



**REGIONAL TRAINING WORKSHOP ON  
FOREST PLANNING AND FOREST  
MANAGEMENT IN DIFFERENT FOREST TYPES  
IN EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA**



**PART 2: EVALUATION OF INSTITUTIONS  
IMPLEMENTING FOREST MANAGEMENT**

**Group 3**



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# Team members



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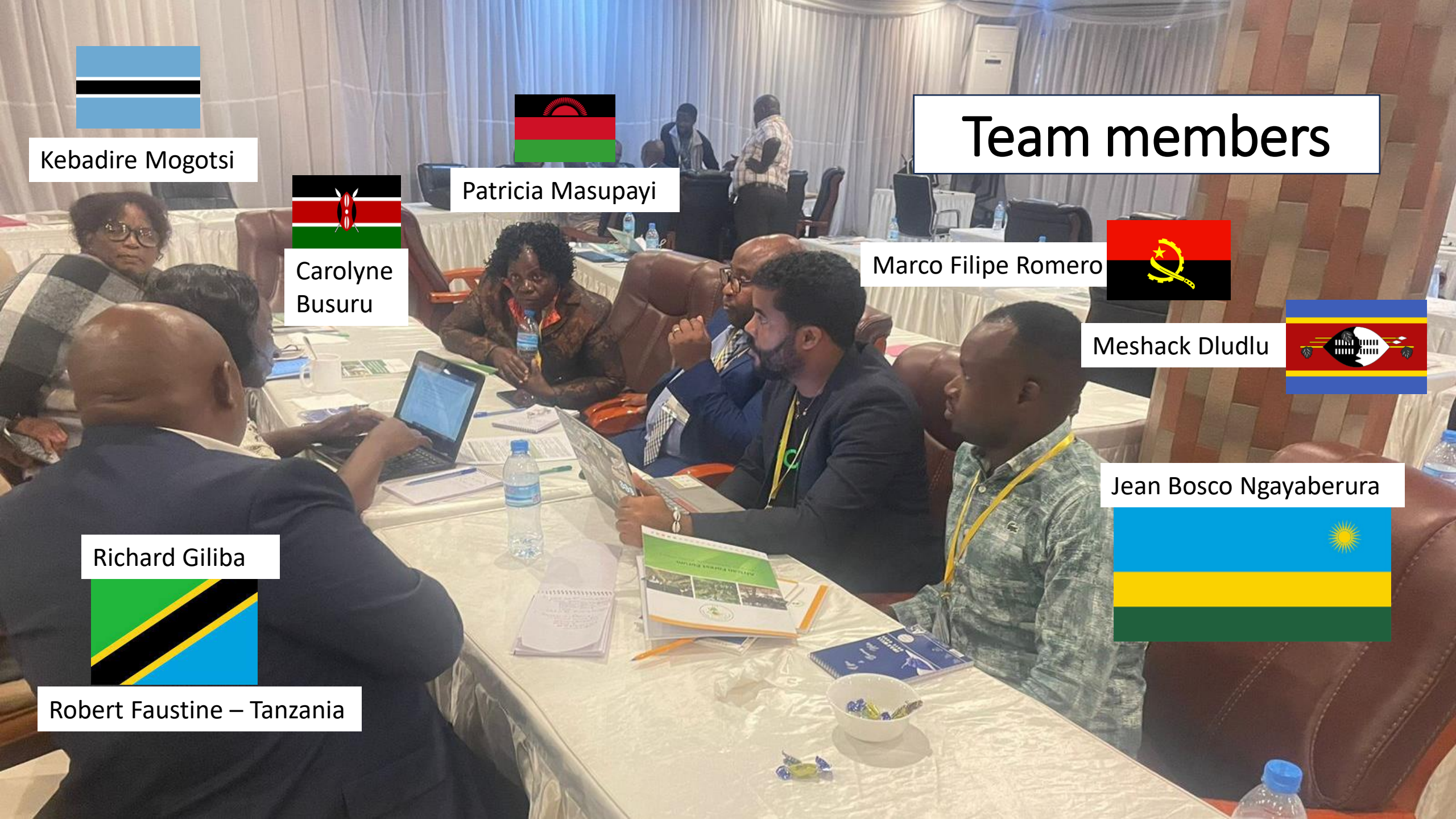
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Richard Giliba



Robert Faustine – Tanzania



# Q1: Describe institutions involved in implementation of forest management and their roles?



Institutions (Tanzania)	Roles
Central Government	Provide Legal framework in maging forest management <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Forest laws and policys</li> <li>- Forest Guidelines, Regulations -Law enforcement</li> <li>- Mainstreaming gender into forest management</li> <li>- Regulates timber and wood trade</li> </ul>
Forest Agencies	Manage the Forest on behalf o the Government
Local government (Districts)	Manage the District Forests
Village Council	Supervise and manage village or comunnity forests -
Village Nature Resource Comitees	Patrol and enforcing baylaws
Private sector	Support local community (Seeds, Logistic, training, Manage concession)
NGOs / Civil Society Organizaions	Education and Outreach
Development partners	Funding

# Q2: Describe the human, physical and financial resources available for forest management

Human	Physical	Financial
Local communities	Vehicles	Government treasury
Technocrats/Professionals(e.g., Foresters, economist, GIS expert, extension officers)	Infrastructures(buildings, roads)	Forest funds
Policy makers	ICT	Green climate funds
Law enforcers(e.g., Forest guards)	Trees and non-timber forest products	Donors
Researchers/Academia	Tools/equipment/machineries	Adaptation funds
Traders/Producers/Consumers	Land	Global environmental facility
Labourers		Government levies (tobacco, forest)
Fire fighters		Government royalties
Operators(drivers and plant operators)		Revenue from forest products and services

# Q3:How are stakeholders including forest adjacent communities involved in forest management?

Stakeholders	How
Local communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Joint forest management and co-management,</li><li>• Community based forest management.</li><li>• Casual labourers</li><li>• Taungya system</li></ul>
Local government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Participation developing, enforcing bylaws</li><li>• Provision of field gears</li></ul>
Central government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Provision of legal framework (eg. Forest policy, forest act, Regulations, Guidelines)</li><li>• Facilitate implementation of international conventions.</li></ul>
CSOs/NGOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Translate and disseminate policy documents and international conventions for communities</li></ul>
Private sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Value chain development</li><li>• Resource mobilization (finances, physical)</li></ul>
Research and academic institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Research development</li><li>• Delivery training and consultation</li></ul>
Basic education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Influence curricula to include forest and environment</li><li>• Outreach activities</li></ul>



# Q4: How is gender considered in forest management?

1. Forest products selection and use go by different gender

2. Forest roles and responsibilities (eg., Patrols, nursery operations)

3. Planting and harvesting operations

4. Ownership of land

5. Manufacturing plants are owned by men

6. Conflict resolution and transformation

7. Indigenous knowledge on forest resource use



