



## TIMBER AS A SUSTAINABLE GREEN MATERIAL



**Dr. Gilberto Gil Lopes**  
**Secretary General of Angolan Association of Industrialists and Timber Industry (ANIMA)**



UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT

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# **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 m<sup>3</sup>**;
- ✓ Anarchic Cutting: **115.000m<sup>3</sup>**;
- ✓ Wooded Area: **70.786.685 hectares**;
- ✓ Main buyers: **China, Vietname 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 /Investments:

1.ENPRF: The National Forestration and Afforestation Strategy acommodates 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 :

▪ 18.000 hectares	for Protective and conservative forest plantations:
▪ 20.000 hectares;	for Industrial and Commercial forest plantations:
▪ 5.000 hectars;	for Community and Energetic plantations:
▪ 5.000 hectares;	for Planting of Trees outside of Forests and Agroforests
▪ 2.000 hectares.	for Research:

# SWOT Analysis

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## Strengths (strenf)

- 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 (wiknesses)

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

## Oportunities

- 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 (fretz)

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