

DAY₂ : TUESDAY, JULY 25, 2023

**SESSION II – ASSESSING THE ADEQUACY
OF FOREST PLANS**

**CHAIR PERSON: PROF SUZANA
AUGUSTINO**

**RAPPORTTEURS: ESTERY CHIKOTI,
CAROLYNE BUSURU**

RECAP OF THE PREVIOUS DAY

**THE RECAP FOR DAY 1 WAS
DONE BY DR. CHEMUKU
WEKESA**

Presentation of Group Work 1 on The Forest Planning Process

- Group representatives from all the five groups did their presentations
- There was a question and answer session for the groupwork presented.

1. Cross cutting in all groups

- **Question:** Having proved commitment in forest management planning and a sense of understanding on issues affecting the planning process, what next?
- **Answer:** This forum organized by AFF is expected to discuss and find the way forward.

Comments:

a) There is little data/ inadequate data on the gender issue. We can tell from the value chain e.g the high value chain is dominated by the men and the lower value forest chain is dominated by women.

- There is need to include women who have information on gender at the higher level too.
- Gender is tied to culture which you cannot break
- AFF has started issues of gender and youth

b) Time as a resource was not tackled well in all the groups... e.g no mid term review done on plans, mostly the plans expire even before implementation.

2. GROUP 4

Question: what is the formula of acquiring more funds under the financial constraint on the forest planning process?

Answer:

Transform our thinking by;

- Bringing all relevant partners on board to leverage financing
- maintaining these partnership.
- exploring innovative ways to acquire more resources to provide multiple benefits

3. GROUP 2

- A concern on the policies cited, that with the exception of Zimbabwe, all the other policies are old enough.
- Suggestion - Policy implementation strategies should be put in place e.g the one for Tanzania

Concerns touching on politicians

- Politicians referred to as our natural enemies- not a friendly statement because they are key if well sensitized of forest resources
- Top politicians are as learned as scientists and therefore they understand the importance of basic needs but they still don't allocate money towards forest planning in the national budget due to 'Stereotype thinking' in politics.

Contd'

- There is political will but no political action in Africa. We therefore need to dig further to know why politicians don't do what is right as budgetary allocations since time immemorial have had problems.
- There is need to go back to our African values e.g the traditional rules and regulations because budget allocations focus on poor infrastructure and poverty alleviation and not forest conservation and management.
- Proper funding on inventory leads to proper quantity and quality of the data collected yet forestry is not a priority in financing across Africa

**Adequacy of forest plans:
Knowledge and skills for
development of forest plans**

Grace JoPaul Loubota Panzou

Introduction

- Forest planning has to ensure sustainability of all forest functions: ecological, socio-economic, social and cultural functions
- Studies in central and East Africa indicate that most plans reflect low knowledge and skills used in developing them

Knowledge and skills required for the development of forest plans

Knowledge:

- Studies on Management inventory, forest mapping, socio-economic diagnosis, impacts generated by harvesting operations.
- Physical environment

Skills :

- Operational inventory
- Forest development inventory
- Botany
- Forest mapping
- Social aspects

Q&A and experience sharing

- Previously, technology was difficult but currently it's cheaper for everyone to use the technology and therefore more people should be brought on board to assist in the planning process as they exercise their expertise

Adequacy of forest plans: Strategies for development of forest plans and constraints to their implementation

Prof Labode Popoola

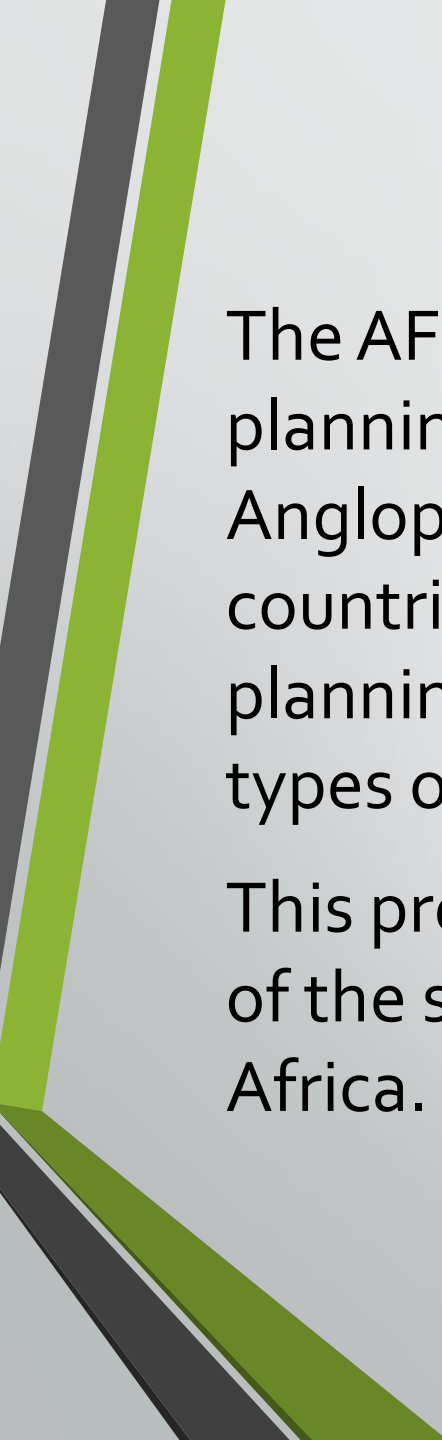
Introduction

Dimensions of knowledge and experience of experts that should be involved in forest planning:

Ecological dimension – biodiversity, water resource, forest resilience, wildlife management e.t.c


Social dimension – stakeholder engagement, indigenous and local community rights and knowledge

Economical dimension – timber production, NTFP management and value chains, e.t.c



The AFF conducted capacity gap analyses on forest planning and forest management in some Anglophone, Lusophone and Francophone countries in Africa through an evaluation of forest planning and management processes in different types of forests.

This presentation was based mainly on the report of the study carried out in Eastern and Southern Africa.



The study covered 28 countries and there were Selected forests for field work taking into cognizance the following elements:

- Adherence to Conventions , policies and guidelines
- Stakeholder participation and their roles
- Gender consideration in forest planning
- Time span covered by forest planning
- Adequacy of the plans
- Constraints to forest planning
- Conclusion and future directions for forest plan implementation

Q&A and experience sharing

Q1: Study in Zambia (state and Customary) some well managed forests are under customary land, did the study look at both categories?

Q2: What resources do we have?

If the youth are actively involved in planning, there will be a huge positive change.

Need to include the political wing in forestry to involve planning in budgets because the politicians are not scientists and they need to be sensitized

Comments

- Need to revive our cultural values on forest protection and conservation
- Need to bring together all parties as AFF has done
- development of new approaches more often
- private sector participation assists in managing forests is key
- need to understand and learn the politician's language and work closely with them
- everything requires technical and financial support.

TORs for Group Work 2

- Emmanuel Nzunda

Questions

1. What is the source of the information used in planning?

2. What is the methodology of the source of information in terms of data collection and data analysis? This in terms of both the supply side (forest inventory) and the demand side (forest utilization).

2.1 One-time data vs recurrent data

2.2 Dates for one-time or recurrent data

2.3 Ground forest inventory

2.4 Remote sensing

3. What are the tools/techniques/models used for planning and for moving the forest to a desired future structure?

Contd'

4. What was the level and type of training/knowledge/skills of the stakeholders involved in planning?
5. What are the strategies for implementation of the forest plan? What is the time span covered by forest planning?
6. What are the resources for implementation of the forest plan? (human, physical, financial)
7. What are the constraints to the implementation of the plan and ways to overcome them?

Group Work 2 on the adequacy of forest plans

- All trainees,
- All resource persons

Group work presentations on the adequacy of forest plans

- Group representatives