



## ITTO Regional Workshop on Smallholders Forest Landscape Restoration (FLR) in West Africa 27-29 November 2019, Lomé, Togo

Attended by 45 participants from 16 African countries, representatives of governments, smallholders, private sector and NGOs

# Recommendations of the workshop





# Objectives of the Workshop

## But et objectifs de l'atelier

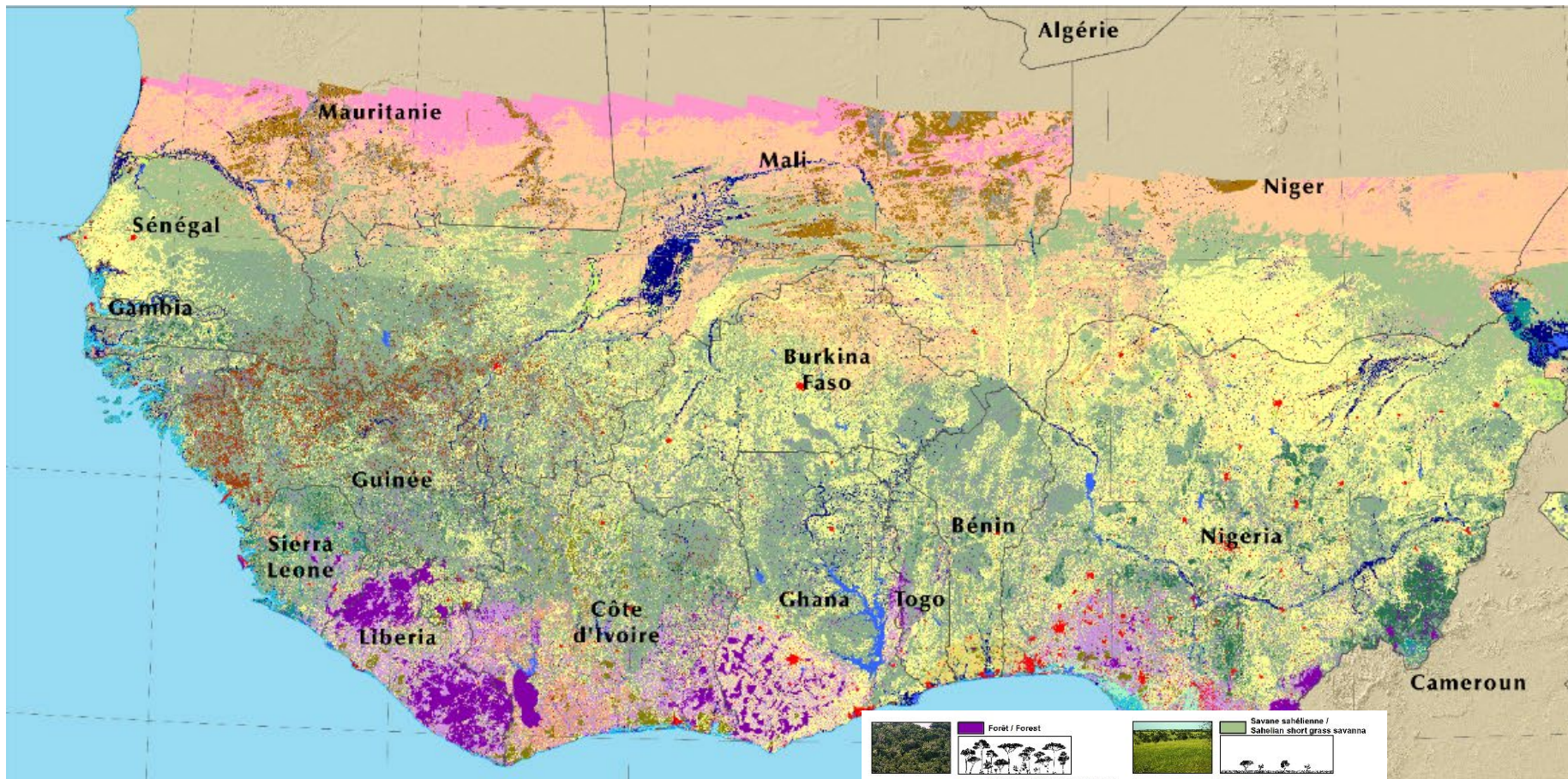
- **Contribute to more effective implementation of forest landscape restoration in the West African Region:**  
*Contribuer à une mise en œuvre plus efficace de la restauration des paysages forestiers (RPF) en Afrique de l'Ouest*
- **Share the countries' best practices on intensifying the sustainable development of smallholders FLR in West Africa.**  
*Partage des meilleures pratiques des pays pour intensifier le développement durable de la RPF par les petits exploitants en AO.*
- **Discuss main lessons learned from designing and implementing FLR programs/projects at local and national, focus on smallholders.**  
*Discuter des principales leçons apprises lors de la conception et mise en œuvre de projets/programmes RPF aux niveaux local et national en Afrique, avec accent sur la participation des petits planteurs forestiers.*



# Context / Contexte

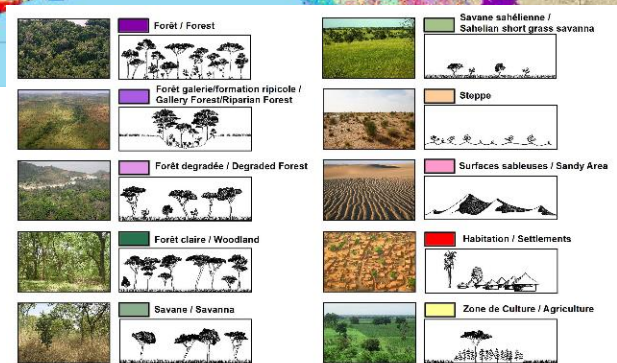
- West African forests on public lands are predominantly state-owned classified forests
  - Their quality has degraded for decades mainly resulting from a high population pressure and grazing, rapid expansion of international traded foods crops, mining, and civil conflicts which have driven people into migration and occupying forests for shelter, and subsistence farming.
  - Smallholder forestry offers potential for restoring degraded landscapes, because it can increase local supply of wood and non-timber forest products, and strengthen livelihoods from products and services produced.
- Les forêts d'Afrique de l'Ouest sur les terres publiques sont essentiellement des forêts classées, propriété de l'État.
  - Leur qualité se dégrade depuis des décennies, surtout à cause de la pression due à une importante population et au pâturage, l'accroissement rapide des cultures pour le commerce international, les activités minières et les conflits civils poussant les populations à migrer et à occuper les forêts pour l'agriculture de subsistance.
  - La foresterie par les petits exploitants constitue un potentiel pour la restauration des paysages dégradés, car elle peut accroître la production locale de produits forestiers ligneux et non ligneux et améliorer les moyens de subsistance par les biens et services produits.





Occupation et utilisation  
des terres en 2013

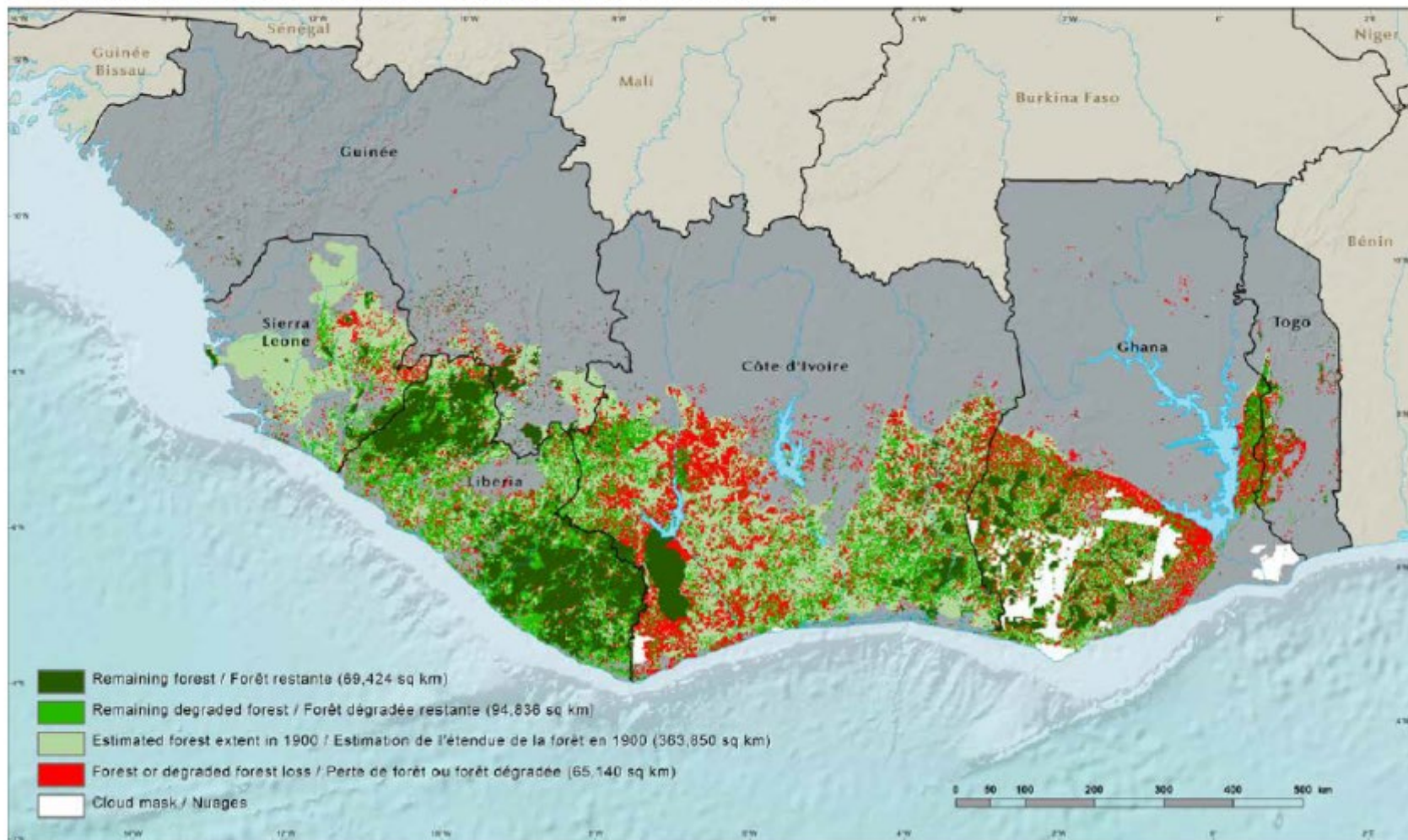
Land-use in 2013





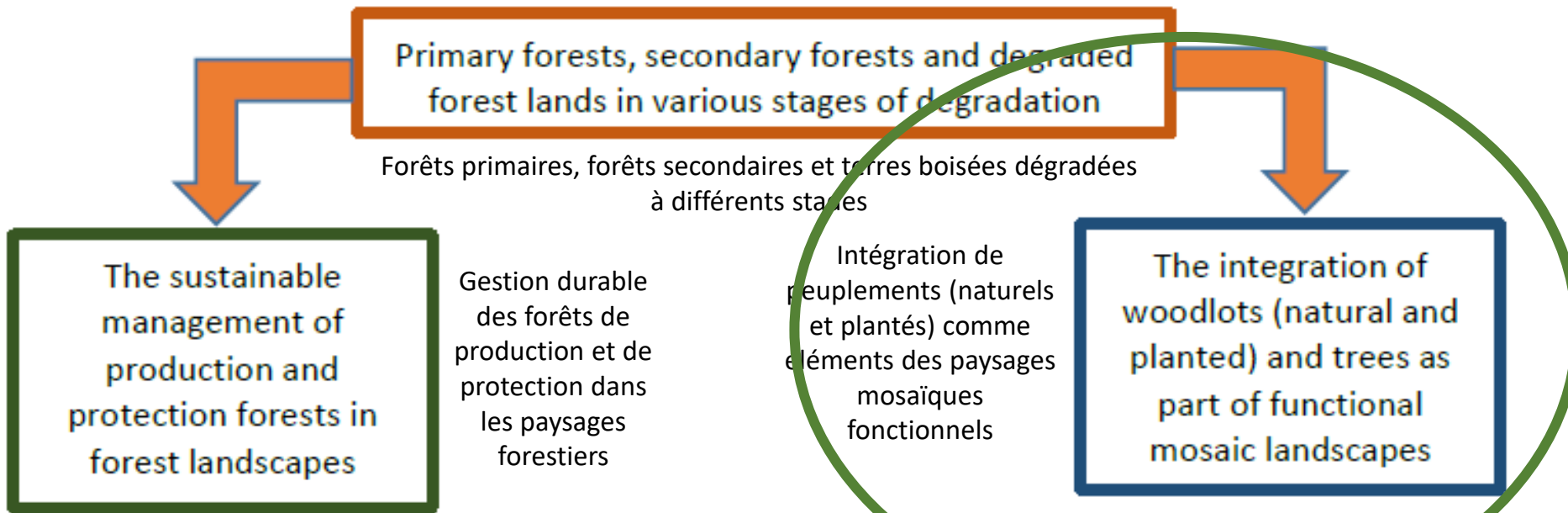
# Evolution of the upper Guinean forest from 1975 to 2013

## Évolution de la forêt de Haute Guinée entre 1975 et 2013



# FLR: an opportunity for smallholders

## RPF: une opportunité pour les petits exploitants



# Smallholders (Petits planteurs/exploitants)

- ▶ Smallholders are most often classified according to their size, which can vary from less than one hectare up to 10 hectares and more.
- ▶ Legally, smallholders can be individuals, family or clan structures, communities, churches or associations.

## Common characteristics:

- ▶ limited access to land;
- ▶ low financial capital;
- ▶ general focus on subsistence or semi-subsistence;
- ▶ utilization of low technology production techniques;
- ▶ low participation in (global) markets;
- ▶ high level of vulnerability (environmental/climate, financial).

**→ Area managed unknown, several hundred thousands hectares**









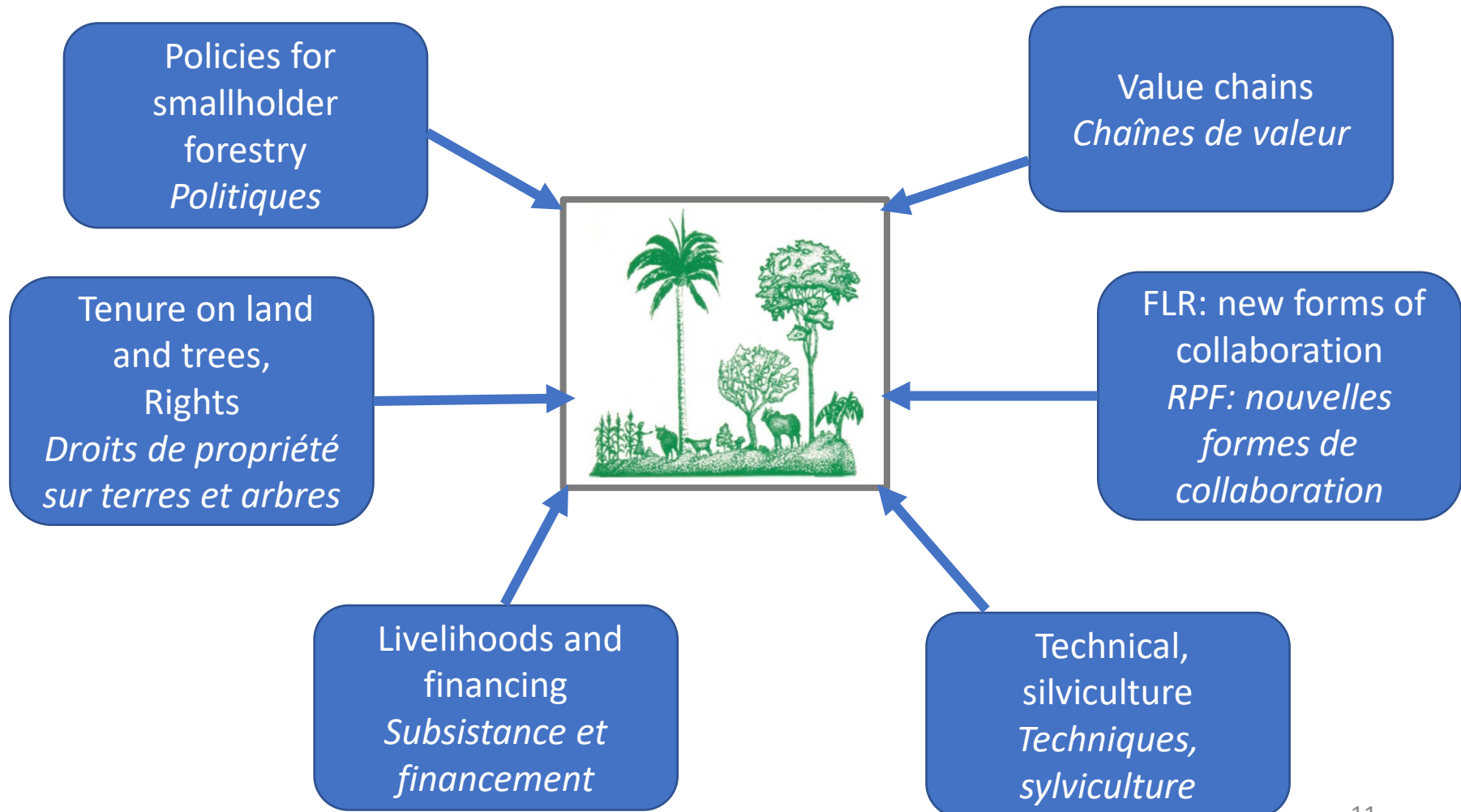






# Issues of smallholder forestry

## Les défis pour les petits exploitants



# Recommendations (1)

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## We call on

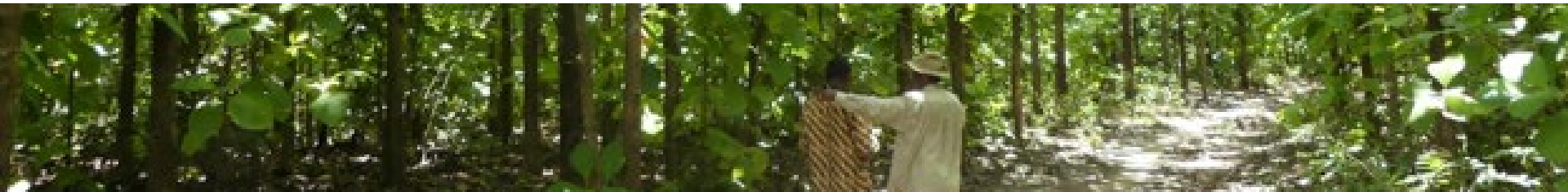
- **Governments**, to establish **land and tree tenure** for the effective empowerment of smallholders, especially women, in undertaking FLR development in **national policies, laws and regulations** as well as to create incentive mechanisms and management support for smallholders
- **Smallholders**, including communities, associations, cooperatives, farmer groups **to work together for FLR** to improve growth, quality and productivity of plantations as well as to build **relationships with markets** for sustainable supply and value chains development





# Recommendations (2)

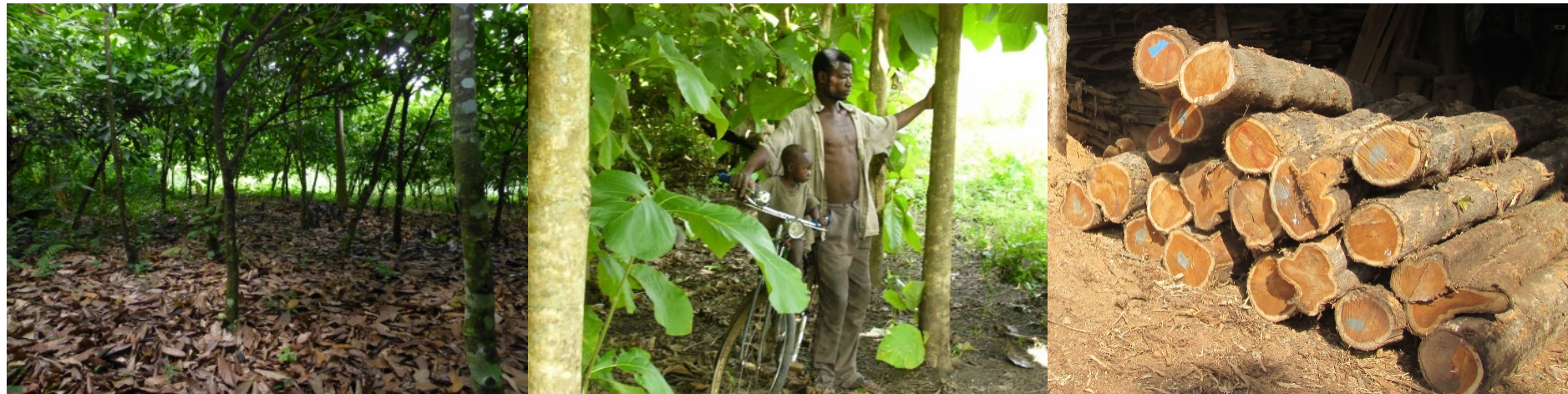
- **Science**, including technical schools, universities and research institutions, and training and extension centers to provide **good silviculture knowledge and practices** to smallholders for effective FLR and agroforestry for quality timber production and sustainable livelihood development
- **Private Sector**, to support, through **public-private partnerships**, including benefit-sharing mechanisms, for the smallholder FLR investments, **value-added development** as well as domestic and export market opportunities
- **International cooperation agencies**, and the ITTO in particular, to **scale-up mobilization of expertise and funding** for smallholder FLR development throughout West Africa for achievement of UN Sustainable Development Goals.



# Smallholder FLR in West Africa

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*If a smallholder has technical support and capital for a modest investment , tree plantations and woodlots can work as a “**tree bank**” offering secured interest and acting as a personalized “**pension fund**”.*



Thank you for your attention