



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

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

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Plan of the presentation

1. INTRODUCTION
2. INSTITUTIONS IMPLEMENTING FOREST PLANS
3. HUMAN, PHYSICAL AND FINANCIAL RESOURCES
4. CONCLUSION





INTRODUCTION

Implementation of forest management plans

- Neither the **planning process**, of itself, nor the **approval of plans**, will necessarily lead to the successful implementation of plans.
- Effective implementation depends upon a good level of understanding and acceptance by **all stakeholders** who will be involved in the task of implementation.
- It also requires: (i) allocating funds (**financial resources**), staff (**human resources**), and other resources (**physical resources**); (ii) An appropriate organization structure (**Institutions**) for the duration of a plan to enable prescriptions to be implemented.





INTRODUCTION

The existing situation on human, physical and financial resources available for the implementation of forest plans

- Most of the studied countries in East Africa had less than one staff per hectare, less than 10% degree holders and less than 20% female staff
- Country-level data on physical resources set for forest management specifically roads, buildings and equipment are poorly documented
- Financial resources allocated to forest management differ from country to country by tens of millions of US\$





INTRODUCTION

The existing situation of institutions for the implementation of forest plans

- Variation of institutions among countries
- Most common level of subordination of forest management unit
- High level of bureaucracy involved in implementing forest management





INTRODUCTION

The presentation aims to inform about the **institutions, human, financial and physical resources** for implementation of forest plans

1. Identify **institutions** implementing forest management
2. Discuss **human, financial and physical resources** for implementation of forest plans





INSTITUTIONS

- Historically, analyses of **institutions implementing forest plans** have concentrated on government forestry departments and agencies
- It might be best to examine **institutions** from a broad perspective since many agencies and groups external to forestry have a significant impact on the sector's development
- The **quality of forest institutions** as good governance will be able to create conditions of security, belief, trust, and economic welfare





INSTITUTIONS

- The naming of institutions implementing forest management varies from country to country
- The level of subordination of head of forestry within the ministry, which is the number of administrative levels between the head of forestry and the minister (around 3 and 4), can be determinant in the effectiveness of forest management
- Other institutions might be involved in forest management, but this is rarely documented (example the jurist and the police must be involved in settling some of the illegal cases pertaining to forest management)





INSTITUTIONS

Current governmental institutions in charge of forestry

1. Government responsibility for forestry is assigned to the Ministry of Agriculture or Ministry of Forestry, or Ministry of Environment in several countries
2. Most production and protected forests are in the private sector (public-private partnership). Several countries, however, still have at least one government corporation involved in these activities
3. A general concern is the weakening capacity of government forestry agencies to enforce laws with enforcement of policies and existing regulatory framework governing forest

management





INSTITUTIONS

Forestry institutions are expected to:

1. establish conditions conducive to forestry development and to ensure appropriate policies, laws and regulations
2. anticipate, identify and prioritise goals and promote their achievement
3. provide or develop support services such as training, extension, education and research as a basis for increasing or maintaining productivity and competitiveness of the forestry sector

Public forestry institutions in many countries are inadequately staffed and have very **limited budgets**.





INSTITUTIONS

Local government

- The technical capacity of the local government in forestry activities is weak.
- Funding for natural resources management at the district level is generally inadequate
- The capacity of local governments to administer and manage forest resources will be strengthened and a coordination mechanism between the local and central governments strengthened





INSTITUTIONS

Forestry research and education

1. The relevance of forestry education and research, and the effectiveness of their delivery to users, are frequently called into question in Africa
2. Critics point to the fact that production and protected forests rarely help to fund research
3. There appears to be considerable opportunity for making African research more client-driven

In general, research capacity tends to be linked to countries' overall institutional and economic capacity.





INSTITUTIONS

The private sector for production and protected forests

1. Partnership between the **government** and the **private sector** through industry and trade associations
2. In some countries, the implementation of forest plans is the responsibility of the **private sector**





HUMAN, FINANCIAL AND PHYSICAL RESOURCES

1. Human resources

- Some specialists have forest management skills and knowledge of forest environments, However, these specialists have been aging, and, therefore, the handing down of their traditional skills is urgent.
- Because the qualification systems in the program have just been built, it is suggested that there is a lack of professional higher education institutions or professional programs in educational institutions





HUMAN, FINANCIAL AND PHYSICAL RESOURCES

2. Financial resources

- The costs and benefits associated with forest plans can vary significantly depending on the forest's values, management objectives, and type of forest.
- Financial resources allocated to forest management should be adjusted for different countries depending on studies to see how much is effective for management of forest per unit area.
- New and innovative sectoral financing mechanisms will be developed and directed to key functions and stakeholders of the forest sector





HUMAN, FINANCIAL AND PHYSICAL RESOURCES

2. Financial resources

- Logging operators do not always have the financial means to take on the heavy financial investment required to prepare their forest management plans
- Some funding agencies provide substantial and valuable support towards the forest management plan process or advise governments on how best to define forest policies
- Private finance is traditionally the main source of funding for the sustainable-use pathway but is hard to quantify





HUMAN, FINANCIAL AND PHYSICAL RESOURCES

2. Financial resources

Situation in East Africa

- Financial resources allocated to forest management vary by tens of millions of US dollars
- The highest financial resources for forest plan per hectare is in Cape Verde, Gambia, Lesotho and South Africa, while the lowest is in Nigeria, Mozambique and Angola.

Nzunda (2022)





HUMAN, FINANCIAL AND PHYSICAL RESOURCES

3. Physical resources

- Physical resources set for forest management specifically roads, buildings and equipment depend on forest types.
- In general, the forest operators, responsible of forest management, provide all physical resources.





CONCLUSION

For the effective implementation of forest management plans, we need:

- To mobilize significantly increased, new, and additional financial resources from all sources
- To build capacities of institution staff
- To strengthen scientific and technical cooperation and partnerships

It is important to refer to **Global Forest Goal 4 (GFG4)** which addresses the critical resources needed to advance **sustainable forest management**.





THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION !

