

Review of NFFP II achievements against the logical framework matrix for 2001-2005

3. REVIEW OF NFFP ACHIEVEMENTS AGAINST THE LOGICAL FRAMEWORK FOR 2001-2005

<p>Overall objective: Increased role of forestry in the socio-economic development of Namibia.</p>	<p>Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ By 2005, the forestry sector is reflected in national accounting systems. 	<p>Achievements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 2 CF (0 NW; 2 NE) submitted for declaration (Sikaniabuka, Hans Kanyinga). ▪ 2 (1 NW; 1 NE) provisional (Kvundu, Unkolonkadhi) and 2 full management plans (Sikaniabuka, Hans Kanyinga) completed. ▪ 10 (6 NW; 4 NE) partnership agreements signed. ▪ 9 (5 NW; 4 NE) FMB constitutions completed ▪ 10 (6 NW; 4 NE) CF by-laws completed ▪ 95 (32 NW; 63 NE) number of farmers involved in farm forestry and woodland management ▪ Fire-scar maps produced 2001-2003. ▪ In NW 60,000 ha fire management areas under community management. ▪ In NE 1,066 km of fire breaks in Caprivi; 70 ha of prescribed burning; 237 km fire breaks in Kavango. ▪ In Caprivi (NE) the area affected by fire decreased from 955,615 ha in 2001 to 714,711 ha in 2002 to 532,565ha in 2003; ▪ In Kavango (NE) the areas varied between 868,079 ha in 2001 to 2,100,038 ha in 2002 to 1,855, 314 ha in 2003. ▪ EFs have been mapped and a report produced ▪ EF Toolbox to be finalized 2004-05 (AWP) ▪ EF incorporated in CF Guidelines (AWP) 	<p>Comments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪
<p>Programme purpose: Namibian forests are successfully managed by individuals, communities and relevant stakeholders for optimal sustainable yields of forest products and services, in pilot areas in the communal areas of north-east and north-west Namibia.</p>	<p>Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ By 2005, six declared community forests in north-west and four declared community forests in north-east Namibia are being managed by communities. ▪ By 2005, at least ten farmers (men and women) from ten communities (total of 100 farmers) have implemented improved woodland management and afforestation practices on their farms. ▪ By 2005, the proportion of forest fire managed area, involving communities and stakeholders, has increased by 80% in north-east and north-west Namibia. ▪ By 2005, three priority environmental forestry areas are under appropriate management. 	<p>Achievements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ DoF has 100% of technical and 70% of professional posts occupied by suitably qualified Namibians. ▪ OAC has 25% of professional posts (MSc.) occupied by suitably qualified Namibians 	<p>Comments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪
<p>Results:</p> <p>1. Adequate public sector capacity to manage the forestry sector sustainably.</p>	<p>Indicators:</p> <p>1.1 By 2005, DoF has 100% of technical and 85% of professional posts occupied by suitably qualified Namibians and OAC has 100% of professional posts occupied by suitably qualified Namibians.</p>	<p>Achievements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ DoF has 100% of technical and 70% of professional posts occupied by suitably qualified Namibians. ▪ OAC has 25% of professional posts (MSc.) occupied by suitably qualified Namibians 	<p>Comments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪

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Activities:	Indicators:	Achievements:	Comments:
<p>Institutional development</p> <p>1.1 Develop and implement an in-service and pre-service training programme, including an induction course, to ensure that DoF staff has appropriate qualifications and experience to facilitate participatory integrated forest management.</p> <p>1.2 Support the DoF to develop and implement policy, achieve its mission, vision and values and effectively use its national criteria and indicators system in order to create an enabling framework for effective service delivery.</p> <p>1.3 Develop and implement an in-service and pre-service training programme to ensure that OAC staff have adequate experience and qualifications to respond to the training needs of the forestry sector.</p> <p>1.4 OAC facilities are strengthened to meet the requirements of the formal and informal training programmes.</p>	<p>1.1 By 2005, 7 students are registered or have successfully completed BSc degree courses and 7 students are registered or have successfully completed MSc degree courses and training plans in place for incoming and incumbent staff</p> <p>1.2 Annual plans, progress reports, C and I reports</p> <p>1.3.1 By 2005, OAC is fully staffed with MSc-level Namibians</p> <p>1.3.2 By 2005, OAC is developing and implementing appropriate in-service training courses for the DoF for diploma and certificate holders.</p> <p>1.4. Appropriate and adequate indoor and outdoor training facilities available and in use.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 5 MSc (3 on-going) and 11 BSc (5 on-going) students (11 DoF and 5 OAC) engaged in formal education programme. (in addition 2 discontinued). ▪ 3 MBA and 1 MPPA students (3 DoF, 1 OAC) on professional programmes. ▪ Medium-Term Training Plan completed in 2003. ▪ MSc degree Namibian staff at OAC is 25% in 2005. ▪ 32 students completed Diploma level at OAC. ▪ 18 other staff trained in 4 in-service training courses. ▪ OAC equipped with equipment required for training ▪ Agroforestry and other field plots established at OAC 	
<p>Planning and management</p> <p>2.1 Establish a Forest Management Planning Unit and develop and implement appropriate operational procedures.</p> <p>2.2 Refine the Forest Inventory system to meet the needs of the forestry sector for accurate information at appropriate scales for use in forestry strategic planning and operational management.</p> <p>2.3 Develop and implement an in-service training programme to ensure that the NRSC can provide appropriate Remote Sensing and Geographical Information Systems (GIS) information to all stakeholders.</p> <p>2.4 Refine, expand and implement the DoF's MIS and ensure that it is effectively used in</p>	<p>2.1.1 By 2005, MIS is providing necessary information for strategic and operational planning as well as human resource development</p> <p>2.1.2 By 2003, FMPIU is fully staffed by Namibians and has developed a set of operational procedures.</p> <p>2.3.1 By 2003, NRSC is generating 30% of its recurrent budget from a broad client base.</p> <p>2.3.2 By 2003, NRSC staff is capable of delivering a service for cross-sectoral rural development issues.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ MRP and MIS to be finalized in 2004-2005 (AWP) ▪ FMPIU established in 2003; one staff ▪ DoF programmes, organization and MRP to be reviewed in 2004-2005 (AWP). ▪ Management Planning Guidelines 2003 ▪ CF Guidelines in 2004. ▪ NRSC generated 30% in 2003 but 2003-2004 very little external revenue (<10,000 NAD) ▪ NRSC providing support and services to CBNRM and NRM partners. ▪ NRSC providing training to government staff and other partners. Total 63 trained (22% women) in 7 courses. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪

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Activities:	Indicators:	Achievements:	Comments:
<p>Integrated Forest Management</p> <p>3.1 Evaluate lessons learned from all relevant Community Forestry and CBNRM initiatives and make appropriate adjustments to on-going PFM approaches in on-farm forestry and community forestry.</p> <p>3.2 Develop, implement and monitor a range of options for devolving the management of forests to local level.</p> <p>3.3 Identify priority community forests and implement PFM in them to ensure that environmental forestry objectives are served through community forestry practices</p> <p>3.4 Support community and traditional authority structures to participate fully in the development and implementation of integrated forest management plans (IFMP).</p> <p>3.5 Develop, implement and monitor promising income generating enterprises, based on forest and non-forest products, and support communities to ensure that they directly benefit from these.</p> <p>3.6 Refine existing Integrated Fire Management approaches, where appropriate, and support their incorporation into community forestry practices at a range of scales.</p> <p>3.7 Identify priority community forests and implement PFM in them to ensure that environmental forestry objectives are served through community forestry practices.</p>	<p>3.1 to 3.6</p> <p>By 2005, five pilot community forests are generating sufficient income from forestry related activities that external incentives are no longer required to sustain the management of the forests.</p> <p>3.5.1 By 2005, 100 farmers have significantly enhanced subsistence and for monetary benefits from on-farm forestry activities.</p> <p>3.6.1 By 2005, proportion of forest fire managed area increased by 80% in north-east and north-west Namibia.</p> <p>3.6.2 Guidelines for prescribed burning available and implemented.</p> <p>3.7.1 By 2005, six strategic forests are under management in partnership with communities and other relevant stakeholders.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ CF Workshop in 2004 ▪ Preparation of CF Guidelines started in March 2004 ▪ Community Forestry Officer appointed at DoF HQ in March 2004 ▪ Incorporation of EF into CF Guidelines initiated (AWP) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 95 (32 NW, 63 NE) farmers getting benefits from on-farm activities. ▪ 104 farmers trained and equipped for Devil's Claw harvesting. ▪ 7 community members trained on wood carving for income generation through use of deadwood from the forest. ▪ Forest fire management activities cover 60,000 ha and increased by 10% in north-west and north-east Namibia. ▪ Areas affected by fires reduced by 25% in 2002 and 44% in 2003 in Caprivi compared to 2001. In Kavango the area affected by fire increased by 141% in 2002 and 113% in 2003 compared to 2001. ▪ Guidelines for prescribed burning available and in use (NW) not developed in NE. ▪ No strategic forest established. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪