Subnational REDD initiatives as building blocks for National REDD Programs

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International Workshop on Nested Approaches to REDD+

Grove Isle, Miami

16-17 March 2011

Background

- Ethiopia follows federal administrative system
- Administering Natural resources, particularly forests is the mandate of the states
- Ethiopia finalized the preparation of its REDD Readiness plan
- Consolidated national programs-nesting projects and subnational programs
- Piloting approach to REDD strategy development: Build on the experiences gained from existing pilot project such as Bale REDD project

The National Readiness management arrangements proposed in the Ethiopia's R-PP

- The EPA is chairing the REDD+ process
- Environmental council chaired by the Prime Minister (ministries, state Presidents, NGOs, Private sector, trade unions)
- REDD steering committee and technical working groups established at the national level
- Similar committees to be established at the state level to ensure devolved REDD implementation in line with the federal system of the country.
- Dedicated forestry institution at the national level

The Case of Oromia State

- Oromia state accounts for about 70 % of the forest cover of the country
- Independent institutional set up to coordinate forestry and wildlife activities
- Self financing system
- Pilot REDD projects at advanced stage, which will be used as building block to set up state level programs

Bale Mountains REDD Project

Working with Bale Communities







SOS Sahel Ethiopia



OFWE – Oromiya Forest & Wildlife Enterprise



Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands





Technical info

Project area:

• 500,000 ha of high forest plus 200,000 ha of NP

Project type:

• REDD (Avoiding Unplanned Deforestation – Mosaic and Frontier)

Methodology:

- REDD Modular Methodology approved under VCS proposed by Avoided Deforestation Partners
- More in the pipeline none fits our situation currently
- Assumptions from the VCS used for preliminary calculations

Carbon pools:

- Above ground biomass, below ground biomass, dead wood
- Average carbon stocks of 185 tons of CO2/ha based on stratified area

Technical ...

Preliminary Baseline:

 ca 4% average on 400,000 ha in 6 woredas based on sat image of 1986, 2001 and 2006. The actual BL will incorporate expected pop growth and related impact on forest resources.

With project scenario:

- For estimations, improvement in baseline deforestation rates (25% in years 1-5, 50% in years 6-10, 75% in years 11-20) is considered.
- Constant C stocks assumed (potential of increasing C stocks not included)

Leakage:

- All NF in Bale included, leakage impacts located in adjacent woodlands.
- Leakage belt (140,000 ha) area outside of the project monitored
- 25% leakage factor taken

Technical ...

Non permanence:

- Growing/ high density of population
- frequency of drought in adjacent areas
- 40% non permanence buffer for simplicity and conservativeness

Monitoring

- Initial field inventory and subsequent inventories
- Sat imagery combined with per ha C stock data from field inventory
- Also for the leakage belt
- Optimal frequency to be determined

A more accurate BL scenario, leakage, monitoring plan and implementation plan will be sufficiently elaborated during the tech development stage.

Proposed organizational structure







Understanding Drivers of Deforestation leading to Action



Drivers of Deforestation :

•Demand for Agricultural land rising – population growing / settlement growth and in-migration

•Forests regarded as agricultural land in reserve (old thinking)

•Forest resources under used and under valued – forestry cannot compete as an economic landuse

Communities excluded from forests

distant - Ant Bar sure to Brill

•Gap between demand and supply of wood products

Forest fire

Addressing the Drivers of Deforestation: What actions are being taken

Establishing Joint Forest Management systems across the forest Demarcating and mapping Forest areas Promoting forest based livelihoods Landuse planning **Developing PES and REDD systems and finance Community wood lots** Improved energy stoves Agricaltural intensification

Participatory Natural Resource Management

Joint Forest Management has been established in Bale, and JFM agreements have been signed between Government (**OFWE**) and Community. This crucial work will now be scaled up across the forests of the entire Bale EcoRegion, involving all relevant actors. This is the largest scale JFM implementation in Ethiopia.



Diversification Forest based Livelihoods

Bale's natural resource based livelihoods potentials are being realised. After initial work of Natural Product development and marketing testing, BERSMP / OFWE and Community / Private Sector partners are establishing new brands of Bale's Natural Products.



The solutions to the drivers of deforestation rest with the local Government and Community, working together, with full participation and joint cooperation.



Remarks

- REDD through JFM
- Benefit sharing
- Watershed and biodiversity protection
- Broader ecosystem services
- Serves as a pilot for the national REDD
- CF one stream of new source of revenue leading to SFM

Challenges

- Methodological issues
- Procedures to nest projects to sub national programs and then to national programs
- Capacities from local to national level