



REPUBLIC OF ANGOLA
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FOREST



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INTRODUCTION TO THE COUNTRY



Location – Southern Africa, along the Coast line of Atlantic Ocean and interland sharing boarder with DRC, Rep. of Congo, Zambia and Namibia.

Area : 1.246.700 km²;

Population ~25 Millions (2014 censor),

Language: Portuguese as a national language and other natives languages;

Climate – Hot and humid, dry and cold season (Temp. 9° - 45° C (average 18-30);

Rainfall: 400 – 1200 mm/year;

Independence in 1975 and the end of civil war in 2002 (18 years);

Economy: Agro-based ,main products:Cassava,mize,sweet potatoes banana and coffee.

Resources: Petroleum, diamonds, wood, water, and fish.

Institution responsible for Forest : Forestry Development Institute, under the Ministry of Agriculture and Forest.


Angola Administrative Regions and Cities.





POTENCIAL FOREST OF ANGOLA

Angola have a forest cover area equivalent to 63.000.000 há. This correspond to **55,69%** of the total surface of the country (*124.670.000 ha*).

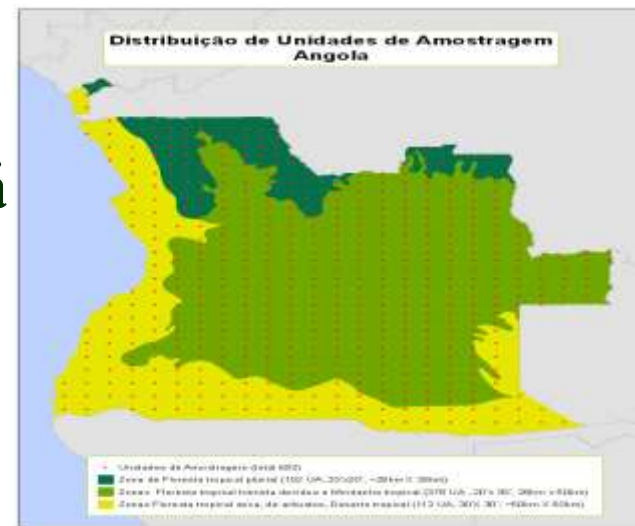
The deforestation rate estimated for the period 2000 to 2015 is 0.8%. 



TYPE OF FOREST

- Tropical Rain forest;
- Deciduous wet tropical forest and tropical mountain;
- Dry tropical forest of shrubs and tropical desert.

- Forest plantations cover **148.000 há** corresponding to **20,71%** of the total surface of the country.
- -Protected Areas cover **28.819,2 há**
- corresponding to **0,1%** of the total surface of the country.





□ FOREST COVER

-The timber productive forests (natural and planted) can be:

-Overall Angola has the capacity to produce $48,8 \text{ m}^3/\text{ha}$ of saw logs in natural forests and $191,08 \text{ m}^3/\text{ha}$ in existing forest plantations.





FOREST MANAGEMENT POLICY



- ❑ -A national inventory started in 2009 and is still ongoing
- ❑ Mapping is done at scales of 1: 1 000 000 and 1:250 000;
- ❑ -National policy on forest, wildlife and protected areas of 2010 (*Resolution n° 1/10 of 14 January*)
- ❑ National forestation and afforestation strategy of 2012.
- ❑ -Improved forest control and management thoughts forest concessions and simple license



FOREST MANAGEMENT BASED ON ECOLOGICAL FOREST CLASSIFICATION

In resume, forest resources in Angola are strategically managed in the following 3 categories:

- ❑ **-Forest in protected areas** - mostly under state management but few of them are under management contract with the private sector.
- ❑ **-Productive forests** - generally allocated to private operators under long concessions and annual licenses
- ❑ **-Multiple-use forests** -generally subjected to competitive uses and users





LEVELS OF TRANSFORMATIONS

Deforestation is beginning to be alarming indicate in the:

- ❑- natural forests
- ❑- and planted forests



MAJOR DRIVERS OF DEFORESTATION



- Extra forest loss from wildfires and agricultural production



COMMUNITY MANAGEMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES



**Truck overloaded
with charcoal**



**Lady with her kid
at charcoal kiln**



Miombo forest.



ON GOING EFFORTS FOR COMMUNITY FORESTS



- ❑ - Government supports communities building their capacities to manage the forests through **community natural resources management committees**
- ❑ - The Government promote, encourage and support **antedesertification and reforestation programs** in degraded areas under the **Ministerial Initiative**, e.g. the launching of *“One million (1.000.000) trees plantation campaign.”*





FOREST FIRE OCCURANCE

- High intensity: Dry season (August & Sept.);
- Land clearing (shifting agriculture);
- Forest burning to hunt wild animals;
- Charcoal production;
- Honey extraction.





INSTITUTIONS DEALING WITH FOREST FIRE



- Ministry of agriculture and Forestry (IDF).
- Ministry of Environment.
- Ministry of Home Affairs (Fire Department).





FOREST FIRE MONITORING SYSTEM



- Low Resolution 1/ 10 (Policy);
- Forest law N° 6/17 of 24 - January and;
- Presidential Decree N° 171/18 of 23 July;
- Section number III;
- Fire Control Plan Prevention, Detention, Fighting forest fires.
- Article 132
- (Objectives)





CONT.

- General objectives of the PCQPDCIF
- a) The survey and assessment of risks constituted by threats and vulnerabilities;
- b) Cooperation and constant institutional improvement to forecast and reduce risk factors;
- c) Training of human resources, education and training in risk management themes;
- d) The establishment and improvement of practices and mechanisms for early warning and responses to forest fires;
- e) Promotion of the integration of activities of the competent national, provincial and municipal bodies, companies, local communities as well as associations for the defense of the environment and local interests, for the implementation of actions for prevention, preparation and rapid response to fires and forest fires.





USE OF FIS IN THE MANAGEMENT OF FOREST BURNING AND FIRE

- • Monitoring of occurrences in real time;
- • Estimate the burnt or burnt area or surface;
- • Obtaining useful information for the alert system;
- • Improvement of knowledge about the factors that cause fires.



THIS YOUNG MAN, WANTS TO SAY





- THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION
 - MUITO OBRIGADO
 - MUCHAS GRACIAS
 - MERCI BEACOUPL
 - KEA LEBOGA
 - MATONDO

