



I'm not robot



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This paper analyses five of the pilot participatory forest management (PFM) programs undertaken in Ethiopia. Participatory forest management (PFM) takes the challenge of preventing the degradation of forest resources while sustaining forest based benefits to people's livelihoods. This paper analyses five of the pilot participatory forest management (PFM) programs undertaken in Ethiopia. Participatory forest management (PFM) approach has been promoted widely. As one of the solutions, Participatory Forest Management (PFM) scheme was introduced during the early 1990s by some NGOs. Ethiopia is one of the countries piloting one of these approaches. This involved developing formal management agreements between local communities. Participatory Forest Management (PFM) is a mechanism to protect forests and enhance the livelihoods of communities who use and benefit from them in the process. *Int For Rev* – Mulugeta L, Melaku B (2002) Participatory forest management best practices, lessons learnt and challenges encountered: the Ethiopian and Tanzanian case. This study examined the economic contribution of participatory forest management in improving livelihood of local community and the main challenges associated with implementation of the program. The study is based on the Forest User Group (FUG) members' analyses of the programs using selected outcome variables: forest income, change in forest conditions, forest ownership feelings and effectiveness of FUGs as forest managing In Ethiopia, where forests are under PFM, Forest User Groups (FUG) have involved in forest biodiversity preservation and management through participating in different activities such as planting of seedlings, forest floor clearing, monitoring of the forest condition, regulating harvesting of forest products, decision-making on harvesting rights. This study Gobeze T, Bekele M, Lemenih M, Kassa H (2002) Participatory forest management and its impacts on livelihoods and forest status: the case of Bonga forest in Ethiopia. PFM was This guide draws on practical experiences of establishing Participatory Forest Management (PFM) within the Non Timber Forest Product – Participatory Forest Management (NTFP/PFM) Research and Development project in South West Ethiopia. It contains an overview of the rationale and principles of PFM; detailed PFM steps and , . In recent times, there is a major shift in forest resource governance and management. Conventional forest management has alienated local communities from participating in forest conservation and protection in Ethiopia, which has led to illegal and Participatory Forest Management (PFM) is a mechanism to protect forests and enhance the livelihoods of communities who use and benefit from them in the process. To inform future programs and projects it is essential to learn from existing pilots and experiences. However, the link between rural communities' livelihood dependence on forest resources and the likelihood of PFM success has been understudied. Three pilot woredas of Bale Zone: namely Harena Buluk, Dalomena and Goba woredas were purposefully selected to capture the woredas at Download Free PDF. Forest landscape restoration in Ethiopia: Progress and challenges Participatory forest management This is a generic term for different initiatives like community-based forest management, collaborative forest management, and joint forest management Impacts of access and benefit sharing on livelihoods and forest: case Analysis of five pilot participatory forest management programs undertaken in Ethiopia shows that in all of the five cases the state of the forest is perceived to have improved with the introduction of PFM, and in four of the cases the improvement was maintained after projects ended. Different arrangements of decentralized forest management have been pioneered in Africa. Africa pioneered the introduction of participatory forest management (PFM) to Ethiopia in the 1990s. PFM was first introduced to Ethiopia thirteen years ago but the approach is Participatory forest management (PFM) has been applied as an approach to create a framework for collaborative forest management between local communities and government forestry agencies. The forest resources in Ethiopia have suffered a lot of mismanagement due mainly to loosely defined property relations over these resources.