



GROUP 2

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EVALUATION OF THE EXTENT OF COMPLIANCE TO PLANS BY IMPLEMENTING INSTITUTIONS, CONSTRAINTS EXPERIENCED AND HOW TO OVERCOME THEM

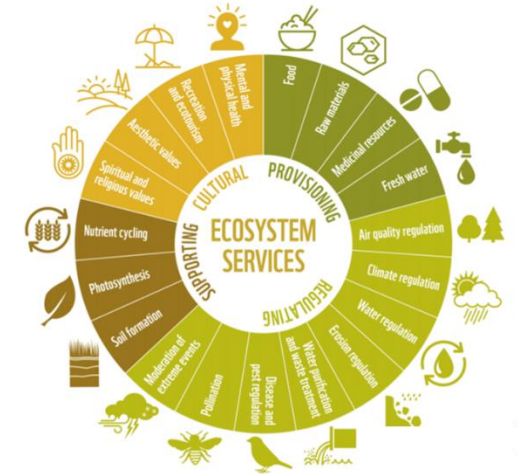


1. Describe strategies used for forest protection.

- Awareness and education for national and international bodies.
- Establishment of protected area such as: National parks and reserves.
- Forest certification (Maragamdo forest in Uganda)
- Legal and policy frameworks.
- Law enforcement. Police, forest rangers and scouts.
- Participatory forest management and community engagement.
- Farmer managed natural regeneration (Humbo/Soddo).

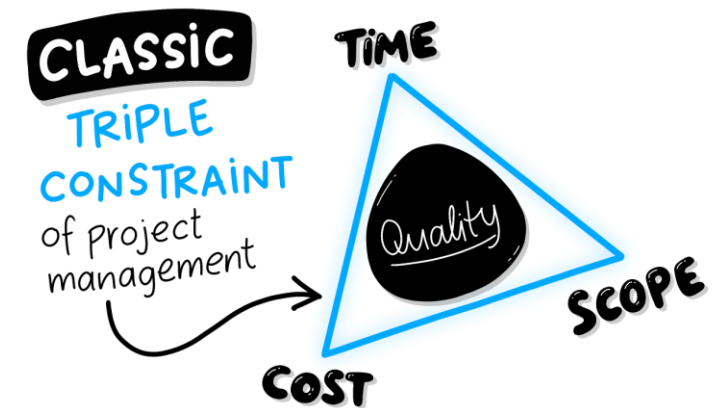
DESCRIBE STRATEGIES FOR PAYMENT FOR ECOSYSTEM SERVICES AND ITS CURRENT STATE.

- Valuation of ecological services, understanding what we have.
- Establishment of payment mechanisms.
- Stakeholder engagements and agreements.
- Carbon trading in Ethiopia – More than 400,000 birr has been made from 1 corporative.
- CSR (Corporate social responsibilities) and PPP (Public private partnerships)
- Collection of fees and charges from forest goods and services,



DESCRIBE CONSTRAINTS FOR FOREST MANAGEMENT AND WAY TO REDRESS THEM.

- Inadequate financial resources- Mobilize for resources :
- Uncontrolled grazing – Integrate livelihood components with forest management.
- Poverty – Livelihood project
- Illegal logging – Proper law enforcement
- Agricultural expansion – Agroforestry
- Climate change – Climate change mitigation methods
- Inadequate of coordination – Meetings and events

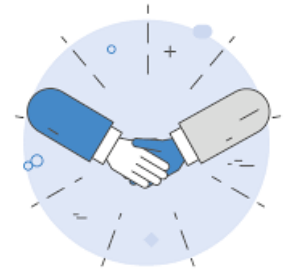


DESCRIBE THE CURRENT STATE OF FOREST PROTECTION



- Forest degradation and deforestation - in 2010, Seychelles had 5.61 kiloha of tree cover, extending over 28% of its land area. In 2021, its lost 152 megaha of tree cover.
- Forest fires - From 2001 to 2022, Tanzania lost 8.81kha of tree cover from fires and 3.01Mha from all other drivers of loss.
- Logging moratorium – Kenya for example has lifted their logging ban this year.
- Law enforcement – Most African countries has para-military training such as Kenya for KFS staff, and Tanzania for TFS staff.
- Protected Status – Silhouette island in Seychelles, has a 95% protection cover for its forest, and more areas are being designated as protected areas.
- Community engagement – More communities are participating in conservation efforts.

DESCRIBE THE CURRENT STATE OF STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT INCLUDING PARTICIPATION OF FOREST ADJACENT COMMUNITIES



- Forest management initiatives – The Kenyan government has entered into agreement to co-manage various forest with local communities. Collaborative forest management arrangements in Uganda.
- Government, Donors, NGO's, International partners are providing resources, for example a 25B Uganda shillings from Donors.
- The number of stakeholder are increasing, for example more stakeholders are showing interest in carbon trading.
- Presence of tree growing cultures and activities are popular with stakeholders.
- Recover of public illegally acquired land -Reclamation of 57,000 Ha of encroached public forest land in Leroghi/Kirisia, Makunga, Cheptais, Sossio and Maasai Mau

DESCRIBE FACTORS THAT AFFECT THE FOREST NEGATIVELY AND WAYS TO REDRESS THEM

- Illegal logging – Strengthen law enforcement
- Agriculture and Land conversion – Encourage sustainable agricultural practices
- Illegal charcoal production – Promotion of sustainable energy sources (reusable energies)
- Insufficient benefit mechanisms – Promote livelihood initiatives such enabling communities adjacent to the forest ,
- Forest loss and habitat fragmentation – Using the Landscape approach.



