



AFRICAN FOREST FORUM

a platform for stakeholders in African forestry

African forests, people and climate change

Phase III : 15 Nov. 2018– Dec 31st 2022

Project implementation and overview of achievements

***Third Meeting of the African Forest Forum
“Members’ Forum”
28 – 30 June 2022***



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Presentation outline

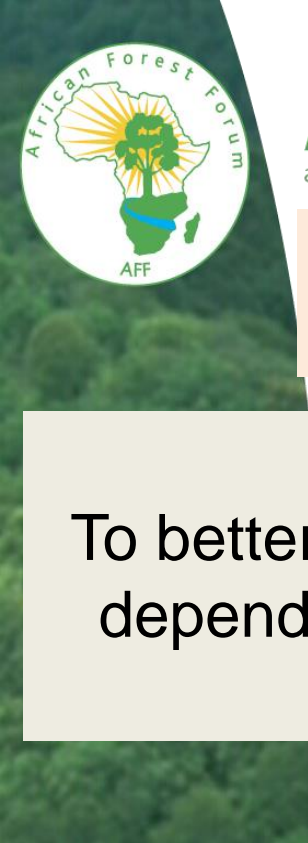
1. **Introduction:** Background, overall goal, objectives, programmatic areas and budget
2. **Implementation:** Coordination, implementation approach, partnership, COVID 19 context, areas of synergy with Sida supported project
3. **outcomes and outputs per project objective**
4. **Achievements for each of the project outcomes**



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Background

- Growing evidence on the climate change impact on forests, ecosystem services and forest-dependent communities and countries economies;
- Forests and trees for climate change mitigation adaptation;
- Increasing recognition of the double functions of forests: Opportunities for global climate change discourses related to forestry (Paris Agreement and SDGs)
- The need to **strengthen and further manage the relationship between forests, trees and climate** and also to **take advantage of the associated opportunities**.



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Background

African Forest Forum Climate Change Programme (AFF-CCP)

The purpose

To better understand how forests and trees, and the people who depend on them in the various African landscapes, respond to climate change and variability

The overall objective :

to enhance the role of African forestry to **help the people to adapt to the effects of climate change** in various landscapes in ways that will **improve livelihoods, sustain biodiversity and the quality of the environment**, as well as to **strengthen the capacity of Africa's forests to adapt to climate change while contributing to mitigation efforts**



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Background

The African Forests, People and Climate Change Project **2011 – 2022: 3 *phases***

Year	Phase
01 Jan 2011-Nov 2011	Pre-Phase
Nov 2011-December 2014	Phase I
01 Jan 2015-31 May 2018	Phase II
15 Nov 2018-Dec 2022	Phase III



1. Background

Focus areas and objectives of previous phases

Focus areas:

- i) Policy and advocacy;
- ii) Capacity building and skills development; and
- iii) Learning, knowledge generation and information management

Objectives of Phase 1:

- to foster awareness on forests and climate change issues and promote appropriate changes in policies and practices.
- to build and improve capacity to address forest related climate change issues.
- to ensure that production, adaptation, mitigation and policy processes involving forests and trees are backed by sound information

Objectives of Phase 2

- To improve knowledge and capacity of African stakeholders in managing forests and landscapes in the context of climate change;
- Inform and contribute to the shaping of policies and initiatives relevant to forests and climate change.



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Background

key results and insights from previous phases

- » **Improved knowledge** on the status of forestry in various regional plans and policies, on the forests-climate change nexus;
- » **Improved African stakeholders' capacity** to address climate change issues in African forestry based on trainings, knowledge products, information-sharing workshops and other dissemination pathways;
- » **Enhanced articulation of the voice of Africa on various issues in international forums** with improved inputs into international forest agendas, based on AFF engagement with relevant stakeholders (African Union Commission, the regional economic communities and national governments, and specifically through building the capacities of individuals and organizations for negotiations)



key results from previous phases (next)

- » **Considerable reach by AFF with its products** through its website (24,043,020 pages opened and 22,608 documents downloaded).
- » The **knowledge products on the website** in 2017 included: Journal articles (35), policy briefs (20), factsheets (7), reports (30), publications under AFF Working Paper Series (45), training modules (2), newsletters (16), edited proceedings of meetings (1), books (4), compendium (1), and corporate documents (12).



Background

key results from previous phases (End)

- » **AFF's improved ranking through site optimization:** most visitors from an organic search, competitive keywords, consistent announcements and efforts in the sharing of information (Google Analytics, 2018).
- » **Enhanced AFF's institutional structure and capacity:** strengthened organizational stability, good regional and international profile as a credible and reliable source of African forestry information, considerable convening power and increasing trust by national governments, regional and global institutions.



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Project Goal and structure

Overall project goal: To build capacities and skills of stakeholders to address adverse effects of climate change and take up opportunities that come with climate change through better management and use of Africa's forests and tree resources in various landscapes in ways that will enhance livelihoods, national economies, sustain biodiversity, improve the quality of the environment and contribute to the global efforts to contain climate change

- 4 objectives; 7 outcomes; 21 outputs
- Contributing to 5 AFF Programmatic Areas
- **Total programmatic support= US\$4,498,725**



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Specific objectives

Objective 1: To strengthen capacity of African forestry stakeholders in adopting best practices that integrates both adaptation and mitigation options in response to the impacts of climate change and variability to biophysical and social systems in different landscapes

Objective 2: To enhance national forest governance by strengthening the capacity of African stakeholders to respond to the Paris Agreement and related global climate change policies and initiatives related to forestry

Objective 3. To promote entrepreneurship opportunities and technologically efficient means for value addition in African forestry, including those related to climate change that enhance livelihoods, national incomes and employment

Objective 4. To strengthen AFF's institutional capacity in creation and sharing of relevant forest and tree-based knowledge and information for improved decision making



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Project Implementation



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Project coordination

Project governance: Project Steering & Advisory Committee (PSAC):

- strategic guidance
- scientific quality assurance,
- financial oversight
- ensuring that project implementation stays on course

Project Management Staff:

- **Supervision: The Executive Secretary**
- **Daily implementation of project's activities :**
 - 1 Senior Programme officer (Project manager)
 - 1 Programme officer
- **Project support team**
 - 1 senior Programme officer (50%)
 - KMCOMM Unit
 - PMER Unit
 - Finance & Administration Unit

Activities implementation on the ground:

- Around 40 experts (12 at regional level) competitively selected and contracted so far for studies
- 4 Postgraduate fellows (MSc)
- 1 postdoctoral fellow



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The project Implementation approach

AFF strategies to meet the project's objectives include:

- **Undertaking independent and objective analysis on forest and climate change related issues** (M&A; Forest governance and PA; gums and resins VC);
- **Promoting capacity building and advocacy** (training modules and compendiums, training workshops, information sharing workshops)
- **Offering advice on all relevant policy and technical issues in forests and climate change** (preparatory meetings for UNFF and MEAs related events; policy dialogues);

The AFF main target groups (with gender consideration):

- national, regional and international policy- and decision makers;
- research and education community;
- NGOs and interested individuals;
- farmers and rural communities
- the private sectors;



The COVID 19 Context: Practical approach to implementing the project activities amidst the COVID 19 pandemic

Business continuity plan: quarterly scheduling of the project activities

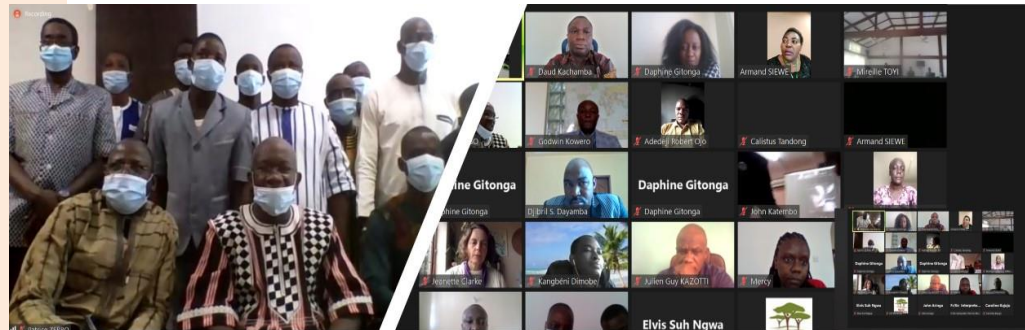
i) Diversification of meeting approaches: knowledge dissemination and training events using

ii) virtual (validation webinar & CoPs),

iii) hybrid (information sharing webinars)

iv) and face to face approach (regional training workshop in Arusha)

i) Facilitation of the studies that are critical to the delivery of the project outcome through contracted national experts (Act. 1.1.3.1)





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Partnerships

AFF established partnership with:

- National (Universities, research institutions, NGOs)
- Sub-regional (RECs)
- Regional institutions (AUC, NGARA) in Africa,
- Partners from outside the continent (SLU, KSLA, UNFF, HALF)

Relevant partnership for Phase III of the project

The Network for Natural Gums and Resins in Africa (NGARA):



identification of actors and experts, supervision of experts' studies; facilitation of capacity building and information sharing

AFF-HAFL scholarship programme: to build and strengthen Africa's capacity in forest-related policy and management through master's degree studies at School of Agricultural, Forest and Food Sciences (HAFL) at the Bern University



SDC-Sida synergy: *Strengthening implementation whilst promoting complementarity in securing the delivery of respective project outputs*

Some activities identified for coordinated implementation between the 2 projects included:

Objective 1 (Act. 1.1.1.3, 1.1.3.2 and 3.1.2.1): facilitate ten experts from five African countries to undertake training needs assessment and develop training modules for capacity building on development of bankable projects;

Objective 2 on assessing capacities of African forestry stakeholders for understanding and coordination of NDCs, REDD+, IAF and relevant SDGs in their national forestry sector, as well as articulating adaptation, mitigation and REDD+ in their NDCs

Objective 3 entrepreneurship opportunities and technologically efficient means for value addition in African forestry', through gums and resins value chain;

Act. 2.2.2.1 and 2.2.2.3: is facilitating the training of trainers for the development of projects that could mobilize global financial resources from GCF, GFFFN, GEF: 2 national training workshops facilitated in Burkina Faso and Zambia

Component 4: will facilitate knowledge sharing and capacity development and support selected countries for national forestry sector reporting to national, regional, and international constituencies

Component 1: is supporting analyses that will identify and promote alternative livelihood options that are compatible with containing forest cover loss



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Key achievements per project outcome

Objective 1. To strengthen capacity of African forestry stakeholders in adopting best practices that integrate both adaptation and mitigation options in response to the impacts of climate change and variability to biophysical and social systems in different landscapes

PROGRAMME AREA NO. 3:

CONTRIBUTION OF FORESTS AND TREES TO ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

Outcome 1. 1. African forestry stakeholders have better understanding on integration of adaptation and mitigation options addressing climate change challenges and opportunities on different forests, tree resources and social systems

Output 1.1.1. Improved uptake of integrated forest and tree-based adaptation and mitigation options in addressing climate change and climate variability among African forestry stakeholders

Output 1.1.2. Strengthened capacity of African forestry stakeholders on addressing climate change adaptation and mitigation at all levels

Output 1.1.3 Strengthened capacity among African forestry stakeholders to enhance implementation of REDD+



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Key achievements for outcome 1.1

1. Two sub regional studies targeting 15 African countries undertaken on *“Strengthening capacity of African stakeholders to integrate and uptake forest and farm tree-based adaptation and mitigation options in response to climate change”* with nine deliverables developed including **2 AFF working paper series; 2 manuscripts of scientific articles; 2 factsheets, 2 policy briefs; 1 regional framework**
2. **One regional framework developed for integrating forest and tree-based adaptation and mitigation options in response to climate change and variability at different landscapes;**
3. **58 African forestry stakeholders from 28 countries sensitized on different forest and tree-based adaptation and mitigation options at different landscapes** during a regional workshop organised on *“Developing a framework for integrating forest and tree-based adaptation and mitigation options”* in Mombasa from 04 – 08 November 2019 (Kenya);



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Key achievements for outcome 1.1 **cont.**

- **Around 300 forestry stakeholders capacitated** using the framework through one face to face and 3 hybrid meetings/conferences, including the XV World Forestry Congress held from 2 to 6 May in Seoul, Korea.
- The African framework for integrating mitigation and adaptation in response to climate change was **underscored as the institution's strategic effort to support locally appropriate actions that address socio-environmental challenges, enhance resilience of the communities and improve the uptake of forestry practices towards repairing, restoring, and regenerating nature.**
- 108 African forestry stakeholders from Democratic Republic of Congo (RDC), Kenya, Senegal and Sierra Leone contributed **to the contextualization and operationalization of the framework** to their national context through field appraisal of forests and tree-based activities, policies, projects, and programmes integrating both mitigation and adaptation as well as 4 national validation workshops
- **Translated 8 compendiums and 1 book** into French to reach our francophone audience
- **Four training compendiums on forests and climate change adaptation and mitigation** developed in a pedagogical manner, validated in a virtual workshop held from 29 September to 1st October 2021, which attracted 45 African forestry stakeholders

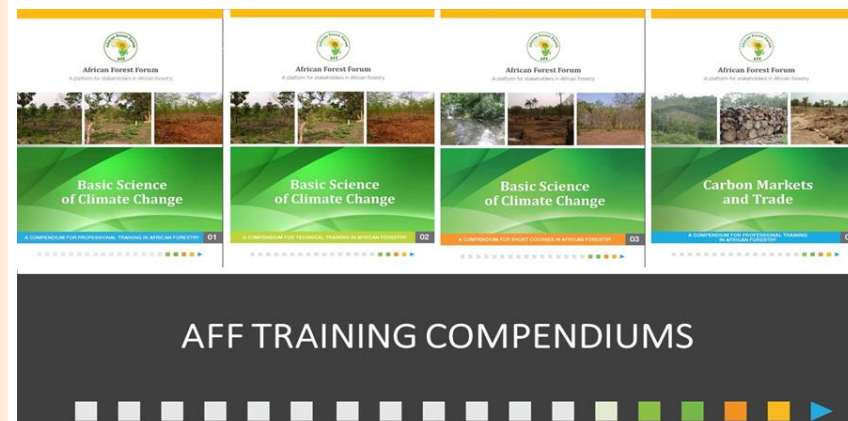


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Key achievements for outcome 1.1 **cont.**

Two training compendiums developed and being reviewed at the secretariat. Namely,

- (i) Forests and climate change mitigation: a compendium for professional training in African forestry
- (ii) Forests and climate change mitigation: a compendium for technical training in African forestry



- **113 African forestry stakeholders capacitated on climate change adaptation & mitigation as follows:** 58 stakeholders from 10 countries in Africa (Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Kenya, Nigeria, Malawi, Mozambique, Uganda, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe) participated in a training held in Arusha, Tanzania on 06 – 10 December 2021 on forests and climate change mitigation.
- 45 stakeholders exposed during the validation webinar



The skills gained during these trainings/webinars are expected to improve their capacity in developing and implementing activities, projects, programmes and policies related to forest and tree-based mitigation and adaptation in their national context.



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Key achievements for outcome 1.1 cont.

Student	Title of MSc thesis	Supervisor(s) HAFL	Co-Supervisor
Melody Makumbore nga	Effects of fuelwood extraction on savanna woodland in Chiota Communal Land, Zimbabwe	Prof. Jürgen Blaser, Oliver Gardi, Mélanie Feurer	Prof. Clemence Zimudzi (University of Zimbabwe)
Bhoke Masisi	Bamboo: A resilient strategy to climate change mitigation and adaptation in Tanzania	Prof. Jürgen Blaser, Dr. Astrid Zabel	Dr. Suzana Augustino (Sokoine University of Agriculture)
Olivier Nkurunziza	Lessons learnt from Pilot forest project (1968 -) and its implications for forest landscape restoration in Rwanda	Prof. Jürgen Blaser, Dr. Sajad Bukobero, Oliver Gardi	Prof. Jean Ndvamungu (University of Rwanda)
Isaac Youb	Comparison of two technologies for wildlife monitoring (bioacoustics and camera traps) in Precious Woods CEB in Gabon	Prof. Jürgen Blaser	Dr. Zuzana Burivalova (University of Wisconsin)

Four MSc fellows from Zimbabwe, Tanzania, Rwanda and Gabon successfully defended their Master of Sciences thesis on international forestry using a hybrid approach. The students have already graduated; 4 MSc thesis submitted to AFF secretariat;

One Post-doc fellow contracted to synthesize AFF work on the links between forests, people and climate change from knowledge products and student's thesis: 1 inception, **database and draft synthesis submitted**





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Key achievements for outcome I.I cont.

- **Status of REDD+ implementation assessed** through one sub regional study targeting **27 countries** and **six country-studies** in selected Anglophone and Lusophone countries, namely Angola, Gambia, Ghana, Namibia, Tanzania, and Uganda.

- African countries are at **various levels of implementation of REDD+** plans and activities.
- The **political anchorage** of country engagement, establishment of **functional coordinating bodies** at several levels as well as **inclusive approach of stakeholders' participation** and **appropriate funding mechanisms** targeting both domestic and multilateral funding sources were found as essential factors for the **successful implementation of REDD+**.

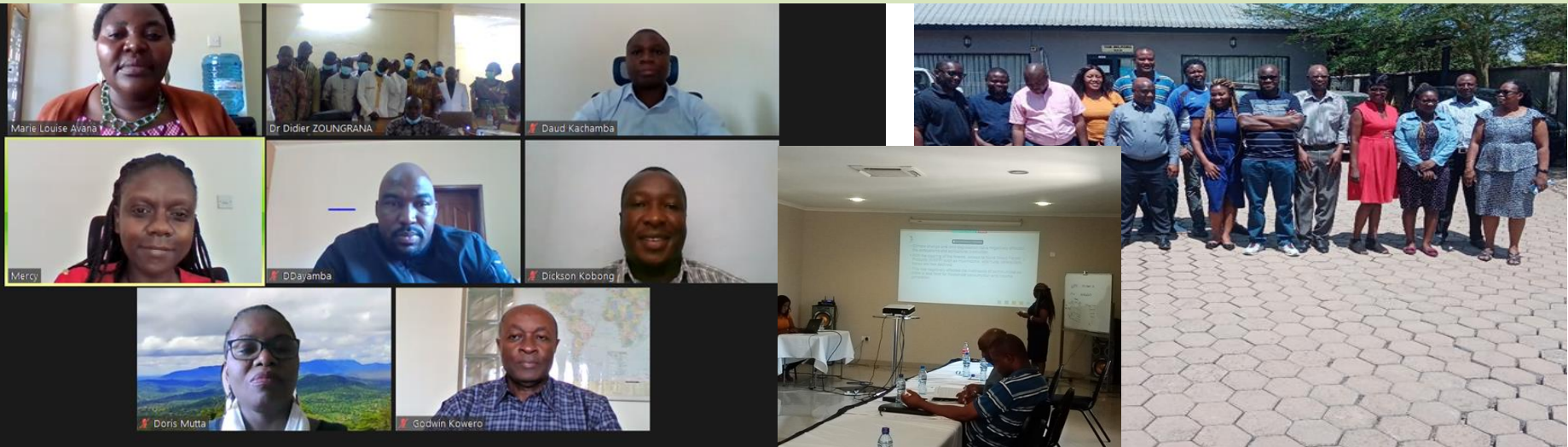




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Key achievements for outcome 1.1 **cont.**

- 65 African forestry stakeholders, 18, 14 and 33 respectively in Burkina Faso, Zambia and DRC capacitated as trainers of trainers (ToT), on developing bankable projects on REDD+ through three national write-shops (Burkina Faso, DR Congo and Zambia); **16 draft concept notes developed with 5 on REDD+**
- **4 sub-regional concept notes drafted** during a regional write-shop on “*Upscaling African countries’ ambitions to access the Green Climate Fund to accelerate REDD+ implementation*” organised in Synergy with Sida supported project from 4 – 8 November 2019. The concept note “***Implementation of the Abidjan Resolution on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) in Africa***” and involving more than 20 African countries submitted to GCF by COMIFAC and AfDB.



Objective 2. To enhance national forest governance by strengthening the capacity of African stakeholders to respond to the Paris Agreement and related global climate change policies and initiatives related to forestry

**PROGRAMME AREA NO. 5: POLICIES AND GOVERNANCE, and
PROGRAMME AREA NO. 3: CONTRIBUTION OF FORESTS AND TREES TO
ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH**

Outcome 2.1 African forest stakeholders have better understanding and coordination, in their national forestry sector, of NDCs, REDD+, IAF and relevant SDGs

Output 2.1.1 Areas of overlap and synergy, in the national forestry sector, between relevant global and regional climate change related policies and initiatives identified

Output 2.1.2 Knowledge and skills developed among relevant African stakeholders on mainstreaming and coordinating, in their national forestry sector, relevant global and regional climate change policies and initiatives



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Key achievements for outcome 2.1

Two regional studies covering 4 African sub-regions and 16 (Kenya, Ethiopia, Eswatini, Uganda, Tanzania, Botswana, Zambia, South Africa, Democratic Republic of Congo, the Republic of Congo, Cameroon, Mali, Gambia, Liberia, and Benin) countries on “*Enhancement of African national forest Governance to respond to the Paris Agreement and related global climate change policies and initiatives*” 9 deliverables: **2 AFF working paper series; 3 manuscripts of scientific articles; 2 factsheets, 2 policy briefs;**

The studies generated the following information related to the above outcome:

- in Eastern and Southern Africa, **forestry and agriculture are the main sectors with overlaps and synergies that can be integrated through proper policies.** These overlaps in forestry, agriculture and economic development policies are related to carbon sequestration, prevention of soil erosion as well as development projects and programmes;
- In Central Africa, **major policy documents in the forestry sector pay little attention to climate change** for example in Cameroon, Republic of Congo, DRC and Gambia;



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Key achievements for outcome 2.1

- The **proliferation of global forest-related conventions and agreements** over the past decade poses a **real challenge in building synergies among international forest-related instruments** to inform how countries could plan for **dedicated policies and measures to implement and achieve their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC)** targets through climate mitigation efforts and adaptation benefits.
- » The studies recommended that countries should ensure that **comprehensive monitoring and evaluation systems supplement governance innovations to monitor livelihood and environmental outcomes of policy reforms and foster adaptive learning among concerned stakeholders.**



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Key achievements for outcomes 2.1

607 African forestry stakeholders reached with relevant information on climate change and forestry. This was done in Synergy with the Sida supported project through four main events namely:

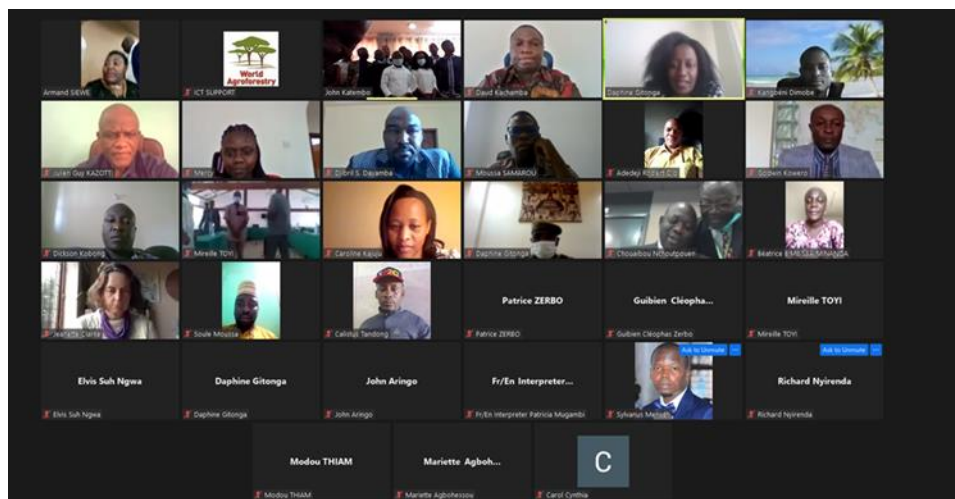
- » (i) a hybrid information sharing workshop held in August/September 2021 on national forest governance response to Paris Agreement and related forestry and climate change discourses (240 participants from 6 francophones (Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Democratic Republic of Congo, Mali and Niger) and 4 anglophones (Botswana, Kenya, Gambia, Tanzania) countries;
- » (ii) a hybrid training on Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) in October 2021 which attracted 227 participants;
- » (iii) AFF side event on “Experiences on NDCs implementation in some African countries in the context of Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Uses” at the UNFF14 session held on from 6 to 10 May 2019 in New York. The side event was attended by 40 forestry stakeholders;
- » (iv) A Community of Practice (CoP) on “Forest related Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) under the Paris Agreement” from 6-22 October 2021 in preparation for UNFCCC COP 26 in Glasgow. The online platform attracted considerable interest amongst stakeholders involved in forestry and climate change policies and processes including national focal points for NDCs, UNFCCC, REDD+, UNFF as well as NGOs, public forestry and environmental administrators, and related private sector in sub-Saharan Africa.



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Key achievements for outcome 2.1

All information shared during these events contributed to strengthen the capacity of the African forestry stakeholders for them to effectively participate and contribute to global discourses, but also to mainstream decisions from these discourses in their national forestry instruments.



Objective 2. To enhance national forest governance by strengthening the capacity of African stakeholders to respond to the Paris Agreement and related global climate change policies and initiatives related to forestry

PROGRAMME AREA NO. 5: POLICIES AND GOVERNANCE, and PROGRAMME AREA NO. 3: CONTRIBUTION OF FORESTS AND TREES TO ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

Outcome 2.2 African forest stakeholders have better capacity to articulate adaptation, mitigation and REDD+ in their NDCs

Output 2.2.1 Gaps in the development of national forest sector contribution to current NDCs identified

Output 2.2.2 National forestry sector adaptation and mitigation activities clearly defined in NDCs

Output 2.2.3 Role of REDD+ clearly defined in the national forestry sector contribution to NDCs

Output 2.2.4 Representation of LULUCF in NDCs improved

Output 2.2.5 Increased capacity for national forestry sector reporting to national, regional and international constituencies

Output 2.2.6 African countries capacity to develop their second NDC in 2020 enhanced



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Key achievements for outcomes 2.2

From the findings, the following information were generated on the articulation of forest and tree-based adaptation, mitigation and REDD+ in NDCs:

- » ☐ African forestry stakeholders in West and Central Africa are aware of the Paris Agreement and understand the meaning of mainstreaming regional and global policies and initiatives in national policies and programs. In some countries such as Cameroon and DRC, Paris Agreement and REDD+ are highlighted as the major global initiatives being mainstreamed in their national forestry and environmental instruments.
- » ☐ Although the specific forestry areas in NDCs vary from country to country, the cross-cutting thread is the recognition of the inter-relationships between adaptation and mitigation and that some adaptation options in Agriculture, forestry and other land use sectors can mitigate GHG emissions.
- » Conversely, there is **need for increased knowledge and sharing of information amongst stakeholders at the country and regional levels on the complex polycentric forest and climate change instruments** as a critical component for enhanced understanding. This is an area also where significant funding needs to be directed. Therefore, strengthening capacities of countries for resource mobilization is critical.



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Key achievements for outcomes 2.2

- » ☐ **349 stakeholders/policy makers sensitised on the need for forest sector plans on the implementation of NDCs through 3 information sharing workshops. Two of the workshops that brought together 240 stakeholders from the forestry sector were held using a hybrid approach with 10 face-to-face country meetings virtually connected to other virtual participants and AFF secretariat (August-September 2021) and 2 face to face regional workshops that brought together 109 stakeholders held from 28 March to 1st April 2022 in Mombasa for Anglophone stakeholders and from 6 to 10 June 2022 in Ouagadougou for francophone stakeholders. The face-to-face meetings were also including livestream to allow other stakeholders to participate virtually;**

- » ☐ **access to finance, capacity building, creation of green jobs, forest protection & conservation, enhancement of carbon stock and reduction of GHG emissions** were found to be some of the benefits and opportunities associated with REDD+ implementation as identified in Central and West Africa.



Key achievements for outcomes 2.2

- » ☐ **Some of the best landscape practices of LULUCF in the implementation of NDCs** included activities on **protection of forest and biodiversity rich forest zones, program for the development of green belts surrounding large urban cities, initiatives to reduce the vulnerability of forest to climate change, tree planting on communal lands and development of rural areas for agriculture.**
- » ☐ The studies identified, **weak implementation of policies, costly internet, lack of capacity to understand complex polycentric forest and climate change, limited resources including human and financial, poor awareness on SDGs, and poor synergy among key stakeholders** as some of the capacity needs on reporting their forest based NDCs and REDD+ at all levels.
- » ☐ Overall, the studies revealed **different capacities amongst countries in understanding and implementing reporting guidelines for SDGs and NDCs.** However, some countries have developed a national plan for reporting forest and climate change-based initiatives.

The studies recommended to ensure comprehensive monitoring and evaluation systems supplement governance innovations to monitor livelihood and environmental outcomes of these reforms and foster adaptive learning among concerned stakeholders.

Objective 3. To promote entrepreneurship opportunities and technologically efficient means for value addition in African forestry, including those related to climate change that enhance livelihoods, national incomes and employment

**PROGRAMME AREA NO. 2: FORESTS AND TREES IN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND
POVERTY ERADICATION**

Outcome 3.1 Actors in the gums and resins value chain better engaged, especially private sector, women and the youth, for improved wellbeing

Output 3.1.1 Strengthened understanding on the state of production and trade in gums and resins in selected countries very sensitive to climate change

Output 3.1.2 Strengthened capacity of entrepreneurs in gums and resins, including women and youth, to develop bankable projects

Output 3.1.3 Key actors in the value chain better engaged

Output 3.1.4 Strengthened policies that promote the production, value addition and trade in gums and resins in the selected countries



Key achievements for outcome 3.1

- » A study on “*Strengthening capacity among stakeholders for the production and trade in gums and resins in selected African countries*” undertaken in collaboration with the network for Natural Gums and resins in Africa (NGARA) in 4 selected African countries. **The studies have contributed to generate 21 knowledge products on production, resource assessment in selected sites, value addition and trade in gums and resins :**
 - » a) 5 technical reports
 - » b) 6 drafts manuscripts of scientific journal papers
 - » c) 5 policy briefs
 - » d) 5 factsheets
 - » e) 1 training manual to strengthen capacity of African forestry stakeholders on production and trade of gums and resins



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Key achievements for outcome 3.1

- » **Some key messages extracted from these knowledge products include:**
- » ☐ **Gums and resins are important sources of income for the rural poor in eastern, central Africa and the Sahel, with high potential to generate foreign exchange.**
- » ☐ **The actors in the value chains are collectors/producers, merchants, processors, and exporters. The gums producers are mainly women (75%), Merchants are mainly village traders, agents, and wholesalers whose major role is to bulk, dry, clean and sort raw material for sale to exporters and processors. Exporters/processors are mainly employed women with appropriate skills for final cleaning, sorting, grading, and packaging of final products ready for export markets.**



The map displays the administrative structure of Burkina Faso. A legend in the top left corner defines the symbols: a thick black line for Region boundaries, a thin black line for Department boundaries, and a grey shaded area for Departments of study. The map shows several regions, with the central and southern regions highlighted in grey. The central region is labeled 'TAHOUA' and includes departments such as Tchintabaraden, Abalak, Tahoua, Keïta, Bouzou, Madakoua, and Dakoro. The southern region is labeled 'MARADI' and includes departments like Madarounfa and Mirriah. Other regions shown include ZINDER to the east, Gouré to the northeast, and TILLABERI to the west. The map also shows the borders with neighboring countries: Mali to the north, Nigeria to the east, and Ivory Coast to the south.

MAP OF GUM ARABIC PRODUCTION AREAS IN TANZANIA

The map displays the districts of Malawi, categorized by malaria risk levels. The districts are color-coded: orange for low risk, green for medium risk, and dark green for high risk. The regions are labeled: Geita, Kwimba, Maswa, Meatu, Shingange, Ntcheu, Mangochi, Igunga, Iramba, Singida, Bukombe, Kahama, Dodoma, and Kongwa. An inset map shows the location of Malawi in southern Africa.

- C. myrrha
- C. holtizziana
- B. neglecta



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Key achievements for outcome 3.1.

Types of gums and resins traded

Almost no value added

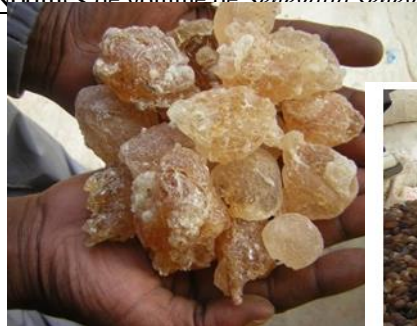


Sample gums from *S. senegal* and *C. nigrans* from Niger (Maisharou, 2019)



Gums samples from Burkina Faso (Zerbo, 2019)

Nodules de gomme de Senegalia senegal



Pile gums from Senegalia spp. And Vachelia spp. in the merchant collection centre, Tanzania



Overall, gums and resins exploited from selected countries are poorly processed, therefore not competitive in international markets. **Actors' empowerment could therefore enhance gums and resins contribution to livelihoods and national**



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Key achievements for outcome 3.1

- » **The contribution of gums and resins to the economy of target countries is difficult to evaluate and poorly documented.**
- » **Aspects of taxation** (levies and various government taxes) need to be determined in a participatory manner to avoid aversion and/or discourage investment in the sector;
- » ☐ **At actors' levels**, though there was **variation in the costs incurred by collectors in different countries, they generally obtain a good income with profit margins ranging between 46% in Tanzania to 55% in Niger.** Profit margins for wholesalers were the least (-7% in Tanzania to 15% in Niger) due to heavy government taxes;



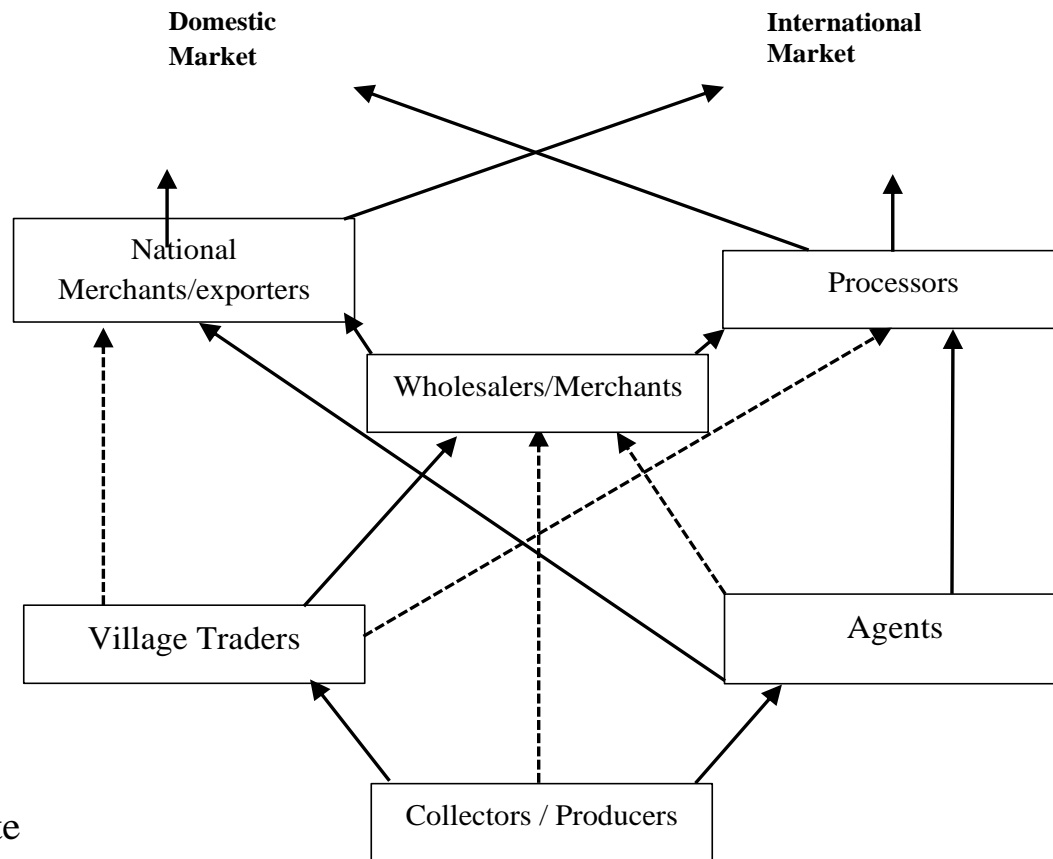
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Key achievements of Outcome 3.1

Overview of the organization of the actors along the gums and resins value chain

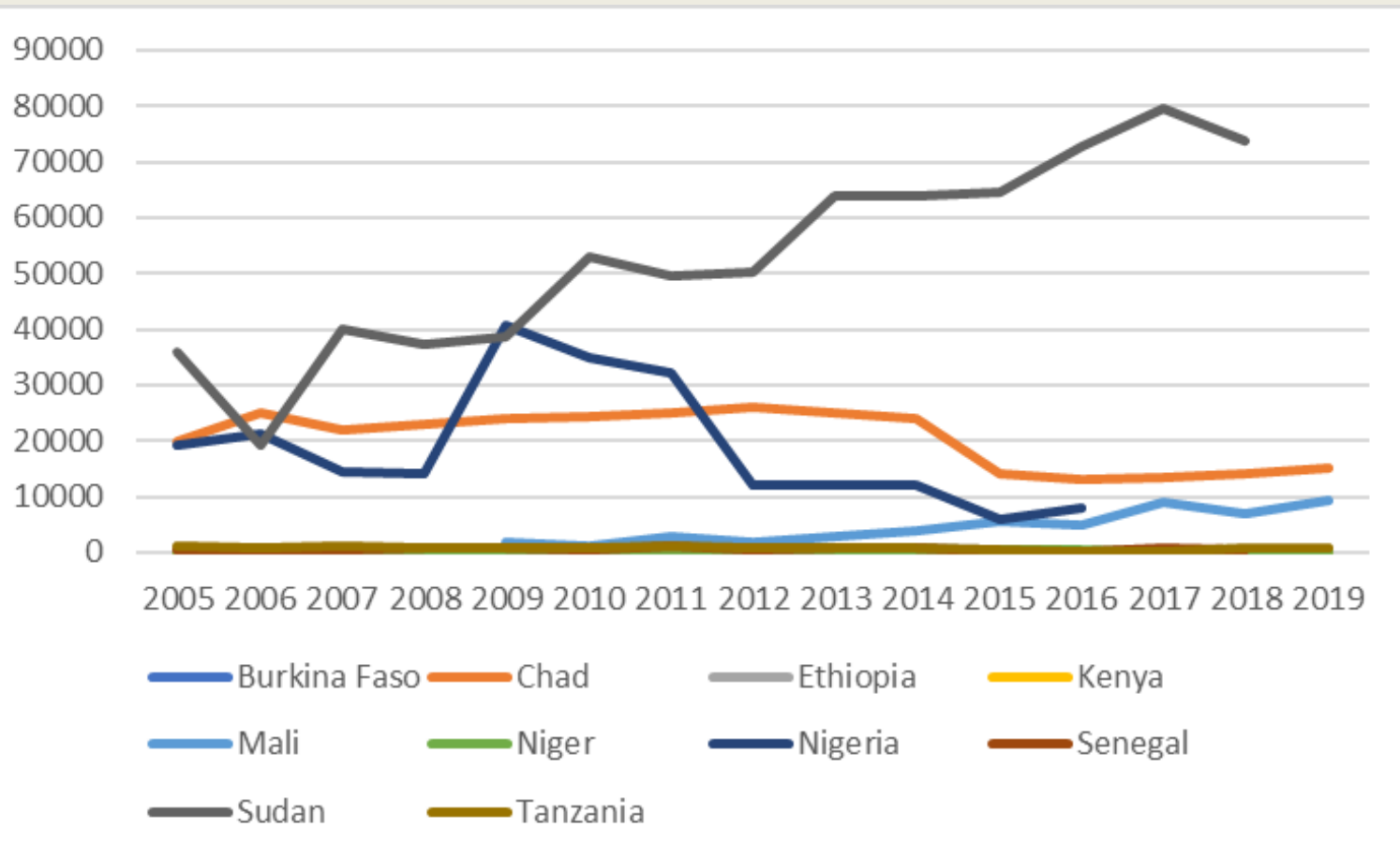
Key:
→ Major supply route
--> Minor supply route



Essentially local and national transactions, low economic return



Volume of gums exports in ten African countries : 2005 to 2019



Exportation far below the existing production potential



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Key achievements for outcome 3.1 cont.

- » For gums and resins to play rightful role in improving livelihoods and economies while contributing to mitigation and adaptation to climate change, priority should be given **to building capacities of key stakeholders, especially those along the value chain.**
- » There **is need for awareness creation among policy makers** on the contribution of gums and resins to the national economies based on properly documented data on production and trade statistics to enable commodities being captured in the GDPs;
- » There is a need to **develop programmes for restoration of degraded areas with identified gums & resins producing species for long term sustainability**
- » **349 African stakeholders from 37 countries in Africa had improved understanding on the status of production, trade and resources potential of gums and resins and other priority NTFPs** in selected African countries through three information sharing workshops organised using a hybrid approach.



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Key achievements for the outcome

3.1 **cont.**

- » **Training Needs Assessment** carried out in nine **NGARA member countries** (Burkina Faso, Chad, Ethiopia, Kenya, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, South Sudan and Tanzania), capacity gaps were identified in production and processing, trade and markets as well as policies, laws and institutions and the governance of the gums and resins sector.
- » Developed a **training manual comprising 9 modules**. These modules were **reviewed and contextualized during the information sharing webinars** which attracted 240 participants in August and September 2021

Objective 4. To strengthen AFF's institutional capacity in creation and sharing of relevant forest and tree-based knowledge and information for improved decision making

**PROGRAMME AREA NO. 6: CAPACITY BUILDING AND SKILLS DEVELOPMENT, and
PROGRAMME AREA NO. 7: INFORMATION MANAGEMENT AND IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

Outcome 4.1 Improved access to quality knowledge products and timely sharing of information to relevant stakeholders in a user-friendly manner

Outcome 4.2 Operationalisation of knowledge management services and membership engagement enhanced

Outcome 4.3 Strengthened M&E system for improved efficiency and effectiveness in the implementation of AFF activities that creates impact at all levels

to be presented in a separate report by the KMCOMM and the PMER units)



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CONTRIBUTIONS OF

- » **African forestry stakeholders**
 - » **experts**
- » **Students and postdoc fellows**
 - » **Partners**
 - » **PSAC**
- » **Governing Council and committees**
 - Government of Switzerland**