

Impact of Deforestation and Climate Change in Ethiopia

Kasu Hailu Biru

Plantation and Agroforestry, Ethiopian Environment and Forest Research Institute, Jimma
Environment and Forest Research center, Jimma, Ethiopia

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ABSTRACT: *The ever increasing demand of farmland, fuel wood and charcoal production including increase has accelerated the speed of forest reduction in Ethiopia. Forests have significant importance to our ecosystems in protecting the earth from global climate change temperature change global climate change by absorbing CO₂, in preserving watersheds, in providing natural products like wood and nonwood forest products. Though forests play such critical environmental and economic roles for the sustainability of life on Earth, the number and quality of forests is declining from time to time. This loss of forest biodiversity is thanks to various reasons, most of which are anthropogenic. Deforestation has many negative consequences like loss of biodiversity, climate change, degradation of soils, disruption of hydrological cycles, desertification, economic loss and social conflicts. The rate of deforestation are often bogged down considerably and its negative socioeconomic and environmental impacts are often minimized through improved protection and management of the remaining forests, well targeted socioeconomic development programs, and thru policy and institutional reforms. Developing countries, like Ethiopia are highly susceptible to the impacts of global climate change due to their limited potential to mitigate and adapt. Therefore, the subsequent mitigation measures are mandatory to save lots of the country. These are providing energy sources, conserving the remaining natural forests and to market plantations and regeneration of abandoned agricultural fields.*

KEYWORD: Impact of deforestation, climate change, Ethiopia

INTRODUCTION

Trees and forests makes contribute in lot of approaches to a wealth of products and services that can be used to enhance the wellness of populations of nations. Forest, except its direct contribution to the county wide economy through timber and non-timber products, it contributes appreciably to numerous sectors of the country wide economic system along with energy, agriculture, meals, industry, health, environment, tourism and the like. In general, the monetary contributions of wooded area at country wide scale may be visible from numerous angles along with employment era, incomes overseas foreign money through export, financial saving through import substitutions in addition to the oblique contribution through aid to every other sectors of the economic, specially agriculture (S.Feyera, 2011). The progressively developing populace strain and agricultural enlargement in Ethiopia will un avoidably growth the wooded area source usage (production and gasoline timber, timber, etc), and hence, unique sort of unsustainable wooded area usage will take place (fires, encroachment, logging, cultivation, urbanization) in coming many years in the long

run main to the whole wooded area depletion. Based at the maximum current estimates of the charges of deforestation and assuming that seventy five percent of the wooded area losses are as a consequence of agricultural enlargement, it is miles envisioned that over the subsequent twenty five years the agriculture area would require a further two hundred to three hundred million hectares of the latest land to house the needs of business farming, subsistence cropping, pasture and variety most of this growth in land region will come on the price of forests land (L. Mulugeta and M. Zenebe, 2011). Therefore, deforestation and wooded area degradation is one in every of a severe environmental project in Ethiopia, and additionally the fundamental underlying reasons for declining agricultural productivity. Destruction of the herbal forests of Ethiopia consequences immediately with inside the lack unaccounted plant and animal species in addition to in a scarcity of fuel wood, wood and different wooded area products. It additionally circuitously results in greater irritated soil erosion, deterioration of the water quality, similarly drought and flooding, discount of agricultural productivity, and to an ever-growing poverty of the agricultural populace. It is apparent that the depletion of wooded area sources contributes appreciably to the climatic and bodily modification of the environment.

Table 1: The land cover types of Ethiopian and their magnitude/proportion (WBSPP, 2015)

Land cover types	Area in hectares	Percentage (%)
	2015	2015
Forest	11527356	10.01%
High woodland area	8466166	7.35%
Plantations	972000	.084%
Low woodland+shrub land	40631285.24	35.3%
Other land	52685000	45.76%
Inland water	828277	0.7%
Total	115110084.24	

Source (WBSPP, 2015)

Climate change is a major threat to sustainable growth and development in Africa, and the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals. Africa is particularly vulnerable to climate change because of its overdependence on rain-fed agriculture, compounded by factors such as widespread poverty and weak capacity (CEEPA, 2006). The most longer-term impacts include: dynamical rain patterns moving agriculture and reducing food security; worsening water security; decreasing fish resources in massive lakes because of rising temperature; shifting vector-borne diseases; rising water level moving low-lying coastal areas with massive populations; and rising water stress (Africa Partnership Forum, 2007). As an African nation, Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia also will be adversely laid low with the consequences of worldwide warming and deforestation similarly. Probably, the country is one in all the first victims of worldwide warming among African countries thanks to prolonged drought and land degradation, that square measure in the main attributed to heating and part to deforestation. K.Ensermu et al. (1992) expressed that in Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, limitations to the opportunities for financial gain generation caused by ecological and socioeconomic constraints exacerbated by a mounting population pressure have, over the years, forced individuals to cultivate marginal lands and permit overgrazing and also the felling of trees, so catalyzing a spiral of environmental degradation. These have vulnerable the food security of this nation quite the other country within the continent. The growth of geological process as a result of GHG emissions has any aggravated the matter of drought that claimed the lives of the many within the past (W.Zerihun, 2008). The target of the study was

to review the cause and impact of deforestation, global climate change their mitigation measures in Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia.

REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE

Forest in Ethiopia

Several authors and national or sub-national inventory comes have dispensed assessments and documented the extent of forest resources and different land uses of Ethiopia. In line with the planet the planet Biomass Inventory and Strategic coming up with Project WBISPP (2005) there are nine major land cowl varieties in Ethiopia. The recent forest proclamation (No. 542/2007) has additionally recognized high forests, woodlands and bamboo as forests. Supported WBISPP, the land use/land cowl statistics in Ethiopia indicates that woody vegetations together with high forests cowl over five hundredth of the land (WBISPP, 2005). Following the definition of Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (2001) the vegetations of Ethiopia that will qualify as ‘forests’ are natural high forests, woodlands, plantations and bamboo forests, with Associate in Nursing calculable space of 35.13 million angular distance. If the shrub-lands are value-added to the current (considering the definition of IPCC for forest), the calculable cowl is over 50% (61.62 million ha). Succeeding largest land use kind is plough land with 18.6% cowl (WBISPP, 2005). On the opposite hand, the recent knowledge on forest resources of Ethiopia according to Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (2010) puts Ethiopia among countries with forest cowl of 10-30%. In line with this report Ethiopia’s forest cowl (FAO definition) is 12.2 million angular distance (11%), clearly underestimated compared to the IPCC definition. It more indicated that the forest cowl shows a decline from 15.11 million angular distances in 1990 to 12.2 million angular distances in a pair of 2010, throughout that a pair of 2.65% of the forest cowl was deforested.

In Ethiopia, forests play a vital role in tempering the results of climate and facilitate shield vital water catchments; trees additionally offer a large vary of product together with food and fruits, fodder for eutherian, and drugs for each individuals and eutherian. Forests offer product of business, cultural and sacred values and that they comprise a significant safety web in times of would like. Trees additionally retain soil water and stop wearing away since the roots of trees shield the soil against washout (B.Muys et al., 2006; African Society, 2008; USAID 2008). Deforestation and land degradation in Ethiopia but, are impairing the capability of forests and also the land to contribute to food security and to supply different advantages like fuel wood and fodder (B.Badage, 2002).

Table 2: Ethiopian Forest information

Total Forest cover(1000ha)			
1990	2000	2005	2010
15114	13705	13000	12296

Annual change rate (1000ha), Negative number represents deforestation

1990-2000	2000-2005	2005-2010
-141	-141	-141

Annual change rate (Percent), Negative number represents deforestation

1990-2000	2000-2005	2005-2010
-0.93	-1.03	--1.08

Source: Ethiopian Ministry of water resource 1999

Table 3: Primary forest loss and tree cover loss (ha): Ethiopia

Year	Primary forest	Tree cover (30%)
Primary loss 2002-2018	63,736	
Tree cover loss 2001-2018		370,127
Primary loss/ Total tree cover loss 2001-2018	17.2%	
Percent loss 2001-2018	3.4%	
Loss/year(2001/2-2010)	3,140.33	17,703
Loss/year(2011-2018)	4,434.13	25,632

Source: Global Administrative Areas database (GADM), version 3.6.

Cause and Impact of Deforestation in Ethiopia

Cause of Deforestation

Deforestation is that the permanent conversion of forests to another land cowl, nearly always to crops, pastures, or plantations like feather palm (O.E, Sills, 2008). Consistent with UN agency (2000), deforestation is outlined because the conversion of forests to a different land use or the long run reduction of the tree cover cowl below 10 % threshold as outlined for forests. Forests may be lost either as a result of forest resources and trees don't seem to be thought to be being of economic importance, or attributable to a policy framework that produces it doable to exchange forests with alternative land uses (for instance agriculture, pasture, mining, infrastructure development or urbanization). Typically this can be supported short maximization of economic returns and lack of accessory forest policies supported sensible understanding of the potential of forests as sources of financial gain and product for native and regional markets and their associated services for alternative sectors of the economy (IPGRI, 2004). Being the advanced method it's, deforestation can't be stapled right down to any explicit cause. Even within the most oversimplified analysis of one case, varied factors are going to be command responsible. These factors relate numerous advanced relationships that differ from place to position, from time to time, and from one case of deforestation to the opposite. Any try at characteristic explicit drivers of deforestation is so an endeavor to considerably alter reality therefore on ready to be of it (G.T, Yengoh, 2008). J.Roper and R.W, Roberts (2006) additionally explained deforestation because the product of the interaction of the numerous environmental, social, economic, cultural and political forces at add any given region. The combo of those forces varies from decade to decade and from country to country. As a consequence, generalizations are dangerous. There are direct causes of deforestation. These direct causes are, however, driven by only 1 indirect or underlying cause that is demand for forest land and resources. In gift day Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, forests are being destroyed at fearsome rate and also the space coated by forests at the present is just a pair of 2.4 % compared to the calculable 40% initial coverage (EPA, 1998). Though several human and natural factors are accountable for the gradual decline within the vegetation cowl of the country, the first causes of

natural forest destruction consistent with Environmental Protection Agency (1998); H.Desta (2001) and USAID (2008).

- i. Rising demand for tree product, that is, fuelwood, transmission poles, construction wood, farm implements, fodder, etc
- ii. Changing forest land to arable and shifting cultivation, urbanization, etc. as associate example, at intervals the middle and lower afloat depression alone (a neighborhood of the Afar Region), 45,931 hectares of land are used for irrigated crop production. There's as well an oversized threat to the vegetation as wood is needed for construction functions (EPA, 1998).
- iii. Increasing population pressure, leading to actual human and animal population exceptional the carrying capability of the land.

According to H.Desta (2001), there are human equally as natural conditions that have several intense the adverse results of the higher than 3 factors. These are: overall lack, at the national or native level, of political can, leadership and awareness of the negative consequences of deforestation and failure to wish adequate measures to counter it, lack of policies and measures of act, or inconsistency between population policies and natural resources policies, failure to relate biology policies to overall development, periodic drought incidences, uncontrolled fire, villagization policy of the Derg government that dominated the country between 1974 and 1991; villages were established really with connation wherever the remaining patches of natural forests were situated; this fashion several forests are ravaged, and etc. In addition to the deforestation caused by approachable desires, negligent equally as wanton destruction (such as by fire), do contribute to deforestation. These styles of deforestation became tons of and additional frequent at intervals the last twenty years some. This has been a amount throughout that security of tenure and access to natural resources were undermined by unpopular policy measures like frequent distribution of land and restrictions in cutting and utilizing trees, even in one's own yard. Serious destruction of forests has occurred between the time of year of the previous government and on the stabilization of this one (EPA, 1998)

Impact of deforestation in Ethiopia

Loss of biodiversity

Forest and commonly biomass degradation, nevertheless as sequent land degradation, purpose the destruction and erosion of diverseness of every flora and animals. Additional specifically, the destruction of habitats, the creation of a narrow spectrum of crop varieties, chronic droughts, nevertheless as wars and conflicts is moreover referred to as effects of the most ordinary reasons for the erosion of diverseness in country. Visible of the currently developing conflicts among diverseness conservation and agricultural wants, there may be a come-at-capin a position hazard that conservation of diverseness can also additionally lose (EPA 1998; W. Zerihun, 2008).

Soil erosion

The blended impact of steep topography, excessive depth rain storms, degraded vegetation, significant cultivation, overgrazing, soil with depleted natural depend results in sever soil erosion. According to FAO (1985; referred to in H.Desta, 2001), it's far indicated that over 14 million ha (27%) of the Ethiopian excessive lands had been critically eroded out of which approximately 1/2

of need to be absolutely withdrawn from agriculture to reforestation. An extra thirteen million ha (23%) are reasonably eroded, and of the ultimate 28 million ha, 15 million ha are at risk of erosion. A.Mekonnen and G.Köhlin (2008) additionally said that deforestation has caused the depletion of soil nutrients, contributing to low agricultural productiveness and constrained home meals resources in sub-Saharan Africa. Land degradation in flip significantly impacts agricultural productiveness and manufacturing. In 1990 alone, for instance, decreased soil intensity as a result of erosion led to a grain manufacturing lack of 57,000 (at 3.5 mm soil loss) to 128,000 tons (at 8 mm soil intensity). It has been anticipated that the grain manufacturing misplaced because of land degradation in 1990 might had been enough to feed greater than 4 million human beings (EFAP, 1994).

Climate change (Global warming)

Ethiopia did not no longer purpose weather extrade, however the United States of America is faced through the risk that it poses, and need to apprehend the possibility that it presents. Climate extrade isn't a destiny opportunity for Ethiopia, it's far a gift reality. That is why it's far vital that the United States of America commenced to shield its human beings and environment, even as on the identical time constructing an inexperienced economic system on the way to assist to realize the targets set out within side the Growth and Transformation Plan.

It is feared that the outcomes of weather extrade can be maximum extreme for the world's poorest nations. Africa is exceptionally prone to weather extrade with the regions of unique problem being water sources, agriculture, fitness, ecosystems and biodiversity, forestry and coastal zones. Agricultural manufacturing, which includes get right of entry to meals, in lots of African nations and subregions is projected to be critically compromised via way of means of weather variability and extrade. The region appropriate for agriculture, the period of developing seasons and yield potential, especially alongside the margins of semi-arid and arid regions, are anticipated to decrease. This could similarly adversely have an effect on meals protection and exacerbate malnutrition withinside the continent. In a few nations, like Ethiopia, yields from rain-fed agriculture might be decreased via way of means of as much as 50% via way of means of 2020 (Africa Partnership Forum, 2007). The effect of weather extrade on Ethiopia is greater reported via way of means of alarming lack of wooded area useful resource. Africa has the bottom GHG emissions, but is hit toughest via way of means of weather extrade. Adaptation to the unavoidable influences of weather extrade will want sturdy help via way of means of the worldwide network and contain all stakeholders which include the personal sector.

Wood famine

A massive deficit (timber famine) has took place considering 1992 (33.1 million m³), and gas timber deficit amounted to 32.5 million m³. This deficit is the principle purpose for the "mining" (the quantity of timber harvested in a given duration exceeding the sustainable rate/incremental yield) of the wooded area useful resource base of the country. This results in discount within side the woody biomass boom inventory and destiny incremental yields (EFAP, 1994). In addition, EFAP (1994) said that within side the highlands, this timber famine reasons burning of dung and crop residues as a supply of gas ensuing withinside the soil nutrient cycle being breached. This results in decreased crop yields, extended run-off (because of lack of soil natural matter) and extra erosion.

Addressing the Impact of Deforestation and Climate Change in Ethiopia

Deforestation and wooded area degradation ought to be reversed to help the ongoing provision of financial and environment offerings and boom in GDP. Fuelwood bills for greater than 80% of households' power deliver today especially in rural regions. Furthermore, forests make contributions an envisioned 4% to GDP thru the manufacturing of honey, wooded area coffee, and timber. They additionally offer giant and valuable eco-device offerings: they guard soil and water sources via way of means of controlling the release of water to streams and rivers, maintain biodiversity, characteristic as a carbon sink, easy the air to create crucial fitness benefits, and raise land fertility. Despite their financial and environmental value, Ethiopian forests are beneathneath threat. The developing populace calls for greater fuel wood and greater agricultural manufacturing, in flip growing desires for brand spanking new farmland; each of which boost up deforestation and wooded area degradation. Projections suggest that until movement is taken to extrade the conventional improvement path, a place of nine million ha is probably deforested among 2010 and 2030. Over the equal duration, annual fuelwood intake will upward push via way of means of 65% main to wooded area degradation of greater than 22 million tones of woody biomass. Besides the projects in different sectors which include agriculture to lessen the stress on forests, the CRGE initiative has prioritized the subsequent techniques that would assist to increase sustainable forestry and decrease gas timber demand:

- i. Reduce call for gasoline wooden through the dissemination and utilization of gasoline-green stoves and/or alternative-gasoline cooking and baking techniques (inclusive of electric, or biogas stoves) main to decreased wooded area degradation,
- ii. . Increase aforestation, reforestation, and wooded area control to boom carbon sequestration in forests and woodlands. These tasks might bring about an expanded garage of carbon in Ethiopia's forests, offer a foundation for sustainable forestry, or even permit the forestry zone to yield bad emissions, i.e. , shop greater carbon in developing forests than are emitted from deforestation and wooded area degradation.
- iii. Promoting location closure through rehabilitation of degraded pastureland and farmland, main to stronger soil fertility and thereby making sure extra carbon sequestration.

Ethiopia's promising environmental campaigns: Success story

With an aim of mitigating the results of weather extrade inclusive of drought and soil erosion, Ethiopia has embarked upon an intensive aforestation application particularly because the flip of its new millennium through a campaign "Two Trees for 2000". Since then, it's been transplanting numerous tree seedlings throughout its territory to repair its wooded area-depleted regions especially via way of means of regarding actively the exceptional segments of the society. Though the aforestation campaign, which Ethiopia has embarked upon, will assist lessen soil erosion and flooding, it might now no longer allow the use of a to keep away from the results of weather extrade inclusive of drought, desertification and pollutants as a result of greenhouse fuel line emission.

Addressing troubles as inclusive of those calls for the collaboration of all international locations within side the African place which can be the number one sufferers of weather extrade due to the fact weather extrade is international in its nature and dimensions. According to Africa Partnership Forum (2007), all international locations have to agree on a long-time period international stabilization purpose and a way of allocating the attempt equitably and consistent with the not

unusual place however differentiated duties of the UN Framework hence, Ethiopia has joined African international locations of their renewed combat in opposition to inexperienced residence emissions. Strong commitments to emission discounts via way of means of evolved international locations and different predominant emitters in addition to REDD from tropical international locations inclusive of Ethiopia, could be key each to limit the bad effect of weather extrade on Africa and to mobilize more flows of carbon finance.

Moreover, Ethiopia has initiated the Climate-Resilient Green Economy (CRGE) initiative to defend them as a from the detrimental results of weather extrade and to construct an inexperienced financial system with a view to assist comprehend its ambition of attaining center profits reputation earlier than 2025. Climate resilience is the cap potential to manage with, and manipulate the extrade introduced via way of means of climate stresses and shocks. Building weather resilient financial system is consequently approximately adapting successfully to weather extrade to limit the capacity harm and to maximise the capacity benefits. Ethiopia is signatory to maximum of the important thing global environmental conventions inclusive of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES). Acknowledging such crucial conventions and thinking about them because those as country legal guidelines and regulations are indicative of the governments' dedication to the difficulty of environment. These conventions might assist in helping to boom wooded area cowl through economic support.

CONCLUSION

The significance of woodland and bushes to hobby version and mitigation, livelihood, monetary set-up, watersheds and agricultural manufacturing is well-known. However, deforestation poses the best threats to the remnant forests in numerous components of Ethiopia. Continued deforestation could result in scarcity of wooden and non wooden merchandise, ecological degradation and lack of diversity, deterioration of watersheds and watershed offerings and emission of green residence gases (GHG) in addition to reduce carbon sequestration. This trend, therefore, need to be reversed. Because of this, reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries (REDD) has moved to center stage in the international climate debate in recent years. Hence, efforts want to be pressured to be exerted with the aid of using all involved our bodies and oldsters to halt deforestation and depletion of the remnant herbal forests and earth flowers of the country.

Recommendation

To conquer deforestation, land degradation and the effect of weather extrade in Ethiopia and to offer the humans with food, fuel wood, and fodder on a sustainable basis, the subsequent herbal aid control techniques are proposed (L.Mulugeta and M.Zenebe, 2011; G.Fekadu, 2011; T.Demel, 2001; NBSAP, 2005; EFAP, 1994; B.Badegge, 2001; G. Carvalho et al., 2004). These are:

- i. Restricting populace increase to lessen the strain at the environment, specially woodland resources, because of the growing call for fuel wood, ii. Pursue electricity rules to boost up the improvement of opportunity electricity components to wood fuel, iii. Implementation of

agroforestry and social forestry within side the rural regions wherein subsistence farming is practiced, v. Establishing suitable institutional arrangement/ framework with ok finances and educated guy electricity is vital to expand and put in force sustainable woodland aid control packages in any respect levels, vi. Encouraging extra involvement of the civil society in forestry sports at each the neighborhood and country wide degree and acknowledging/worthwhile the ones individuals/establishments with higher overall performance in woodland rehabilitation are vital, vii. The elements that pressure the area people or settlers to burn the woodland need to be diagnosed and suitable mitigation measures need to be taken to halt the problem, viii. Conservation of the ultimate herbal forests, and ix. To put in force Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for any improvement hobby whether or not it's miles environmentally secure or not.

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