

# CATHOLIC RELIEF SERVICES

### **Regreening Africa**

### **Overview of Regreening Ethiopia Successes and Lessons**

Inclusive and Evidence-Based Approaches to Accelerating Land Restoration in Ethiopia (CRS and WVE)

Malefia Tadele

faith. action. results.

October 4, 2022 Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

#### **Country Specific Objective and Outcome**

• Aims to accelerate scaling up of regreening practices using locally appropriate techniques including Farmer-Managed Natural Regeneration (FMNR), tree planting and agroforestry along with the development of tree-based value chains

#### **Overall Objective**

 To enhance **food security** and increased **resilience** of smallholder farmers by restoring ecosystem services

#### **Expected outcomes by 2022**

- Enhanced resilience of farming system and landscapes through livelihood diversification, changing farming system and increased asset
- **Degraded lands rehabilitated** due to increased vegetation cover and reduced soil erosion
- Regreening practices adopted at scale
- Regreening successes **broadly communicated** to stakeholders





#### **Project Duration and Country Targets**

#### Duration

• 60 months (Sept 2017- January 2023)

#### Targets

- the poorest, most vulnerable smallholder farmers & pastoralists
- restore 200,000 hectares and 120,000 households
- Direct scaling out 160,833 hectare

96,900 HHs

Leverage - 39,167 hectare 23,100 HHs







#### **Project Implementation Sites**

- Regions Amhara, Oromia, Tigray, SNNPR, Sidama
- **23 districts/woredas** (14 direct + 9 leveraging)
  - Tigray (Degua Tembien, Enderta, Hintalo Wajirat, Gulomekada, Ganta Hafeshum, Seasie Tseadamba, Irob, Hawzen)
  - Oromia (Ziway Dugda, Negele Arsi, Shala, Sire, Dodota, Jeju)
  - Amhara (Ambassel)
  - SNNPR (Shashogo)
  - Sidama- Hula







#### **Project Implementing partners**

**Consortium members**:

- Catholic Relief Services (CRS) prime
- World Vision Ethiopia
- Ethiopian Catholic Church Social and Development Coordinating Branch Office of (ECC-SDCBOM) – Meki
- Ethiopian Catholic Church Social and Development Coordinating Office of Adigrat (ECC-SDCOAdB)
- Ethiopian Catholic Church Social and Development Coordinating Office of (ECC-SDCOAdB) – Mekele branch, and
- ICRAF country Office -technical support











## Implementation Strategy

#### Local level

- Awareness creation, community mobilization and capacity building of targeted communities
- Building the capacity of woreda experts, DAs, and community groups and local institutions
- Farmers' field days and experience sharing visits organized to facilitate farmer-to-farmer extensions and learning
- Training Volunteer Farmer Trainers (VFTs) as extension agents to intensify adoption



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#### Implementation Strategy

- School regreening clubs were established to create awareness and bring behavioral change on youth
- Supporting nurseries and rural resource centers
- Regreening best practices identified, documented and disseminated through video shows, radio broadcasting and posters







#### **Implementation Strategy**

#### national and regional level

Communicate regreening successes and lessons at local level to stakeholders at national level including policy makers and government offices through:

- Joint Reflection and Learning Missions(JRLM)
- Bi-annual National Oversight Coordination Committee Meetings (NOCC)
- Organizing workshops and forums
- Participate in existing relevant platforms and networks at all leve get buy-ins, create synergy and influence relevant policies









### Prioritized regreening options:

Context specific restoration practices prioritized based on ecological and socio- economic factors:

- Farmer-Managed Natural Regeneration (FMNR) of trees on farmlands and area exclosures
- Enrichment planting with water harvesting structures in area exclosures
- Agroforestry (Home garden) with fruit orchards and gesho:
- Tree planting in woodlots and farmlands for timber, fuelwood, fodder, and fencing materials
- Tree -based value chain: beekeeping, woodlot, timber, fruit, gesho, bamboo





#### Household and hectare targets progress to date

Target Type (Ethiopia)	Target	Achieved
Directly facilitated Households	120,000	156,206
Directly facilitated Hectares		
	200,000	217,056



#### Plan vs Achievement

- A total of 217,056 ha of degraded land were put under restoration between 2018 and 2022
- 156,206 households engaged in regreening practices such as FMNR, agroforestry, home garden and valuechain activities



#### Key successful Regreening practices

#### Farmer Managed Natural regeneration (FMNR)

- FMNR is the systematic regeneration of trees from tree stumps, seeds and roots
- It is a low-cost, simple, sustainable land restoration technique that communities can use to;
  - Restore land cover,
  - Increase productivity
  - Build resilience to climate change
- FMNR involves tree management practice such as selection, pruning, managing and maintenance
- FMNR can be practiced on grazing land and farmland as well as degraded forests or landscapes





- Key successful Regreening practices FMNR on farmland and exclosures
  - 32,422 HH adopted FMNR on their farmland
  - Over 140,013 ha of land under FMNR(exclosure + farmland)
  - 3,271 VFTs were trained and 500 FMNR groups established
  - Number of trees on farm increased
- **Benefits:**
- Reduction of flooding, improved crop production
- Access to fuelwood and fodder increased
- Women spend less time to collect firewood





#### Key successful Regreening Practices Exclosures: ANR and Enrichment Planting with water harvesting structures

- More than 125,000 hectares of degraded communal land demarcated under exclosure approach
- Increased vegetation cover due to natural regeneration and enrichment planting
- Species diversity and composition increased
- Reduced flooding and erosion, improved grass growth
- Job creation for unemployed youth and women
- Groups benefited from selling grass, access to fodder for animals and fuelwood, honey production



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- Key Successful Regreening Options
- Homegarden Agroforestry: Fruit Orchards,

#### boundary planting

- More than 200,000 high value fruit seedlings distributed to beneficiaries
- Papaya, mango, orange, avocado, apple, lemon, moringa
- Coffee, banana and
- Multi-purpose tree seedlings







#### Key successful Regreening practices



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### Strengthening the capacity of tree nurseries to enhance the quality of planting material

- 22 government tree nurseries supported
- 1,206 private nurseries, 6 school nurseries, 34 group/ community nurseries established
- Technical training on nursery management and quality seedling production were provided to nursery operators
- Provision of nursery materials and seeds
- Quality and quantity of seedlings increased
- Job creation for youth and women



Nursery & RRCs supported with materials







#### Seedling Production (government and private) nurseries



In year five, 13,516,963 various tree seedlings were raised and planted



### Rural Resource Center(RRCs)

- 16 RRCs groups with 333 members were established
- Practical training on fruit grafting and management from Melkasa agricultural research center
- Source of quality planting materials, and learning hub for farmers
- Communities access quality grafted fruits at nearby distance with fair price
- Job created for unemployed youth and women
- Groups gained over 1 million ETB by selling seedlings







#### **Tree planting**

Supported Green legacy initiative and government annual tree planting campaign through :

- Provision of quality tree seeds and nursery tools and materials
- Practical training on nursery management to nursery operators
- Facilitation and technical guidance during planting
- Transporting seedlings to planting sites
- Over 25 million tree seedlings raised and planted with the support of the project





#### **Communication and Visibility**

- Production and dissemination leaflets , posters, brochures, newsletters
- FMNR manuals and guidelines developed in local languages distributed
- Radio programs on regreening practices and success broadcasted in local language for 150 minutes
- Documentary video production and dissemination on regreening best practices and success using regional television channels





### Incentives for Regreening :Tree based Value Chain

### Beekeeping

- 22 Honey producer groups with 1,499 members were established
- Training on quality honey production and bee management were provided to honey producers in collaboration with Holeta research center
- Training on business plan development and value addition
- Over 250 beehives with accessories were distributed to honey producer groups
- More than 150,000 birr generated by selling honey





#### Incentives for Regreening : Tree -based Value Chain

#### Bamboo

- Four bamboo furniture producer groups established in Hula
- Machineries, training and shade were provided to the groups
- Shade constructed for female groups
- groups are producing household and office furniture's
- Market linkage created with buyers in Hawassa
- Producers gained 158,000 ETH Birr











#### Lessons

- FMNR has gained the support of communities in dry areas because of ease of adoption, low cost and high success rate, where as tree planting in moisture stressed areas showed low seedling survival rate
- Integrating incentives and income generating activities motivated beneficiaries to actively engage in land restoration
- Matching regreening practices to the local context intensified adoption of regreening practices and enhanced land restoration
- Introduction of VFTs approach assisted to spread regreening practices throughout communities and reach more farmers with minimum cost
- To reach restoration goals, a strong partnership with stakeholders and teamwork are essential





### Challenges

- Uncontrolled grazing affected seedling survival rate and hindered natural regeneration
- High prices of grafted fruit seedlings
- Farmers' concerns on the shading effects of trees on crops;
- Lack of awareness and technical skills on tree management practices in exclosures
- Drought
- the conflict in Tigray region
- Security problem in Oromia
- Covid -19



















