



Mountain Forest Conservation for Ecosystem Services: Experience from Nepal and Tanzania

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Introduction



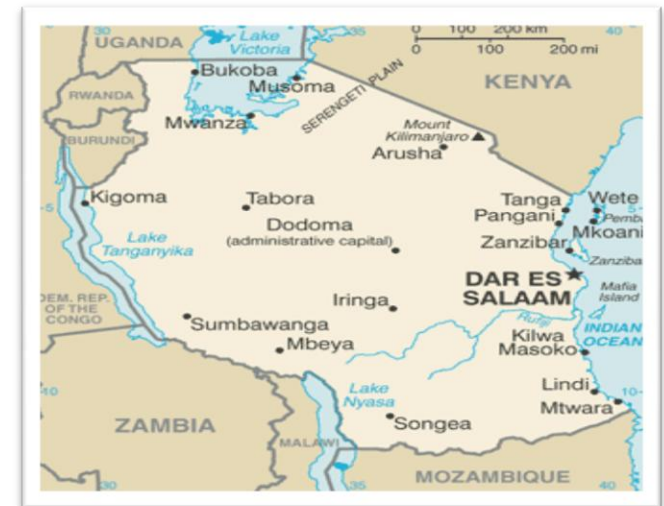
Nepal

- Including shrub land, forests comprises 39% of the country area



Tanzania

Forests and woodland account for 33.5 million ha, which is 46% of total area (MNRT)





Similarities and Differences

Similarities

- Developing countries
- Anthropogenic factors

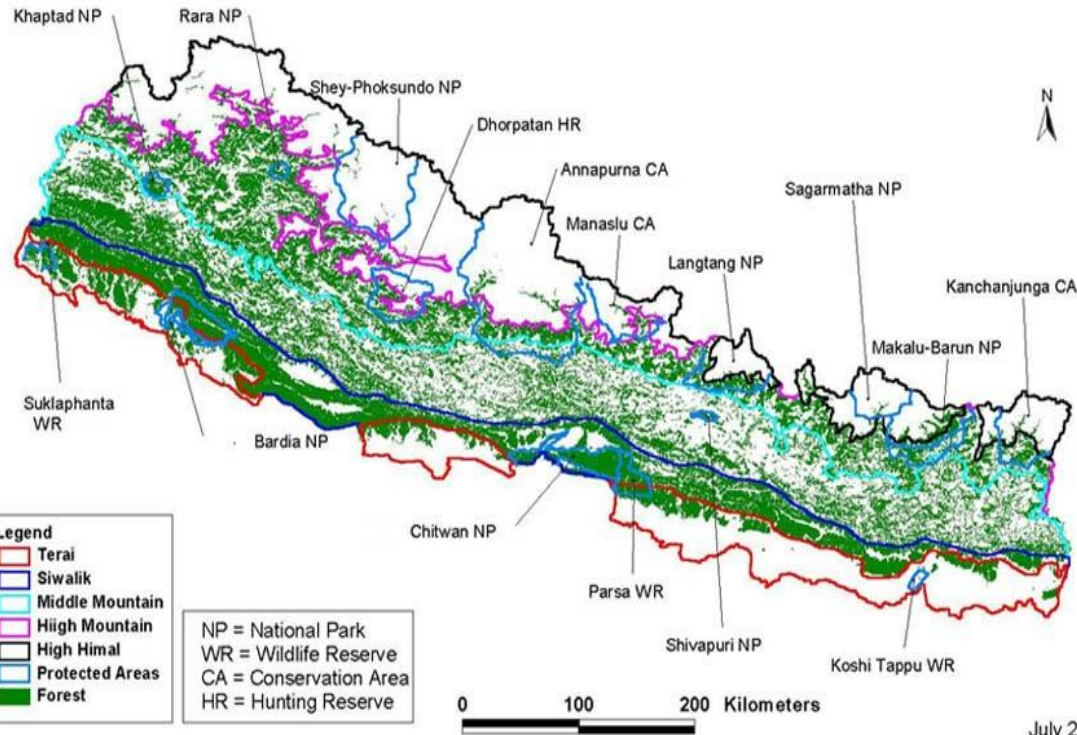
Differences

- Location (Tropics & S-Tropics).
- Ownership
- Ecological Environment

Mountain Forests



Nepal



July 2003

Tanzania





Climate Change and Forests

Anthropogenic

- Change in land use
- Forest degradation



* The extent of interaction depends on the type of Environment



Forest degradation V.s Ecosystem Services

Ground water regulation



Erosion control and land slides

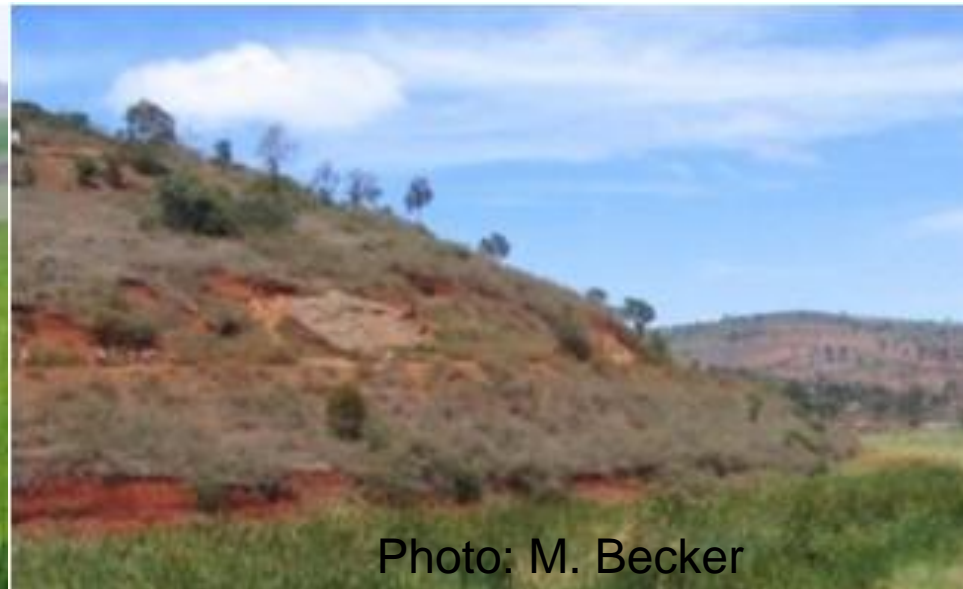


Photo: M. Becker



Forest degradation V.s Ecosystem Services

Climate regulation



Carbon storage





Forest degradation V.s Ecosystem Services

Pollination

Tourism





Forest degradation V.s Ecosystem Services

Biodiversity





Strategies to Address the Problems

➤ Protection against encroachment



Photo: M. Becker

Photo: M. Becker



➤ Promoting agroforestry





➤ Promoting domestication of NTFPs





Strategies to address the problems

- Strengthening the traditional knowledge and institutions





➤ Promoting access and benefit sharing



Strategies to address the problems



➤ Awareness creation among people



Conclusion



-The outlined strategies can help to reduce climate change.

-Effectiveness of these strategies depends on the social ecological niches



THANK YOU

- **LETS CONSERVE MOUNTAIN FORESTS**

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