TIMBER AS A SUATAINABLE GREEN MATERIAL

Dr. Gilberto Gil Lopes
Secretary General of Angolan Association of Industrialists and Timber Industry (ANIMA)
Timber as a sustainable green material

Why is timber a sustainable green material?
Employs more than 3 thousands workers;
It is a local raw and renewable material;
Generates incomes.
Some data

✓ Number of companies exploring timber: More than 30

✓ Number of cubic metres allowed per year: 230,000 m³;

✓ Anarchic Cutting: 115,000 m³;

✓ Wooded Area: 70,786,685 hectares;

✓ Main buyers: China, Vietnam and Portugal;

✓ Impact in the Angolan economy: 39,000,000,00;

✓ Employees Average per company: 100,000;

✓ Exploration leading provinces: Uige, Cabinda and Bengo.
Main concerns:

Lack of control in the sector;

Foreign investors are more likely to obtain exploration licenses than local ones;

Lack of transparency in the licensing process;

Most recently, the Ministry of Agriculture and Forests suspended logging and timber exploration activities.
Solutions /Investimtens:

1. **ENPRF: The National Forestration and Afforestation Strategy** accommodates detailed actions and shared responsibilities among public, private and community sectors, including civil society organizations.

**Goals:**
- Establishment of forest plantations with exotic, native or other species, including fruit trees, for
  - ✔ Production of wood and non-wood forest products;
  - ✔ Recovery of degraded and deforested areas/lands;
  - ✔ Environment (invaironment) protection/ carbon dioxide sequestration and leisure;
  - ✔ Research and development;
  - ✔ Reduction of pressure on the natural forest.

Its cost is estimated at USD 92,5 million divided among the public, community and private sectors to reach in a period of 10 years, a total of 50.000 hectares of forest plantations, i. e.:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>18,000 hectares</th>
<th>for Protective and conservative forest plantations:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20,000 hectares</td>
<td>for Industrial and Commercial forest plantations:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5,000 hectares</td>
<td>for Community and Energetic plantations:</td>
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<td>5,000 hectares</td>
<td>for Planting of Trees outside of Forests and Agroforests</td>
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<tr>
<td>2,000 hectares</td>
<td>for Research:</td>
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### SWOT Analysis

#### Strengths

- Forest area estimated at 53 million of hectares;
- Comercial Stock estimated at almost 26 million m³;
- Rural Population of 36%;
- Population Density of 20.7 per person /Km²;
- RCA= 10.23;

#### Weaknesses

- High level of bureaucracy by the side of the Ministry of Agriculture and in export process
- Lack of exploration and tree harvesting equipment
- Difficulty in accessing exploration areas (lack of roads and country roads)
- Lack of structured distribution network
- Lack of electric power and high cost of fuel.
- High cost of phytosanitary treatment
- Low productivity (25 m³/hectare)

#### Opportunities

- Angola’s accession to SADC free trade zone
- Increased demand for wood finished products at the regional level
- Good tropical climate (klaimet) for growing trees
- Flexibility in the ports of Luanda and Lobito for stocking of products - 10 days
- Emergence of agglomerate industry to support local furniture market

#### Threats

- Law allows little time for exploration (only 6 months – May-Oct)
- Difficulties in access to financing (high interest rates, over 25%)
- High cost of doing business in the country
- High tax burden (according to companies)