

AFF GROUP ONE PRESENTATION

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Conventions guiding frameworks for forest planning

- UN Convention on biological diversity (UNCBD)
- UN Convention on to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)
- UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)
- Africa Convention on Conservation of Biodiversity
- Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES)
- Ramsar Convention

Policies, guidelines, instruments and goals

- Global biodiversity framework goals and targets
- UNFF United Nations Forum on Forests
- Paris Agreement
- SADC forestry strategy
- Un Strategic Plan for Forests (2017-2030)
- Africa Agenda 2063
- AFfRri100 on restoration of forested landscapes forest restoration
- Africa Green Wall Initiative
- Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
- AFF
- East African Forest Policy and Strategy
- East African Climate change Policy
- East African Treaty
- National Forest policies, strategies and guidelines which have led to preparation of Acts of Parliament and regulations at the national level and in the regions / counties

Stakeholders and their roles

| Stakeholder | Role |
|--|---|
| Local communities | Identify forest resources and zoning, manage forest resources, provide indigenous knowledge, input in planning process, provide knowledge, participatory implementation of forest programmes and projects, provide labour, participatory evaluation of the planning process |
| Public sector i.e Forest Authorities /Departments and other Government (Ministries Departments and agencies (MDAs) | Make policies and laws, take lead and set the ground for participatory planning for the forest resource, enforcement of policies and laws, funding of projects and allocation of resources, approvals of projects, planning and budgeting, monitoring activities, development of the costs and benefit sharing framework. |
| Forest Manager | Process owner for the forest, the subject of the planning process. Provide leadership at the forest level |
| Private sector | Contribute supplementary resources for forest planning, provide supplementary information |
| Civil Society Organisations | Watch dogs, lobby and advocacy, research, |
| Research and academic institutions | Provide scientific information and data |
| Development partners and international organizations such as GEF | Provide resources, technical assistance |

Gender distribution among the stakeholders

Gender distribution is not well defined in forest planning and it depends on cultural situation and communal set up. Commercial foresters have a preference for female gender in tree nursery operations. Governments are moving to close gender disparities. In some countries, there is a provision that in all employments, at least 1/3 of positions are reserved for the female gender.

Resources and sources of resources for planning

| Resources | Source of resources |
|---|--|
| Human capital | Local community, government and partners |
| Physical (vehicles, plants, equipments, computer software and hardware) | Government, development partners, research institutions, |
| Financial | Government, development partners, |
| time | Local community government development partners |

| | Constraints | Way of overcoming |
|---|-------------------------------------|--|
| | Financial constraints | Adequate budgeting Mobilizing funds through project proposals |
| / | Human capacity constraints | Training Capacity development Knowledge sharing Staff skilling and recruitment of specialized skills |
| | Technological constraints | Training equipping Removing obsolete technology |
| | Time constraints | Proper planning and scheduling |
| | Material and Equipments constraints | Mobilizing funds for equipments and procurement of appropriate materials and equipments Looking for alternatives |
| | Political constraint | Lobbying Advocacy International interventions |
| | Conflict for resource use | Resolve conflicts/conflict resolution |