

# Forest



## Ethiopia Forest Sector Review

Ethiopia Forest Sector Review Focus on commercial forestry and industrialization (Technical Report) This Forest Sector Review – the first comprehensive analysis in 20 years – broadly aims to provide an update on the status of the forest sector in Ethiopia, and specifically to inform the Government’s next Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP2) about the most promising forest and forest industry investment opportunities. This Review focuses on the current and future supply and demand of industrial and small-scale timber production, a strategic component of Ethiopia’s transformation towards a more prosperous and industrialized economy. The Government of Ethiopia, specifically the newly created Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MEFCC), called for this Forest Sector Review with the objective to improve understanding ...

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## National context of the Forest Sector in Ethiopia

National context of the Forest Sector in Ethiopia History of Forest Management in Ethiopia: Evolution of governance and Institutions under three administrative regimes Pre- Derge

regime During the Derge Regime Forestry at the present Pre-Derge regime Modern type of sectoral policies had no long stories. Historical records show that Italians issued various forest laws and regulations but not implemented. Tree planting has long history. Afforestation started in the early 1400s by the order of King Zara- Yakob (1434-1468). Perhaps the first tree planting was conducted at Menagesha Suba Park. Juniperus seedlings brought from Wofwasha. The first comprehensive and modern forest legislative is enacted during Emperor Haile Selassie I in 1965. It was mainly focused at determining the forest ownership ...

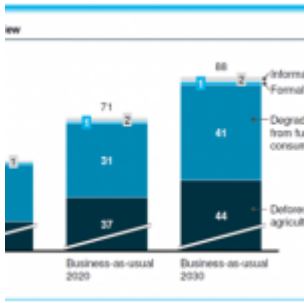
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## [Ethiopia Forest fast-track implementation](#)

Ethiopia, Forest fast-track implementation: Ethiopia's action plan to create a green economy One of the four initiatives that have been selected for fast-track implementation is Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD). The government is using significant resources to build and implement its green economy, but to capture the full potential of the plan; it welcomes the partnership with bilateral and multilateral development partners as well as contributions by the private sector. Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD) Deforestation and forest degradation account for one third of total emissions today. However, the forestry sector also offers huge abatement potential through reduced deforestation and forest degradation. In addition, it holds large potential for sequestration – which is underlined ...

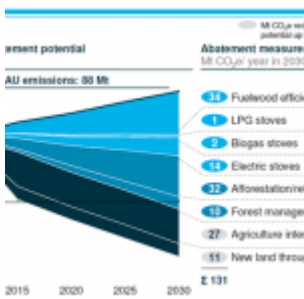
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## Ethiopia Forest Sector GHG Emissions

Ethiopia, Forest Sector GHG Emissions GHG emissions baseline in 2010 and BAU up to 2030 Emissions from the Forestry sector are mainly caused by human beings, and are driven by deforestation for agriculture and forest degradation from fuelwood consumption and logging. Under the BAU (Business as usual) scenario, emissions from forestry will increase from 53 Mt CO<sub>2</sub>e in 2010 to 88 Mt CO<sub>2</sub>e in 2030. Figure 1: Forestry – Level of GHG emissions will be increasing by more than 50% up to 2030 under a business-as-usual scenario Main drivers of GHG emissions The main drivers of GHG emissions as well as their assumed impacts are mainly the increase in cropland and the increase in the cutting of fuelwood to meet ...

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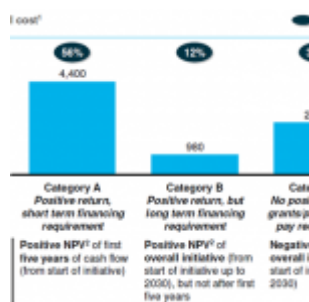


## Forest Abatement Levers

Forest Abatement levers: Potential and Cost curve Thanks to levers such as afforestation and reforestation, the Forestry sector boasts an abatement potential even higher than the projected increase in emissions under the BAU scenario. In total, nine levers have been identified with an abatement potential of up to 131 Mt CO<sub>2</sub>e (Figure 37). These levers are clustered into three groups: Reduced deforestation. This includes lowering the pressure that the need for agricultural land exerts on existing forests. These levers range from agricultural intensification and preparation of new land by

means of small-scale irrigation to medium- and large-scale irrigation schemes. In total, they account for an abatement potential of nearly 38 Mt CO<sub>2</sub>. Since these levers are mainly related to agricultural ...

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## [Abatement levers feasibility](#)

Abatement levers – feasibility and economic impact assessment  
Feasible levers with high impact  
The initiatives that reduce forest degradation as well as the ones that increase sequestration have comparably low implementation barriers: Initiatives to reduce forest degradation. Most of the efficient cooking-stove technologies are readily available, have already been tested for applicability, and have been deployed on a large scale in Ethiopia. A number of governmental and donor organizations as well as the private sector have already been active in the dissemination of such stoves. This existing institutional infrastructure and experience, as well as the grassroots level organization of the governmental institutions involved, can prove instrumental in scaling up the production and distribution effort. There are, however, potential barriers to the ...

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## [About Forest Sector](#)

About Forest Sector of Ethiopia  
The Forest sector was under Ministry of Agriculture before the Ministry of Environment and Forest was established by the amended proclamation 803/2013. The proclamation mandated the Ministry, inter alia, to

Coordinate and ensure the forestry objectives and the basic forestry principles indicated in the forestry policy of Ethiopia. Forest sector institutional setup Ethiopia has a vision to achieve middle-income status by 2025 in a climate-resilient green economy. The ambition is to build a green economy. The development of a green economy will be based on four pillars. • Agriculture: Improving crop and livestock production practices for higher food security and farmer income while reducing emissions • Forestry: Protecting and re-establishing forests for their economic and ...

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