PARTICIPATORY FOREST MANAGEMENT

A method of conservation and climate change mitigation in Ethio-SA

By

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Outline

• Climate change and developing countries
• Addressing climate change through PFM
• PFM in South Africa
• PFM in Ethiopia
Climate change and developing countries

- Poor people are more vulnerable to the climate change risk
- Due to high dependence on natural resources
- Possible solution: adaptation and conservation
- Must integrate response to climate change with poverty reduction strategies
- Natural resource management!!!
Participatory forest management (PFM)

- Shared/collaborative/joint forest management
- People centred approach
- **Collaboration** in management between managing agents of state-owned forest and people living in and around it (community)
- Improve equality in distribution of benefits
- While ensuring sustainable forest management
- Incentive to protect and conserve forest
  - **Sequestering carbon while promoting rural development**
Natural forests in South Africa
South Africa – natural forests

- 0.5% of land area
- Species:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Black ironwood</th>
<th>Stinkwood</th>
<th>Forest elder</th>
<th>Yellowwood</th>
</tr>
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</table>

- Def: “Group of indigenous trees, crowns largely continuous” – National Forest Act 84 of 1998
Managing natural resources in Africa

- Forest areas cover 23% of Africa’s surface
- Forests = NB providers of valuable natural resources
  - Wood: fuel, construction, fences, charcoal, crafts
  - Plant material: Medicinal/religious uses, thatching grass
  - Food products: fruit, honey
- Deforestation risk
- Cost of deforestation unknown; value of forest harvested annually = US$ 6 billion
PFM in South Africa

- Past: Conservation focus – “fences and fines”
- 1994: Constitution
- New policies and legislation
  - White Paper on Forestry 1997
  - National Forest Act 84 of 1998
  - National Environmental Management Act 107 of 1998
  - Forestry Charter 2009
PFM in South Africa (2)

- International Policies
  - **SADC Protocol on Forestry** (Article 12(a) – benefit local people)
  - **UNFCCC** (Article 4(1)(d) – sustainable management, conservation, carbon sinks)
- Have to implement mechanism:
  - Community-based decision making
  - Community share equally in natural resource benefits
  - Sustainable forest management
PFM in South Africa (3)

• DWAF + Danida => projects nationwide
  • Beekeeping
  • Medicinal plant nurseries
  • Community nurseries
  • Fern harvesting
  • Timber products
• PFM forums
• Vehicle for economic activities and sustainable use of natural forests
PFM in South Africa (4)

- Problems:
  - Funding
  - Lack of institutional capacity
- Government outsourced PFM function
  - DAFF = policy-making and regulatory function
  - Private / semi-private institution = management function
PFM in South Africa today

- Working for water
- Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife
- SANParks
- Stormsriver Adventures
The forestry sector in Ethiopia

- Ethiopia’s forests cover is 12.2 million ha
- Contribution of forestry to:
  - GDP =10%, & Agriculture =10-16%
  - 2.76 billion tons of carbon
  - 90% source of PE
- Deforestation is a major factor challenging
  - food security & community livelihoods
  - sustainable development
- 1955-1979, lost over 77% & continued to lose 8% annually
PFM in Ethiopia

- Management and administration of forest used to be highly centralized
- Since 1990s, forestry institutions have been decentralized to the local level
- PFM was first introduced in 1997
- The aims of the PFM were:
  - Forest protection and biodiversity conservation
  - Climate change mitigation
  - Improving forest dependent livelihoods and the rights to utilize forest resources legally
Location of PFM in Ethiopia

- PFM is present in at least 12 out of the 68 zones
- The current coverage is over 200,000 ha of forest

Zones where PFM is being implemented (Ellen, 2010)
Stakeholders and beneficiaries of PFM

Participatory Forest Management (PFM)

- Scientists
- NGOs
- Gov’t Bodies
- Local Community
Steps in the process of PFM

**Implementation**
- Developing CFM
- Participatory M & E

**Negotiation**
- Formulation and signing
- Capacity Building

**Investigation**
- Stakeholder analysis
- Assessment and mapping

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3rd DAAD Workshop, Dubai
Management and Monitoring of PFM

- Management and Monitoring is carried out by all actors;
  - Communities patrol the forest daily and every 2\textsuperscript{nd} month government representatives patrol
  - Woreda official and NGOs monitor every month
  - DAs and community representatives patrol every 6 month
  - Community and regional government patrol every three to five years
Contributions of PFM

1. Livelihoods

- Examples of improvements to livelihoods promoted in & around PFM projects:
  - Beekeeping
  - Nurseries
  - Fuel efficient stoves
  - Vegetable gardening
  - Agroforestry
  - NTFP development
  - Gum collection
  - Fuelwood collection
  - Pasture and the like.
2. Forest and biodiversity protection & climate change mitigation

- The projects have had positive impact on improving the conditions of forests and biodiversity
- Improved wildlife richness

Too early (just 15 years);
- But successfully managed PFM forests, that don’t suffer from deforestation and prevent the soil erosion, and
- Encouraging communities to plant trees in non-forested areas individually or collectively could help to mitigating climate change
Opportunities and Challenges

Opportunities

• ‘PFM is future management option’ to achieve multiple purposes of forests
• Good GO-NGO cooperation (FARM Africa & MoARD)
• Financial support for PFM projects (GTZ & JICA)
• Conducive new forestry policy (decentralized forest administration)
• Presence of international carbon creditors (CDM & REDD+)
• Suitable geo-climatic environment
Challenges

- The classical thinking in Ethiopia that forestry and other livelihood systems are competitive
- PFM introduction entails that access to forests is to be regulated, and in most cases this may involve banning some or all of forest products
- Issue of land right
- Financial limitations
- Resistance and scepticism from local communities
- The incentives for PFM introduction from government and community sides are often different
- The sector in general is understaffed
## PFM: South Africa & Ethiopia

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Elements</th>
<th>South Africa</th>
<th>Ethiopia</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Owner of forest</strong></td>
<td>State</td>
<td>“Local Community”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Policy-making body</strong></td>
<td>State (DAFF)</td>
<td>Government</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Management agent</strong></td>
<td>Many private/ semi-private institutions</td>
<td>Gov’t + Local community</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Community: user / manager</strong></td>
<td>Mainly user, to lesser extent manager</td>
<td>Manage, Monitor &amp; Use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Product / protection orientated</strong></td>
<td>Both</td>
<td>Both</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Controlling mechanisms</strong></td>
<td>Permits, licenses</td>
<td>Agreements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Informing communities</strong></td>
<td>Newspaper, word of mouth</td>
<td>Through DAs + Community representatives</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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