

Socio-Economic and Environmental Values of Acacia-Commiphora (Small-Leaved Deciduous) Forest in Ethiopia

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Abstract

Acacia-Commiphora is mainly found in the Southern and Central Rift Valley low lying areas with altitudes between 1000-1900m a.s.l in Ethiopia. The forest includes drought tolerant small-leaved trees and shrubs that are characteristic plant species in this group. Although the benefits of this forest for communities in Ethiopia are diverse, their socioeconomic and environmental values have not been discussed adequately. Moreover, they are facing different anthropogenic challenges associated with population growth and increased resource demand by communities. As a result, studying the forest and its value helps to promote their contribution to humans and enhance conservation measure in different parts of the country. Hence, this study was made to review the socioeconomic and environmental values of the forest and identify challenges of *Acacia-Commiphora* conservation in Ethiopia. These issues were addressed through exploration of different studies conducted on *Acacia* species and by referring various journals. According to this study, *Acacia-Commiphora* forest provides various benefits to the community. These forests are rich sources of gum and resin and are the main livelihood opportunities in Dryland parts of Ethiopia. Similarly, they contribute for energy source, production of home tools and protection, contribution to livestock production, income diversification, provision of medicinal values, importance in the production of industrial materials and products, etc. In addition, they provide environmental benefits including acting as habitat and food source for organisms, role in climate modulation, improve soil fertility and erosion control and enhancing biological nitrogen fixation. Despite the growing importance of the *Acacia-Commiphora* forests in Ethiopia, they are under threats due to various challenges. These challenges include bush encroachment and invasion of alien species, demographic pressure, competing land uses, climatic variability and climate change, food insecurity, land degradation and police related problems.

Keywords: Socio-economic, environmental, *Acacia-Commiphora*, Forest, Ethiopia.

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Introduction

Ethiopia is known for its diverse forest resources comprising tropical rain and cloud forests in Southwest, dry forest complexity in North, South and central mountains and desert scrubs in the East and North eastern parts of the country (Lemenih and Woldemariam, 2010). Dry forests that are commonly found on the mountains and in drylands of Ethiopia make the largest portion of Ethiopian forest covering about 55 million ha (WBISPP, 2004). Dominant dry forest types of the country include *Acacia-Commiphora* narrow-leaved deciduous forest, lowland bamboo and *combretum-Terminalia* broad-leaved deciduous forests.

Dry forests are defined differently depending on their structural complexity (i.e. height and density), foliar aspects such as small-leaved versus broad-leaved, canopy cover or nature of understory vegetation and ecological attributes such as dry forests of more arid environments (eutrophic woodlands) versus woodland of relatively wetter environments (dystrophic woodlands) (FAO, 2005). In Ethiopia, the categorization of woodland vegetation overlaps with the classification based on ecological attributes such as eutrophic and dystrophic woodlands. *Acacia-Commiphora* small-leaved deciduous woodlands and *Combretum-Terminalia* broad-leaved deciduous woodlands are the two broad classes of woodlands in the country. *Acacia-Commiphora* which comprises eutrophic woodlands is mainly dominated by the family *Fabaceae* (i.e. *Acacia* species) and/or *Burseraceae* (i.e. *commiphora* species). They are predominantly found in the Southern, central (Rift Valley) and Eastern lowlands of the country at altitudes between 1000-1900m a.s.l. Plant species characteristic of this vegetation type are drought-tolerant small-leaved trees and shrubs, such as *Acacia tortilis*, *A. seyal*, *A. senegal*, *A. nilotica*, *A. sieberiana*, *A. mellifera*, *A. drepanolobium*, *Commiphora africana*, *C. myrrha*, *C. fluviflora*, *C. habessinica*, *C. paolii*, *C. crenulata*, *C. boranensis*, *C. guidotti*, *C. erythraea*, *C. schimperi*, *C. ogadensis*, *C. rostrata*, *C. serrulata*, *C. gileadensis*, *C. hildebrandtii*, *C. erosa*, *C. cyclophylla*, *C. corrugate*, *B. microphylla*, *B. ogadensis*, *B. neglecta*, *B. rivae*, *Balanites aegyptiaca* *Maytenus senegalensis* (Fig 1). Presence of succulents, occurrence of thorny species, absence of any well-developed litter layer and occurrence of tree species with relatively small leaves are the distinguishing attributes of eutrophic woodlands (FAO, 2005).

Studies on dry forests focus on particular species and mostly are not comprehensive. This *Acacia-Commiphora* (small leaved deciduous) dryland forest dominated by *Commiphora* and *Boswellia* species are crucial for gum and resin production particularly in the southeastern and northeastern parts of Ethiopia (Lemenih and Woldemariam, 2010). Hence, this paper aimed to review the socioeconomic and environmental values of eutrophic woodlands (i.e. *Acacia-Commiphora* forest) in Ethiopia. It gives details on the socio-economic and environmental values, challenges faced by this forest type, and finally forwards suggestions for improved future management and sustainable utilization of *Acacia Commiphora* forest in Ethiopia.

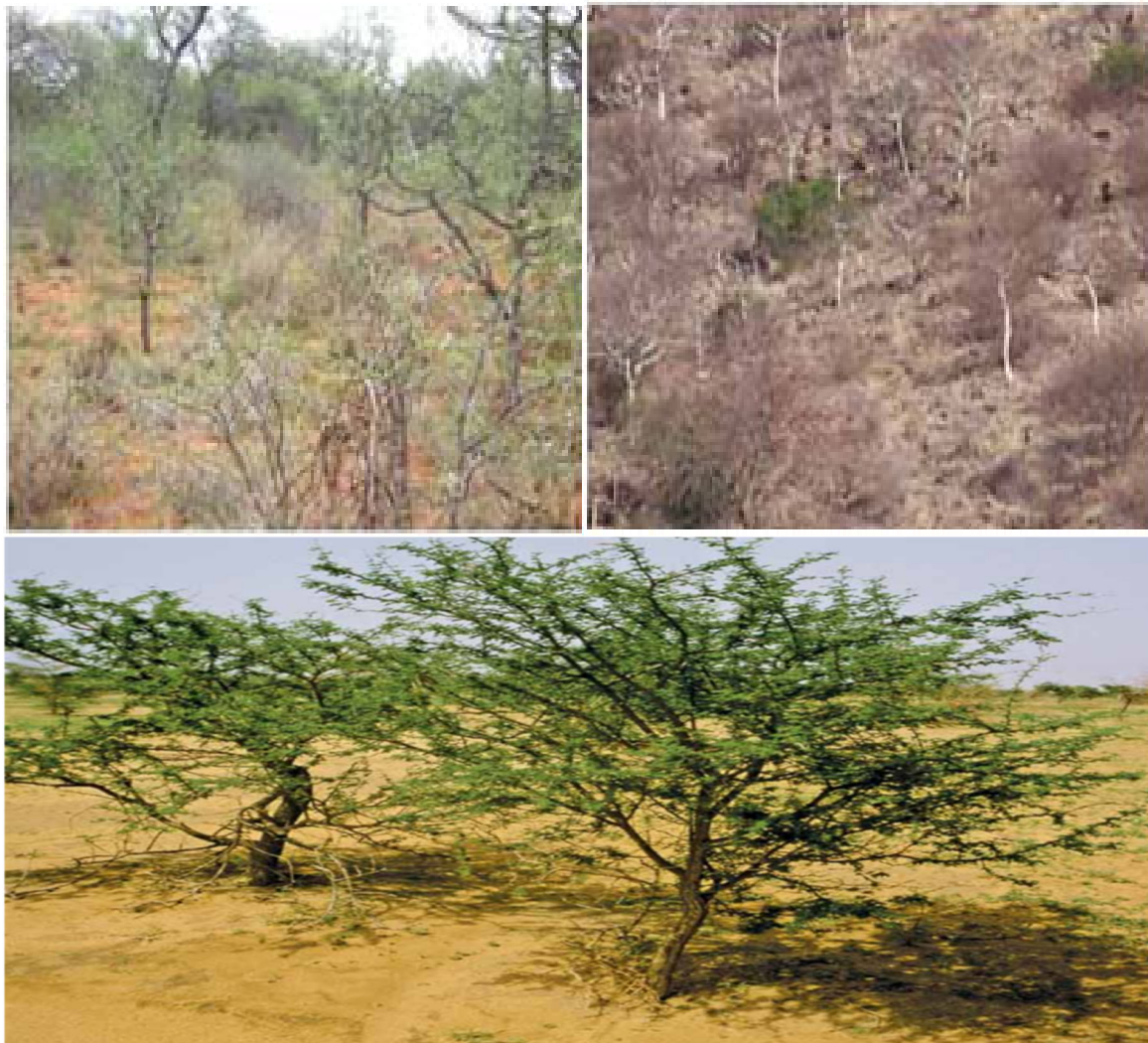


Figure 1. Acacia species

Socioeconomic Values of *Acacia-Commiphora* Forests

***Acacia* forest as source of energy**

Acacia forests are valuable sources of energy in home use activities. As the majority of Ethiopians depend on fuel wood for their local energy needs, the role of *Acacia* as energy component is intense and especially high in lowland areas of the country. In addition, *Acacia* is essential in the production of charcoal and the hard wood is used to meet the energy demand in home use activities (Lemenih et al., 2003).

Importance of *Acacia* in the production of home tools and protection

Acacia is an important wood in the production of different homemade commodities and materials. For instance, it is used for various local purposes like making (i.e. hoe and ax handles, for house construction) and in the production exquisite furniture. Moreover, the spiny branches of African *Acacias* are often used for fencing homesteads, backyards or even farmlands to prevent the entrance of domestic and wild animals to agricultural land, thus minimize crop losses (Lemenih et al., 2003; Worku, 2006).

Contribution to livestock production

As it is known, lowland *Acacia* dominated lands are inhabited mostly by nomadic and agro-pastoral communities. These people utilize deciduous forest resources including the perennial trees/shrubs for their livestock feed. Similarly, livestock production which is the mainstay of the agro-pastoral and pastoral economy is heavily dependent on fodder supplied from the woody plant biomass (Kuchar, 1995). This is particularly the case during the dry season and in time of droughts. The families of *Burseraceae* and *Fabaceae* (subfamily *Mimosoideae*) are known for their provision of nutritious fodder, and virtually all plants in the two families are palatable to livestock (Kuchar, 1988; Farah, 1994). Unlike annual grasses, perennial woody vegetation supply more fodder during prolonged drought periods, which makes them more useful in dryland regions.

Income diversification

Narrow-leaved deciduous forest support local economy through collecting and selling the plants as fuel wood, producing charcoal, and production of gum and resin from these plants. Major gum and resin products produced from the *Acacia-Commiphora* forests for commercial purpose in Ethiopia include gum Arabic, frankincense/olibanum, myrrh and opoponax. (Fig 2). Gum Arabic is obtained from two *Acacia-Commiphora* narrow-leaved deciduous forests species, namely, *Acacia Senegal* and *Acacia seyal* while Frankincense/olibanum is a gum resin tapped from several species of the genus *Boswellia*, and typically the Ogaden and Borana type frankincense are obtained from *Acacia-Commiphora* forests. In addition, myrrh, opoponax and myrrh-like gum resins are mainly concentrated in the *Acacia-Commiphora* forests and are products of *commiphora* species. As a result, Gum and resin products are important sources of livelihood and income for households residing in potential production areas (Worku, 2006). According to the study by (Lemenih et al., 2003), income from collection and sale of oleo-gum resin was the second most important means of household livelihood in Liban area, southeastern lowlands of Ethiopia. Beside the role in local livelihood and household income, gum and resin are crucial in export market to obtain foreign currency for the country (Table 1). For instance, between 1998 and 2007 about 25,192 tons, approximately 2,519 tons per year of natural gum and resin were exported from Ethiopia. This was worth ETB 307,248,000 (USD 34,138,670). This directly and indirectly benefits the local communities in producing areas by involving in the collection and production of gum and resin in different parts of the country (Lemenih and Kassa, 2008).



Figure 2. Gum and resins produced in Ethiopia

Table 1. Amount of natural gum export from Ethiopia and its value

Year	Quantity	Value (USD)
1999	1,594	2, 134, 389, 6
2000	2,079	2, 807, 408, 8
2001	2,209	2, 771, 111, 9
2002	2,377	2, 046, 930, 3
2003	2,720	4, 128, 165, 3

Source: Demel and Mulugeta (2005).

Medicinal values of *Acacia* species

Due to the existence of different chemicals on the leaves and their different chemical attributes, *Acacia* species have medicinal values. For instance, favanoids and catechins chemicals obtained from the heartwood of *A. Karroo* and *A. polyacantha* are useful in the control of blood pressure and other human diseases. Catechins are polyphenol flavonoids, and are powerful antioxidants and useful in fighting tumors as well as boosting the immune system (Thulin and Claeson, 1991). The catechin in green tea prevents viruses from adhering and causing harm. Catechins reacts with toxins (many of which are proteins) created by harmful bacteria and harmful metals such as lead, mercury, chrome, and cadmium (Lemenih and Teketay, 2003). As *acacia* plants comprise useful chemicals to treat ailments of humans, they are remarkable group of trees and shrubs that support some of the basic structure of life in the tropical and subtropical regions of the earth.

The role of *Acacia* in the production of industrial materials and products

Gums obtained from *Acacia* are valuable in food and other industries due to their use as a thickening agent. Similarly, the pods of *Acacia nilotica*, and those of many other *Acacias*, which are rich in tannin are often used by tanners as an ingredient in the process of tanning animal hides into leather. The roles of gum in modern industry are diverse including keeping consistency of sauces and syrups, preventing the formation of ice crystals in frozen desserts, stabilizing the foaming in beer and thickening products (Lemenih *et al.*, 2003). As a thickening and emulsifying agent, gum Arabic is added to a variety of products such as soft drinks, hard gummy candies, foods, cosmetics, shoe polish, pharmaceuticals, etc. As a result, it is used in thickening hand lotions, soaps, watercolor paints, and for controlling viscosity of inks. In addition, solution of gum Arabic, mixed with either potassium or ammonium dichromate, is used in photography (Lemenih *et al.*, 2003).

Types of gums and resins produced in Ethiopia

Ethiopia produces a variety of natural gums and resins, which are broadly classified as either aromatic or non-aromatic (Table 2). Aromatic gums and resins are extracted from *Acacia Commiphora* species. They are hardened, resinous, exudates and obtained from certain *Commiphora* species and *Boswellia*. Ethiopia harbors diverse *Commiphora* species which is one of the highest in the world with 52 species of *Commiphora*, of which 14 species are endemic (Vollesen, 1989). The south eastern *Acacia Commiphora* woodlands comprises the richest diversity in the country with 35 (67%) of the *Commiphora* species and including 9(64%) endemic species. The major *Commiphora* gums of economic importance in Ethiopia are myrrh, opoponax and hagar and the names are used interchangeably to refer to the various resinous products obtained from *Commiphora* species (Vollesen, 1989; Kuchar, 1995).

Non-aromatic gums extracted from *Acacia-Commiphora* species.

They are mainly odour less and/or tasteless products that include gum Arabic. Gum Arabic is dried exudates collected from several *Acacias* species and sometimes known by its name 'gum *Acacia*. However, as to the international commercial specifications, gum Arabic as a dried exudates obtained from the stems and branches of *A. Senegal* and *A. seyal*. (FAO, 1998). In Ethiopia, the gum collected from *A. Senegal* and *A. seyal*. is also determined as gum Arabic in most reports. Good stocks of *A. Senegal* and *A. seyal*. are found in the western, central (Rift valley), southern and southeastern lowlands of Ethiopia (Tucker, 1986; Lemenih *et al*, 2003).

Table 2. Estimated areas covered by natural gum and resin bearing species in the different regions in Ethiopia

Regional state (hectare)	Genus	Estimated area in
Tigray	<i>Boswellia, Sterculia, Commiphora</i> and <i>Acacia</i>	940,000
Amhara	<i>Boswellia, Commiphora, Acacia</i> and <i>Sterculia</i>	680, 000
Benishangul	<i>Boswellia, Acacia</i> and <i>Sterculia</i>	100, 000
Gambela	<i>Commiphora, Acacia, Sterculia</i>	420, 000
Oromia	<i>Boswellia, Commiphora, Acacia</i> and <i>Sterculia</i>	430,000
SNNP	<i>Boswellia, Sterculia</i> and <i>Acacia</i>	70,000
Somali	<i>Boswellia, Sterculia</i> and <i>Acacia</i>	150,000
Afar	<i>Commiphora</i> and <i>Acacia</i>	65,000
Total		2, 855, 000

Girmay (2000).

Environmental importance of *Acacia* wood land species

Provide habitat and food for organisms

Due their tolerance for fire, resistance for insect pests and existence in harsh and unfavorable environmental condition, *Acacias* provide habitat requirements (i.e. food and cover) for different organisms including birds, mammals and numerous insect species (Jaiyeoba, 1996). This is commonly seen when variety of birds build nests on *Acacia* trees and depend on food sources located around the trees. An exemplary for the role of *Acacia* as food and habitat site is the ant and swollen-thorn *Acacias* symbiotic associations within Central America, South and eastern Africa. In addition, *Acacia* has an association with rhizobia (for fixing nitrogen) and mycorrhizal fungi (for making certain elements such as phosphorus, zinc, and copper accessible). This contributes for the development of other plants that grow beneath and/or around them. This again promotes the growth of nutritious grass and further enhances life support for animals and other organisms (LeHouerou, 1996).

Climate modulation

Acacias are gifted with the capacity to adjust microclimate of an area with their green and spreading canopies. They also promote moisture conservation by creating the required shade (LeHouerou, 1996). *Acacias* are also crucial in controlling desertification in arid and lowland areas (Poschen, 1986).

Acacia's role in soil fertility and soil erosion control

Acacia enhance and improve soil fertility when their parts (i.e. leaflets, flowers, pods, seeds, branches, bark pieces, and thorns) are decomposed (LeHouerou, 1996). *Acacias* of Ethiopia play key roles in preserving the composition, structure and fertility of the soil. Due to the continued deforestation and land use changes, *Acacia* ecosystems are facing intense destruction. Ethiopia's *Acacia* forests are important in controlling soil erosion and environmental destruction, conserving water resources, preventing desertification and for restoring degraded regions (Poschen, 1986).

Acacias wood land as biological nitrogen fixation

Nitrogen is among the crucial elements in plants. It is also an essential element upon which plants and animals depend for completing their life cycles. Due to its association with both the Rhizobia and the Bradyrhizobia group of nitrogen-fixing bacteria, *Acacia abyssinica* is a good nitrogen fixer. Rhizobia are recognized as fast multiplying bacteria having a generation or a doubling time of 2-4h while Bradyrhizobia are characterized as slow multiplying bacteria having a generation time of 7-20h. Also Rhizobia are known for acidifying their medium of growth, while Bradyrhizobia increase the basicity of the medium in which they multiply (Lemenih and Itana, 2004). Furthermore, Rhizobia and Bradyrhizobia have different physiological adaptations, the shallower root zone being colonized more successfully by Rhizobia, while Bradyrhizobia inhabit the deeper root zone. It has been suggested that such distribution patterns of these nitrogen-fixing bacteria confer ecological advantage to the host tree and the whole rhizosphere. As producing and accessing nitrogen is expensive and requires more technology, nitrogen fixing trees should be viewed and respected as sophisticated biological industries especially in poor country such as Ethiopia, and their destruction should be perceived as the destruction of these advanced industries.

Challenges of *Acacia's* resource conservation and utilization

Bush encroachment and invasion of alien species

Recently, bush encroachment and invasion has appeared as a great challenge affecting *Acacia-Commiphora* forests in Ethiopia. Invasion by bush and alien species impacts the native biodiversity and alters different ecosystem functions and ecosystems services. This has been evidenced in southern and eastern Ethiopia where *Acacia-*

Commiphora widely exists in the country. The woodlands and thickets in Afar and Borana plateau are highly affected by this encroachment of bushlands. The study conducted in Borana rangeland, which is one of the main sites for *Acacia* forest indicated substantial increase of bushland cover from time to time. The land covered by bushland increased from 51% in 1986 to 53.8% in 2002 and continued increasing to about 57% of the total land of the range land in 2010 (Angassa, 2007). In addition to this, alien species are major threats to desert ecosystems especially to *Acacia* forests in Ethiopia. Among these, *prosopis juliflora* has been the most notorious exotic species in the *Acacia-Commiphora* forests and woodlands of Ethiopia (Lemenih et al., 2008; Angassa, 2007).

Demographic pressure

Human population is rapidly increasing in the drylands of Ethiopia with an estimated natural growth rate of 2.7% (Sandford and Habtu, 2002). As population growth enhances the demand of resources for livelihood activities such as forest for fuel and income, grazing sites, farming area, it threatens the forest resources and intensifies environmental degradation (Lemenih and Kassa, 2010). In relation to this, resettlement programs carried out by initiation of oneself and by the support of government were conducted in dryland narrow-leaved deciduous forests to reduce the poverty and food insecurity of households in the degraded highland areas. Accordingly, about 440,000 household heads or 2.2 million people have been formally resettled in four regional states of Ethiopia namely, Amhara, Oromia, SNNPR (Southern Nations and Nationalities People Region), and Tigray between 2000 and 2004 alone. The demand of wood associated with resettled people for purposes like construction, fuel wood and agricultural expansion led to clearance of an estimated 1.7 million ha during the same period (Lemenih et al., 2008), causing the loss of 91,400 ha of woodlands (deciduous forests) and 76,400 ha of shrub lands annually (WBISPP, 2004).

Competing land uses

Competing land uses are the factors for loss of forest cover and biodiversity destruction in many parts of Ethiopia. In the same manner, increased demand of land for livelihood activities such as farming and livestock grazing are threatening the *Acacia* based ecosystems in Borena, South Ethiopia (Kamara et al., 2004; Bassi and Tache, 2007; Homann et al., 2008). In addition, enhancement of settlement linked with a change in life style, overgrazing due to the high abundance of livestock, and increased demand of wood for different purposes enhanced deforestation in parts of Borena area (Lemenih et al., 2008).

Climatic variability and climate change

According to Thornton et al. (2006), Ethiopia is among the countries more prone to climate change and with limited capacity to respond to the problem. The annual average minimum and maximum temperatures record of Ethiopia in the last 50 years indicates an increasing rate about 0.25 and 0.1°C, respectively (INCE, 2001). Evidences of climate change and its impacts are widely apparent in Drylands of Ethiopia due to their environmental circumstance and this is also usually perceived by the local people (Deressa et al., 2008). In Ethiopia, biodiversity (flora and fauna) are climate sensitive sectors of the country (NAPA, 2007). Climate change affects the way land is used by communities and indirectly contributes for biodiversity destruction and vegetation cover loss in different aspects.

Food insecurity

Unpredictable rainfall and poor crop production are the main causes for food insecurity in Ethiopia. This results in millions to depend on food aids from different sources (Cullis, 2009). Food insecurity affects *Acacia* forests in that most households intensively utilize public resources such as forests and harvest wood and non-wood products for subsistence as well as to supplement family income. Food insecurity and related persistent forest destruction are threatening vast ecosystems in Drylands of Ethiopia (Hawando, 1997).

Land degradation

Land degradation refers to reduction or loss of land productivity due to the impacts on the physical, chemical or biological aspects of land. It affects environmental sustainability and efforts undertaken in poverty reduction. Although the causes for land degradation are complex, the direct and main ones are deforestation, improper cultivation and intensive livestock grazing. In Drylands where *Acacia* dominates the ecosystem, land degradation increases with poor governance and use of resources, notably *Acacia* forests and associated land. In relation to this, removal of perennial plant cover in Drylands causes rapid reduction of soil organic matter (SOM), which further induces soil erosion by water and wind, soil crusting by raindrop splash and salinization by evaporation. Particularly, vegetation clearance followed by repeated tillage that also involve crop residue burning and harvesting causes substantial reduction in SOM contents (Lemenih and Itanna, 2005; Lemenih et al., 2005).

Policy related challenges

Agriculture is the backbone of Ethiopia's economy. As a result, there have been policies promoting of farming even at the expense of dryland forests conservation. This is evidenced when migrants supported to occupy forested lands in lowland from degraded highlands. Landlessness and shrinking farm sizes promote migration from the highlands to the lowland Drylands in Ethiopia. Government policies that support movement of people to Drylands as coping mechanism for household food insecurity and poverty in degraded highlands led to significant reduction and destruction of *Acacia* forest cover in lowlands (PASDEP, 2006). In relation to this, forest clearance exacerbated weak regulatory frameworks that are incapable to control open access nature lands (Lemenih et al., 2008).

Despite the availability of different environmental policies which also contains important provisions to facilitate sustainable land use, the environmental laws are not adequately implemented and lack low enforcement (EPA, 1998). Most of the policies and proclamations relevant to the Dryland resources are characterized by lack of accountable and stable institutions, weak Inter-sectoral policy integrations, lack of guideline, contradicting or conflicting contents of the strategy, etc. The aforementioned policy constrains led deciduous forests to the de facto open access for all forms of misuse. Conversion of deciduous forests to crop fields, overgrazing and excessive wood harvest for fuel wood production became a common occurrence all over the deciduous forests in Ethiopia (Lemenih et al., 2008).

Conclusion and the way forward

Deciduous forests in general and that of *Acacia-Commiphora* forests in particular are important natural endowments of Drylands in that they contribute to human welfare and environmental health. These forests provide socio-economic benefits such as energy source, production of home tools and protection, contribution to livestock production, income diversification through (i.e. fuel wood sell, producing charcoal and producing gum and resin), provision of medicinal values, importance in the production of industrial materials and products, etc. They also provide environmental benefits including acting as habitat and food source for organisms, role in climate modulation, improve soil fertility and erosion control and enhancing biological nitrogen fixation. Despite the growing importance of the *Acacia-Commiphora* narrow-leaved deciduous forests, they are under threats due to various challenges. These challenges include bush encroachment and invasion of alien species, demographic pressure, competing land uses, climatic variability and climate change, food insecurity, land degradation and police related problems.

Hence, to address the different challenges on these forests, the following ideas have been motioned as important points for better management of *Acacia-Commiphora* forests in Ethiopia.

- a) Introducing commercial-sustainable-destocking system during droughts to reduce pressure on the forests.
- b) Strengthening land tenure security and control free/open access
- c) Mainstreaming natural resources management and in resettlement programs
- d) Promoting on-farm and homestead tree planting/management and agro-forestry practices in arid, semi-arid and dry sub-humid parts of Ethiopia
- e) Practicing appropriate land use planning
- f) Promoting awareness creation for stakeholders
- g) Enhance cooperation among the different stake holders and adequate implementation of environmental laws
- h) Incorporate indigenous ecological knowledge and their management in the protection *Acacia-Commiphora* forests
- i) Work to develop alternative livelihood opportunities for communities who are highly dependent on forest resources

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