

Country: **Ethiopia****UNDAF Outcome(s): Humanitarian Response, Recovery and Food Security:**

By 2011, significantly strengthened capacities of the Government, communities, and other relevant stake holders to respond to situations that threaten the lives and well-being of a significant proportion of a population, which require rapid and appropriate action to ensure their survival, care, protection and recovery while enhancing their resilience to shocks and leading to food security and sustainable livelihoods.

**Outcome 1.** Climate change mitigation and adaptation options for pastoralists mainstreamed into national/sub-national development frameworks (development plans, strategy, policies);

**Outcome 2.** Government and pastoral institutional capacities strengthened to effectively respond to the climate change risks and challenges;

**Outcome 3.** Pastoral community coping mechanism/ sustainable livelihood enhanced

Prog/project Title: <b>Enabling pastoral communities to adapt to climate change and restoring rangeland environments</b>  <b>Programme/project Duration</b> <b>(Start/end dates): July 2009 to June 2012</b>  <b>Fund Management Option(s): <u>pass-through</u></b> <b>(Parallel, pooled, pass-through, combination)</b>  <b>Managing or Administrative Agent: <u>UNDP</u></b> <b>f/as applicable)</b>	Total estimated prog/project budget: \$ <b>4,000,000</b> Out of which: 1. Planned resources: <b>UNEP</b> <b>422,650</b> <b>UNDP</b> <b>1,548,290</b> <b>FAO</b> <b>2,029,060</b>  2. Unfunded budget: None
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## Names and signatures of (sub) national counterparts and participating UN organizations

UN Organizations	National Partners (including sub national partners.)
Mr. Ted Chaiban  Signature _____ United Nations Resident Coordinator a.i  Date & Seal _____	H.E. Ato Ahmed Shide  Signature _____ State Minister MOFED  Date & Seal _____
Mr. Nicolas Cimarra Etchenique  Signature _____ Chargé d'affaires a.i, Embassy of Spain to Ethiopia  Date & Seal _____	Name of Head of Partner, Dr. Tewolde G/Egziabher, Director General Signature _____ Name of Institution: Environment Protection Authority(EPA) Date & Seal _____
Ms. Alessandra Tisot  Signature _____ Country Director - UNDP  Date & Seal _____	Name of Head of Partner, H.E. Ato Beshir Abdulahi , State Minister Signature _____ Name of Institution: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development Date & Seal _____
Mr. Strike Mkandla  Signature _____ Representative to AU and ECA - UNEP  Date & Seal _____	
Mr. Mafa Chipeta  Signature _____ Sub Regional Coordinator for East Africa & Representative in Ethiopia to AU & ECA - FAO  Date & Seal _____	

**Acronyms**

BoFED- Bureau of Finance and Economic Development  
BoARD – Bureau of Agriculture and Rural Development  
BoEP – Bureau of Environment Protection or equivalent  
CDM – Cleaner Development Mechanism  
DNA – Designated National Authority  
EPA – Environment Protection Authority  
FAO – Food and Agriculture organization  
HACT – Harmonized Cash Transfer  
MoARD – Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development  
MoFED - Ministry of Finance and Economic Development  
NAPA – National Adaptation Plan of Action  
PASDEP – Plan for Accelerated Sustained Development to End of Poverty  
PEF – Pastoral and Environment Forum  
PMC – programme management committee  
PSC – programme steering committee  
SME - Small and micro enterprise  
SNNPRS – Southern Nations’, Nationalities and Peoples’ Regional State  
UNCT – UN Country Team  
UNDAF- United Nations Development Assistance Framework  
UNDP – United Nations Development Program  
UNFCCC- United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change  
UNEP - United Nations Environment Program  
WFP – World Food Program

## **1. Executive Summary**

Pastoralists constitute 12-15 percent of the total Ethiopian population, which is 73.9 million. (CSA, 2008) They occupy a total area of 625,000 km<sup>2</sup> in Ethiopia, which is 60% of the country's land mass. The annual gross product of the pastoral sector amounts to some 560 million \$US, equal to 8.4% of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP). The pastoral areas of Ethiopia have among the highest rates of poverty and the lowest human development indices. Pastoralists raise 50-70% of their livelihood from livestock rearing. Considerable proportion of pastoralists, rely on food aid for survival, consequently suffers from chronic food insecurity.

Climate change, resulting in drought and extreme weather patterns has reduced pastoralists' basic resource including communal rangeland, constrained mobility and significantly reduced the number and productivity of livestock. Changes in the tradition land use systems and limited alternative livelihoods have exacerbated this situation.

The Ethiopian Government, through the Plan for Accelerated and Sustainable Development to End Poverty (PASDEP) has committed to address these challenges through policy reform and targeted programmes focusing on: improving pastoral livelihoods and asset base; management of rangelands and encouraging livelihood diversification. The proposed Spanish MDGs Achievement Fund Environment Joint Programme contributes to strengthening capacities to implement these strategies and programmes both at national and community level.

The JP provides a unique opportunity to pilot innovative comprehensive approaches that link policy and strategy level activities and on the ground livelihood dimensions that can improve pastoralist's capability to adapt to climatic changes and contribute to the MDGs achievements in the concerned regions and districts. In addition, the program will enable the communities to generate additional income through livelihood diversification thus contributing to the country's poverty alleviation targets.

The JP focus on two main priority areas namely adaptation options to climate change and improving the livelihood of pastoralist which is leading to five outcomes; capacity of pastoral communities adaptation options enhanced, adaptation options for pastoralists mainstreamed into programs, awareness on pastoral adaptation options raised, rangeland management improved and pastoral communities participation in the program management and implementation strengthened.

This JP involves the participation of pastoral communities, federal, regional and local government; communities as well as three UN agencies (FAO, UNEP, UNDP) within the framework of UNDAF and the "Delivering as One" agenda. The total cost of the joint program is USD 4,000,000 from the MDG Spanish Fund. It will be implemented over a three-year period at the federal and in 4 selected regions including Afar, Oromia, Somali and Southern Nations and Nationalities Peoples' Regional state (SNNPR). The criteria for selecting these regions is determined in consultation with government and is based on the extent of vulnerability to climate change, ecological fragility, human and livestock population and level of poverty among pastoral communities.

## 2. Situation Analysis

### 2.1. Global significance of climate change

The earth's climate system is extremely complex and nonlinear, so uncertainties exist in understanding the causes and the processes of climate variability and change. Nevertheless, significant advances in the scientific understanding of climate change make it clear that the change over the last few decades is beyond the range of natural variability (Stenseth *et al.*, 2005). Climatic variability is especially pronounced and important in the dry-land regions that encompass roughly two-thirds of the African continent, an area home to roughly 50 million (Galvin *et al.*, 2001). It is now clear that climate changes will, in many parts of the world, Africa and in particular in countries like Ethiopia, adversely affect socio-economic sectors including water resources, agriculture, forestry, fisheries and human settlements, natural ecosystems systems, environment and human health.

Ethiopia has a population of 73.9 million with a male to female composition of 50.5% and 49.5%, respectively. The total pastoral area in Ethiopia is estimated to be about 625,000 km<sup>2</sup> of which the Afar, Somali, SNNPRS and Oromiya rangelands comprise 52.02, 24.33, 14.50 and 4.86 percent respectively (**Appendix Table 2**). Rangelands support pastoral and agro-pastoral communities of about 12-15 million whose economy is entirely dependent on livestock production. The pastoral population comprises 46.9% female. (

Pastoralism is highly diversified and has three complexes. The browsing complex covers 50% of the total rangeland area of the country and is located in Somali and the Afar Regions where the dominant animals are goats and camels. Parts of Afar, Oromia, Somali and SNNPR States, grouped as grazing complex and cover 35% of the total rangeland area of the country and these areas are based on cattle and sheep raising.

The range lands in Ethiopia i.e. uncultivated land that provide the necessities of life for grazing and browsing animals provide multiple functions as a habitat for a wide array of domestic and wild animal species and a habitat for diverse and wide range of native plant species. The lowlands are also important sources of livestock supply to the highland small holders. Besides, they support rural and urban lowlanders with milk, meat, employment and investment opportunities. The annual gross product of the pastoral sector amounts to some 560 million USD\$, which equals to 8.4% of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP), of which 52% comes from livestock (PADS, 2004). The rangelands are not only sources of livestock but also there are many national parks, wildlife sanctuaries, surface and underground water and large perennial rivers, mineral resources, rich deposit of natural gas. The lowlands, which is predominately pastoralist area, are also of prime interest for archeological and socio-anthropological studies.

Ecologically, the rangelands in Ethiopia are arid (64%), semi-arid (21%) and sub-humid (15%)., where there is a high coefficient of variability (>30%) in rainfall amount and many areas receive 300-400 mm of annual rainfall which leads the rangeland to non-equilibrium or disequilibrium system. Moisture stress is one major problem in these areas

and there is also high annual evapo-transpiration rates ranging from 1,400 to 2,900 mm owing to high temperature normally greater than 25°C in many of the rangelands. To mitigate these shortfalls, strong and concerted efforts must be made for a systematic information/data gathering, gap identification, strategy development, creation of enabling capacity and actions on the ground, which this Joint Programme is trying to address..

## Major problems and opportunities for pastoralists in Ethiopia

### a. *High vulnerability of pastoralists-especially women to Climate Change:*

The primary resource for the livelihood of the pastoralist is animal husbandry, which depends highly on the rangelands. The productivity of rangelands in Ethiopia is primarily dependent on climate (rainfall). Drought is increasingly becoming a characteristic of the pastoral areas and even in normal rainfall years, there are localized parts that suffer from drought. Nevertheless, in recent decades due to the increased intensity of climate variability and climate change, environmental degradation coupled with the increasing human and livestock populations and the recurrent drought (every 2 to 3 years) has brought about significant effects resulting in the decline of rangeland resources. The increasing frequency of drought is changing the vegetation composition to unstable annuals with a low yield, productivity and survival of livestock (Beruk, 2003). As a result, 70% of the land in Afar is severely degraded land. Gemedo estimate (Gemedo, 2004) indicated that about 52% of the Borena rangeland is bush encroached - the process of open grassland savannas being transformed into thick bushes (Barnes, 1979) and invasion by invasive plants- leading to a decreased grass production. In Borena area, the lack of prescribed burning, accompanied by severe overgrazing, the expansion of farming in the dry land and climate change are among the causes of bush encroachment. In the Afar region, rapid expansion of *prosopilis juliflora* (an estimated areas of 20,000 hectares), *Acacia seyal*, *Acacia melifera*, *Acacia senegal* and others are major concern (Teshome, 2006). Perthenium (congress weed) is invading all the pastoralist sub-regions. Consequently, Due to various pressures, including overgrazing and bush encroachment, 1/10th of the range (7 million ha), is badly depleted.

Representing 46.9% of the population of the pastoralist community in Ethiopia, women have significant contribution to pastoralist economy and first line victim of environmental degradation. women own and sell small ruminants and increasingly poultry and eggs. Women generate 40% of the market output of the pastoral holdings, are market oriented. Therefore, women development is the best entry point to trigger market oriented growth in the whole pastoral sector. Moreover, the nutritional status of the family and children in particular is more dependent on women's income than men. The position of the female pastoralists, therefore, has to be given the strategic recognition that it deserves

### b. *Disintegration of traditional resource management practices:*

The traditional resource management practices of the pastoralists has been an important system that has evolved over many generation in response to the environmental pressure in the pastoralist areas. That system has been successful

encouraged the wise and sustainable use of the natural resource. However, due to various biophysical and socioeconomic dynamics in the many part of pastoralist areas, this traditional system of environmental resource management is diminishing. Moreover, in some areas, due to the increased environmental resource scarcity, inter and intra clan conflicts over resource are compounding the pastoralist human suffering. Such Recurrent conflict exacerbated by climate change related impacts resulted in the loss of human, livestock and in most cases, the shrinkage of grazing lands.

c. *In adequate institutional capacity:*

Besides vigorous effort by the Government to improve capacity at various levels, poor institutional capacity is still recognized as an important constraint in Ethiopia. The institutional support to the pastoralist is even serious.. The lack of adequate number of trained personnel; social services such as education, health, capacity building institutions and rural finances are major concerns. The inefficiency and ineffectiveness of livestock marketing in the pastoral regions have been contributing to pastoral food insecurity. Until recently, the pastoral areas have been side-lined in the development processes; policies and programs have overlooked pastoralists' way of life and living conditions. Besides many acknowledged shortcomings, the federal and regional governments are trying to rectify the pastoralists decades of historical socio-political exclusion.

Because of these factors, the pastoralists have remained one of the most vulnerable groups, especially with the emerging climate change. In the pastoral areas, water shortage for both humans and livestock especially during the dry season is a major concern. The loss of animals (loss of assets) seriously affected the livelihood of the pastoralists. Consequently it has resulted in food insecurity and vulnerability to minor climatic shocks in the whole of Afar and Somalia regions, 30% of the districts in Oromia and 24% of the districts in SNNPR and more than 50% of the chronic drought-affected population in the country is from the pastoral areas.

As a result and recognizing the unique life style and needs of the pastoral communities, PASDEP-2007 identifies a range of policy and programs responses that are specific to the pastoralist area and the people. As a result of which, .an encouraging trend with an average GDP increase of 5% from 1992/93-2003/04, compared to the average growth for Africa of 4.5%. However, the forth coming PRSP shall be informed by sound analysis of the emerging impact of climate change on the society as whole and the pastoralist community in particular. National policies and programmes are not informed with the analysis of the implication of climate change and consequently fail to constitute short, medium and long-term strategy. There is therefore, a need for climate change mitigation and adaptation options to be mainstreamed into national, regional, local development plans, key sector policies and strategies.

Given the frequency of climate induced calamities/disaster in Ethiopia and unless timely acted upon at various levels, climate change is eroding the achievement of MD Goals 1- poverty eradication, 2-education, 3-gender equality, 4-health and 7-environment

sustainability. Achievement of associated with the PASDEP Chapter VII Sectoral Policies, Strategies and Programmes, Agriculture/Environment/ Pastoral Livelihoods and Development targeting economic growth will also be highly constrained.

In addition, the human, livestock and infrastructure damage of the July/August 2006 floods in the pastoral regions of Ethiopia is worth noting.

### **Unique potential of UN agency program**

The problems faced by the rangelands and the communities living in them are complex and multi-dimensional thus the range and variety of priority needs are wide. A UN multi-agency partnership with Ethiopia appears to present a unique and unparalleled opportunity to address adaptation of the pastoral communities to climate change and restoring rangeland environment. As climate change is a global issue, individual organizations given their mandates lack the capacity to take a comprehensive and cross-sector view and approach of climate change issues. Further, the UN multi-agency partnership has the added benefit of leveraging the skills of more than one agency in a particular area and strengthening the synergies.

The participating UN agencies including UNEP, FAO, and UNDP bring to bear the normative (policy/strategy, research), programmatic interventions at the beneficiary level and capacity development (human/institutional capabilities) in Ethiopia. The comparative advantage of these participating agencies is the experience, knowledge and best practice generated as a result of the implementation of the projects in the pastoralist areas to be shared with the Joint Programme. They will support the government partners, pastoral communities and other relevant stakeholders on major areas that are very important to increase resilience of pastoral communities to climate variability through implementation of various adaptation options and alternatives livelihoods.

The Royal Government of Spain is financing this Environment Joint Program through the global Spanish MDGs Achievement Fund.

### **3. Strategies including lessons learned and the proposed Joint Programme**

The strategy is to primarily support climate change mitigation and adaptation options to be mainstreamed into policies and development plans; strengthen institutional capacities; and enhance pastoral community coping mechanisms and sustainable livelihood

The JP is designed based on the following key strategies

- ☞ build on the UN's experience supporting Ethiopia on high level policy issues as well as achieving replications of its pilots on the ground,
- ☞ draw on wide range of very rich experience from past and ongoing UN supported projects;
- ☞ build on potential synergies among agencies in the UN family;
- ☞ build on previous and ongoing government efforts;
- ☞ focus on pastoral areas to maximize coping mechanisms and environment;
- ☞ involve and build links and capacity among multiple partners across sectors;

☞ complement the support of other ongoing bilateral, multilateral and non government agencies work in the pastoral area.

**Background/ context:**

The JP will directly support the country's effort to enhance the pastoral area development focusing on enhancing enabling environment and developing basic capacity at federal, selected regional and district levels primarily to enhancing the resilience capacity of pastoral communities to climate change impacts. Some of the preliminary priority for climate change has been identified in the Ethiopian's National Adaptation Plan of Action (NAPA). Although, the full understanding of the climate change implication is as yet to come, the government of Ethiopia has realized the unpredictable and unstable climatic conditions and ecologically fragile environment of the pastoral areas and the unique life style and needs of the pastoral communities. However, there is no clear climate strategy that addresses the scale of the problem in this ecologically fragile environment of the pastoral areas. At the same time, as efforts are getting picking the way forward needs for a clear road map. The government is very much in need of such support. The key government policies and plans, pastoral community development goals and the MDGs to be promoted by the JP are outlined below.

**Policy**

One of the objectives of the pastoralist program proposed in the PASDEP is improving the pastoral livelihoods and asset base. This would be achieved, among others, through implementation of key elements such as restoration of rangeland , livelihood diversification and addressing financial constraints through establishing micro finance facility or community development fund tailored to pastoralist way of life and pastoralist economy. In addition, the policy support to be provided by the JP can play a critical role in mainstreaming climate change adaptation/mitigation options into development plans, key sector policies and strategies and thereby the strength these to achieve targeted outcomes.

The 2007-11 strategy of UNDAF has identified the need for significantly strengthened capacities of government, communities and other stakeholders to respond to threats to livelihoods as one of its outcomes. Towards this end, the UNCT aims to support implementation of policies and strategies targeting vulnerable communities to enhance their physical, human and social assets for long term development (goals 1, 3, 7 and 8). Another relevant outcome in the UNDAF is enhancement of economic growth, which would be achieved through support to diversification of livelihoods among pastoral communities.

The JP is timely, coming as it does when Ethiopia has just completed preparation of the National Adaptation Plan of Action (NAPA), which identifies activities that address the urgent and immediate needs for adapting to the adverse impacts of climate change. The NAPA focuses on three major sectors that the country deems as most vulnerable:



agriculture, water and health. Ten projects are proposed as priority including community-based rehabilitation of degraded eco-system and reclamation of bush encroached rangelands, which entails rangeland management.

This JP is also important in relation to the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) in which UNDP and UNEP are partners on a project to build capacity to enable the country access CDM projects. The CDM project's specific objectives are to strengthen institutional capacity of the designated national authority (DNA) and create broad based technical capacity to develop CDM projects. The joint UNDP-UNEP CDM program will compliment the JP through drawing attention on potential CDM projects.

Activities in the JP will add significantly to concretizing the objectives environmental policy of Ethiopia by providing a unique opportunity to pilot three pronged policy/capacity and alternative livelihood innovative approaches that can be replicated among various pastoral communities. It will enable the communities to generate additional income through livelihood diversification thus contributing to the country's growth and poverty alleviation targets. By building capacity in selected areas in the target regions and promoting the integration of climate change adaptation into policy and plans, the JP shall provide key lessons and instruments for ensuring sustainability of the initiatives aimed at reducing community vulnerability to climate variability and change in 6 districts in Afar, SNNPR, Somali and Oromia regional states. In view of limited funds, the aim is to achieve tangible and sustainable impact on the community by concentrating on a few areas in the four regions, characterized by a large pastoral community dependent on livestock under fragile ecological conditions, highly vulnerable to climate change.

### **Enhancing climate resilience**

enhancing climate resilience capacity of the pastoralist constitutes the process of developing participatory climate induced drought related impact management mechanisms including community-based drought early warning and response systems and measures grounded on livelihoods/asset protection and building to address the climate change impact through s on-farm and off-farm livelihood diversification activities (handicraft, agro-pastoralism, herd diversification, mining etc); encouraging preservation of hay and dry season range reserves, n timely restocking and de-stocking activities; controlling drought-induced livestock diseases; facilitating local and cross-border livestock trading, with better market information, credit provision, certification for quarantine; restoring the stocker/feeder program through private or livestock cooperatives; promotion of 'commercialization' of livestock production objectives; establishment of community development fund or MFIs that is tailored according to the pastoralists' nature and character to support pastoral activities in trading as well as livestock rearing; strengthened veterinary services, in both the public and private sectors to enhance the possibility of controlling livestock diseases; training of community-based animal health workers from the pastoralists; expanding strategically-placed dry season water points, including traditional deep-wells, boreholes, and environmentally friendly water harvesting technologies; strengthen participatory watershed development program and traditional and community-based water management schemes; encouraging

traditional environmental protection and natural resource management systems; protection of good and fair range and upgrading of poor or depleted range; strengthen micro-environmental management of base camps in line with agro-forestry /social forestry interventions; Encroachment control, reforestation, and thereby combat desertification; retrieval and modernization of rotational range use systems, improving management of national parks and nature reserves and equitable sharing of benefits arising from their commercialization.

### **Vulnerability assessment and adaptation planning**

The PASDEP in its recent document of 2007 has outlined the major elements of the pastoral program which reflects issues related to vulnerability and adaptation. At the 8<sup>th</sup> Ethiopian Pastoralists day, the government has committed to continue supporting pastoral livelihoods. In that meeting the pastoralists elders have passed a 14 point resolution that urged the government to address issues related to land use, conflicts, marketing, social services, vulnerability and adaptation.

Previous efforts by government, non-government, international organizations and the Ethiopian Pastoral Forum have paved the way for this JP. The Federal and the Regional Research Institutes and the research centers under them have outlined the research needs in the vulnerability assessment and adaptation fields.

GoE has established Pastoralist Area Development Department under the Ministry of Federal Affairs. The Pastoral Regional States also have reformulated many of their institutions to incorporate pastoralism. That is the Oromia Regional State has established Oromia Pastoral Development Commission and Pastoral Development Commission in SNNP region while other regions have pastoral coordination office under Regional Bureau of Rural Development. The Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, water resources, health, education and environmental protection authority are also handling issue of pastoralist in line with the mandate of the respective offices. Vulnerability assessment and adaptation measures also clearly have tie-ins with MDGs-particularly eradication of poverty, combating diseases and ensuring environmental sustainability. The long term and immediate adaption needs have to be identified based on sound science and planned and executed accordingly. The JP will analyze vulnerability by down scaling available climate scenarios and assess impact on various sectors with subsequent recommendation to adaption planning. Adaption planning capacity in terms of both anticipatory and reactive adaption will be developed at various levels.

### **Completed and ongoing projects**

To ensure environmental protection and sustainability, Ethiopia is striving to prepare and implement integrated land use plans and sustainable utilization of natural resources at various levels. One of the focus areas of this activity is rangeland resources management at pastoralists level and development of district level environmental action plans. The JP outlined in this project is informed by the ongoing national effort and will support the development of such plans in the pastoralist areas where they do not yet exist.

The UN organizations participating in the JP were and still are active in the targeted pastoral regions through their country development cooperation program. FAO-Ethiopia is currently implementing a Sustainable Land Management Project in Kafa Zone, SNNPR that supports efforts on sustainable poverty reduction through protection and conservation of natural resources that also stimulates policy dialogue on environmental priorities in Kafa Zone and rehabilitation program in Afar; UN OCHA pastoralist communication initiative (PCI) whose overall goal is to facilitate better understanding of pastoral issues among decision makers; UNDP is implementing an Integrated Dry Land Development project to support the improvement of pastoral livelihood in the Afar Region. WFP's Managing Environmental Resources to Enable Transitions to More Sustainable Livelihoods (MERET) project is undertaking activities aimed at improving food security for the most vulnerable and in particular women headed households through a sustainable use of natural resources in three agro-pastoral areas.

In addition, the JP is linked to and will support the on-going initiatives in pastoral areas like a World Bank funded 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> Pastoral Community Development Projects, which has three components - pastoral community planning and investment fund, disaster prevention and contingency, and project support and coordination services; USAID supported projects - Pastoral Livelihood Initiative and livelihood enhancement for agro pastoralists, which are implemented through non-governmental organizations including VOCA USA, CARE USA, Save The Children USA, COOPI Italian NGO, FARM-Africa, Mercy Corps and Tufts University. The areas supported by these projects include establishment of pastoral cooperatives, market place infrastructure construction, and training on marketing, business plan development, animal health, restocking, de-stocking, fodder production and water harvesting.

However, none of the initiatives has implemented a comprehensive and consolidated project for reducing the vulnerability of pastoral communities to long-term climate variability and change. The experience of the above mentioned UN participating agencies in pastoral development brings to bear their value added in supporting the Government's ongoing efforts to alleviate poverty and economic growth in the pastoral communities of Ethiopia.

### **3.2. Lessons learned**

Although the JP entitled Enabling Pastoral Communities to Adapt to Climate Change and restoring rangeland environments is the first of its kind in Ethiopia, over the years the UN agencies involved have implemented numerous projects and the key lessons learnt for the successful completion of this joint program are the following.

**Stakeholder involvement (participatory approach)** is the most effective approach in policy making and implementation. All relevant stakeholders have to be involved. To this effect, the Joint Programme has been prepared in consultation with government experts and will continue to consult and involve stakeholders in various ways including

communicating and seeking feedback on this JP document from Government, community based organizations and donors during its development stages; establishing a Steering Committee and Programme Management Committee and using existing government structures for implementation.

**Partnership** is a very important and effective way in undertaking issues like climate change that is multi sectoral and complex that needs to be implemented at the various levels of government and local communities.

**Community empowerment** with resources beyond their means and appropriate training are very crucial to the success of the JP by establishing innovative and comprehensive ways. A communication strategy will be developed and implemented to raise awareness among communities on adaptation as well as facilitate communication about concerns and eventually contribute towards government efforts to enrich the up stream dialogue on enabling environment.

**A multi-disciplinary** approach involving stakeholders from a range of institutions is the most effective way to deal with cross-sector problems such as climate change and etc

**Sharing international experience** is one of the key value-added by UN programs

**Capacity development and skill building** is another of the key value-adds offered by the UN programs in Ethiopia. Capacity building is the key to sustaining the results of the program and will therefore be pursued with multiple institutions across multi-sectors and components

**Knowledge management** is very crucial for the dissemination of the experiences gained from this joint program to other pastoral district as this is a pilot project and will not consider all the districts in the 4 JP regions

**Monitoring and evaluation** for follow up, analysis, and reporting towards environmental sustainability needs to be strengthened significantly; a lesson drawn from review of a number of countries progress report on achieving MDGs.

### **3.3. The Proposed Joint Programme**

The JP will support the PASDEP to achieve economic growth and alleviate poverty in the pastoral communities. The absence of CC adaptation and mitigation strategy threatens the achievement of the PASDEP and MDGs in general. The JP will serve as a catalyst through pilot interventions at the national and sub- national levels not only to mainstream CC adaptation options but also improve the sustainable livelihood base of the pastoral community based in Afar, Somali, SNNPR and Oromia.

The outcomes and outputs are organized in a way that the climate change vulnerability and risk is assessed to identify the gaps/needs to establish suitable local strategy for

climate change adaptation and mitigation; tools and guidelines to facilitate mainstreaming shall be prepared; and alternative livelihood support through community based mechanisms will be provided.

In addition, the JP helps align Climate Change efforts of the UNCT paving the way for a strengthened One UN.

## **4. RESULTS FRAMEWORK**

### **4.1. BRIEF NARRATIVE SUMMARY OF RESULTS FRAMEWORK**

The core objective of the JP is to enhance the enabling policy environment to effectively plan and execute pastoralist related climate change adaptation and mitigation measures at federal, regional and district levels and pilot measures to enable the pastoral communities develop capacity for managing climate change risks and shocks in six districts. The proposed program will apply different approaches to achieve mainstreaming of climate change adaptation and mitigation options into the national, sub-national and district development plans and into different sector policies and strategies, especially those concerned with pastoralist as well as restoration of rangeland environments. The guiding framework for the project is an integrated multiple level intervention that link policy and strategy with institution building and on the ground action that is focused on pastoralists adaptation to and mitigation of climate change. On the ground intervention will enhance the coping mechanism of communities at the pilot districts while generating knowledge and experience for subsequent up-scaling to other pastoral districts. It will also provide feedback for policy making. Policy and institutional capacity development components will enhance responsiveness of policy and institutional environment and create strategic planning framework for immediate, medium and long term adaptation to and mitigation of climate change that is tailored to circumstance of various pastoralist communities. To realize these objectives the JP is composed of three components that are corresponding to the three outcomes.

1. Climate change mitigation and adaptation options for pastoralists mainstreamed into national/sub-national and district development frameworks (development plans, strategy, policies);
2. Government and pastoral institutional capacities strengthened to effectively respond to the climate change risks and challenges; and
3. Pastoral community coping mechanism/ sustainable livelihood enhanced

The outputs under each outcome and key results associated with each outcome are given below. More details on key UN agencies, key partners, indicative activities and budget lines are given in Table no 2 - Summary of results framework.

**Outcome 1.** Climate change mitigation and adaptation options for pastoralists mainstreamed into national, sub-national and district development frameworks (development plans, strategy, policies);

**Output 1.1.** Improved national/regional/local development plans, key sector policies, strategies and partnership to mainstream climate change mitigation and adaptation options into policy frameworks

The results associated with this output include identification and analysis of climate change related risks/vulnerabilities of the pastoral communities to understand the extent of immediate and long-term impact of climate change on the pastoral community; identify alternative scenarios of resilience measures; policy and strategy analysis for identification of gaps in federal and regional development strategies and policies to address immediate and long-term impact of climate change; development of cross sectoral national and regional pastoralist climate strategy and action plans. Communication strategies will be developed and countrywide awareness programmes will be implemented focusing on pastoralist adaptation/mitigation issues. Legislative and policy changes will be made as deemed necessary to mainstream climatic change risks into national development planning, regional planning and policies.

**Output 1.2.** Instruments/ guidelines for mainstreaming federal, regional and district CC adaptation and mitigation in pastoral areas developed

The lowest administrative unit, where planning and execution of development activities takes place is the district (Woreda). Each Woreda has got, administrator, council, office of sector agencies and judiciary. However, woredas lack comprehensive environmental and sustainable development strategies to guide planning and often times lack capacity, especially those pastoralists Woreda's. The main results under this output are therefore, development of comprehensive user friendly mainstreaming methodology and training manuals for environmental and sustainable development issue including climate change and preparation of Integrated Comprehensive Woreda Environmental and Climate Strategy that will facilitate climate change adaptation and mitigation. in the 6 districts on

**Outcome 2. Enhanced capacity of** Government agencies and respective pastoralist community institutions to effectively respond to the climate change risks and challenges at all levels

**Output 2.1.** Federal/Regional/district and pastoral community institutions capacity and service delivery to respond to pastoralist needs in the face of changing climate

It is envisaged that the responsiveness of concerned federal, regional and district government organization will be improved by developing their institutional capacity, improving their understanding of the process and effect of climate change, improving understanding of the available policy responses; establishing and strengthening coordination mechanism and information sharing. Training will be given to staff of relevant federal, regional and district government agency staffs as related to output 1 to enhance their planning and execution capacity. Sensitization programme will be direct to, regional council members, parliamentarians, Woreda government and non governmental organization staffs, school teachers, school environment clubs, community leaders. Staff

and executives of federal and regional government agencies will also be sensitized. Generally, the results associated with this output are focused on increased awareness about climate change, improved knowledge of the community, district/regional and federal stakeholders about climate change impact and mitigation and adaption potentials and improved coordination and synergy mechanism so as to enhance their individual and collective service delivery and make them responsive to the needs of the community in the face of changing climate

Capacity gap is increasingly recognized to exist at three levels-strategic, organizational and individual levels. The strategic capacity limitation will be dealt with in association outcome 1 i.e. policy and strategy. With regard to organizational capacity, although there is variation among the four regions and 200 pastoralist districts, it is generally understood that environment and pastoralist centered organizations lack capacity in terms of skill, knowledge, equipment and management systems. Therefore, capacity needs of the four regions and six pilot woredas/districts will be assessed and critical and immediate needs will be targeted to be supported by the project. Long term capacity development should also be considered to create sustainable institution that support long term social transformation for resilience to climate change. The four regional states and six district government agencies responsible for environment and pastoralist affairs will be targeted for supply of technical equipments, computers and soft wares (e.g. GIS and remote sensing) along with necessary training and focused training will also provided to key staffs in areas to be identified. Since climate change response needs multi-stakeholder involvement and at various levels, there is a need to have synergy and coordination. To this end Local pastoralist climate change strategy and action plan coordination mechanism will be established in six districts supported with critical supplies. These will enhance their capacity. Community institutions will be revitalized to function and support their community. Training to trainers will be provided on the use of the equipment/soft ware, on adaptation/mitigation activities in various sector, on planning organization and management and monitoring and evaluation, and on early warning skills and response activities design and management for climate change related risks. The provision of the necessary facilitation will be made; Information on climatic change will be packaged and disseminated. Targeted or focused training given at Federal, four regional, six districts and local community levels. Tailored community based adaptation and early warning and response mechanisms designed and implemented including indicators, manuals, and working procedures for information exchange for the six districts established.

**Outcome 3.** Pastoral community coping mechanism/ sustainable livelihood enhanced

The complex relation between ecological sustainability and livelihood improvement for the pastoral community is sharply visible due to climate change and its consequences. In particular, to effectively cope up with this risk and vulnerability dimensions, livelihood diversification, asset building and development of pastoralists' skill through training in, among others, rangeland management, water harvesting, fodder development, marketing, information and entrepreneurship are the key features.

The outputs underpinning the pastoral ecological and sustainable livelihood linkages are supported by activities ranging from needs assessment; implementation of pastoral ecological productivity and target pastoral communities household income generation activities; in particular, gender balanced micro financing schemes to support coping and livelihood mechanism are up held as a means to alleviate poverty and reflect the societal imbalance in the pastoral communities.

**Output 3.1. Target community** Climate change sensitive needs identified, assessed and priority interventions agreed

Results associated with this output are focused on generation of baseline data for the communities regarding water resources, mechanisms of improving feed resources and livestock productivity in the selected villages (2 to 3 villages) in each 6 target districts. To this end, baseline information generated for target communities (villages); community climate fund in the 6 districts established; viable income generation opportunities/activities identified .

**Output 3.2.** Integrated Rangeland Management Implemented in the targeted districts for better livelihoods and coping with adverse climatic effects

The results from this output cover improving access to functional water points on a sustainable base in selected villages of the study district, improving livestock feed resource availability, placement of mechanisms to increase livestock productivity and marketing for women and men in the study districts.

**Output 3.3.** Communities in 18 villages of the six districts participate in livelihood diversification activities so as to cope with climate change related livelihood risks

The results include support a variety of income diversification schemes, acquisition of income generation skills and establishment and making functional community development fund in the 6 districts.

Guided by the Programme Implementation Manual of Ethiopia, the JP partners will jointly conduct planning and review meetings (at least semi-annually) for all activities covered in the results framework and monitoring and evaluation plan periodically and as required during the JP implementation. The meetings will include an assessment of the risks and assumptions to determine whether they are still valid. A new work plan and budget will be produced annually with the necessary adjustments made based on the



lessons learned from the review of the risks and assumptions and the implementation progress achieved. The new work plan will be approved in writing by the Programme Management Committee (PMC).

Substantive changes in the scope of the JP will require revision of the Joint Programme Document. The amendments need to be signed by all partners.

Table No. 2. Results framework

No.	JP Outputs (with indicators and baselines)	Specific (SMART) Outputs by Participating UN organization	Reference to Agency Priority or Country Program	Implement- ing Partner/s	Key Indicative Activities for Each Output	Budget in USD			
						Yr 1	Yr 2	Yr 3	Total
1	Outcome 1. Climate change mitigation and adaptation options for pastoralists mainstreamed into national/sub-national development frameworks (development plans, strategy, policies)								
1.1	Improved national/ regional/ local development plans, key sector policies, strategies and partnership to mainstream climate change mitigation and adaptation options into policy frameworks	1. CC related risks/ vulnerabilities of the pastoral communities at national, four regions and six districts identified and assessment report produced by 1 <sup>st</sup> year of the project (UNEP)	UNDAF/ PASDEP/ CPAP	EPA	Assessment of CC related risks/vulnerabilities of the pastoral communities (in different sub-sectors) -vulnerability profile of different geographic zones prepared	60,000			60,000
	Indicator: Existence of national/ regional development Plans/strategic document for pastoralist that adequately mainstreamed climate change mitigation and adaptation options..	2. CC related federal and four regional states policy and strategy gap analysis report produced and policy proposal prepared by 1 <sup>st</sup> year of the project (UNEP)		EPA	- Undertake federal and four regional states CC policy and strategy gap analysis -prepare alternative policy enhancement proposal for effectively address observed and anticipated CC related threats and opportunities	20,000			\$20,000
	Baseline: Inadequate or doesn't exist	3. Federal, four regional states and six districts CC adaptation/ mitigation strategy, communication strategy, action plan prepared by 2 <sup>nd</sup> year of the project (UNEP)  4. Pastoralist adaptation measures integrated into the PASDEP (UNEP)		EPA	- Prepare a federal, four regional and six district comprehensive and integrated CC adaptation/ mitigation strategy and action plans, -prepare communication strategy and public awareness toolkit , -CC adaptation integrated into the PRSP	45,000	15,000		\$60,000
1.2	tools/ guidelines for mainstreaming CC adaptation and mitigation into federal, regional and	1. Mainstreaming methodology, tools/manuals/indicators/ training manuals developed	UNDAF/ PASDEP/ CPAP	EPA	1. Develop mainstreaming methodology/ tools/manuals/ indicators	60,000	30,000		\$90,000

	district development planning system developed <b>Indicator:</b> Existence of tool/manuals for mainstreaming CC adaptation and mitigation for pastoralist: <b>Baseline:</b> Doesn't exist	by the 1 <sup>st</sup> year of the project period (UNEP)			for different sectors at federal levels, regional levels and district levels;  2. Develop coping/adaptation programme planning, management and M&E training manual (for professionals, extension agents, community members);  3. prepare toolkits of different adaption appropriate technologies and practices ( in English and Amharic) ; 4. publish and disseminate tools and toolkits				
	<b>Outcome Total</b>					<b>185,000</b>	<b>45,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>230,000</b>

No.	JP Outputs	Specific (SMART) Outputs by Participating UN organization	Reference to Agency Priority or Country Program	Implementing Partner/s	Key Indicative Activities for Each Output	Budget in USD			
						Yr 1	Yr 2	Yr 3	Total
2	Outcome 2. Government and pastoral institutional capacities strengthened to effectively respond to the climate change risks and challenges								
2.1	Federal/Regional / district and pastoral communities’ institutions capacities and service delivery to respond to pastoralist community needs enhanced  Indicator: Increased satisfaction of pastoral communities for service delivered by govt organs to respond to their needs  Baseline: to be established	2.1. Federal/regional/ local practioners and community members enabled to plan,/ manage CC adaptation and handle resource based conflicts/ by the 1 <sup>st</sup> year of the project period (UNDP)	PASDEP/ UNDAF/ CPAP	MoARD	-Undertake federal/regional and community training on CC adaption program planning, implementation M&E/, Prepare and conduct training on resource related conflict prevention and management )	75,000			\$75,000
		2. 2 parliamentarians, federal/regional/district civil servants, selected pastoral community leaders sensitized to make them responsive to the CC adaptation needs of the pastoral community by the 1 <sup>st</sup> year of the project period (UNEP)	PASDEP/ UNDAF/	EPA	-Undertake study tour/ peer learning for Parliamentarians, regional and district council members and pastoral community leaders, EPA, MoARD; -conduct dialogue workshop at federal, four regions, and six districts (Woreda)	75,000			\$75,000
		2.3 Existing capacity of pastoral communities institutions and relevant government institutions assessed, gaps identified and needs defined by the 1 <sup>st</sup> year of the project period (UNEP)	UNDAF/ PASDEP/ CPAP	EPA	-Assess capacity needs of existing pastoral communities institutions and relevant federal, regional and local government institutions -define immediate and critical capacity needs of key government and community institutions	20,000			\$ 20,000
		2.4. immediate and critical capacity needs of key government and community institutions strengthened starting first year of the project period (UNDP)	UNDAF/ PASDEP/ CPAP	MoARD	-personnel, motor cycles, office equipment/furniture and supply, software (GIS),	16,000	259,000	125,000	400,000

<b>Indicator 2:</b> Increased satisfaction of regional and District govt organs in their capacities to delivery services to respond to pastoralist community needs  <b>Baseline:</b> To be established				M&E				
	2.5 Critical mass of skilled trainees on adaptation programme management and early warning and response systems deployed starting from the 1st year of the project period (UNDP)		MoARD	Undertake Training Of Trainers (TOT) and training of target beneficiaries (federal, regional, and Woreda experts , extension agents on adaptation programme planning and management , early warning and response systems, various adaption thematic areas (livestock and rangelands management, water technology, sustainable land management, animal and human health, IAS prevention and management, community mobilization and communication, cooperatives management etc.) based on the capacity needs assessment under 2.3 ;  -/	102,000	100,000	110,000	312,000
	2.6 Information on CC mitigation and adaptation packaged and disseminated by the 2 <sup>nd</sup> year of the project period (UNDP)		EPA	-prepare information package in different language (English, Amharic, Oromia, Afar, Somali) -dissemination of climate mitigation/adaptation information		50,000		50,000
						30 000		30 000

		2.7. Six districts user friendly adaptation early warning and response mechanism (indicators, manuals, working procedures for info exchange) produced and presented by the 2 <sup>nd</sup> year of the project period (UNEP)		EPA	-Prepare and adopt district/ community user friendly adaptation early warning and response mechanism (indicators, manuals, working procedures) for information exchange; -climate information down scaled and delivered to the pastoralist -provide proper advise to the pastoralists on short and long term measures based on real-time climate information		70,000		70,000
		2.9. Local pastoralist CC response coordination mechanism established by the 1 <sup>st</sup> year of the project period (UNDP)		MoARD	- undertake local institutional analysis to explore scenarios of coordination arrangements, -undertake stakeholders consultation; - establish local CC pastoral coordination mechanisms (a body and secretariat)	20,000	20,000	10,000	50,000
		2.10 Regular monitoring system established and functional		EPA MoARD/E PA/BoAR D	Organize and undertake regular monitoring of project implementation	60,000	60,000	60,000	180,000
	<b>Outcome Total</b>					368,000	589,000	305,000	1,262,000

No.	JP Outputs	Specific (SMART) Outputs by Participating UN organization	Reference to Agency Priority or Country Program	Implement-ing Partner/s	Key Indicative Activities for Each Output	Budget in USD			
	Outcome 3. Pastoral community coping mechanism/ sustainable livelihood enhanced					Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Total
3.1.	Climate sensitive needs identified, assessed and priority interventions agreed  Indicator: A well elaborated assessment report with priority interventions agreed by project appraisal committee  Baseline: Not exist	Baseline data generated on: potential, accessibility, management, availability and alternatives in: water, livestock, rangeland and market. in the selected villages of the 6 districts by the first year of the project (FAO)	UNDAF, PASDEP	MoARD,	Undertake participatory assessment to generate baseline information and data on:- i) potential, accessibility and management of water resources; ii) availability and alternative mechanism to improve feed resources; iii)current situation and mechanisms by which pastoralist community improve livestock productivity and access to better market and, renewable energy.	15,000			\$15,000
3.2.	Integrated Rangeland Management practices promoted in the targeted districts for better livelihoods and coping with adverse climatic effects:  Indicator 1. No of villages’ form the target districts get access to functional water schemes among those don’t have. Baseline: To be established	1)Access to functional water schemes improved on a sustainable basis in selected villages (2-3 villages per district) of the six target districts on the first, second and third years of the project (FAO)	UNDAF/ PASDEP/ CPAP	MoARD	1 Construct dams (earth/surface/sub-surface) 300 people x1USD/day x 150 days x 6 districts =270,000 USD + for inputs=390,000 USD 2 Rehabilitate wells/ponds (11,000 USD x 30 wells=330,000USD) 3 Establish/strengthen WATSAN committee 4 Conduct workshop on Sanitation and hygiene for community water managing committees (10 people X 30 PAs X 7 days x 8 USD =12,000USD+ 9,318 USD training materials =21,000USD)  5 Construct water harvesting facilities such as cisterns and birkas. (12 Cisterns x 10,000USD =120,000 USD)	411,000	455,318	265,000	\$1,131,318

No.	JP Outputs	Specific (SMART) Outputs by Participating UN organization	Reference to Agency Priority or Country Program	Implementing Partner/s	Key Indicative Activities for Each Output	Budget in USD			
						Yr 1	Yr 2	Yr 3	Total
	<b>Indicator2:</b>  No of villages from the target districts start practicing better feed resource management (Systems and technologies that enhance availability of feed resources)  <b>Baseline:</b> not exist or few	2)Systems and technologies that enhance availability of feed resources promoted in selected sites (2 to 3 villages) of the six districts improved by the second and the third year of the project (FAO)	UNDAF/ PASDEP/ CPAP	MoARD	1 Promote area closure for rangeland regulation and/or rehabilitation (3,000 USD x 5 ha x 12 PAs= <u>180,000USD</u> ) 2 Reseed/re sow degraded rangelands (60kg seed x 50USD =3,000USD + 18,000 USD for fencing= <u>21,000USD</u> ) 3 Promote control and management of bush and invasive plants 4 Undertake cross visits for community members(Six cross visits=6 x7,500 USD/visit = <u>45,000USD</u> ) 5 Conduct awareness creation workshop on better utilization of rangeland resources for community members 6 Establish Nurseries for multiplication of native and improved fodder species (7,500 usd/nur X 5 Nurseries= <u>45,000USD</u> ) 7 Plant native fodder trees 8. Promote control of soil erosion (gully treatment) (6 ha Demonstration X 1,500USD/ha = <u>9,000 USD</u> )	100,000	150,000	50,000	300,000
	<b>Indicator 3:</b>  No of villages from the target districts start utilizing vet services and	3)Mechanism to increase livestock productivity and access to better market, for women and men members of the pastoralist community, put in place by the	UNDAF/ PASDEP/ CPAP	MoARD	1 Construct/rehabilitate vet posts (10,000 USD/vet x 12 vet = <u>120,000USD</u> ) 2 .Conduct refresher training to vet staff Community Animal Health Workers (CAHWS) (5 staff/dist x 6 dist x 2 refresh training X 12 USD/day=7,200USD = (cost of 2 trainers =(2 trainers x 2 refresh training x 20 days x 20USD=1,600 usd = 1,200 cost of training materials ) = <u>10,000USD</u> 3 Provide drugs to vet posts (lump sum = <u>65,000USD</u> )	150,000	200,000	100,000	450,000



	market facilities in reasonable walking distance  <b>Baseline:</b> to be established	second and the third year of the project (FAO)			<p>4 Establish Livestock Marketing Cooperatives (LMC) facilitated with information service (<b>7,500 USD/LCM x 6= <u>45,000USD</u></b>)</p> <p>5 Organize training and cross visits for Cooperative board members on cooperative principles, book keeping, business planning etc. by linking to out put 3.3</p> <p>6 Link LMC to community development fund to get access to initial capital (<b>10,000UED/LCM x 6= <u>60,000USD</u></b>)</p> <p>9 Provide office space, materials and necessary document to Cooperatives by linking to out put 2.4</p> <p>10 Construct/rehabilitate primary market posts (<b>25,000USD/market posts x 6=<u>150,000USD</u></b>)</p>				
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No.	JP Outputs	Specific (SMART) Outputs by Participating UN organization	Reference to Agency Priority or Country Program	Implementing Partner/s	Key Indicative Activities for Each Output	Budget in USD			
						Yr 1	Yr 2	Yr 3	Total
3.3.	<p>A system that enhance income generating capacity of the pastoralist communities to cope up with climate change related livelihood risks established and made functional in selected villages of the targeted six districts.</p> <p><b>Indicator 1:</b> No of community development fund established and made functional in the target districts</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> Not available</p> <p><u>Indicator 2:</u> No of target community members acquire income diversification skills</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> Not available</p>	1)Alternative income generating schemes identified and/or designed (in the 1 <sup>st</sup> year of the project) to be implemented by both men and women of the pastoralist community over the project life and beyond (UNDP)	UNDAF/ PASDEP/ CPAP	MoARD	1. Conduct participatory assessment on the viability of potential income generating activities such as dairy processing, animal fattening, bee keeping, handcrafts, petty trading, eco-truism and other more.	25,000			\$25,000.
		2)Six community development fund established and made functional in the six target districts to facilitate alternative income generating activities by the second year of the project (UNDP)	UNDAF/ PASDEP/ CPAP	MoARD	1. Design community development fund management system in dialogue with community and local authorities 2. Training for community leaders on management of community development fund 3. Mobilize the women and men community members to get organized in different groups 4. Institutionalize community development fund for sustaining the scheme 5. Deliver fund for functioning of the scheme		150,000	120,000	\$270,000
		3)360 target community members acquire income diversification skills over the project life time(UNDP)	UNDAF/ PASDEP/ CPAP	MoARD	1. Develop or adapt technical manuals in local languages in the context of pastoral communities on identified schemes 2. Train both women and men members of the community on identified viable schemes. 3. Train both women and men pastoralist community members on Business Development, Management, Marketing skills	25000	30000		55000
	<b>Sub-Total</b>					<b>726,000</b>	<b>985,318</b>	<b>535,000</b>	<b>2,246,318</b>

## Fund Management

By UNEP	Programme Cost	280,000	115,000	-	395,000	
	Indirect Support Cost**	19,600	8,050	-	27,650	
By UNDP	Programme Cost	323,000	699,000	425,000	1,447,000	
	Indirect Support Cost**	22,610	48,930	29,750	101,290	
By FAO	Programme Cost	676,000	805,318	415,000	1,896,318	
	Indirect Support Cost**	47,320	56,372	29,050	132,742	
<b>Total</b>	<b>Programme Cost</b>	<b>1,279,000</b>	<b>1,619,318</b>	<b>840,000</b>	<b>3,738,318</b>	
	<b>Indirect Support Cost**</b>	<b>89,530</b>	<b>113,352</b>	<b>58,800</b>	<b>261,682</b>	
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>1,368,530</b>	<b>1,732,670</b>	<b>898,800</b>	<b>4,000,000</b>	

## Budget description by Participating UN Organization

	UNDP	UNEP	FAO
1.1. Supplies, commodities, equipment and transport	540,000	-----	352,500
1.2. Personnel (staff, consultants, travel and training)	345,000	185,000	15,000
1.3. Training of counter parts	320,200	70,000	376,263.6
1.4. Contracts	242,000	140,000	1,152,554.4
1.5. Other Direct Costs	-----	-----	---
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>	<b>1,447,000</b>	<b>395,000</b>	<b>1,896,318</b>
<b>2.0 UN Agency Indirect Cost (7%)</b>	<b>101,290</b>	<b>27,650</b>	<b>132,742</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1,548,290</b>	<b>422,650</b>	<b>2,029,060</b>

#### **4. Management and Coordination Arrangement**

The Management and coordination arrangements will follow the *MDG Achievement Fund Guidance Note*.

The UNCT Resident Coordinator (RC) is entrusted with leadership of the overall programme design, ongoing programmatic oversight of the Fund's activities by co-chairing the National Steering Committee meetings, at the highest level of government-donor forum. The RC's role is to facilitate collaboration between Participating UN organisations to ensure that the programme is on track and that envisaged results are being delivered. He will also be the main interface between the MDG Achievement Fund Secretariat and the Multi donor Trust Fund Office on one hand and the UNCT on the other equivalent to a program Management Committee(s) (PMC), as indicated in the *MDG Achievement Fund Guidance Note*.

Current arrangement of the JP has shown that the concept of Lead Agency is important for managing the finalization of the JP proposal. In this regard, the RC's office has requested for the role of Lead Agencies to work very closely with the participating agencies and the government partners to finalize the JP. As a result, UNDP has been performing the role of Lead Agency. In this capacity, UNDP has been coordinating the contributions of government and UN partners to develop the JP and also the final revised one. At the request of the RC, UNDP was also called to attend the National Steering Committee meeting.

##### **5.1 Proposed Structures**

To ensure proper checks and balances of program activities the Resident Coordinator (RC) has led the establishment of 2 types of committees at the national and regional level: 1) A National Steering Committee (NSC), and 2) Technical Committee at the national and regional level similar to that of Program Management Committees

###### **5.1.1 National Steering Committee (SC)**

The NSC's role is to provide oversight and strategic guidance to the JP. The NSC currently consists of the lead government coordinating body, Ministry of Finance and Economic Development (MoFED), the UNCT RC, a Royal Spanish Government representative. The delegated Lead agency for the JP, UNDP and MoARDEPA constitute members in an ex-officio capacity and will be called upon as needed. The RC and the representative from MoFED will co-chair the NSC. The NSC will normally meet semi-annually and will make decisions by consensus.

The primary role/responsibilities of the NSC include the following:

- Provide oversight and strategic guidance.
- Review and adopt the Terms of Reference and Rules of Procedures of the NSC and/or modify them, as necessary.
- Approve the Joint Programme document before submission to the Fund Steering Committee.
  - Approve the strategic direction for the implementation of the Joint Programme within the operational framework authorized by the MDG-F Steering Committee.

- Ensure the Alignment of MDG-F funded activities with the UN Strategic Framework or UNDAF approved strategic priorities.
- Approve the documented arrangement for management and coordination.
- Approve the programme baseline to enable sound monitoring and evaluation.
- Provide recommendations for attaining the anticipated outcomes as necessary including providing remedial action for emerging strategic and implementation problems..
- Approve the annual work plans and budgets submitted by MoARD to ensure their conformity with the requirements of the Fund as well as ensuring the quality of the programme documents.
- Review the Consolidated Joint Programme Report from the MDTF secretariat office and provide strategic decisions as well as communicate it to key stakeholders and participating UN agencies.
- 
- Ensure synergy and coordination with key stakeholders and other donors working on related programmes at the country level to avoid duplication of efforts.
- Approve the communication and public information plan prepared by the Programme Management Committee.

### **5.1.2 Program Management Committee/Technical Team**

The other important structures in the Environment JP are the technical committees at the national and regional levels. The technical committee at the national level is the equivalent of the Program Management Committee (PMC) discussed in the MDG Fund guidelines, with the key role to provide operational coordination to the JP. While adhering to the MDGs Achievement Fund guideline note, the JP partners have proposed 2 technical structures in view of the importance of strengthening the technical and coordinating structure at the operational level i.e. in the 4 regions where the JP will be implemented. In particular, it is believed that the structure in the 4 regions (Program Management Team) is needed to ensure synergy of the different program components of the JP. In the absence of this structure, there are obvious risks of participating organizations together with the implementing partner of implementing parallel programs not aligned to UNDAF and PASDEP objectives.

**Membership of the Program Management Committee will consist of participating UN organizations** of the JP (I.e. UNDP, UNEP, FAO) and relevant implementing Government counterparts (i.e MoARD and EPA) and MoFED While the RC is proposed as Chair in the MDG Fund guideline note, it is recommended that lead government agency, MoARD, chair this forum in support of national ownership and capacity building objectives. The **Program Management Committee** will regularly meets on a quarterly basis, but may have to meet more often depending on the need to address issues related directly to management and implementation of the JP. The primary function of the team is to monitor the progress of the JP's implementation. This structure will ensure the synergy of the contributions of government implementers and UN participating organizations. The Team will be supported by a professional Programme Manager and be hosted by MoARD. The Joint programme management and experts can be invited to PMC meetings as needed.

A detailed term of reference for the PMC is provided here under.

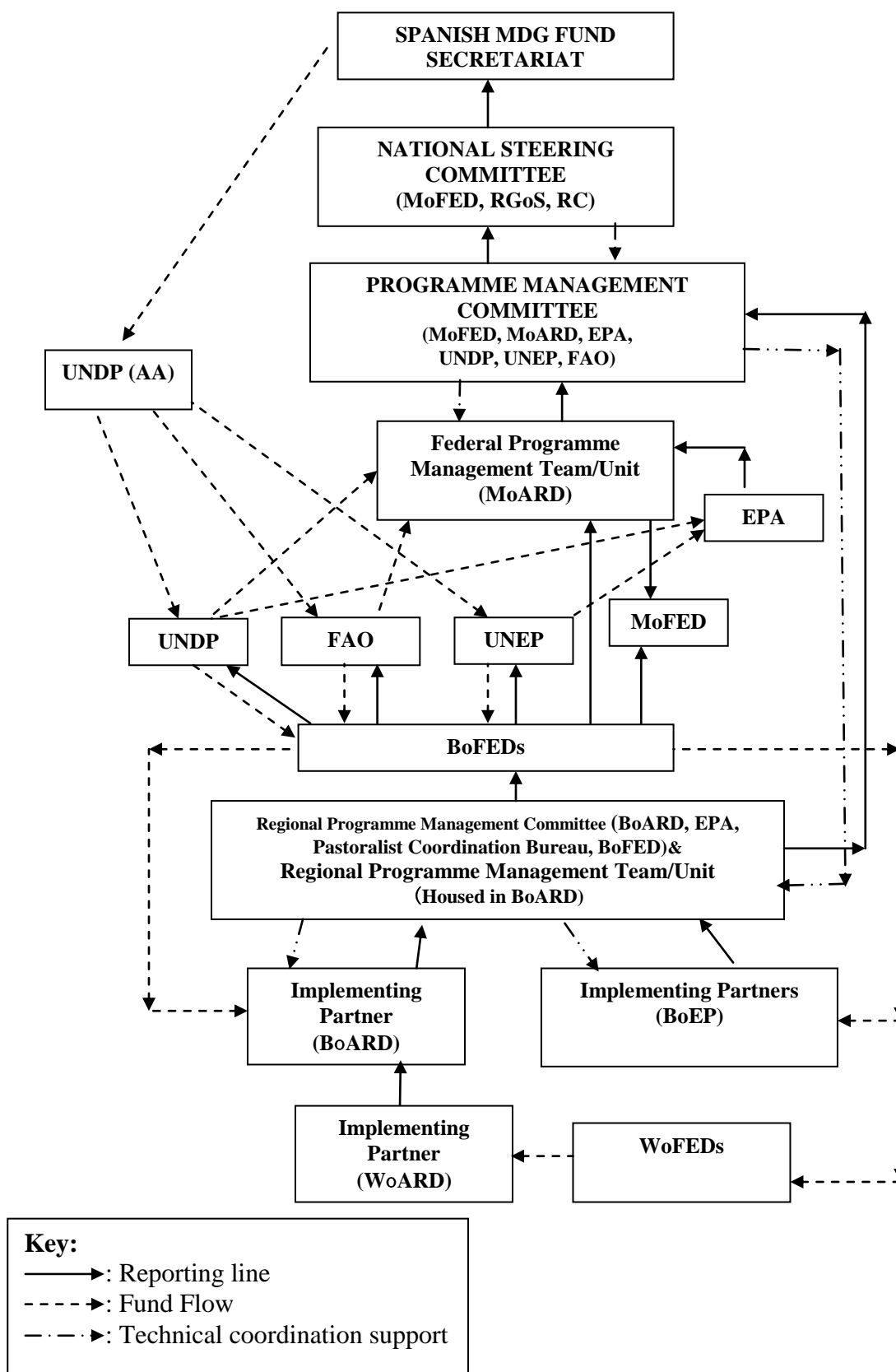
The primary responsibilities of the PMC include the following:

- Follow up on the implementation of the project and ensure operational coordination,
- Approve the appointment of the project management team,
- Ensure resources are used to achieve outcomes and output defined in the programme,
- Ensure alignment of the MDG-F funded activities with the UN Strategic Framework or UNDAF approved strategic priorities,
- Establish the programme baseline to enable sound monitoring and evaluation,
- Establish adequate reporting mechanisms in the programme,
- Ensure integration of works plans, budgets, reports, and other programme related documents,
- Ensure that budget overlaps or gaps are addressed,
- Provide technical substantive leadership regarding the activities envisaged in the Annual Work Plan and provide technical advice to the NSC,
- Review and endorse progress report before it is submitted to the MDTF secretariat office on 28<sup>th</sup> February of each year,
- Offer recommendations on re-allocations, budget revisions and public information plans,
- Address emerging management and implementation problems, and Identify emerging lessons learned, and
- Establish communication and public information plans.

The other technical structure in the JP will be the Program Management Team (PMT) at the regional level. This is a technical and management team that will closely monitor programme implementation through technical backstopping support to district government implementers. Housed in the BoARDs /regional environment agency/pastoralist coordination bureau as appropriate (to be determined during the inception workshop) . The team will be composed of middle management level representatives from BOARD, Regional Environment Agency/Pastoralist Coordination Bureau, BoFED, Bureau of Water and Energy, Bureau of Health, regional project focal point (an official to be designated from host organization in each region with recognized TOR or recruited project officer. In addition to technical functions, the team will consolidate sectoral reports and build the BoARD's coordination mandate. The regional PMT will compile and submit the narrative Joint Programme Report to BoFED. Below the regions, the 6 districts in the four regions will be supported by 6 recruited Project officers who will link-up with the Regional PMT on program implementation issues.

A comprehensive structure that consolidates all of the above levels of coordination and technical support is proposed below, under Figure 2:

Fig. 1: Management and Coordination of the Joint Program



### 5.1.3 Implementation Arrangements

The JP will primarily be implemented through government implementing partners and coordinated by MoARD and BoARDs district counterpart offices. UNDP, FAO and UNEP will release funds to the federal implementing partners upon receipt of fund release authorization from National PMT (MoARD) for the federal level activities. Funds from the UN participating agencies will be channelled to the regional Bureau of Finance and Economic Development (BoFED) for the regional level activities. Upon request for funds by BoARD, BoFED will disburse funds to implementing regional partners. Key implementing partners are MoARD/BoARD, EPA/BoEP and other sectors will provide technical support and collaboration. The UN will provide technical support in programme implementation. As figure 2 above shows, through the technical structures at the regional and sub-regional levels, programme implementation will be strengthened. Implementing partners will report to the regional PMT (BoARD). , which will compile reports and report to BoFED that will then report to the participating UN Agency, MoARD and MoFED. This structure will facilitate harmonized reporting. The selected pastoral communities will directly participate/ undertake through CBOs all activities indicated in the results framework. Their involvement will encompass planning, implementation and evaluation process of the JP such as supplying desired information for enhancing their coping mechanisms, will be involved in relevant training prepared for them, and undertake the activities indicated in pastoral community coping mechanisms /sustainable livelihood. The communities will be involved highly in site identification and selection for the interventions from the beginning up to the monitoring and evaluation.

Regarding reporting requirements to the MDTF office, the UN participating organizations will follow the guidelines of the MDG-Fund (as indicated in annex 4). Baseline, mid term and final evaluation will strengthen progress reports on the JP.

### 5.1.4 Cash transfer modalities

Cash transfer modalities will refer to the participating agencies transfer of funds to the implementing partners. This will be based on national GoE aligned systems and implementation procedures in areas such financial rules and regulations, auditing and procurement arrangements. Ministry of Finance and Economic Development (MoFED) is the national coordinating body and assumes ultimate responsibility for overall management and coordination of UN programming. Based on Harmonized Cash Transfer systems (HACT) and the respective Country Programmes/Country Programme Action Plan as applicable of the participating UN agencies, project funds will be channeled at Federal and Regional levels. While some capacity building resources will be earmarked at Federal level to MoARD, project funds will be channeled through Bureau of Finance and Economic Development (BoFED), who will then disburse funds to implementing partners. In this capacity, MoARD will be responsible for coordinating and reporting on fund flow, BoARDs will be responsible for the preparation of their AWP and delivery of results in their AWP<sup>1</sup>. Cash transfer for activities detailed in AWP can be made by UNDP as per the modalities stipulated in CPAP (2007-2011) article 6.5.

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<sup>1</sup> Draft Implementation Manual for the Ex Com Assisted Programs, September 2007, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.



On the implementing partners' side, MoARD will be accountable to MoFED and the Donor for quality, timeliness and effectiveness of services provided to the ultimate beneficiaries and activities carried out, as well as for the utilization of funds.

## **6. Fund Management Arrangements**

Each organization assumes complete programmatic and financial responsibility for the funds disbursed to it by the Administrative Agent and can decide on the execution process with its partners and counterparts following the organization's own regulations.

Each participating UN organization establishes a separate ledger account for the receipt and administration of the funds disbursed to it by the Administrative Agent. Participating UN organizations are requested to provide certified financial reporting according to the budget template. Participating UN organizations are entitled to deduct their indirect costs on contributions received according to their own regulation and rules, taking into account the size and complexity of the particular programme.

Subsequent installments will be released in accordance with Annual Work Plans prepared by the NSC. The release of funds is subject to meeting a minimum commitment threshold of 70% of the previous fund release to the participating UN Organizations combined commitments (commitments are defined as legally binding contracts signed, including multi-year commitments which may be disbursed in future years.) If the 70% threshold is not met for the programme as a whole, funds will not be released to any organization, regardless of the individual organizations performance.

On the other hand, the following year's advance can be requested at any point after the combined disbursement against the current advance has exceed 70% before the end of the twelve month period, the participating UN organizations may upon endorsement by the NSC request the MDTF to release the next installment ahead of schedule. The RC will make the request to the MDTF Office on NSC's behalf.

Any fund transfer is subject to submission of an approved Annual Work Plan and Budget to the MDTF Office.

**Coordination Mechanism:** Once the JP has been developed and agreed jointly by the participating UN organizations, the arrangements for management, review, and coordination will be documented, including role and responsibilities of the AA. The JP coordination mechanism shall include all signatories to the joint programme document.

## **Reporting**

The MDT F Office is responsible for the annual consolidated JP progress report, which will consist of three parts.

**AA Management Brief:** The Management brief consist of analysis of the certified financial report and the narrative report. The management brief will identify key management and administrative issues, if any, to be considered by the NSC.

**Narrative JP Progress Report:** This report is produced through an integrated JP reporting arrangement. The report should be reviewed and endorsed by the PMC before it is submitted to the MDT F Office on 28 February of each year.

**Financial Progress Report:** Each participating UN organization will submit to the MDTF Office a financial report stating expenditures incurred by each programme during the reporting period. The dead-line for this report is 31 March. Quarterly reports will be made available to the donor. JP will have a final evaluation and midterm review. The midterm review will be organized by the MDG F Secretariat.

## **7. Feasibility, risk management and sustainability of results**

The model and interventions of the Environment JP are targeting vulnerable pastoral communities' who have proved that positive outcomes can be achieved if opportunities are availed to improve their income and restoring their rangeland environments thus contributing to the national poverty alleviation efforts. This program fosters equality, participation, partnership and empowerment through a synergized approach to including awareness, capacity building and livelihood aspects which includes both ecological and socio-economic dimension. In addition to the national MoARD, BoARD, and EPA, participating UN agencies, will technically support the implementation of the different JP components. While participation of different stakeholders is encouraged, sectors ministries implementing 'sector' interventions in isolation is a possible risk. Coordination of implementing partners and participating UN agencies is thus important. This entails strengthening the capacity of the lead government implementing partner, MoARD at various levels. It also calls for participating agencies to play a strong and supporting role in providing technical support in areas of monitoring and reporting.

## **8. Accountability, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting**

The UNDAF Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) plan focuses on monitoring and evaluating UNDAF outcomes and related Country Programmes (CPs) outcomes and outputs. It also makes special reference to achieving national development goals, including working with MDG-linked M&E frameworks of the PASDEP. The UNDAF includes activities to support the capacity-building of national partners to monitor progress towards development goals, by harmonizing data collection systems and supporting databases, analysis tools and improved dissemination of findings. Similar mechanisms would be employed to monitor and evaluate the JP, and ensure its consistency with the UNDAF M&E systems.

A reputable agency with considerable experience in designing and implementing management information systems (MIS) will provide technical backstopping support to MoARD/EPA and BoARD. The MIS will be designed to accurately and efficiently capture the JP outputs, with the aim of both reporting achievements and performance to the Review Team and the National Steering Committee, as well as using information to improve performance, and achieve harmonization of activities.

This JP will be monitored throughout the three years of its life span, and evaluated within the M&E guidelines of the MDG Fund, and according to the UNDAF M&E plan. The common work plan will be reviewed annually. On an annual basis, the UN lead organization for each output are required to provide narrative reports on results achieved, lessons learnt and the contributions made to the Joint Program. The reporting format will

be anchored in the common results framework (for format, refer UNDG guideline Note on Joint Program). The agencies will channel their report contributions directly into an integrated reporting system. The monitoring system will track the participating UN organizations individual contributions to the program outputs. In addition to the required annual reports participating UN organizations will provide quarterly updates to ensure an open flow of information to the donor. The JP will have a final evaluation and mid term review. The mid term review will be organized by the MDG-F Secretariat.

Data will be compiled on a monthly basis at the Program management units of BoARD. The district program coordinators in each region will check data for completeness and accuracy and submit a monthly report to the PMT. Periodic refresher trainings will be conducted for staff on data recording and reporting to ensure consistent and accurate reporting. Databases related to program performance will be maintained, and performance is analyzed on a quarterly basis. Processed data will be fed back on a quarterly basis to the Review Teams. These data will be used as a management tool to discuss strategies to maximize program performance and impact. Updates on program indicators will be compiled on a quarterly basis, and reported to the national steering and technical teams. Data on outputs from program reports, meeting reports, MIS, and survey data will be analyzed and shared at these meetings.

From the data thus acquired, valuable lessons to bring programs to scale in a cost effective manner will be drawn. Baseline research gives a solid basis for measuring impact of the intervention after a certain agreed period of implementation. After this period of the program implementation, end line surveys will be conducted which will measure impact of program support activities. Representatives of communities in each district will be involved in monitoring and evaluation of the joint program particularly at village and district level. They will also be involved in monitoring and evaluation activities to be undertaken by the program management team and others as deemed necessary.

The program-monitoring framework for the JP is given in Table 2. It outlines expected results from the result framework, corresponding indicators (with baselines and indicative timeframes), methods of collecting indicators, responsibility for doing so, and risks and assumptions.

Table 3. Monitoring and Evaluation

	Expected results (Outcomes and outputs)	Indicators (with baseline and indicative timeframe)	Means of verification	Collection methods (with indicative time frame & frequency)	Responsibilities	Risk and assumption
	Outcome 1. Climate change mitigation and adaptation options for pastoralists mainstreamed into national development frameworks (development plans, strategy, policies)					
1.1	CC mitigation and adaptation framework mainstreamed into national/regional/local development plans, key sector policies, strategies.	<p><u>Indicator:</u></p> <p>CC related risks/vulnerabilities of the pastoral communities at national, four regions and six districts identified and assessment produced by 1<sup>st</sup> year of the project (UNEP)</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u></p> <p>Not available</p>	<p>Periodic progress reports</p> <p>Gap analysis report</p>	<p>Quarterly/ annual/ mid-term/ terminal report</p>	<p>UNEP + EPA</p>	<p>Capacity limitation, Delay in getting returns from the field, Delay in disbursement of fund,</p>

		<p><u>Indicator:</u></p> <p>CC policy and strategy gaps identified and analyzed at Federal and four regional states level by 1<sup>st</sup> year of the project (UNEP)</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u></p> <p>Zero</p>	Periodic report	Quarterly/ annual/ mid-term/ terminal report	UNEP + EPA	Capacity limitation, Delay in getting returns from the field, Delay in disbursement of fund,
		<p><u>Indicator:</u></p> <p>Federal, four regional states and six districts CC adaptation/ mitigation strategy, communication strategy, action plan prepared by 2<sup>nd</sup> year of the project (UNEP)</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u></p> <p>Zero</p>	<p>Periodic report,</p> <p>Consultation workshop reports,</p> <p>Documents produced</p>	Quarterly/ annual/ mid-term/ terminal report	UNEP + EPA	Capacity limitation, Delay in getting returns from the field, Delay in disbursement of fund,

1.2	Instruments/ guidelines for mainstreaming federal, regional and district CC adaptation and mitigation in pastoral areas developed	<p><u>Indicator:</u></p> <p>One national and one district level mainstreaming, tools/ manuals/indicators/training manuals developed by the 1<sup>st</sup> year of the project period (UNEP)</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u></p> <p>Not available</p>	<p>Periodic report,</p> <p>Consultation workshop reports,</p> <p>Documents produced</p>	Quarterly/ annual/ mid-term/ terminal report	UNEP + EPA	Capacity limitation, Delay in getting returns from the field, Delay in disbursement of fund,
	Outcome 2. Government and pastoral institutional capacities strengthened to effectively respond to the climate change risks and challenges					
2.1	Federal/Regional/district and pastoral community institutions capacity and service delivery to respond to pastoralist community needs enhanced	<p><u>Indicator:</u></p> <p>Five federal, 20 regional, 30 district practitioners and 180 community members trained to plan,/ manage CC adaptation and resource based conflicts/ by the 1<sup>st</sup> year of the project period (UNDP)</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u></p> <p>Not available</p>	<p>Training report</p> <p>Periodic Report</p>	Quarterly/ annual/ mid-term/ terminal report	UNDP + MoARD	Turnover of trained staff, Delay in disbursement of fund,

		<p><u>Indicator:</u></p> <p>Five from environment and five from the pastoralist standing committee Parliamentarians, five from each regional council and 12 from the six target district civil servants, 18 pastoral community leaders sensitized to make them responsive to the CC adaptation needs of the pastoral community by the 1<sup>st</sup> year of the project period (UNDP)</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u></p> <p>Not available</p>	Visit reports	Quarterly/ annual/ mid-term/ terminal report	UNDP + EPA + MoARD	Busy schedule of parliamentarians
		<p><u>Indicator:</u></p> <p>Existing capacity of pastoral communities in six districts and four regional government institutions gaps identified and needs defined by the 1<sup>st</sup> year of the project period (UNDP)</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u></p> <p>Not available</p>	Capacity Needs Assessment Report	Progress Report	UNDP + MoARD + EPA	

		<p><u>Indicator:</u></p> <p>Equipment (hard and software) procured and supplied by the 1<sup>st</sup> year of the project period (UNDP)</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u></p> <p>Not available</p>	<p>Handover document, Inventory list,</p>	<p>Progress Report</p>	<p>UNDP + MoARD + EPA</p>	<p>Price fluctuation</p>
		<p><u>Indicator:</u></p> <p>30 practitioners (20 from four regions and ten from federal sector institutions) trained TOT of CC adaptation, organization, management and early warning and response systems/ produced by the 1st year of the project period (UNDP)</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u></p> <p>Not available</p>	<p>Training report</p> <p>Periodic Report</p>	<p>Quarterly/ annual/ mid-term/ terminal report</p>	<p>UNDP + MoARD</p>	<p>Turnover of trained staff, Delay in disbursement of fund,</p>



		<p><u>Indicator:</u></p> <p>Information on CC mitigation and adaptation information package prepared in four local language and disseminated by the 2<sup>nd</sup> year of the project period (UNEP)</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u></p> <p>Not available</p>	Information packages	Progress report	UNEP + EPA	Delay in disbursement/ utilization of fund,
		<p><u>Indicator:</u></p> <p>180 community members from six target districts trained on CC adaptation, organization, management and early warning and response systems by the 2<sup>nd</sup> year of the project period (UNDP)</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u></p> <p>Not available</p>	<p>Training report</p> <p>Periodic Report</p>	Quarterly/ annual/ mid-term/ terminal report	UNDP + MoARD	<p>Turnover of trained TOTs,</p> <p>Delay in disbursement of fund,</p>

		<p><u>Indicator:</u></p> <p>Six districts user friendly adaptation early warning and response mechanism on (indicators, manuals, working procedures for information exchange) produced and presented by the 2<sup>nd</sup> year of the project period (UNEP)</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u></p> <p>Not available</p>	User friendly document	Progress report	UNEP + EPA	Delay in disbursement/ utilization of fund,
		<p><u>Indicator:</u></p> <p>Six district specific CC coordination mechanism established by the 1<sup>st</sup> year of the project period (UNDP)</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u></p> <p>Not available</p>	Coordination mechanism	Progress report	UNDP + MoARD	Delay in disbursement/ utilization of fund,
	Outcome 3. Pastoral community coping mechanism/ sustainable livelihood enhanced					

3.1	Climate sensitive needs identified, assessed and priority interventions agreed	<p><u>Indicator:</u></p> <p>Baseline data generated on: Potential, accessibility, management, availability and alternatives in: water, livestock, rangeland and market. in the selected villages of the 6 districts by the first year of the project (FAO)</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u></p> <p>Not available</p>	Baseline report	Progress report	FAO + MoARD	Delay in disbursement/ utilization of fund,
		<p><u>Indicator:</u></p> <p>Community members in 18 selected villages from six districts benefited from income generating activities by the second year of the project (UNDP)</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u></p> <p>Not available</p>	Income generating schemes	Progress report	UNDP + MoARD	Delay in disbursement/ utilization of fund,

3.2	Integrated Rangeland Management practices promoted in the targeted districts for better livelihoods and coping with adverse climatic effects	<p><u>Indicator:</u></p> <p>18 villages from six districts access to water supply by third years of the project (FAO)</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u></p> <p>Not available</p>	Field visit report, Questionnaire Water committee bylaw	Progress report	FAO + MoARD	Delay in disbursement/ utilization of fund, Operation and maintenance
		<p><u>Indicator:</u></p> <p>18 villages from six districts secure feed resources by the end of the third year of the project (FAO)</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u></p> <p>Not available</p>	Field visit report, Questionnaire Community bylaws	Progress report	FAO + MoARD	Delay in disbursement/ utilization of fund
		<p><u>Indicator:</u></p> <p>Six districts' vet posts and market facilities constructed and made functional by the end of the third year of the project (FAO)</p> <p><u>Baseline:</u></p>	Report on livestock disease prevalence,  Training report,  Legal certificate of livestock marketing cooperatives,	Progress report	FAO + MoARD	Delay in disbursement/ utilization of fund

3.3	A system that enhance income generating capacity of the pastoralist communities to cope up with climate change related livelihood risks established and made functional in selected villages of the targeted six districts.	<u>Indicator:</u> Six community development fund established and made functional in the six target districts by the first year of the project (UNDP)  <u>Baseline:</u> Not available	Community development fund bylaws	Progress report	UNDP + MoARD	Delay in disbursement/ utilization of fund,
		<u>Indicator:</u> Alternative income generating schemes designed and implemented in six target districts (UNDP)  <u>Baseline:</u> Not available	Income generating package  Questionnaire	Progress report	UNDP + MoARD	Delay in disbursement/ utilization of fund,
		<u>Indicator:</u> 360 target community members acquire income diversification skills by the third year of the project (UNDP)  <u>Baseline:</u> Not available	Training report  Questionnaire	Progress report	UNDP + MoARD	Delay in disbursement/ utilization of fund,

### **9. Ex Ante Assessment of Cross-cutting Issues**

The cross cutting issues such as Gender, HIV/Aids, and Human right issues in the pastoral areas of Ethiopia has been reviewed and assessed.

Pastoralists in Ethiopia have strong traditional systems and cultures which has been developed and shaped through time to fit to the pastoral way of life. There are clearly defined differentiated roles and responsibilities for women and men, which to certain extents have manifested themselves into gender inequalities. The JP has designed special programme for women empowerment by creating additional income source for women. Women already organized into groups will be supported with seed money and will get training to start their own small businesses. The programme will also mainstream gender in all programme activities and make sure women equally benefit from the programme. They will be also encouraged to be involved in all community decision-making meetings.

Ethiopia continues to face the HIV and AIDS crisis with a growing number of orphans and a prevalence rate of approximately 3.5% of the adult population. Women are particularly vulnerable. This places an additional challenge to development planners and communities throughout the country. With many of those infected and affected in the most productive stages of their lives: farmers; engineers; teachers; nurses; doctors; or civil servants; the impact of the epidemic, as it matures, will be felt more severely in the next five years. The government established the National HIV/AIDS prevention and Control Office (HAPCO) in 2002, which is responsible for coordinating the national response to the epidemic. A national programme to reduce mother to child transmission and roll out access to anti retroviral treatment has commenced. One of the key challenges will be to strengthen those public institutions fighting HIV/AIDS and ensuring a multi sectoral response to the epidemic. Due to their way of life (mobility) and geographical location (areas attractive for tourism) pastoral communities are increasingly exposed to HIV/AIDS infections. They will be potentially vulnerable to HIV/AIDS epidemic.

Rangeland resources degradation, loss of biodiversity, increased invasive plants, unreliable rainfall patterns are some of the major environmental issues in pastoral areas. Overall climate variability and change are major threats. The JP is going to develop inclusive adaptation options to reduce community vulnerability to such.

Due to historical marginalization of pastoralists, there are significant human right gaps in pastoral areas. Pastoralists right to have access to education, clean water, health, information, security, access to adequate food and development are some of the major gaps that have been identified with both duty bearer and right holders. Government is aggressively working towards achieving some of the gaps in social services through PASDEP and MDG although it is unlikely to achieve the MDGs in pastoral areas due to effects of climatic changes. The JP has designed strategies to enhance government efforts and thus improve the possibility for meeting MDGs..

The major participating partners of the JP are the four UN agencies (UNDP, FAO and UNEP), Environmental Protection Authority, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural development, cooperative development authority and PFE. The main capacity gap relate to integration of adaptation policy into plans and programmes. This JP has included training programme to address this gap. The second capacity gap that has been observed at the grass root level is means of transportation to implement the programme. To address this gap the programme will provide motorbikes and vehicle.

## 10. Legal Context or Basis of Relationship

Participating Organizations	UN	Agreement
FAO		The participation of FAO in this Joint Programme is governed by its founding constitution known as the “Basic Text” interpreted for operational purposes through Field Programme Circular B. In Ethiopia, FAO operations are governed by the Host Country Agreement signed on January 30, 2008 for the establishment of the FAO-Sub regional Office for Eastern Africa (SFE).
UNDP		This Joint Programme Document together with the CPAP signed by the Government and UNDP, which is incorporated by reference constitutes the Project Document - the instrument referred to as such in Article I of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA) between the Government of Ethiopia (GoE) and the United Nations Development Programme, signed by the parties on 26 February 1981.
UNEP		The participation of UNEP in this Joint Programme is governed by UNEP Governing council’s decision (UNEP/GC20/27) to support Africa, which “request the Executive Director to strengthen cooperation and collaboration with African regional and sub regional organizations, in particular the Economic Commission for Africa and the Organization of African Unity, in order to effectively address environmental issues of common interest in a cost-efficient manner” in line with the Agreement signed between the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia and the United Nations Environment Programme on the 23 <sup>rd</sup> of July 2001 in Addis Ababa.



# Annex. 1: Work Plan for ‘Enabling Pastoral Communities to Adapt to Climate Change and Restoring Rangeland Environments’

Period: (July 2009- June 2010)

Period: (July 2009- June 2010)												
No.	UN organization JP Outputs and specific Annual targets	UN organization	Key Indicative Activities for Each Output	TIME FRAME				Implementing Partner	PLANNED BUDGET			
				Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q4		Source of Funds	Budget Description*	Amount	
1 Outcome 1. Climate change mitigation and adaptation options for pastoralists mainstreamed into national/sub-national development frameworks (development plans, strategy, policies)												
JP Output 1.1 Improved national/regional/local development plans, key sector policies, strategies and partnership to mainstream climate change mitigation and adaptation options into policy frameworks												
1.1.1	1. CC related risks/ vulnerabilities of the pastoral communities at national, four regions and six districts identified and assessment produced by 1 <sup>st</sup> year of the project (UNEP)	UNEP	Assess CC related risks/vulnerabilities of the pastoral communities	x	x			EPA	MDG F	Personnel	60,000	
1.1.2	2. CC related federal and four regional states policy and strategy gap analysis report produced by 1 <sup>st</sup> year of the project (UNEP)	UNEP	Undertake federal and four regional states CC policy and strategy gap analysis	x	x			EPA	MDG F	Personnel	20,000	
1.1.3	3. Federal, four regional states and six districts CC adaptation/ mitigation strategy, communication strategy, action plan prepared by 2 <sup>nd</sup> year of the project (UNEP) 4. Pastoralist adaptation measures integrated into the	UNEP	Prepare a federal, four regional and six district comprehensive and integrated CC adaptation/ mitigation strategy and action plans, -prepare communication strategy and public awareness toolkit , -CC adaptation integrated	x	x			EPA	MDGF	Contracts	45,000	

	PRSP (UNEP)		into the PRSP								
JP output 1.2 Instruments/ guidelines for mainstreaming federal, regional and district CC adaptation and mitigation in pastoral areas developed											
1.2.1	Mainstreaming methodology, tools/manuals/indicators/ training manuals developed by the 1 <sup>st</sup> year of the project period (UNEP)	UNEP	1. Develop mainstreaming methodology/ tools/manuals/ indicators 2 Develop coping/adaptation training manual 3. prepare toolkits of different adaption appropriate technologies and practices ( in English and Amharic) ; 4. publish and disseminate tools and toolkits		×	×		EPA	MDG F	Contract	60,000
						×	×				

No.	UN organization JP Outputs and specific Annual targets	UN organization	Key Indicative Activities for Each Output	TIME FRAME				Implementing Partner	PLANNED BUDGET		
				Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4		Source of Funds	Budget Description*	Amount
Outcome 2. Government and pastoral institutional capacities strengthened to effectively respond to the climate change risks and challenges											
JP output 2.1 Federal/Regional/ district and pastoral communities’ institutions capacities and service delivery to respond to pastoralist community needs enhanced											
2.1.1	Federal/regional/ local practioners and community members enabled to plan,/ manage CC adaptation and resource based conflicts/ by the 1 <sup>st</sup> year of the project period	UNDP	Undertake federal/regional and community training on (planning/ implementation monitoring/conflict mgt)			×		MoARD/ BoARD	MDG F	Personnel  Training of Counterparts	25,000.00  50,000.00
2.1.2	Parliamentarians, federal/regional/district civil servants, selected pastoral community leaders sensitized to make them responsive to the CC adaptation needs of the pastoral community by the 1 <sup>st</sup> year of the project period	UNEP	Undertake study tour/ peer learning for Parliamentarians, federal/ regional/ district civil servants, pastoral community leaders, EPA, MoARD				×	EPA	MDG F	Training of counterparts	75,000
2.1.3	Existing capacity of pastoral communities and government institutions assessed, gaps identified and needs defined by the 1 <sup>st</sup> year of the project period (UNEP)	UNEP	Assess capacity of existing pastoral communities and government institutions; define/prioritize needs		×			MoARD	MDG F	Contract	20,000

No.	UN organization JP Outputs and specific Annual targets	UN organization	Key Indicative Activities for Each Output	TIME FRAME				Implement-ing Partner	PLANNED BUDGET		
				Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4		Source of Funds	Budget Description*	Amount
2.1.4	Improved access to technologies and better facilities (hard and software) by govt institution and CBO starting from the 1 <sup>st</sup> year of the project period (UNDP)	UNDP	Procure and supply equipment, hardware and software		x			MoARD	MDG F	Supplies/Equipment	16,000.00
2.1.5	Critical mass of skilled trainers on adaptation, organization, management and early warning and response systems deployed starting from the 1st year of the project period	UNDP	Undertake training of trainers on adaptation, organization, mgt and early warning/response systems/info packaging/ dissemination using the manuals prepared under output 1.2		x	x		EPA	MDG F	Contract	40,000.00
										Training of counterparts	62,000.00
2.1.6	Local pastoralist CC coordination mechanism established by the 1 <sup>st</sup> year of the project period	UNDP	undertake stakeholders consultation to initiate and agree on the format and establishment of local CC pastoral coordination mechanisms as well as local institutional analysis/recruitment/ procurement			x		BoARD	MDG F	Personnel	10,000.00
										Training of counterparts.	10,000.00
2.1.7	Regular monitoring system established and functional	UNDP	Organize and undertake regular monitoring of project implementation	x	x	x	x	MoARD	MDG F	Personnel.	60,000.00

No.	UN organization JP Outputs and specific Annual targets	UN organization	Key Indicative Activities for Each Output	TIME FRAME				Implementing Partner	PLANNED BUDGET		
				Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4		Source of Funds	Budget Description*	Amount
Outcome 3. Pastoral community coping mechanism/ sustainable livelihood enhanced											
JP output 3.1 Climate sensitive needs identified, assessed and priority interventions agreed											
3.1.1	Baseline data generated on: potential, accessibility, management , availability and alternatives in: water, livestock, rangeland and market. in the selected villages of the 6 districts by the first year of the project	FAO	Undertake participatory assessment to generate baseline information and data on:- i ) potential, accessibility and management of water resources; - ii) availability and alternative mechanism to improve feed resources; iii) current situation and mechanisms by which pastoralist community improve livestock productivity and access to better market and, renewable energy.		×			MoARD/ BoARD	MDG F	Personnel	15,000.00
3.2 JP output 3.2 Integrated Rangeland Management practices promoted in the targeted districts for better livelihoods and coping with adverse climatic effects											
3.2.1	Access to functional water schemes improved on a sustainable basis in selected villages (2-3 villages per district) of the six target districts on the first, second and third years of the project	FAO	1. Construct dams (earth/surface/sub-surface)				×	BoARD	MDG F	Contracts	396,000
			2. Rehabilitate wells/ponds				×	BoARD	MDG F	Training of Counterparts	15,000.00
			3. Establish /strengthen WATSAN committee				×	BoARD	MDG F		
			4. Conduct workshop on Sanitation and hygiene for community water managing committees			×		BoARD	MDG F		
			5. Construct water harvesting facilities such as cisterns and birkas.			×	×	BoARD	MDG F		

No.	UN organization JP Outputs and specific Annual targets	UN organization	Key Indicative Activities for Each Output	TIME FRAME				Implementing Partner	PLANNED BUDGET		
				Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4		Source of Funds	Budget Description*	Amount
3.2.2	Systems and technologies that enhance availability of feed resources promoted in selected sites (2 to 3 villages) of the six districts improved by the first, second and the third year of the project	FAO	1. Promote area closure for rangeland regulation and/or rehabilitation			×		BoARD	MDG F	Supplies/ equipment	80,000.00
			2. Reseed/re sow degraded rangelands			×	×	BoARD	MDG F	Training of counterparts	20,000.00
			3. Promote control and management of bush and invasive plants				×	BoARD	MDG F		
			4. Undertake cross visits for community members			×	×	MoARD/ BoARD	MDG F		
			5. Conduct awareness creation workshop on better utilization of rangeland resources for community members			×		MoARD/ BoARD	MDG F		
			6. Establish Nurseries for multiplication of native and improved fodder species		×	×		BoARD/ CBOs	MDG F		
			7. Plant native fodder trees			×	×	BoARD/ CBOs	MDG F		
			8. Promote control of soil erosion (gully treatment)			×	×	BoARD/ CBOs	MDG F		

No.	UN organization JP Outputs and specific Annual targets	UN organization	Key Indicative Activities for Each Output	TIME FRAME				Implementing Partner	PLANNED BUDGET		
				Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4		Source of Funds	Budget Description*	Amount
3.2.3	Mechanism to increase livestock productivity and access to better market, for women and men members of the pastoralist community, put in place by the first, second and the third year of the project	FAO	1. Construct/ rehabilitate vet posts				×	MoARD/ BoARD	MDG F	Contract	100,000
			2. Conduct refresher training to vet staff Community Animal Health Workers (CAHWS)			×		MoARD	MDG F	Supplies	40,000.00
			3. Provide drugs to vet posts				×	MoARD/ BoARD	MDG F	Training of counterparts	10,000.00
			4. Establish Livestock Marketing Cooperatives (LMC) facilitated with information service				×	MoARD	MDG F		
			5. Organize training and cross visits for Cooperative board members on cooperative principles, book keeping, business planning etc. by linking to output 3.3			×	×	BoARD/ CBOs	MDG F		
			6. Link LMC to community development fund to get access to initial capital				×	MoARD/ CBO	MDG F		
			9. Provide office space, materials and necessary document to Cooperatives by linking to out put 2.4	×				MoARD/ BoARD	MDG F		
			10. Construct/ rehabilitate primary market posts				×	BoARD/ CBOs	MDG F		

No.	UN organization JP Outputs and specific Annual targets	UN organization	Key Indicative Activities for Each Output	TIME FRAME				Implementing Partner	PLANNED BUDGET		
				Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q4			Source of Funds	Budget Description*
3.3 A system that enhance income generating capacity of the pastoralist communities to cope up with climate change related livelihood risks established and made functional in selected villages of the targeted six districts.											
3.3.1	Alternative income generating schemes identified and/or designed (in the 1 <sup>st</sup> year of the project) to be implemented by both men and women of the pastoralist community over the project life and beyond (UNDP)	UNDP	1. Conduct participatory assessment on the viability of potential income generating activities such as dairy processing, animal fattening, bee keeping, handcrafts, petty trading, eco-truism and other more.			×	×	MoARD/ BoARD/ CBOs	MDG F	Contract	25,000.00
3.3.2	360 target community members acquire income diversification skills over the project life time(UNDP)	UNDP	1. Develop or adapt technical manuals in local languages in the context of pastoral communities on identified schemes				×	MoARD/ BoARD	MDG F	Contract	15,000.00
		UNDP	2. Train both women and men members of the community on identified viable schemes.				×	BoARD/CB Os	MDG F	Training of counterparts	10,000.00
		UNDP	3. Train both women and men pastoralist community members on Business Development, Management, Marketing skills				×	MoARD/ BoARD	MDG F		
Total Planned Budget											1,463,000



## Budget description by Participating UN Organization, for the first year AWP

	UNDP	UNEP	FAO
1.1. Supplies, commodities, equipment and transport	16,000	-----	120,000
1.2. Personnel (staff, consultants, travel and training)	95,000	155,000	15,000
1.3. Training of counter parts	132,000	-----	45,000
1.4. Contracts	80,000	125,000	496,000
1.5. Other Direct Costs		-----	
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>	<b>323,000</b>	<b>280,000</b>	<b>676,000</b>
<b>2.0 UN Agency Indirect Cost (7%)</b>	<b>22,610</b>	<b>19,600</b>	<b>47,320</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>345,610</b>	<b>299,600</b>	<b>723,370</b>