



REPORT ON

WORKSHOP ON CLIMATE CHANGE AND AFRICAN FORESTS: LESSONS AND WAY FORWARD IN EASTERN AFRICA

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Prepared by

Secretariat

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Abbreviations

AFF	African Forest Forum
AFOLU	Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Uses
A/R	Afforestation / Reforestation
CB	Certification Board
CDM	Clean Development Mechanism
CER	Carbon Emissions Reduction
COP	Conference of the Parties
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations
GHG	Green House Gas
IPCC	Inter-Governmental Panel on Climate Change
KP	Kyoto Protocol
NFP	National Forestry Programme
NWFP	Non Wood Forest Product
NWP	National Working Group
REDD	Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
SFM	Sustainable Forest Management
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

1. INTRODUCTION

Globally, the climate change problem is manifesting through, amongst others, unusually high temperatures, floods, droughts, unreliable water supplies, enhanced migration of flora and fauna, melting glaciers and decreasing mountain snow caps. For example, the mosquito belt has greatly expanded to much higher elevations due to the temperature incline. The frequency and intensity of forest fires has increased due to abundance of fuel and droughts. The scenario is that the interaction between climate change and national socio-economic policies will drastically reduce crop yields in the foreseeable future in most African countries. River flows and water stocks in reservoirs may decline considerably under a warmer climate while forest ecosystems are predicted to shift their ranges and lose some of their biodiversity with consequential impoverishment in the natural heritage of the countries and a decline in tourism. The impacts of climate change, whether biophysical, social or economic are therefore a source of great concern to practically all African countries. In the forestry sector, this concern has given rise to the urgent need to develop and implement national and regional forest-based strategies for responding to climate change on the continent. However, the existing knowledge base and capacity in Africa to respond to climate change through the forest sector is weak.

There is growing evidence that climate change is impacting on forests and forest ecosystems in Africa, and therefore on the livelihoods of forest dependent communities as well as on national economic activities that depend on forest and tree products and services. Africa is one of the most vulnerable regions in the world to climate change (IPCC, 2007). The same report also underlines that with respect to ecosystem impacts, 20-30 percent of plant and animal species are likely to be at risk of extinction if global average temperature increases exceed 1.5-2.5 degrees Celsius. Changes in ecosystem structure and function will have negative consequences for ecosystem goods and services such as water and food supply. This vulnerability is expected to have considerable negative impacts on the agricultural sector and could render useless significant regions of marginal agricultural land. With basic farming technology and low incomes, many African farmers will have few options to adapt, much as they have in the past adapted to varying intensities of climate variability. This will inevitably increase the pace of reliance on natural resources for survival, and especially natural forests and trees. Vulnerability to climate change is thus a serious threat to poverty eradication programmes and the environment in Africa.

Climate affects forests but forests also affect climate. It is important to understand adequately the dynamics of this interaction to be able to design and implement appropriate mitigation and adaptation strategies for the forest sector. This could also facilitate the management of forests to contribute to mitigation of climate change, especially through reduction in greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, especially carbon dioxide, from avoided deforestation and enhancement of carbon sequestration. Currently little is known about the potential of African forests and trees to adapt to climate change.

It is therefore fundamental that African scientists, decision makers, stakeholders in forestry and the general public be informed and sensitized of the roles and functions of forests and trees in relation to climate change, in order to incorporate and/or use such knowledge into their plans and actions.

It is in this context that the African Forest Forum (AFF) with funding from the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida), organised a workshop on “Climate change and

African forests: lessons and way forward for Eastern Africa” in Nairobi, Kenya, on November 18-20, 2009. The workshop participants deliberated on the results of work done by an AFF Expert Group on Climate Change and some consultants.

The *overall objective* of the workshop was to create awareness on climate change and African forests. Specifically, the workshop allowed participants and resource persons to:

- Share lessons and experiences on how climate change features/manifests in African forestry.
- Develop a shared understanding of the challenges and opportunities related to climate change in the eastern African forestry sector.
- Identify key issues/lessons of relevance to the forestry sector in eastern Africa and way forward with them.

The workshop brought together a wide range of stakeholders in forestry and from outside the forestry sector, in total 58 delegates, from 15 countries (Annex 1), who have dealt/or are dealing with climate change issues. It has also invited delegates from institutions that are strategically positioned to deal with adaptation and mitigation of climate change impacts, forest law enforcement, governance and trade as well as trade in carbon.

2. THE WORKSHOP PROCESS

The programme (Annex 2) started with the opening ceremonies in which four speeches were made:

- Opening remarks by the Chair of the AFF Governing Council, Mr. Macarthy Oyebo.
- Speech by the Representative of the FAO, Mr Foday Bojang from the FAO Regional Office for Africa, Accra, Ghana.
- Opening speech by the Guest of Honour, Dr. Alice Kaudia, the Environment Secretary, Ministry of Environment and Mineral Resources.
- Presentation of the workshop objectives and programme by the AFF Executive Secretary, Prof. Godwin Kowero.

The workshop had plenary sessions in which ten presentations belonging to three themes were made as follows:

Theme1: Climate change: the broader context

- International debates on climate change: participation and implications for the forestry sector.
- Global change processes: linkage to forest resources.
- African forests in present and emerging climate change arrangements: the African Forest Forum position

Theme2: Climate change in major ecological zones of Africa

- Climate change issues and approaches in the African rain forests.
- Climate change in the woodlands of Eastern and Southern Africa: effects, mitigation and adaptation.

- Climate change in the West African Sahel and savannas: impacts on forest ecosystems and tree resources.

Theme 3: Adaptation, mitigation, policy and socio-economic aspects

- Community based adaptation to climate change: A typology of information and institutional requirements for uptake of existing technologies
- Initiatives and experiences in carbon trade and markets-implications for Africa
- Climate change and forestry: socio-economic considerations for Africa
- Some policy aspects and approaches to climate change in African forestry

The presentations were followed by brief discussions. The afternoon of the second day and morning of the third day were devoted to Group Work, based on outcomes of the presentations and discussions. . The group work addressed the following issues:

- Development of forest standards.
- Adaptation to and mitigation of adverse effects of climate change.
- Socio-economic, policy and gender considerations in addressing climate change.

3. HIGHLIGHTS FROM THE PRESENTATIONS

3.1. Theme1: Climate change: the broader context

In this theme three presentations were made and the following are highlights from them.

3.1.1. Climate change processes and instruments and the forestry sector

(Mr. Macarthy Afolabi Oyebo, Chair, Governing Council, African Forest Forum, Nigeria)

This presentation provided highlights on:

- Political responses to climate change, starting from the adoption of UNFCCC in 1992 to the Kyoto Protocol (which has over 180 country signatories), various conferences of parties and other meetings held in relation to the negotiations;
- Forest issues under the Kyoto Protocol, including two mechanisms i.e. the clean development mechanism (CDM) and reduced emission from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD);
- Policy approaches and positive incentives relating to REDD as well as the role of conservation and sustainable management of forests to enhance forest carbon stocks have been developed;
- The processes that leads to a common African position at COP15 in Copenhagen through the AMCEN and African Heads of States.
- The expectations from COP 15 to decide on the REDD mechanism and its scope that will be included in the post 2012 global climate agreement.

3.1.2. Global Change processes: Linkage to Forest resources

(Dr Alfred Opere, University of Nairobi, Kenya)

This presentation highlighted various indicators of climate change, their impacts, the status of water at sub-regional level and the linkages to forest resources. The

indications presented Africa as the most vulnerable continent to the adverse effects of climate change, particularly in terms of food security, sustainable water supplies, extreme weather events (floods, droughts) and threats of desertification.

Some of the highlights from the presentation include:

- Changes in climate, in terms of precipitation patterns and evapo-transpiration, will directly affect soil moisture status, surface runoff and groundwater recharge.
- A large-scale drying of the soil surface is expected, in some areas, due to higher summer temperatures accompanied with insufficient precipitation increases or reduced rainfall. This will greatly affect agriculture production and water supply.
- Climate change is also expected to significantly alter African biodiversity as species struggle to adapt to changing conditions and migratory routes (and timings) of species that use both seasonal wetlands (e.g., migratory birds) and track seasonal changes in vegetation (e.g. herbivores).
- With a doubling of atmospheric CO₂ in the next century, significant shifts in the areal extent and distribution of forest vegetation are projected for the African continent.
- Savannas, a common dryland vegetation type in Africa, are likely to be particularly affected by global climate change as their vegetation are quite sensitive to changes in water balance that could be induced by temperature and precipitation.

3.1.3. African forests in present and emerging climate change arrangements: Getting REDD right for Africa

(Prof Godwin Kowero, Executive Secretary, African Forest Forum, Nairobi, Kenya)

This presentation addressed the diversity of forests in Africa as well as the various threats to livelihoods of local communities that live around the forests. Options to match the two mechanisms, namely, the clean development mechanism (CDM) and the reduced emission from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD) were presented for African conditions.

The presentation highlighted the following:

- For each forest type and condition, there is need for appropriate CDM and REDD arrangements that enhance the livelihoods of forest-dependent populations.
- REDD has to address how the bulk of the African population that depends on natural forests for their livelihoods would continue to access the same, or receive alternative livelihood support.
- The paper presented six types of interventions that hold significant potential to reduce deforestation and degradation in African forests; they are:
 - a) Improvements in crop and livestock agriculture: Most forest loss and degradation is due to extensive crop farming and uncontrolled animal grazing.
 - b) Improvements in energy efficiency: The bulk of African domestic energy need is met from forests and trees.

- c) Wood harvesting and processing: Logging and wood processing in many African countries is done inefficiently and in many cases using old and obsolete equipment.
- d) Harvesting of other forest products: Many other forest and tree products are harvested inefficiently and unsustainably, leading to forest degradation as much biodiversity is extracted without consideration for its replacement.
- e) Other land uses: These include communication infrastructure (like dams, roads, and railways), large scale crop and forest plantations, and urbanization; all of which will require land.
- f) Giving adequate support to current initiatives programmes, and activities in national forest programmes (NFPs) in many African countries that also implement various international agreements, initiatives and conventions (like CBD, UNCCD, and UNFF-NLBI). All target unwanted deforestation and forest and land degradation.

3.2. Theme 2: Climate change in major ecological zones of Africa

Three presentations were made on the woodlands, rainforests and dry forests and the Sahel.

3.2.1. Climate change in the woodlands of Eastern and Southern Africa: effects, mitigation and adaptation

(Prof Emmanuel Chidumayo, University of Zambia, Lusaka, Zambia)

The presentation highlighted:

- The distribution, status and condition of the woodlands in sub-Saharan Africa as well as its carbon pools, threats and opportunities for sustainable management.
- The carbon pool in the woodlands which is characterized by below and above ground biomass but threatened mainly by climate change, poor policies and deforestation.
- Aspects of institutional and governance arrangements for addressing and sharing information as well as adaptation to, and mitigation of climate change in the woodlands.
- In terms of possible adaptation and mitigation strategies, the followings are suggested:
 - a) Increase in extent of protected areas to ensure inclusion of refugia and to improve representation of major vegetation types within a country.
 - b) Reduce pressures on species from sources other than those affected by climate change to provide greater opportunities for sensitive species to evolve responses to climate change.
 - c) Incorporate predicted climate change impacts into species and ecosystem management plans, programs and activities.
 - d) Ensure that biodiversity needs are considered as integral parts of the national adaptation process.
 - e) Review and modify existing laws, regulations and policies regarding natural resource management, especially because these laws and

regulations were developed before climate change was a major concern.

3.2.2. Climate change issues and approaches in the African rain forests

(Prof David Okali, Emeritus Professor of forestry, University of Ibadan, Ibadan, Nigeria)

This presentation highlighted:

- The extent, distribution, and significance of African rain forests were presented, where the true rainforests cover 184.5 million ha, (i.e. covering 6% of Africa land area) and 30% of the world rain forest and these are distributed in West and Central Africa. In terms of present stock, the African rainforests have 51,179 million m³ of timber, 97,607 million tones of biomass and 43,188 million tones of carbon content.
- There is inadequate inventory that is infrequent and lack of sufficient details in quantification of errors, assessment of representativeness, assessment of stocks in various pools and tying stock data to actual sites. SFM is overwhelmed by economic, political and social imperatives that lead to massive deforestation.
- The vulnerability and resilience of African rain forests are characterized by disturbance that transgresses limits of the narrow niches of the many species, logging, farming and over-exploitation for livelihoods, and climate change impact that exacerbate existing threats and which is not fully understood.
- An enabling environment for REDD needs to be created in order to allow the development of the knowledge base on status of forests, the establishment of institutional, administrative, legislative framework and the reform of policies to clarify forest land trees ownership, tenure and rights, taking account of equity and gender so that benefits reach forest land owners.
- In conclusion, the paper suggests that tackling the challenges of effectively combating climate change may, in the long run, lead to establishment of sustainable ways of managing African rain forests.

3.2.3. Climate change in the West African Sahel and savannas: impacts on forest ecosystems and tree resources

(Dr Larwanou Mahamane, Senior Programme Officer, African Forest Forum, Niger)

The presentation highlighted:

- The characteristics of the vegetation in West African Drylands as determined by climatic and anthropogenic factors.
- The processes of adaptation and mitigation in the Sahel, including key interventions and initiatives, broken down into three broad categories viz. i) policies and legal frameworks; ii) local level institutions and iii) technical and practical initiatives.
- The need to develop and promote appropriate (low-cost) agroforestry technologies in the management of dry forests and parklands.

- The presentation advocated for the promotion of participatory research in the management of dry forests and parklands, in collaboration with all stakeholders, including local communities and decision-makers.
- The presentation also recommended the setting-up of a good communication network for best-practice on dry forests and parklands with permanent dialogue among actors. Other recommendations include instituting a coherent link between poverty and environmental security policies; better understanding of cultural, institutional and policy factors affecting the management of parklands; the need to revisit country policies on their natural resources management with a view of incorporating recent research findings and the development; and implementation of a wide range of participatory management and enrichment options at village and other local community levels.

3.3 Theme 3: Adaptation, mitigation, policy and socio-economic aspects

Four presentations were made under this theme as follows:

3.3.1: Community Based Adaptation to climate change: A typology of information and institutional requirements for uptake of existing technologies

(Mr Yatich Thomas T.B.: Coordinator of the project on Pro-poor Rewards for Environmental Services in Africa (PRESA), World Agroforestry Centre, Nairobi, Kenya)

This presentation was a review of known adaptation technologies, information and institutional requirements, how to enhance boundary work and interactions between different domains, strategic policy development and institutional dynamism, and the identified gaps and way forward.

The presentation highlighted the followings:

- Technology uptake has the potential to improve resilience and reduce vulnerabilities and that, the uptake of various technologies are limited by high costs, poor information flow, lack of financial support infrastructure, poor extension service provision, and cognitive challenges.
- Typology of known adaptation technologies are inter alia: crop development, resource management innovations, water efficient trees, flexible livestock production strategies.
- Several initiatives are on-going, but not without challenges that include communities' unwillingness to transit from traditional crop varieties to improved crop varieties.
- A set of information needs for adaptation strategies for farmers, regional/national planners and policy makers' needs were outlined. The adaptation strategies needs for stakeholders can only be achieved with strategic policy development and institutional adaptation.
- In terms of gaps and way forward, the presentation suggested that there is a need to re-orient research to meet the informational and institutional needs of farmers, and to address gaps associated to extension service provision and lessons learnt to inform the scaling up of these technologies.
- In conclusion, there is need to shift focus on improving agricultural productivity to 'climate proofing' – i.e. ensuring effective adaptation to the

uncertainties of climate change but at the same time enhancing food security. There is also need to address at all strategic levels distributed governance, i.e. cross-sectoral coordination for community-based climate change adaptation.

3.3.2. Initiatives and experiences in carbon trade and markets -Implications for Africa (Dr Willy Makundi, Environmental Management Consultant, Moshi, Tanzania)

The presentation gave highlights on the genesis of carbon markets and trade, types of flexibility mechanisms, regulated carbon markets (CDM, Joint Initiative), CDM functioning and regulation, CDM performance and regional participation, voluntary carbon markets (e.g. CCX,OTC), mechanisms of the hour (REDD+, AFOLU) and key issues for foresters in REDD+. It also highlighted how to learn from the past to realize Africa's stake in carbon markets

The key highlights are:

- The Flexibility Mechanisms (CDM, Joint Initiative and Voluntary Market) have contributed significantly to emission reduction but Africa's participation in these mechanisms has been very slow so far (27 out of >1100 CDM projects are in Africa).
- There are key elements of A/R of CDM potential in Africa because there are many areas that are potentially eligible for A/R, existing economic structures, education and skills are there, albeit a small but growing cadre of local forestry professionals capable of implementing A/R CDM projects.
- National baselines seem to be the most desirable in order to capture leakage and allow use of effective national policies. Permanence and Leakage can be managed through using schemes like tCERs, ICERs, buffers, discounting, insurance, etc
- The presentation concluded by addressing some key issues for success in REDD and Post 2012 Carbon Market Regime including those related to land use and forest policies, implementation strategies, establishment of national priority areas to put in the C-market – e.g. adaptation actions with C-potential.

3.3.3. Climate change and forestry: Socio-economic considerations for Africa (Dr. Balgis Osman Elasha, Senior Researcher, Climate Change Unit- HCENR, Sudan)

This presentation highlighted the observed climatic changes, impacts of climate change on forests in Africa, vulnerabilities resulting from non-climatic factors which can aggravate climate change impacts, gender considerations and forest-related adaptation.

The main highlights are:

- Changes in a variety of ecosystems are already being detected, particularly in southern African ecosystems, at a faster rate than anticipated, with grassland degradation, with widespread drying and desertification.
- Climate change impacts on Africa's ecosystem will likely have a negative effect on tourism as between 25 and 40% of animal species in national parks in sub-Saharan Africa will become endangered. Projections suggest

significant declines in the capacity of forest ecosystems in the tropical regions to provide provisioning, regulating and cultural services upon which a significant proportion of the population depends for their livelihoods.

- Gender considerations need should not be considered only when impacts and vulnerability are highlighted, but also in relation to adaptation and mitigation efforts. Due to their limited financial resources, skills and capacity to deal with technology, women contribution is constrained and is expected to be further constrained by more climatic stresses.
- Efforts to promote sustainable management, local processing and marketing of NWFPs can help to enhance incomes and buffer local livelihood impacts of climate change.
- Combining bottom-up and scenario driven approaches can provide a more complete assessment of vulnerability and adaptation.

3.3.4. Some policy aspects and approaches to climate change in African forestry (Prof Godwin Kowero and Dr Yonas Yemshaw, African Forest Forum, Nairobi, Kenya)

The presentation highlighted the general effects of climate change, some extra-sectoral policies and approaches to deal with climate change impacts in Africa.

Key highlights on general economic development and agriculture are:

- a) Design and implement good overall development policies and programmes which could reduce pressure on forest resources for basic survival.
- b) Increase investments in agricultural productivity, as a way to increasing productivity of crops and livestock, and increase investments in rural infrastructure and irrigation, and promote efficiency in water use.
- c) Make agricultural adaptation key in national adaptation measures.
- d) Recognize that enhanced food security and climate change adaptation go together.
- e) Support community based adaptation strategies.
- f) Improve research and extension programs.
- g) Increase funding substantially for adaptation programmes.

Key highlights on other extra-sectoral policies are:

- a) Develop and promote policies that guide development of biofuels.
- b) Assessment, marketing and trade in carbon,
- c) Development of strategies-for green economies
- d) Development and promotion of environmental labeling policies.

Key highlights on forestry sector policies are:

- a) Develop and promote policies and approaches that promote SFM,
- b) Improve energy efficiency (firewood and charcoal).
- c) Increase supply of forest and tree products and services in a professional and ethical manner.

Key highlights on governance arrangements to put into place are:

- a) New and hybrid modes of forest governance are required to replace the traditional mode of forest governance by using the national forest programmes (NFPs) as core instruments of new governance arrangements at national level.
- b) NFPs can promote adaptation of forests to climate change by promoting SFM as a mechanism for reducing deforestation and forest degradation, more specifically by adding the goal of adaptation to the social, economic and ecological goals of SFM.

4. OUTCOMES FROM GROUP DISCUSSIONS

The key outcomes/recommendations from the three working groups are:

1. Development of forest standards.

- Create awareness on costs and benefits of forest certification as well as reliable data on the forest resources for viable certification schemes.
- Build capacity of stakeholders at all levels as well as forest institutions (e.g. policy and legislation including law enforcement)
- Explore ways of developing markets for certified products
- Identify and develop actions that would stimulate crafting of standards at national and regional levels, as well as establishing relevant certifying bodies.

2. Adaptation to and mitigation of adverse effects of climate change.

- Conduct research activities to develop technologies on key adverse effects of climate change that affect forest and tree resources in coastal forests, highland and riverine forests and woodlands of eastern Africa.
- Disseminate the developed technologies through activities related to awareness creation and raising, in addition to capacity development for all key stakeholders.
- Link ecosystem related issues to developments in other relevant sectors in an effort to developing and implementing adaptation and mitigation based actions.
- Facilitate regional / international cooperation and networking, and promote political will and commitment, especially for financial support.

3. Socio-economic, policy and gender considerations in addressing climate change.

- Integrate and mainstream vertically (national, regional, and international) and horizontally (e.g., forestry, water, agricultural sectors) the relevant policies, strategies, priorities and development plans.
- Raise awareness at all levels and undertake advocacy campaigns, including encouraging local innovation and development/harnessing and use indigenous knowledge for increased public participation in climate change actions.
- Generate finance for climate change actions (including introduction of relevant subsidies) and ensuring equitable cost and benefit sharing
- Conduct relevant research in policy and practice that have bearing on climate change to facilitate bridging the policy-science gap, while at the same time feeding into education and training-from primary to tertiary levels and from technical to professional levels.

4. CONCLUSION

There was a lot of information that emanated from the presentations, discussions and group work. However, some of the key recommendations that emerged on how the African Forest Forum could handle and address these issues included:

- Generation and sharing of information on climate change adaptation and mitigation in African forest sector. The AFF, and possibly in collaboration with other interested parties, could facilitate bridging the gap in relevant knowledge, capacity, and preparedness with respect to climate change and African forests and trees.
- Facilitate the generation of accurate and enough information on forest resources for supporting SFM and forest certification
- Facilitate the development of comprehensive forest policies and legislation in the sub-region that fully incorporate climate change issues.
- Constitute a working group of relevant experts to work on how to be engaged in and develop forest certification and forest standards, beginning with the eastern Africa.
- Facilitate research on policy and practice that have bearing on climate change and forests and trees in Africa, thereby bridging the policy-science gap and feeding into education and training at all levels.
- Disseminate appropriated technologies through various means, including awareness creation and raising, and capacity development of relevant stakeholders.
- Facilitate linking forest based ecosystem related issues to other relevant sectors in order to facilitate the development and implementation of robust adaptation and mitigation actions.

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Annex 2. Workshop programme

17 November 2009

Arrival of participants and resource people at Nairobi Safari Club, Nairobi.

18 November 2009

Chairperson: Yonas Yemshaw

08:30-09:00 Registration

09:00-09:15 Welcome Remarks: Chair of Governing Council-AFF

09:15-09:30 Remarks from representative of Sida

09:30-09:45 Remarks from representative of FAO

09:45-10:00 Opening remarks: Guest of Honour

10:00-10:30 Tea/coffee break

Theme1: Climate change: the broader context

Chairperson: Demel Tekatay Fanta

10:30-11:15 International debates on climate change: participation and implications for the forestry sector (Macarthy Oyebo)

11:15-12:00 Global change processes: linkage to forest resources (Alfred Opere)

12:00-12:45 African forests in present and emerging climate change arrangements: the African Forest Forum position (Godwin Kowero)

13:00-14:00 Lunch

Theme2: Climate change in major ecological zones of Africa

Chair person: Ben Chikamai

14:00-14:45: Climate change issues and approaches in the African rain forests (David Okali)

14:45 – 15:30: Climate change issues and approaches in the African woodlands and savannas (Emmanuel Chidumayo)

15:30-16:00 Tea/coffee break

16:00 -16:45: Climate change issues and approaches in the Sahel region (Larwanou Mahamane)

18:30 – 20:30 Cocktail

19 November 2009

Theme 3: Adaptation, mitigation, policy and socio-economic aspects

Chairperson: Christine Nantongo

09:00-09:45: Adaptation technologies in agriculture and agroforestry (Yatich Thomas)

09:45-10:30: Initiatives and experiences in carbon trade and markets-implications for Africa (Willy Makundi)

10: 30-11:00 Tea/coffee break

11:00-11:45: Socio-economic considerations for African forestry in climate change (Balgis Osman Elasha)

11:45-12:30: Policy and economic aspects for Africa forestry in climate change (Yonas Yemshaw/Godwin Kowero/Willy Makundi)

12:30-13:30 Lunch

Chair person:

13: 30-14:00: Break-out into Groups/Group Work

(Godwin Kowero/Foday Bojang/Larwanou Mahamane/Yonas Yemshaw)

14:00- 15:30 Group Work

15:00-15.30 Tea/coffee break

15.30-16:30: Group Work

20 November 2009

9:00- 10:30 Group Work

10:30-11:00 Tea/coffee break

Chairperson:

11:00- 11:30 Presentations: 1st Group

11:30- 12:00 Presentations: 2nd Group

12:00-12:30 Presentation: 3rd Group

12:30 -13:00 Closing

13:00-14:30 Lunch

21 November 2009: Departure of all participants

22 December, 2009