

Center for Community-Based Resource Management (CBRM)

Natural Resources Institute, University of Manitoba

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Case Study Name:	Forest-dependent communities' livelihood in decentralized forest governance policy epoch: case study from West Shoa zone, Ethiopia		
Authors:	Abrar Juhar Mohammed and Makoto Inoue		
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Region:	Africa – South of Sahara		
Country:	Ethiopia		
Ecosystem Type:	Jungles, rivers, mountain		
Social Characteristics:	Disaster-prone community, poverty, drought, resource-poor community		
Scale of Study:	Household		
Resource Type:	Forestry, agriculture		

Type of Initiative:	Development project, GOV initiative
Community-Based Work:	Resource planning , human health
Keywords:	Ethiopia, forest, impact analysis, devolution, vulnerability, coping, livelihoods, governance, benefit sharing
Summary:	<p>This study analyzed the livelihoods of households located in and around forests in Ethiopia, and investigated the impacts of two major forest policies of the country, delegation and devolution. The results showed that forest-related livelihoods are an important mechanism to cope with drought and concomitant food shortages. The forest is also an important source of income, especially for the relatively resource-poor community and for the poor and very poor households in the community. The delegation policy has frustrated this role of the forest in local people’s livelihoods while devolution yielded mixed results, with some forest-related benefits declining while others showed increase.</p>