

TRAINING WORKSHOP ON FOREST PLANNING AND
FOREST MANAGEMENT IN DIFFERENT FOREST
TYPES IN EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA
24 – 28 JULY 2023, ARUSHA (TANZANIA)

RECAP FROM 26 JULY 2023



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Outline of Recap from 26 July 2023

- Recap from the previous day
- Institutions, human, financial and physical resources
- Q&A and experience sharing
- Gender considerations in forest management (FM)
- Q&A and experience sharing
- Extent of compliance to plans and constraints and ways to redress them
- Group work 3: Forest management for protection versus forest management for production
- Q&A and experience sharing
- Briefing on the field trip



Key takeaway from the Q&A session on group work held on 25th July 2023

- County governments face challenges in forest planning due to insufficient capacity. Therefore, there is a need for capacity building in this area.
- Place communities at the top of the stakeholder **priority list** for forest planning.
- Africans should develop a **software incorporating wood density models for different forest types**, taking ownership of these models.
- Forest practitioners must showcase the **intangible contributions** of forestry to secure increased resource allocation.
- aim to retain and reinvest money generated from forestry activities.

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INSTITUTIONS, HUMAN, FINANCIAL AND PHYSICAL
RESOURCES FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF FOREST PLANS
KEY TAKEAWAY FROM

Dr Grace Jopaul LOUBOTA PANZOU

PRESENTATION

- The successful implementation of forest management (FM) plans requires **more** than just **planning and approval**.

Depends on:

- understanding & acceptance of all stakeholders
 - allocation of financial, human, and physical resources,
 - establishment of appropriate institutional structures.
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- Many countries in the region have **inadequate staffing**, low numbers of degree holders, and limited female representation.

- Current governmental institutions responsible for FM are typically under the MoA, MoF, or MoE in various countries.
- There is **insufficient** capacity of government forestry agencies to enforce FM laws and policies due to low staffing and budget constraints.
- Strengthening coordination between local and central governments can improve the administration and management of forest resources.

REGIONAL TRAINING WORKSHOP
ON
FOREST PLANNING AND FOREST MANAGEMENT IN DIFFERENT FOREST TYPES IN EASTERN
AND SOUTHERN AFRICA
VENUE: ARUSHA, TANZANIA
DATE: 24 - 28 JULY 2023

Gender Considerations in Forest Management

KEY TAKEAWAY FROM
Prof. Emmanuel F. Nzunda

- Gender should be a central focus in FM due to its significance in promoting justice, fairness, and human rights.
- Women's unique knowledge, skills, and perspectives contribute to better decision-making and FM.
- Gender-inclusive FM empowers women economically by providing equal access to forest resources, income-generating activities, and financial opportunities.
- Engaging women in FM efforts contributes to biodiversity conservation and ecosystem resilience.
- Addressing gender disparities in FM can contribute to achieving multiple SDGs, including SDG 5 and SDG 15.

- Based on Nzunda 2022: Assessment of forest planning and management in different forest types in selected African countries.
- Men typically have more access to and ownership of forest resources, limiting women's financial opportunities.
- Gender imbalances vary across countries, influenced by peace, political stability, customary practices, and formal institutions.
- Forest degradation and deforestation disproportionately burden women by increasing distances to forest resources.
- Mainstreaming gender in FM can lead to achievement of sustainable and equitable forest practices.

IMPLEMENTATION OF FOREST PLANS: Extent of Compliance and Constraints and Ways to Redress Them

KEYTAKE WAY FROM
Labode POPOOLA, PhD, FFAN
PRESENTATION

- The presentation commenced with a famous quote by Dwight D. Eisenhower, highlighting the distinction between "Plans" and "Planning."

	Plans	Planning
Meaning	A plan is a blueprint for goal achievement and specifies the necessary resource allocations, schedules, tasks, and other actions.	Planning means to think or decide in advance what to do and how to do.
Scope	Plans are the documentation of planning at one point of a time.	Planning is an active ongoing process of discussing the goals, objectives, strategies, and tasks that we need to accomplish.
Update	Since things change, plans need to get updated on a regular basis.	Planning is a continuous process that helps us adjust course, keep on-track and make accomplishing goals more likely.
Basics	Formats and Templates	Hypothesis and Assumptions
Sequence	Second	First

- Compliance with laws, regulations, and guidelines ensures forest plan objectives are met and sustains the forest ecosystem.

- Failure to adherence to forest plans can lead to severe consequences, such as biodiversity loss and adverse socio-economic impacts on forest-dependent communities.
- Key challenges inhibiting compliance included inadequate resources, conflicting laws, insufficient monitoring and enforcement, lack of stakeholder participation, and policy reversal and political interference.

Recommendations

- Collaboration among stakeholders, community involvement in decision-making, and leveraging Indigenous Knowledge and emerging technologies.

Recommendations

- Implementation of effective legislative frameworks, training and capacity building, and proper monitoring and enforcement.
- expanding the revenue base, improving forest product pricing systems, and promoting domestic private sector participation.
- **Case studies**, such as the Yellowstone to Yukon Conservation Initiative and the Brazilian Amazon protected areas network are great examples of successful approaches that could be replicated through strict compliance with adopted strategies.
- Prioritize planning over plans and the critical role of compliance in SFM.

Group work 3: Forest management for protection versus forest management for production.

Five groups conducted the following assessments:

- Evaluation of institutions implementing forest management.
- Evaluation of the extent of compliance with plans by implementing institutions, identifying constraints, and proposing solutions.
- Evaluation of the state of forest management for selected forest types in the chosen countries, identifying constraints, and suggesting measures to enhance forest management operations.

Q&A and experience sharing Group work 3

- Opportunities for agroforestry and farmer-managed natural regeneration should be explored, and it was emphasized that promoting appropriate tree species is crucial.
- The government of Kenya has successfully reclaimed 57,000 hectares of forest land.
- In Malawi, there was a focus on growing eucalyptus, but it was clarified that indigenous trees are also present. While the expenses associated with growing trees in Malawi are high, it was noted that they yield good forest stands.
- There is need to establish community forest funds and define roles of institutions and civil society in forest conservation, including advocacy and policy change.
- The need to clarify responsibilities for carbon financing and strengthen the link between treasury and forestry authorities.
- The importance of implementing policies to protect and expand forests, with a focus on promoting Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFPs), was emphasized. Additionally, efforts to address forest degradation through agroforestry and tourism were seen as ways to add value to the forests.

WEBARE INHO!
MERCII!
AMESEGNALEHU!
AHSANTE SANA!
THANK YOU!

