

Co-benefits of restoring mangrove ecosystems and livelihoods

Case study in Myanmar's Ayeyarwady Delta



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Background & Methodology

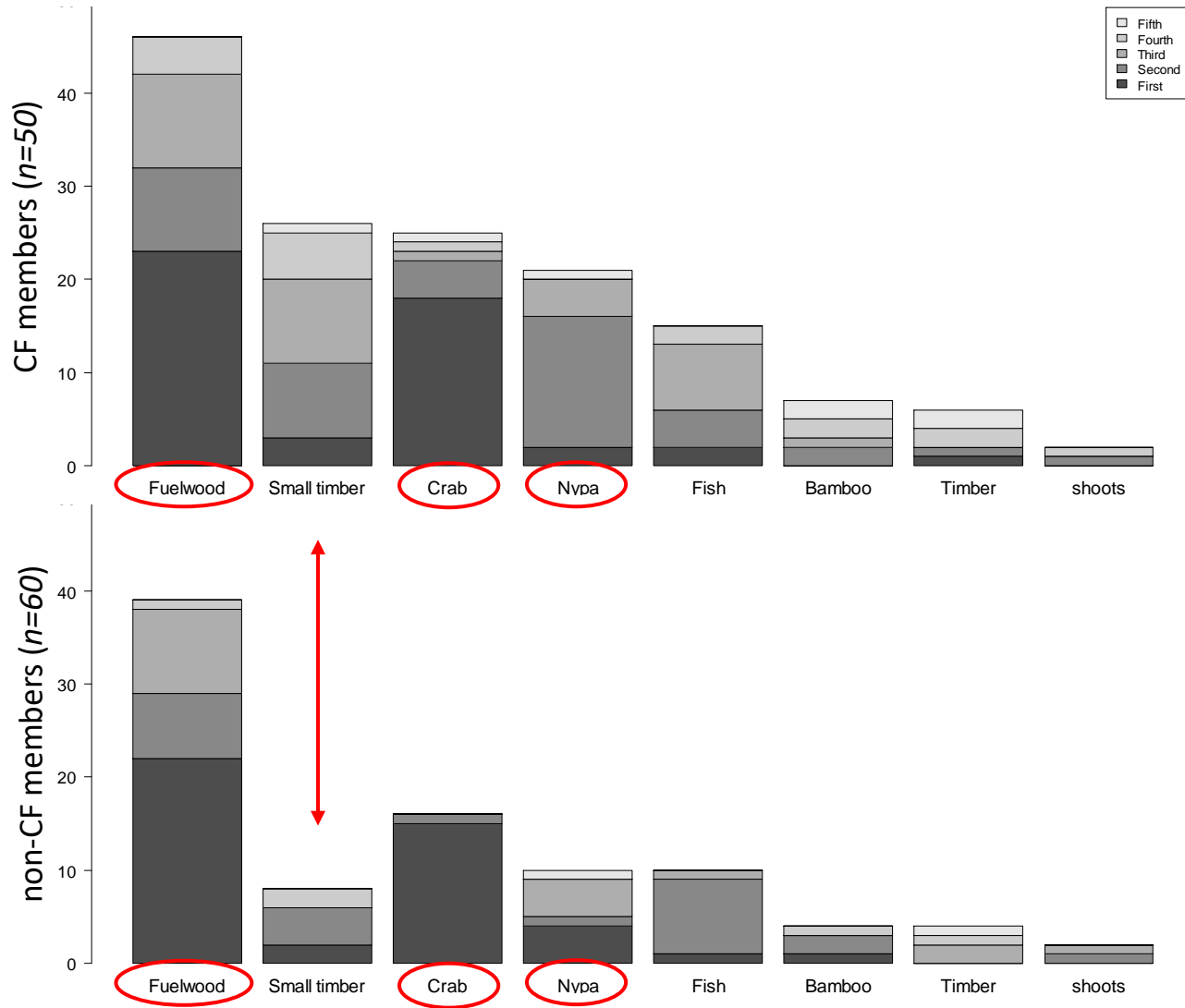
- Mangroves → paddy fields → barren lands
- Restoration through community forestry
 - CF user groups
 - Management Plan
- «How do different households benefit from restored mangrove community forests?»
- Research methodology
 - Household survey (n = 110)
 - Participatory Action Research in 4 villages



Income contributions are higher for CF members

	wealth group				
	very poor	poor	middle income	rich	∅
CF members	0.47 (n = 25)	0.19 (n = 8)	0.31 (n = 11)	0.20 (n = 1)	0.38 (n = 45)
non-CF members	0.21 (n = 28)	0.06 (n = 12)	0.12 (n = 12)	0.27 (n = 3)	0.16 (n = 55)
mean (∅)	0.33 (n = 53)	0.11 (n = 20)	0.21 (n = 23)	0.26 (n = 4)	0.26 (n = 100)

NTFPs are used by majority of households



Key messages

- Mangroves provide various co-benefits
- Community forestry as restoration catalyst
- Overuse of non-timber forest products?
- Inclusion of all forest users in decision-making is needed

Feurer M, Than MM, Gritten D, 2018. Community forestry for livelihoods: Benefiting from Myanmar's mangroves. *Forests* 9 (3), <https://doi.org/10.3390/f9030150>

