



### Key Challenges

- ▶ The farmers are more interested to grow fast growing exotic species instead of planting indigenous species with longer maturity (harvesting) period.
- ▶ Limitation in forest associations to develop legal cooperatives.
- ▶ Restructuring of the forestry sector/ introduction of new institutional setup after the project started created inconvenience to implement the project.
- ▶ Rehabilitation through area closure alone is a slow process that challenges the beneficiaries.

### Lessons Learned

1. Community awareness creation, capacity building of the beneficiaries, providing training in land management and land rehabilitation, and creating facilitatory organs such as steering and technical committees down to the Kebele level are very important for catalyzing land rehabilitation and production initiatives effectively.
2. Supporting organized individuals within the rural communities and establishing innovation facilitation organs could create weaning precedence in land rehabilitation, and reforestation would result in important lessons for advancing large-scale and value-added forest development that may involve agrarian communities.
3. The complexity of rural development needs to be addressed both jointly and separately. Based on the assessment of the project, the application of integrated land use planning is highly recommended to avoid the plantation of grown crops along with rehabilitated forests that harbour baboons and other livestock predators.

4. Beneficiaries in the farming communities lack training in basic skills such as organized small-scale logging and organized sawmill owning and sawmilling. To this effect, it is highly recommended to organize the youth and train them in forest processing skills and providing them with jump-start funds or sawmills in a revolving manner may be the focus of future funding.
5. Intensifying the commercialization of forests to contribute to the unresolved food-security agenda through the development of a strategy by which educated jobless individuals could be given 1) tailored training, 2) become organized as wood processing entrepreneurs, and 3) be given jumpstart fund for processing and adding value to the trees that are being grown by individual farmers.
6. Intensively managed forest management and production of forest products such as high-value timber by encouragement of the private is highly important as this will be the quickest and sustained food security system.

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5 GENDER EQUALITY



12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION



13 CLIMATE ACTION



15 LIFE ON LAND



# FAST FACTS

## Catalyzing Forest Sector Development Programme Highlights







**Project Title:** Catalyzing Forest Sector Development Programme

**Project duration:** 2019-2022

**Budget:** US \$7.8 million

**Regions:** 6 regions (Amhara, Benishangul Gumuz, Oromia, SNNP, Somali and Tigray) in 19 districts.

**Partnerships:**

- UNDP
- Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences
- Center for International Research Center (CIFOR)
- Ethiopian Environment and Forestry Research Institute (the EEFRI)
- Ethiopian Biodiversity Institute (EBI)
- Ethiopian Forestry Development
- Wondo Genet College of Forestry (WGCF).

**Contribution to SDGs:**



## About the project

Ethiopia aims to increase forest cover from 15.5% to 30% by 2030. Barriers to achieving this are partly due to the limited institutional capacity of forestry agencies, and limited engagement with private sector and civil society partners who can create sustainable and cost-effective forest sector development models.

Accordingly, the Government of Ethiopia is interested in strengthening the contribution of the forest sector at the macro-level in achieving economic growth to ensure social and environmental sustainability. Moreover, the Climate Resilient Green Economy plan set the forest to have a vital role to contribute to green economic development and climate change mitigation in Ethiopia. The government has designed national programs, policies, and strategies for its implementation and to strengthen the development of forestry.

Catalyzing Forest Sector Development Project has been designed to assist Ethiopia in achieving its targets on large-scale afforestation-reforestation as described in the CRGE strategy by 2025 and reach the targets on reduced emissions into sequestration of Green House gasses from the forest sector. Being supported by Sweden and the UNDP, the project (CFSDP) focuses on promoting sustainable forest management, creating an enabling environment for strong forest sector delivery. This project has been designed to support capacity-building efforts. The project is structured in four components. These are:

- ▶ Enhancing the enabling environment for forest sector development programs,
- ▶ Promoting sustainable forest production and Forest land scape restoration, and
- ▶ Enhancing Forest environmental services, and
- ▶ Fostering urban environmental stewardship.

## Objective of the programme

To promote sustainable and competitive tree-based production systems in both rural and urban areas of Ethiopia, ultimately contributing to improved community and ecosystem resilience. The project also intended to strengthen the capacity of the forest sector at strategic and operational levels, create multi-functional landscapes in rural and urban areas, and substantially reduce the vulnerability of poor communities to extreme events.

## Progress against project outcomes



**Outcome 1:**  
Enabling Environment for Strong Forest Sector Delivery Enhanced

Capacitated **3** colleges (Wondo Genet Forestry, Holeta Polytechnic College and Mertulemariam TVET) through the provision of **1,495** different forest tools and equipment.

**6** Modules and lesson Plans prepared for the TOT and experts training.

A total of **653** experts, researchers and development agents trained on various topics and out of these **28 (5 Women)** experts received TOT.



**Outcome 2:**  
Sustainable Forest Production Promoted

**19,248** hectares of area restored and included under the management scheme

**51,861 (22,364 Female)** people are benefited from the new job created.

**23** participants from **6** regions received awareness creation on forest product cooperatives.

**18** experts have offered tailored training for on installation, usage and maintenance of wood processing machines procured.

**5** certified cooperatives with a total number of **1,310** people are formed

Regulations and organizational structure of the newly established Ethiopian Forestry Development (EFD) prepared and endorsed by the Council of Ministers.



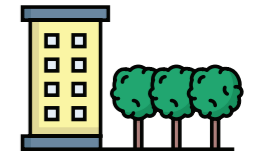
**Outcome 3:**  
Forest Ecosystem Services Enhanced

**3,410** hectares of commercial tree plantation created (Afforestation/ Reforestation as community forest.

**84,460** hectares of dry forests, which is **99.4%** of the total project target, have been managed.

Capacitated **4** botanical gardens in **3** regions (SNNP, Gambella and Oromia) regions.

**1,108 (752 female)** people are engaged and benefited from the various activities (poultry and shoat production, vegetable and fruit farming, apiary) and provision of hygienic facilities.



**Outcome 4:**  
Model Environmental Stewardship Fostered in Selected Urban Areas

**33** trainees are trained in urban greening

**2** National guideline on Integration of green facilities in city planning and urban green space planning, development, and management prepared

**2** pilot green infrastructures (median greening of Legetafo town and green areas of Bork River) have been built.

