



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:

Black ironwood



Stinkwood



Forest elder



Yellowwood



- 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

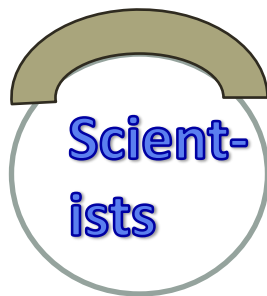
- PFM is present in at least 12 out of the 68 zones
- The current coverage is over 200 000 ha of forest



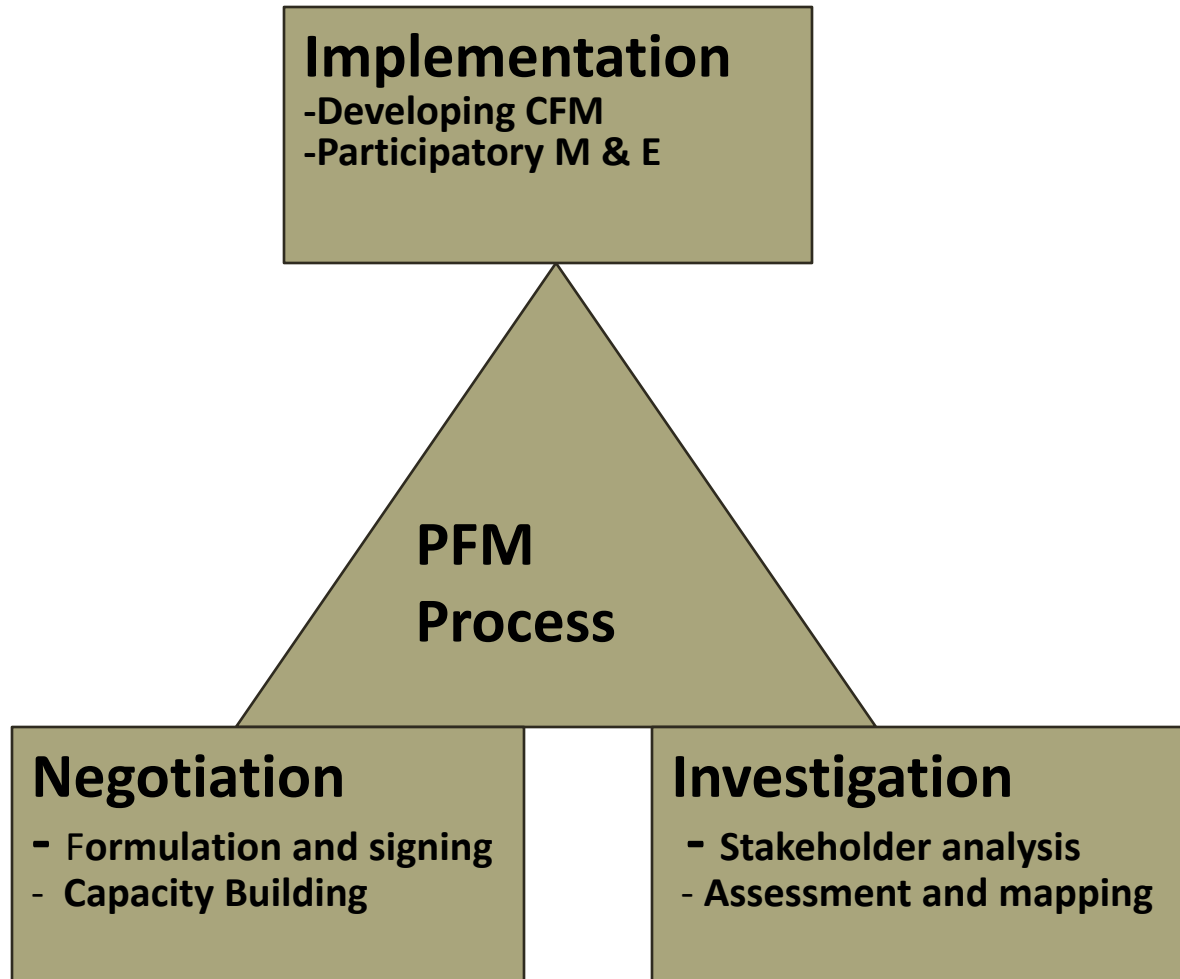
Zones where PFM is being implemented (Ellen, 2010)

Stakeholders and beneficiaries of PFM

Participatory Forest Management (PFM)



Steps in the process of PFM



Management and Monitoring of PFM

- Management and Monitoring is carried out by all actors;
 - Communities patrol the forest daily and every 2nd 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

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

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