



HAL
open science

To evaluate reforestation in farms: A tool for smallholders and the sustainability of their initiatives (EvaRefo).

Nelson Mejia, Abigaïl Fallot, Heather Mc Tavish, Roger Villalobos

► To cite this version:

Nelson Mejia, Abigaïl Fallot, Heather Mc Tavish, Roger Villalobos. To evaluate reforestation in farms: A tool for smallholders and the sustainability of their initiatives (EvaRefo).. the Climate-Smart Agriculture 2015 Global Science Conference, Mar 2015, Montpellier, France. . hal-01139610

HAL Id: hal-01139610

<https://hal.science/hal-01139610v1>

Submitted on 7 Apr 2015

HAL is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d'enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.

To evaluate reforestation in farms: A tool for smallholders and the sustainability of their initiatives (EvaRefo)

Nelson Mejía^{1*}, Abigail Fallot^{2 3}, Heather McTavish^{4 5}, Roger Villalobos²

¹ESNACIFOR, Forest Research Department, Honduras; ²CATIE, Costa Rica; ³CIRAD, France; ⁴Reventazón Model Forest Alliance, Costa Rica; ⁵CUSO International, Canada
*Contact: n.mejia@esnacifor.edu.hn, Tel.: +504 2773-0011 ext (161)

Introduction

Tree planting and reforestation are key aspects to consider in the economic and biophysical contexts of Climate Smart Agriculture. Despite academic consensus on the need to reforest agricultural landscapes in order to mitigate and adapt to climate change, the experiences of many small landholders are tarnished by difficulties, which leads to disillusionment and abandonment of reforestation initiatives. Reforestation, as any other natural resources management system (NRMS), requires logical and explicit evaluation methods to assess its performance, prompting the question: ¿How to better account for the sustainability of reforestation initiatives? The objective of this work was to create a practical tool to evaluate the sustainability of reforestation initiatives from a holistic perspective. The tool (EvaRefo) makes the most of scientific and technical knowledge on reforestation conditions and processes, while remaining operationally simple so that small landholders can use it without additional monetary investment nor high-level technical knowledge. The self-evaluation of initiatives facilitates learning and capacity-building directly from the field experience.

Methods

The study was conducted in the Biological Subcorredor of Balaica, which belongs to the Talamanca Central Volcanic Biological Corridor. Based on records of the Costa Rican Institute of Electricity (ICE) and the database of the National Forestry Financing Fund (FONAFIFO), a total of 53 reforestation initiatives were located.

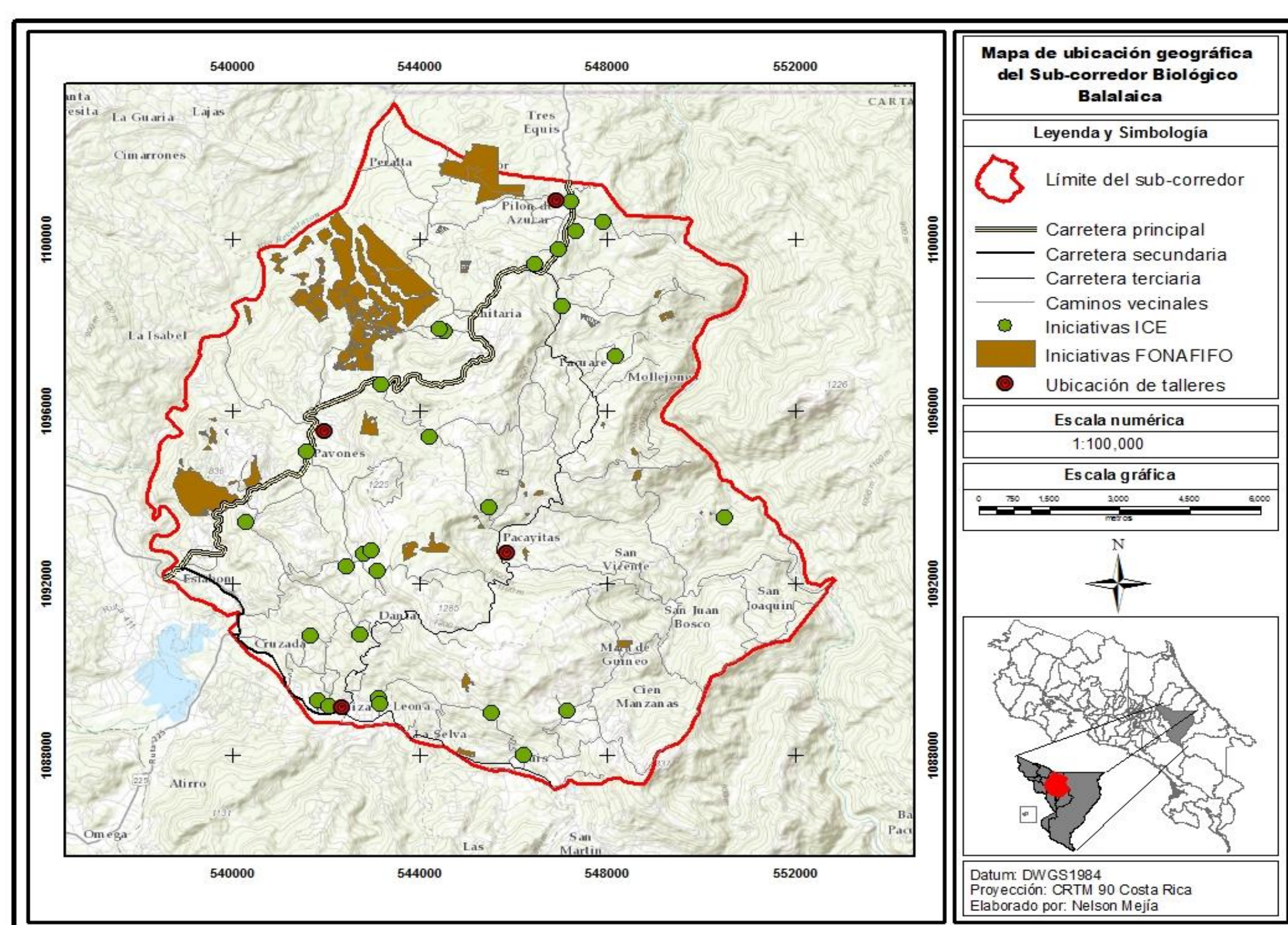
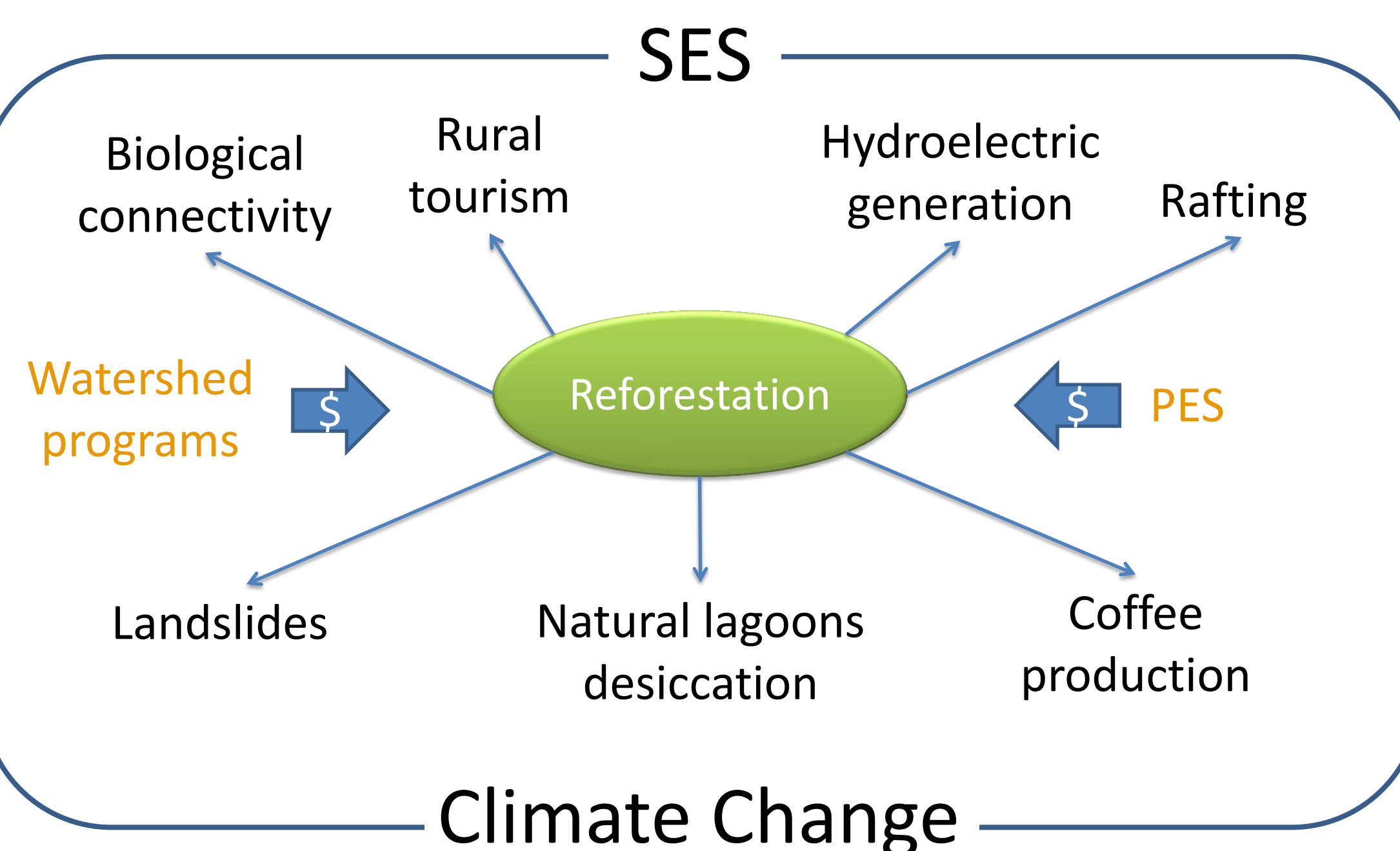


Figure 1. Location of Biological Subcorredor Balaica in Costa Rica



A set of sustainability indicators was developed, accounting for the values and objectives of local stakeholders.

A series of indicators was proposed based on studies on the evaluation of reforestation initiatives and NRMS by López-Ridaura *et al.* (2002); Keulen *et al.* (2005); Feld *et al.* (2010); Astier *et al.* (2011); Le *et al.* (2012); Oudenhoven *et al.* (2012); and Le *et al.* (2014). The preselected indicators reflect four dimensions of sustainability - economic, ecological, social and cultural - in addition to being practical and easy to monitor.

In four workshops with stakeholders in different locations of Balaica, reforesters made explicit the benefits they expect from their own initiatives, and linked them to the proposed indicators. Then a set of indicators was developed on the potential of an initiative and on its performance, so as to synthetically account for observable parameters of importance with respect to the objectives of reforestation in Balaica.

Table 1. Preselected indicators for evaluating/monitoring reforestation initiatives (**bold on potential**, underlined on performance)

| Dimension | Proposed indicator | Description |
|------------|---|--|
| Economic | Initial investment | Amounts invested initially in tree planting |
| | Annual investment | Amounts invested during 5 following years |
| | Net income | Income generated by reforestation (thinning, firewood, touristic attraction) |
| | Potential income | Increased value of reforested land |
| | Market clarity | Level of planning and understanding about selling reforestation products |
| Ecological | Water and soil conservation | Average on soil parameters: colour, leaf cover, erosion, drainage |
| | Tree growth & quality | A set of tree development parameters |
| | Wildlife conservation | Planted trees providing a habitat for wildlife |
| | Site-suitability of tree species | Consistency among reforestation objectives, species requirements, and site potential |
| Social | Technical capacities | Skills obtained by the reforester through experience, training, technical assistance |
| | Associative capacities | Local organizational level of the reforester |
| | Self-sufficiency | Independence towards provision of external inputs for establishing and continuing the initiative |
| | Level of state support | Degree of fulfilment of the role of state institutions |
| | Local employment generation | Contribution of reforestation to local economy through job creation |
| Cultural | Cultural acceptance | Planted trees belonging to local customs and provide benefits of common interest |

Table 2. Indicator - objective link up in the district of La Suiza

| Initiative's objective | Dimension | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------|----|----|----|------------|----|----|----|--------|----|----|-----|----------|----|----|
| | Economic | | | | Ecological | | | | Social | | | | Cultural | | |
| | II | AI | NI | PI | MC | SC | TD | EW | SS | TC | OL | EID | SS | LE | LC |
| Capital formation | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | | | X | X | | | | X |
| Ecological conservation | X | X | | | | | X | X | X | X | | | X | | X |
| Water source protection | X | X | | | | X | X | X | X | X | | | X | X | X |
| Food/family feed/wildlife | X | X | X | X | X | | X | X | | X | | | | X | |
| Timber production | X | X | X | X | X | | X | | X | X | X | | X | X | |
| Recreation | X | X | | | | | X | X | X | X | X | | | | X |
| Personal satisfaction | X | X | | | | | X | X | | X | X | X | | | X |
| Resource diversification | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | | | X | | | X | X | X |
| Prevention of landslides and soil erosion | X | X | | | | | X | X | X | | | | X | | X |
| Prevention adverse effects to the ecosystem | X | X | | | | | X | X | X | | | | X | | X |
| To avoid chemical products | X | X | | | | | X | | | X | | | | | |
| Tourism | X | X | | | | | X | | X | | | | | | X |

II: Initial investment ; AI: Annual investment; NI: Net income; PI: Potential income; MC: Market clarity
SC: Water & soil conservation; TD: Tree development; EW: Existing wildlife; SS: Site suitability;
Technical capacities (TC); OL: Organizational level; External inputs dependence (EID); Level of state support (SS); LE: Local employment generation
LC: Contribution to local culture

Results

EvaRefo was applied to six initiatives with different objectives: timber production, water conservation, ecological conservation, rural and scientific tourism, agroforestry, and PES. Reforesters were able to observe and measure different parameters with practical methods.



EvaRefo can be downloaded on ABOMORE's website: <http://www.abomore.org/#!recursos/c8nk>

Table 3. Evaluating the potential of a reforestation initiative: 2 examples

| Initiative's objective | Indicators on potentials | | | | | Mean |
|------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|------------------|----------------|------|
| | Site suitability | Associative capacities | Technical capacities | Self-sufficiency | Market clarity | |
| Timber prod. | 1.8 | 5.0 | 3.3 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 2.4 |
| Agroforestry | 1.5 | 1.0 | 3.7 | 5.0 | 3.0 | 2.8 |

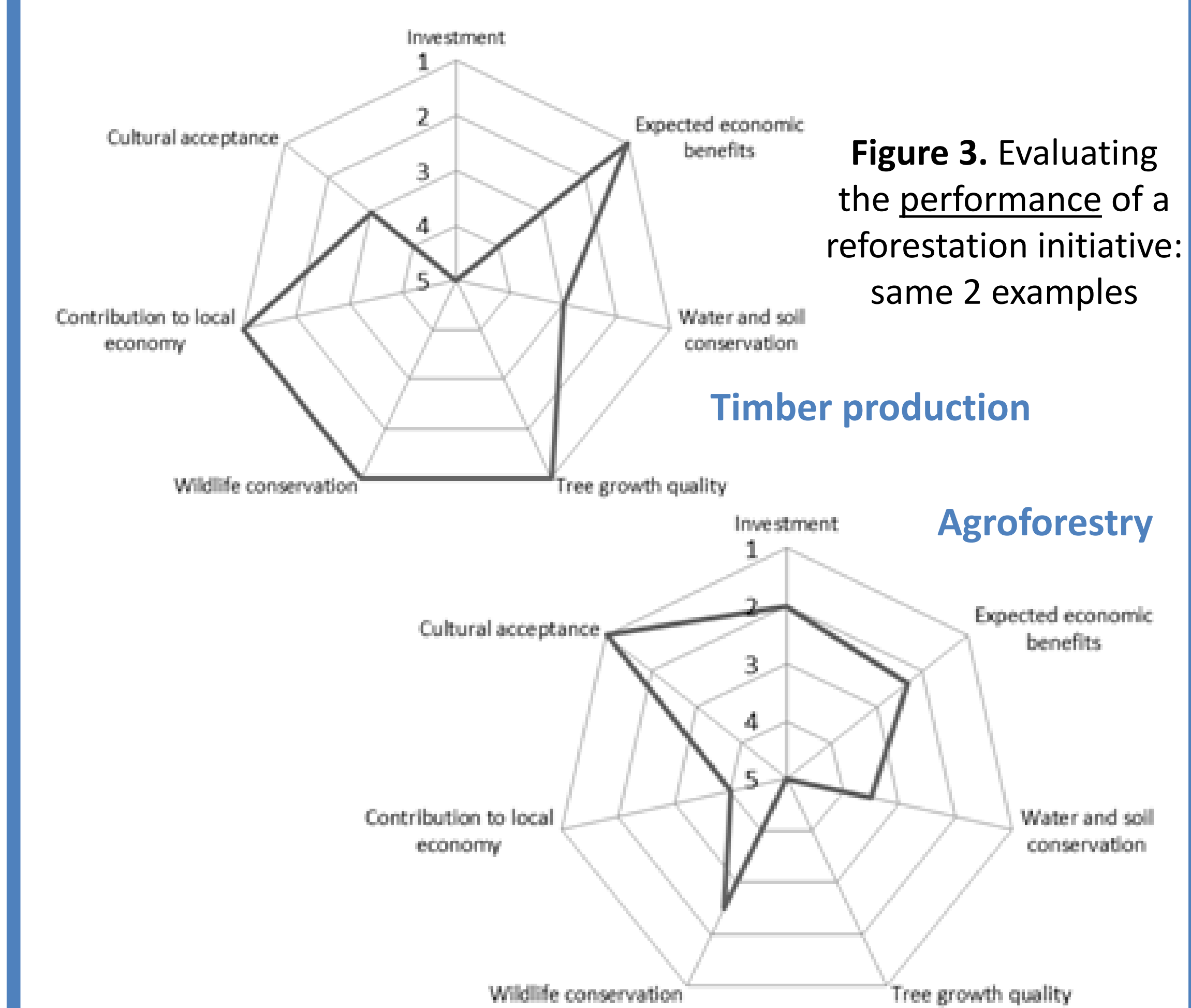


Figure 3. Evaluating the performance of a reforestation initiative: same 2 examples

Conclusions

EvaRefo is a practical assessment tool contributing to the science-society dialogue on the sustainability of reforestation initiatives. Still in its development and validation stage, it should be further tested in the field for its improvement. It has been designed to be transferable to other geographical locations, by simply adjusting the value scale and the parameters of evaluation. EvaRefo can help visualize production and conservation trade-offs, allowing its user to deliberate the results according to his or her interests. At the same time, the tool allows results comparisons among reforestation initiatives with different objectives. The high level of participation and commitment shown by reforesters and other stakeholders (Mejia, 2014) demonstrates their keen interest in the future of their initiatives and in addressing challenges in an associative manner.

References

Astier, M.; Speelman, E.N.; López-Ridaura, S.; Masera, O.R.; Gonzalez-Esquivel, C.E. 2011. Sustainability indicators, alternative strategies and trade-offs in peasant agroecosystems. *International Journal of Agricultural Sustainability* 9(3).
Feld, C.K.; Sousa, J.P.; da Silva, P.M.; Dawson, T.P. 2010. Indicators for biodiversity and ecosystem services: towards an improved framework for ecosystems assessment *Biodiversity and Conservation* 19(10).
Keulen, H.V.; van Ittersum, M.; Leffelaar, P. 2005. Multiscale methodological framework to derive criteria and indicators for sustainability evaluation of peasant natural resource management systems. *Environment, Development and Sustainability* 7(1).
Le, H.D.; Smith, C.; Herbohn, J. 2014. What drives the success of reforestation projects in tropical developing countries? *Global Environmental Change* 24.
Le, H.D.; Smith, C.; Herbohn, J.; Harrison, S. 2012. More than just trees: assessing reforestation success in tropical developing countries. *Journal of Rural Studies* 28(1).
López-Ridaura, S.; Masera, O.; Astier, M. 2002. Evaluating the sustainability of complex socio-environmental systems. *The MESMIS framework. Ecological Indicators* 2(1).
Mejia, N. 2014. Sostenibilidad socioecológica de la reforestación y su aporte a la conservación del agua en Balaica, Costa Rica: un análisis sistémico y participativo. *Magister Scientiae en Manejo y Gestión Integral de Cuencas Hidrográficas*. Turrialba, CR, CATIE. 74p.
Oudenhoven, A.P.; Petz, K.; Alkemade, R.; Hein, L.; de Groot, R.S. 2012. Framework for systematic indicator selection to assess effects of land management on ecosystem services *Ecological Indicators* 21.