

# Contributions to the Aichi Biodiversity Targets by Enhanced Biodiversity through Small-Scale Timber Out-grower Schemes Project in Malawi

By

**Harold Chisale<sup>1\*</sup>, Joyce Njoloma<sup>2</sup>, Maggie G. Munthali<sup>3</sup>, Getrude Sato<sup>4</sup>**

1. *Forestry Dept, Bunda Campus, Lilongwe University of Agriculture and Natural Resources\**,
2. *SADC ICRAF, Chitedze Research Station, Lilongwe Malawi,*
3. *Department of Geography, University of Pretoria, South Africa ,*
4. *World Vision International, Malawi National Office, Lilongwe, Malawi*

# Introduction

- Malawi, landlocked, one of the poorest and densely populated countries in Southern Africa
- Result into challenging FMGT creating pressure on the forests leading to Forest D & D.
- MW gvt through Forestry Department has been promoting tree planting, protection and conservation of forest resources
- However, deforestation and forest degradation continue to be a major challenge

- ICRAF Malawi, together with World Vision International implemented, “*Empowering Forest Dependent Communities through Commercialization of Small Scale Forestry Project*” between 2015 and 2018.
- Aimed at contributing to commercialization of small-scale timber out-grower schemes and sustainable utilization of natural forests following phasing out of EU funded project
- Activities: markets provision, access to technical services in production and use of innovative cooking stoves, and inputs provision e.g. tree seedlings, fertilizer and tree seeds.
- The study presents the contribution of this project to the Aichi Biodiversity Target focusing on Strategic Area 1.

# Project Description

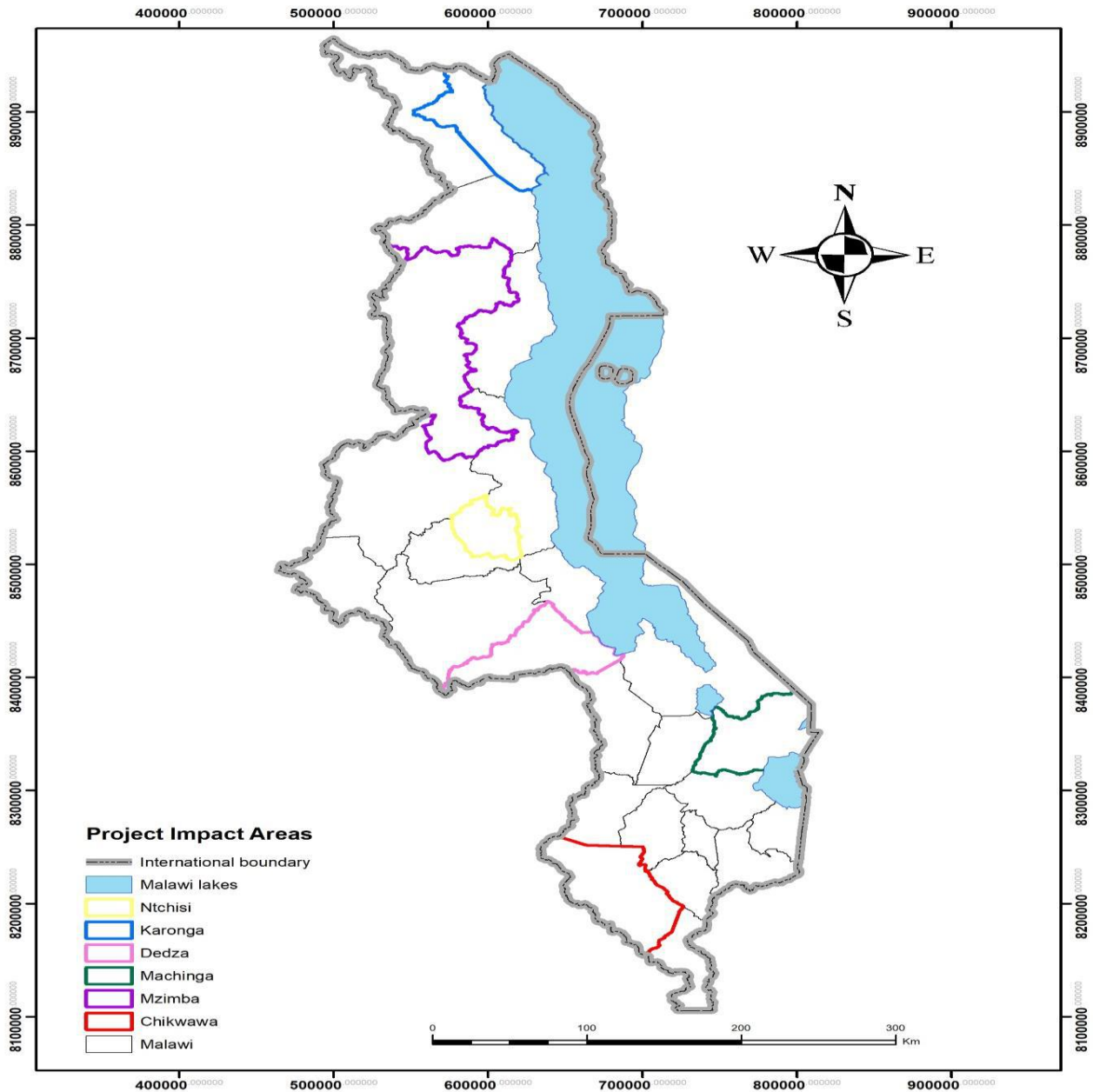
- Country Malawi
- Project Target Population = 28,000
- Total Beneficiaries = 23,609
- Geographic Area = 27,522 Km<sup>2</sup>
- Project Impact Area = 876.03 Km<sup>2</sup>
- Dominant Ethnic groups= Chewa, Tumbuka, Ngoni, Mang'anja.

# Introdction

Specifically in 7 Forest reserves:

- Vinthukutu and Karonga SE forest reserves
- Perekezi Forest reserve
- Ntchisi Forest Reserve
- Mua-Livulezi Forest reserve
- Liwonde Forest reserve
- Masenjere Escarpment forest reserve in Chikwawa

# A R E A



# Strategic Goal Area 1 -Targets:1-4

- Address the Underlying causes of Biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society
  - Through tree out-grower schemes project in Malawi (2015-2018), 7 forest reserves in six districts across the country managed to contribute to Aichi Biodiversity Targets 1 and 3

# Contributions to the Aichi Biodiversity Target 1.1:

*People are aware of the value of biodiversity*

1

Indicator 1.1.1: Number of forest dependent farmers participated and engaged in Tree out grower schemes in seven forest reserves in Malawi (Aware of the values of Biodiversity)

BEFORE (2015)

Previously, forest dependent communities saw little value in conserving forest biodiversity and trees in forest reserves resulting in degradation of forest reserves

AFTER (2018)

Through the awareness campaigns, exchange visits and field days targeting forest dependent communities, a total **23, 609 (representing 84.3%, n=28000)** farmers participated in Timber out-grower schemes and appreciated the value of forest biodiversity in 6 districts. 79.3% (n=380) had positive attitude toward timber out-grower schemes. Whereas 51%, 32% and 17% belonged to high, medium and very high knowledge categories respectively using Cumulative cube root frequency method of stratification.



# Contributions to the Aichi Biodiversity Target 1.1.2: *People are aware of the steps they can take to sustainably use and conserve biodiversity*

1

Indicator 1.1.2: Number of forest dependent communities trained in forest biodiversity management and conservation.

BEFORE (2015)

Forest farmers only relied on traditional ways of conserving forest biodiversity and had no much incentive to engage in tree planting.

AFTER (2018)

**80 % (n=23,609)** of the project beneficiaries were trained in sustainable forest management and use. Main themes included fruit production, tree production and nursery management, forest management, crop production, and business and market search.

# Contributions to the Aichi Biodiversity Target 1.3.1:

*Incentives including subsidies, harmful to biodiversity, eliminated, phased out or reformed to minimize or avoid negative impacts*

1

Indicator 1.3.1: Number of households who produced and used innovative (fuel saving) cooking stoves substituting charcoal and traditional cook stoves

BEFORE (2015)

Previously, over 90%(n=28,000) of the household in the target forest reserves used traditional three stone cooking stoves in their homes and illegal Charcoal

AFTER (2018)

**15.93% (n = 23,609)** of the project beneficiaries are producing chitetezo and brickette Mbaula cook stoves as a business.

**38.6% (n = 23,609)** household have adopted and using fuel saving cook stoves replacing charcoal and traditional 3 stone cooking in the impact Areas



# Contributions to the Aichi Biodiversity Target 1.3.2:

## *Positive incentives for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity*

1

Indicator 1.3.2: Number of forest dependent households who received free tree planting materials and implements for tree planting and also REDD+ Incentives

1.3.3: Forest biodiversity mainstreamed in the draft National REDD+ Strategy (2015) and the reviewed National Forest Policy (2016).

### BEFORE (2015)

### AFTER (2018)

Previously, nearly all household in the target forest reserves lacked improved tree seeds and implements to carry out tree planting and management

84.3% (n = 28,000) comprising of Male =40% and Female = 60% of project beneficiaries received and planted tree seedlings and also accessed implements.

The Draft REDD+ strategy (2014) and Forest Policy (2006) had little or no biodiversity mainstreamed in them

Forest biodiversity mainstreamed in the Draft National REDD+ Strategy (2015) and reviewed Forestry Policy (2016).

Ref. Overall Policy Outcome 3, page 13 and Policy Priority 2. Page 16 of the revised Malawi National Forest Policy

## Message and suggestions to the CBD for post-2020

- IPSI should be continued for post-2020 target and evolved into a new phase to help in upscale the work to conserve and revitalize SEPLS around the forest
- The CBD should consider targeting the collaborative activities that could help to contribute to coordinated efforts to establish world-baseline data
- Consider targeting assessment of forest community's vulnerabilities whose livelihood is being affected by the changing climate.
- Harmonize Biodiversity benefit sharing mechanisms