

**Proceeding of
Participatory Forest Management Working Group
Workshop**

Bonga, Kafa Zone

November 19-20, 2003

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1. Introduction

In Ethiopia forests have to supply virtually all the fuel and most of the construction materials. Natural forests including woodlands have been greatly reduced over the last forty years. Although some large scale plantation and community woodlots were established these have not kept pace with the demands of rapidly growing population.

Regardless of the delineation of the state forest people have continued to clear new areas for agriculture. The forests have also continued to be under pressure from the uncontrolled tree cutting for different purposes including fuel wood and timber.

Realizing these facts some NGOs and bilateral organization have introduced new forest management plan, Participatory Forest Management (PMF), in collaboration with the government and adjacent communities. Experience from other countries show that PMF foster community ownership of the forest. Farm Africa, SOS and GTZ are some of the pioneer organizations which have started the implementation of PMF with the government before few years. Since then several project have been initiated and successful results have been document. To disseminate the results achieved at each project and to exchange experience among different projects several workshops and joint meetings were conducted.

On November 19 and 20, 2003 PFM projects, Wondo Genet College of Forestry and relevant government offices had joint meeting in Bonga town to discuss on recent development and progress on PMF.

The purpose of this report, therefore, is to present the proceeding of this joint meeting.

1.1 Workshop Objective

Farm Africa/SOS has arranged the workshop where PMF projects and partner organizations met to present and discuss their practice and experience with Participatory Forest Management. Such sharing of experience and coordination is likely to enhance the quality of Participatory Forest Management projects under implementation.

The Workshop Specific objectives were to create a forum for experience sharing and to create efficient net working with forestry institution/college and other concerned organizations

1.2 Scope and methodology

Each participant organization presented the status of their project implementation and experience with PFM. The presentations were discussed at

plenary. The participants also divided in to small groups and worked on specific issues and presented their comments for plenary discussion.

1.3 Opening Speech

By Ato Bedruzeman Abedella, Kaffa Zone Administrator

Dear Participants
Invited guests,

It is a great pleasure for me to welcome you all to Bonga town and to open this important meeting which will discuss on various issues related to Participatory Forest Management (PFM). As you might be aware of, the keffa zone has been supporting the Participatory Forest Management Programme (PFMP) of FARM Africa and SOS Sahel in the programme's endeavour to conserve the Bonga forest by promoting the Participatory Forest Management approach.

The forest is one of the primary focus areas for the government as it is decreasing at an alarming rate both in size and in type. Lack of proper management was one of the aggravating elements for the distraction of the forest. Owing to this fact our zone and the concerned woreda offices have committed themselves for the successful realization of PFM.

I hope today's meeting will add fresh impetus to refine and further strengthen the already ongoing process of PFM. I believe it is also a good opportunity for sharing of experience as the meeting brings together professionals in the various fields related to PFM. This meeting as I hope will not be the end. Similar meetings and sharing of experiences will enrich and sharpen the PFM approach thereby speeding up the pace to achieve the desired goals. Today's meeting should also look into ways of widening its network so that others come into the scene and contribute their share.

Dear Participants,

Degradation of natural resources like forest is the biggest challenge our country faces at the moment. The case is no exception with our zone. It is worth to pull every available means and resource to reverse this tragic phenomenon.

We believe PFM is one of the means to address this problem. The approach to, be successful, needs joint commitment and cooperation from every sector as it in line with the county's effort to retain and develop its forests.

Finally, I would like to conclude my opening remark by wishing you to hold fruitful discussion.

I thank you!!

1.4 Self Introduction of Participants and their Expectations

The workshop facilitator requested the workshop participants to introduce themselves. Each participant introduced himself by telling his name, the organization he represents, his current position or responsibility, his organization working experience in PFM and his expectation and fears.

1.5 Summary of expectation and Fears

Following the self-introduction, each participant expressed his expectations and fears. The Participants' expectations and fears are summarized as follows:

Expectations

- Share experience
- Learn some lessons on PMF
- Much to learn and share some experiences
- Would like to hear on the progress of PFM
- Would like to hear how to overcome the limitation on legislations related forest development and protection
- Lay ground for regional PFM
- Would like to hear from Wondo Genet on latest development on PFM
- To learn what is going on at the community level and how it fits into the woreda level planning process
- Learn the process of PFM
- Encourage others to do PFM
- Useful output that would benefit the target communities
- Eager to hear the WAJIB experience

Fears

- What is discussed/promised in the workshop may be forgotten after we go back to our duty stations
- Output of the workshop may not be practical
- Absence of relevant regional governments offices (from Oromiya and SNNPR) can be a bottle neck to make some concrete progress on PFM
- How to apply others experience
- May develop something which cannot be sustainable within the government system/capacity

1.6 Workshop ground Rules

Suggested ground rules to be practiced during the workshop was presented. The suggested ground rules were:

- Everyone is a participant. There are no observers.
- The participation of all is each person's responsibility.
- There are no such things as '**right answers**'; there are only **perspectives**. Each perspective adds to a more complete understanding of the whole.
- Once you offer an idea or comment to the group, it becomes the group's to do with it as it pleases. It is no longer 'your' idea, so you do not have to keep pushing the idea nor do you need to defend it; it now belongs to the group.
- Consensus does not mean unanimity. Consensus, for this workshop, means that everyone can 'live with' the decision as the will of the group.

1.7 Introduction to the PFM Projects Meeting

By Zelalem Temesgen

Introduction to PFM working group

- There were 6 PFM project
- Established PFM working group in November 1999.
- Had 3 meetings

Objectives of the PFM working group

- To provide platform of efficient networking of all stakeholders; between concerned projects, Universities/research institutions
- To present concepts, experience and other inputs concerning specific aspects of PFM development and implementation
- To analyse inputs and identify promising approaches and concepts
- To distil lessons learnt
- To contribute to policy formulation and drafting of legislation by elaborating pertinent recommendations that will be submitted to relevant institutions
- To establish small task force which will be assigned to further develop concepts and strategies related to identified key issues

The task forces are

- Forest Policy task force
- Skills and Technology Development task force
- Forest Monitoring task force and
- Networking task force

Intention of the workshop

- Continuation of Oromia Regional PFM working group
- Establishment Southern Region PFM working group
- The Nature of PFM working group
- Must be lead and owned by Government department
- Must involve all key stakeholders

What do we call this meeting?

- PFM projects and Training/ Research institutions w/s.?

2.0 Projects Update Presentation and Discussions

2.1 Bonga Integrated Participatory Forest Management and Reproductive Health Project

By Mesfin Tekele

Abstract

Bonga Integrated Participatory Forest Management and Reproductive Health Project has been operational since 2001. The implementing agencies are Farm Africa and Kafa Zone ANRMD. The project focus area is state forest area of about 28, 984 ha falling in Gimbo and Dacha Woredas.

The objective of the project is to ensure environmental sustainability through community based natural resource management system.

Discussion on the Presentation Made:

Q. During the negotiation time how do you define the rights and responsibilities of the community?

Initially assessment of forest resource and community livelihood is carried out. The forest and community interaction is established. Then the rights and responsibilities of the user groups is defined in the management and agreement plan.

Q. Road construction is not always negative. Why do you stop road construction in the project areas?

We have not rejected road construction in general. What we are saying is that road construction should be carried out in most efficient manner where the effect on the natural resource/forest is minimized as much as possible. During road route selection different alternatives should be considered. Road route through the forest should be avoided as much as possible.

Q. How did you select the seven areas for intervention?

The selected communities are those who are living in the two project operational woredas (Gimbo and Decha). Within these woredas communities living in the middle of the forest are targeted primarily.

We go to the communities and asked who the users of the forest are or who have been using the forest?

All the selected seven communities are living either in the forest or around the forest. Definitely all of them are dependent on the forest to earn their livelihood.

Q. What is the magnitude/number of the PFM group? And what do you mean by community?

The number of PMF group is about 2,300 people living in the forest or around the forest. In this case community means the PFM group organized to protect and use the forest according the agreed up on plan.

Q. Are all the seven communities/PFM groups live in the forest?

Some of the communities live in part of the forest and the remaining live around the forest.

Q. There is Federal Government proclamation on the forest management. How much do you use this proclamation? Given this reality how do you say that you are working in policy vacuum?

Yes, there is government proclamation on natural resource/forest management and protection. This proclamation is not very useful for practical purpose. Some of the proclamation phrases do not say yes or no. Rather create confusion. Thus we depend more on the regional government constitution than the federal government proclamation.

Q. Can you tell us who decides what during the negotiation stage?

The PFM plan is trying to address the interest of both the community and the government, which are contradicting. The government interest is to ensure that the forest use is within the capability of the forest, the communities' interest is to use forest to support their livelihood. This management plan also tries to addresses the gender aspect of the forest users group.

Discussion is made separately with different community groups (women, young, poor and rich). The community makes all decisions regarding the forest use. Nonetheless the forest use should be with in the potential of the forest as agreed by the government.

2.2 Borana Collaborative Forest Management

By Mitiku Tiksa

Abstract

Borana Collaborative Forest Management Project (BCFMP) works in partnership with ORLNRAA at every level to experiment and implement PFM in Mankubsa-Dawa and Yaballo Arero Regional Priority forest areas.

The project's objective is to implement sustainable management and wise use of the unique biodiversity in the dry land of Guji and Borana zones of Oromiya Region. The BCFM works closely with the traditional institution/Gadaa and uses indigenous knowledge as a vehicle to promote participatory resource management and community development.

Discussion on the Presentation Made:

Comment

It was commented from the participants that the weakness presented on the BCFMP are not weakness but they are rather limitations. The comment was accepted by the presenter.

Q. It is good to have well functioning traditional institutions. However what is the legal or accountability of these institutions?

To find out the legal background or accountability of the traditional institutions the project has contacted the Pastoral commission of Oromia. Still we are working on it.

Q. Benefit sharing was one of the challenges. How was the livelihood of the beneficiaries improved? What were the parameters used to measure the perceivable benefits?

In reality it is difficult to say or tell how much the community has benefited. The community confiscate illegally harvested forest products like timber and charcoal. From the confiscated products 10% goes to the community. Still some say 100% of the confiscated should go to the community. There is confusion on this. Even sharing this benefit among the community is a big challenge.

Q. Have you made any coordinated effort to achieve the project objective?

The level of poverty in the pastoral communities is so deep. Poverty reduction is challenging and is slow process. To impact on the poverty joint effort is required.

These days there are some efforts by the government, bilateral organization and NGOs to alleviate poverty in the Borana pastoral communities.

Plenary Discussion

Q. The main threat to the forest is from outside not from those communities living within the forest or adjacent to the forest. What mechanism is in place to control outside threat to the forest?

The PMF project works in different social and environmental set up. In some places where the traditional institutions are strong, Borana, the project opted to work with the traditional institution. Because there is already the tradition to look after the natural resources which makes easier for project implementation through building on this existing practice.

In some areas the existing use system calls for different interventions.

Discussions and negotiations were made how to protect the forest and agreement reached on who will be responsible for forest protection.

Q. In PFM framework generally what is the right and responsibilities of the beneficiaries?

The whole negotiation is about rights and responsibilities. The negotiation process brings together the interest of the two parties and creates common ground where the interests of both parties are compromised.

The beneficiaries have exclusive use right. The beneficiaries are also accountable for forest protection. The management responsibility is given to the community.

The forest is now in the government hand it will be transferred to the community.

Q. What are the basic differences between the forest cooperatives and other ordinary cooperatives?

As such there are no basic differences. The coops established at PFM projects are multipurpose. The need to establish these coops came from the community. The community decided to have credit and other activities which have to be performed by the coops.

These coops have strong support from the woreda and zone cooperative promotion offices.

2.3 Participatory Forest Management Activities at Chilimo Project

By Olani Edosa

Abstract

Chilimo PMF project is located in Dendi woreda of west shoa zone. The project is in its second phase of implementation which has started in 2001.

The main objectives of the project are to promote sustainable natural resource management through community participation, create awareness of all partners on natural resource management and support community livelihood by introducing different income generation activities and ease the pressure on the forest.

Discussion on the Presentation Made:

Q. What is the number of beneficiaries and area under PFM?

There are about 14,000 people who are directly or indirectly benefiting from the Chilimo PFM and other community development activities.

Q. Wondo Genet College of forestry was planning to do some research in Chilimo forest. Can you tell us the status of this plan?

Chilimo forest is one of the five forest areas selected by Wondo Genet College of Forestry for research. The college is still planning to carry out some research activities in the Chilimo forest.

Q. You have explained that there are different ethnic groups in the Chilimo forest with conflicting interest. Having such basic problem how can you successfully implement the PFM?

The project is facilitating to narrow these differences. The situation is improving. It is much better than before.

2.4 Progress, Prospect and Challenges of WAJIB Implementation in Adaba-Dodola FPA

By Hans Lipp

Abstract

The Integrated Forest Management Project (IFMP) is an Ethio-German technical cooperation project implemented by ORLNRAA and GTZ in Adaba and Dodola Woredas. Even though the project was initiated in 1995 the actual implementation of WAJIB started in 2000.

The objective of IFMP is to develop a feasible forest conservation approach. The forest area is one of the 38 Regional Forest Priority areas of some 53,000 ha of degraded natural forest.

The central concept of the project is granting exclusive user rights for the organized beneficiaries.

Discussion on the Presentation Made:

Q. What does the WAJIB stands for?

WAJIB (Waldaa Jiraattota Bosoona) is an Oromo term which stands for Forest Dwellers Association

Q. You have explained that the WAJIB pays tax for the forest land. You have stated that 40% of the tax goes to the community. Is that to the Peasant Association or to the WAJIB?

The 40% of the tax goes to the Peasant Association (PA) not to the WAJIB. The money is used for development activities within the PA. Since WAJIB is part of the PA they are the direct beneficiaries of the fund.

Q. You have said that WAJIB can do what ever they want to do so long as they respect the terms of agreement. What do you mean by this?

Yes, the group can do whatever they like to do with forest provided that the Tree Cover Index (TCI) is maintained.

Q. Is TCI the basis for tax payment? Are you planning to modify the tax payment criteria?

The basis of tax payment is not the TCI but the forest land area. There is no plan to modify the tax payment criteria.

Q. Form the tax collected for forest use 60% goes to the government. From this how much comes back to the Woreda?

All this is to be used by the Woreda natural resources office. No part of the fund goes to the regional office.

Gradually the GTZ fund share to run the IFMP is reducing and the woreda contribution is increasing. By the end of 2006 it is expected that the project will fully run by the woreda.

Q. Are there some dwellers who are not willing to be a member of WAJIB?

This has not been a problem on this. All the dwellers were willing be a member of WAJIB. Even people living outside were willing to be a member of WAJIB. Currently there are several communities who are waiting to establish WAJIB and become a member.

Q. What are the off-farm /income generation activities supported by the IFMP?

Eco tourism, honey production and trophy hunting are some of the activities supported by the IFMP.

Q. If the IFMP phased out how does the eco tourism going to be sustainable?

Currently eco tourism is being handled by the IFMP/GTZ. Eco tourism service is found to be very successful. The income is from tourist guide, house keeping, and horse renting. Part of this income goes to the community.

The local community may not maintain good quality of service and attract the tourists. We provoked the community to organize themselves. The project is trying to arrange a partnership between interested professional private organization or individual and the community to run the eco tourism business.

2.5 Non Timber Forest Product (NTFP) Research and Development Project

By Els Bognetteau

Abstract

The NTF project is EU funded and operates in Kafa, Shaka and Bench Maji Zone of SNNPR. The project is implemented by five implementing agencies.

The over all objective of the project is to contribute to the alleviation of rural poverty through the improved utilization and trading of NTFP and the sustainable management of forest resources.

The main approaches of the NTFP are Research and Development, linking Benefits to Sustainable management of natural resources and Farmer to farmer training.

Discussion on the Presentation Made:

Who are your implementing partners at the grass root level? Is that Jimma University or Bureau of Agriculture?

Both Jimma University and Bureau of Agriculture are our partners. Since our focus is more on research and training the main implementing partner is Jimma University.

There are a lot of initiatives or projects around which focuses on forest coffee. Is there a market to absorb theses? Have you done any market assessment?

There is enough market to absorb the supply. We believe that may be there will no be enough supply to satisfy the market or the demand.

2.6 Debub University Wondo Genet College of Forestry

By Tesgaye Bekele (PhD)

Presentation was made on Wondo Genet College Forestry courses for degree program students. Highlight of each course was presented. Supports to the forestry sector and related problem were also discussed. Detail presentation is given in annex H.

Discussions on Presentation Made:

Q. We have vested interest to sponsor students, who have exposure to PFM and modern extension, for their study from diploma level to degree level. What is the possibility that PFM would be given as independent course at the college for students supported by our program?

The summer course for student supported by Farm Africa/SOS and GTZ is similar to the regular students' course. There is no different provision for these students.

Q. You have mentioned that there should be coordinated efforts to promote PFM. What do you mean by this and who should do it?

Obviously this is the responsibility of the regional or federal government. Institutions like Wondo Genet cannot assume this responsibility.

Q. According to the feed back for Wondo Genet Forestry College, the graduates are weak in lowland ecology. What is the college doing to overcome this weakness?

The college has included dry land (Afar, Borana and Somalia) forestry in its program. We hope that this will help in improving our students' low land ecology perceptiveness.

Q. Does Wondo Genet College of Forestry have any working relation with EARO?

Yes, we have close working relation with EARO. EARO's forestry strategy is developed by Wondo Genet College. We are not full time researchers. We are doing research parallel to teaching. But EARO is doing research full time.

2.7 Sustainable Poverty Alleviation in Kafa Zone (SUPAK)

By Erik Van Lkvehnen

SUPAK is bilateral project between GOE and the Netherlands (2nd phase). All activities are implemented through Government.

The program focus is strengthening planning capacity, agriculture, health (including water supply) and women and development

The major activities are projects, training, technical assistance and studies.

The next phase (5 year) will be specific emphasis on strengthening civil societies and implementation on wereda basis.

Discussion on the presentation made:

Q. Is the land use planning SUPAK does supported by modern technologies like GIS, Satellite imagery?

Yes, land use planning is basically supported by high technology. Satellite imagery with subsequent field checking is very essential to produce realistic land use planning. The most basic information (soil map, population density, animal density) are the main focus of the effort.

Is there anything that SUPAK does or planning to do in terms of PFM?

The land use planning is high level tech. It can be applied to PFM projects planning and implementation. As such SUPAK has no specific plan related to PFM.

3.0 Forest Management Agreement and Participatory Forest Management Plan

The PFM process map was presented and discussed by Ato Zelalem Temesgen. Following the participants were divided in to two groups. Group one was given Forest Management Groups' Participatory Forest Management Plan template and Wacha forest management plan. Group two was given the Agreement and management plan.

Both teams were requested to comment on the documents and present their comments at the plenary.

Comments of each group are summarized as follow.

Group 1

(Template) Forest Management Groups' Participatory Forest Management Plan	Wacha Community Forest Development and Conservation Association Forest Management Plan
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• include table of content• merge section (1 & 2) - introduction and description of the forest• there should be one over all goal• section (5.2) forest <u>utilization plan</u> has to be replaced by <u>harvesting plan</u>• Section (6) - include some complementary activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• include map of the area• include table of content• Section (3.1) - the over all objective should be one• section (4) - include organizational chart• Please include auditing• please also proved the role of DOA• section (6) - replace <u>forest management prescription</u> with <u>forest management plan prescription</u>

Group 2

(Template) Participatory Forest Agreement made	Wacha Community Forest Participatory Forest Management Agreement
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The cover page should be modified (ownership of the document) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compensation is not defined (please define). 6.1.1 (c) <u>To share the benefits derived from the forest.</u> (Share the benefits with whom? This should be made explicit. 7.2 <u>The agreement may be terminated if requested revisions cannot be made.</u> This is big loop hole, should be modified. 7.4 <u>The contents or of this agreement may be revised if the necessity of a revision is pointed out by either of the signatories or a third party and if it is accepted by both agreeing parties.</u> Indicate that revision should be in writing. Please use objective statement (avoid subjective statements)

4. PFM Principles – a guideline manual for Ethiopia (Option for manual development)

The main components of the PFM manual were presented by Mr. Ben Irwin. Detail of the manual components is given in annex K. He forwarded a question to the workshop participants, if one manual is sufficient for all projects working on PFM or if it is appropriate for each project to develop its own guideline manual. Different opinions were forwarded from the participants. After length discussion it is agreed to develop one guideline manual by drawing experiences from different projects.

5.0 Way forward

A core team to work on the guideline manual development was nominated. The nominated organizations to work on this are Farm Africa/SOS, IFMP/GTZ, ORLAA and SPNNR natural resource Bureaus.

It was agreed that the group will resume this assignment as soon as possible after meeting with Oromia and SPNNR PFM groups.

Annexes

Annex A: PFM Projects Meeting Agenda.

Day one: Wednesday

Time	Activities	Facilitator
8:30 - 9:00	Participants registration	Bonga Project Admin
9:00 - 9:15	Opening remarks	Kaffa zone Administration
9:15 - 9:30	Introduction of participants	Facilitator
9:30 - 10:00	Introduction to PFM projects meeting <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • meeting objectives 	Zelalem/Facilitator
10:00 - 10:30	Tea break	
10:30 - 11:30	Projects update presentation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bonga • Borana 	Mesfin/Mitiku 20 minutes presentation 10 minutes clarification (for each project)
11:30 - 12:00	Plenary Discussion	Facilitator
12:00 - 2:00	Lunch	
2:00 - 3:00	Projects update presentation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chilimo • IFMP/GTZ 	Olani/Hans 20 minutes presentation 10 minutes clarification (for each project)
3:00 - 3:30	Plenary Discussion	Facilitator
3:30 - 4:00	Tea break	
4:00 - 4:30	Project update presentation Sustainable livelihood Actions NTFPs	Abebe 20 minutes presentation 10 minutes clarification
4:30 - 5:00	Plenary Discussion	Facilitator

Day Two: Thursday November 20, 2003

Time	Activities	Facilitator
9:00 - 9:15	Recap of first day	Facilitator
9:15 - 9:45	Teaching PFM at Wondo College of Forestry	Dr Tesgaye 20 minutes presentation 10 minutes clarification
9:45 - 10:15	Plenary discussion	Facilitator
10:15 - 10:45	Tea break	
10:45 - 11:05	SUPAK	Erik 10 minutes presentation 10 minutes clarification
11:05 - 11:45	Plenary Discussion	Facilitator
11:45 - 12:00	Forest Management and Participatory forest management plan (Template and Wacha Example)	Zelalem/Facilitator
12:00 - 2:00	Lunch	
2:00 - 2:45	Group Work	Ben/Facilitator
	Group Work Presentation and discussions	Ben/Facilitator
3:30 - 4:00	Tea break	
4:00 - 4:30	PFM Principles: a guideline manual for Ethiopia (option for manual development)	Ben
4:30 - 5:00	Way forward final discussion and wrap up	Zelalem/Facilitator

Annex B: List of Workshop Participants

SN	Name	Organization	Address
1	Tegaye Bekele (Dr)	Wondo Genet College of Forestry	P.O.Box 128 Shashemane
2	Kassahun Embaye (Dr)	Wondo Genet College of Forestry	P.O.Box 128 Shashemane
3	Olani Edossa	Farm Africa	Chilimo, Tel 599069
4	Brehanu Eidety	RADD – West Shoa	Ambo Tel 363371
5	Kasahun Abebe	RLNAR	Ginchi Tel 599069
6	Erik Van Lkvehenen	SUPAK	Bonga Tel 310105, supaks@telecom.net.et
7	Mitiku Tiksa	SOS Sahel Borana	P.O.Box 170, Tel 06-450038
8	Hans Lipp	GTZ-IFMP	P.O.Box 12631, AA
9	Solomon H/Mariam	Bale-Dodola Natural Resource	Dodola 660055
10	Hailu Turbuki	Dodola Co-ops	Dodola 660155
11	Dereje Tadesse	NTFP	07-350705, ntfp-sw@telecom.net.et
12	Abebe Haile	NTFP	07-350705, ntfp-sw@telecom.net.et
13	Ararsa Regasa	NTFP	07-350705, ntfp-sw@telecom.net.et
14	Olani Wirtu	NTFP	07-350705, ntfp-sw@telecom.net.et
15	Daniel Mamo	FarmAfrica/Bong	07-310149
16	Els Bognetteau	NTFP	07-350705, ntfp-sw@telecom.net.et
17	Ben Irwin	FARM/SOS	01-553415, farm.ethiopia@telecom.net.et
19	Zelalem Temesgen	FARM	01-553415, farm.ethiopia@telecom.net.et
20	Yaekob	FARM	01-553415, farm.ethiopia@telecom.net.et
21	Semalign Belay Abdisa	SOS Sahel	06-450038
22	Mesfin Tekele	Bonga Natural Resource Desk Head/ Team leader Bonga project	07-310149
23	Talew Dheressa	Liben	P.O.Box 21, Tele 450772

Annex C: Bonga Integrated Participatory Forest Management and Reproductive Health

Project

By Mesfin Tekele

1. Introduction and Project Objectives

1.1 Introduction

About the project

- Operating Agency FARM AFRICA & KAFA ZONE ANRMD
- Donors: EU, DIFD, DSW/GEO
- Operational since October 2001

About the area

- Location: Kafa Zone, Southern Peoples Regional State
- Focus area Bonga Priority State Forest area
- Site Part of Bonga Priority State Forest area falling in Gimbo & Decha woreda
- Intervention area about 28984ha
- Estimated beneficiaries 44561 people forest dependents and 110,000 RH

1.2 Project Objectives

- Ensure environmental sustainability through community based natural resource management system
- Reconcile the fate of forest conservation with the fate of community development/ livelihood
- Balance Forest management and forest protection

2. Main Achievements in the Process and Progress of Establishing PFM Systems on ground

2.1 Process Achievements

- Identified seven PFM community
- Rapport building & Confidence built
- Sponsored PFM Institution – Forest User Groups
- Boundary demarcation – User claim extent
- Forest mapping and condition assessment
- Social mapping/Resource mapping
- Plan preparation committee

- Awareness and collaborative interest from the government

2.2 Progress in PFM Establishment

- Participatory Forest Resource Assessment, PFRA, Technique developed
- PFRA conducted in two PFM sites and ready for third site
- One plan agreement signed and one shortly to be written
- Plan implementing committee

3. Area of current working focus – What is the project specifically working on in the next six months Period

- Conduct PFRA in four PFM sites
- Finalize five PFM plans writing and sign agreement
- Implement and erect errors in six plans
- Prepare PFM plan preparation guideline
- Identify and initiate three New PFM communities

4. Lessons Learnt

Change in level and security of forest products and benefits (through forest resource improvement and/or improved tenure right)

- Improvement of social capital for collective planning – creates social forum in local level planning
- Household livelihood/income generation opportunities
- Improvement of human capital – improves individual's capability to secure their well-being

5. Challenges and Constraints

- Policy vacuum
- Lack of legal support
- Lack of expertise

Annex D. Borana Collaborative Forest Management Project

By Mitiku Tiksa

SOS Sahel International /UK

- UK based NGO
- Working for sustainable livelihood and resource management in Sub-Saharan Africa/in the Sahelian region.
- Sudan, Kenya, Ethiopia, Niger and Mali are the countries within which SOS Sahel operates currently.
- In Ethiopia-Wollo Meket, Bahir Dar Bee keeping project. (Amhara Region)
- Walayita-Koisha, Awassa Lake Research, Regional Food security programme
- Are in the Southern Nations, Nationalities and peoples region (SNNPR)
- This presentation is on the BCFMP II in the Oromia Region.

INTRODUCTION

- Borana Collaborative Forest Management Project/ BCFMP works in partnership with ORLANRA/ Oromia Rural Land Administration and Natural Resources Authority at every level to experiment and implement PFM in 2 forest priority areas in three districts (Yaballo, Liban and Arero)
- Working for sustainable management and use of the dry evergreen Juniperus forest in Borana and Guji Zones.
- Using PFM as a test bed works for sustainable livelihood of the pastoral community to ease the pressure on forest resource.
- Implements sustainable management and wise use of the unique Biodiversity in the drylands of Borana.
- Empowers and closely works with the traditional institutions (the Gadaa) and uses indigenos knowledge as a vehicle to promote participatory resource management and community development.
- Facilitates the building of local institutions and knowledge in dryland biodiversity conservation, negotiates rights and responsibilities of the pastoralists in sustainable resource management.

BCFMP Accomplishments

- Carried out through investigation on HOW? WHEN? WHAT? WHERE? WHO? WHY? Using the PRA tools in the first phase of the project.
- Identification of proper institutions for conducting forest management systems in the pastoralist common properly regime.

Yaballo District

- 18 madda level forest management groups established
- 214 Jaarsa madda kan finna Badda/IMFB were elected by the community to take the responsibility of forest management at maddaa level.
- 7 foest block level (Jaarsa finna baddaa kan ejja Badda) JFEB were established 49 representatives were elected for the forest block level institution in Yaballo district.
- 1 district level PFM working group was established 32 individuals were represented for the district level PFM working group institution.

Liban

- 5 madda level forest management groups institutionalized in the Liban District
- 115 Jaarsa maddaa kan finna baddaa were institutionalized.
- 25 individuals were elected and institutionalized for the forest block
- community forest managerial institutionalized for the Liban District PFM working groups at Liban District

Arero District

- 7 madda level forest management groups were established.
- 3 block level institutions were formed
- 91 maddaa level forest management electorates were institutionalized at maddaa level.
- 29 community representatives were institutionalized at forest block level.
- 20 individuals were represented for the Arero District PFM WG.

Representation of the community forest management groups

Jaarsa - literally-elderly- in the forest management context.

“ Jaarsi nama garaan harri malee nama mataa harrii qofa miti.” An elder is not only someone with gray hair but also a “matured heart”. Encouraged the equal michision of women and youth.

The traditional institution of gadaa passed declaration for the effectiveness of the traditional resource management system.

Gumii eldallo Descions/Eldello-Assembly

Two centuries and a quarter interruption, 1776-1784 before 225 years.

The assembly convened for 5 consecutive days and discussed economic, social and health issues. The assembly had major agendas like

- Deforestation and subsequent problems
- The problems of HIV/ AIDS pandemic

Problems related to rangelands, mobility and ritual sites, family disorganization, and relationships with other ethnic groups.

Decisions were given by the local institutions for sustainable resource

management. This was a critical and important decision for the project. Forest management has become the responsibility of the community as a whole (herds' boys, women, youth, elderly etc.) Violation against the traditional community based resource management regulations is karra mataa. Community forest management groups report on a reflection workshop. Burra Dhera Report

- Our main challenge is how we can overcome the illegal harvesters coming from the town during the night time when most of the forest management groups are not seeing them.
- The military is indiscriminately cutting the trees for fuel source and uprooting the regeneration of Juniperus seedlings.
- There are a lot of regeneration being observed, 3276 counted only at Haya Bilbilo.
- They suggested that the pressure on the forest is gradually decreasing but it should be all around the forest areas (to mean all should equally engage).
- Community institutions have a meeting every Thursdays-according to the decision passed by he Raaba Badaa.

Strengths of the community forest management institutions.

- Minimized charcoal burning, settlements and farming in the forest area.
- High level of forest patrolling and awareness raising and increased control over illegal forest product users.
- Increased community commitment to use forest products in a sustainable way-trough close consultation with JFEB.
- Exclusion of endangered species from harvesting eg. Juniper, Adamaa, Jirarsa.
- Community trust and ownership of the PFM Approach
- Increased level of participation from the community side and sector offices.

Weaknesses

- Unclear produces for utilization of confiscated forest products by JFEB
- Unclear procedures to give permits to legal applicants.
- Inability to control the military and the urban smuggles/shifted harvesting strategy to night time.

Opportunities

- Community readiness and commitment to engage in PFM with partners.
- Improving partnerships spirit.
- Existence of strong indigenous culture and tradition to conduct community development fund and forestry activities together.
- Presence of potential experience and knowledge in Yaballo for

management of community development fund.

Threats

- The challenge to meet the demand by multi-stakeholders for revenue generated from forest products. (Issue of benefit sharing).
- A challenge to meet the interest of multi-livelihood groups.
- Minimum number of experts to work with the project.

Lessons Learned

- The community with their traditional institution can best manage the forest.
- Challenges at the community level could be easily managed by the community itself.
- That the role of BCFMP is only facilitation and the community should play the leading role.
- Community development fund/livelihood diversification options/to ease pressure on forest dependency could be managed effectively through the forest management institutions.
- The forest management institutions can be the entry point for community development like introduction of PTD, beehives goat husbandry, agro-forestry, horticulture, livestock trade, credit and savings etc.

Community/Partner Trainings and workshops

Theme	Male	Female	Total
PTD	55	8	63 (partners)
CDF/Exchange experience	193	81	274
Rights and responsibilities training	277	136	413
Total	525	225	1005

Annex E. Participatory Forest Management (PFM) Activities at Chilimo Project.

By Olani Edosa

Introduction

- Priority area
- Deforestation
- The second phase of the program

Objectives of the project

- Developing and rectifying PFM plans and agreements
 - To make all partners aware of the importance of involving the entire stakeholders, particularly forest users, in the mgt of common forest resources and the approach used.
 - Promote sustainable natural resource mgt through community participation.
 - Reducing conflicts of interests through the approach of shared mgt of common property of forests and other natural resources.
 - Changing the destructive utilization trend to the planned and shared management of the forest and other natural resources.
 - Institutionalization activities.
- Supporting the communities' livelihood by using,
 - Support and encourage POFT
 - Introduce verified agricultural technology
 - Promoting credit and saving services.
 - Assisting community initiative small-scale project like, nursery material supplying, technical assistance, etc.
- Give intensive training

New Community institution for PFM

Traditional institutions

- Idir
- Golobe,
- Mahiber,
- alagzer,
- Qalluu,
- Church, etc.

Character

We considered they are unrepresentative due to that they are,

- Weak to take the responsibility
- They were established for a specific roles & responsibilities.
- The communities are heterogeneous.
- The user group members have inescapably conflicting interests,
- There is lack of shared vision of the long-term plan.

The main achievements in the PFM process

The major achievements in the projects are,

- Since the inception of discussion and consensus reached on forest use right and responsibility, the communities have involved in forest protection activities.
- Six (six) forest user groups (FUG) have been organized and officially institutionalized and the other three (3) are underway.
- Two (2) FUG are working on credit and saving activities and the other 4 (four) have been trained to undertake such activities.
- Developing PFM plan, document preparation for agreement and plan have been incorporated to the Woreda's ORLNRAA plan. The activities are,
 - To finalize management plan,
 - To prepare management agreement document,
 - Signing the agreement document and
 - Handing over four FUG forest use areas for the communities in this fiscal year.
 - They have more over planned to handover all the Chilimo project forest areas for the communities within three years.
- Training of PFRA has been delivered for experts and communities to carryout forest assessments and monitoring purposes.
- Participatory forest blocking and mapping for one user group has been finalized.
- Compilation and reporting of PFRA will come soon after the completion of the assessment.
- One state nursery have started to be reoriented i.e. community started to involve themselves in nursery activities.

***Community development activities to support the communities' livelihoods

- An adaptive trial for disease resistant three enset clones has been underway.

- Four community nurseries are underway to have their own woodlot, home and farmyard plantation and to plant it in natural forest.
- The apples and forage species were taken to Gallessa farmers as adaptive trials.
- The beekeeping has taken considerable attention at our project.

Areas of current focus and major activities with in the next six months

The area of the focus by now is to:

- Make boundary line between each forest user group areas for the ease of the forest protection and management
- Undertake the participatory forest assessment
- Prepare management plan for and with community
- Prepare agreement document
- Sign two FUG agreement document
- Hand -over two FUG forest resources
- Strengthening the forest protection in each FUG areas
- Continue to develop other remaining FUG areas to develop PFM plans and agreements
- Involve all the stakeholders to enhance the PFM
- Supervising and controlling the implementation of the plan
- Establishing new and strengthening the already established credit and saving activities,
- Two new forest user group will be organized and the other two will be institutionalized
- Different technologies like poultry, forage, valued apple, and disease resistant enset and other technologies will be expanded
- Beekeeping and poultry technologies will be the activities to be expanded and enhanced.
- Training will be delivered for different activities to build human resource capacity

Lessons learnt

- PFM activities by far need dedication
- All PFM program thought to be site specific, but has to involve all stakeholders
- Though PFM is not blue print, making conducive, clear and palatable PFM guideline at region level is very essential
- Policy makers and implementers should speak the same word regarding PFM programs for community-based conservation.

- The organized FUGs have to be supported because they have got tremendous problems due to the forest's previous customary open access.
- Unless the genuine government and NGO with community will have built good cooperation and collaboration system, the success of PFM is questionable.
- It is very important and non-contesting for user groups to secure their use rights and develop a sense of ownership over forest resources.
- It is important to build the capacity of the community to plan and manage the PFM, community development such as introducing different adaptive technology and community based tourism activities.

Annex F. Progress, Prospect and Challenges of WAJIB Implementation in Adaba-Dodola FPA

By Hans Lipp

Integrated Forest Management Project (IFMP) Adaba-Dodola

Organization

- IFMP is an Ethio-German Technical Cooperation Project
- Implemented by ORLNRAA and GTZ
- started in 1995
- objective is to develop a feasible forest conservation approach
- WAJIB implementation started in 2000

Forest situation

- one of the 38 Regional Forest Priority Areas
- Decentralized as district forest area
- Forest area some 53,000 ha of degraded natural forest
- Core problem: Unregulated access to the forest
 - Wood extraction beyond sustainable limit
 - Overgrazing

WAJIB Approach

- WAJIB stands for Forest Dwellers Association
- The idea emerged from the local communities
- Enables to create sense of ownership and responsibility
- Central concept: Granting Exclusive user rights
- The approach approved by the regional council

WAJIB Setup

- Up to 30 homesteads in a group on about 360 ha of forest block
- Each WAJIB sign contract (FBAC) with ORLNRAA
- FBAC is a binding document
- Rights and responsibilities clearly indicated
- Sanction to be applied for non-compliance

Supplementary Activities

- Reducing pressure on the natural forest by supporting tree planting outside the FPA
- About 1 million of seedlings planted annually
- Increase in supply of forest products from planted trees by 8% in 2002
- Promoting non-wood forest incomes, eco tourism, trophy hunting, etc
- Promotion of highland fruit trees

- Promotion of Triticale improved seed

Progress up to now

- WAJIB implemented in 3 pilot villages, to date 26 WAJIB groups established on 10,627 ha
- Implementation started by districts in 10 villages (6 in Dodola, 4 in Adaba), by end 2004 some 40,000 ha will be managed by WAJIB
- Capacity building at the district level towards WAJIB implementation
- Guideline for WAJIB implementation underway

Progress at Regional Level

- PFM unit established
- Job positions created (PFM unit, Woreda structure)
- Two FPA identified for replication
- Forest Proclamation which supports WAJIB approach and community Forestry
- Process underway to strengthen regional PFM network

Impacts on Rural Livelihood

- Recognized access to land and forest products
- Increased off-farm income through sale of forest products and grazing rights
- Increased income from Eco-tourism
- Reduces risk of food insecurity through sustainable income from wood and non-wood forest products

Impact on Forest Conservation

- Forest condition in WAJIB managed areas considerably improved
- Increase in TCI by about 5%
- Controlled grazing
- Increased quality of natural regeneration
- Significant reduction in illegal tree harvest
- Re-appearance of wildlife species
- Wise utilization of the forest
- The forest generated income to the government and villages through forest rent
- costs of forest guarding saved
- Tending operations by WAJIB groups with technical assistance from the district experts

Sustainability beyond German Support

- Simplification/ right-sizing to sustain the approach in the government system
- Institutionalization of PFM
- Districts and ORLNRAA to be “in the drive seat”
- IFMP plays a facilitating/ capacitating role
- Quantifying contribution/ impacts of the approach to food security in a way palatable to decision makers

Prospects

- Conducive enabling environment at regional level for scaling up the approach
- Potentials to be used in decentralized district forests
- WAJIB to be incorporated into the upcoming Ethio-German Programme on “Sustainable Utilization of Natural Resources for improved Food Security”
- Watershed management approach in Oromiya, Amhara and Tigray Regions

Annex G. Non Timber Forest Product (NTFP) Research and Development Project

By Els Bognetteau

Overall objective:

To contribute to the alleviation of rural poverty through the improved utilization and trading of NTFP and the sustainable management of forest resources

Background

- The presence of the implementing organizations in the area
- Forest destruction
- Importance of forests for biodiversity,
- environmental functions
- socio-economic functions (NTFP)
- Potential of NTFP for poverty reduction
- Local knowledge and local organizations good ways to enhance sustainable management of natural resources
- Complementary to and building on other project experiences in the area (SUPAK, FARM)
- National Environmental policy , regional Conservation Strategy

Purpose 1	Purpose 2
Increase local institutional capacities for improved NTFP use and sustainable forest management	Promote a sustainable utilization and trading of NTFP as well as a sustainable management of forest and land resources, for the benefit of local communities
research/assessment on actual situation and potentials: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PRA - Livelihoods and NTFP use - Local forest management, land-use - NTFP marketing - Gender aspects - others 	Farmers, especially the poor, more involved in NTFP: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Production - Post-harvest handling - Processing
Strengthened GO/NGO capacities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - improved NTFP-use - NTFP-trading - Sustainable forest management and land-use 	Increased benefit from NTFP-trading, especially for poor farmers:
Community based organizations developed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - improved NTFP-use - NTFP-trading - Sustainable forest management and land use 	Sustainable forest and land use management activities at village and farm level.
Project activities, findings and lessons learnt disseminated	
Participatory monitoring & evaluation	

Approach

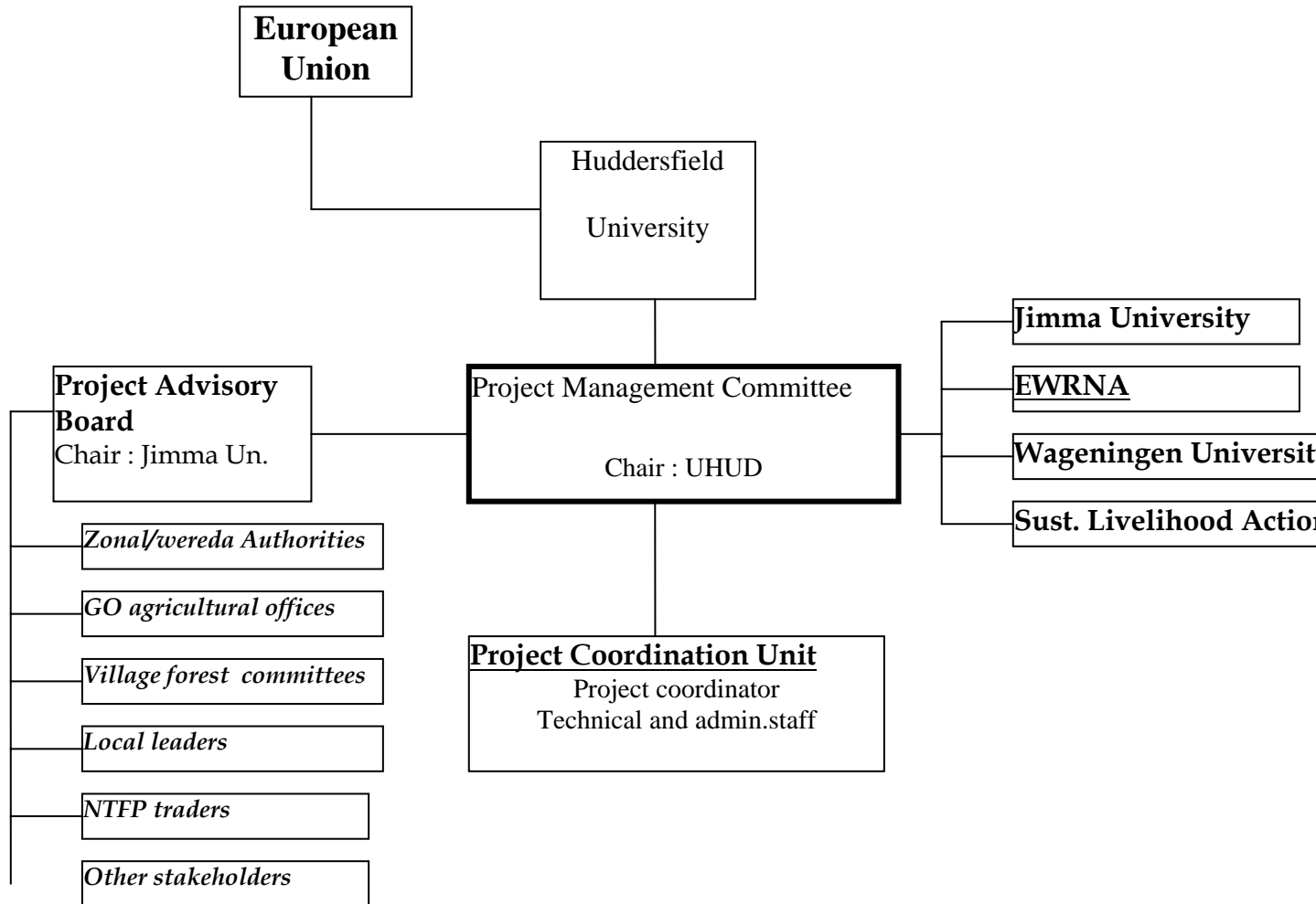
- Research and Development
- Linking Benefits to Sustainable management of natural resources
- Collaboration
- Active stakeholder involvement
- Local knowledge/local institutions
- Learning by doing
- Farmer to farmer training
- support to implementation

What is new?

- Focus on NTFP
- Implementing partners
- Linking natural resources management to poverty reduction
- Linking the forest with the overall land use management
- ??Multistakeholders??

2. Our relationship to ongoing and forthcoming projects in the area

NTFP-RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROJECT



Annex H. Debu University, Wondo Genet College of Forestry

By Tsegaye Bekele (PhD)

Program Degree

Specialization: FARM FORESTRY

Class Year: 2nd

Semester I

No	Course Title	Course Number	Credit Hours
1	Sophomore	BaSc 211	4
2	Introduction to Organic Chemistry	BaSc 212	3
3	Introduction to statistics and Probability	BaSc 213	3
4	General Ecology	BaSc 214	3
5	Basic plant and Animal Biology	BaSc 215	3
6	Introduction to Agriculture	AgFo 216	2
	Total		18

Class Year: 2nd

Semester II

No	Course Title	Course Number	Credit Hours
1	Inferential Statistics	FOR 221	3
2	Tree Physiology	FOR 222	2
3	Forest Genetics and Tree improvement	FOR 223	2
4	Introduction to Soils	FOR 224	3
5	Climatology and forest influence	FOR 225	2
6	Forest surveying	FOR 226	2
7	Forest Pathology and Entomology	FOR 227	2
	Total		16

Class Year: 3rd

Semester: I

No	Course Title	Course Number	Credit Hours
1	Forest Economics	FOR 311	3
2	Remote sensing	FOR 312	2
3	Introduction to computer use	FOR 313	2
4	Forest soils	FOR 314	2
5	Dendrology	FOR 315	3
6	Forest Mensuration	FOR 316	3
7	Forest seeds and nursery management	FOR 317	2
	Total		17

Class Year: 3rd

Semester II

No	Course Title	Course Number	Credit Hours
1	Research Methodology in Forestry	FOR 321	2
2	Wild life ecology and Management	FOR 322	3
3	Soil and water Management	FOR 323	3
4	Plantation establishment and management	FOR 324	3
5	Forest ecology	FOR 325	3
6	Forest Business Planning and Management	FOR 326	3
7	Dry land Forestry	FOR 327	2
	Total		19

Class Year: 4th

Semester: I

No	Course Title	Course Number	Credit Hours
1	Agroforestry	FORF 411	3
2	Senior Seminar	FORF 412	1
3	Natural Resource Policy and Law	FORF 413	2
4	Processing of forest products	FORF 414	3
5	Rural Sociology	FORF 415	3
6	Land use Planning	FORF 416	2
7	Biodiversity	FORF 417	2
	Total		16

Class Year: 4th

Semester II

No	Course Title	Course Number	Credit Hours
1	Senior Research Project	FOR 421	2
2	Extension Techniques	FOR 422	3
3	Forest Protection	FOR 423	3
4	Joint Forest Management/PFM	FOR 424	3
5	Farming Systems	FOR 425	2
6	Non-timber Forest Products	FOR 426	3
	Total		16

Title of the course:	Natural Resource Policy and Law
Course Number:	FORF 413
Credit Hours:	2
Semester I:	1
Class Year:	Degree, 4th year
Pre-requisites:	FOR 321

Objective of the course

At the end of the course students will acquire both knowledge and skills to:

- appreciate interdisciplinary nature of policy studies and the public nature of policy
- identify interpret problems and issues, opportunities capacities and constraints, and specifications of policy objectives of the natural resources of the country and to analyze, contents, structures and process of public policy making in Ethiopian context
- Identify and understand various stages as well as actors in policy making, initiate discussions on various policy issues and alternatives or options in the area of their study
- understand the basic principles and laws governing the property rights natural resources in Ethiopia
- understand and explain the significant relationship between natural resources/ forest policy and forest laws and regulations; explain and discuss the existing natural resource/forestry laws and regulations of Ethiopia
- Understand and explain the significant relationship between natural resources/forestry policy and forestry laws and regulation: explain and discuss the existing natural resources/forestry laws and regulation of Ethiopia, and problems related to their implementation.

Course Description

Stages (starting from problem identification ...) in public policy formation processes and the evolutionary and dynamic character of policy making. Distinctive roles of the state, the public and professionals (various groups and actors in preparation, decisions and implementation phase, Centrality of natural resource policies from – among public policies.

Constraints commonly encountered commonly during policy formation and implementation. Natural resources (land tenure, land use, forests and wildlife) polices of Ethiopia will be presented and debated with more emphasize on forestry. Basic principles of law (including the law of evidence, contract elements of proof, court procedure, etc) with the intention to show its vital role during policy implementation. Laws and regulations of natural resources (property rights) of Ethiopia will be examined and constraints during implementation.

Various historical and current instances related to consequence of institutional/policy failure in natural resources management will be raised and debated among students.

Course title: Rural Sociology
Course number: FORF 415
Credit hours: 3
Semester: II
Class year: Degree, 4th Year

Objectives of the course

At the end of the course the student should be able to define the concept of rural sociology

Describe the principles the purpose of studying rural sociology as a forester

- Explain social stratification and nature of rural society
- Identify social changes and process in rural areas
- Recognize how to create awareness and interests of local people in carrying out forestry activity
- Explain how to learn and transfer indigenous knowledge and experience
- Recognize the role of women in rural society

Course description

Principles and concepts of rural sociology: definitions and scope. Theoretical perspectives: unitary, conflict, evolutionary and symbolic interactionism models. Culture: definitions, society and culture, normative functions of culture, cultural evolution, culture and communication; culture and geography and cultural borrowing. Rural sociology: problems of planned social changes. Nature of rural society characteristics and types of rural societies: understanding rural culture, values and beliefs determining peoples' values and beliefs. Social changes and rural development in Ethiopia. The role of women in rural society.

Practical sessions

Case studies on selected topics of the areas

Title of the course:	Forest Land- use planning
Course numbers:	FORF 416
Credit hours:	3 hours
Semester:	I
Class year:	Degree, 4th year

Objectives of the course

At the end of the course students should be able to:

Describe the basic principles and procedures of land use planning based on the FAO guide lines for land use planning.

Identify and select the types of land utilization types to be considered in the evaluation; Select the growth, management, and conservation requirements of the identified land utilization types of revaluation.

Decide the land units to be used for the evaluation; identify the land qualities and characteristics to be used that correspond to the selected land use requirements;

Determine the value of land characteristics for identified land units; Combine the land suitability ratings to obtain physical land suitability classification;

Review the environmental impact and social consequences of alternative possible change in Land use.

Prepare the final land suitability classes for each land use system and present the results in ways appropriate to each type user.

Course description

The purpose, nature and scope of land use planning; land use planning in Ethiopia; Land use planning and land evaluation; Basic concepts and principles in land evaluation; Selection and descriptions of land use types; land requirements of land utilization types; land units characteristics and qualities; Matching and physical land suitability classification; Economic, social, and environmental impact analysis; planning land-use on the bases of land evaluation results.

Practical sessions

Land capability classification adapted to Ethiopia condition and FAO land evaluation procedure

Title of the course: Biodiversity
Course number: FORF 417
Credit hours: 2
Semester: I
Class year: Degree, 4th year

Objectives of the course

At the end of the course the students shall:

- Explain the concept of biodiversity
- Describe the different level of biodiversity
- Understand measures of biodiversity
- Understand the of biodiversity
- Comprehend the present thereat to biodiversity
- Well aware of conservation and management approach

Course description

The concept of biodiversity as related to Ethiopian condition; the three fundamental and hierarchically- related levels of biodiversity organizations; patterns of biodiversity changes; Measuring biodiversity; maintaining biodiversity; the social and environmental importance of biodiversity; the convention of biodiversity and world prospects.

Practical sessions

- Evaluation of different ecosystems, communities and habitats
- Studies of plant and animal diversity in different ecosystems
- Different practical sessions on different diversity measure indices

Course title: Senior research project
Course number: FORF 421
Credit hours: 2
Semester: II
Class year: Degree, 4th year

Objectives of the course

At the end of the course the students should be able to:

- Select the title of his/her research project.
- Design an independent research project individually or in group.
- Collect the necessary field data for his/her research project and complete his research work using some of the methods of analysis learned from other courses.
- Report his written research findings in 30-50 pages using professional format.
- Present their research findings.

Course description

This is expected to be the students' independent work except advisory support from instructors.

It will be better if the course is handled by the office of research and extension, so that publication of results and linking with research fund will be possible.

Course title:	Extension techniques
Course number:	FORF 422
Credit hours:	3
Semester:	II
Class year:	Degree, 4th year

Objectives of the course

At the end of the course students should be able to:

- Explain the origin and the meaning of extension
- Apply the basic concepts and principles in communication;
- Develop appropriate communication skills that help him/her collegially work with and assist rural communities;
- Use appropriate forestry extension methods, techniques and materials to suit a particular forestry and rural development objective;
- Develop their skill of planning, organizing, implementing, and evaluating forestry extension programs

Course description

Origin and definition of extension, principles and purposes of forestry extension. Communication: its role, the process, communication models, communication skills and barriers o effective communication.

Forestry extension methods: selection of audio-visual aids, individual, group, mass methods.

- The role of local and or traditional institutions.
- Role of participatory approaches in facilitating communication.
- Forestry extension approaches. Forestry extension organization.
- Planning & implementation of forestry extension programs,
- Monitoring& evaluation. Forestry extension- the Ethiopian context.

Practical session

Questionnaire and conduct an interview; dramas and role- plays will also be prepared and played by students. Conduct a Rapid Rural Appraisal exercise with farmers. Group assignment and presentation on the pros and cons of various (forestry) extension approaches; analysis of forestry extension in Ethiopia from past to present; centralized vis- a- vis decentralized planning.

Title of the course: Forest protection
Course number: FORF 423
Credit hours: 3
Semester: II
Class year: Degree, 4th year

Objectives of the course

At the end of the course the students should be able to:

- Recognize important disease of trees and wood products at various stages of development.
- Implement preventive measures to control tree diseases
- Specify the morphological features of insects
- Identify important insect orders in forestry
- Relate the nature and extent of damage caused by injurious factors to the methods of control
- Apply principles of pest management and pesticide handling.
- Recognize the principal caused of fire and injuries caused by them
- Describe the forest fire behavior
- Differentiate major protection and suppression methods against forest fire

Course description

Importance of tree disease, classification of diseases: Biotic and decline diseases. Recognition disease: symptoms, signs common types of disease and their attack seedling disease.

Foliage disease of conifers and hardwood, stem disease. Principles of forest disease control with reference to tree species in Ethiopia.

Major morphological features of insects, habit and abundance.

Important insect order in forestry, the nature and extent of damage caused by insect to trees and forest products.

Methods of insect control. Definition of fire;

Classification of injuries made by fire; Beneficial effects of fire;

Classification of forest fire; Causes of forest fire; Mode and spread of forest fire;

Factors influencing the spread and severity of forest fire; Fire prevention; Forest fire suppression

Practical sessions

Types and morphology of fungi, bacteria and virus (about 2 sessions).

Types and morphology of insects (about 2 sessions), damages caused by different weather factors, (about 2 sessions. Damage caused by pathogens and pests and collection.

Course title: Joint forest management/participatory Forest management (JFM/PFM)
Course number: FORF 424
Credit hours: 3
Semester: II
Class year: Degree, 4th year

Objective of the course

- Equip students with a basic knowledge about the joint forest management.
- Understand basic elements and the process of participatory joint forest management.
- He/she will understand how to plan and implement JFM, working with local communities, understand conflicts and conflict management,
- Build partnership and co-management of the natural resources

Course description

Key elements of joint forest management:

An on going process of participatory situation analysis, stakeholder negotiation and agreement, partnership for implementation of JFM/PFM, building capacity for a change, working on a wide scale and assessing impact and sharing lessons.

- Participatory planning, monitoring and evaluation of natural resources including some participatory methods and tools in integrated conservation and development.
- Traditional beliefs and value system, traditional knowledge and working with traditional knowledge.
- Tenure and biodiversity conservation.
- Conservation policies and legislation in view of JFM/PFM.
- The enabling environment wider policies. Approaches costs and benefits of JFM/PFM, incentives, benefit sharing, developing livelihood strategies, generating income and conserving resources, managing conflicts, partnership for conservation and development. De- coupling and coupling.
- Collaborative management: approaches, constraints and opportunities.

Practical sessions

Periodical reports on causes of natural resource degradation, possible solutions and recommendations in view of JFM. Field tours to different sites of JFM/PFM in different regions survey of resources and case studies

Course title:	Farming systems
Course number:	FORF 425
Credit hours:	2
Semester:	II
Class year:	Degree, 4th year

Objectives of the course

At the end of the course students should be able to:

- Describe the reasons why farming system research (FSR) evolved
- Distinguish between experiment - station based research and farm based FSR
- Describe the different stages of FSR
- Outline some of the major characteristics of FSR
- Define a farming system and the recommendation domain
- Describe the status, goals and appropriate technology for limited resource households
- Describe the significance of a participatory approach to FSR
- Provide an outline of steps needed in FSR and evaluate the linkages among them
- Recognize the need to establish with other actors in the agricultural development process
- Indicate the major methods of data collections desirable at each stage of FSR process
- Carry out field practices of farming systems analysis.

Course descriptions

Conceptualizing the farming systems research (FSR) approach: rationale and philosophy, evolution, comparing experiment station based research and FSR. General approaches to FSR, challenges facing FSR. Some key concepts important in FSR: definitions, the limited resource household and participatory research. Implementation of FSR: operational steps and issues. Methodology for FSR: data collection, survey, trial, analysis and evaluation.

Practical sessions

Field practices of farming systems analysis in the vicinities of WGCF. Analyzing and synthesizing different stages of on-farm research on the bases of different cases from literature and field visits.

Title of the course:	Non- Timber Forest products
Course number:	FORF 426
Credit hours:	3
Semester:	II
Class year:	Degree, 4th year

Objectives of the course

At the end of course students should be able: Describe the major production functions of forests and woodland; Differentiate the various types of NTFP, list the various uses of NTFP explain the different methods of collection and processing of NTFP, describe the proper handling of the various NTFP , recognize the NTFP that have subsistence and industrial importance, explain the distribution of NTFP producing plants in Ethiopia, accept the value of NTFP for sustainable management of the forest.

Course description

Introduction to NTFP, production functions of forests and woodlands, classifications and types of NTFP; uses of NTFP: subsistence and commercial; collection and processing of NTFP; quality control: cleaning and grading; storage and transport; distribution of important NTFP producing plants in Ethiopia; potentials of NTFP in sustainable forest management.
Domestication and conservation methods

Practical sessions

Field visits and practical in collection and processing of different types of NTFP in various agro-ecological zones and enterprises.

Forests and Forestry

Back ground

The total area of forest in the world is estimated at between 1400 million ha (Bryant et al. 1997, for virgin forests) and 5000 million ha (all types of naturally wooded areas). In many tropical countries, however, the most important tree resources are found outside what are normally called forests. About half of the world's forests 3900 million ha are located in developing countries (FAO, 2001a). Forestry production in developing countries has generally increased.

FAO Forest products year book 2001a, person 1997

		1970	1999
production and industrial wood	Mill, m ³	207	427
Fuel wood	Mill, m ³	1172	1597
Sawn wood	Mill, m ³	54	96
Wood based panels	Mill, m ³	6	41
Pulp	Mill, mt.	3	31
Paper	Mill, mt.	10	81
Export	Mill, US\$	16166	22531
Area of plantations	Mill, ha	31	125

Forests and forestry have, in principle, great potential to help secure the livelihoods of poor people in rural areas and to generate economic development.

In developing countries forestry and forests have been important primarily for subsistence and for covering part of domestic demand for wood products.

Fifty years from now, it would be possible that our successors, looking back, will discover that "forestry" has played a significant role in economic development and poverty reduction in only a few developing countries (Reidar persson, 2003).

In many countries, the resources have been simply wasted and the potential not realized, while in the others, the poverty reduction potential, even if effectively captured, may not have been sufficient to achieve lasting economic development.

The above is "forestry" story. One should also consider "human" story (WRI, 1998 and UNDP, 1999):

- 30,000 children die unnecessarily every day because of inadequate health care

- 1,300 million people live in acute poverty
- 840 million suffer from hunger and malnutrition
- 160 million children suffer from malnutrition
- 1,300 million people have no access to clean water
- 880 million lack access to basic health services
- around 2million ha of good agricultural land is destroyed every year.

What is the principal "problem"? Problems of forests or problems of human?

As it stands now, we cannot discuss forests and forestry without considering the human dimension.

International Policy dialogue

Intergovernmental forum on forests (IFF), which held a total of four meetings during 1997-2000, addressed the problematic issues.

- A possible forest convention,
- Environment and trade
- The financing of "sustainable forest management" (SFM) and
- The transfer of technology

AUN forum on forests (UNFF established and held its first meeting in June 2001) continues the international dialog until 2005.

Problems with forestry assistance

- In many developing countries, forestry viewed as marginal sector with little political interest
- Corruption, collusion and nepotism
- Short of resources
- Lack of clear national objectives
- Conservative authorities
- Lack of commitment
- Insufficient human capacity and lack of commitment to capacity building, brain drain, less five years in position
- Administrative weaknesses and complicated bureaucratic systems are rampant, understaffed organization often to try do too much
- Top down decision making
- Very low salaries

Donor side problems

- Donors face increasing pressure from their constituents
- Internal conflicts over projects, increase the number of objectives
- Constant organization is prevalent among donor institutions
- Cooperation and coordination between donor organizations becomes increasingly difficult undertaking
- Development assistance programmes in forestry are very much derive by the prevailing attitudes, priorities, and operating cultures of donors institutions. (oppose plantation and commercial forestry.- whereas support biodiversity, privatization, gender issues and community involvement)
- Donors "follow the herd" when awarding assistance. The pendulum goes back and forth, often to extremes.
- Funding with out adequate understanding of the issues that are central to a complicated sector like forestry.
- Donors not structured to take a long term view
- Continuity regarding key personnel in assistance projects is frequently low, in spite of the fact that the chances of success a project are often related to individual strength and personality of those implementing it.
- Foreign "experts" are often gap fillers, not contributing to enhancement of domestic capacity. They are accepted due to tempting components such as high-tech equipment and fellowships
- A lingering project mentality in contrast to sector plans, contributes to a short term outlook and discontinuity.

Annex I. Sustainable Poverty Alleviation Kafa Zone (SUPAK)

By Erik

Bilateral project between GOE and the Netherlands (2nd phase)

All activities implemented through Government

Sectors:

- Planning
- Agriculture
- Health (including water supply)
- Women and development

Activities:

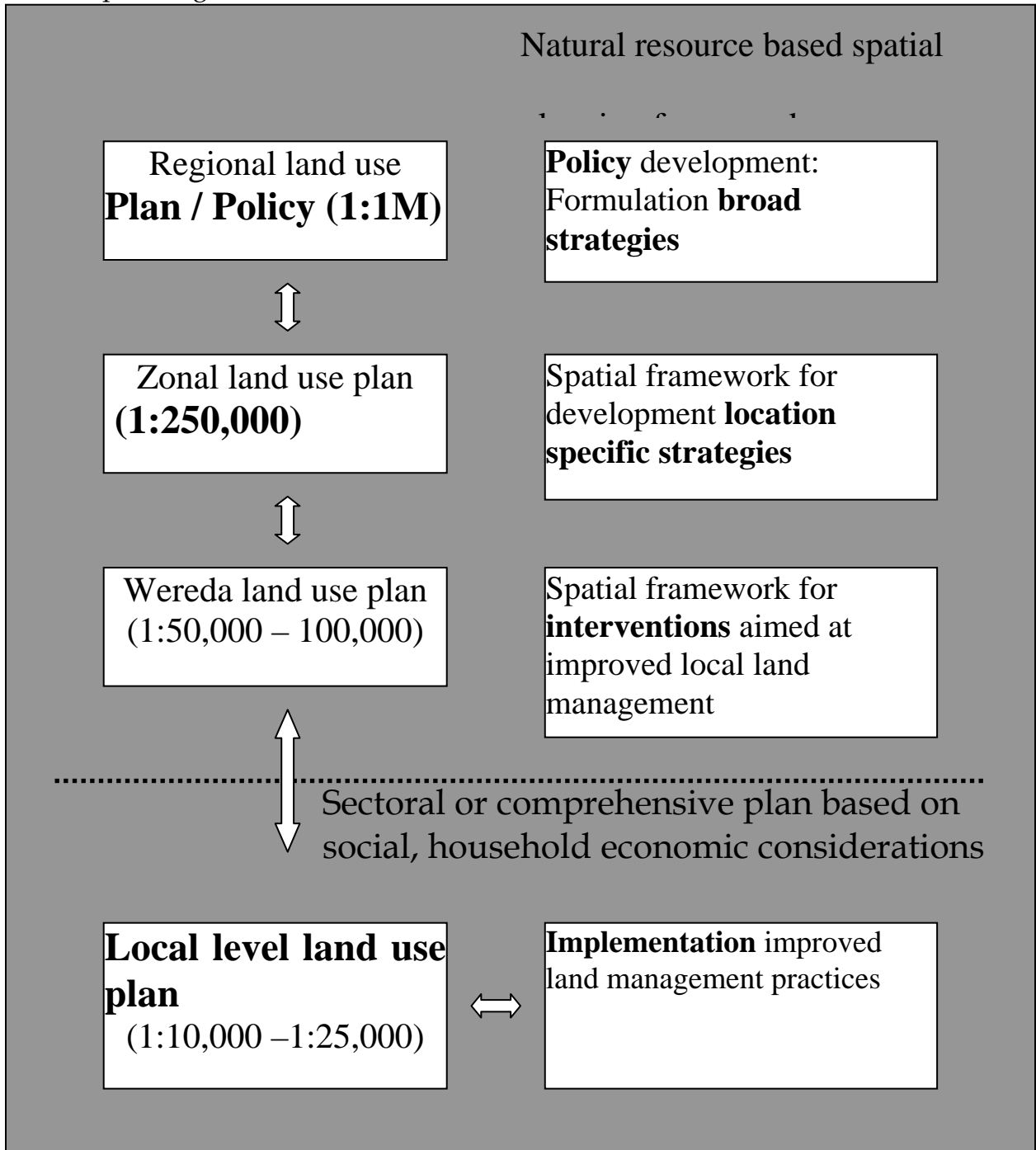
- Projects
- Training
- TA
- Studies

Participatory planning followed in community-based projects (health, water, agriculture)

Next phase (5 year):

- Specific emphasis on strengthening civil societies
- Implementation on wereda basis

SUPAK planning framework



Annex J. Field Manual to Guide Practitioners in Ethiopia

By Ben Irwin

The purpose of this field manual

This manual is designed to document the PFM processes and methods that have been developed over the last eight years, during the establishment of PFM in Ethiopia. During this experimental period much learning has been achieved and PFM systems are now coming to fruition in Ethiopia.

A number of methodological options and examples are included in the manual as the different experiences of different organizations are captured. The options will allow the user to select the appropriate systems and methods that fit the specific environment and socio economic context, in which they work.

The manual will be produced in a use friendly series of guide sheets, to which the reader can make easy and quick reference. The manual is prepared with diagrams so as to be accessible to not literate persons. The manual should be used as a training and field guide, by community forest managers, DAs and Woreda forestry professionals, as well as more senior professionals.

The manual has the objectives to;

- give a board overview of the concepts and issues of PFM
- give a clear guide to the steps of PFM
- assist in the recognition of relevant stakeholders
- give options for forest management institution, set up and support
- give options for field methods
- give options for forest condition monitoring
- set out templates for Forest Management Plans and Agreements
- highlight the roles of the community and the government in this new system of community based forest Management

Guide Sheets/components of the manual

Guide Sheet One - An outline of the Core Concept

Guide Sheet two - The three stages of PFM

Guide Sheet three - Stakeholders

Guide Sheet four - Forest management institutions

Guide Sheet five - Participatory Forest Resource Assessment

Guide Sheet Six - Forest Management Plan

Guide Sheet Seven - The Forest Management Agreement

Guide Sheet Eight - Changing roles of Communities

Guide Sheet Nine - Changing roles of foresters

Guide Sheet Ten - Monitoring and Evaluation of Forest Management Plans

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(Template)

Forest User Group's

Participatory Forest Management Plan

Developed by

FUG

and

**Kaffa Zone Department of Agriculture, Gimbo Woreda
Department of Agriculture,**

**Advisory support from the
FARM Africa / SOS Sahel Participatory Forest Management
Programme.**

**Bonga Integrated Participatory Forest Management &
Reproductive Health Project**

**Final Draft
September 2003
Wacha Community**

1. INTRODUCTION

General introduction

(General Introduction about the forest that it is part of Bonga forest, that whose management plan it is, # of community members, Ethnic composition, Why community wanted to manage the forest, brief background when they started discussion and others)

All not more than 1 page.

2. DESCRIPTION OF THE FOREST

2.1 Location and use area

(Description of Location and use are or forest compartment size, Map of the area in A4 size)

Description part Maximum 2 paragraph

2.2 Condition and Composition of the forest

(Brief summary of the condition of the forest from the PFRA report)

Maximum 3 paragraph

3. OBJECTIVE OF THE FOREST MANAGEMENT PLAN

3.1 Overall Objectives

- Government objective (forest conservation through Sustainable Forest Management- current utilization without endangering future generations benefit)
- Community objectives (Sustainable rural livelihoods through sustainable utilisation)

Maximum two bullet points

3.2 Forest Management objectives

(Answering Why?)

3.2.1 Forest Development objectives

(Including NTFP Development objectives, Answering Why we need to develop?)

Maximum 1 paragraph

3.2.2 Forest Utilisation objectives

(Including NTFP utilization objectives, Answering Why we utilize the forest)

Maximum 1 paragraph

3.2.3 Forest Protection objectives

(Answering why we need to do forest protection)

Maximum 1 paragraph

4. Forest Management Prescription

4.1 Use area / forest block/ management prescription

Very brief summary of the PFRA result of the specific use area (Maximum 1 paragraph)

4.1.1. Development prescription for the use area

Describes Forest Development prescription/ Activities/ What is implemented? How is it implemented?

Describe NTFP Development prescription/ Activities/ What is implemented? How is it implemented?

4.1.2 Forest Utilization prescription for the use area

Description how forests and NTFP are utilized, who utilizes

4.1.3 Forest Protection Prescription

Protection from what? And How is the community organized to protect (e.g. activities like protection from grazing, illicit felling, encroachment, and how are this protected /taken care)

4.1.4. Complementary Activities

Agroforestry and other development/Agricultural land interventions

6. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

6.1 Monitoring of Activities

(Try answering who what and when).

What s monitored? Monitoring of Development Protection and utilization activities

Who monitors- Community (FUG)
FUG Committee

When By Committee –monthly
By FUG Community every 3 months?

6.2 PFRA

(What it is, why and how it is done) not more that half page and not detail

The PFRA methodology and Result will be annexed

6.3 Monitoring of other community involvements (Impact monitoring)

Monitoring of overall management plan implementation
Monitoring of institutional performance of the community

7. Revision of the plan

(Statement that the plan could be revised, when, how, who, level of revision)

Not more that 2 paragraphs

8. Approval of the plan

The PFM Plan will be approved upon signing of management agreement.

Bonga Integrated Participatory Forest Management &
Reproductive Health Project

**Wacha Community Forest Development and
Conservation Association
Forest Management Plan**

Prepared in collaboration with

**SNNP Region,
Kaffa Zone Department of Agriculture and Natural Resources
and Gimbo Woreda Agriculture and Natural Resources Office**

And

**Advisory support from the
FARM Africa / SOS Sahel Participatory Forest Management
Programme**

September 2003
Wacha Community

1. INTRODUCTION

Wacha is part of Bonga priority state forest and covers 439.5 ha. Out of this 210 ha is natural forest, 192 ha is mixed (natural forest and plantation) and 37.5 ha is occupied with farm villages. Due to the conflicts between Wacha community members and the government on forest administration issues, community members have been exposed to threats and imprisonment and government was not able to fulfil its mission of protecting the forest.

Based on federal government policies, existing forest proclamation and experiences of other countries, FARM Africa through harmonizing the rights of the communities to use and develop the forest together with the government's mission of protecting natural resources, has made possible the realization of a lasting participatory forest management. This forest management plan is a result of the mediation the zonal Agriculture and natural resources department and the Wacha community.

2. DESCRIPTION OF THE WACHA FOREST

2.1. Location and use area

The Wacha forest is situated in Kafa zone, Gimbo wereda, Keja Araba village at a place known as Wacha. The forest is bordered by Gopa River in the north, Barta River in the south, the *Hirio* (the defence barracks of the former King of Kafa) and Obara village in the east and Hawsho & Barta Rivers in the west.

The harvesting and conservation of the 192 ha mixed manmade forest enclosed within the forest area will be effected according to a subsequent separate agreement reached with the government.

2.2 Condition and Composition of the forest

The Wacha natural forest is distinctly sub-divided into six parts by the communities. These are: *Kuri* forest, *Macha* forest, *Adiya* forest, *Buni* forest, *Yina* forest and *Wefasho* forest. (A sketch map of the forest area is attached with this management plan).

Generally, the forest is in good condition. Big, medium and small sized trees together with *Coffea arabica* (Coffee), *Korarima cardamom* (Korarima), wild Pepper (Timiz), mushrooms, *Psidium guajava* (Guava) and *Rhamnus prinoides* (Gesho) plants are found. The dominant high forest tree species include *Prunus africanus* (Omo), *Olea europaea* (Yaho), *Schefflera abyssinica* (Buto), *Ficus vasta* (Melo), *Cordia africana* (Deeo), *Ficus sur* (Charo), *Pouteria adolfi-friederici* (Kerero), *Albizia gummifera* (Chato), *Trilepisium madagascariense* (Gabo), *Podocarpus falcatus* (Chido), *Sizygium guineense* (Yino), *Trema orientalis* (Shoto), *Sapium ellipticum* (Shedo), *Ocotea kenyensis* (Najo), (Yayo), etc. In addition, Eucalyptus, Cypress and Grevillea trees are found in small numbers in the forest. Other plants such as *Phoenix reclinata* (Zembaba), *Maesa lanceolata* (Chago), (Sheshino), *Macaranga capensis* (Shakero), *Galuniera saxifarga* (Dido), (Grawo), (Yudo), *Dracaena steudneri* (Emo), *Ehretia abyssinica* (Wagamo), (Shigiyo), etc are also found.

3. OBJECTIVE OF THE FOREST MANAGEMENT PLAN

3.1 Overall Objectives

- **Government objectives:**
 - To maintain and protect the Wacha forest from the currently observed serious deforestation.
 - To ensure the conservation of biodiversity of the forest for the benefit of the communities, economic development of the country and for research and education
 - To bring about a forest management system in which sustainable harvesting is realized through sharing of responsibilities

- **Community objectives:**
 - To obtain various benefits and services from the forest on a sustainable basis for livelihood improvements through legal recognition by the government
 - To develop the forest so as to earn increased income
 - To obtain support to stop non-member harvesting of the forest so that a lasting forest management is realized in collaboration with the government

3.2 Forest Management objectives

Forest management is a combination of forest development, forest protection and forest harvesting. The results of a participatory forest assessment made in the area indicate that the forest in all six sub-divisions is in good condition regarding species composition and occurrence of under storey minor forest products. Therefore, in light of current harvesting, the management objectives are:

- To ensure sustainable harvesting of minor forest products by the communities.
- To provide appropriate management and the necessary care to the bigger trees of *Podocarpus falcatus* (Zigba), *Prunus africanus* (Tikur Inchet), *Cordia africana* (Wanza), *Aningeria adolfi friedericii* (Kerero), *Polisciyas fulva* (Ye Zinjero Wenber), *Ficus sur* (Shola), Yayo, etc.
- To reforest the open areas and where farmlands are bordering forest and to plant *Coffea arabica* (Coffee), Wild Pepper (Timiz), *Korarima cardamom* (Korarima) and *Rhamnus prinoides* (Gesho) where the forest vegetation is less dense.
- To utilize wood for construction, household materials, farm implements and for fuel from dense areas and to produce honey from areas appropriate for beehives.
- To regulate expansion of agriculture in farmlands bordering forest areas, control settlement of any kind in the forest and interference of livestock in new plantation areas.

4. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT

To implement the community based forest management and increase the decision-making capacity on forest issues, it is found necessary to establish an independent institution at the community level. Therefore, the general assembly of the association has elected an executive committee of seven members. This institution is known as “Wacha Forest Development and Protection Committee”. It is composed of:

1. Chairperson
2. Deputy chairperson
3. Secretary
4. Cashier
5. Members (three)

Representatives of women and residents of the two Wacha villages are included in the committee. (The names of committee members are attached with the management plan).

5. FOREST USER GROUP MEMBERS

The Association is based on willingness and ability of members. Membership is decided on the basis of developed criteria. 64 persons fulfilling the criteria developed by the group have been registered. The members have signed against their names showing acceptance of the membership. (Members’ list with their signatures is attached to this management plan).

Membership of the Forest User Group is at a Household level and both husband and wife have equal rights and responsibilities.

6. FOREST MANAGEMENT PLAN

The Forest Management Plan contains details of forest development, protection, harvesting and complementary activity plans. The various activities are explained in the following tables.

6.1. Forest Development Plan for the Use Area

Name of forest sub-division	Development plan	Specific area of development	Size of area	Time schedule
Kuri/ Yina	Tending of natural coffee	North of area where coffee is plenty	10 ha	October and February every year
	Planting of coffee	Where natural coffee occurs	2000 seedlings per 2 ha	Once every four years
	Tending and multiplying <i>Timiz</i> (<i>Wild Pepper</i>)	Where natural coffee occurs and in the forest adjacent to this area	10 ha	October and February every year
	Tending of natural regeneration under trees felled for harvesting	Tree felling sites	As required	During the rainy season
Adiya/ Buni	Bamboo planting	In areas where naturally growing bamboo exists	¼ of a hectare	Yearly
	Modern bee keeping	Around coffee plantations in Adiya	20 bee hives	In four years
	Ginger trial	Around Adiya development site	1/8 th of a hectare	Yearly
	Planting of Hyel.	Inside Adiya forest	1/8 th of a hectare	Yearly
	Tending of planted coffee	In Adiya forest development site	1 ha	October and February every year

Name of forest sub-division	Development plan	Specific area of development	Size of area	Time schedule
	Tending of natural coffee	Coffee inside forest	2 ha	2 times a year, November and February
	Replacing harvested sites with indigenous species	Inside forest	As required	As required
	Planting Mango, Avocado and Banana plants	In Adiya forest development site	15 Mango, 25 Avocado and 60 Banana plants	Yearly
Wefasho	Tending of natural coffee	Around farm property at Shoba border	2 ha	2 times a year (February and March)
	Traditional honey production	Where wood for Maskal is found	30 bee hives	Yearly
	Tending of <i>Timiz</i>	Around farmland of Ato W/ Mariam	2 ha	In September every year
	Planting of Eucalyptus seedlings	At the border of eucalyptus plantation	3000 seedlings	In 2 years
	Planting of Podo and other indigenous species	In less dense, usable forest	As required	In 4 years
Macha	Coffee development	On area of previous settlement	8 ha	Two years

Name of forest sub-division	Development plan	Specific area of development	Size of area	Time schedule
	Farm boundary planting of Gesho	In forest bordering farmland	2 ha	
	Coffee shade tree planting	Where coffee is found in the less dense forest	As necessary	
	Planting of Eucalyptus, Grevillea and Cypress seedlings	Around state forest plantations	2 ha	
	Tending of Timiz and old stock of coffee	Where such plants exist	As necessary	
	Multiplication trial of Ginger, Ird (Termeric) and Korarima	In the forest at the edge of farmland	On 1/8 th of a ha	
	Tending of natural regeneration	In replacement of trees cut for harvesting	According to harvesting	Periodically

6.2 Forest Harvesting Plan for the Use Area

Type of use	Forest sub-divisions				Mode of Harvesting
	Kuri/ Yina	Macha	Adiya/ Buni	Wefasho	
Keeping bee hives	√√√√	√√√√	√√√√	√	To be decided by committee

Type of use	Forest sub-divisions				Mode of Harvesting
	Kuri/ Yina	Macha	Adiya/ Buni	Wefasho	
Coffee and coffee seedlings	√√√√	√√√	√√√	√	Collectively by permission of the committee
Honey	√√ Individually	√√√√ Individually	√√√√ Individually	√√√√ Collectively	Individually and collectively
Climbers for rope	√√√	√√	√√√	√	Members only
Farm implements	√√√√	√√	√√√√	√√	Members only
Medicine	√√	√√	√√√	√√	Adults
Wood for pillar	√√	√√	√√	√√	Members only under committee control
Wood for construction	√√	√√	√√	√√	All members by permission of committee
Korarima					Members only
Timiz	√√		√√	√√	Members only
Fire wood	√√	√√	√√	√√	For all members for own consumption, by permission of committee for sale
Charcoal	√√√	√√	√√	√√	By permission from committee
Wood for furniture	√√√	√√	√√√	√√	By permission from committee
Lumber	√√√	√√	√√√	√√	By permission of committee and Agriculture office

Type of use	Forest sub-divisions				Mode of Harvesting
	Kuri/ Yina	Macha	Adiya/ Buni	Wefasho	
Tazma	√	√	√	√	Members only
Grazing	√	√	√	√	Members only
Gesho					Members only
Clay soil for pottery		√			Members only
Mushroom	√	√	√	√	Members only
Acho	√	√	√	√	Members only
Wood for fencing	√	√	√	√	All members with no permission for own consumption
Tree seeds	√√	√√		√√	To be decided by committee

6.3 Forest Protection Plan

Protection types	Forest sub-divisions				Description
	Kuri/ Yina	Macha	Adiya/ Buni	Wefasho	
Livestock	Camp area/ Bela	Camp area/ Bela	-	Bonga/ Sheta	Gimbo wereda R.D. office issues

Protection types	Forest sub-divisions				Description
	Kuri/ Yina	Macha	Adiya/ Buni	Wefasho	
grazing					strict directives Community patrolling
Human encroachment	Camp area/ Bela	Bonga/ Sheta	Bonga	Bonga/ Sheta	Village administration orders Community patrolling
Un authorized wood cutting	Village members	Village members	Village members	Village members	Supervision by the committee (assigning watchmen daily)
Settlement in the forest	For all	For all	For all	For all	Supervision by the committee (assigning watchmen daily)
Expansion of farmland	Village members	Village members	Village members	Village members	Follow up of the committee
Fire	Village members and neighbouring areas of Kayakela	Village members	Village members	Village members and Obara village	Supervision by the committee and Gimbo wereda R.D office
Cutting of trees around water bodies	Yina, Gopa and Hawsho rivers	Lali river	Tulach river	Wengech river	Supervision by the committee
Cutting of trees on steep slopes	Yina falls	Lali slopes	Buna slopes	At the border of Adiya	Supervision by the committee
Un authorized	Village members	Village members	Village members	Village members	Supervision by the committee

Protection types	Forest sub-divisions				Description
	Kuri/ Yina	Macha	Adiya/ Buni	Wefasho	
forest product collection					
Cutting of Podo, Black wood, Kerero and Yayo trees	Aningeria, Black wood and Yayo	Black wood, Yayo	Podo, Aningeria	Podo, Black wood	Supervision by the committee

6.4. Complementary Activities

Activities	Livelihood status			Type of support needed	Responsible	Description
	Low	Medium	High			
Planting of coffee seedlings	15	25	50	Seed supply and technical assistance	The individuals/ development worker	For those that have land for planting
Planting of Enset	60	120	200	Seed/ seedlings	"	To be planted together with coffee
Planting of Godare	5 rows	10 rows	20 rows	Seed	"	
Planting of potato and sweet potato	0.5 sack	1 sack	1.5 sack	Planting material	"	
Planting of Eucalyptus	-	50 plants	100 plants	Seed/ seedlings	"	
Sheep raising and fattening	4	3	2	Credit facilities	"	
Poultry				Provision of chicks (project)	Individuals, the committee and wereda Agriculture office	Needs assessment and technical assistance (to be decided in the future)
Dairy development					"	To be decided

Activities	Livelihood status			Type of support needed	Responsible	Description
	Low	Medium	High			
Oxen				Credits by Project, technical support by Agriculture office	Committee	Purchased by credits given to the association and used by low level livelihood members
Fruit trees				Seeds and technical support	The individuals/ development worker	Type and quantity to be decided based on the interest of members. Committee follows up
Pottery				Technical support	The individuals/ development worker	To be decided in the future
Horticulture				Technical support	The individuals/ development worker	Type and quantity to be decided based on the interest of members. Committee follows up
Chat	10	15	20	Seedlings and technical support	The individuals/ development worker	
Palm tree products						To be decided in the future
Modern bee hives	10	10	10	Credits and technical support	The individuals/ development worker	

Activities	Livelihood status			Type of support needed	Responsible	Description
	Low	Medium	High			
Gesho	5	2	3	Seedlings and technical support		
Karorima						To be decided in the future

7. DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Duties	Who performs?	Who coordinates?	Training and technical support	How?
Development activities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Nurseries ▪ Tree planting ▪ Tending operations 	Members of the association	Agriculture office/ FARM Africa	Based on time schedule prepared by experts and discussion & request from the group	
Protection works	All members	Committee	Legal support from concerned bodies and materials	The committee in collaboration with concerned bodies will design and implement detailed strategies
Follow up on Harvesting	Committee	Committee	Agriculture office/ FARM Africa	By control committee of the association

8. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Issues that require monitoring and evaluation	Who	How	When
Development activities	Executive committee and Agriculture office	Evaluation of achievements versus plans and field visits	Twice yearly
Protection	Village administration, control committee and Agriculture office	Evaluation of achievements versus plans and field visits	Four times yearly
Harvesting	Village administration, control committee and Agriculture office	Compilation of harvesting information through discussions with members and field visits	Twice yearly
Forest situation	Village administration, executive committee and Agriculture office	Conduct forest patrolling and compare results with previous situations	Every two years
Implementation of plans	Agriculture office, representatives of the users and administration	Based on evaluation results of forest development, protection and harvesting	Twice yearly
The association's practical accomplishments	Agriculture office and administration	Based on evaluation of implementation of plans	Twice yearly

9. REVISION OF THE PLAN

This management plan shall be revised if it is found necessary based on evaluations of implementation of plans and if both parties (association and government) agree to the revision.

10. APPROVAL OF THE PLAN

This management plan will be effective from the date of signing of agreement between the government and the Wacha Forest Management Association.

(Template)

Participatory Forest Management Agreement made

Between

Wacha Forest User Group

And

**Kaffa Zone Department of Agriculture, Gimbo Woreda
Department of Agriculture,**

**Advisory support from the
FARM Africa / SOS Sahel Participatory Forest Management
Programme.**

**Bonga Integrated Participatory Forest Management &
Reproductive Health Project**

**Final Draft
September 2003
Wacha**

1. Introduction

(Background, rationale, steps followed) maximum two paragraphs

Article 1. Definitions

(Definitions of important terminologies) maximum one page

Article 2. Objectives of the Agreement

(Statement of objective of the agreement)

Article 3. Location and Condition of the forest

(Summary about the location and condition of the forest from the plan) maximum about half page

Article 4. Description of agreeing parties

4.1 Leaser -DOA -

(Brief descriptions of the leaser /government representative/ and its right to get into agreement). Just a few lines

4.2 Lease holder - Forest User Group (FUG)

(Brief descriptions of the Forest user groups/ community institution/ representing the community, number of community members) Just a few lines

Article 5. Benefits of the agreeing parties

(Benefit of the two agreeing parties getting out of this agreement) Just a few lines

Article 6. Rights and Responsibilities of the Agreeing Parties

(Brief descriptions that the agreement is meant to define Rights and Responsibilities of the agreeing parties and that both parties are subject to law.

Article 6.1 Rights and Responsibilities of the Forest User groups

6.1.1. Rights of the Forest User groups

(Brief descriptions of forest management rights of the forest user groups, that they are granted use right, have the right to ban others from using, Manage and use forest according to plan etc..)

6.1.2 Responsibilities of the FUG

(Brief descriptions of forest management responsibilities of the FUG, Protection responsibilities etc..)

6.2 Rights and Responsibilities of the DOA

6.2.1 Rights of DOA

(Brief descriptions of the rights of DOA on the forest management, monitoring rights, maintain ownership right etc..) Few bullet points

6.2.2 Responsibilities of DOA

(Brief Description of the Responsibilities of DOA on the implementation of the forest management plan, responsibility to provide overall support to communities, etc..) Few bullets points

Article 7. Condition, Legality and Duration of the Agreement

(Brief description about the duration of the agreement, that it will not be terminated unless the forest is destructed due to manmade damage, conditions for terminating the agreement, conditions of revisions, etc..) Few paragraphs.

Leaser- Zonal DOA

Leaseholder- FUG

Name _____

Name _____

Responsibility _____

Resp/inFUG _____

Signature _____

Signature _____

Name _____

Resp/inFUG _____

Resp/inFUG _____

Name _____

Resp/inFUG _____

Signature _____

Witnesses

1. Wereda Administartion

Name _____

Responsibility _____ Signature _____

2. Wereda DOA

Name _____

Responsibility _____

Signature _____

3. Kebele Administration

Name _____

Responsibility _____

Signature _____

Participatory Forest Management Agreement

between

Wacha Forest User's Association

and

**Kaffa Zone Department of Agriculture and
Natural Resources**

**Prepared by advisory support from the
FARM Africa / SOS Sahel Participatory Forest Management
Program**

**Bonga Integrated Participatory Forest Management & Reproductive
Health Project**

**September 2003
Wacha**

Context

Bonga forest is one of the 58 forest areas designated as priority state forests in the country. Wacha community of the Keja Araba village is utilizing part of this forest.

Even though the idea of protecting this priority forest for the benefit of the next generation is accepted and believed, this aim continues to remain under question because the forest administration systems in the past regimes have denied the use rights of communities and that government was believed to be the sole actor in forest management at different levels.

Moreover, the country's economy has been negatively influenced because ways and means were not facilitated for proper protection and development of forest resources that are providing day-to-day necessities to majority of the community members. To curb this problem, various government and non-government organizations have widely discussed and agreed that the participatory forest management approaches being tried and becoming successful in many countries could be a solution if designed and implemented.

Based on this, the processes of data collection, discussions and negotiations with all forest using communities on utilization, development and protection issues, forest assessment, balancing of utilization with forest carrying capacity, preparation of forest management plans and internal regulations have been conducted with full participation of the communities at village level.

Therefore, to make it possible that the approach receives legitimacy and recognition, the actual implementation is started up, support from different government bodies is obtained and concerned bodies accept responsibility and accountability, it is found necessary to prepare this agreement document.

Article 1. Definitions

1. Participatory Forest Management means: a system that involves communities in decision-making regarding forest protection, development and utilization to realize their use rights on the resources.
2. Forest Management Plan means: a document that contains activities and implementation plans of forest protection, development, regulation and monitoring.
3. Forest User Groups means: an association organized to manage forests, whose members are living around forest and depend on forest for their livelihood.
4. Forest block means: part of the forest that is utilized, developed and controlled by this organized group.
5. Forest products: includes wood and minor forest products such as Korarima, Timiz, coffee, honey and others that are directly obtained from the forest or those that can be obtained by developing them in the forest.
6. Internal regulations means: the bylaws formulated by forest users concerning forest management.
7. Member means: an individual that has been registered to be included in the Wacha forest management association in willingness by fulfilling the membership criteria.
8. Human made destruction means: a damage that occurs on the volume and composition of forest resources other than by natural calamities.
9. Natural calamity means: a damage that occurs on forest resources naturally other than that of by humans and livestock.
10. Benefit sharing means: obtaining any benefit derived from the forest resources by protecting and developing it.

11. Legal support and protection means: the support that concerned bodies provide from the powers and responsibilities vested on them.

Article 2. Purpose of the Agreement

To conclude agreements to establish a system in which accountability and benefits are shared through popular participation and legalization of forest administration.

Article 3. Condition and Composition of the Forest for which Agreement is Made

The Wacha forest is situated in Kafa zone, Gimbo wereda, Keja Araba village at a place known as Wacha. The forest is bordered by Gopa River in the north, Barta River in the south, the *Hirio* (the defence barracks of the former King of Kafa) and Obara village in the east and Hawsho & Barta Rivers in the west.

The utilization and conservation of the 192 ha mixed manmade forest enclosed within the forest area will be effected according to a subsequent separate agreement reached with the government.

The Wacha natural forest is distinctly sub-divided in to six parts by the communities. These are: *Kuri* forest, *Macha* forest, *Adiya* forest, *Buni* forest, *Yina* forest and *Wefasho* forest.

Generally, the forest is in good condition. Big, medium and small sized trees together with *Coffea arabica* (Coffee), *Korarima cardamom* (Korarima), *Wild Pepper* (Timiz), mushrooms, *Psidium guajava* (Guava) and *Rhamnus prinoides* (Gesho) plants are found. The dominant high forest tree species include *Prunus africanus* (Omo), *Olea europeaea* (Yahoo), *Schefflera abyssinica* (Buto), *Ficus vasta* (Melo), *Cordia arficana* (Deeo), *Ficus sur* (Charo), *Pouteria adolfi-friederici* (Kerero), *Albizia gummifera* (Chato), *Trilepisium*

madagascariense (Gabo), *Podocarpus falcatus* (Chido), *Sizygium guineense* (Yino), *Trema orientalis* (Shoto), *Sapium ellipticum* (Shedo), *Ocotea kenyensis* (Najo), (Yayo), etc. In addition, Eucalyptus, Cypress and Grevillea trees are found in small numbers in the forest. Other plants such as *Phoenix reclinata* (Zembaba), *Maesa lanceolata* (Chago), (Sheshino), *Macaranga capensis* (Shakero), *Galiniera saxifarga* (Dido), (Grawo), (Yudo), *Dracaena steudneri* (Emo), *Ehretia abyssinica* (Wagamo), (Shigiyo), etc are also found.

Article 4. Description of the agreeing parties

4.1. Government: The Kaffa zone Department of Agriculture and Natural Resources, based on the powers vested on it to administer and regulate the forests of the region by proclamation no. 94/ 1994 and other guidelines issued at regional level, will represent the interests of the government by signing and putting its stamp on this document.

4.2. Forest User Group (The WACHA Forest Management Association): The association was established by selecting 30 households (28 male headed with their wives and 2 female headed households) fulfilling criteria developed by the communities according in their own interest and willingness as members. A 7-member executive committee has also been elected from the members to achieve smooth implementation and success. It also has legal entity according to association principles of the country. As all members of the association have accepted all the issues in this agreement, the chairperson, the deputy chairperson and the secretary will put their signatures and the stamp of the association on this document for approval.

Article 5. Benefits of the Agreeing Parties

The Government side: The Wacha forest is maintained and protected from the currently observed serious deforestation. Conservation of biodiversity of the forest for the benefit of the communities, economic development of the country and for research and education is ensured for present and coming generations.

The Community side: Various benefits and services obtained from the forest on a sustainable basis for livelihood improvements through legal recognition by the government. Increased income earned as a result of forest development. A lasting forest management realized in collaboration with the government through support obtained from concerned bodies to stop non-member utilization of the forest

Article 6. Rights and Obligations of the Agreeing Parties

Based on the agreements of both parties, this section describes the rights that the agreeing parties possess on the forest in question to make it possible that they understand and properly exercise them. This enables the parties to take advantage of the law upon clear presentation of credible testimonies in the event of negative situations on the rights obtained from the agreement. Moreover, the section explicitly indicates the obligations of the agreeing parties so that they know and fulfil what is expected of them. Following is therefore the rights and obligations of the agreeing parties.

Wacha Forest user Association

6.1.1 Rights

- I. To get legal recognition and to be assured for using and developing the forest
- II. To prevent and regulate forest use by non-members
- III. To share the benefits derived from the forest
- IV. To negotiate with government on the forest resources depending on the capacity of the forest
- V. To manage and utilize the forest according to the prepared management plan
- VI. To decide, implement, coordinate and control the utilization, protection and development of the forest depending on the plan
- VII. To defend themselves legally and to get compensations under legal framework

6.1.2. Obligations

- I. Protect the forest from destructive human activities such as deforestation, setting up of new settlements in and around the forest, change of the forest to other land uses, etc
- II. Be responsible for any destruction other than that are caused by natural calamities from the date of handing over.
- III. Keep out forest users that are not members
- IV. Notify natural calamities on the forest timely to concerned bodies
- V. Cooperate with the office of Agriculture and Natural Resources
- VI. Respect and be governed by the agreement
- VII. Implement proper management so that the 210 ha natural forest is maintained un-reduced and plant species in the forest are not degraded.
- VIII. Make possible that the 100 trees/ha in the forest now is protected and maintained.

6.2. Department of Agriculture and natural Resources

6.2.1 Rights

- I. Representing the government, to make visits to the forest, arrange for discussions with the group members and put forward issues for discussions whenever necessary.
- II. Stay being owner of the forest
- III. Prepare its own time schedule to assist, evaluate and support the activities of the association
- IV. Follow up and evaluate if management of the forest is according to the detailed plans prepared by the association.
- V. If the forest is needed for other purposes, to facilitate proper compensations through negotiations with the association for its efforts in protecting and developing the forest

6.2.2 Obligations

- I. To make sure that the association obtains legal support and protection
- II. To coordinate and facilitate so that the agreement is respected, recognized and supported by all concerned bodies
- III. To provide an all rounded support to the association and to collaborate with them to a satisfactory level
- IV. To provide the necessary technical and material support for the association's execution of planned activities.
- V. To make sure the association properly fulfils its obligations stated in the agreement taking in to consideration the social, economical, natural resources conservation and balanced participation aspects.
- VI. To inform neighbouring villages about the activities and prevent their interference.
- VII. To mediate and resolve problems related to boundary issues and provide necessary support to the association.

Article 7. Duration, Conditions and Legal Recognition of this Agreement

- 7.1. This agreement will remain for an indefinite period unless cancelled due to forest destruction as a result of human activities as specifies in article 6.1.2 of this document.
- 7.2. If agreeing parties wish to discontinue the agreement, they may request for revisions in writing before 3 months. The agreement may be terminated if requested revisions cannot be made.
- 7.3. This agreement is legally recognized when the representatives of Kaffa zone Department of Agriculture and Natural Resources (who has legitimate rights on the forest) and Members of the Forest management Group (to be governed by the prepared forest management plan) approve this document by putting their respective signatures.
- 7.4. The contents or of this agreement may be revised if the necessity of a revision is pointed out by either of the signatories or a third party and if it is accepted by both agreeing parties.

Article 8. Signatory parties

Representing Government

(Kaffa zone Department of Agriculture and Natural Resources)

Name _____

Responsibility _____

Signature _____

Stamp

Name _____

Responsibility _____

Signature _____

Stamp

Representing the association

(Wacha Forest management Association)

Name _____

Responsibility _____

Signature _____

Name _____

Responsibility _____

Signature _____

Witnesses and concerned bodies

1. Gimbo District Administration

Name _____

Job Title _____

Signature _____

2. Gimbo District Office of Agriculture and Natural Resources

Name _____

Job Title _____

Signature _____

3. Keja Village Administration

Name _____

Job Title _____

Signature _____