



Republic of Mozambique
Ministry of Land, Environment and Rural Development
National Directorate of Forests

Country Report Information About Forest Sector in Mozambique

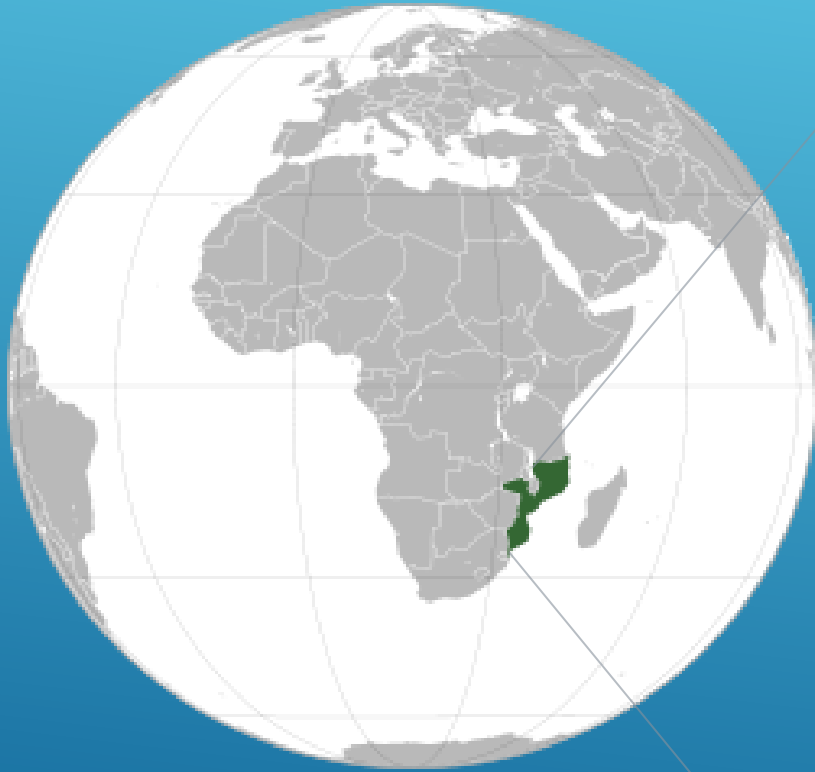
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Catonou, May 2017

I. OUTLINE OF THE PRESENTATION

- ▶ Administrative and regional boundaries;
- ▶ General information;
- ▶ Introduction;
- ▶ Legal framework
- ▶ Present condition and historical trends of forests;
- ▶ Deforestation and Forest Degradation;
- ▶ Forest management;
- ▶ Timber processing;
- ▶ Timber exportation;
- ▶ Forest control;
- ▶ Brief update on national progress
- ▶ Challenges.

II. ADMINISTRATIVE AND REGIONAL BOUDARIES



III. GENERAL INFORMATION

- ▶ Area ~ 799,380 Sq km;
- ▶ Population ~20 Millions (2007 census);
- ▶ Location – coastal zone of the Indian Ocean and borders on Malawi, Zimbabwe, Tanzania, Zambia, South Africa and Swaziland;
- ▶ Language: Portuguese as official language and others native languages
- ▶ Climate – The country's climate is humid and tropical with 2 seasons, summer (October to April) and winter (May to September);
- ▶ Rainfall: 400 – 2000 mm/year,
- ▶ Independent in 1975
- ▶ Resources – Land, Water, Forests, fish, Natural gas, Mineral Charcoal,
- ▶ Institution that control Forest Natural Resource: National Directorate of Forests under Ministry of Land, Environment and Rural Development.

IV. INTRODUCTION

- **Mozambique is endowed with considerable forests** which is support a great biological diversity and habitats for wildlife;
- These resources contributed with :
 - ▶ 2% in the annual GDP, from 2003 a 2011 (INE, 2012);
 - ▶ More than 18.000 Employments
 - 10.000 in the management of native forest (6.000 permanent and 4.000 sasonal),
 - 8.000 in forest plantations.
 - ▶ Environmental goods and services.
- The Policy and Strategy for the Development of Forestry, defines as objective **Protect, conserve, develop and use rationally and sustainably the forestry resources for the economic, social and ecological benefict of the present and future generation.**

V. LEGAL FRAMEWORK

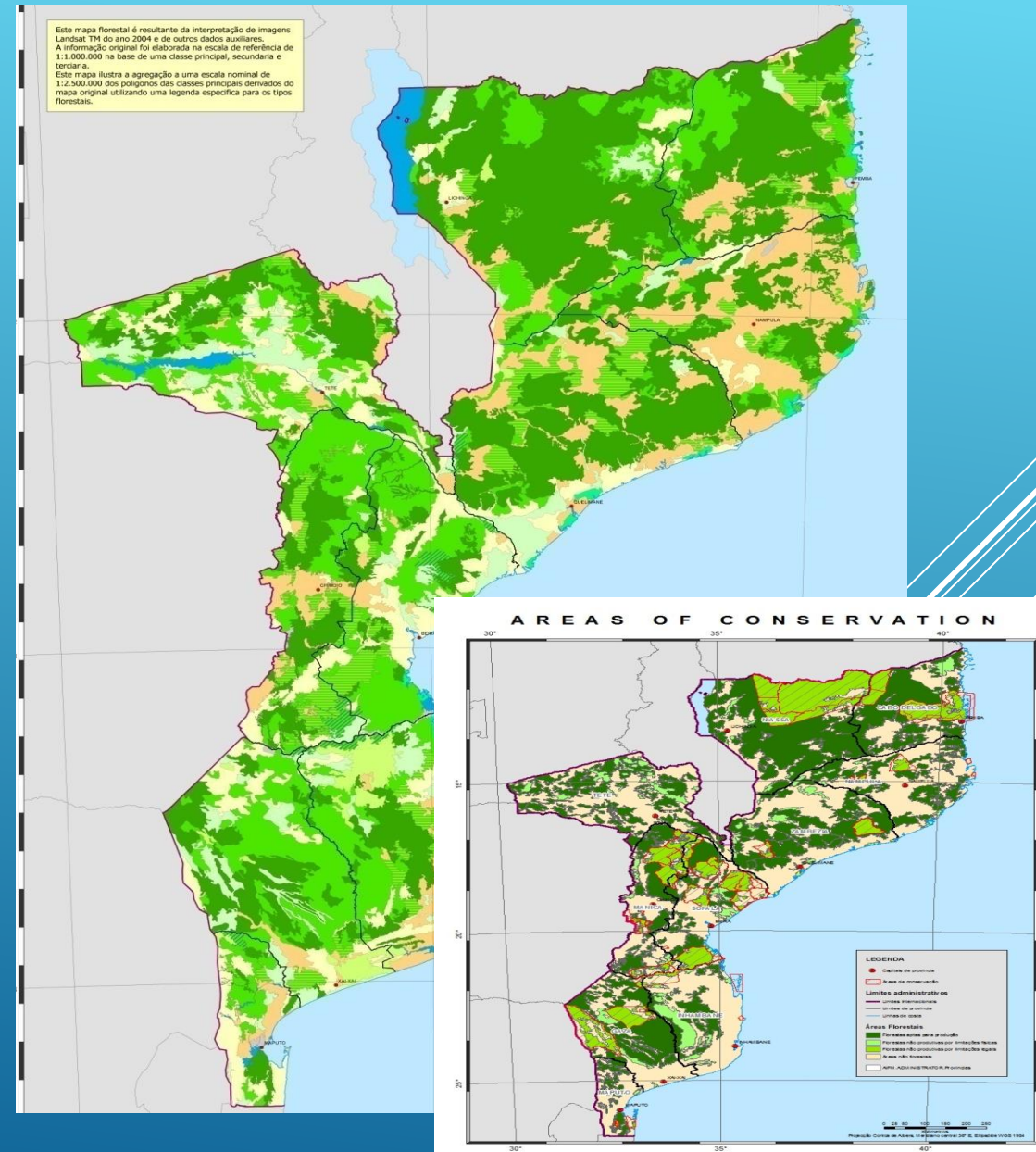
The management of forestry resources is guided by the following legal framework :

- **Policy and Strategy for the Development of Forest and Wildlife**, approved by the Resolution 8/97, of 1st of April
- **Law n.º 10/99, of 7th July (Law of Forestry and Wildlife)**, establishes the principles and basic norms about protection, conservation and sustainable utilisation of forestry and wildlife resources;
- **Law n.º 14/2016, of 30th December**, which creates the tax valuation of timber aiming to promote timber processing within the country and reduce the exports of logs and create more employment opportunities.

VI. PRESENT CONDITION AND HISTORICAL TRENDS OF FORESTS

According to the last National Forest Assessment (2007):

- **70% of the country** (54.8 million ha) is covered by **forest and other vegetation (wooded land)**. **26.9 million ha** is productive forest ;
- **Approximately 51%** (401,000 Km²) is **covered by forests** in which 56.2% (225,000 Km²) are dense forests. However, it is decreasing rapidly at a **rate of 0.58%** annually (data from 1990 to 2002);
- **Conservation Areas cover 22%** of Land area (176,000 Km²) (Forest Reserves, National Wildlife Parks, Ecological protected areas and wildlife hunting game reserves);
- Niassa, Zambézia and Cabo Delgado are the provinces with the major forest cover;
- Ecologically, 31% of forest is composed by dry miombo, 29% evergreen miombo, 15% Secondary deciduous forest, 11% mopane and 10% other forest types;
- estimated total **volume of timber** is **1.74 bil m3**;
- Three National Forest Inventory and Mapping done in 1980, 1995, 2007 (scales 1: 1 000 000 and 1:250 000).



VII. DEFORESTATION AND FOREST DEGRADATION

Deforestation and forest degradation takes place throughout the country and is **closely related to population pressure**. According to the last National Forest Inventory (NFI) (Marzoli 2007) the **deforestation rate is 0.58%** or 219, 000 ha per year for the whole country.

Deforestation rate estimates per province

Main Causes

- ▶ Clearing for shifting cultivation and commercial;
- ▶ Selective logging;
- ▶ wildfire;
- ▶ firewood production;
- ▶ Illegal logging
- ▶ Drives;

Provinces	Deforestation/ year ('000 ha)	Annual rate of deforestation (%)
Cabo Delgado	25	0.54
Gaza	13	0.33
Inhambane	11	0.52
Manica	23	0.75
Maputo	16	1.67
Nampula	33	1.18
Niassa	21	0.22
Sofala	20	0.63
Tete	27	0.64
Zambézia	31	0.71
Total	219	0.58

VIII. FOREST MANAGEMENT

- ▶ The management of forest resources is guided by the Forest and Wildlife Law and its Regulation;
- ▶ Access - define three modalities of exploitation (access of forest products):

Modality	Pre-Condition	Max quantity (m ³)	Tax	Duration
Own Consumption (Consume by local people)	Not for commercial purpose (the harvesting of forestry resources is anytime of the year)	No limit	Tax free	Forever
Simple license (Decree n° 30/2012, 1st August)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Forest Inventory and Management plan for area not larger than 10,000 ha;✓ Only for Mozambican Citizens;✓ Contract for Exploration valid for 5 years renewable	500	Tax by spiece	Contract for 5 years
Forest concession	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Forest Inventory and Management plan✓ For Nationals and Foreigners citizens	Depend on Management plan	Tax by spiece	Contract for 50 years renewable

VIII. FOREST MANAGEMENT (CONT...)

Statistics of the Volume of timber in Logs licensed 2010-2014

Volume (m3)	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total
TOTAL	244.156	270.825	321.370	212.711	217.221	1.266.283

Issued licences for about 1,2 million m³ of round logs;

Annual Average exploitation volume ≈ 250 mil m³;

Forest concessions ≈ 37%;

Single licence ≈ 63%.

The native species more harvested are: *Millettia stuhlmannii* (Jambire), *Pterocarpus angolensis* (Umbila), *Azelia quanzensis* (Chanfuta), *Combretum imberbe* (Mondzo), *Colospermum mopane* (Chanato) and *Swartzia madagariensis* (Pau-ferro).

IX. TIMBER PROCESSING

Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Volume	201	182	196	190	251

- From 2010 to 2014, **is recorded an increase of about 25%, in the number of sawmills** (from 201 Sawmills to 251);
- The majority installed by middlemen dedicated to exporting timber.
- Overall, with obsolete machinery and low industrial efficiency and recovery of 45 - 50%;
- The idea is to promote sawmills associate with final products units.

X. TIMBER EXPORTATION

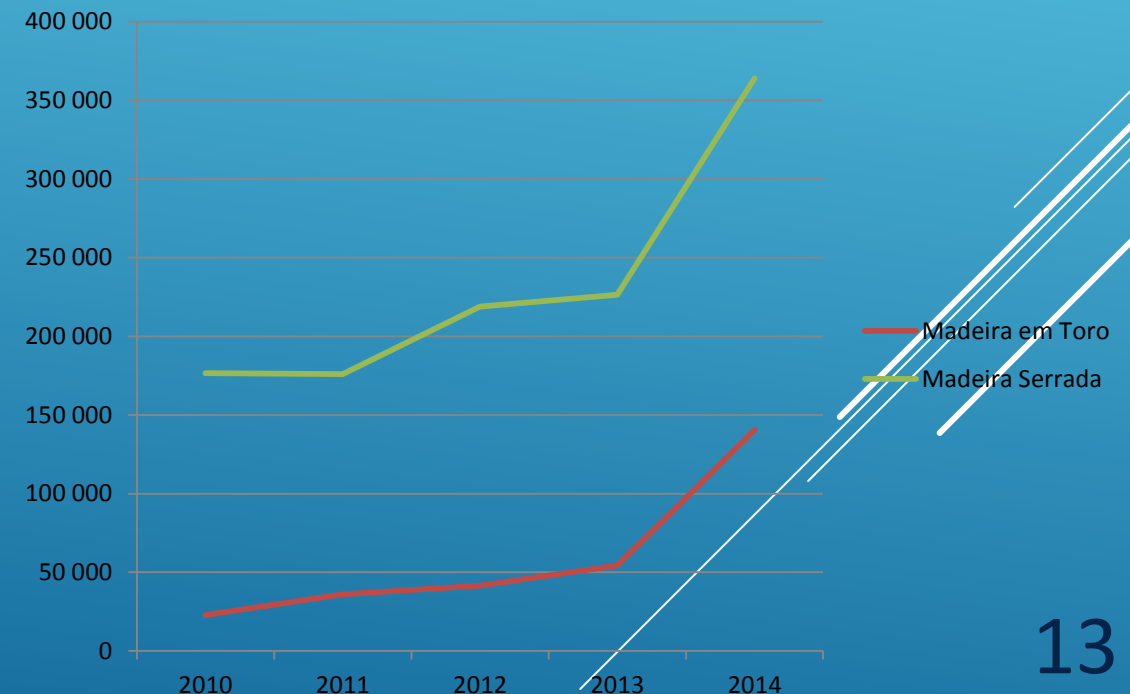
- The Forest legislation allows the **exportation of Timber in logs for precious species and 2ª, 3ª e 4ª classes** and **its not allowed exporting** of logs of the species of the **first classe**;
- **The major exporting points in the country are:**
 - Ports of **Beira**, Quelimane, **Nacala**, Pemba, and Maputo, and
 - Borders between Mozambique with Tanzania, South Africa, Malawi and Zambia.
- About 90% of timbre exportation is for Chine
- **Increase of Exportation of processed timber;**
- **Also the exporting of logs incresed**
 - Main reason was the introduction in market of new species which are allowed to export in logs

X. TIMBER EXPORTATION (CONT...)

Timber exports Evolution
(2010-2014).

Year	Round logs	Sawn timber
2010	22.846	176.572
2011	36.013	175.982
2012	41.543	218.842
2013	54.296	226.500
2014	140.307	363.925

Graphic : Timber exports Evolution (2010 a 2014).



XI. FOREST CONTROL

- According to **Law n.º 10/99 (Law of Forestry and Wildlife)**, The forest and wildlife control is done by the government, through fixed checkpoints and mobile patrol in cutting zone and timber storage locations;
- Actually there is 682 inspector of forest and wilde life, 82 fixed checkpoints, 33 cars, and 50 motos;
- This resources are insufficient to monitor all area covered by forest resources;
- Financial penalty emitted in 2014
Emitted value : 177.570.698,00 MT (**USD 4,672,913**);
Paid value: 71.025.278,00 MT (**USD 1,869,086**);
- Frequently Law offenses (illegal timber) occur such as:
Unlicensed cutting;
Cutting above diameter established by Law;
Cutting and transportation 10% under of volume established;
Export of timber without permission.

XII. BRIEF UPDATE ON NATIONAL PROGRESS

1. New set up;
 - ▶ DINAF – National Directorate of Forest (MITADER),
 - ▶ AQUA (National Environmental Quality Control Agency) – Law enforcement (MITADER),
 - ▶ DINAS – Forest plantations (MASA).
2. Evaluation of all logging companies involving NGO and Media in 2015;
3. Suspension for 2 years the admission of new logging companies;
4. Suspension for 5 year of exploration of specie under pressure – *Swartzia madagascariensis*;
5. From 2017 is not allowed to export round logs. Law approved;
6. Classification of Nkula – *Pterocarpus tinctorius*;
7. Forest Inventory;
8. Revision of Forest act;
9. Inspection of all logging companies in 6 provinces to check the legality of the timber
10. Field visit to border post in Tanzania and Signature of action plan with in Mz and implementation;
11. Preparation of MoU with China.

XIII. CHALLENGES

- Lack of trained personnel to deal with forest management in the country;
- Lack of funds for investment in forest sector;
- Increase in **Local processing** of timber and export of timber products with added value (final products);
- Incentive to investors to install **timber processing Units**, including furniture processing facilities;
- Strengthen the capacity of the forest sector **to monitor the implementation of management plans and law enforcement and improvement of forest statistics data collection and analyse.**
- Improvement of the **Consultation Forum** with participation of Government, Private sector, NGO and Local community



**THANK YOU
(MUITO OBRIGADO)**