. The socio-economic situation of the country (GDP) classifies NIBEGALISO as a poor developing country. The multi-ethnic population is increasing dramatically and is concentrated in the urban centers and zones of active economic activity. Literacy level is in general considered good. The rural population (still in the majority) live subsistently off the land through agriculture and livestock. The availability of crude oil fetches a significant foreign exchange to the country. The forestry sector is run by a capable administration but the situation is continuously deteriorating due to demographic, anthropogenic and climatic pressures. At the same time, a relatively recent discovery of precious minerals is in the process of modifying the economic wherewithall of this young democratic republic.

NIBEGALISO – in 2020

Scenario 1

The fall of prices of raw materials in the world market had a devastating effect on the public income and the promises the newly discovered mineral vanished into thin air. However, in spite of the financial difficulties because of the government's dynamism, wise investments were made in priority sectors such as education, health, and research. These efforts are at present yielding fruits and the industrial and services (technological) sectors are making significant progress generating numerous high value added employment. After a very long and difficult period following a reduction in financial resources, the agriculture and forestry sectors are actually better staffed, funded and strive to specialize in order to meet the competition stemming from global trade and the environmental exigencies of its population.

Scenario 2

The development of the mines in the southern part of the country totally changed the economic landscape of the country. In an unstable political climate, the inter-ethnic tussle for power intensifies. Although the production of precious minerals provide lots of financial returns, the social situation is continuously deteriorating due to lack of appropriate financing of priority sectors such as health, education and infrastructure. Given the permanent insecurity reigning in the country, the population are moving into the metropolitan cities which are being increasingly cut off from the rural areas. The rural population abandoned to their fate try to do the best they can for themselves. The forestry sector, without budgetary support or appropriate staffing, falls apart.

Scenario 3

In a context of social stability, globalization and the liberalization of trade encourage the emergence of a dynamic private sector and an organized civil society. The intense global competition had caused the closing down of mines but appropriate investments allowed for the development of the human resources potentials within the country. Partnerships with the outside world compensated in large measures for deficiencies, enabling the country to keep on the path of positive progress through technology and service sectors. The opening up of fast communication routes in the sub region has created specialized zones of exchange and development. However, the technological progress left on its trail an abandoned rural zone. Fuel wood utilization has considerably

diminished in favour of fossil fuels. Following international conventions such as those on carbondioxide sequestration or genetic conservation, the environmental constraints on the country are beginning to weigh on it. At the periphery of economic active zones, forest products are processed, nevertheless employment remains volatile due to rapid movements.

Objective of the exercise

The objective of this exercise is to deliberate and consider as a group, in the face of a given situation, the implications on the development of forestry sector so as to:

- (a) prepare for an anticipated change and/or
- (b) act to induce a desirable change

Exercise

For each scenario, ask the following two questions:

What does this augur for the forestry sector?

and as such what plan do I put forward for addressing the situation or what can I do now?

Please suggest

A) Two actions or areas of activity which ought to become priority in order to better prepare the forestry sector to deal with problems generated by social, technical and economic contexts suggested above.

B) An initiative (reform) which the forestry administration should take to bring about the proposed actions and to better fulfil its role.

Résultats of the discussions and proposals made on this hypothetical country

The participants were distributed into three working groups: the English speaking group (E), the French speaking group of the humid zone (H) and the French speaking group of the dry zone (S).

For the scénario 1

Group	Priority 1	Priority 2
E	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investment in education , health, infrastructures • Good governance • Equitable distribution of wealth 	Establishment of forestry project in Agroforestry and plantation development.
H	Financement campagne information sur le situation du secteur	Renforcer les capacités techniques et opérationnelles du secteur forestier
S	Sensibilisation globale (et du pouvoir politique) sur la dégradation forestière	Sensibilisation société civile Médiatisation des conséquences

For the scénario 2

Group	Priority 1	Priority 2
E	Investment in industry and Agroforestry	Intersectoral cooperation in sound plantation policy and agro-forestry
H	Renforcement de la recherche développement	Diversification des activités forestières : écotourisme ; transformation des produits forestiers.
S	Formation – éducation dans le secteur	Gouvernance Décentralisation de la gestion forestière

For the scénario 3

Group	Priority 1	Priority 2
E	Rural develpt strategies Incentives (salaries) to live in rural areas	Increase fuelwood production source of energy
H	Reconstitution du couvert forestier	Elaboration d'une législation adaptée - secteur privé - régulation des flx internationaux
S	- Dévelpt alternatives énergie de substitution - Technologies nouvelles	Promotion politiques adéquates Développement coopération internationale Plantation industrielle

General comment: the participants have mainly proposed activities to be developed in the future to face the proposed forecasted situation and not activities to be implemented today to be prepared for the consequences (positive or negative) of the possible proposed futures. The concept of prospective analysis has still to be developed.