



# VISION 2030 AND FORESTS FOR NATIONAL WEALTH.

**Presented By**

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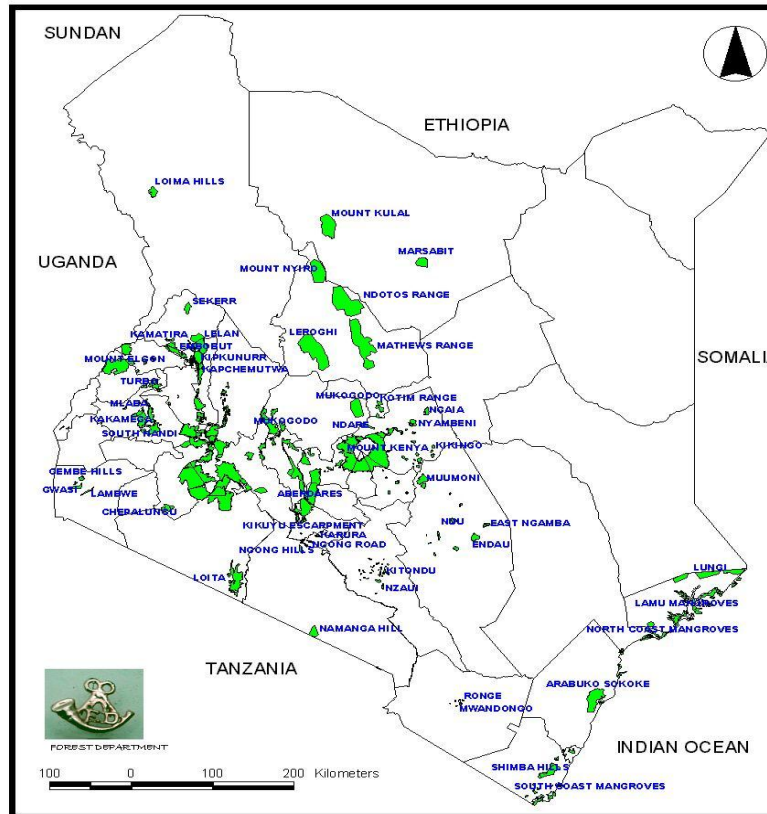
# PRESENTATION STRUCTURE

- General information on Kenya and forest assets in Kenya
- The vision 2030
- Relevance of forests to Vision 2030
- Initiatives to inform policy on forest wealth  
(The study on the role and contribution of montane forests and related ecosystem services to the economy by UNEP, KFS, UN-REDD Program, G.O.K)
- REDD+ readiness in Kenya

# THE COUNTRY PROFILE

Item	Statistics	Remarks
Area	582,650 KM <sup>2</sup>	80% ASAL
Population	40 million	Tripled over 30 years
Dependence on agriculture	70% of population	Mainly subsistence
Forest land use	4.136 million Ha	6.99 % national land area
Energy from wood	70% of households	Wood / charcoal for cooking and heating

# GAZETTED FORESTS IN KENYA





# FOREST RESOURCES



Drylands



Forest Plantations



Natural Forests

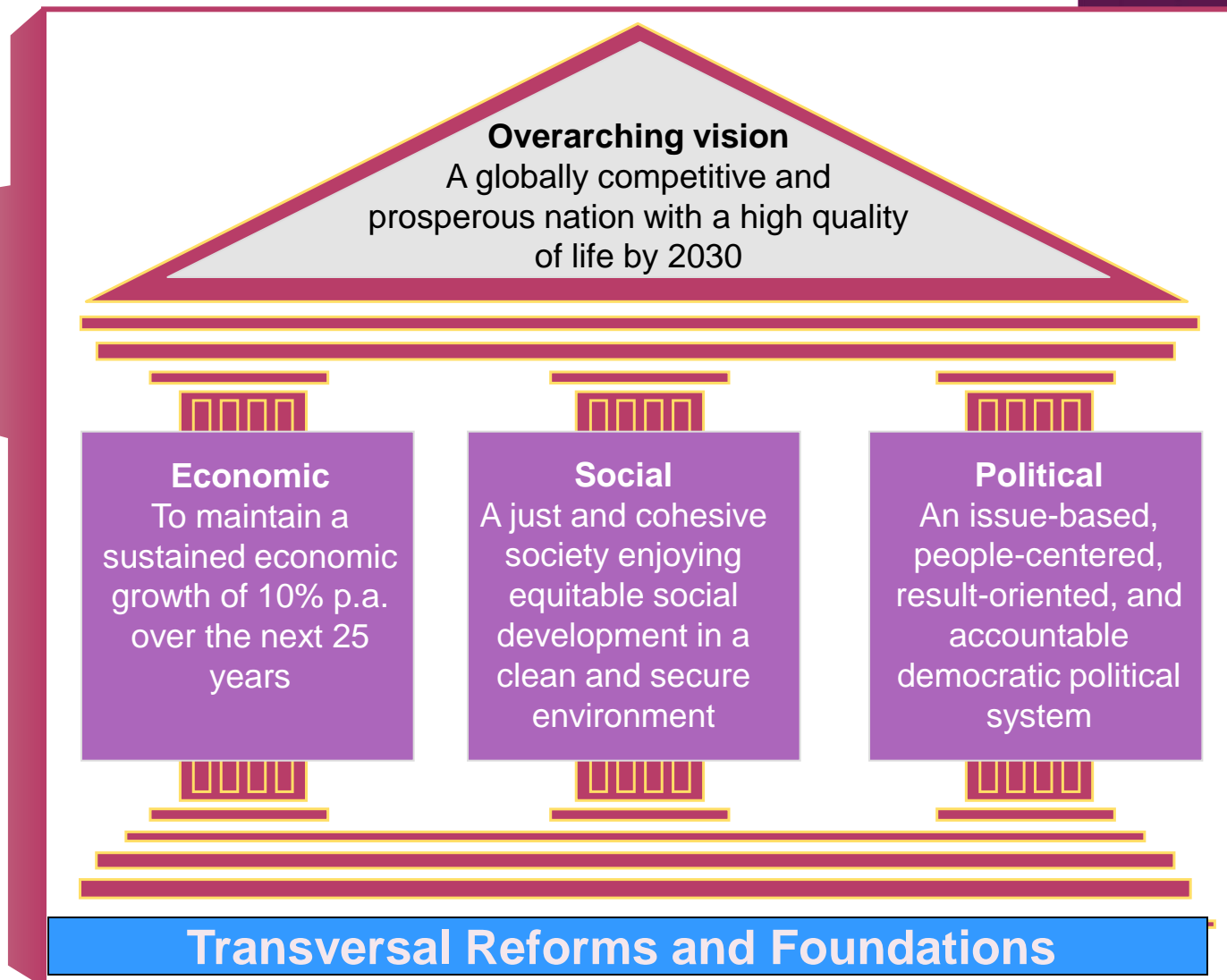
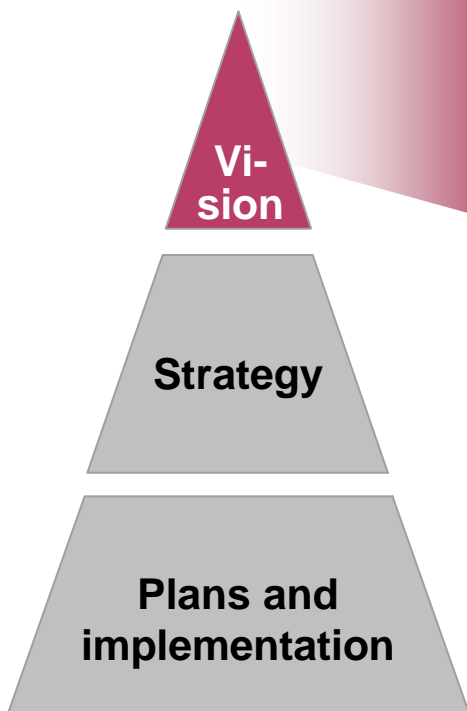


Farm Forests

# THE KENYA VISION 2030

- ◉ *Kenya Vision 2030 is the country's new development blueprint covering the period 2008 to 2030.*
- ◉ It aims to transform Kenya into a newly industrialising, “middle-income country providing a high quality life to all its citizens by the year 2030
- ◉ The Vision is based on three “pillars”: the economic, the social and the political pillars.





# VISION 2030 AND FORESTS

- ⦿ Increase forest cover to 4% (10%) by conserving the existing forests and planting more trees in areas with low tree cover.
- ⦿ Rehabilitation of 5 water catchment areas which are of closed canopy forests commonly referred to “water towers”
- ⦿ Land cover and land use mapping



# THE PILLARS OF VISION 2030 AND RELEVANT SECTORS

Pillars	Sector	Relevance of forest resources.
Economic	Tourism	Ecotourism
	Agriculture	Irrigation, Climate regulation, inland fishery, agro-forestry systems
	Manufacturing	Timber and NTFP, value addition.
Social	Health	Climate regulation, water quality,
	Environment	Clean environment
Political	Security, peace building	Social cohesion
Foundation: Energy (HEP), Science and technology, Land reform etc		



# MT KENYA ECOSYSTEM ESTHETIC

# FOREST CONTRIBUTION TO KENYAN ECONOMY

The contribution of Forests to the economy under-reported in national statistics because of omission of the following information:

- ⦿ The value addition to forest products through manufacturing
- ⦿ The provision of wood and non-wood forest products to subsistence economy
- ⦿ The supply of ecosystem services

# KENYA FOREST RESOURCE ACCOUNT

- To enhance understanding of the role of forests in the economic development of Kenya
- To capture full value of the forestry sector and provide evidence on whether the forest resource is utilized sustainably
- The account present the tread of forest assets monetary value and contribution to the economy over time.



# PREPARATION OF FOREST RESOURCE ACCOUNT

## Partners:

Kenya National Bureau of Statistics;

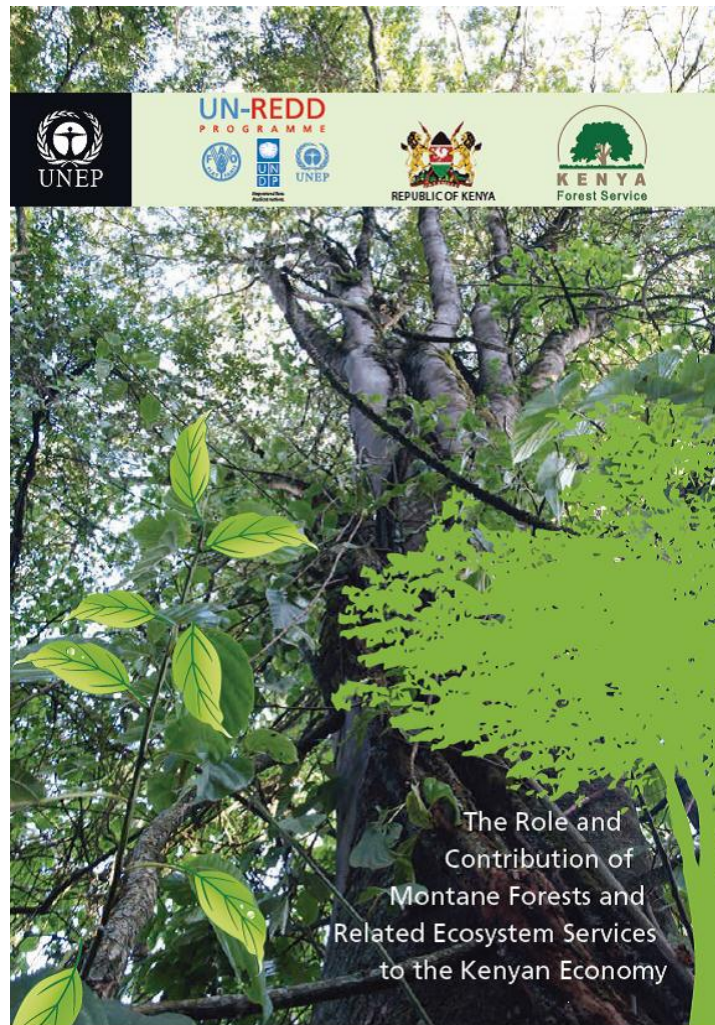
Ministries of Water, Energy, Agriculture,  
Livestock. DRSRS, KEFRI, KIPPRA, etc.

○ UNEP, FAO.

# RESULTS FROM THE PRELIMINARY FOREST RESOURCE ACCOUNT

- ◉ Forests contribute 3.5 of the GDP which more than what is reported in national statistics
- ◉ The preliminary account did not include the contribution of the forest ecosystem services to the economy.

# STUDY ON THE ROLE AND CONTRIBUTION OF MOUNTAIN FORESTS AND RELATED ECOSYSTEM SERVICES TO THE KENYA ECONOMY



# KENYA'S WATER TOWERS AND THEIR ECOSYSTEM SERVICES

Analyzed services of the five water towers	Analyzed economic sectors
Local climate regulation Water regulation Erosion regulation Water purification and waste treatment Natural hazard regulation Disease regulation	Agriculture Forestry Fishing Electricity Water services Public administration Tourism Households



# KEY FINDINGS

Deforestation in the water towers between 2000-2010 was 28,427 ha at an average rate of 2,762 ha per year

# THE EFFECT OF DEFORESTATION ON IRRIGATION AGRICULTURE

- ◉ Deforestation between 2000 and 2010 reduced the available water by 62 million m<sup>3</sup>/year
  - ◉ foregone opportunity to cultivate 5,287 ha of irrigation agriculture
  - ◉ Irrigation sector loss estimated (2010) at KSH 2.626 billion (~USD32,8 million)

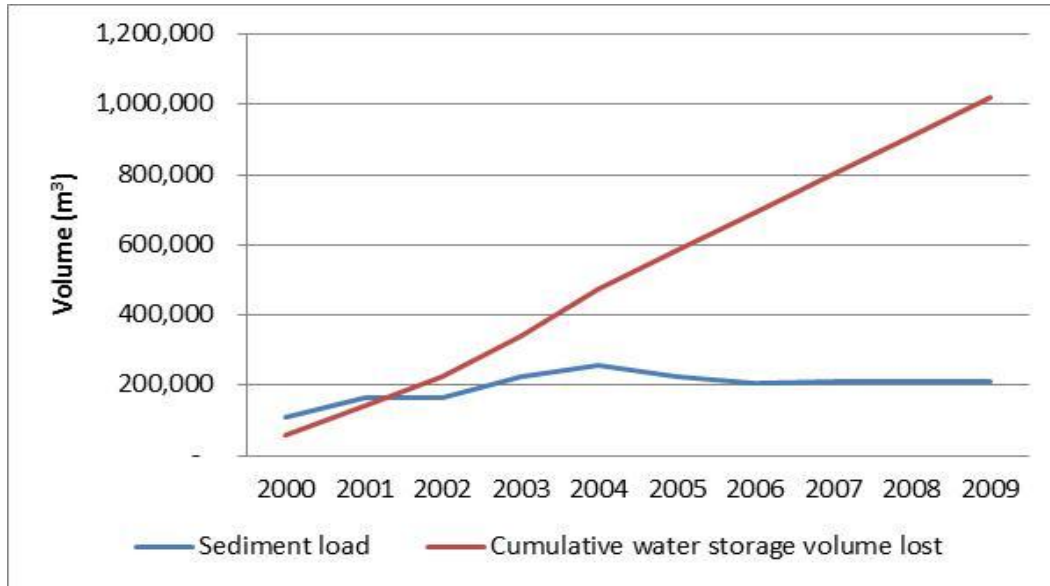
# THE EFFECTS OF DEFORESTATION ON INLAND FISHERIES

- Deforestation in the upper catchment of Lake Victoria has led to high nutrient loads in the lake. Bio-economic model used to estimate effect on inland fish catch.
  - Fish catch reduced by 690 tons or Ksh 86 million in 2010 (~USD1 million)



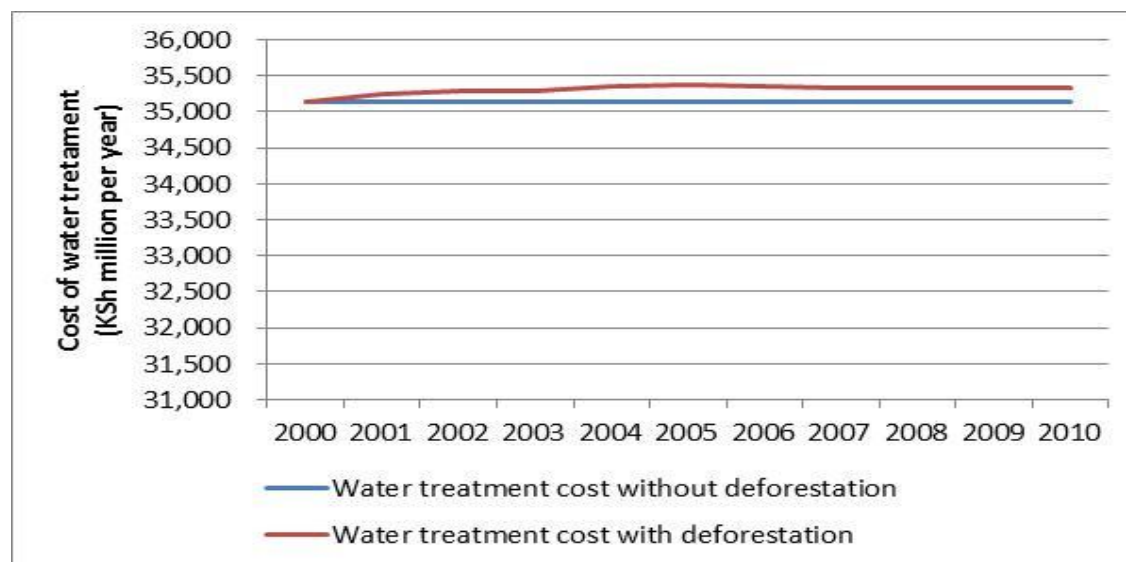


# EFFECTS OF DEFORESTATION ON EROSION REGULATION



Deforestation in water towers (2000-2010) produced cumulative sediment load of 1.99 billion tons. Assuming all sediments were deposited in reservoirs and dams loss of water storage capacity exceed 1 million m<sup>3</sup>

# THE EFFECTS OF DEFORESTATION ON WATER SERVICES



The cost of water treatment by Government water schemes increased because of pollution due to deforestation. Increased cost of water treatment by Ksh 192 million or 0.55% in 2010 (~USD2,4 million)

# EFFECTS OF DEFORESTATION ON PUBLIC HEALTH

- ◉ Deforestation resulted in small increase in temperature and change in vector capacity of mosquitoes, increasing risk of contacting malaria in areas previously malaria free or low risk.
- ◉ Incidence of malaria attributed to deforestation is estimated to cost Ksh 237 million (~USD3 million) in health costs to the Government and losses in labour productivity.

# FINDINGS CONT.

- The one-off benefit of deforestation through timber and fuelwood sales is Ksh 272,000/ha (~USD3,400)
- The cumulative effects of regulating services lost is estimated to be Ksh 763,283/ha (~USD9,500)
- The loss outweighed benefits from logging by 2.8 times
- When multiplier effect on economy is included this factor is 4.2



# KENYA'S REDD+ READINESS ACTIVITIES

- ⊙ National Forest Monitoring System developed
- ⊙ Baseline forest cover map completed for the whole country;
- ⊙ Roadmap of activities prepared
- ⊙ Steering Committee, Thematic Working Groups and Coordination Office established;
- ⊙ Studies to support formulation of the strategy ongoing.
- ⊙ National Forest Programme under formulation

# POLICY IMPLICATIONS

- ◉ Cross-sectoral incorporation of economics in decision making for SFM.
- ◉ Delivery of national statistics (KNBS) based on the forest resource account
- ◉ Using arguments in budget negotiations
- ◉ Public-private partnerships e.g., The Kasigau Corridor REDD+ Initiative
- ◉ Need for more studies to inform policy on role of forest resource to the economy

Thika River at forest boundary



Thika River at blue Post Hotel



SEDIMENTATION OF RIVERS

THANK YOU