Degraded Forest and Landscape Restoration (FLR) in Ethiopia

(An Overview of FLR)

Prepared By:- Aweke Shitaye

November 28, 2022

Adama

Outline

1. Introduction
2. Approaches followed for FLR implementation
3. Challenges
4. Opportunities
5. Partners in Restoration
6. Lessons learnt
7. Way forward

1. Introduction

- FLR - driven by various initiatives and international policy processes, the concept of FLR, is globally receiving renewed attention.

- FLR is seen internationally and in national contexts as a means for improving the resilience of land through different forest activities.

Cont …

- Ethiopia developed national potential and priority maps for tree-based restoration (Former MEFCC and WRI) - a total of 82 million ha having potential.
- In this map 54 million hectares of degraded forests and lands are identified
- Based on the urgency of cross-sectoral intervention this hectare (54 M ha) further broken down into
  - ✓ Priority 1 (11 million ha),
  - ✓ Priority 2 (18 million ha), and
  - ✓ Priority 3 (25 million ha)
- This is distributed with regions/city administration as follows

Regions/City Administration	FLR Potential (Ha)			
	Priority 1 Landscapes	Priority 2 Landscapes	Priority 3 Landscapes	**Total**
Addis Ababa	-	22,000	-	22,000
Afar	285,000	523,000	522,000	1,330,000
Amhara	**4,758,000**	**5,048,000**	**3,357,000**	**13,163,000**
Benishangul-Gumuz	-	90,000	**3,065,000**	3,155,000
DireDawa	21,000	78,000	22,000	121,000
Gambella	-	1,000	170,000	171,000
Harari	30,000	-	-	30,000
Oromia	**3,254,000**	**8,244,000**	**9,036,000**	**20,534,000**
SNNP	992,000	**2,425,000**	**2,819,000**	6,236,000
Somali	256,000	500,000	**5,311,000**	6,067,000
Tigray	**1,846,000**	756,000	930,000	3,532,000
National	**11,442,000**	**17,690,000**	**25,250,000**	**54,382,000**

Cont …

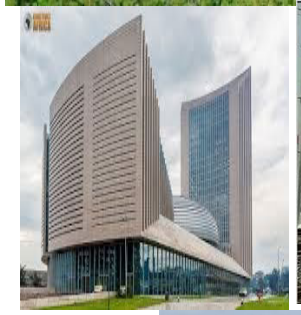
- Ethiopia committed to restoring 22 million ha
  - ✓ 15 million degraded forest lands – Bonn Challenge and
  - ✓ 7 million ha to develop forest landscapes (to sustainably manage 4 million ha of forest, afforest 2 million ha, and reforest 1 million hectares
- Protecting existing forests and promoting FLR is central to achieving the natural resources-based commitments and other national perspective plans
- FLR contributes;-
  - directly to economic development,
  - climate change mitigation and adaptation, and
  - biodiversity enhancement

Cont …

- **CRGE Strategy**
  - **Agriculture, Forest, Power, Transport /Industry/ Building/**
  - **Forest: Protecting and re-establishing forests for their economic and ecosystem services, including as carbon stocks**
- **The effectiveness of these pillars are directly or indirectly linked to Forest (tree-based) Landscape Restoration**





2. Approaches followed for FLR Implementation

- Participatory planning in forest development
- Capacity building
  - Training and experience sharing with communities, experts…etc.
  - Providing of inputs (like seeds, nursery materials, vehicles, motorbikes,… etc.)
- Implementing FLR activities by community mobilization and with the help of different projects and programs
- By providing different technical support for the implementers /Government & NGOs/

Doing Phy/Bio Activities

- Afforestation / Reforestation of degraded lands and forests
- Area exclosure
- Participatory Forest Management (PMF)
- Agroforestry
- Soil and water conservation (SWC)

Some examples of success stories

Degraded area rehabilitation through afforestation/reforestation

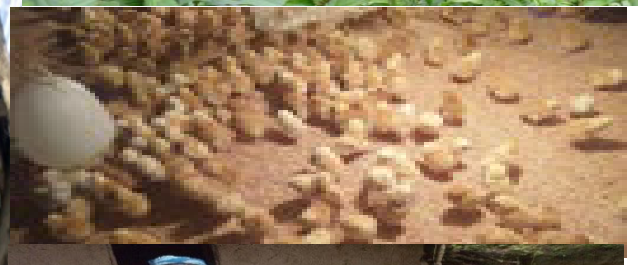
A/R Site

Rehabilitated forest lands through Exclosure

Forest Lands under PFM and Livelihood diversification options

Sheep Raring & Dairy

Beekeeping



Poultry

Fodder production

Degraded farmlands rehabilitated through SWC

Gully are rehabilitation before and after scenarios

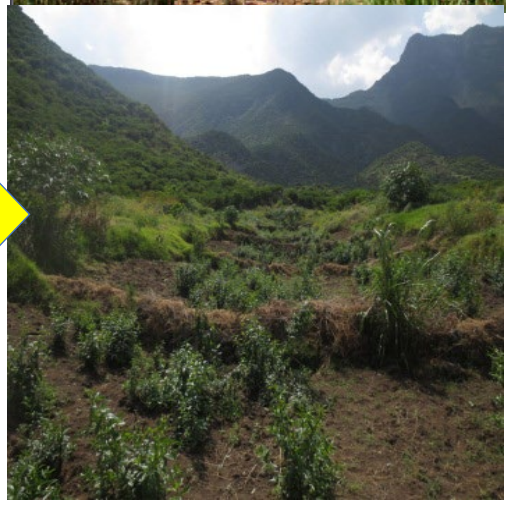










3. Challenges

- Less integration of relevant sectors
- Lack of well-defined benefit-sharing mechanism after restoration
- Lack of well-prepared management plans for rehabilitated landscapes
- Budget constraint for restoration
- Capacity gap at all levels to conduct effective FLR
- Lack of compiled national monitoring report that has been implemented by different stakeholders.

Cont…

- Lack of appropriate national land use policy

- Free grazing

- Human-induced fire in the lowland areas of the country and Pest and disease

4. Opportunities

- Political commitment to NRM and Forest Development (GLI)
- Regional and International Commitments (like AFR100, Bonn challenge)
- Availability of best practices to be scaled up
- Presence of many partner organizations
- Availability of man-power for restoration
- Availability of policy frameworks and strategies that support FLR
- Availability of different agro-ecology

5. Partners playing role in the restoration

- Community participation - From planning to implementation and M&E
  - More plantation is conducted by farmers
- Government and international institutions (MOA, MoWE, Research Institutes, Universities, WRI, AU, EU, UNDP, FAO, CIFOR, IUCN, INBAR … etc)
- NGOs - Local and international (WV, CRS, SOS, Farm Africa, NABU, Ethio-wetland, ORDA … etc)
- Private sector
- Development financial partners (UNDP, GIZ, KfW … etc)

6. Lessons learnt

- Mobilizing the community on planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation is a crucial elements for sustainable landscape restoration
- Political leaders commitment is very important for the achievement and sustainability of the restoration
- Awareness creation is an important issue for the performance of restoration activities
- Stakeholders' integration is very important for the implementation of restoration

7. Way forward

- Stakeholders coordination could be strengthened
- Restoration should be supported with research out puts
- To make sustainability restoration could be linked with livelihood
- Creating ownership for restored areas could be given due attention for sustainability
- There should be defined benefit sharing mechanism


Thank you for your attention