

**GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY (GEF)  
SMALL GRANTS PROGRAMME (SGP)  
IMPLEMENTED BY UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM  
(UNDP)**



**GEF SGP COUNTRY PROGRAM STRATEGY FOR OP6  
(2015-2018)  
ETHIOPIA**

**ADDIS ABABA**

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## Acronyms

AfDB	African Development Bank
ANCEDA	Arsi Nature Conservation and Environmental Development Association
CBD	Convention of Biological Diversity
CBOs	Community Based organizations
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
CO	Country Office
COP 21	Conferences of Parties 21
CPMT	Combined Pre-Medical Test
CRGE	Climate Resilient Green Economy
CRV	Central Rift Valley
CSO	Civil Society Organization
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
EARI	Ethiopian Agricultural Research Institute
EIAR	Ethiopian Institute of Agriculture Research
EINDC	Intended Nationally Determined Contribution
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FGD	Focus Group Discussions
FTC	Farmer's Training Center
GCLF	Global Climate Land Facility
GEF	Global Environmental Facility
GHGs	Green House Gases
GIZ	Germen Agency for Technical Cooperation
GTP	Growth and Transformation Plan
GTP2	Growth and Transformation Plan 2
ICARDA	International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas
ICRISAT	International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
KfW	Kreditanstalt fuer Wiederaufbau (Germen Development Bank)
KI	Key Informant
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MEFCC	Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
MoANR	Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources
MoFEC	Ministry of Finance and Economic Cooperation
NAMA	Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions
NAMAs	Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions
NAP	National Action Programmes
NAPA	National Adaptation Plans of Action
NBSAP	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
NC	National Committee
NCSA	National Capacity Self-Assessment
NDRMC	National Disaster Risk Management Commission
NGOs	Non-governmental Organizations
NIP	SC National Implémentation Plan
NMA	National Meteorological Agency
NPFE	National Portfolio Formulation Exercise
NSC	National Steering Committee
OP4	Operational Phase 4
OP5	Operational Phase 5

OP6	Operational Phase 6
POPs	Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
PSNP	Productive Safety Net Programme
REDD+	Reduced Emission from Deforestation and Degradation
SAPs	Strategic Action Programmes
SEPLS	Socio-ecological Production Landscape and Waterscape
SGP	Small Grants Programme
SIDA	Swedish International Development Agency
SLM	Sustainable Land Management
SMNP	Simien Mountains National Park
UEWCA	Union of Ethiopian Women Charitable Associations
UK	United Kingdom
UN	United Nations Organization
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNDP CO	United Nations and development Programme Country Office
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Program
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
UN-REDD	UN Reduced Emission from Deforestation and Degradation
USAID	US Agency for International Development
USD	United States Dollar
WB REDD+	WB Reduced Emission from Deforestation and Degradation
WB	World Bank

**DRAFT**  
SGP Country Programme Strategy for OP6

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## ETHIOPIA

### OP6 resources (US\$1,982,250)

<b>a. Core funds</b>	<b>= 400,000</b>
<b>b. STAR funds</b>	<b>= 1,000,000</b>
<b>c. Left over from OP5)</b>	<b>= 32 250</b>
<b>d. Other Funds to be mobilized</b>	
<b>a. In-kind</b>	<b>= 500,000</b>
<b>b. In Cash (from UNDP CO)</b>	<b>= 50,000</b>

### 1. SGP country programme - summary background

1.1 The Global Environment Facility (GEF) was established in October 1991 for the purpose of providing support to the protection of global environment and to promote environmental sustainable development through provision of financial and technical support to eligible countries for implementing projects that benefit the global environment and country considered as eligible for the GEF supported project. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) and the World Bank (WB) were the three initial implementing organizations. At the Rio Earth Summit in 1992, the GEF was restructured and become the financial mechanism for both the UN Convention on Biological Diversity and the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change. The GEF subsequently was also selected to serve as financial mechanism for three more international conventions: The Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (2001), the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (2003) and the Minamata Convention on Mercury (2013). The GEF supports projects that are focusing on the areas of biodiversity, climate change, international waters, land degradation, the ozone layer and persistent organic pollutants. These projects link local, national, and global environmental challenges while promoting sustainable livelihoods of local communities. By uniting 182 member countries, the GEF works closely with governments, Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), Community Based Organizations (CBOs) and with various international Agencies across 182 countries.

1.2. As a GEF corporate programme, SGP aligns its operational phase strategies to that of the GEF, and provides a series of demonstration projects for further scaling up, replication and mainstreaming. Action at the local level by civil society, indigenous peoples and local communities is deemed a vital component of the GEF 20/20 Strategy (i.e. convening multi-stakeholder alliances to deliver global environmental benefits and contribute to UNDP's Strategic Plan and focus on sustainable development).<sup>1</sup> At the global level, the SGP OP6 programme goal is to “effectively support the creation of global environmental benefits and the safeguarding of the global environment through community and local solutions that complement and add value to national and global level action.”

1.3. Small Grants Programme (SGP) was established in 1992, as a GEF corporate programme, with the purpose to contribute towards conservation and restoration of the environment through support provided to the local people and promoting community actions, which can maintain the fine balance between social, economic and environmental imperatives. The scope of SGP's project activity can be traced from the last five subsequent Operational Phases (OP 1-5) that provide support to series of piloted projects for further scaling up socially, environmentally and economically proven

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<sup>1</sup> The initial SGP OP6 concept was incorporated into the strategic directions for the overall GEF-6 replenishment, and subsequently approved by the GEF Council paper “GEF Small Grants Programme: Implementation Arrangements for GEF-6” (GEF/C.46/13) in May 2014.

interventions on biodiversity conservation, climate change proofing, land degradation/sustainable forest management, international waters, chemicals and livelihood improvement.

1.4. The Small Grants Programme (SGP) under GEF provides grant up to US\$ 50,000 to support NGO and CBO implemented projects. SGP is called public face of GEF since its work is on the ground and with the community and showed a significance change since its inception. The number of SGP countries reached to 125 in 2014.

1.5. Climate change and environmental degradation affect Ethiopia's economic development and the country is vulnerable to climate change impacts. To address the compound effects of climate change and provide its contribution to mitigate climate change, Ethiopia started participating in GEF-SGP end of 2005 which was last year of OP3 Ethiopia satisfied key eligibility criteria set out by the GEF Council in order to join GEF SGP. Of particular note in this regard is the strong recognition of the Ethiopian government to address the threats faced by the country from climate change and deteriorating environmental conditions. After the official launching of the program in June 2006, the first grant disbursement was issued in December of the same year. Since then, SGP Ethiopia has funded and provided technical support for a total number of 193 grantees with a total grant of US\$5,128,250 allocated/committed to OP3, OP4 & OP5. 30% co-financing in cash and in kind was covered by grantees. SGP Ethiopia has 10 members in the National Steering Committee (NSC) and three of them (MEFCC, MoFEC & UNDP) are permanent members.

1.6. Project performance evaluation report indicated that the country has successfully implemented the programme during OP3, OP4 and OP5. Now for OP6, SGP Ethiopia is planning to work on community based benefits and actions using a multifocal land/waterscape approach. For which 70% of OP6 grant will be allocated for the land/waterscape while the remaining 30% of the grant will be used for supporting innovative projects to be implemented outside the three land/water-scapes. The GEF SGP initiated its 6th Operational Phase (OP6) which will be under implementation during 2015 to 2018. Ethiopia selected the landscape approach among the SGP's Strategic Initiative (SI) for the OP6. This Country Program Strategy (CPS) is designed for implementation of the Global Environmental Facility (GEF) Small Grants Programme (SGP) Operational Phase 6 (OP6) in the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia.

### **Important results and accomplishments achieved by the country programme under OP5**

1.7. Five key priority areas were identified for OP5: i) Increasing vegetation cover through area enclosure; ii) Increased application of compost to enhance soil fertility and agricultural productivity; iii) Enhancement of ecosystems functions; iv) Promotion and use of renewable energy and v) Capacity development and livelihood improvement. In line with these objectives, the following are major achievements:

#### Increasing vegetation cover enhancement of ecosystem

1.8. The SGP provided support to multiple interventions for improving the vegetation cover and reducing soil erosion and GHGs emissions from land degradation. These include: conservation of biodiversity through rehabilitation of degraded land using area closure; Nursery establishment to raise indigenous species of forest trees, fruit trees and fodder crops; different types of biological and physical soil and water conservation works; spring water development.

#### Awareness creation and social inclusiveness

The program supported the establishment of school environment club and forest task force. These were found very supportive for fostering vegetation cover and reducing land degradation through enhanced awareness creation for school communities that include among others: school staff & students, parents, and school stakeholders.

#### Promotion and use of renewable energy

1.9. The program supported innovative use of low carbon energy in the rural community. It supported about 10 women to be trained in manufacturing fuel saving/efficient stoves made up of

locally available materials and cement. They distributed a total of 2118 fuel saving stoves. The stoves increased the fuel use efficiency of wood, crop residues and cow dung by about 50% of biomass consumption, and resulted in reducing smoke that otherwise causes indoor air pollution leading to health risk. This type of intervention is recognized as part of the CRGE strategic objectives implemented by the Ministry of Water, Irrigation and Electricity and the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change towards achieving climate change mitigation. .

#### Increased application of compost to enhance soil fertility and agricultural productivity

1.10. The SGP project supported multiple interventions of soil fertility improvement for enhancing agricultural productions that eventually results livelihood improvement. About 33244m<sup>3</sup> compost was produced and applied on farm land. Other income generating interventions, that have enhanced environmental conservation and climate change proofing, were bee keeping, poultry production, , , promoting small ruminants rearing, oxen fattening, fruit tree production, and pasture management, which are also supported by the established revolving fund scheme.

#### Capacity development with regards to livelihood improvement and knowledge management

1.11. The SGP project recognized the need for local capacity building towards achieving the objectives of livelihood improvement and environmental development. In this respect, several types of training with a particular focus on the aforementioned interventions including value chain. Additionally, the trainings were also conducted on the areas with regards to project management, execution, recording and accounting, monitoring and evaluation as well as project proposal and report writing etc. Furthermore, experience sharing through peer to peer learning, audio visual equipment and transport, were provided as part of capacity building that facilitate documenting, sharing and supervision of the various aspects of project implantation. In conclusion, it is leant that working with and through CBOs enhances sustainability of initiated projects. The involvement of government through established core and technical committees at woreda and zonale levels provides substantial support to the implementation of CBO and NGO projects. This ensures the government involvement towards sustaining the project by technical back stopping, facilitating resource mobilization, advising/encouraging individual and group saving arrangements. SGP in consultation with local government body discourages/avoids handouts, but instead promotes the mechanisms of running project activities in a manner of business model that gears towards own income generation.

#### **Link of the accomplishments to helping achieve global environmental benefits**

1.13. The implementation of the projects with high community acceptance and replicability shows that the projects have high local, national and global significance. Among others, land race conservation through farmers' seed multiplication activities increases agro biodiversity which is core objective of the Ethiopian Biodiversity Institute (EBI) as part of its commitment of implementing CBD. The rehabilitation of degraded lands through excluding large area of land from grazing (area closures) and establishment nurseries for seedling production enhanced landscape greening for carbon sequestration and environmental co-benefits. These interventions are complementary to the REDD+ initiatives supported by the World Bank and UNDP (WB REDD+ and UN-REDD). These are among the fast track initiatives that are recognized in the CRGE strategy and in Ethiopia's Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (EINDC). Ethiopia recently submitted its INDC to the UNFCCC as a contribution to its commitment to mitigate climate change. Other achieved project activities: compost making, forest development, spring water development, and soil and water conservation structures are complementing sustainable land management programs supported by GIZ. Multi-sectorial interventions for livelihood improvement such bee keeping, poultry production small ruminant animal management and oxen fattening combined with area closure are complementary to government program on: improving efficiency of crop and livestock productions, promoting value chain, reducing GHGs emission from cultivated soils and enteric fermentation. The GEF SGP support to expanding community led interventions: fuel saving stoves, fruit tree planting,

nursery establishment, flood control and spring development, livestock management, soil and water conservation works which all contribute to government's achievement in enhancing large scale promotion of livelihood improvements and climate change mitigations.

**Overall situation analysis for the SGP country programme in OP6 including: Major partnerships and existing sources of co-financing from government, international donors, and other sources.**

1.14 GEF SGP is providing support directly to CBOs' project activities that are developed in line with communities' interest and government priority areas with due consideration to global environmental benefits. Direct financial support from the federal government and regional states is limited, while in kind support is very much appreciated. Development partners and bilateral governments such as UNDP, RNE and others which are key supporters of Ethiopia; whose projects are within the scope of their environmental objectives. Other programmes such as: Sustainable Land Management (SLM), REDD+, Productive Safety Net Program, National Biogas Programme are working on key development priorities. The government has established Climate Resilient Green Economy (CRGE) facility in the Ministry of Finance and Economic Cooperation to manage more financial support to building climate resilient green economy. Therefore, there is a potential space for GEF SGP to align its project objectives with the scope of aforementioned programs for direct financial support and to cooperate with sector ministries for in-kind or cash co-financing. Past experiences show that the government offices at various levels have allocated financial resources for implementing CBOs managed project activities. Furthermore, UNDP will continue its support to SGP during OP6.

**Experiences and resources of past projects: partnership and sources of co-financing**

1.15. The experiences obtained from OP5 implementation provide good lessons for effective implementation of SGP initiatives in OP6. Ethiopian GEF SGP has been successful and established strong partnership with local NGOs that support CBOs to generate income from livelihood improvement activities. SGP Ethiopia has funded and provided technical support for a total number of 193 grantee (CBOs, NGOs and Academic Institutions) with a total grant of USD 5,128,250 allocated/committed to OP3, OP4 & OP5. The program is positively seen at all levels of government sectors and hence there is room to accommodate the same level of in kind co-financing. Furthermore, UNDP CO and the Royal Netherland Embassy supported SGP during the past OPs by allocating project funds to be implanted by CBOs and NGOs. The SGP country office has a National Steering Committee of 10 members where and three of them (MEFCC, MoFEC & UNDP) are permanent members; and this can provide opportunities for accessing grant and co-financing.

**2. SGP Country Programme Niche**

2.1 The government of Ethiopia consists of various sector ministries and agencies that are dealing with different aspects of environmental and climate changes issues and their impacts at national and global level. These institutions include among others: the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Institute of Biodiversity Conservation, Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources, National Disaster Risk Management Commission, Ministry of Water, Irrigation and Electricity, National Meteorology Agency, etc. Through participation of the relevant line ministries at various environmental and climate conventions, Ethiopia has signed and or ratified a number of UN-conventions (Table 1).

Table 1. List of relevant conventions and national/regional plans or programmes Ethiopia has signed.

<b>Rio Conventions + national planning frameworks</b>	<b>Date of ratification / completion</b>
UN Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)	Ethiopia signed in 1993, ratified it in May 1994 (proc. 98/1994. CBD Signed 5 June 1992, parties 196; signatories 168; effective 29 December 1993.
CBD National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP)	Ethiopian NBSAP December 2005, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.
Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit-Sharing (ABS)	Adopted on 29 October 2010, Interred into force on 12 October 2014
UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)	Opened for signature on May 1992, entered in to force on 21 March 1994, as of March 2014 has 196 parties.
UNFCCC National Communications (1 <sup>st</sup> , 2 <sup>nd</sup> , 3 <sup>rd</sup> )	Ethiopia's first national communication 1994/95; second national communication 2015.
Kyoto protocol 1997	Ethiopia ratified in 2005 (proclamation No 439/2005
UNFCCC Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMA)	Negotiations pursuant to the Bali action plan concluded at COP 18 in Doha November, 2012
UNFCCC National Adaptation Plans of Action (NAPA)	As of Dec 2008, UNFCCC secretariat received NAPAS from all LDC; Ethiopia's NAPA received on June 2008
UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)	Parties 196; drafted 17 June 1994; signed 14 October 1994; effective 26 December 1996.
UNCCD National Action Programmes (NAP)	Ethiopia developed the National Action Programme to Combat desertification in 1998
Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)	Signed in 2001; effective from May 2004
SC National Implémentation Plan (NIP)	Ethiopia declares for transmission of NIP on 17 May 2006 ; transmits NIP on 9 March 2007
Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP)	Introduced in 1999 by WB and IMF; Ethiopia PRSP: GTP 2010/11-2014/15
GEF National Capacity Self-Assessment (NCSA)	The first GEF-NCSA began in 2002; Ethiopia joined GEF SGP in 2005;
GEF-6 National Portfolio Formulation Exercise (NPFE)	Established in 1992; Ethiopia formulates its National Portfolio Identification document in 2011.
Strategic Action Programmes (SAPs) for shared international water-bodies <sup>2</sup>	In 1995, the GEF Council-approved Operational Strategy (strategic action programmes, SAPs) for shared international water-bodies.
Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs)	Ethiopia submitted voluntary mitigation action, Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs) the UNFCCC 2010
Minamata Convention on Mercury	Opened for signature at Kumamoto 10 and 11 October 2013 and thereafter at the United Nations Headquarters in New York until 9 October 2014. Ethiopia signed on 10/10/2013. But subject to ratification.
Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC)	Ethiopia Submitted INDC to the UNFCCC, 2015
COP21 Paris agreement	Signed on 22 April 2016 and subjected ratification before end of 2016

2.2. As part of the countries commitment to meet the obligation of the conventions that Ethiopia has signed and ratified, MEFCC has taken a leading role to coordinate and harmonize the various initiatives and strategies of the conventions to be implemented by the relevant national institutions. Most relevant to GEF SGP are, UNFCC- NAPA, UNCCD, UNCCD-NAP, INDC and COP21 Paris Agreement. In response to the UN conventions on climate change, Ethiopia has communicated its

<sup>2</sup> Please identify existing IW regional projects and the regional SAPs adopted by countries sharing international waterbodies so as to align SGP local interventions. Please check this website to find some of the SAPs: <http://iwlearn.net/publications/SAP>

national plans, programs and strategies such as: Ethiopian Programme of Adaptation on Climate Change (EPACC), CRGE, first and second communication on Green House Gas (GHGs) accounting, National REDD+ coordination, Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Action (NAMA) and recent submission of EINDC to UNFCCC. In line with the objectives of these programs, GEF SGP is supporting CBOs and local NGOs to work multi focal areas that are within the scope GEF SGP. The GEF SGP initiatives in Ethiopia provide opportunities to promote community involvement in the implementation of the conventions Ethiopia that signed/ ratified for.

2.3. Implementation of the conventions, national policies and programs have identified and prioritized key gaps, issues and opportunities that aligned with the scopes of SGP Ethiopia. The crucial environmental and climate change issues identified are serious degradation of natural vegetation cover, losses of soil, biodiversity and water resources; recurrent droughts and flood as a result of El Nino effects, declines in agricultural productions; use of persistent agrochemicals on irrigated farms along river banks and lake shorelines, and disposal of industrial wastes at river banks, lakes and lake shores as a result of absence of clear local/national land use planning and policy. Limited number of qualified experts at all levels is recognized as a major capacity gap to execute project activities and enhance access to available opportunities from environmental and climate change services.

2.4. To realize part of the country's commitment to mitigate climate change, Ethiopia is mainstreaming climate change activities into development priority areas, and envisaged to build carbon neutral green economy by reducing 64% of its anticipated emission in 2025. Ethiopia also submitted its INDC programme to UNFCCC-COP21 with focal areas on afforestation, rehabilitation, generation and distribution of electricity from clean and renewable energy sources. These require huge amount of financial resources as high as 7 billion USD per year, and high level capacity building with regards to accountability, transparency, finance tracking and Measuring Reporting and Verification (MRV<sup>3</sup>) of GHG emissions and removals. These are well articulated concerns in the COP 21 Paris agreement. In this respect, the inclusion of environment and climate issues in INDC, CRGE, GTP 2 programmes are policy directions and measures that lead to a reduction of GHG emission and societal vulnerability to climate change impacts. From the earlier GEF SGP initiatives it is well understood that SGP is responding to these challenges of actions on environment and climate change by providing financial and technical support to NGOs and CBOs executing projects in the GEF focal areas. Likewise, the GEF SGP OP6 intends to provide contributions towards achieving the countries INDC<sup>4</sup> goals that have two mutually integrated components: reducing greenhouse gas emission and reducing the vulnerability of the Ethiopian population, environment and economy to the adverse effects of climate change.

2.5 To mitigate constraints of human capacity gaps, SGP has been working on the projects to be connected with technical expertise pooled from local level government institutions (e.g. offices of agriculture, natural resources, environment and forest, administration, municipality, academic and research) and NGOs to address key constraints facing the project implementation. Considering the size of the country, its population inaccessible infrastructure, and the manganite of the planned activities, it is advisable to seek for additional manpower through UN volunteers and internship to address the human resource gaps. By doing so, the capacities of CBOs and project implementing communities are being assisted/supported to work effectively towards achieving their project goals of OP6. The contribution of GEF SGP to national priorities GEF-6 corporate results are summarized in the table below (table 2) that shortly describes the country programme niche and its complementation with the UNDP country strategic programming. GEF SGP Ethiopia will contact the identified key actors (column 3) for collaboration on various aspects of project t implantation.

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<sup>3</sup> MRV- Measuring, reporting and verification

<sup>4</sup> Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia; submitted to the UNFCCC, 2015.

Table 2. SGP contribution to national priorities / GEF-6 corporate results (proposed typology, categorized as per SI)

1 SGP OP6 strategic initiatives	2 GEF-6 corporate results by focal area	3 SGP Country Programme niche <sup>5</sup> relevant to national priorities/other agencies	4 Complementation between the SGP Country Programme and UNDP CO strategic programming
Community landscape/ waterscape conservation	<i>Maintain globally significant biodiversity and the ecosystem goods and services that it provides to society</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The country has National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) for which OP6 intervention in promoting biodiversity in natural and agricultural landscapes that can contribute to the achievement of this strategy.</li> <li>• Center for Native Trees Propagation and Biodiversity Development in Ethiopia is promoting propagation and domestication of native tree and plant species including land race crops, which SGP can collaborate.</li> <li>• Ethiopian Biodiversity Institute established <i>in-situ</i> conservation research sites within the CRV (in Wondo-Genet), which SGP can collaborate.</li> <li>• Rift Valley Catchment Authority is working on the rift valley basin development master plan that follows land/waterscape approach; and this provide opportunity for scaling up good practices of OP6 typologies,</li> <li>• SMNP is a gazetted national park which is demarcated as World Heritage site and managed by the Federal Ethiopian Wildlife Conservation Authority (EWCA), with which GEF SGP can collaborate to implement OP6.</li> <li>• Towards achieving the goals of these national and regional priority strategies; SGP Ethiopia supports land/waterscape level ecosystem conservation; wetland management; and enhancing high value biological diversity that will be implemented by establishing communal or private commercial woodlots and wetland protection buffer zones; area closures; undertaking soil &amp; water conservations and rehabilitation of degraded lands at the three sites: CRV (Hawassa City and Hawassa Zuria, and Arsi Negele landscape/waterscape) and SMNP.</li> </ul>	<p>These interventions contribute to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) GEF UNDP grant making strategy component 1 that focus on World Heritage, protect areas, achievement of the CBD Aichi 2020 targets, Critical Ecosystem; Globally Significant Sites for Biodiversity Conservation and Wetland Protection through supporting CBO and NGO partners; and</li> <li>2) UNDP CO support programs: UN-REDD+, Energy and low carbon development, Climate Resilient Green Growth, and Enhanced Economic growth and Poverty Reduction. The OP6 interventions will cover at least 130,306ha and benefits at least 650HH from fish harvesting, apiculture and small scale commercial woodlots. Additional benefits can be obtained from ecosystem services and ecotourism.</li> </ol>

<sup>5</sup> “Niche” refers to the role or contribution that the Country Programme is best fitted to perform and for which the other stakeholders agree with

1 SGP OP6 strategic initiatives	2 GEF-6 corporate results by focal area	3 SGP Country Programme niche <sup>5</sup> relevant to national priorities/other agencies	4 Complementation between the SGP Country Programme and UNDP CO strategic programming
<p>Innovative climate-smart agro-ecology; Community landscape/waterscape conservation</p>	<p><i>Sustainable land management in production systems (agriculture, rangelands, and forest landscapes)</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MoANR has established FTC that would serve as a training center for CBOs and small scale farming communities towards achieving agricultural extension services.</li> <li>• EARI provides seed distribution and multiplication and introducing agricultural technologies.</li> <li>• ICARDA and ICRISAT collaborate with EIAR and could help in generating innovative technologies that could strengthen the communities' efforts in reducing societal vulnerability to climate change.</li> <li>• The government promotes establishment of Small and Medium Enterprises (SME) to create job opportunities for youth and women by accessing loan from micro finance institutions. In this respect, SGP's support can leverage additional resources.</li> <li>• Centre for Native Trees Propagation and Biodiversity Development is focusing on the propagation of native tree species including wild fruits and medicinal herbs, SGP can collaborate with the organization.</li> <li>• Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources; Ministry of Livestock and Fishery; Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change are mainstreaming climate smart agriculture and sustainable natural resource management for enhanced livelihoods towards achieving the goals of GTP2, CRGE strategies leading to SDGs and NDC. The expected outcomes of SGP OP6 will contribute the achievements of the stated strategic objectives.</li> <li>• SLM is government's program operated by MoANR and GIZ to promote climate smart agriculture in the country. SGP OP6 can obtain lessons learnt and proven technologies/practices.</li> <li>• Ethiopian Biodiversity Institute is working on <i>in-situ</i> and <i>ex-situ</i> conservation, which SGP OP6 can collaborate.</li> <li>• NDRMC through its PSNP continues working on afforestation; biophysical soil &amp; water conservation and community development in the New PSNP generation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UNDP CO supports programs including among others: Energy and low carbon development, Climate Resilient Green Growth, and Enhanced Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction, Agro biodiversity conservation, and Sustainable Development of Protected Areas Systems.</li> <li>• The OP6 interventions will cover at least 2,250HH engaged in various interventions.</li> <li>• SGP OP6 supported interventions included among others: medicinal plant domestication of 5 species; Enhancing climate smart agriculture on 720km under soil and water conservation works; applying compost on 1,125ha of farm land; Biogas installation for fuel and soil fertility, agroforestry, seed and fodder multiplication, poultry and bee keeping.</li> </ul>

1 SGP OP6 strategic initiatives	2 GEF-6 corporate results by focal area	3 SGP Country Programme niche <sup>5</sup> relevant to national priorities/other agencies	4 Complementation between the SGP Country Programme and UNDP CO strategic programming
		<p>(2016-2020).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In line with these national and global development agendas, GEF SGP supports:               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Local food and health system diversity- and</li> <li>Climate Smart Agricultural practices outside Protected Areas.</li> </ol>               This will promote sustainable food security by sustainably increasing agricultural productivity and reducing GHG emissions through conservation agriculture, securing farm income, conservation of medicinal plants and wild fruits.             </li> <li>These interventions will be implemented at land/waterscape level in the three project sites within and outside the Parks, and</li> </ul>	
Community landscape/waterscape conservation	<i>Promotion of collective management of trans-boundary water systems and implementation of the full range of policy, legal, and institutional reforms and investments contributing to sustainable use and maintenance of ecosystem services</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The three countries (Ethiopia, Sudan and Egypt) signed procedure of agreement for equitable water resource sharing and development in the Blue Nile Basin.</li> <li>Collaboration between Ethiopia and Kenya on cross-border integrated programme for sustainable peace and socio economic transformations assigned.</li> <li>Cross border disaster risk management initiatives are conducted by CORDAID at the Ethiopian and Kenya border.</li> <li>GEF SGP funded project with a focus on Agro-biodiversity Conservation through Sustainable Land Management at Chemoga Watershed of the Blue Nile Basin results spring development and enhances the contribution of water flow from Choke Mountain ecosystems to the Blue Nile River supporting millions of lives in neighboring countries at downstream of the basin.</li> <li>Towards sustaining the water supply of Trans boundary water and ecosystems, OP6 supported projects at SMNP are complementing the earlier interventions contribute to sustainable water supply for the downstream community living along cross country boundaries.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>UNDP is part of the cross border integrated program for sustainable peace and socio economic transformation between Ethiopia and Kenya.</li> <li>GEF SGP supported OP6 projects on ecosystem conservation and high value biological conservation at SMNP can contribute to the sustainable water supply for the downs stream countries, as well as to reducing flood hazards. This project can benefit communities living in the up- and downstream of the basin.</li> </ul>
Energy access co-benefits	<i>Support to transformational shifts towards a</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Several national and international institutions (MoWIE, MoEFCC MoANR, and GIZ) are engaged in supporting the expansion of the use of Biogas</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>UNDP CO through its program for energy and low carbon development supports the government initiatives for</li> </ul>

1 SGP OP6 strategic initiatives	2 GEF-6 corporate results by focal area	3 SGP Country Programme niche <sup>5</sup> relevant to national priorities/other agencies	4 Complementation between the SGP Country Programme and UNDP CO strategic programming
	<i>low-emission and resilient development path</i>	<p>Programme and promotion of energy saving cooking stoves in rural and urban areas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ethiopia developed strategy for renewable energy (GTP, CRGE) which includes hydropower, geothermal, solar and wind farm as well as expansion of fuel saving stoves and biogas installation at small and medium scale level in rural settings.</li> <li>• They all provide substantial amount of GHG emission reduction and building carbon neutral economy.</li> <li>• Towards achieving the national goals with regards to energy sector, GEF SGP OP6 will support projects related to fuel saving stoves, solar lantern, biogas, etc. that contributes to creating carbon neutral energy sector.</li> </ul>	<p>promoting carbon neutral economy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• With regards to contribution of SGP to the national goal of achieving community access for low carbon energy, SGP OP6 will support 1,800HH to benefit from biogas and energy saving stoves.</li> </ul>
Local to global chemicals coalitions	<i>Increase in phase-out, disposal and reduction of releases of POPs, ODS, mercury and other chemicals of global concern</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Minamata Convention on Mercury, Ethiopia signed on 10/10/2013. But subject to ratification.</li> <li>• The industrial and agro-chemical waste disposal in open systems is crucial and due attention is given by the local and federal government bodies as well as by the public at large.</li> <li>• The Brewery factory in Hawassa is recycling its waste; and this is encouraged by the city administration, and hence there is a possibility SGP to collaborate with.</li> <li>• OP6 supports projects for removal and reduction of industrial, agro-chemicals and hospital wastes in Hawassa City and Hawassa Zuria, and Arsi Negele land/waterscapes by providing training/ awareness creation on managing hazardous industrial and agricultural wastes.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Organizing the CBOs for sorting and collecting the wastes for recycling, composting and land fill,</li> <li>• Supporting soil management in line with reducing the toxicity of already applied agro-chemical, and discouraging the use of more chemicals.</li> <li>• Promoting using integrated pest management.</li> <li>• This will be supported by providing training for 60HH living within the land/waterscapes.</li> <li>• This contributes to the achievement of GEF strategic initiative on global chemical coalition.</li> </ul>
CSO-Government dialogue platforms	<i>Enhance capacity of civil society to contribute to implementation of MEAs (multilateral environmental agreements) and national</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In Ethiopia there are professional societies that can provide policy dialogue to play a role in policy influence with regards to national policies and conventions. Many of them are taking part in the negotiations. Such relevant professional societies include Ethiopian Economics Association, Ethiopian Forestry Association, and Ethiopian Soil Science Society.</li> <li>• GEF SGP OP6 provides support to CBOs to organize and conduct local level policy</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UNDP CO supports CSOs through capacity development program</li> <li>• GEF SGP UNDP work on CSO/CBO Capacity Development areas on training and providing seed money.</li> </ul> <p>This intervention contributes to the achievement of GEF SGP initiatives on CSO-Government dialogue by organizing 3 policy</p>

1 SGP OP6 strategic initiatives	2 GEF-6 corporate results by focal area	3 SGP Country Programme niche <sup>5</sup> relevant to national priorities/other agencies	4 Complementation between the SGP Country Programme and UNDP CO strategic programming
	<i>and sub-national policy, planning and legal frameworks</i>	<p>dialogue. At national level professional societies can be supported by GEF SGP OP6 to lead and facilitate policy dialogue for policy influence.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Towards promoting the government-CSO dialogue, OP6 will support organizations that will organize dialogue for and produce policy briefs.</li> </ul>	<p>dialogues with subsequent production of 1 policy brief.</p>
<p>Social inclusion (gender, youth, indigenous peoples)</p>	<p><i>GEF Gender Mainstreaming Policy and Gender Equality Action Plan and GEF Principles for Engagement with Indigenous Peoples</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ministry of Culture and Tourism: promoting good practices of individual knowledge management.</li> <li>• Gender mainstreaming is already realized and institutional setup is in place as indicated by the establishment of Ministries of Women and Children Affairs; Youth and Sport Affairs; Federal Affairs and Pastoral Development; Labor and Social Affairs, at local and regional level. All these sector ministries have branch offices.</li> <li>• For achieving these national strategy and initiatives, GEF SGP engages the relevant government sector offices in the panning to identify gender targeted (children, women, and youth) project activities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UNDP through its program for inclusive growth and human development; provides substantial support to gender related projects and offices.</li> <li>• In line with this, the OP6 typologies are identified on the bases of expected impacts that will address gender issues and empower underserved/ vulnerable community members.</li> <li>• To achieve the OP6 targets with regards to social inclusiveness, at least 50% of the grantees supported by SGP will be women and youth, and this amount to 4,500 women/ youth beneficiaries.</li> </ul>
<p>Contribution to global knowledge management platforms</p>	<p><i>Contribute to GEF KM efforts</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It is recognized that there is lack of capacity for knowledge management in the country at national and local level.</li> <li>• The government emphasizes on capacity building in the areas of knowledge management and sharing as part of implementing CRGE and GTP strategies.</li> <li>• In line with these, SGP's strategy is to promote a lesson learning process that can provide valuable contributions to the government's strategy.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The GEF SGP through its global knowledge programme provides support to promote knowledge sharing through documentation and dissemination of results and lessons learnt from the strategic initiatives of OP6. Key knowledge sharing and management activities during OP6 interventions include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Video conferencing</li> <li>✓ E-Library</li> <li>✓ International conferences</li> <li>✓ Documentary Films</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

### 3. OP6 Strategies

#### 3.1 Cross-cutting OP6 grant-making strategies

During the national level consultations and base line assessment the following project ideas were suggested for 30% grant allocation outside the landscape that can be supported at national level.

- i. Enhancing social, economic and environmental benefits through integrated farming, ecosystem conservation and marketing interventions centred at sacred sites

It was recognized that the religious and cultural doctrines have contributed to the conservation of biological resource at sacred sites (e.g. church and mosque yards and indigenous community conservation areas). However, these religious and cultural doctrines towards reserving sacred sites are not linked with economic values and hence the genetic resource of these sites are shrinking from time to time and becoming islands of fragmented ecosystem surrounded by degraded land scape.

Therefore, the purpose of this project is to enhance economic, social and environmental benefits by giving due consideration to the role of the religious values and doctrines on managing genetic resources and ecosystem conservations with the integration of income diversification activities that include forest development, livestock management, productive fruit and cereal crop management, and market access development that centered the sacred. The Ethiopian biodiversity institute considers large number of sacred sites as *in-situ* conservation. The project implementation will attempt to bring different development organizations, religious institutions and communities. As sacred sites are present at every corner of the country, the expected results of the project will be up scaled and replicated to be considered as national program. The innovativeness of this project is its attempt to engage the religious and traditional leaders as key players, whose knowledge, influence and leadership is deeply rooted within the communities. The SGP supports the implementation of this innovative project idea by allocating 30% of the total country's grant. The project site selection is subjected to the decision of the NSC.

ii. Socially and economically empowering the underserved community members.

Mainstreaming the large segment of the community which include women, children, youth, disabled and marginalized community groups is recognized in various government policies, implementing institutions are in place. Mainstreaming these into national development priority areas and international programs became the concern of international communities. In this respect SGP can support projects that give emphasis on addressing the challenges that these communities are facing by engaging them in social, environmental and economic activities. These include capacitating them through conducting appropriate skills training, providing seed money to income generating activities with the circumstance of their interest, organizing public awareness to create understanding among the wider public on the specific needs of these groups.

iii. National policy dialogue and influence

The government of Ethiopia signed several conventions and agreements related to environment, climate, biodiversity, hazardous waste management etc. The country ratified those agreements and developed implementation strategies and national planning frameworks. These, however are hardly understood by wider communities at grass root level, and this constraints the implementation of the conventions/agreements. SGP can support any initiative that raises the community awareness and enabling them to engage in the policy dialogue with regards to the challenges, constraints, and opportunities of such global agenda by creating and conducting government-CSO dialogue.

iv. Personal knowledge encouragement and acknowledgement

SGP supports promoting knowledge sharing and learning mechanism at individual and group level. There are enormous case studies and key lessons that include people and cultural norms such as traditional knowledge on the use, behavior and domestication of medicinal plants which are for example most critical resources for successful knowledge creation, dissemination, and application at local, national and regional level. There are several traditional knowledgeable community members who are hardly sharing their knowledge to the young generation, as knowledge hiding or not sharing, particular with regards to medicinal plants, remains as a taboo for centuries in Ethiopia. The program will provide support for projects that aim at promoting organizational learning processes by establishing traditional knowledge taskforce or traditional knowledge club, where peer to peer learning between the youth and the elderly people will be facilitated to accelerate the learning process and to drive cultural change.

### 3.2 Landscape/waterscape-based OP6 grant-making strategies

Three step-processes were used to develop the landscape/waterscape-based OP6 grant-making strategies for SGP Ethiopia.

Step 1. Taking stock: OP6 CPS consultations and scoping exercises include conducting consultative meeting with NSC, TAG sector ministries, academia, MEFCCC, EWCA, with a participants of 21.

Step 2. Baseline assessment of the selected land/waterscape. The baseline assessment conducted by using FGD (17), KI (20), and individual scoring respondent (92)

Step 3. Finalization of CPS.

#### Location of project landscapes

Accordingly, two Rift valley land/waterscapes (Hawassa City Administration, Hawassa Zuria and Arsi Negele Woredas) and one Mountain landscape (Simien Mountains National Park) were selected for SGP OP6 (Figure 1.a-c). The selected intervention kebeles are 45 with a total of 130,306 ha. From this intervention areas in the Arsi Negele, Hawassa and SMNP estimate to 61,391, 19755 and 49,160 ha, respectively. Similarly the total waterscape of the four lakes is 82,606 ha. There are different stakeholders working in various aspects of environment and biodiversity as well as livelihood improve, which include among others: Austria Aid, African Wildlife, UNDP, JICA, Mahiber Hiwot for social elopement, Amhara Development Association working in SMNP, African devolvement and aid association (ADAA), Arsi Nature Conservation and Environmental Development Association (ANCEDA) working in Arsi Negele Woreda and those working in Hawassa City administration and Hawassa Zuria Woreda are Green Initiative Ethiopia, SOS Sahel Ethiopia, Care Ethiopia, GOAL Ethiopia, Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH). The existing conditions of the selected intervention areas with regards to socio-ecological production land/waterscape are descried below.

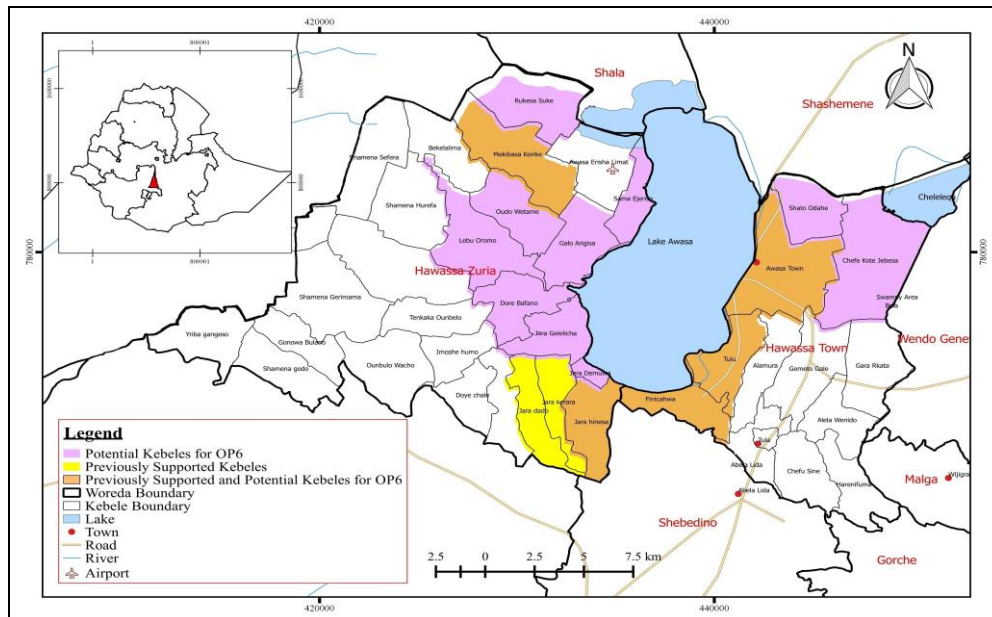


Fig.1a. Map showing the location of Hawassa Land/waterscapes as the targeted OP6 project areas

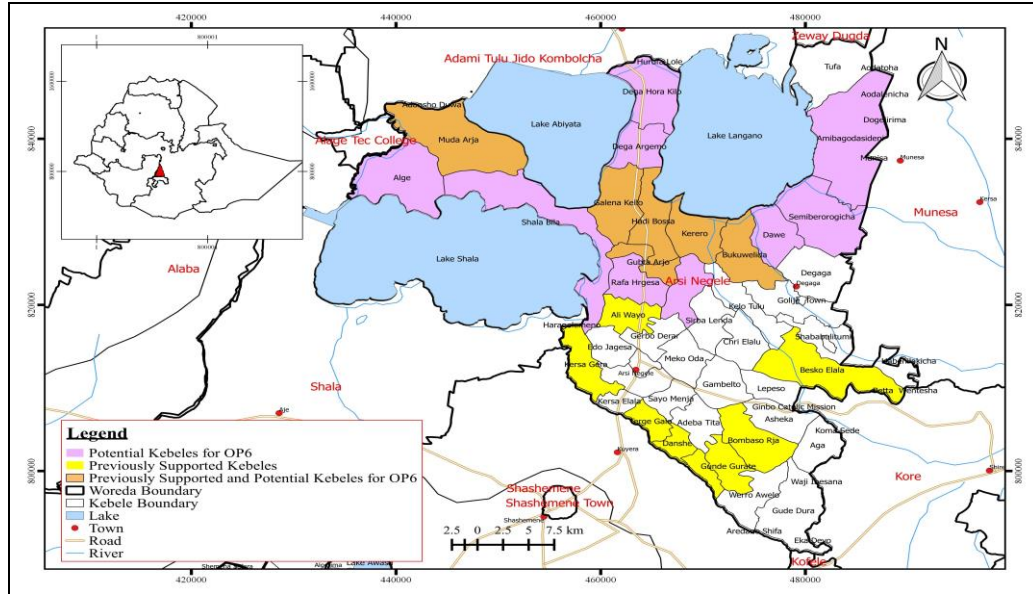


Fig.1b. Map showing the location of Arsi Negele Land/waterscapes as the targeted OP6 project areas

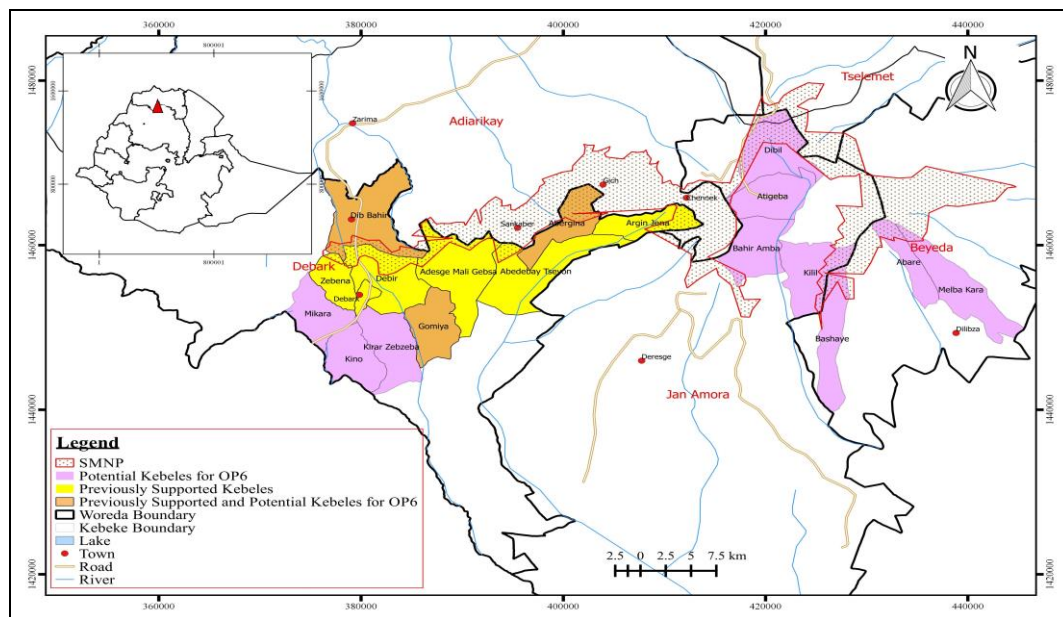


Fig.1c. Map showing the location of SMNP landscape as the targeted OP6 project areas

**Land Use Land Cover (LULC)**

3.2.1 Current and past LULC dynamics is characterized by a rapid decline of forest cover for agriculture expansion (see land use land cover map baseline report). The Central Rift Valley (CRV) land/waterscape is in a state of dynamic transitional woodland with less dense and degraded cover of acacia trees and shrubs. CRV land/waterscape consist of seven major land use types: (1) High Forest, (2) Woodland, (3) Settlement and Bare soil, (4) Agriculture, (5) Bushes and Grass, (6) Lake, and (7) Wetland. Rapid conversion of forest and woodlands to arable lands or various agricultural productions provide threat to the lake resources, which are supposed to be habitat of large number of avian species.

3.2.2 In SMNP landscape five major LULC types were identified: (1) High Forest, (2) Woodland, (3) Settlement and Bare soil, (4) Agriculture, and (5) Bushes and Grass. The LULC condition is

characterized by rapid conversion of high forests and Erica woodlands to continuous increase in agricultural lands from 20% in 1986 to > 43% in 2015. Settlement areas and bare lands followed the same trend of expansion. The expansion towards the National Parks became a threat for the conservation of genetic resources that have high conservation values, and resulted in human-wild life conflict within and outside the Park boundary.

#### Community consultation and baseline assessment process

3.2.3 Through project level assessment of 12 completed projects under OP6 implementation; three land/waterscapes were proposed as likely candidates for the OP6. The NSC, the TAG and other stakeholders approved the selection of the two Rift Valley land/waterscapes and the Simien Mountains National Park landscape based on the following selection criteria:

- a) **Critical ecological consideration:** The presence of divers livelihoods; Soil erosion and degradation; Industrialization and urbanization; Natural resources conservation from end to end corridors; Public/community managed protected areas, biodiversity; soil and water conservation, area closure.
- b) **Proximity to areas that may support the projects:** Industries; Hotels; Recreational areas; Research and academic institutions; City administrations; NGOs; CBOs; SGP;
- c) **Potential up scaling for OP6 and beyond:** Replicability of the project for further scaling up
- d) **Chemical waste management:** Existing pollutant hazards and initiative efforts exercised
- e) **Efforts for partnership:** Actors to establish partnership

3.2.4 During field level baseline assessment Focus Group Discussions (FGD) and Key Informants (KI) were used to provide community resource mapping (see baseline assessment report) with regards to identifying community assets on the wide range of current situations, including opportunities and threats. The FGD and KI were selected based on reconnaissance survey and visits to community's village; and a total of 92 community members in the three land/waterscape representing communities living within and outside the Parks were selected purposively. Also, consideration of community members adjacent to Lake and forests for participation at FGD/KI was taken. Discussion-guiding questionnaires were developed following the toolkit for the indicators of resilience in socio-ecological production land and waterscapes (SEPLS<sup>6</sup>). The questionnaires reflected GEF SGP focal areas of environmental protection, biodiversity, watershed management, livelihoods supporting activities, forest resource management, community resilience building activities, knowledge sharing and dissemination. Completing the questionnaires and conduct of group discussions were facilitated by the expert team members. The results of the baseline assessment in the target land/waterscapes were validated with community leaders, local level stakeholders, NGOs, local government office holders and experts.

3.2.5 Accordingly, the baseline conditions are described by communities in terms of development and livelihoods challenges and these are summarized as follows:

- a. **Landscape diversity and ecosystem protection:** Crop pests and disease, deforestation; flooding and siltation; soil erosion and sand mining; industrial waste disposal e.g. soda ash factory, food and beverages and agrochemicals, biodiversity (including agriculture biodiversity):
- b. **Knowledge and Innovation:** Lack of trained manpower, Limited capacity building trainings, Lack of entrepreneur skill, Limited introduction of agricultural inputs innovation,
- c. **Governance and social equity:** Absence of clear demarcation of Parks and settlement areas, lack of law enforcement with regards to land administration and use policy, lack of community participation/involvement in the decision making process.
- d. **Livelihoods and wellbeing:** Low income diversification schemes, limited infrastructure and poor access to basic services such as health cares, schools as well as saving and credit

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<sup>6</sup> UNU-IAS, Biodiversity international, IGES and UNDP (2014). Tool kit for the Toolkit for the indicators of resilience in Socio-ecological production land and seasapes (SEPLS).

### Strategic Initiatives (SI) for OP6

3.2.5 From NSC consultative meeting followed by baseline assessment, the following are the suggested strategic initiatives for OP6.

- i. Enhancing land/waterscape diversity and ecosystem conservation-** Promoting community based biodiversity conservation within the Park areas and obtaining economic benefits from ecotourism.
- ii. Local food system diversity-** promoting sustainable food security by diversifying food systems using conservation of wild fruits in the parks and domesticating to be grown outside the protected park areas.
- iii. Recovery and regeneration management-** promoting sustainable forest management that includes periodic stock inventory within and outside the Parks that can buffer the ecosystem diversity of protected Parks from human and livestock disturbances.
- iv. Lake diversity and wetland management-** promoting buffer zone around lake shore areas by establishing of layers of vegetation strip that can trap siltation from being entered to the lakes, and provides fuel and construction materials to the nearby communities.
- v. Chemical Waste management-** Reducing chemical waste disposals by increasing awareness about the negative impacts of agro-chemical and industrial waste disposals into water bodies, and establishing community dialogue platform in collaboration with rural and urban administration, as well as putting in place law enforcement respecting mutual benefits of rural-urban linkages. This is particularly important in the Hawassa and Abijata land/waterscapes, where pollutants from industrial & agrochemicals and soda-ash are creating serious environmental toxicity.
- vi. Biological diversity-** This will deal with promoting biological conservation in the high value conservation areas of SMNP World Heritage Site and Rift Valley basin land/waterscapes areas. This can promote payment from ecosystem services and tourism as well.
- vii. Capacity development and knowledge management-** developing locally appropriate mechanism for sharing indigenous and best practices of knowledge on food system diversity, species-site matching, historical events in the land/waterscape sharing mechanisms.

Considering the earlier NSC decision on prioritizing the strategic initiatives; 1) community land/waterscape conservation and 2) innovative climate smart agro-ecology are practiced prioritized initiatives to be implemented by OP6. The above mentioned typologies meeting this prioritized strategic initiative. For implementing the identified typologies, the activities are envisaged to be funded are:

- Enhancing buffer zone establishment on communal lands around Parks that provide fuel wood, construction materials to the community associated with the park.
- Enhancing climate smart agriculture that improves soil fertility and reduce soil emission through optimal application of crop residue as organic fertilizer.
- Planting layers of vegetation cover to protect lakes and rivers from siltation and chemical wastes.
- Supporting the promotion of innovative agroforestry management models for enhanced agricultural production with optimum level of maintaining biomass/carbon stock on the farm plot
- Supporting awareness creation towards attitudinal changes in the use of communal properties of land resources (water, soil, pasture lands).
- Supporting diversified farming activities for income generating through integrated livestock husbandry which includes, fattening, small ruminant animal management, poultry, apiculture, forage management.
- Provide support to expanding the use of various renewable energy sources (solar, fuel saving cooking stoves, biogas etc).
- Support CBOs and NGOS working on integrated watershed management as part of contribution to national campaign towards managing the natural resources of the country.

Regarding resource mobilization for the strategy that the country program employ is indicated in section 6 of this document. Additionally, it is possible to use some portion of the 30% earmarked for projects coming outside the selected landscape for immediate implementation of projects that meets the objectives of the projects identified for outside the landscape (see section 3.1). The remaining resources will be used for replicating or up scaling the good lessons/practices learnt from implementing landscape projects.

### **3.3. Grant-maker+ Strategies**

#### **3.3.1. CSO-Government Dialogue Platform**

GEF SGP Ethiopia has been supporting CBOs during OP3-5. In OP6, it intends to strengthen community's capacity of project execution through enhanced experience/knowledge sharing and networking OP6. Building up on the major achievements of OP3-5, the strategic activities for OP6 program are:

- Considering positive impacts of past SGP activities such as promotion of revolving funds and saving and credit for further scaling up.
- Advising/encouraging the CBOs developing their project implementation in line with the five-year implementation plan of the local government. This will enhance the contribution of the projects to achieving the country's strategic objectives indicated in GT2, CRGE and EINDC.
- Create and facilitate lessons learning and awareness platform where CBOs and local level officers are informed about environmental and climate service opportunities in connection with their project interventions.
- Supporting local communities to demonstrate showcases of their good achievements at national and global conventions.
- Encourage the grantees and collaborate with sector offices to organize public hearing where local communities are participating to express their view with regards to climate and environmental change impacts and opportunities.

#### **3.3.2. Policy influence**

During the past OP3, OP4 and OP5, GEF SGP Ethiopia has been operating in close collaboration with UNDP, which is a key government supporter in various areas of development priorities. UNDP is supporting line ministries working on policy relevant projects on environment and climate change, water management and food security. GEF SGP can build up on its historical partnership with UNDP to document the good practices and achievements; and disseminate them at international and national workshop/conferences and publish as a policy brief. The documented experiences can promote the countries' INDC, REDD+, PSNP, SLM, NAMA initiatives that can advance the global climate and environmental benefits.

#### **3.3.3. Promoting social inclusion (mandatory)**

Many of the national development priorities, bilateral projects and strategies (REDD, PSNP, SLM, NAMA, CRGE, INDC) made conscious efforts to implement project activities that benefit women, men, children, disabled and other underserved/marginalized community members. For example in SLM watershed management interventions both female and male headed households receive the same benefit in the form of conservation tillage, access to saving and credit. Other project activities that provide access for fuel saving stoves and clean water supply free children and women from huge workloads of fuel wood collection and fetching water. As a result these reduce school dropouts. The GEF SGP will advance gender equity and social inclusiveness by designing projects that can minimize resistances against gender mainstreaming through targeting women and women headed households. GEF SGP Ethiopia can advocate gender mainstreaming in its program by engaging branch offices of Ministries of Women's and Children Affairs, Youth and Sport; Labor and Social Affairs; Social Security Agency as well as Small and Medium Enterprises and other concerned sectors in the consultation process for designing and implementing OP6 priority activities at grass root level. OP5 projects have supported school environmental clubs and forest task forces to be used as a tool for involvement of socially excluded community groups (youth and women) in the

programmes. The same approach will be used during OP6 targeting to promote gender inclusive involvement in the implementation of prioritized project activities.

### 3.3.4. Knowledge management plan

GEF SGP Ethiopia during OP3-5 operations has been supporting CBOs with the involvement of local level government offices and NGOs. Recognizing country's need in knowledge management and sharing, GEF SGP Ethiopia has the objective to promote lessons learned for up scaling good practices and to influence policy. CBOs and NGOs supported by SGP established networking forums among themselves.

At higher level, line ministries have their own data base systems. The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MEFCC) has established national registry that serves as a national knowledge repository in the areas of environment and climate change. MEFCC and the Ministry of Finance and Economic Cooperation (MoFEC) established jointly the CRGE facility that centrally coordinate climate finance and climate projects. GEF SGP Ethiopia is well connected with these national sectors and also with UNDP CO since both of them are permanent members of the NSC; and this gives opportunities to share lessons drawn from its grantees by posting on the respective websites

<http://94.126.173.140/index.cfm?module=Projects&page=SearchResults&CountryID=ETH>. This can provide avenue for connecting the achievements of the SGP projects for accessing climate finance.

The following are key knowledge management strategies (i.e. lesson learning and sharing activities) for achieving these objectives of knowledge management plan.

#### At national level is to:

- a) **Organize stakeholder workshops:** Collaborate with professional societies, civil society organizations, academia, and sector offices and provide grant support to organize stakeholder workshops (as regional and national knowledge sharing and learning mechanisms) where project achievements are presented.
- b) **Seminars and share fare:** Support grantees to organize webinars, seminars, share fare and exhibitions where project grantees are displaying their showcases of good practices. This will be used as a tool for replication and up scaling of good practices.
- c) **Organizational Publication:** Seeking for additional resources for producing publications (Policy briefs, Newsletters, Leaflets, Protocols, online Dialogue Platforms and Networks, for Sharing Best Practices, Challenges and Lessons Learned)
- d) **Informing policy makers:** Publish Policy Briefs three times during the project period: at the beginning, midterm and at the end when the project is phased out.
- e) **Thematic working group:** SGP supports thematic working group (who can also be pooled from NSC) who can review project performances and provide professional advises. Three thematic working group seminars or workshops are to be organized during the beginning, at midterm evaluation and at the end of project support period.

#### At local level is to:

- a) **Experience sharing: Encourages** peer to peer learning through organizing field days between new and past grantees at the beginning of project implementation with regards to acknowledging best practices and how challenges and constraints are solved; and help new grantees effectively and successful implement.
- b) **Training:** Assess training needs and organize trainings on various aspects of project implementation including report writing, financial management, archiving etc. .
- c) **Synergy:** Aligning project activities with that of local level sector offices and facilitate the collaboration between the program and local technical staffs.

**At global level (south-south cooperation):** The strategy is to promote a lesson learning process that can provide valuable contribution to the GEF global knowledge programme, and also to contribute

towards continual improvement of the OP6 activities. The country program can mobilize resource for CBOs and NSC to have experience sharing with other SGP countries. GEF SGP CO seek for volunteers, internships for undertaking the following knowledge management strategies:

- a) **Video conferencing:** Organize video conference on key lessons and where subject matter specialists participate and share experiences of other countries via video conferencing.
- b) **E-Library:** The program will encourage grantees and concerned sector ministries to setup the system for E-library.
- c) **International conference:** Link and seek for funding to support individuals, or CBOs enabling them to participate in international conferences by presenting their good practices and innovative approaches.
- d) **Documentary Film: Seek resource** for producing documentary films for best practices achieved from all SGP grantees and continuously disseminate using conferences, workshops, consultative meetings and media.

### 3.3.5. Communications Strategy

The GEF SGP Ethiopia will design communication strategy to help OP6 implementation to communicate effective project outcomes. The communication strategy includes:

**Quarterly report review:** The program will follow up the project implementation and encourage the grantees to submit report based on the Memorandum of Agreement; and organizes a day meeting with grantees to discuss on enhancing positive achievements and mitigating the constraints and challenges.

**Training:** The program will conduct capacity assessment and continue providing training to government staffs that support the grantees with regards to project execution and reporting following a uniform reporting standard. A 1-2-days training will help the grantees to have a clear idea of how the project activities are implemented, and project objectives are achieved and how the results are archived and reported.

**Reporting:** The program advises its grantees to use its standardized/simplified reporting template that helps the grantee to provide measurable and verifiable report.

**Baseline information:** The program encourages the grantee to provide any primary or secondary data that might have been missed or overlooked during the process of base line data collection for the development of CPS **Lesson learning workshop:** The program will keep updating the NSC through quarterly regular meetings.

**Media:** The program will encourage its grantees to engage media for broadcasting the news of its workshop events as a tool for promoting SGP contribution to the national priorities.

## 4. Expected results framework

4.1. As the results of national level consultations process with stakeholders and NSC and environmental scoping exercise, the results framework expected from the OP6 are presented in table 3.

4.2. **Fund Allocation:** Regarding the budget for achieving the expected results frame work; the GEF SGP CO can allocate on average USD 26,000 per grantee that amounts to USD 400,000 for each Land/waterscape. Whereas USD 40,000 per grantee will be allocated for innovative projects to be conducted outside the selected land/waterscapes and this amounts to a total of 400,000 USD to support a total 10 projects. During project approval effort will be made to balance the allocation of grant for the different project activities listed in the framework.

Table 3. Consistency with SGP OP6 global programme components

1 OP6 project components	2 CPS targets	3 Activities	4 Indicators	5 Means of verification
<p><u>SGP OP6</u> <u>Component 1:</u> <i>Community Landscape and Waterscape Conservation:</i></p>	<p><b>1.1. Enhancing land/waterscape diversity and ecosystem conservation-</b> Promoting community based biodiversity conservation within and outside the park areas and obtaining economic and ecological benefits from ecotourism at three land/waterscape areas: Hawassa and Arsi Negele land/waterscapes and Simien Mountains National Parks</p> <p><b>1.2. Lake and wetland diversity management-</b> promoting buffer zone around lake shore river bank areas that consists of layers of vegetation strip to trap siltation from being entered to the lakes and rivers.</p> <p><b>1.3. Biological diversity-</b> promoting biological conservation in the high value conservation areas of SMNP WHS and Rift Valley basin land/waterscapes areas. This can promote payment from ecosystem services and tourism.</p>	<p>3 projects at each land/waterscape supported by GEF SGP. Intervention covered 130,306 ha and 82,606 ha of land-and waterscape, respectively.</p> <p>Buffer zone commercial woodlots established on 5000 ha outside the Park</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 800 ha area closure in three land/waterscapes</li> <li>• 450 households engaged.</li> <li>• 1800 bee colonies used,</li> <li>• Undertaking bio-physical soil and water conservation of 720km</li> <li>• Afforestation with 3.5 million seedlings of indigenous tree and fruit seedlings ( 60% survival and 1.5 x 1.5 m spacing)</li> <li>• 65 ha covered by layers of vegetation r to protect lakes and rivers from d chemical wastes.</li> <li>• 200 HH supported for fish resource uses at Hawassa and Langano lakes.</li> <li>• 3 nursery sites established</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ha of woodlots established</li> <li>• Nr households involved</li> <li>• Ha of degraded areas rehabilitated by area closure, tree planting</li> <li>• Number of households benefited</li> <li>• Number of bee colonies</li> <li>• Kg of honey produced, amount of money generated Ha of vegetation cover</li> <li>• Number of nurseries established</li> <li>• Number of seedlings produced,</li> <li>• Number of HH engaged in fish resource management,</li> <li>• Annual amount of fish products</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Quarterly project reports by</li> <li>• Annual monitoring report with photograph</li> <li>• Field monitoring report by NC/NSC with photographs</li> </ul>

1 OP6 project components	2 CPS targets	3 Activities	4 Indicators	5 Means of verification
<p><u>SGP OP6</u> <u>Component 2:</u> <i>Climate Smart Innovative Agro-ecology:</i></p>	<p><b>2.1 Local food and health system diversity-</b> promoting sustainable food security by diversifying food and health systems using conservation of medicinal plants in the parks and domesticating to be grown outside the protected park areas and on homesteads.</p> <p><b>2.2 Climate Smart Agricultural practices-</b> diversifying climate smart agricultural practices outside the protected park areas to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. sustainably increase the agricultural productivity</li> <li>ii. support equitable increases in farm incomes</li> <li>iii. sustain food security</li> <li>iv. reduce greenhouse gas emissions from agriculture (including crops and livestock)</li> </ol>	<p>At least 2 projects at each land/waterscape supported by GEF SGP</p> <p><u>Medicinal plant domestication</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 5 and 2 medicinal plant species domesticated in SMNP and Rift Valley land/waterscape, respectively.</li> <li>• 90 households engaged in domesticating,</li> <li>• 360 m<sup>2</sup> land used for domesticating</li> </ul> <p><u>Enhancing climate smart agriculture.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>720 km under soil and water conservation works</u></li> <li>• 2.5 tons (4500m<sup>3</sup>) of compost applied on farm land.</li> <li>• 1125 ha farmland treated by compost</li> <li>• Beneficiaries 2250 households</li> <li>• 50 biogas with a size 6 m<sup>3</sup> digesters installed in Hawassa and Arsi Negele Woredas</li> <li>• 50 household benefitted from biogas 25% yield increase by slurry ,</li> <li>• 5 types of climate proven</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• types of projects within the land/waterscapes supported</li> </ul> <p><u>Medicinal plants domestication</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• types of medicinal plants domesticated</li> <li>• Number of households involved in domesticating medicinal plants</li> <li>• Area of land used for medicinal plants domestication</li> <li>• <u>Km of land under soil and water conservation</u></li> <li>• Ha of farm land treated by compost</li> <li>• Tons/(m<sup>3</sup>) of compost used</li> <li>• Types and kg of improved seeds produced</li> <li>• Ha of cropland cultivated,</li> <li>• Quintal of crops produced</li> <li>• Number of bee colonies used</li> <li>• Kg of Honey collected</li> <li>• Birr generated from beehives</li> <li>• Types and kg of climate proven crop seeds produced</li> <li>• number of households engaged</li> <li>• Ha of land cultivated using irrigation</li> <li>• Number of household engaged in agroforestry</li> <li>• Ha of land under agroforestry practice</li> <li>• Number of trees per ha used in agroforestry</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Quarterly project reporting by grantees</li> <li>• Annual monitoring report, Field monitoring report by NSC with photographs</li> </ul>

1 OP6 project components	2 CPS targets	3 Activities	4 Indicators	5 Means of verification
		<p>crop seeds produced on farmers' farmland,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 6 Households engaged in seed multiplication. ,</li> <li>• 490 engaged in agroforestry practices,</li> <li>• 113 ha farmland under agroforestry.</li> <li>• 630 household engaged in fodder production</li> <li>• 6.3 ha of land used fodder production,</li> <li>• 15 HH engaged in using irrigation on 4.68 ha of land. g.</li> <li>• 3 Roof water harvesting (cistern) each with a capacity 18m<sup>3</sup> installed.</li> <li>• Dairy = 180 household, 180 dairy cows used</li> <li>• Oxen fattening 450 household, 450 oxen used</li> <li>• 1350 Small ruminant, 2700 chicken, 450 women HH</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Amount of fodder produced</li> <li>• Are of land used for fodder production,</li> <li>• Area of land under irrigation,</li> <li>• Number of HH used irrigation,</li> <li>• Amount of yield produced by irrigation,</li> <li>• Volume of water collected using water harvesting,</li> <li>• Area of land irrigated by water harvesting</li> <li>• Amount of yield produced by water harvesting</li> <li>• Types and yield a of forage tree species planted</li> <li>• Number of livestock used for dairy and fattening</li> <li>• Number and types of small ruminants managed</li> <li>• Number of chicken heads used</li> <li>• Litre of milk produced</li> </ul>	

1 OP6 project components	2 CPS targets	3 Activities	4 Indicators	5 Means of verification
<p><u>SGP OP6</u> <u>Component 3:</u> <i>Low Carbon Energy Access Co-benefits:</i></p>	<p>3.1 Low Carbon Energy Access: carbon sequestration and promoting the use of renewable energy resources</p> <p>Energy saving stoves which we have experience could be included here</p> <p>Renewable energy (solar) could be promoted as we also have some experiences.</p>	<p>At least 3 projects activities at each land/waterscape supported by GEF SGP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 300 HH i.e, 150 in Hawassa and 150 in Arsi Negele</li> <li>• 1800 HH are benefited from distribution of fuel saving stoves in the three selected land/waterscapes i.e. 20% of the total household.</li> <li>• Bio gas (see above)</li> <li>• Conservation and enhancement of carbon stocks (e.g. tree planting) see above</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number and types of project activities implemented within the land/waterscapes supported</li> <li>• Number of HH benefited from solar, biogas, fuel saving.</li> <li>• Amount of tons of CO2e per hectare sequestered.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Quarterly project reporting by grantees</li> <li>• Annual monitoring report, Field monitoring report by NSC with photographs</li> </ul>
<p><u>SGP OP6</u> <u>Component 4:</u> <i>Local to Global Chemical Management Coalitions:</i></p>	<p><b>4.1 Chemical Waste management-</b> Increasing awareness about the negative impacts of agro-chemical and industrial waste disposals into water bodies, and establishing community dialogue platform in collaboration with rural and urban administration, as well putting in place law enforcement respecting mutual benefits of rural-urban dwellers. This is particularly important in the Hawassa and Abijata land/waterscapes, where pollutants from industrial &amp; agrochemicals and soda –ash are creating serious environmental toxicity.</p>	<p>At least 1 project per site at CRV land/waterscape supported by GEF SGP</p> <p>60 HH trained on (30HH /waterscape) on reducing the causes of land based pollution and agricultural run-off of agrochemicals</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number and types of projects within the land/waterscapes supported</li> <li>• Number of HH trained on chemical waste management and IPM</li> <li>• Number and types of industries participated to the training</li> <li>• Number of HH practicing waste management and IPM</li> <li>• Amount of agrochemicals reduced</li> <li>• Number of industries recycling their wastes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Quarterly project reporting by grantees</li> <li>• Annual monitoring report, Field monitoring report by NSC with photographs</li> </ul>

1 OP6 project components	2 CPS targets	3 Activities	4 Indicators	5 Means of verification
<p><u>SGP OP6 Component 5:</u> <i>CSO-Government Policy and Planning Dialogue Platforms (Grant-makers+):</i></p>	<p><b>5.1 Environmental and Livelihood Development Policy Dialogue:</b> Establishing a policy dialogue platform that consists of CBO, civil societies, professional associations, school communities, environmental clubs, local government offices, locally operated development partners, and bilateral organizations as a member, who can set commitments of action towards achieving the goals of GEF SGP OP6.</p>	<p>At least 1 project at each land/waterscape supported by GEF SGP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 3 Policy dialogues conducted within OP6 period.</li> <li>• 1 policy brief published.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of projects within the land/waterescapes supported</li> <li>• Number of dialogue forums conducted,</li> <li>• Number of individuals/community/institution representatives</li> <li>• Number of policy briefs published and disseminated</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Quarterly project reporting by grantees</li> <li>• Annual monitoring report, Field monitoring report by NSC with photographs</li> </ul>
<p><u>SGP OP6 Component 6:</u> <i>Promoting Social Inclusion (Grant-makers+):</i></p>	<p><b>6.1 Promoting social inclusion:</b> <b>30</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At least 30% of the executive committee members of CBOs are representatives of women, youth, disabled and marginalized groups.</li> <li>• At least 30 of project targets are women, youth, disabled, etc. are engaged and benefited in the above project activities.</li> <li>• At least 50% of the total project target (i.e. 4500 HH) are engaged in individual and group saving to be able to leverage additional resources from MFIs to expand their business. 20 % the credit is from their own savings.</li> </ul>	<p>At least 1 project at each land/waterscape supported by GEF SGP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At least 30% of executive committees members are women, youth, disabled underserved</li> <li>• At least 50% of the grantees are supported by SGP in the above project activities.</li> <li>• 4500 HH benefited from saving and credit.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number and types of projects within the land/waterescapes supported</li> <li>• Number of households involved</li> <li>• Number of youth, women, disabilities benefited</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Individual quarterly project reporting by grantees</li> <li>• Quarterly project reporting by grantees</li> <li>• Annual monitoring report, Field monitoring report by NSC with photographs</li> </ul>

1 OP6 project components	2 CPS targets	3 Activities	4 Indicators	5 Means of verification
<p><u>SGP OP6</u> <u>Component 7:</u> <i>Global Reach for Citizen Practice-Based Knowledge program (Grant-makers+):</i></p>	<p><b>7.1 Capacity development and knowledge management-</b> developing locally appropriate mechanism for sharing indigenous and best practices of knowledge on food system diversity, ecosystem conservation and historical events in the land/waterscape.</p>	<p>At least 1 project at each land/waterscape supported by GEF SGP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At least 1% of the total project target i.e. 30 HHs per land/waterscape are trained to develop skills through peer to peer learning on traditional knowledge and practices.</li> <li>• At least 900 HH (10% of the project target) are trained to develop skills on the respective project activities listed above.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number and types of projects within the land/waterscapes supported</li> <li>• Number of households trained</li> <li>• Type of skills developed</li> <li>• Number of knowledge platform established</li> <li>• Types of knowledge transferred</li> <li>• Number of community members did learning and teaching</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Quarterly project reporting by grantees</li> <li>• Annual monitoring report, Field monitoring report by NSC with photographs</li> </ul>

## 5. Monitoring & Evaluation plan

The M & E framework is generally envisaged to adopt both conventional and participatory approaches at all levels of intervention. These approaches include the collection, analysis and compilation of both qualitative and quantitative data to be generated during the biannually implementation process. This framework will provide basis for the assessment of impacts, constraints and remedies of the GEF-SGP projects on quarterly basis. This will provide continual improvement in project implementation and addresses the changes the programme has brought at the level of program activities (community level) and impact at the national level.

Quarterly review of performances with regards to effects of the intervention on the environment and community members involved in the project is very important. This by and large is necessary in order to identify and clarify whether the costs for project activities are justified, enable the project leaders at different levels to draw lessons for improving the design as well as put ground for scaling up and expanding experiences and also strengthening accountability and transparency for results. Emphasis will continue to be given to participation of all relevant stakeholders including government staff members as an integral aspect of monitoring and evaluation.

GEF SGP Ethiopia will be accountable to review reports submitted by project proponents. The program prepares standardized and comparable list of indicators for projects envisaged for implementation at an initial stage. Achievements on these targets will be updated during grantees' progress reports which will enable the country programme to have aggregated data sets. To facilitate this, GEF SGP Ethiopia has established M&E system to be conducted at two levels: Programme level M&E and project level M&E.

**5.1. Program level** – is to M&E of national programme applied by aggregating the individual project reports that are expected to come from grantee NGOs and CBOs. The components are:

- Progress report at the country level assessed by the NSC, NC and other relevant stakeholders;
- Annual report and assessment of the Country Programme performance.

**5.2. Project level** – M&E of project level reporting during the project proposal preparation and its quarterly and final reports of project implementation. The components are:

- Field visits by NC/NSC.
- Activity reports by project proponents;
- Evaluation of work by project proponents by NC and NCS members and/or other partners;
- Project mid-term, annual and biannual reviews

### 5.3. Participation of local stakeholders-

All concerned government and relevant stakeholders are engaged in monitoring and evaluating project performance and provide feedback to the programme office. Local governments are part and parcel of the project planned through their full support and involvement. This could be done through providing technical assistance, co-financing (in-cash and/or in-kind). Besides, the activities to be carried out are part of the local government plan of action for local development priorities. Involvement of the local stakeholders will be from planning phase through implementation phase, through active participation of all levels of government sector offices. Progresses of implementation will be documented in each agreed timeline of the projects activities, during monitoring and evaluation of reports by the local stakeholders.

Table 4. M&amp;E Plan at the Country Programme Level

SGP Country Programme Level				
M&E Activity	Purpose	Responsible parties	Budget source	Timing
Country Programme Strategy review	Framework for identification of community projects	NC, NSC, country stakeholders,	Covered under preparatory grant	During CPS development process
Annual Country programme Strategy Review	Learning, adaptive management	NC, NSC, CPMT	Covered under country programme operating budget	Reviews will be conducted on annual basis to ensure CPS <sup>7</sup> is on the right track in achieving its outcomes and targets, and to take timely decisions on any revisions or adaptive management needs
NSC Meetings for ongoing review of project results and analysis	Assess technical issues for effectiveness of projects, portfolios, approaches; learning; adaptive management,	NC, NSC, UNDP CO	Covered under country programme operating costs	At least twice per year, one dedicated to M&E and adaptive management at end of grant year.
Annual Country Report <sup>8</sup> (ACR)	Enable efficient reporting to NSC	NC presenting to NSC	Covered under country programme operating costs	Once per year June
Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) <sup>9</sup> Survey (based on ACR)	Enable efficient reporting to CPMT and GEF; presentation of results to donor	NC submission to CPMT	Covered under country programme operating costs	Once per year July
Strategic Country Portfolio Review	Learning; adaptive management for strategic development of Country Programme	NSC	Covered under country programme operating costs	Once per operational phase

## 6. Resource mobilisation plan

### 6.1. Diversification of funding sources and co-financing of management costs

In the past (OP3, OP4, and OP5), GEF/SGP interventions mobilized local resources that did come from the Royal Netherlands Embassy, UNDP CO, UNESCO, Regional governments, CBOs, NGOs, and other partners. This local resource mobilization has strengthened the ownership of interventions towards the sustenance of the achieved results. In view of the positive impacts of local

<sup>7</sup>The CPS is a living document, and should be reviewed and updated as deemed necessary by the NSC on a periodic basis as part of the annual strategy review.

<sup>8</sup> The annual Country Programme Review exercise should be carried out in consultation with the national Rio Convention focal points and the associated reporting requirements.

<sup>9</sup> The AMR Survey will essentially draw upon information presented by the country in the Annual Country Report (ACR) with few additional questions. It will enable aggregation of country inputs by CPMT for global reporting.

resource mobilization for enhancing the sustainability of the country programme, SGP Ethiopia plans to continue to leverage funding from different sources that help address sustainable development concerns to achieve greater impact. The country programme plans to make effort to mobilize resources during OP6 from government, bilateral and multilateral donors, CBOs and local NGO grantees. Activities for which support will be sought from donors are those complementing GEF/SGP related activities.

The following approaches will be applied for achieving resource mobilization:

- Establishing direct formal and informal communications with bilateral and multilateral donors, NGOs and other potential sources for additional support;
- Creating and disseminating promotional materials (brochures, leaflets, booklets, newsletters, posters, videos etc.);
- Acting as an interlocutor between communities and potential sources for resources;
- Organize key donors/ development partners round table discussion
- SGP office and NSC to lobby for access to the CRGE facility resources

## 6.2. Possibilities to Develop Strategic Partnerships

Local communities are at the core of the resource mobilization strategy. For communities themselves, their capacity to attract and mobilize resources is one key empowering factor that will also have a crucial impact on sustainability. Therefore, communities will be supported to mobilize financial and non-financial resources from local level. GEF/SGP country programme and UNDP Ethiopia Country Office can also play important role in link the global initiative programs such as REDD. UNDP Ethiopia's Environment Programme Climate Resilient Green growth programme is going to continue with concentrated focus on Climate Change during the second GTP cycle (GTP2) (starting July 2015 ending June 2020). The programmes and projects can be linked with GEF/SGP Ethiopia, where synergies and mutually beneficial partnerships are found. Also, UNDP CO may link GEF/SGP with other UN agencies' programmes and project through its network.

## 7. Risk Management Plan

7.1. Identified risks, estimation of the degree and probability occurrence of risks and their mitigation measures are summarized in table 5.






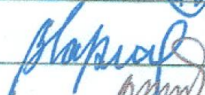
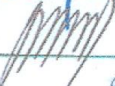
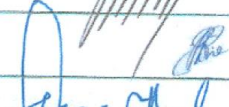
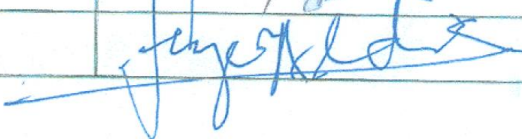
Table 5. Description of risks identified in OP6

Description of identified risk	Degree of risk (low, medium, high)	Probability of risk (low, medium, high)	Risk mitigation measure foreseen
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Social and Environmental safeguards</u></li> <li>• Failure to share and manage the indigenous knowledge of the local community</li> </ul>	Medium	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promoting indigenous knowledge through awareness, provision of incentives and giving recognition</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Communities' reluctance to adopt introduced climate agricultural practices</li> </ul>	Medium	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Planning and execution of projects must be carried out together with target groups.</li> <li>• Provide adequate trainings prior to the commencement of the planned project</li> <li>• Demonstrating achievements of introduced climate, environment and agricultural practices</li> </ul>

Description of identified risk	Degree of risk (low, medium, high)	Probability of risk (low, medium, high)	Risk mitigation measure foreseen
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Communities could be reluctant to accept and trust the new land use change developed as a buffer zone</li> </ul>	High	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Arrange alternative livelihood options through community and government involvement prior to the commencement of the projects</li> <li>Searching and demonstrating showcases of enhanced social, economic and environmental benefits obtained from buffer zone establishment</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Social conflict caused by illegal sand and stone mining</li> </ul>	Low	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Adequate education to explain the consequence of the illegal soil and stone mining</li> <li>Create community dialogue and consultation forum</li> <li>Legal enforcement on managing and respecting common properties</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><u>Climate risk</u></li> <li>Rain-fed agriculture (livestock, crop) could likely be affected by climate variability (drought, flood, pests and diseases)</li> </ul>	High	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide early warning information</li> <li>Small-scale irrigation scheme should be undertaken for the high risks areas,</li> <li>Undertaking physical/biological conservation structures at upstream areas</li> <li>Practicing IPM</li> </ul>
<p><u>Other Risks</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Low acceptance of target groups to own the project</li> </ul>	Low	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide clear image of the project objectives and expected outcomes</li> <li>Avoid unnecessarily promising</li> <li>Engaging all target groups in all phases of project cycle (project planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation)</li> <li>Valuing in-kind co-financing</li> <li>Project implementation modality to be discussed and agreed by all target groups.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Failure to secure commitments from local government offices, who have direct stake of the project.</li> </ul>	High	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide trainings and involve government experts in all phases of project cycle (project planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation)</li> <li>Aligning project activities with government priority areas</li> <li>Provide capacity building opportunities to local level government experts</li> <li>Grantees to allocate 3% of SGP's support for technical backstopping to cover DSA and transport cost of local government experts who give the necessary technical advice.</li> </ul>

Description of identified risk	Degree of risk (low, medium, high)	Probability of risk (low, medium, high)	Risk mitigation measure foreseen
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Land scarcity for some of the intended project activities</li> </ul>	Medium	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Create community dialogue and consultation in the presence of concerned government bodies for facilitating appropriate land allocation</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Knowledge gap of CBOs/grantees and lack of capacity to implement the intended projects</li> </ul>	Medium	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Undertake biannual monitoring and evaluation</li> <li>Organize training for grantees on key project implementation.</li> </ul>

### 8. National Steering Committee Endorsement

NSC members involved in OP6 CPS development, review and endorsement	Signatures
Ms. Yeworkwuha Abate	
Ms. Sinkinesh Beyene	
Ms. Roman Kassahun	
Ms. Azeb Kelemework	
Dr. Kidane Georgis (PhD)	
Dr. Belay Simane (PhD)	
Mr. Yonas Gebru	
Mr. Ephraim Alamerew	
Mr. Feyera Abdi	

**Annex 1: OP6 landscape/waterscape baseline assessment.**

See a separate Report “Baseline assessment of Rift Valley Land/Waterscape and Simien Mountains National Park Landscapes Socio-ecological Production Land/waterscape in Ethiopia.”

**Annex 2:** Analyses of the potential for complementary and synergy of OP6 strategic initiatives with donor/development partner and bilateral agreement funded projects and programs (Source<sup>10</sup>).

No.	Project Name	Duration	Financial Support (USD millions)	Contributing Countries and institutions
1	<b>On-going projects</b>			
	Ashegoda wind Energy project	2009-ongoing	66.54	France
	Sustainable land management program	2013-2015	50.00	Norway
	Scaling up Renewable Energy Projects in Low Income Countries (SREP)	2013-2017	50.00	WB and ADB
	Natural resource management capacity including community-based watershed development (MERET PLUS)	2012-2015	35.00	WFP
	Strategic Climate Institutions Program (SCIP)	2011-2014	32.68	UK
	Sustainable Land Management	2011-ongoing	19.75	CIDA Canada
	Ethiopia Global Climate Change Alliance (GCCA-E): Building National Capacity and Knowledge on Climate Change Resilient Actions	2011-2013	19.46	EU
	Community based integrated natural resources management project	2011-2015	19.37	IFAD
	Forest Preservation Program	2010-	18.79	JICA Japan
	Global Climate Change Alliance-Ethiopia	2011-2015	17.96	EU
	CRGE Program Support	2012-2014	10.00	UNDP
	REDD+ RPP implementation support	2012-2015	10.00	UK and Norway
	Scaling up of participatory forest management (PFM)	2009-2014	8.87	EU
	Oromia REDD+ pilot program	2013-2015	8.00	Norway
	African Adaptation Programme – Supporting Climate Resilient Sustainable Development in Ethiopia	2010-2012	6.49	Japan
Increasing access to sustainable energy and reduced greenhouse gases emissions in rural areas through the use of renewable energy and energy efficiency	2012-2013	5.30	Norway	
GEF grant to community based integrated natural resource management project	2008-2017	4.40	IFAD	

<sup>10</sup> Eshetu et al 2014. Climate finance in Ethiopia; Overseas Development Institute, London and the Climate Science Centre, Addis Ababa University, Addis Ababa; <http://www.odi.org.uk/projects/2537-climate-finance-climate-change-fast-start-finance>

No.	Project Name	Duration	Financial Support (USD millions)	Contributing Countries and institutions
	(CBINRMP)			
	Reducing Emission from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD)	2012-2015	3.40	World Bank
	Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability	2010-2014	2.65	UNDP
	Afar Integrated Dry Land Management Project	2010-2012	1.59	Norway
	Fund for CRGE Facility Responsive Window-capacity building	2012-2013	0.95	Austria
	Strengthening capacity for climate change adaptation in land and water management	2011-2013	0.55	FAO
	Climate Change and Development – Adapting by Reducing Vulnerability (CC DARE)	2010-2011	0.45	Denmark
	Enabling Pastoral Communities to Adapt to Climate Change and Restoring Rangeland Environment	2010-2013	0.41	Spain
	<b>Total on-going</b>		<b>392.61</b>	
<b>2</b>	<b>Pipeline project (projects agreed upon but not commenced)</b>			
	Biodiversity Focal Area	2010-2015	8.13	GEF
	Climate Change Focal area	2010-2015	6.59	GEF
	Degradation Focal Area	2010-2015	4.29	GEF
	<b>Total pipeline</b>		<b>19.01</b>	
<b>3</b>	<b>Resources pledged by Development Partners</b>			
	Climate change adaptation project	2013-2016	10.00	Adaptation fund
	Promoting Autonomous Adaptation at the Community Level in Ethiopia	To be determined	5.00	GEF
	Advisory service support to the CRGE Facility	2013-2015	5.00	Norway through the WB
	<b>Total pledges</b>		<b>20.00</b>	