



WORKSHOP REPORT

**Forests, Rangelands and Climate Change
Adaptation in Southern Africa
17 – 19 June 2013**

Johannesburg, South Africa

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Background and rationale

People and ecosystems in Southern Africa are extremely vulnerable to climate change. Forest and rangeland ecosystems play a vital role by supplying goods and services to rural communities but are under threat from climate change and human pressures. While many climate change efforts in the forest sector in Southern Africa to date have focused on mitigation (e.g. reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries (REDD+)), countries have recognizing the urgency to build resilience and facilitate adaptation to climate change in the sector. National actions can be enhanced through collaborative work among countries in Southern Africa. The importance of regional cooperation to support countries' in climate change adaptation has been recognized by the Parties of the U.N. Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)¹, who collectively call for intensified cooperation. Working in partnership, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the Southern African Development Community (SADC), with the financial support of the Government of Belgium, organized the workshop with the aim of facilitating cooperation on climate change adaptation in the forestry and rangeland sectors among SADC member countries to address their individual and common needs. In areas such as capacity strengthening, policy formulation, awareness raising and communications, and planning and assessment of adaptation measures on the ground.

Objectives of the workshop

The objectives of the workshop were to take stock of countries' current efforts related to forests, rangelands and climate change and identify priorities for cooperative work to address gaps and common needs of SADC member countries to be addressed by a project (hereafter referred to as a regional project).

Participants

A total of 23 participants from 13 countries took part in the workshop. The countries represented were Angola, Botswana, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Namibia and Seychelles were unable to attend.

The Belgian Ambassador to South Africa attended and addressed the opening plenary. In addition to the country participants, officers from the following organizations participated: SADC Secretariat, FAO (Headquarters, Sub-Regional Office for Southern Africa and the FAO Representation in South Africa) and Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA). Staff of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, South Africa (CSIR) and Kulima Integrated Development Solutions participated in their capacity as resource persons.

The list of participants is provided in Annex I.

¹ UNFCCC, in the Cancun Agreements (2010), invites Parties to strengthen and/or establish regional centers and networks, in particular in developing countries with support from developed country Parties and relevant organizations, to facilitate and enhance national and regional adaptation actions.

Expected outputs of the workshop

The expected outputs of the workshop were as follows:

- A background document on “Forests, rangelands and climate change in the Southern Africa”, prepared to provide an overview of the current status of issues and actions and to set the scene for the workshop discussions
- Country reports prepared and the key points presented at the workshop
- A draft Programme Identification Framework/Programme Framework Document outlining the key areas of work of the proposed regional project.

Results of plenary sessions and working groups

The two-and-a half day workshop was divided into three major parts: Day 1: review of the current situation in Southern Africa regarding forests, rangelands and climate change; Day 2: discussion and identification of key areas of work of the proposed regional programme and related activities under way in the countries; Day 3: discussion and agreement on next steps leading to the preparation of a project proposal. The workshop agenda is provided in Annex II.

Opening session

The workshop was opened by Mr. Tobias Takavarasha, FAO Representative to South Africa who welcomed the participants and stressed the importance of the meeting in light of the current and potential adverse effects of climate change in Southern Africa. Mr. Takavarasha thanked the Government of Belgium for its support of the initiative, without which the workshop would not have been possible. Mr. Takavarasha underlined FAO’s commitment to work with member states on this critical topic. Mr. Takavarasha highlighted that climate change poses impacts on many sectors and aspects of life, including food security, poverty and environmental sustainability. However, it also offers the possibility to rethink paths of development and to strengthen efforts to institutionalize sustainability. The country participants over the coming two and a half days will take stock of their needs and current efforts related to forests, rangelands and climate change and will identify priorities for cooperative work to address gaps and common needs to be addressed by a regional project. The hope is that opportunities for fruitful collaboration will be identified, interest to work together will be generated, and the means of support will become clearer and that this effort will lead to a collaborative project that effectively supports climate change adaptation in the forests and rangelands across Southern Africa to the benefit of all countries.

The Belgium Ambassador to South Africa, Mr. Johan Maricou, underlined Belgium’s wish to contribute to a common understanding of climate change adaptation. Mr. Maricou thanked FAO and SADC for the initiative to organize the workshop and for the efforts to increase the understanding of drivers and expected impacts of climate change in the region.

The UNFCCC, at the 17th Conference of Parties held in Durban in 2011, recognized the importance of regional cooperation in climate change adaptation, yet such regional cooperation is limited. The initiative in the SADC region and a resulting follow-on project will hopefully help demonstrate the value of regional cooperation in forests, rangeland and climate change adaptation. Regional cooperation within SADC in the context of climate change adaptation is particularly interesting because of the wide range of ecosystems, different degrees of climate change impacts and the varying levels of development among the SADC member states. This diversity creates unique opportunities for capacity building, knowledge and technology transfer.

The Belgian development cooperation has the overall objective of sustainable human development: eradication of poverty, inclusion and equality. The protection of the environment and natural resources, including the fight against climate change, drought and global deforestation, is one of the transversal themes of the Belgian development cooperation. Adaptation to climate change and enhancing resilience are priorities.

Belgium contributes to climate financing, mainly through the Global Environment Facility, the GEF, and its Least Developed Countries Fund and the Special Climate Change Fund. As one of the implementing agencies of the GEF, FAO is at the core of these funds. Total Belgian fast start financing for climate change amounted to 82 million euro for the period 2010-2012. Projected 2013 climate change funding amounts to 30 million euro. In addition, Belgium contributes to global multilateral environment agencies, like GEF and UNEP through core-funding, and individual climate change projects. Climate proofing of all the interventions, in dialogue with our partner countries or partner organizations, is another way of contributing to the challenges of climate change.

The outcome might be useful background information for the Belgian – South African cooperation program and the implementation of the new Belgian law on development cooperation which came into force just a few months ago. Integrating the protection of the environment and natural resources, including the fight against climate change, drought and global deforestation has become a legal obligation for Belgian supported international development efforts.

Mr. Nyambe Nyambe, SADC Secretariat, stressed the importance of the workshop and of collaboration on forests and climate change across the SADC region.

Following the opening session, Mr. René Czudek, Forests and Wildlife Officer, FAO, outlined the workshop objectives and expected outcomes and presented the workshop agenda. Mr. Czudek highlighted the importance of countries to identify gaps and to collaborate in addressing common needs. The workshop was part of a process which started with the preparation of a background document on forests, rangelands and climate change in Southern Africa. Mr. Czudek concluded that the workshop presentations and discussions would result in an identification of the priority areas of work of a project to support cooperation among SADC members.

Ms. Susan Braatz, Senior Forestry Officer, Forests and Climate Change, FAO, delivered a presentation on forests and climate change, providing information on the status and trends of global forests, an overview of climate change, impacts of climate change and options for adaptation and mitigation, international climate change processes, and national policy and action in forests and climate change. The seven “take home” messages were:

- Climate change represents additional challenges to forests
- Forests are crucial for climate change mitigation and adaptation
- Forests can simultaneously provide mitigation and adaptation benefits
- Foresters need to be engaged in national climate change planning
- Climate change has raised the political visibility of forests
- Climate change can present new opportunities
- Systemic changes in the forest sector are needed for effective responses.

Setting the scene: regional overview and country presentations

Ms. Emma Archer and Ms. Sasha Naidoo from CSIR presented findings of the background study entitled “Forests, rangelands and climate change in Southern Africa”. The presentation highlighted the extent of forests and rangelands in the SADC region and their importance to the livelihoods of communities, including as sources of timber and non-timber forest products (NTFPs) and their role in biodiversity conservation, tourism and livestock production.

There is strong evidence of climate change in the SADC region. Trends in deforestation, degradation and damage to ecosystem services in forest and woodland areas increase the vulnerability of both the resource, and the communities reliant on the resource, to climate change. Some examples of the impacts of increases in temperature are changes in tree line and phenology, increased frequency of pests and pathogens, and higher tree mortality rates.

There is a critical need for adaptation in the region. The most successful adaptation projects deliver livelihood benefits. Synergies between climate change adaptation and socio-economic development, and biodiversity and ecosystem conservation should be sought. A clear focus needs to be put on local livelihoods and economic incentivization of restoration and improved management of the forest resource base. There are many possibilities for linking adaptation with mitigation projects such as REDD+ and Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) projects. Ms Archer and Ms Naidoo presented adaptation activities and projects under way across the SADC member states and the inclusion of forests and rangelands in countries’ National Communications to the UNFCCC. The forestry related adaptation strategies across the SADC region include:

- Implementing afforestation and reforestation programmes
- Promoting agro-forestry for food, fuel-wood and other products
- Promoting alternative livelihood systems, including those based on non-timber forest products (e.g. beekeeping, mushroom farming)
- Researching alternative energy sources and energy conservation initiatives - to reduce consumption of wood biomass for fuel
- Improving forest management practices to enhance the resilience of forests
- Involving forest-dependent rural communities in forest management (including through REDD+ mechanisms)
- Establishing a forest resources database
- Training of foresters and extension officers
- Building and strengthening the institutional framework for sustainable forest management

In conclusion, the presenters highlighted the many opportunities for enhanced regional collaboration across the SADC countries with key priorities involving:

- Achievement of multiple benefits and synergies between climate change adaptation
- Carbon smart land use
- Biodiversity conservation and reduction of deforestation/degradation, and
- The improvement of livelihoods options in and around forest, woodlands and rangelands.

Setting the scene: country presentations

Each country presented gaps, weaknesses, challenges and priorities with respect to forests, rangelands and climate change adaptation in their respective countries. The country presentations summarize national reports prepared by each country participant for the workshop. They will be made available on the FAO

Forests and Climate Change website (<http://www.fao.org/forestry/climatechange/83659/en/>). The country presentations concentrated on the following topics:

- An introduction of the forests and rangeland sectors and their importance
- National priorities for addressing climate change in the forest sector
- Gaps, constraints and challenges in addressing climate change
- Assistance required for climate change action
- Recent national climate change activities and recommendations

Below are the highlights from each country presentation.

Angola

The Ministry of Agriculture of Angola manages the country's forestry, agriculture and livestock sectors, except in conservation areas. The National Directorate of Forestry (political body), and the Institute for Forestry Development (executive body) are responsible for forestry matters in the Ministry.

Ongoing activities in the forests, rangelands and climate change sector mainly consist of the following: national policy on forests, wildlife and conservation areas; program development and sustainable management of forest resources; national strategy for reforestation; program of the timber industry; and promoting scientific research related to forest and wildlife resources.

Botswana

Botswana's national priorities for addressing climate change in the forest sector consist of addressing deforestation, sustainable utilization and management of forest resources, and developing alternatives to forest products. Key gaps, constraints and challenges in addressing climate change include limited financial resources, lack of expertise, lack of a national strategy for sustainable development, lack of a national climate change policy and action plan, public education and regulation for the control of Ozone Depletion Substance (ODS). Botswana highlighted the following areas where assistance is needed for climate change actions: forest inventories, enterprise development for rural communities, development of a national climate change policy and strategy, strengthened technical capacity, strengthened institutional framework to support the coordination and implementation of national programmes, and addressing the current low level of public awareness on climate change. Ongoing activities and projects mainly deal with policy and strategy issues relating to forests, tree planting, fire management, rehabilitation of degraded lands and community-based natural resources management.

Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC)

The Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) gave an overview of existing resources concentrating on the sustainable forests, woodlands and rangelands management. There are over 20 ongoing CDM projects, small grants projects and various monitoring and assessment projects such as national forest monitoring systems linked to REDD+. Some of the main challenges DRC faces include malnutrition, food insecurity and poverty, insufficient technical and institutional capacities, low capacity to manage climatic risks, and few available adaptation mechanisms. DRC is involved in many South-South cooperation activities relevant to the forest sector that aim to improve the conservation and sustainable management of tropical forests and combat the consequences of climate change (e.g. with Costa Rica, Kenya, Mexico, China, Amazon basin, Borneo-Mekong basin and Congo basin).

Lesotho

Lesotho introduced climate change impacts including land degradation affecting crop and rangeland productivity and increased rainfall resulting in runoff, erosion and loss of soil fertility. National priorities as laid out in the National Strategic Development Plan highlight several development plans which need climate proofing. Lesotho's National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA) was developed in 2007. It lays out several adaptation options, mainly dealing with livestock, land degradation and wetland management. A national programme developed recently deals with renewable energy-based rural electrification that reduce biomass burning and reduce GHG emissions. Lesotho lacks a national climate change policy with associated strategies. It was further highlighted that there is insufficient coordination with government/non government sectors, limited information sharing on climate change, weak delivery and implementation of national policies and plans, and limitations in expertise.

Lesotho highlighted that establishing a central climate information unit was of importance. Further actions included the funding of a country specific REDD+ MRV project for Lesotho, skills development activities, integrated watershed management programme, sustainable land management programme, and the "Reducing Vulnerability from Climate Change in the Foothills, Lowlands and the Lower Senqu River Basin" Project. Recommendations included to build on and protect indigenous knowledge.

Madagascar

The national priority actions presented were to: 1) maintain the forest cover, 2) delimit the zones for biodiversity conservation, 3) encourage the use of other sources of energy, 4) improve the living conditions of the population around the forest, 5) reinforce the application of legislation on biodiversity conservation, 6) improve technical capacity building on forest management and 7) reinforce the monitoring and the protection of the forests and to give some responsibilities to rural populations. Madagascar developed a national policy around climate change in 2011, and is preparing national action plans on climate change. A decree is elaborated on establishing the procedures for approving carbon projects. Madagascar's NAPA was adopted by the government in 2006 and includes 15 projects. One project that has been launched is dealing with adaptation to climate change in coastal management. There is ongoing capacity building of national experts across organizations and institutions on the study of vulnerability and adaptation. Ongoing mitigation activities include REDD+ and CDM projects.

Malawi

Malawi's main climatic hazards include dry spells, seasonal droughts, intense rainfall, riverine floods and flash floods. Malawi's national priority actions include a review of the national forest policy to include climate change, NAPA-prioritized afforestation and reforestation programmes, REDD+ activities, and sustainable forest management. Key gaps and challenges were highlighted to be deforestation and addressing its causes. The important role of forests as safety nets for local poor communities was underlined. Malawi highlighted that assistance was needed for implementation of REDD+ activities and sustainable forest and rangeland management. Ongoing activities and initiatives include: forest reserves (including wildlife and game reserves), plantations, community based forest management and tree planting, REDD+ projects and initiatives, biodiversity projects, afforestation and reforestation initiatives, bioenergy, forest conservation, adaptation to climate change and sustainable land management.

Mauritius

The main impacts of climate change include increased temperatures, decreased trends in annual rainfall, sea level rise and the spreading of invasive alien species. Mauritius developed a Climate Change Action Plan in 1998. Various climate change initiatives followed, including a climate change bill (passed), a climate change

division was set up and a national climate change adaptation policy framework was developed. Policies and strategies of relevance to climate change include the National Biodiversity and Action Plan (2006 – 2015), the National Strategy and Action Plan (2010- 2019) for Invasive Alien Species (IAS), and the National Forest Policy, 2006. The ongoing activities that contribute to climate change adaptation and mitigation include efforts to maintain or increase the forest area and the carbon density of forests; forest protection against fires, diseases and cyclones; and a national tree planting campaign.

The key challenges Mauritius faces include inadequate financial and human resources, limited area under protection, weak security of land tenure for forest lands, lack of training and limited human capacity at all levels, inadequate protection of forest and biodiversity, especially on private land, an incomplete inventory, lack of expertise in specific areas such as biomass expansion factor (BEF) determination, assessment of carbon stocks in various carbon pools (e.g. below ground biomass), limited inter-institutional communication and collaboration, limited research or monitoring to support adaptive management, data availability on climate change, lack of mechanisms for information sharing and management across sectors, and limited awareness of adaptation among stakeholders and the population.

Mauritius concluded the presentation with the areas of collaboration which involves forest inventory, use of remote sensing and Geographical Information System (GIS) in forest inventory, propagation of rare endemic species with recalcitrant seeds, control of invasive alien species, and afforestation.

Mozambique

Mozambique's main needs for assistance relevant to climate change involve wildfire management, forest inventories at district level, training of operators on sustainable practices of exploitation, empowerment of communities in sustainable use of resources, and improvement of forests and wildlife surveillance capacity, open water sources in pasture areas, livestock development, conservation and restoration of vegetation, strengthening of breeders' associations, research on the impacts of climate change on grassland and livestock, and raising awareness of decision makers on the impact of climate change on animal production. Ongoing initiatives and activities relating to climate change include a national strategy and activities on reforestation, a national REDD+ strategy, national capacity on MRV, capacity building of technicians on livestock production, research to identify alternative sources of livestock feed during the dry season, water collection, promotion of cattle breeds, and sensitization of communities on best management practices for pastures. Concluding remarks were that Mozambique's main contribution to global mitigation and adaptation actions was their engagement in REDD+. Mozambique noted that it was a challenge to have the necessary capacity to address deforestation and that capacity building, technology transfer and funds to address drivers of deforestation were its main needs.

South Africa

South Africa gave an overview of the importance of forests and rangelands with a focus on biodiversity, livelihoods for the poor, commercial timber resources, plantations and the potential for mitigation and adaptation. Climate change pressures on forests included increased fire risk, drought and moisture stress, invasive species, pests and disease, extreme weather, and sea level rise. South Africa identified the following requirements for sustaining their forests and rangelands: national and international policies and strategies, incentives and disincentives, tax incentives, marketing privileges, regulations, penalties, information and best practice guidelines, research, monitoring, qualified and experienced people, appropriate institutional frameworks and funding. Some ongoing activities deal with protection and rehabilitation of degraded forests, capacity building of small growers, increasing production in the forest sector, climate change adaptation and mitigation plans. South Africa stressed the importance of forests in creating employment and economic growth and highlighted various ongoing activities and targets for this. South Africa concluded that there was

a need for information sharing and best practice guidelines, research and development of a common set of tools applicable to community needs/mechanisms (smallholder / small grower support), monitoring, appropriate institutional frameworks, funding gaps and capacity building.

Swaziland

Swaziland highlighted some of the main impacts of climate change as: shifts in species composition and size of forest estates, decline in the production of wood and NTFPs, changes in pest and disease outbreaks and incidence of fires, increase or decrease in amount of carbon, changes in biodiversity, invasion of alien plant species, decline in livestock production, loss of habitat and change in rangeland species composition, and late onset of grass germination due to prolonged winter season and low rainfall. Swaziland's national priority actions involve the following issues: 1) Integration of climate change issues into Sectoral Development Plans, strategies and legislations, 2) Development of a work program for national climate change capacity building, 3) Creation of a national institutional committee for capacity building, research and systematic observation in climate change, 4) Development of a national institutional framework for information and knowledge management, 5) Promotion of sustainable forest management and conservation, 6) Promoting fuel efficient technologies, 7) Rehabilitation of degraded lands and non-forested areas, 8) Promotion of sustainable land use planning and sustainable agriculture, 9) Wild fire prevention, and 10) Promotion of water harvesting technologies.

Swaziland identified the following gaps, constraints and challenges to be of most importance: absence of a national climate change policy and the integration of climate change in existing structures; fires; deforestation; and capacity building and public awareness on climate change issues. Swaziland highlighted the following actions as important for assistance: review of the National Forest Policy and National Forest Action Programme to integrate climate change concepts, capacity building, formulation of a rangeland policy, training of forestry and rangeland officers on climate change applications, public awareness on climate change, and technology transfer and research.

Swaziland highlighted some ongoing climate change activities dealing with fuel efficient technologies, the promotion of activities such as afforestation, reforestation, fire policy, and strengthening of the national protected areas. At the end of their presentation Swaziland provided the following recommendations and conclusions: integration of climate change into national policies and strategies, capacity building, strengthening of renewable energy sources, strengthening of climate change data collection, interpretation and reporting skills, and climate finance mobilization strategy.

Tanzania

Tanzania provided an overview of the impacts of climate change on various sectors. For the forest sector, the main impacts were the following: loss of biodiversity, disappearance of wildlife habitats, increased risk of bush fires, limited availability of forest products (timber and non timber products), and ecosystem shift (for example, forest to woodlands, or woodlands to grasslands).

Tanzania has, within the last 20 years, initiated assessments of climate change and developed plans and policies dealing with climate change, and the latest within the REDD+ framework. In 2012 a National Climate Change Strategy was developed.

Tanzania highlighted that inadequate financial capacity, technologies for mitigation and adaptation and human capacity were the main gaps, constraints and challenges. The main areas in which Tanzania would need assistance centered on financial resources, technology development and transfer, and human capacities. Ongoing climate change activities relating to forests and rangelands mainly addressed capacity building on climate change and mainstreaming climate change into plans and policies.

Zambia

Zambia provided a brief overview of the main vulnerabilities in the forest sector to climate change, namely deforestation, pressure on water resources and droughts. Zambia has, through the National Climate Change Response Strategy, a strategy focusing on mainstreaming climate change into policies and programmes. National priority actions comprise the integration of climate change into various policies and strategies, various national programmes, and research relating to forests and climate change. Some examples include the Forest Policy and the Zambia Forestry Action Plan, National Tree Planting Programme.

Some of the main gaps and constraints are concentrated around the topics of poverty, management systems dealing with forest ecosystems, promotion of alternative energy sources and GHG baselines, mitigation activities together with MRV requirements.

Zambia highlighted that a strategy was needed to strengthen research and data collection, awareness on exploitation of natural resources, and ecological assessment of terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems.

Zimbabwe

Zimbabwe provided an overview of vulnerabilities and impacts found in the forests and rangelands sectors, which mainly include a decrease in timber and wildlife production, deforestation, biodiversity loss and pressure on water resources.

The main national actions comprise, amongst others, afforestation and reforestation activities, awareness programmes on climate change and values of forests, and research and ecosystem conservation. Some of the main gaps, constraints and challenges comprise information and data on climate change and forests and rangelands, the absence of a national climate change strategy and policies to guide climate change initiatives, education curricula on forests and rangelands disciplines, technology transfer, limited capacity in research and development, and weak communication and dissemination systems. Zimbabwe mentioned that some of its priority areas for assistance involved predictable financing and technology transfer, strategy formulation and project development, skills and capacity building, and access to multi-lateral and bi-lateral funding. Some of the planned national projects deal with for example REDD+, forests and range resources inventories, wood energy, climate change mitigation and adaptation projects, species screening, and re-defining of silvicultural/agro-ecological zoning. Existing projects deal with afforestation and reforestation, woodland management, community based natural resource management, fire management, and biodiversity and ecosystem conservation.

Zimbabwe's recommendations and conclusions were that the climate change response strategy and policies should be finalized, assistance should be given to explore opportunities for accessing multi- and bi-lateral funding for climate change adaptation and mitigation actions, more education and awareness raising of climate change should be done, ecosystem and biodiversity conservation activities should be upscaled, and action plans to enhance national carbon stocks put in place.

Setting the scene: organizations' presentations

Brief presentations were made by SADC, JICA, FAO and CSIR on their work in climate change of relevance to the forest and rangeland sectors. Mr. Nyambe Nyambe presented SADC's activities with relevance to forests and climate change in their member states and the main forestry strategy priorities. These included: 1) climate change adaptation and mitigation, 2) fire management, 3) trade in forest products, 4) participatory forest management, 5) conservation of catchment forests, 6) forest resource information, 7) energy supply and rural poverty, and 8) capacity improvement. Mr. Nyambe furthermore highlighted that potential links could be made to existing projects and activities such as the SADC framework on Climate Change and the SADC Climate Change Policy for Water.

Mr. Tsunerari Soyama, JICA, gave a presentation of JICA's activities in Southern Africa on forests and climate change. Mr. Soyama highlighted projects in DRC, Malawi, Tanzania, Mozambique, Botswana and Madagascar dealing with a wide range of issues relating to forests and climate change.

Ms. Susan Braatz briefly presented FAO's work in the UN-REDD programme and announced the development of two sets of guidelines for integrating climate change into the forest sector – one for policy-makers and the second for forest managers.

Ms. Felicity Blakeway, CSIR, presented a case study on out-grower schemes in East Africa and the potential for incorporating out-grower schemes in the proposed initiative on forests, rangelands and climate change adaptation in Southern Africa.

Project identification: financing options

Mr. Bjorn Conrad, FAO, gave a presentation on financing options for the proposed regional project concentrating on GEF-administered funds, in particular the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) and the Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF), both of which finance adaptation measures, but also the GEF Trust Fund (TF). The LDCF supports least developed countries' (LDCs) adaptation activities as identified in their respective National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPAs). The SCCF finances projects relating to adaptation, and its use is not restricted to LDCs. The GEF TF finances projects in climate change mitigation, biodiversity and land degradation, among others. The objectives of the presentation were to provide an overview of how a regional project for SADC member countries could be structured around LDCF and SCCF funding opportunities. After an explanation of the two funds and the GEF Trust Fund, Mr. Conrad highlighted four funding options: 1) an LDCF and SCCF financed Regional Project, 2) a Regional Project involving only some of the countries, 3) an LDCF and SCCF financed project following the programmatic approach, and 4) an LDCF-SCCF-GEF Trust Fund financed project using the programmatic approach. Option four with the GEF programmatic approach was seen as having more flexibility and lower risk than a GEF Regional Project, but would incur slightly higher preparation costs (requiring preparation of both a Project Framework Document and individual country Project Identification Framework documents). Option four, by accessing the GEF TF, would be preferable should LDCF and SCCF funds be limited. Going for option four, however, would require that the project be designed to deliver clear benefits for climate change mitigation, biodiversity or in addressing land degradation, in addition to climate change adaptation.

Project identification: areas of need to be addressed by the programme

The presentations were followed by discussions on the common themes for a regional project. Three cross cutting themes were identified: 1) forests and rangeland management and protection, 2) capacity building and awareness raising and 3) policy and institutional change. In order to prepare for group discussions, participants were asked to provide in writing to the conference organizers information on up to 10 projects under way in their countries that were related to forests, rangelands and improving livelihoods and landscapes. Participants were then asked to group them according to the three themes mentioned above. This information represented a "baseline", with additional benefits accruing from complementary GEF-financed actions fulfilling the "additionality" requirement of GEF TF projects. Some expenditures from these on-going projects could be used to fulfill the GEF co-financing requirement. After the discussion and assessment of these exercises, participants divided themselves into three groups, each focusing on one of the three cross-cutting themes.

The objectives of the three working groups were to identify priority activities both at national level and at regional level which would be supported by the proposed regional project. Each group consisted of country participants, a facilitator and a rapporteur. The key outcomes of the group discussions were:

Group 1. Forest and rangeland management and protection

- Rehabilitation of degraded areas
- Tree planting
- Species testing and exchange at SADC level
- Production of seedlings of indigenous species
- Fire management and a regional fire strategy and policies
- Sustainable forest management
- Alternative energy sources e.g. biogas
- Ecotourism.

Group 2. Capacity building and awareness raising

As capacity building would be linked to the activities in forest and rangeland management and in policy and institutional change, yet to be identified by the other two groups, this group focused mainly on channels and mechanisms that could be used to raise awareness on forests, rangeland and climate change adaptation needs and actions. The group identified the following:

- Use of TV and radio shows (audio visuals), including focusing on real life examples
- Use of newspapers and production of leaflets in local languages
- Training extension workers.
- Involvement of faith based organizations.
- Use of theatres, road shows and leaflets in areas where TV is not present
- Engagement of NGOs and civil society and their communication channels
- Use of social media.
- Develop school nurseries which become part of the school curriculum.
- Build on existing programmes, e.g. FAO” Forest Communicators’ Network in Africa
- Means of developing capacity that were discussed included:
- Training of extension workers
- Introducing climate change into school curricula

Group 3 - Policy and institutional change

- Development of a harmonized policy framework across SADC
- Development of a regional climate change investment plan
- Need to encourage countries to provide data and information on forest management to SADC
- Modification of existing policies with the integration of climate change issues
- Integrate climate change into countries’ forest policies and legislation

Project identification: draft PIF (PFD)

Katharine Vincent and Tracy Cull (Kulima) consolidated the results of the working groups and the information provided in writing by the participants on the ongoing related projects under way in their respective countries. They presented this as a draft PIF/PFD to the workshop participants. This is provided in Annex III. This will form the foundation for the further development of the PIF/PFD.

Project identification: next steps

After a discussion of the group work outcomes, the participants agreed on the following next steps over the coming months for the development of the regional project.

- Country participants will brief the relevant officials about the initiative, outcomes of the workshop and proposed next steps upon returning to their respective countries
- FAO to send a letter to country focal points who did not attend the workshop and including those from Namibia and the Seychelles informing them of the outcomes of the workshop
- Completion of the regional background paper and the country reports and posting of them on the FAO website
- Preparation of the draft PFD/PIF
- Convening of a side meeting of the SADC member countries to discuss the project idea and draft PFD/PIF at the upcoming session of the African Forest and Wildlife Commission to be held 30 September-4 October in Windhoek, Namibia.
- Finalization of the PFD/PIF and submission to GEF and exploration of interest of other donors

The aim will be to have the PFD/PIF(s) prepared and submitted to the GEF Secretariat in July 2014 for consideration by the GEF Board at its meeting in November 2014.

The detailed steps and proposed timeline are provided in Annex IV.

Conclusion

The Workshop on Forests, Rangelands and Climate Change Adaptation in Southern Africa brought together 13 countries across the SADC region. They have different ecosystems, natural resources and socio-economic conditions, but all are vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. There are few ongoing initiatives in the SADC region dealing with adaptation to climate change, especially in the forest and rangeland sectors. It was noted by workshop participants that forests and rangelands play key roles in adaptation to climate change, but that existing forest and rangeland policies and national strategies do not adequately reflect climate change needs, especially as relates to adaptation. Workshop participants confirmed the need for action in climate change adaptation and indicated their interest, in principle, in participating in the proposed regional project.

The various challenges posed by climate change to these countries and their identified needs were clustered into three main themes: 1) forests and rangeland management and protection, 2) capacity building and awareness raising and 3) policy and institutional change. The workshop discussions led to the development of a draft (PFD/PIF) with the overall goal of supporting the forest and rangelands sectors in the SADC region to become climate resilient. This initiative would concentrate on operating at two levels: at country level, addressing specific needs of the countries in these three themes, and at regional (ie SADC-wide) or multi-country level at which common approaches can be planned, implemented and evaluated, joint actions (e.g. in

capacity strengthening, action research and development, cross-boundry initiatives, etc) launched, and harmonized strategies, policies and data bases developed.

In summary, discussions and workshop presentations all highlighted that the SouthernAfrican countries are affected by climate change, and their forests and rangeland sectors are vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. Through a regional project across the SADC member states it would be possible to strengthen capacities at all levels and across national borders to enhance resilience to climate change.

Confirming the need for action in climate change adaptation, workshop participants agreed in principle to moving forward in the preparation of a regional project (PDF/PIF) and exploration of financing from GEF-administered funds and of sources of co-financing. Agreement was reached on steps and a timeline to move forward over the coming year to develop the proposal.

ANNEX I. List of participants

Country	Name	Title	Contact information	
			Email	Phone
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ANNEX II. Workshop agenda

Monday 17 June 2013		Speaker	Chair
Opening			
8:30-09:00	Registration		
09:00-09:20	Welcoming remarks	Mr. Tobias Takavarasha, FAO Representative to South Africa Mr. Nyambe Nyambe, SADC Ambassador Johan Maricou, Belgian Ambassador to South Africa	SADC/FAO
09.20-09.40	Self introduction of the participants		
09.40-10.00	Workshop objectives, approach and expected outcomes	Mr. Rene Czudek, FAO	
10:00-10:30	Forests and Climate Change – a general introduction	Ms. Susan Braatz, FAO	
10:30-11:00	<i>Coffee break</i>		
Setting the scene – Forests, Rangelands and Climate Change in SADC member states			
11:00-11:45	Presentation of the main findings of the background document on Forests, Rangeland and Climate Change in Southern Africa Discussion	Ms. Emma Archer and Ms. Sasha Naidoo, CSIR	SADC/ FAO
11:45-13:00	Brief country presentations – policy and field initiatives, challenges and priorities for future action <i>Angola, Botswana, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Mauritius, South Africa Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe</i>	Participants	
13:00-14:30	<i>Lunch break</i>		
14:30- 15:30	Brief country presentations – policy and field initiatives, challenges and priorities for future action, <i>cont'd</i>	Participants	SADC/ FAO

15:30- 16:30	Presentation and discussion of sub-regional programmes and other activities relevant to climate change adaptation in the forest and range sectors in Southern Africa	Mr. Nyambe Nyambe, SADC Mr. Tsunenari Soyama, JICA Ms. Susan Braatz, FAO Felicity Blakeway, CSIR	
16:30-17:15	Discussion of countries' views on developing a Southern African cooperation programme for forests, rangelands and climate change: needs, expectations and key areas for cooperation	Participants	
17.15 – 17. 30	Introduction to group work sessions.	Ms. Katharine Vincent and Ms. Tracy Cull, Kulima Integrated Development Solutions	
17:30 -17:45	Summary of main issues and wrap up	Chair	
Tuesday 18 June 2013			
Project identification			
08:15 -09:30	Presentation on LDCF and SCCF funding	Mr. Bjorn Conrad, FAO	SADC/ FAO
09.30-10:30	Working group session: Development of the logical framework for a project: project goal, outcomes, outputs/results and activities to be covered by a sub-regional project and their indicators	Participants	
10:30-11.00	<i>Coffee break</i>		
11:00-13:00	Working group session: Development of the logical framework for a project: project goal, outcomes, outputs/results and activities to be covered by a sub-regional project and their indicators	Participants	
13:00-14:30	<i>Lunch</i>		
14:30- 15:30	Working group session: Development of the logical framework: project goal, outcomes, outputs/results and activities to be covered by a sub-regional project and their indicators - <i>cont'd</i>	Participants	SADC/ FAO
15:30- 16:00	<i>Coffee break</i>		

16:00- 18:30	Presentation of the results of the group work Discussion of the elements of the logframe	Group Rapporteurs	
Wednesday 19 June 2013			
08:30-10:30	Summary and discussion of the logframe of the sub-regional project and discussion of development of the Project Identification Form (PIF) for LDCF and SCCF and of co-financing.	Ms. Katharine Vincent and Ms. Tracy Cull, Kulima, and Mr. Bjorn Conrad, FAO	SADC
10:30-11.00	<i>Coffee break</i>		
11:00 –12:30	Discussion of next steps and timeline	SADC/FAO	
12:30 – 13:00	Closure of the workshop	Mr. Tobias Takavarasha, FAO Representative to South Africa Mr. Nyambe Nyambe, SADC Ms. Susan Braatz, FAO	

ANNEX III. Draft PIF/PFD

ADAPTATION TO CLIMATE CHANGE (LDCF/SCCF) FRAMEWORK

Goal: Support to the forest and rangelands sectors in the SADC region to become climate-resilient

LDCF/SCCF Objective	Expected Outcomes and Indicators	Core Outputs (and Indicators)	Indicative cost
<p>CCA-1: Reducing Vulnerability: Reduce vulnerability to the adverse impacts of climate change, including variability, at local, national, regional and global level</p>	<p><i>Outcome 1.1: Mainstreamed adaptation in broader development frameworks at country level and in targeted vulnerable areas</i></p> <p>Policy coherence and harmonization among SADC countries in the spheres of climate change, forestry and rangelands</p> <p>Climate change adaptation mainstreamed into countries' forest and rangeland policies and strategies and vice versa.</p> <p>Fire management addressed through the policy frameworks of at-risk countries</p> <p>Improved climate-resilience of sub-national development plans</p> <p>Improved climate-resilience of forest management plans</p>	<p><i>Output 1.1.1: Adaptation measures and necessary budget allocations included in relevant frameworks</i></p> <p>Integration of CCA into the SADC forest policy.</p> <p>Creation by SADC of guidance for forest information systems to be passed into national law</p> <p>Development of a climate change policy to include forest and rangelands in Botswana</p> <p>National forestry policies in DRC, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritius (to include private land), Swaziland and Tanzania revised to incorporate CCA</p> <p>Incorporation of forestry and rangeland considerations in forthcoming climate change strategies in Tanzania and Zimbabwe</p> <p>Introduction of a forest policy including climate change adaptation in Zimbabwe</p> <p>Review of the National Environmental Policy in Tanzania to include climate change adaptation and alignment with national laws</p> <p>Introduction of a fire management policy in Madagascar, Malawi and Tanzania</p> <p>Replacement of local management plans with a climate-resilient National Development Plan (Botswana)</p>	

		Integration of climate change into local forestry and/or rangeland management plans in DRC, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Swaziland (Chiefdom Development Plans and Regional Development Plan), South Africa, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe	
	<p><i>Outcome 1.2: Reduced vulnerability to climate change in the forest and rangeland sectors</i></p> <p>Improved protection and maintenance of biodiversity, including wildlife, of Southern Africa's forest and rangelands</p> <p>Degraded and vulnerable miombo, mangrove, montane and other forests and rangelands in Southern Africa (Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Swaziland and Zambia) rehabilitated and restored using appropriate climate-resilient species</p> <p>Improved water availability and quality through wetland</p>	<p><i>Output 1.2.1: Vulnerable physical, natural and social assets strengthened in response to climate change impacts, including variability</i></p> <p>Restoration activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -10,000 hectares of forest rehabilitated and 2 million previous species planted in the 22 regions of Madagascar -100 hectares per year under rehabilitation and the planning of 150,000 mainly indigenous trees per year in Botswana -6480 hectares replanted with indigenous, exotic and agroforestry type trees (7.2 million) in Lesotho -12 000ha of forest rehabilitated with 30 000 000 exotic and indigenous trees, and mountain forest restoration (3 per region), and watershed and wetlands restoration – 2 per region in Malawi -5 000ha of abandoned sugar cane land converted to forest and approximately 80ha of reforestation annually in Mauritius -planting of 50,000 Miombo tree species in Mozambique -Rehabilitating VuD and 2000ha of woodlands/forests, and maintenance and expansion of natural forest and woodland conservation areas in South Africa -Rehabilitation of degraded rangeland/grassland in Swaziland -Rehabilitation of 600 000ha of (especially semi-arid) rangelands, and 30 000ha of forests rehabilitated in each district through the planting of 2 million trees (especially multi-purpose and fast-growing) planted in each district in Tanzania -Replanting of indigenous species in Zambia <p>Rehabilitation and restoration of wetlands in Swaziland and Zimbabwe</p> <p>Incorporation of fire management into forest projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Maintenance of 10 000km of fire breaks per year, deployment of 12 seasonal fire teams consisting of firefighters to fire-prone areas, establishment of 6 wild land fire brigades and strengthening of existing ones to effectively respond to the risk of fire outbreaks under climate change (Botswana) 	

	<p>restoration and rehabilitation</p> <p>Reduced fire risk to forest and rangeland resources and populations</p>	<p>-range management projects (Lesotho)</p> <p>-Plantations (Malawi) -Forest rehabilitation and plantations</p> <p>-Madagascar</p> <p>-Mauritius</p> <p>-Smallholder ??? and NVFFA – Cross border fire? (will follow up)</p> <p>(South Africa)</p> <p>-2 TFCAs – community forests, commercial forests (private) (Swaziland)</p> <p>-Improved surveillance, detection, control (Tanzania)</p> <p>-Zimbabwe</p>	
	<p><i>Outcome 1.3: Diversified and strengthened livelihoods and sources of income for vulnerable people in targeted areas</i></p> <p>Improved availability of climate-resilient productive livelihoods for vulnerable forest-dependent populations across SouthernAfrica</p>	<p><i>Output 1.3.1: Targeted individual and community livelihood strategies strengthened in relation to climate change impacts, including variability</i></p> <p>Non-timber forest product-based livelihoods:</p> <p>-beekeeping in Botswana, Swaziland and Tanzania</p> <p>-gathering honey in Madagascar and Zambia</p> <p>-mushrooms in Swaziland, Tanzania and Zambia</p> <p>-phane (mopane worm) harvesting in Botswana</p> <p>-Zimbabwe</p> <p>Agroforestry and conservation agriculture-based livelihoods:</p> <p>-DRC</p> <p>-10 schemes in Madagascar</p> <p>-10,000 hectares per province in Mozambique</p> <p>-adapt the Tauqya system with climate-resilient crops, introduce vegetables through agroforestry, and plant Acacia polyacantia, G. Sepium, F. Albida (Malawi)</p> <p>-15 schemes using 5 technologies (3 agroforestry and 2 conservation agriculture, including multiple cropping with shade tolerant crops, 2 conservation) in Swaziland</p> <p>-10,000 hectares of agroforestry per province in Mozambique</p> <p>-100,000 farmers in 200 schemes in Tanzania</p> <p>-600 schemes in Zambia</p>	

	<p>Improved availability of non-forest-based energy sources in 6 countries in the region</p>	<p>-Zimbabwe</p> <p>Forestry-based livelihoods (including small-holder plantations):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -tree nurseries in Botswana -100,000 fast-growing fruit trees planted in Lesotho -planting of 5 million trees in Madagascar -Growing of Khaya for timber and 30 million for each country of Acacia polyacantia and Acacia (Monga and Neem etc) in Malawi -10(0) 000ha in Mozambique -?? in South Africa -30 000 trees in at least 3 communities in Swaziland -20 000 wood lots (i.e. 1 wood lot per village in all villages) and nursery forests of 300,000 trees in Tanzania -18 species planted in Zambia <p>-Zimbabwe</p> <p>Smallholder-based livelihoods:</p> <p>????</p> <p>Ecotourism opportunities promoted in Botswana, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe</p> <p>Alternative energy sources and renewable energy technologies (e.g. fuel-efficient stoves and biogas digesters) introduced</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Mozambique: 2 -South Africa: ?? biogas -Swaziland -Tanzania: 200 000 households, of which 50 000 female-headed -Zambia (e.g. biogas, solar energy, waste paper briquettes) <p>-Zimbabwe</p>	
<p>CCA-2: Increasing Adaptive Capacity: Increase adaptive</p>	<p><i>Outcome 2.1: Increased knowledge and understanding of climate variability and change-</i></p>	<p><i>Output 2.1.1: Risk and vulnerability assessments conducted and updated</i></p>	

<p>capacity to respond to the impacts of climate change, including variability, at local, national, regional and global level</p>	<p><i>induced threats at country level and in targeted vulnerable areas</i></p> <p>Increased scientific and technical understanding of the risks, vulnerabilities and impacts of climate change in the forest and rangeland sectors</p> <p>Increased public awareness of climate risks for forests and rangelands</p>	<p>Risk and vulnerability assessments in the forest and rangeland sectors at regional (SADC) and national levels carried out where they do not already exist</p> <p>Improved assessment of Miombo woodland ecosystem species response to disturbance and climate change (Zambia)</p> <p>Establishment of a forest information management system compatible with SADC guidelines in each of the 15 countries and then conduct an inventory of vulnerable species to supply data to the Forest Information System (regional)</p> <p>Fire modeling and information management systems installed in (Mozambique, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zimbabwe) and upgraded to take into account risk of higher temperatures in (Botswana, Malawi, Mauritius)</p>	
	<p><i>Outcome 2.2: Strengthened adaptive capacity to reduce risks to climate-induced economic losses</i></p> <p>Improved adaptive capacity of forest and rangeland-dependent populations to understand and reduce the risk of climate change through engagement in alternative livelihoods</p>	<p><i>Output 2.2.1: Adaptive capacity of national and regional centers and networks strengthened to rapidly respond to extreme weather events</i></p> <p>Training of staff across the SADC countries in operating and maintaining the forest information management system</p> <p>Development of a regional climate change investment plan for forests and rangeland adaptation under the auspices of SADC</p> <p>Addition of information on climate vulnerability, impacts and adaptation to existing regional environmental education programmes/networks, including SADC Regional Environmental Education Programme and the Forest Communicators Network (regional)</p> <p>Capacity built of faith-based organizations (in Angola, DRC, Mauritius, Mozambique, Council of Churches, League of Churches and Confederation of Churches in Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe) and NGOs (including ADRA (Action for development rural and environment) and Rede Mayombe in Angola, World Vision and EcoVillage Network in DRC, the Malawi interfaith AIDS Organisation, and World Vision in Swaziland) and the private sector to incorporate a climate adaptation awareness message and raise awareness of populations</p>	
	<p><i>Outcome 2.3: Strengthened awareness and ownership of adaptation and climate risk</i></p>	<p><i>Output 2.3.1: Targeted population groups participating in adaptation and risk reduction awareness activities</i></p>	

	<p><i>reduction processes at local level</i></p> <p>Improved skills of local communities to adjust their natural resource management practices to enhance adaptation to climate change</p> <p>Improved awareness of climate-resilient forest management and adaptation</p>	<p>As X number of people in x number of communities and x number of countries engaged in planning, testing and evaluating modification of forest and rangeland management plans and practices to reduce risk and increase adaptation to climate change</p> <p>Production facilities introduced:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -20 production facilities employing 100 people (Lesotho) -10 production facilities employing 10 000 people (Madagascar) 9 facilities (for timber and NTFPs such as jatropa) in Malawi -5 facilities in Mozambique -South Africa -80 production facilities employing 200 000 people in Tanzania -80 women's co-operatives in Zambia -Zimbabwe <p>People trained in agroforestry/conservation agriculture-based livelihoods:</p> <p>???</p> <p>People trained in forestry-based livelihoods (including plantation forestry)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -100 000 in Madagascar -100 people in Malawi -5 000 people in Mozambique -30 people (10 per community) in fuel efficient technology and sustainable harvesting of fuel wood in Swaziland -250 000 people in Tanzania -2 000 people in Zambia -20 outgrowers schemes in Zimbabwe <p>People trained in NTFP-based alternative livelihoods</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Madagascar: 10 000 people - honey -Malawi: 200 people -Mozambique: 5 000 people – agro-forestry, beekeeping, 	
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		<p>conservation agriculture</p> <p>-Tanzania: 300 000 people - Bee keeping, Mushrooms, Eco tourism</p> <p>-Zambia: 90 women co-operatives (20 members each) – fruit tree management, honey production, mushroom growing</p> <p>-Zimbabwe: 70% of the population</p> <p>People trained in smallholder schemes for climate-resilient livelihoods</p> <p>-40 (4 per district) in Lesotho</p> <p>-10 000 people in Madagascar</p> <p>-100 people in Malawi</p> <p>-100 people in Mozambique</p> <p>-200 000 people in Tanzania</p> <p>-80 co-operatives in Zambia</p> <p>-10 districts in Zimbabwe</p> <p>People trained in fire management:</p> <p>Botswana: 100 people (10 per community) per year</p> <p>Lesotho: 4 people</p> <p>Madagascar: 10 000 people</p> <p>Malawi: 1 000 people</p> <p>Mauritius: number of people to be trained will be discussed at higher level</p> <p>Mozambique: 10 000 people</p> <p>Swaziland: 100 people</p> <p>Tanzania: 50 000 people</p> <p>Zimbabwe</p> <p>People trained in alternative energy sources</p> <p>-Lesotho</p> <p>-South Africa: Biogas</p> <p>-Tanzania: 200 000 (50 000 for FHHs)</p> <p>-Zambia: 1 500</p>	
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		<p>-Zimbabwe</p> <p>Awareness raised of (x people around the region will add up later as the sum of beneficiaries listed in activities above) in climate risks, vulnerability and adaptation through a variety of public awareness campaigns, including through multiple media, including television, radio, theatre, cellphone messages and dovetailed with existing public events, including football matches and environment groups</p>	
<p>CCA-3: Adaptation Technology Transfer: Promote transfer and adoption of adaptation technology</p>	<p><i>Outcome 3.1: Successful demonstration, deployment, and transfer of relevant adaptation technology in targeted areas</i></p> <p>Improved germplasm range and availability across SouthernAfrica</p> <p>Improved familiarity with new climate-resilient species</p>	<p><i>Output 3.1.1: Relevant adaptation technology transferred to targeted groups</i></p> <p>Compilation of existing information and development of coordinated plans for germplasm testing and improvements undertaken to identify climate-resilient tree species by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Botswana: Botswana National Tree Seed Centre -Lesotho -Malawi: Forestry Research Institute of Malawi management -Mauritius: Ministry of Agro-forestry – Forestry Service/ National Park and Conservation Service, NGOs, Researchers -South Africa -Swaziland: University of Swaziland, Ministry of Agriculture – Research Division -Tanzania: Tanzania Forestry Research Institute, Sokoine University of Agriculture, Institute of Resource Assessment, Tanzania Forest Services Agency, Livestock Research Institutes, Agricultural Research Institute -Zambia: Forestry Research, University of Zambia (Biological Sciences Department) -Zimbabwe <p>Dissemination of new and improved germplasm to forest-dependent populations through direct on-location training and capacity building by forest extension staff</p>	
	<p><i>Outcome 3.2: Enhanced enabling environment to support adaptation-related technology transfer</i></p> <p>Mechanisms in place to facilitate the dissemination of knowledge and transfer of adaptation technology across SouthernAfrica</p>	<p><i>Output 3.2.1: Skills increased for relevant individuals in transfer of adaptation technology</i></p> <p>Action research-stimulated cooperative arrangements established between research and extension communities for the testing and use of germplasm</p> <p>Forest scientists trained in developing and disseminating new climate-resilient germplasm:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Botswana: 10 (1 per district) forest scientists from the 	

ANNEX IV. Next steps

Target date for completion	Follow up with and by countries	Country reports and background document	PIF development	Actor
1 July			Email sent to participants indicating information gaps and requesting inputs	Kulima
1 July	Letter of thanks sent to participants with next steps as agreed			FAO
2 July	Draft workshop report sent to core group for comment (by 3 July)			FAO & core group
7 July	Workshop report sent to participants and uploaded onto FAO website			FAO
10 July	Country participants brief their departments and they (or appropriate colleagues) brief the GEF Operational Focal Point on workshop outcomes and proposed project			Participants
15 July		Participants send final country reports to FAO		Participants
17 July		Country reports uploaded onto FAO website		FAO
31 July			Participants provide information requested by Kulima	Participants
15 August		Finalization of background document		CSIR
1 Sept			Draft PIF/PFP sent to core	Kulima

			group for review	
8 Sept			CG provide comments	Core group members
15 Sept			Draft PIF/PFD sent to workshop participants for review	Kulima
30 Sept			First set of comments to PIF/PFD provided to Kulima	Participants
30 Sept-4 Oct			Meeting of countries for discussion of the proposed project at the African Forest and Wildlife Commission meeting in Namibia	FAO and countries
15 Oct			Final comments provided to Kulima	Participants
30 Oct			Final draft of PIF/PFD provided to FAO	Kulima
NovOct			Internal FAO review completed	FAO (GEF unit)
Nov 2013 -June 2014			PIF review and endorsements made by participating countries	Participating countries
July 2014 latest			PIF/PFD finalized and submitted to GEF Secretariat	FAO
July-Sept (2014)			Review by GEF Sec and incorporation of comments	GEF Sec/FAO
November2014			Review of PIF by GEF Council	GEF
December2015			Preparation/completion of the regional project document and individual	FAO

			country proposals	
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