



# Ethiopia UN Country Team

28<sup>th</sup> May 2008

Dear Ms. Sophie De Caen,

I am pleased to submit the revised Spanish MDGs Achievement Fund Environment Joint Programme entitled **Enabling Pastoral Communities to Adapt to Climate Change and Restoring Rangeland Environments in Ethiopia.** Unforeseen events in the country did allow us to submit the revised version of the joint program within the timeframe set by your office.

The revised Joint Programme document is a product of extensive consultation among key stakeholders including Government of Ethiopia (Ministries of Finance and Economic Development, Agriculture and Rural Development and Environment Protection Authority) and UN participating Agencies (FAO, UNEP and UNDP) in the framework of the substantive enriching comments provided by the MDG F panel of experts.

Although FAO, UNEP and UNDP have been identified in consultation with Government to be the key UN Agencies partnering in this environment window, WFP and other relevant UNCT members' expertise too will be utilized during the implementation phase of the joint programme.

The Review Team consisting of Government of Ethiopia and UNCT has, among others, maintained the proposal's coherence with the Concept Note, followed the UNDG guidelines on the results framework, improved on the narrative on the strategy and relevant activities/outputs, taken into consideration lessons learned and provided a justification for the selection of the 4 Regions. Good efforts have also been made to streamline the roles of UN Agencies in line with their comparative technical advantage.

Thank you for your support which made this possible and we look forward to our continuous collaboration on the rest of the process.

Yours Sincerely,

Fidele Sarassore,  
UN Resident Coordinator,  
UN Humanitarian Coordinator &  
UNDP Resident Representative

Ms. Sophie de Caen  
Director  
MDG Achievement Fund  
Partnership Bureau  
MDG-F Secretariat  
UNDP

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## **Spanish MDGs Achievement Fund (FUND) Steering Committee Minutes of Meeting Gender and Environment Windows**

**Date:** 31/10/07  
**Venue:** Ministry of Finance and Economic Development (MOFED)  
**Time:** 3:00 p.m.

### **Participants:**

1. H.E. Ato Mekonnen Manyazewal State Minister of MOFED (**Chair**)
2. Mr. Fidele Sarassoro, UN Resident Coordinator (**Co-chair**)
3. Ms. Elena Maria Ferreras Carreras, Deputy Coordinator of the Spanish Cooperation
4. Ms. Isabel Miguel, Spanish Embassy
5. Ato Fisseha Abera, Multilateral Cooperation Department Head, MOFED
6. Dr. Monique Rakatomalala, UNFPA Resident Representative – Gender Lead Agency
7. Ato Girma Hailu, Program Analyst, UNDP – Environment Lead Agency
8. Ato Admasu Nebebe, UN Division Head, MOFED

**Agenda:** to review and endorse the Gender and Environment Joint Program Documents.

### **Discussions Held and Consensus Reached:**

H.E. Ato Mekonnen Manyazewal welcomed the Steering Committee members and appreciated the Spanish People and Government for providing this opportunity to developing countries in general and in particular to Ethiopia as one of the eligible countries to benefit from the Fund. He also welcomed the Spanish Government's decision to use the UN system in administering the Fund. He also noted the efforts of the Resident Coordinator in mobilizing the different UN Agencies in Ethiopia to collaborate with the Government of Ethiopia in preparing the successful Concept Notes and two Joint Program Documents (JPDs) within a limited period of time.

He also appreciated the Fund for upholding the principles of the Paris Declaration including government leadership and ownership, reducing transaction costs, harmonization of procedures and sustainability of results. H. E. further underlined that these Joint Programs (JPs) are consistent with the national priorities included in the PASDEP that leads to the achievement of MDGs. Finally, he also confirmed that the JPs are fully consistent with approved Concept Notes.

Mr. Fidele Sarassoro on his part thanked MOFED for taking the lead in coordinating and mobilizing concerned government offices at federal and regional states level in formulating the Concept Notes as well as the two JPDs in collaboration with the relevant UN agencies. He also thanked the Spanish Government for using the UN system with a view to benefit from the collective expertise of the UN and promote the One UN approach.

He further mentioned that in his capacity as the UN Resident Coordinator, he delegated UNFPA and UNDP to lead the Gender and the Environment windows, respectively.

Finally, he concluded that the existing UN agencies policies, rules and regulations, DELIVERING AS ONE has paused challenges and these policy issues need to be addressed.

After these remarks, brief presentation on the Gender and Environment JPs was made by lead agencies and the floor was subsequently opened for comments, observations and discussions.

#### **a) Gender JP - Leave No Woman Behind (LNWB)**

Dr. Monique Rakomotolala highlighted the process and content of the Gender JP and was followed by comments and thorough discussion. As a result, the following consensus has emerged.

1. Based on the comparative advantage and on-the-ground operational experience, WFP has been assigned as the UN Participating Agent for the Credit Component.
2. Budget increase for the Community Conversation Capacity Building activity (by 100,000 USD.)
3. Finally, with this minor amendment, the LNWB JP was unanimously endorsed by the Steering Committee members.

#### **b) Environment JP - Enabling Pastoral Communities to Adapt to Climate Change and Restoring Rangeland Environments**

Mr. Fidele Sarassoro highlighted the processes and contents for the Steering Committee members and expressed his satisfaction with the JP document.

After thorough discussion on the contents and management arrangements, the Steering Committee endorsed the Environment JP document as was submitted to the Steering Committee.

The meeting was adjourned at 5:30 p.m.  
MoFED/UNDP

## Cover Page

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.

1. Capacity of pastoral communities adaptation options enhanced
2. Policy on mainstreaming adaptation options for pastoralists adopted
3. Awareness on pastoral adaptation options raised
4. Rangeland management improved
5. Pastoral communities empowered to participate in the policy decision making processes

<p>Prog/project Title: <b>Enabling pastoral communities to adapt to climate change and restoring rangeland environments</b></p> <hr style="width: 20%; margin-left: 0;"/> <p>Programme/project Duration (Start/end dates): <u>Jan 08 to Dec 10</u></p> <p>Fund Management Option(s): <u>pass-through</u> (Parallel, pooled, pass-through, combination)</p> <p>Managing or Administrative Agent: <u>UNDP</u> f/as applicable)</p>	<p>Total estimated prog/project budget: \$ 4,000, 0000 Out of which:</p> <p>1. Planned resources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Government _____</li> <li>• Regular/Other Resources _____</li> <li>• NGO or private _____</li> <li>• UN Org... _____</li> <li>• UN Org... _____</li> <li>• Donor ... _____</li> <li>• Donor ... _____</li> </ul> <p>2. Unfunded budget: None</p>
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### **Names and signatures of (sub) national counterparts and participating UN organizations**

<b>UN Organizations</b>	<b>National Partners (including sub national partners.)</b>
<p><i>UN Resident Coordinator</i> <i>Signature</i> <i>Name of Agency: RC</i> <i>Date &amp; Seal</i></p>	<p><i>Name of Head of Partner</i> <i>Signature</i> <i>Name of Institution: Ministry of Finance and Economic Development</i> <i>Date &amp; Seal</i></p>
<p><i>Name of Representative</i> <i>Signature</i> <i>Name of Agency: UNDP</i> <i>Date &amp; Seal</i></p>	<p><i>Name of Head of Partner</i> <i>Signature</i> <i>Name of Institution: Environmental protection Authority (EPA)</i> <i>Date &amp; Seal</i></p>
<p><i>Name of Representative</i> <i>Signature</i> <i>Name of Agency: UNEP</i> <i>Date &amp; Seal</i></p>	<p><i>Name of Head of Partner</i> <i>Signature</i> <i>Name of Institution: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural development</i> <i>Date &amp; Seal</i></p>
<p><i>Name of Representative</i> <i>Signature</i> <i>Name of Agency: FAO</i> <i>Date &amp; Seal</i></p>	

## **Acronyms**

**CDM – Cleaner Development Mechanism**

**DNA – Designated national authority**

**EPA – Environment Protection Authority**

**FAO – Food and Agriculture organization**

**MoARD – Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development**

**NAPA – National Adaptation Plan of Action**

**PASDEP – Plan for Accelerated Sustained Development to End of Poverty**

**PEF – Pastoral and Environment Forum**

**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 Programme**

**UNFCCC- United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change**

**UNEP - United Nations Environment Programme**

**WFP – World Food Programme**

## **1. Executive Summary**

Pastoralists are estimated to constitute 11 percent of the total Ethiopian population. Pastoralists occupy a total of 625,000 square kms in Ethiopia, which is 57% 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 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. Out of 5.5 million pure pastoralists, only 1.5 million still earn good revenue from livestock. The rest are poor majorities that earn a marginal livelihood out of livestock raising, mainly relying on food aid for survival.

There have been considerable changes in pastoral livelihoods in recent decades. Trends in the expansion of agriculture move from communal to private land tenure, weakening of customary natural resources management institutions and increasing sedenterisation of pastoralists and increasing vulnerability to climate changes including drought. Such changes have impacted on pastoral livelihoods through reduction in access to communal rangeland, constrained mobility and, in many cases, changed use patterns with the breakdown of wet and dry season grazing systems. Together, this has led to an increase in grazing pressure on many areas of rangeland with consequences for poor livestock production. It would appear that reduced mobility and access to key grazing resources have undermined drought coping strategies.

The Ethiopian Government has committed to bring about changes in pastoral areas which as it is indicated in the PASDEP. The PASDEP contains a range of tailored program and policy responses specific to pastoralist areas and the communities. One of the objectives of the pastoralist program proposed in the PASDEP is improving the pastoral livelihoods and asset base. This would be achieved through among others implementation of key elements such as management of rangelands and encouraging livelihood diversification and establishing micro financing institutions tailored to pastoralist way of living. The proposed joint programme contributes to the achievement of the PASDEP objectives in pastoral areas and the MDG goals. The proposed programme is in line with the strategies and priorities of the Ethiopia government in pastoral areas including Ethiopian Millennium Summit on Environment for Development.

The Joint Programme provides a unique opportunity to pilot innovative comprehensive approaches that can improve pastoralist's capability to adapt to the climatic changes. In addition, the programme will enable the communities to generate additional income through livelihood diversification thus contributing to the country's poverty alleviation targets.

The programme will 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 programme will involve the participation of pastoral communities, federal, regional and local government; communities as well as UN participating agencies within the framework of UNDAF. The total cost of the joint programme is USD 4,000,000 and will be implemented over a three-year period.

The Government of Spain is financing this Joint Programme through the Spanish MDGs Achievement Fund.

## **2. Situation Analysis**

Ethiopia, with a population of 77 million (2007), is one of the most populous countries in the Horn of Africa. The majority of the population (84%) lives in the rural areas, mainly depending on agriculture for its livelihood. The population growth rate is relatively high at 2.7 % per year, especially considering the limited natural resource base.

The Government has accorded overriding priority to combat food insecurity, vulnerability and poverty. The Plan for Accelerated and Sustained Development to End Poverty (PASDEP) observes 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%. During the same period the per capita income of the population grew by 2.3% per annum. In the period 2004/05 and 2005/06 GDP increased by over 10% per annum. This rapid economic growth is accompanied by clear improvements in terms of poverty and food insecurity: the proportion of the population living below the poverty line declined from 44.2% in 1999/00 to 38.7% in 2004/05. Likewise the national food poverty index also declined from 42% in 1999/00 to 38% in 2004/05. This growth has also helped to foster an expansion in the industry and service sector.

Despite such positive achievements Ethiopia still faces formidable challenges. Some 27 million Ethiopians are poor and vulnerable to recurrent natural disaster related shocks. Around 15 million people are food insecure, out of which some 8.3 million are chronically food insecure. In the last decade an average of five million people, mainly pastoralists, have been receiving relief assistance. According to the results of the Welfare Monitoring Survey (2004) more than three quarters of households suffered food shortages for periods ranging between 2-6 months in 2003. In order to make-up for the domestic shortfalls in food production the country has received an average of 700,000 metric tons of food aid annually over the past fifteen years. In spite of three consecutive years of good rains and a bumper harvest in 2006, increases in food

prices during the past five years as well as recent signs of inflation have raised concerns about access to food, particularly for the urban poor and the many rural pastoralists dependent on purchased food.

The major causes of food insecurity and vulnerability include frequently recurring droughts and erratic rainfall patterns. During the last four decades alone the country has experienced at least five major drought episodes: 1973/74, 1984/85, 1993/94, 1999/00, 2002/03 and, more recently, 2005/06 in pastoral regions. This has accelerated the pace of degradation of the ecosystems (rangeland degradation, soil erosion, deforestation, loss of vegetative cover), upon which pastoralists are dependent for their survival. which in turn become less resilient to rainfall variations. Such recurrent shocks, coupled with insufficient rural investments causes rapid depletion of household assets and hampers access to basic services further compromising capacity for recovery and rehabilitation.

The high rate of population growth and the pressure it entails on natural resources is another important factor exacerbating vulnerability. Environmental degradation, encroachment of invasive tree species, insufficient capital, limited access to credit and market facilities, limited alternative sources of income, low levels of infrastructural development, in particular the low development of irrigation and market infrastructure, are the other major factors contributing to food insecurity and poverty in the country. The pastoral communities are increasingly vulnerable due to decreasing grazing land areas and water scarcity as well as lose of livestock due to environmental factors, inter-clan and ethnic tensions, and limited access to animal health and basic services. Women and children in these communities are the most vulnerable.

The country faces high malnutrition rates amongst children under-five years of age, notably with the prevalence of stunting at 47% and underweight at 38%. A combination of low intake of food in general and nutritious foods in particular, limited access to basic services and sanitary services, food habits in specific areas, and limited access to basic nutrition awareness, are amongst the main causes of nutritional problems in Ethiopia. The overall HIV/AIDS prevalence is 10.5% in urban centres compared to 1.9% in rural areas, with trends indicating increasing infection rates among pastoral communities.



<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Measurement</b>	<b>Level in country</b>
Human Development Index		170
Population living on USD 2/day	%	36
Population growth rate	% per year	2.73 (2004/05)
Life expectancy at birth	# of years	49 (2006)
Crude mortality rate	(# / 10,000 / day)	0.41
Acute malnutrition	% (w/h <-2 z-scores)	10.5
Water access / availability	Liters ppp day, stability	36%(2004)
HIV/AIDS prevalence	% among adults 15–49;	
	Number of PLWHA	1.4
Gross enrolment in primary education	% for girls and boys	79.8(2005)

Table.1. Overview of major development indicators

( *Horn of Africa Consultations on Food Security Country report - Ethiopia 3*)

Pastoralists' population is estimated to be 12-15 million, residing in 7 Regions (21 Zones and 123 Woredas (districts)). The livestock population in the pastoral regions is estimated at 40-42% of the country's total livestock population. Pastoralists are however among the poorest of the poor and are hence particularly vulnerable to a growing process of impoverishment and climatic variability and change.

The vulnerability of the pastoral communities can be improved through consolidated partnership effort of key stakeholders involved in pastoral development such as government, community based organizations local communities, bilateral and UN agencies. The interventions to increase resilience of pastoral communities to climate variability and change should focus on implementation of various adaptation options including, enhancement of prevailing coping strategies, range rehabilitation and invasive control, diversification of livelihood opportunities particularly for women and mainstreaming adaptation into policies and plans.

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

#### **3.1. Background/Context**

Notably the PASDEP contains a range of tailored program and policy responses specific to pastoralist areas and the communities. One of the objectives of the pastoralist program proposed in the PASDEP is improving the pastoral livelihoods and asset base. This would be achieved

through among others implementation of key elements such as management of rangelands and livelihood diversification and establishing micro finance institutions tailored according to pastoralist way of life.

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 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. Another relevant outcome in the UNDAF is enhancement of economic growth, which would be achieved through enabling diversification of livelihoods among agricultural communities.

This project is timely, coming as it does when Ethiopia has just completed preparation of the National Adaptation Plan of Adaptation (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. The NAPA is a major milestone in the country's follow-up of the Rio Conventions (namely the UNFCCC and it's Protocol - the Kyoto Protocol, the Bio-diversity Convention and the Convention to Combat Desertification) all of which Ethiopia has signed.

This project 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. This CDM project's specific objectives are to increase institutional capacity of the designated national authority (DNA) and technical capacity to develop CDM projects. This joint UNDP-UNEP CDM programme will compliment this project through drawing attention on potential CDM 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 Woreda level environmental action plans. The joint programme 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 activities in the joint programme under this project will also add significantly to concretizing the objectives of the "Ethiopian Millennium Summit on Environment for Development". The joint programme provides a unique opportunity to pilot an innovative

approach 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 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 joint programme will provide key lessons and validation for ensuring sustainability of the initiatives aimed at reducing community vulnerability to climate variability and change in 6 woreda (districts) of Afar, SNNPR, Somali and Oromia Regional States. In short, 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.

This Joint Programme is linked to and will compliment the on-going initiatives in pastoral areas which include: UN OCHA pastoralist communication initiative (PCI) whose overall goal is to facilitate better understanding of pastoral issues among decision makers; a World Bank funded Pastoral Community Development Project 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, training on marketing, business plan development, animal health, restocking, de-stocking, fodder production and water harvesting.

The UN organizations participating in the joint programme were already active in the targeted pastoral regions and the country development cooperation programme. 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 programme in Afar. 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.

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.

## **3.2. Lessons learned**

Initiatives with positive impacts on pastoralists' livelihood and reducing vulnerability are those where consultations on strategic, programmatic and implementation aspects have taken place among major stakeholders including communities, civil society and government; there is demonstrable commitment, capacity building and empowerment at strategic levels and partnership approaches have been pursued. This applies to Sustainable Land Management (SLM), Pastoral Livelihood Enhancement Programmes, the Emergency Food Strategic Reserve (EFSR), and others.

## **3.3. Strategies**

The JP will be implemented in four pastoral regions of Ethiopia (Afar, Somali, Oromia and SNNPRS). Six targeted implementation woredas will be selected from the four regions. The Six -implementation woredas from the four pastoral regions will preferably be adjacent and close to each other. This Joint Programme will adopt the following strategies:

### **3.3.1 Stakeholder involvement**

This programme will 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 to coordinate the programme comprising Government (national and regional level), Spanish Government and UNCT RC; and using government structures in implementation.

### **3.3.2. Partnership**

This programme has been jointly designed by UN Agencies and the Government of Ethiopia and will be implemented in partnership with the various levels of government and local communities. It aims to increase resilience of pastoral communities to climate change through supporting implementation of various adaptation options including diversifying livelihood options particularly for women.

### **3.3.3. Community empowerment**

This programme will establish innovative and comprehensive ways of enabling pastoralists' communities to be more resilient to climate variability and change through supporting implementation of adaptation options and enhancing coping strategies at community level using community participatory approaches. A communication strategy will be developed and

implemented to raise awareness among communities on adaptation as well as empower community to communicate their survival concerns.

### **3.3.4. Policy significance**

This programme will contribute to mainstreaming policy on adaptation for the pastoral communities through capacitating stakeholders and implementation of a lobbying and advocacy strategy at government, UN and donor levels.

## **4. Results Framework**

### **Outcomes and Outputs**

The Joint Programme aims to improve the capacity of pastoral communities to be resilient to climate variability and change through the following outcomes: capacity for pastoralists to adaptation options enhanced; adaptation options for pastoralists mainstreamed into programs, awareness on pastoral adaptation options raised; livelihood of pastoralists improved through rangeland management improved, diversified income generation etc.

#### **Outcome 1. Capacity of pastoralists' adaptation options enhanced**

The first step towards achieving this outcome will involve an evaluation of climate change impacts on the pastoral communities. An assessment of various adaptation options will be carried out leading to the development of a toolkit for such options. Woreda level integrated and strategic environmental management plan designed and implemented, which will systematically, effectively and efficiently deal with the anticipated multisector climate change impacts to enhance the resilience of pastoralist community. Barriers identified and removed and good adaptation practices replicated.

#### **Outcome 2. Environmental and climate change adaptation options mainstreamed into programs and project of pastoralists.**

Adaptation options identified for pastoralists will be integrated in all development programs implemented in the pastoralist areas by all partners.

#### **Outcome 3. Awareness on pastoral adaptation option raised**

Training on adaptation option will be provided for targeted pastoral community groups, local level government experts, National and Regional network and platform for dialogue created. To facilitate widespread adaptation and scaling up of pastoral adaptation options, a communication strategy and tools will be developed.

#### **Outcome 4. Livelihood of pastoralists improved**

To realize this outcome rangelands maps improved, rangelands rehabilitated, bush encroachment minimized, gully in the rangeland treated and closure areas promoted and expanded.

Incomes and productivity of pastoralists improved and diversified through improved water management, developing multi species development, establishing fodder banks, implementing stocker/feeder program. Pastoralists skill will also developed through various skill development training including rangeland management, water harvesting, fodder seed production, entrepreneurship, natural gum and incense production and tapping and technique.

**Table 1: Summary of Results framework.**

UNDAF Outcome: 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

Outcomes of Joint Programme:

1. **Capacity of pastoralists' adaptation options enhanced**
2. **Environmental and climate change adaptation options mainstreamed into programs and project of pastoralists**
3. **Awareness on pastoral adaptation option raised**
4. **Livelihood of pastoralists improved**

**Table 2. Activities and Budget Allocation and Responsibilities**

**Spain MDG-F Enabling pastoral communities to adapt to climate change and restoring rangeland environments**

**Lead and Coordinating UN Agency: UNDP/UNEP**

**Government Implementing partners: MoARD and EPA**

No.	Activities	Coordinating UN Agency	Implementer	Participating UN Agency	Budget in USD			
					Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Total for the project
<b>1</b>	<b>Outcome 1: Capacity of pastoralists' adaptation options enhanced</b>	UNDP	EPA	UNEP				
1.1	Design and Implement Woreda Environmental management Plan for Climate Change adaptation	UNDP	EPA	UNEP	40,000	40,000	40,000	120, 000
1.2	Development of Scaling- up strategy of good practices through identification and removal of barriers	UNDP	EPA	UNEP	10,000	10,000	10,000	30, 000
<b>2</b>	<b>Outcome 2: Environmental and climate change adaptation options mainstreamed into programs and project of pastoralists</b>							
2.1	Mainstreaming environmental sustainability in pastoralist climate change adaptation programs and projects	UNDP	EPA	UNEP	20,000	10,000	10,000	40,000
<b>3</b>	<b>Outcome 3: Awareness on pastoral adaptation option raised</b>							
3.1	Training and education on climate change its adaptation options and tools etc.	UNDP	EPA	UNEP	20,000	20,000	10,000	50, 000



No.	Activities	Coordinating UN Agency	Implementer	Participating UN Agency	Budget in USD			
					Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Total for the project
	<b>Sub-Total</b>							<b>240,000</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>Outcome 4: Livelihood of pastoralists improved</b>							
4.1	Rangeland Management/ Rehabilitation-rangeland mapping, minimizing bush encroachment, promotion and expansion of closure areas, gully treatment in the range land	UNDP	MoARD	UNDP	75,000	50,000	50,000	175,000
4.2	Water Management- construction of Birkas, sand dam, cisterns, supply water tankers, river and stream diversion	UNDP	MoARD	UNDP	100,000	75,000	78,776	253,872
4.3	Multi-purpose species Development- establishing nurseries, seed collection, planting through direct seeding or seedling, establishment of fodder bank, promotion of hay making	UNDP	MoARD	UNDP	285,400	200,000	200,000	685,400
4.4	Infrastructure development related to livestock market, stoker/feeder program, animal products market mobile veterinary service	UNDP	MoARD	UNDP	284,000	200,000	200,000	684,000
4.5	Income diversification and generation opportunities for pastoralists	UNDP	MoARD	UNDP	200,000	100,000	112,989	412,989
4.6	Training on rangeland management, water harvesting, fodder seed production, Entrepreneurship, tapping technique on natural gum and incense production	UNDP	MoARD	UNDP	80,000	30,000	15,063	125,063

No.	Activities	Coordinating UN Agency	Implementer	Participating UN Agency	Budget in USD			
					Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Total for the project
4.7	Provision of hand tools, vet. drugs and equipment, charcoal kilnt	UNDP	MoARD	UNDP	210,000	100,000	-	310,000
	<b>Sub-Total</b>							<b>2,646,324</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>Cross-cutting: Capacity Building</b>							
5.1	Double cabin Pickup Vehicles(four regions)	UNDP	MoARD	UNDP	120,000			120,000
5.2	Motor Bicycle (6 woredas)	UNDP	MoARD	UNDP	96,000			96,000
5.3	One program coordinator in MOARD	UNDP	MoARD	UNDP	12,000	12,000	12,000	36,000
5.4	One program officer in each 4 selected region BOARD	UNDP	MoARD	UNDP	40,000	30,000	30,000	100,000
5.5	Program personnel for 6 woreda	UNDP	MoARD	UNDP	50,000	50,000	50,000	150,000
	<b>Sub-Total</b>							<b>502,000</b>
<b>6.</b>	<b>Monitoring and Evaluation</b>							
6.1	Baseline survey	UNDP	FAO	FAO	50,000		50,000	100,000
6.2	Monitoring and Evaluation MoARD & EPA and operational cost	UNDP	MoARD	UNDP	100,000	50,000	50,000	200,000
6.3	Monitoring and Evaluation	UNDP	UNDP	UNDP	20,000	20,000	10,000	50,000
	<b>Sub-Total</b>							<b>350,000</b>
	<b>Total</b>							<b>3,738,324</b>
	UNDP 7% Indirect cost	UNDP	UNDP	UNDP				237,876
	UNEP 7% Indirect Cost	UNEP	UNEP	UNEP				16,800

No.	Activities	Coordinating UN Agency	Implementer	Participating UN Agency	Budget in USD			
					Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Total for the project
	FAO 7% Indirect Cost	FAO	FAO	FAO				7,000
	<b>Grand Total</b>							<b>4,000,000</b>

## **5. Management and Coordination Arrangements**

EPA and MOARD at the federal level and their structures at the regional level will coordinate and manage community-led environmental management for adaptation to climate change and livelihood components of the JP respectively. As lead agency on Environment for the UN, UNDP and UNEP will support EPA and MOARD respectively in coordination and establishment of technical structures to support implementing government partners. Technical assistance will be provided through strengthening EPA and MOARD structures, and placing additional technical experts in the thematic areas to support implementation. EPA and MOARD in collaboration with UNDP will coordinate the undertaking of baseline, mid-term evaluations and end-line surveys. They will also consolidate harmonized reporting together. In order to ensure effective implementation capability of EPA and MOARD, and their structures, a Programme Management Team (PMT) will be established in the four regions. These teams will have two fulltime staff members employed by the programme namely a Regional Programme Coordinator and accountant. These teams will be responsible for developing action plans, monitoring activities and producing reports.

### **5.1 Proposed Structures**

Two coordination structures will be established at Federal level to ensure synergy and harmony of the JP. These are the National Steering Committee and a Technical Team. The regions will be supported by a technical unit that will strengthen programme implementation.

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

Members of the SC are, a Spanish Government representative, the UN Resident Coordinator, MoFED, MOARD, EPA and the lead agency – UNDP/UNEP. The State Minister of MoFED will chair meetings of the SC. The Resident Coordinator will co-chair the meeting. The SC will meet twice a year. A ToR is attached in annex 4.

#### **5.1.2 Technical Team**

The Review Team, at Federal level, is a technical team composed of participating Government implementers and UN participating agencies. The Technical Team will be co-chaired by EPA and MOARD. 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 technical capacity providers. UNDP/UNEP, as the

delegated UN agency will coordinate the efforts of other UN agencies and support EPA and MOARD in coordinating this meeting. This team will meet on quarterly basis.

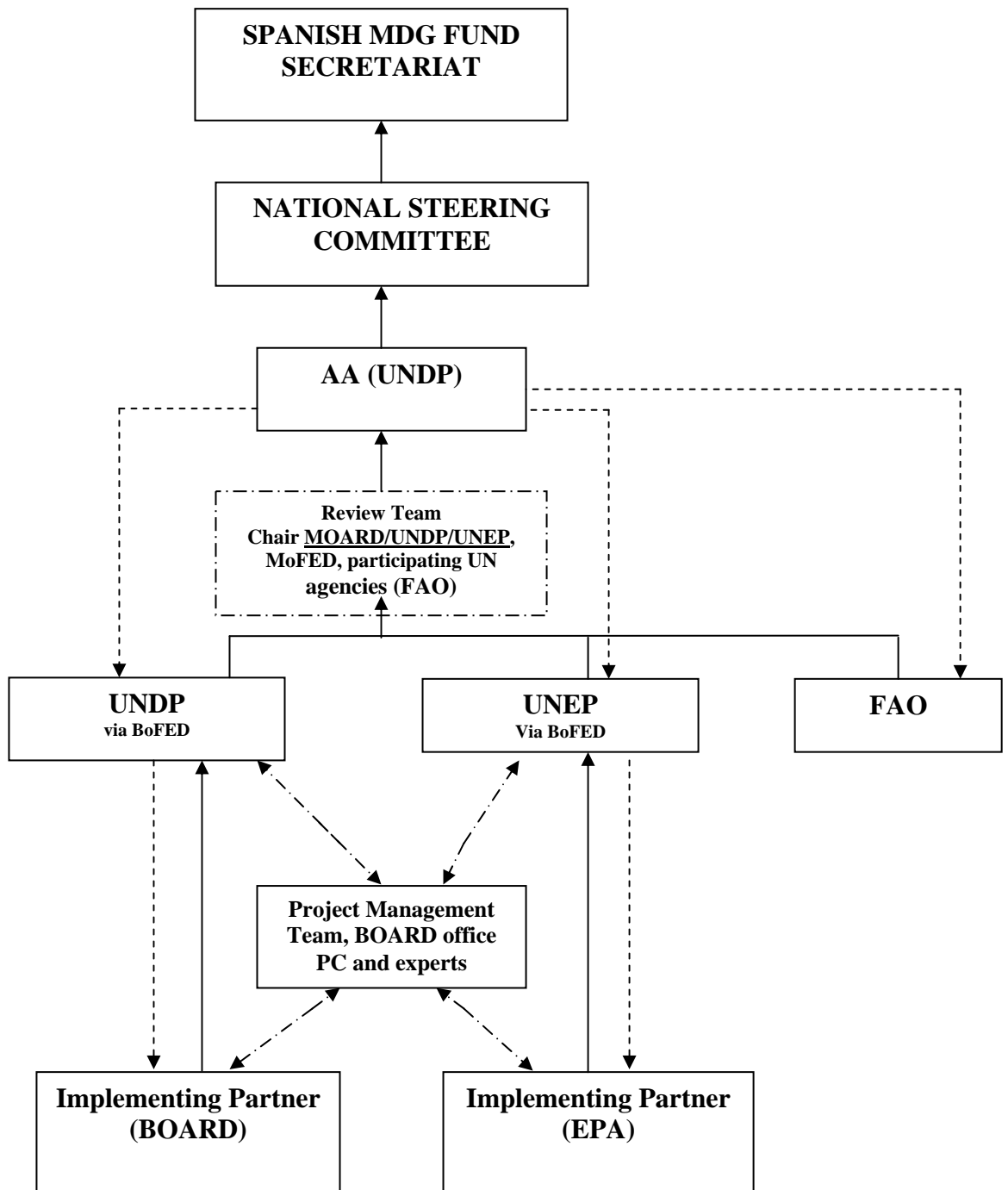
At regional level, the Enabling pastoral communities to adapt to climate change and restoring rangeland environments JP Programme Management Team (PMT) will be established in and led by BOARD. This is a technical and management team that will closely monitor programme implementation through technical backstopping support to district government implementers. Housed in the BOARD, the team will be composed of a project officer, accountant and technical experts drawn from REPA, EIAR, and BOWA and two designated experts from BOARD. In addition to technical functions, the team (through recruited project officer and accountant) will consolidate sectoral reports and support MOARD's and EPA's coordination functions. Detailed scope of work/TOR for the team will be developed. *BOARD will establish a proposed regional and district level management and coordination structure as depicted in Fig. 2 below.*

The six districts in the four regions will be supported with the recruitment of project officer who will link-up with the Regional PMT on program implementation issues.

### **5.1.3 Implementation Arrangements**

The JP will primarily be implemented through government implementing partners, coordinated by MOARD/BOARD and district agriculture and rural development offices and EPA. Funds from the UN participating agencies will be channelled to the regional Bureau of Finance and Economic Development (BoFED). BoFED/WoFED intern will effect payments upon request by implementing partners. Key implementing partners are BoARD, REPA, and EIAR, while other sectors will provide technical support and collaboration. The UN will provide technical support in programme implementation. As figure 2 below will show, through the technical structures particularly at the regional and sub regional levels, programme implementation will be strengthened. Implementing partners will report to the programme management team, who will compile reports and BOARD will report to MOARD and EPA respectively, who will then report to the donor. This structure will facilitate harmonized reporting.

**Fig. 2: Management and Coordination of the Joint Program**



- Reporting
- - - - - Fund Flow
- · - · - Technical and Coordination Support

#### **5.1.4 Cash transfer modalities**

UNDP, as the administrative agent (AA) for the JP will disburse funds to respective UN participating agencies, through the pass-through model, based on the contributions described in the JP document. UN agencies will directly transfer funds to the regional Bureau of Finance and Economic Development (BoFED). BoFED, on its part will make available the necessary funds to BOARD and REPA and other key government implementing partners depending on the approved annual work plan (AWP) and budget for program implementation. For federal level program management and capacity building activities, MOARD and EPA will receive funds from UNDP / UNEP as per the agreed upon AWP (see annex 3).

#### **6.Fund Management Arrangements**

UNDP, in collaboration with UNEP, shall prepare consolidated narrative and financial reports to the donor and National steering Committee in accordance with the timetable established in the letter of agreement.

The UN supported programs and projects will operate based on harmonized and national GoE aligned systems and implementation procedures in areas such as financial rules and regulations, auditing and procurement arrangements. Ministry of Finance and Economic Development (MoFED) is the Government coordinating body and assumes ultimate responsibility for overall management and coordination of UN programming and is accountable to all UN programming resources under Government management. Based on the Harmonized Cash Transfer systems (HACT), project funds will be channeled at Federal and Regional levels. While some capacity building resources will be earmarked at Federal level to MOARD and EPA, project funds will be channeled through Bureau of Finance and Economic Development (BoFED), who will then effect payments to beneficiaries upon request by implementing partners. In this capacity, MOARD and EPA will be responsible for coordinating and reporting on fund flow, BOARD and REPA will be responsible for the preparation of their AWP and delivery of results in their AWP<sup>1</sup>.

The lead implementing partners, MOARD and EPA, with support from UNDP/UNEP at federal level is accountable to MoFED and the Donor for quality, timeliness and effectiveness of services provided to the ultimate beneficiaries and activities carried out, as

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<sup>1</sup> Draft Implementation Manual for the UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA & WFP (ExCom) Assisted Programs, September 2007, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

well as for the utilization of funds. Implementing partners at the regional level, on the other hand, are accountable to BoFED.

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

### **7.1. Sustainability of Results**

Sustainability of results will be ensured through the integration of adaptation options into policies and programmes, combined with systemic capacity development for the government partners, civil society organizations and communities at local and national level. Government partners and communities are partners in the realization of the programme, which will be an opportunity to build practical learning skills. Under the current decentralization process, it is anticipated that the participatory approach being piloted at grass roots level would be drawn upon in the programme's implementation ensuring considerable capacity building and experience sharing.

The adaptation options will be mainly based on existing practices (which have so far not been implemented in the consolidated approach proposed prior to this joint programme) and will require little external inputs as well as non-invasive change in existing practice. Notably the lessons learned will be transmitted to other regions through inclusion of select stakeholders in the community training sessions, widespread dissemination of information and cross visits. The contributions to poverty alleviation from the joint programme's outcomes should provide a strong incentive to replication and continuation of such approaches in the future, both within and outside of the programme geographical area.

### **7.2. Sustainability of Local/National Capacity**

The JP will rely on pastoral communities, local government and community based organisations' knowledge and experiences in developing adaptation options as well as to gather the relevant data. The programme will also draw on the expertise developed through ongoing initiatives relating to pastoral community development. In the development of the financing mechanisms the programme will use the experience gained by local microfinance initiatives. Notably by empowering the pastoral community to better access and influence decision makers, the joint project will ensure the interests of the community are taken into account in the short and longer term.



**Table 3. Risks**

<b>Risks</b>	<b>Probability</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Mitigation</b>
'Privatization' of prior communally owned rangeland resources.	low	high	- awareness creation for policy makers on pastoralism and importance of communal land ownership in pastoral areas and adaptation options. -helping pastoralists benefit from investment.
Restricted Livestock mobility	low	medium	-Range mapping, proper planning of range land resources utilization, adapt alternative ways such as fodder production, establish dry season reserve. (these are included in the programme) - strengthen awareness of the decision makers on the importance of livestock mobility in pastoral settings.
Unusual Severe Drought and flood hazards	medium	high	-Implementation of the adaptation options to cope up with hazards. - advise government and other relevant agency for contingency planning for timely appropriate intervention in case of severe hazards. -awareness creation at the community level for preparedness.
Human and animal disease outbreak,	low	high	-Mainstreaming prevention of disease outbreak in all adaptation option trainings to community and local implementing partners.

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

The UNDAF Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) plan focuses on monitoring and evaluating UNDAF outcomes and related Country Programs (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 Enabling pastoral communities to adapt to climate change and improve the pastoralist livelihoods 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 and EPA and BOARD and REPA. In addition, available experience for the program in the selected regions would be the basis for M & E in the Enabling pastoral communities to adapt to climate change and restoring rangeland environments JP. 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 according to the UNDAF M & E plan. The common work plan will be reviewed annually. Data will be compiled on a monthly basis at the Program Coordination Units (PCUs) of BOARD and REPAs. The Woreda 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 Steering and Technical Teams. Data on outputs from program reports, meeting reports, MIS, and survey data will be analyzed and shared at these meetings.

In order to make the intervention evidence-based, assessment will be conducted. Given differing conditions in the intervention regions, baseline will be undertaken in the first three months in the regions with outcome evaluations taking place at the end of program period. The research will also test different levels of programmatic intensity, providing valuable lessons on bringing programs to scale in a cost effective manner. The baseline research gives a solid basis for measuring impact of the intervention at the end of implementation period.

**Table 4. Monitoring and Evaluation**

<b>Outcomes</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Sources of verification</b>	<b>Collection methods (with indicative time frame &amp; frequency)</b>	<b>UN Participating Agencies</b>	<b>Risk and assumption</b>
<b>Outcome 1.</b> <b>Capacity of pastoralists' adaptation options enhanced</b>	Number of adaptation options implemented  Number of people/women trained on implementation of the adaptation options	Programme/ government reports Project review reports	Discussion with the targeted groups. Annually	UNEP	There would not be any unusual sever disaster in pastoral areas.
<b>1.1.</b> Baseline Survey on Impact of climatic change on pastoral communities assessed and documented.	Copies of impact analysis document disseminated	Impact assessment report		FAO	
<b>1.2.</b> Toolkit for adaptation options developed	Number of adaptation options documented	toolkit		UNEP	
<b>1.3.</b> Woreda level Environmental management plan developed	Number of Woredas within the environmental management plan	Woreda and regional government planning reports. Annual reports	Review the reports and planning documents	UNEP	
<b>Outcome 2</b> <b>Environmental and climate change adaptation options mainstreamed into programs and project of pastoralists</b>	Number of government/UN plans/programmes integrating adaptation into plans or programmes	Government plans, UN/Donors programmes	Review government and UN plans and reports annual	UNEP	local governments accepted and implement the adaptation options
<b>2.1.</b> Guidelines developed for mainstreaming pastoral adaptation options	Guideline doc available	Documents of the guideline	Review the guideline	UNEP	

Outcomes	Indicators	Sources of verification	Collection methods (with indicative time frame & frequency)	UN Participating Agencies	Risk and assumption
2.2. Integrate Adaptation option into plans, programs and projects	Number of government/UN plans/programmes integrating adaptation into plans or programmes	Government plans, UN/Donors programmes	Review government and UN plans and reports annual	UNEP	local governments accepted and implement the adaptation options
<b>Outcome 3</b> <b>Awareness on pastoral adaptation option raised</b>	Number of stakeholders able to articulate 20% of pastoral adaptation options.	PIA reports and annual review report	Conducting Participatory impact assessment (PIA). Annual	UNEP	
3.1. Community Training programme on pastoral adaptation options developed and conducted	number of pastoral households (men & women) in each region trained	training report	review the annual and training report	UNEP	
3.2. Communication strategy and tools on pastoral adaptation options	Number of communication strategies and tools on adaptation options	Communication strategy document	review the document	UNEP	
<b>Outcome 4</b> <b>Livelihood of pastoralists improved</b>	Number of additional rangeland areas rehabilitated. Change in the livestock condition and milk availability due to improved livestock feed  Number of other income generation alternative created  Improvement of income for pastoralists	PIA report.  Annual programme review report  Discussion with targeted communities	Conducting PIA end of the programme.  Review the reports and Conduct meeting, annual	UNDP	

<b>Outcomes</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Sources of verification</b>	<b>Collection methods (with indicative time frame &amp; frequency)</b>	<b>UN Participating Agencies</b>	<b>Risk and assumption</b>
4.1. Rangeland Management/ Rehabilitation-rangeland mapping, minimizing bush encroachment, promotion and expansion of closure areas, gully treatment in the range land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Number of rangeland map produced</li> <li>▪ Number of areas closed</li> <li>▪ Number of rangelands under gully treatment</li> </ul>	<p>PIA report</p> <p>Annual program review report</p>	Conduct PIA at the end of program	UNDP	
4.2. Water Management-construction of Birkas, sand dam, cisterns, supply water tankers, river and stream diversion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Number of Birkas, Sand dam, Cistern, Water tanker constructed and supplied</li> <li>▪ Number of rivers and streams diverted</li> </ul>	PIA report	Conduct PIA at the end of program	UNDP	
4.3. Multi-purpose species Development-establishing nurseries, seed collection, planting through direct seeding or seedling, establishment of fodder bank, promotion of hay making	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Number of Nurseries, established</li> <li>▪ Number of fodder banks established</li> <li>▪ Number of seedlings produced</li> </ul>	<p>PIA report</p> <p>Annual progress report</p>	Conduct PIA at the end of program	UNDP	
4.4. Infrastructure development related to livestock market, stoker/feeder program, animal products market mobile veterinary service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Number of stoker/feeder programs implemented</li> <li>▪ Veterinary services provided</li> </ul>	<p>PIA report</p> <p>Annual progress report</p>	Conduct PIA at the end of program	UNDP	

<b>Outcomes</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Sources of verification</b>	<b>Collection methods (with indicative time frame &amp; frequency)</b>	<b>UN Participating Agencies</b>	<b>Risk and assumption</b>
4.5. Income diversification and generation opportunities for pastoralists	Number of livelihood diversification options supported. Number of beneficially households (women & men).	Annual review report  Impact assessment report	review the annual report, annually  conduct participatory Impact assessment, end of the programme	UNDP	
4.6. Training on rangeland management, water harvesting, fodder seed production, Entrepreneurship, tapping technic on natural gum and incense production	Number of pastoralist community trained	Training Report	review annual progress report	UNDP	
4.7. Community Micro Projects and Cooperative Financing Scheme established	Number micro projects operating Number of pastoral households (men & women) benefited from financing scheme.	Annual review report  Impact assessment report	review the annual report, annually  conduct participatory Impact assessment, end of the programme	UNDP	
4.8. Alternative use of prosopis developed and promoted	Number of SMEs established on prosopis use  Number of households using prosopis pod for livestock feed	Annual review report  Impact assessment report	review the annual report, annually  conduct participatory Impact assessment, end of the programme	UNDP	

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

The cross cutting issues such as Gender, HIV/Aids, Environment 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 Joint programme 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 programme 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 programme has designed strategies to enhance government efforts and thus improve the possibility for meeting MDGs..

The major participating partners of the Joint Programme 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 Joint Programme 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 a vehicle.

## **10. Legal Context or Basis of Relationship**

This Project Document shall be 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.

Based on the SBAA, UNDP's assistance to the Government shall be made available to the Government and shall be furnished and received in accordance with the relevant and applicable resolutions and decisions of the competent UNDP organs. In particular, decision 2005/1 of 28 January 2005 of UNDP's Executive Board approved the new Financial Regulations and Rules and along with them the new definitions of 'execution' and 'implementation' enabling UNDP to fully implement the new Common Country Programming Procedures resulting from the UNDG simplification and harmonization initiative.

The UNDP Resident Representative in Addis Ababa is authorized to effect in writing the following types of revision to this Project Document, provided that he/she has verified the agreement and is assured that the other signatories to the Project Document have no objection to the proposed changes:

- a) Revision of, or addition to, any of the annexes to the Project Document;
- b) Revisions which do not involve significant changes in the immediate objectives, outputs or activities of the project, but are caused by the rearrangement of the inputs



- already agreed to or by cost increases due to inflation;
- c) Mandatory annual revisions which re-phase the delivery of agreed project inputs or increased expert or other costs due to inflation or take into account agency expenditure flexibility; and
  - d) Inclusion of additional annexes and attachments only as set out here in this Project Document**

## **Spanish MDGs Achievement Fund (FUND) Steering Committee Minutes of Meeting Gender and Environment Windows**

**Date:** 31/10/07  
**Venue:** Ministry of Finance and Economic Development (MOFED)  
**Time:** 3:00 p.m.

### **Participants:**

1. H.E. Ato Mekonnen Manyazewal State Minister of MOFED (**Chair**)
2. Mr. Fidele Sarassoro, UN Resident Coordinator (**Co-chair**)
3. Ms. Elena Maria Ferreras Carreras, Deputy Coordinator of the Spanish Cooperation
4. Ms. Isabel Miguel, Spanish Embassy
5. Ato Fisseha Abera, Multilateral Cooperation Department Head, MOFED
6. Dr. Monique Rakatomalala, UNFPA Resident Representative – Gender Lead Agency
7. Ato Girma Hailu, Program Analyst, UNDP – Environment Lead Agency
8. Ato Admasu Nebebe, UN Division Head, MOFED

**Agenda:** to review and endorse the Gender and Environment Joint Program Documents.

### **Discussions Held and Consensus Reached:**

H.E. Ato Mekonnen Manyazewal welcomed the Steering Committee members and appreciated the Spanish People and Government for providing this opportunity to developing countries in general and in particular to Ethiopia as one of the eligible countries to benefit from the Fund. He also welcomed the Spanish Government's decision to use the UN system in administering the Fund. He also noted the efforts of the Resident Coordinator in mobilizing the different UN Agencies in Ethiopia to collaborate with the Government of Ethiopia in preparing the successful Concept Notes and two Joint Program Documents (JPDs) within a limited period of time.

He also appreciated the Fund for upholding the principles of the Paris Declaration including government leadership and ownership, reducing transaction costs, harmonization of procedures and sustainability of results. H. E. further underlined that these Joint Programs (JPs) are consistent with the national priorities included in the PASDEP that leads to the achievement of MDGs. Finally, he also confirmed that the JPs are fully consistent with approved Concept Notes.

Mr. Fidele Sarassoro on his part thanked MOFED for taking the lead in coordinating and mobilizing concerned government offices at federal and

regional states level in formulating the Concept Notes as well as the two JPDs in collaboration with the relevant UN agencies. He also thanked the Spanish Government for using the UN system with a view to benefit from the collective expertise of the UN and promote the One UN approach.

He further mentioned that in his capacity as the UN Resident Coordinator, he delegated UNFPA and UNDP to lead the Gender and the Environment windows, respectively.

Finally, he concluded that the existing UN agencies policies, rules and regulations, DELIVERING AS ONE has paused challenges and these policy issues need to be addressed.

After these remarks, brief presentation on the Gender and Environment JPs was made by lead agencies and the floor was subsequently opened for comments, observations and discussions.

**a) Gender JP - Leave No Woman Behind (LNWB)**

Dr. Monique Rakomotolala highlighted the process and content of the Gender JP and was followed by comments and thorough discussion. As a result, the following consensus has emerged.

1. Based on the comparative advantage and on-the-ground operational experience, WFP has been assigned as the UN Participating Agent for the Credit Component.
2. Budget increase for the Community Conversation Capacity Building activity (by 100,000 USD.)
3. Finally, with this minor amendment, the LNWB JP was unanimously endorsed by the Steering Committee members.

**b) Environment JP - Enabling Pastoral Communities to Adapt to Climate Change and Restoring Rangeland Environments**

Mr. Fidele Sarassoro highlighted the processes and contents for the Steering Committee members and expressed his satisfaction with the JP document.

After thorough discussion on the contents and management arrangements, the Steering Committee endorsed the Environment JP document as was submitted to the Steering Committee.

The meeting was adjourned at 5:30 p.m.  
MoFED/UNDP

## Cover Page

**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.

1. Capacity of pastoral communities adaptation options enhanced
2. Environmental and climate change adaptation options mainstreamed into programs and project of pastoralists
3. Awareness on pastoral adaptation options raised
4. Livelihood of pastoralists improved

<p>Prog/project Title: <b>Enabling pastoral communities to adapt to climate change and restoring rangeland environments</b></p> <hr style="width: 20%; margin-left: 0;"/> <p>Programme/project Duration (Start/end dates): <u>Jan 08 to Dec 10</u></p> <p>Fund Management Option(s): <u>pass-through</u> (Parallel, pooled, pass-through, combination)</p> <p>Managing or Administrative Agent: <u>UNDP</u> (f/as applicable)</p>	<p>Total estimated prog/project budget: \$ 4,000, 0000 Out of which:</p> <p>1. Planned resources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Government _____</li> <li>• Regular/Other Resources _____</li> <li>• NGO or private _____</li> <li>• UN Org... _____</li> <li>• UN Org... _____</li> <li>• Donor ... _____</li> <li>• Donor ... _____</li> </ul> <p>2. Unfunded budget: None</p>
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<b>UN Organizations</b>	<b>National Partners (including sub national partners.)</b>
<p><i>UN Resident Coordinator Mr. Fidele Sarassoro</i> <i>Signature</i> <i>Name of Agency: RC</i> <i>Date &amp; Seal</i></p>	<p><i>Name of Head of Partner, Mr. Mekonnen Manyazewal, State Minister</i> <i>Signature</i> <i>Name of Institution: Ministry of Finance and Economic Development</i> <i>Date &amp; Seal</i></p>
<p><i>Name of Representative Country Director Ms. Alesandra Pisot</i> <i>Signature</i> <i>Name of Agency UNDP</i> <i>Date &amp; Seal</i></p>	<p><i>Name of Head of Partner, Dr. Tewolde G/Egziabher, Director General</i> <i>Signature</i> <i>Name of Institution: Environment Protection Authority(EPA)</i> <i>Date &amp; Seal</i></p>
<p><i>Name of Representative Dr. Strike Mkandla, Representative to AU and ECA</i> <i>Signature</i> <i>Name of Agency: UNEP</i> <i>Date &amp; Seal</i></p>	<p><i>Name of Head of Partner, H.E. Ahmed Nasser, State Minister</i> <i>Signature</i> <i>Name of Institution: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural development</i> <i>Date &amp; Seal</i></p>
<p><i>Name of Representative Mr. Mafa Chipeta, Sub regional Coordinator for East Africa &amp; Representative in Ethiopia, to AU and ECA</i> <i>Signature</i> <i>Name of Agency: FAO</i> <i>Date &amp; Seal</i></p>	

## Acronyms

BoFED- Bureau of Finance and Economic Development

CDM – Cleaner Development Mechanism

DNA – Designated national authority

EPA – Environment Protection Authority

FAO – Food and Agriculture organization

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

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 Programme

UNFCCC- United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

UNEP - United Nations Environment Programme

WFP – World Food Programme

## **1. Executive Summary**

Pastoralists are estimated to constitute 12-15 percent of the total Ethiopian population. Pastoralists occupy a total of 625,000 square kms in Ethiopia, which is 57% 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 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. Out of 5.5 million pure pastoralists, only 1.5 million still earn good revenue from livestock. The rest are poor majorities that earn a marginal livelihood out of livestock raising, mainly relying on food aid for survival.

There have been considerable changes in pastoral livelihoods in recent decades. Trends in the expansion of agriculture move from communal to private land tenure, weakening of customary natural resources management institutions and increasing sedenterisation of pastoralists and increasing vulnerability to climate changes including drought. Such changes have impacted on pastoral livelihoods through reduction in access to communal rangeland, constrained mobility and, in many cases, changed use patterns with the breakdown of wet and dry season grazing systems. Together, this has led to an increase in grazing pressure on many areas of rangeland with consequences for poor livestock production. It would appear that reduced mobility and access to key grazing resources have undermined drought coping strategies.

The Ethiopian Government has committed to bring about changes in pastoral areas as it is indicated in the PASDEP. The PASDEP contains a range of tailored program and policy responses specific to pastoralist areas and the communities. One of the objectives of the pastoralist program proposed in the PASDEP is improving the pastoral livelihoods and asset base. This would be achieved through among others implementation of key elements such as management of rangelands and encouraging livelihood diversification and establishing micro financing institutions tailored to pastoralist way of living. The proposed Spanish MDGs Achievement Fund Environment window Joint Programme contributes to the achievement of the PASDEP objectives in pastoral areas and the appropriate MDG goals. The proposed programme is in line with the strategies and priorities of the Ethiopian government in pastoral areas including Ethiopian Millennium Summit on Environment for Development.

The Joint Programme provides a unique opportunity to pilot innovative comprehensive approaches that links enabling environment and livelihood dimensions that can improve pastoralist's capability to adapt to the climatic changes. In addition, the programme will

enable the communities to generate additional income through livelihood diversification thus contributing to the country's poverty alleviation targets.

The programme will 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 programme will involve the participation of pastoral communities, federal, regional and local government; communities as well as three UN participating agencies within the framework of UNDAF. The total cost of the joint programme is USD 4,000,000 and 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 based on the unpredictable and unstable climate condition; ecological fragility; high population and livestock pressure; frequency of climate change related calamities and poverty level of pastoral communities as evidenced by government experts presentation through a consultative process.

The purpose of the Spanish MDGs Achievement Fund is primarily to support the implementation of the MDGs in selected developing nations in a way that promotes the Delivering as One UN initiative and add value through the participating UN agencies comparative advantage. The Environment Joint Programme in particular supports the Ethiopian Government's good work to reduce poverty in the context of the implementation of the PASDEP and UNDAF outcomes. To do that, strengthening partnership among UN agencies and GoE in addressing the enabling environment and livelihood aspects to improve the plight of the pastoral communities mostly affected by Climate Change are the guiding pillars of the concept note and this Joint Programme

The Government of Spain is financing this Joint Programme through the Spanish MDGs Achievement Fund.

## **2. Situation Analysis**

Ethiopia, with a population of 79.2 million (CSA 2008), is one of the most populous countries in the Horn of Africa. The majority of the population (83%) lives in the rural areas, mainly depending on agriculture for its livelihood. The population growth rate is

relatively high at 2.7 % per year, especially considering the limited natural resource base.

The Government has accorded overriding priority to combat food insecurity, vulnerability and poverty. The Plan for Accelerated and Sustained Development to End Poverty (PASDEP) observes 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%. During the same period the per capita income of the population grew by 2.3% per annum. In the period 2004/05 and 2005/06 GDP increased by over 10% per annum; this rapid economic growth is accompanied by clear improvements in terms of poverty and food insecurity: the proportion of the population living below the poverty line declined from 44.2% in 1999/00 to 38.7% in 2004/05. Likewise the national food poverty index also declined from 42% in 1999/00 to 38% in 2004/05. This growth has also helped to foster an expansion in the industry and service sector.

Despite such positive achievements Ethiopia still faces formidable challenges. Some 27 million Ethiopians are poor and vulnerable to recurrent natural disaster related shocks. Around 15 million people are food insecure, out of which some 8.3 million are chronically food insecure. In the last decade an average of five million people, mainly pastoralists, have been receiving relief assistance. According to the results of the Welfare Monitoring Survey (2004), more than three quarters of households suffered food shortages for periods ranging between 2-6 months in 2003. In order to make-up for the domestic shortfalls in food production the country has received an average of 700,000 metric tons of food aid annually over the past fifteen years. In spite of three consecutive years of good rains and a bumper harvest in 2006, increases in food prices during the past five years as well as recent signs of inflation have raised concerns about access to food, particularly for the urban poor and the many rural pastoralists dependent on purchased food.

The major causes of food insecurity and vulnerability include frequently recurring droughts and erratic rainfall patterns. During the last four decades alone the country has experienced at least five major drought episodes: 1973/74, 1984/85, 1993/94, 1999/00, 2002/03 and, more recently, 2005/06 in pastoral regions. This has accelerated the pace of degradation of the ecosystems (rangeland degradation, soil erosion, deforestation, loss of vegetative cover), upon which pastoralists are dependent for their survival, which in turn become less resilient to rainfall variations. Such recurrent shocks, coupled with insufficient rural investments causes rapid depletion of household assets and hampers access to basic services further compromising capacity for recovery and rehabilitation.



The high rate of population growth and the pressure it entails on natural resources is another important factor exacerbating vulnerability. Environmental degradation, encroachment of invasive tree species, insufficient capital, limited access to credit and market facilities, limited alternative sources of income, low levels of infrastructural development, in particular the low development of irrigation and market infrastructure, are the other major factors contributing to food insecurity and poverty in the country. The pastoral communities are increasingly vulnerable due to decreasing grazing land areas and water scarcity as well as loss of livestock due to environmental factors, inter-clan and ethnic tensions, and limited access to animal health and basic services. Women and children in these communities are the most vulnerable.

The country faces high malnutrition rates amongst children under-five years of age, notably with the prevalence of stunting at 47% and underweight at 38%. A combination of low intake of food in general and nutritious foods in particular, limited access to basic services and sanitary services, food habits in specific areas, and limited access to basic nutrition awareness, are amongst the main causes of nutritional problems in Ethiopia. The overall HIV/AIDS prevalence is 10.5% in urban centers compared to 1.9% in rural areas, with trends indicating increasing infection rates among pastoral communities.

<b>Indicator country</b>	<b>Measurement</b>	<b>Level in</b>
Human Development Index		170
Population living on USD 2/day	%	36
Population growth rate (2004/05)	% per year	2.73
Life expectancy at birth (2006)	# of years	49
Crude mortality rate	(# / 10,000 / day)	0.41
Acute malnutrition	% (w/h <-2 z-scores)	10.5
Water access / availability	Liters ppp day, stability	36%(2004)
HIV/AIDS prevalence	% among adults 15–49;	1.4
Gross enrolment in primary education	% for girls and boys	79.8(2005)

Table.1. Overview of major development indicators

*(Horn of Africa Consultations on Food Security Country report - Ethiopia 3)*

Pastoralists' population is estimated to be 12-15 million, residing in 7 Regions (21 Zones and 123 Woredas (districts)). The livestock population in the pastoral regions is estimated at 40-42% of the country's total livestock population. Pastoralists are however among the poorest of the poor and are hence particularly vulnerable to a growing process of impoverishment and climatic variability and change.

The vulnerability of the pastoral communities can be improved through consolidated partnership effort of key stakeholders involved in pastoral development such as government, community based organizations local communities, bilateral and UN agencies. The interventions to increase resilience of pastoral communities to climate variability and change should focus on implementation of various adaptation options including, enhancement of prevailing coping strategies, range rehabilitation and invasive control, diversification of livelihood opportunities particularly for women and mainstreaming adaptation into policies and plans.

Information on the impact of climate change especially on the pastoral communities of Ethiopia is patchy and at times non existent in a coordinated and organized manner; thus, calling for a systematic info/data gathering, gap identification, strategy development, enabling environment and actions on the ground, which this Joint Programme is trying to address with the given financial and manpower..

Given the frequency of climate induced calamities/disaster in Ethiopia and unless timely acted 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 and also the PASDEP Chapter VII Sectoral Policies, Strategies and Programmes, Agriculture/Environment/ Pastoral Livelihoods and Development. The human, livestock and infrastructure damage of the July/August 2006 floods in the pastoral regions of Ethiopia is worth noting.

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

#### **3.1. Background/Context**

Notably the PASDEP contains a range of tailored program and policy responses specific to pastoralist areas and the communities. One of the objectives of the pastoralist program proposed in the PASDEP is improving the pastoral livelihoods and asset base. This would be achieved through among others implementation of key elements such as management of rangelands and livelihood diversification and establishing micro finance institutions tailored according to pastoralist way of life.

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 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. Another relevant outcome in the UNDAF is enhancement of economic growth, which would be achieved through enabling diversification of livelihoods among agricultural communities.

This project 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. The NAPA is a major milestone in the country's follow-up of the Rio Conventions (namely the UNFCCC and its Protocol - the Kyoto Protocol, the Bio-diversity Convention and the Convention to Combat Desertification) all of which Ethiopia has signed.

This project 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. This CDM project's specific objectives are to increase institutional capacity of the designated national authority (DNA) and technical capacity to develop CDM projects. This joint UNDP-UNEP CDM programme will compliment this project through drawing attention on potential CDM 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 Woreda level environmental action plans. The joint programme 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 activities in the joint programme under this project will also add significantly to concretizing the objectives of the "Ethiopian Millennium Summit on Environment for Development". The joint programme provides a unique opportunity to pilot an innovative approach 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 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 joint programme will provide key lessons and validation for ensuring sustainability of the initiatives aimed at reducing community vulnerability to climate variability and change in 6 woreda (districts) of Afar, SNNPR, Somali and Oromia Regional States. In short, 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.

This Joint Programme is linked to and will compliment the on-going initiatives in pastoral areas which include: UN OCHA pastoralist communication initiative (PCI) whose overall goal is to facilitate better understanding of pastoral issues among decision makers; a World Bank funded Pastoral Community Development Project 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, training on marketing, business plan development, animal health, restocking, de-stocking, fodder production and water harvesting.

The UN organizations participating in the joint programme were already active in the targeted pastoral regions and the country development cooperation programme. 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 programme in Afar. 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. 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.

However, 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 in the pastoral communities of Ethiopia.

### **3.2. Lessons learned**

Past mistakes especially lack of early warning, communication, integration with development work, stakeholder consultation` and effective/efficient response mechanisms to climate change induced calamities have substantially destroyed livelihoods in general and pastoral ones in particular that are highly vulnerable.

Initiatives with positive impacts on pastoralists' livelihood and reducing vulnerability are those where consultations on strategic, programmatic and implementation aspects have taken place among major stakeholders including communities, civil society and government; there is demonstrable commitment, capacity building and empowerment at strategic levels and partnership approaches have been pursued. This applies to Sustainable Land Management (SLM), Pastoral Livelihood Enhancement Programmes, the Emergency Food Strategic Reserve (EFSR), and others the experience of which will contribute to the successful implementation of this Environment JP.

### **3.3. Strategies**

The JP will be applying a two pronged strategy by directly addressing the strengthening of the policy and national development processes in order to make them informed of the sustainable pastoral development issues for wider impact and secondly livelihood diversification through actions on the ground supported by micro finance options implemented in four pastoral regions of Ethiopia (Afar, Somali, Oromia and SNNPRS) and six targeted implementation woredas. The Six -implementation woredas from the four pastoral regions will preferably be adjacent and close to each other. This Joint Programme will adopt the following strategies:

#### **3.3.1 Stakeholder involvement**

This 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 to coordinate the programme comprising Government (national and regional level), Spanish Government and UNCT RC; and using government structures in implementation.

### **3.3.2. Partnership**

This Programme has been jointly designed by UN Agencies and the Government of Ethiopia and will be implemented in partnership with the various levels of government and local communities. It aims to increase resilience of pastoral communities to climate change through supporting implementation of various adaptation options including diversifying livelihood options particularly for women.

### **3.3.3. Community empowerment**

The Joint programme will establish innovative and comprehensive ways of enabling pastoralists' communities to be more resilient to climate variability and change through supporting implementation of adaptation options and enhancing coping strategies at community level using community participatory approaches. A communication strategy will be developed and implemented to raise awareness among communities on adaptation as well as empower community to communicate their survival concerns and eventually contribute towards government efforts to enrich the up stream dialogue on enabling environment.

### **3.3.4. Policy significance**

This Joint Programme will contribute to identifying gaps and mainstreaming policy on adaptation for the pastoral communities in development planning processes through capacitating stakeholders and implementation of a lobbying and advocacy strategy at government, UN and donor levels.

## **4. Results Framework**

### **Outcomes and Outputs**

The Joint Programme has identified outcomes and outputs that contribute towards strengthening pastoral development related broad based policy dialogue and mainstreaming climate change mitigation and adaptation options into national and regional policies, strategies and plans; strengthen climate change resilience of institutions including pastoral traditional ones; and strengthen community coping/livelihood mechanisms.

#### **Outcome 1 Climate change mitigation and adaptation options mainstreamed into national development frameworks (policies, strategies and programmes)**

Climate change mitigation and adaptation lacks national strategy and is not mainstreamed in national and regional sectoral and cross sectoral policies, strategies and programmes including in agriculture and rural development, water, energy, health, education, finance, and PASDEP, etc. The outputs therefore reflect this reality and activities including comprehensive policy gap analysis, policy dialogue and reform;

awareness and sensitization of decision makers, stakeholders at regional and local levels; development of instruments/guidelines/manuals including development and enforcement of regional environmental impacts assessment law and guidelines; target district/woreda environmental management and climate adaptation strategy and plans/communication strategy prepared and implemented; environmental resource related conflict prevention and management strategy and mechanism developed; and climate change related risk assessed and widely communicated.

### **Outcome 2 Institutional capacities strengthened**

Communities and their relevant institution need sustained capacity to cope with the challenges posed by climate change induced shocks. In addition, government institutions at regional/district level should have sufficient capacity to respond to the climate change induced risk and vulnerability of the pastoral community. As a result, outputs envisaged include activities such as assessment, revitalizing pastoral local community institutions; strengthening their capacity through targeted training, streamlining communication, and removing barriers for their effective functioning; develop capacity of local government at regional and district/woreda level to enable them respond to the emerging community issues through provision of technical materials and tools [computers, GIS and remote sensing etc]; training, working procedures, environmental information and early warning systems; compile local adaptation options and good practices for production of toolkit; appropriate technologies demonstrated such as water management, renewable energy, land management, etc; barriers undermining effective engagement of the community identified and removed; training on adaptation option provided for targeted pastoral community groups, National and Regional network and platforms for coordination of the government agencies, bilateral and multilateral agencies and NGO initiatives 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 seed production, renewable energy 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.

To realize these outcomes/outputs and activities, the JP is primarily implemented through the relevant existing federal and regional institutions and beneficiary pastoral communities in the 4 selected regions.



**Table 1: Summary of Results framework.**

**UNDAF Outcome: *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***

No.	Outcomes/ outputs	SMART Outputs (indicators) and Responsible UN Organization	Reference to Agency Priority or Country Program	National/ Regional Partner/s	Indicative Activities for Each Output	Budget in USD			
						Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Total for the project
<b>1</b>	<b>climate change mitigation and adaptation options mainstreamed into policies, strategies and plans</b>								
	Climate Change adaptation/mitigation options mainstreamed	1.1 Climate Change/mitigation/adaptation policy gap analysis conducted; (# of studies/strategy/# trainees) UNEP	UNDAF/ PASDEP/ CPAP	EPA/ MoARD	1. assess CC related risks/vulnerabilities of the pastoral communities; 2. undertake CC policy gap analysis; draft CC adaptation/mitigation strategy, communication strategy, action plan and methodology for mainstreaming 3. develop mainstreaming tools/manuals (regional EIA), indicators and coping/adaptation training manual 4. undertake federal/regional and community training (planning/ mgt/ monitoring/conflict mgt)	\$15,000.00			\$15,000.00
\$30,000.00								\$30,000.00	
\$15,000.00								\$15,000.00	
\$60,000.00								\$60,000.00	
	Instruments and guidelines produced	1.2 Woreda/ district environment mgt plan prepared (# of WEMP published/consultations (UNDP)	UNDAF/ PASDEP/ CPAP	EPA	1. 2 prepare WEMP; conduct woreda consultations	\$90,000.00	\$30,000.00		\$120,000.00
	Federal and regional service delivery improved	1.3 CC adaptation/mitigation awareness strengthened (# of participants) UNEP	UNDAF/PA SDEP/CPA P	EPA/ MoARD	1.3 undertake study tour/peer learning for Parliamentarians, federal/regional/woreda civil servants, pastoral community leaders	\$75,000.00	\$50,000.00	\$25,000.00	\$150,000.00
	<b>Sub-Total</b>					<b>\$285,000.00</b>	<b>\$80,000.00</b>	<b>\$25,000.00</b>	<b>\$390,000.00</b>

No.	Outcomes/ outputs	SMART Outputs (indicators) and Responsible UN Organization	Reference to Agency Priority or Country Program	National/ Regional Partner/s	Indicative Activities for Each Output	Budget in USD			
						Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Total for the project
<b>2</b>	<b>Institutional capacities strengthened</b>								
	Federal/regional and pastoral community institutions capacity enhanced	Capacity needs assessment; persons trained, soft ware introduced	UNDAF/ PASDEP/ CPAP	MoARD/EPA	2.1 assess capacity of existing pastoral community and government institutions; define/prioritize needs; provide targeted training and equipment, soft ware (GIS);	\$50,000.00	\$450,000.00	\$150,000.00	\$650,000.00
		Community early warning/response systems/mechanisms established (FAO) (# of assessments/trained persons/soft wares and early warning/coping mechanisms);			2.2 prepare/adopt woreda level simple adaptation early warning indicators, manuals, working procedures for info exchange;	\$60,000.00			\$60,000.00
					2.3 undertake training of trainers on adaptation, organization, mgt and early warning/response systems/info packaging/dissemination	\$60,000.00			\$60,000.00
					2.4 establish local pastoral coordination mechanisms	\$75,000.00			\$75,000.00
	<b>Sub Total</b>					<b>\$245,000.00</b>	<b>\$450,000.00</b>	<b>\$150,000.00</b>	<b>\$845,000.00</b>

No.	Outcomes/ outputs	SMART Outputs (indicators) and Responsible UN Organization	Reference to Agency Priority or Country Program	National/ Regional Partner/s	Indicative Activities for Each Output	Budget in USD			
						Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Total for the project
3	<b>Pastoral community coping mechanism/ sustainable livelihood enhanced</b>								
	<u>Needs assessment developed</u>	Regional and woreda pastoral needs assessed; livelihood diversification projects strengthened;	UNDAF/PASDEP/CPAP	MoARD/ BoARD/ Pastoral office	3.1 conduct pastoral needs assessment (ecological, financial, institutional, marketing etc)	\$15,000.00			\$15,000.00
	<u>Pastoral ecological productivity enhanced</u>	Community coping/adaptation mechanism enhanced (# of water harvesting schemes, nurseries, rangelands, gully rehabilitated)			3.2 Undertake priority community based actions (water harvesting, nursery establishment, rangeland mgt, livestock husbandry, renewable energy, gully treatment, soil productivity, pastoral land mgt)	\$500,000.00	\$750,000.00	\$250,000.00	\$1,500,000.00
	<u>Target pastoral communities house hold income improved</u>	(% of pastoral community beneficiary of livelihood diversification; # of women/ household access to micro finance) FAO			3.3. establish gender sensitive micro finance schemes in target income generation activities including efficient stoves, date palm trees, fodder, gum production etc		\$100,000.00	\$200,000.00	\$300,000.00
	<b>Sub-Total</b>					<b>\$515,000.00</b>	<b>\$850,000.00</b>	<b>\$450,000.00</b>	<b>\$1,815,000.00</b>

No.	Outcomes/ outputs	SMART Outputs (indicators) and Responsible UN Organization	Reference to Agency Priority or Country Program	National/ Regional Partner/s	Indicative Activities for Each Output	Budget in USD			
						Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Total for the project
<b>4</b>	<b>Cross-cutting: Capacity Building</b>								
4.1	Double cabin Pickup Vehicles(four regions)	No. vehicles procured (UNDP)		MoARD	Procure vehicles	\$120,000.00			\$120,000.00
4.2	Motor Bicycle (6 woredas)	No. Motor Bicycle procured (UNDP)		MoARD	Procure Motor Bicycle	\$96,000.00			\$96,000.00
4.3	One program coordinator in MoARD	No of Program coordinator (UNDP)		MoARD	Recruit program coordinator	\$12,000.00	\$12,000.00	\$12,000.00	\$36,000.00
4.4	One program officer in each 4 selected region BoARD	No of Program Officers (UNDP)		MoARD	Recruit program officers	\$40,000.00	\$30,000.00	\$30,000.00	\$100,000.00
4.5	Program personnel for 6 woreda	No of program Personnel (UNDP)		MoARD	Recruit program personnel	\$50,000.00	\$50,000.00	\$50,000.00	\$150,000.00
	<b>Sub-Total</b>					<b>\$318,000.00</b>	<b>\$92,000.00</b>	<b>\$92,000.00</b>	<b>\$502,000.00</b>

No.	Outcomes/ outputs	SMART Outputs (indicators) and Responsible UN Organization	Reference to Agency Priority or Country Program	National/ Regional Partner/s	Indicative Activities for Each Output	Budget in USD			
						Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Total for the project
5	<b>Monitoring and Evaluation</b>								
5.1	Baseline survey	Baseline survey report produced (FAO)	UNDAF/ PASDEP/ CPAP	FAO	Conduct baseline survey and produce report	\$50,000.00		\$50,000.00	\$100,000.00
5.2	Monitoring and Evaluation MoARD & EPA and operational cost	No. of Monitoring reports prepared (UNDP)		MoARD	Conduct monitoring visits and prepare reports	\$100,000.00	\$50,000.00	\$50,000.00	\$200,000.00
5.3	Monitoring and Evaluation	No. of Monitoring reports prepared (UNDP)		UNDP	Conduct monitoring visits and prepare reports	\$20,000.00	\$20,000.00	\$10,000.00	\$50,000.00
	<b>Sub-Total</b>					<b>\$170,000.00</b>	<b>\$70,000.00</b>	<b>\$110,000.00</b>	<b>\$350,000.00</b>
	<b>Total</b>					<b>\$1,533,000.00</b>	<b>\$1,542,000.00</b>	<b>\$827,000.00</b>	<b>\$3,902,000.00</b>

No.	Outcomes/ outputs	SMART Outputs (indicators) and Responsible UN Organization	Reference to Agency Priority or Country Program	National/ Regional Partner/s	Indicative Activities for Each Output	Budget in USD			
						Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Total for the project
<b>Pass through Allocation</b>									
	<b>UNDP Total</b>			UNDP		<b>\$528,000.00</b>	<b>\$192,000.00</b>	<b>\$152,000.00</b>	<b>\$872,000.00</b>
	<b>UNEP Total</b>			UNEP		<b>\$195,000.00</b>	<b>\$50,000.00</b>	<b>\$25,000.00</b>	<b>\$270,000.00</b>
	<b>FAO Total</b>			FAO		<b>\$810,000.00</b>	<b>\$1,300,000.00</b>	<b>\$650,000.00</b>	<b>\$2,760,000.00</b>
<b>Indirect Cost</b>									
	UNDP 7% cost recovery			UNDP		\$36,960.00	\$13,440.00	\$10,640.00	\$61,040.00
	UNEP 7% Cost recovery			UNEP		\$13,650.00	\$3,500.00	\$1,750.00	\$18,900.00
	FAO 7% cost recovery			FAO		\$56,700.00	\$91,000.00	\$45,500.00	\$193,200.00
	<b>Indirect Cost Sub-Total</b>					<b>\$107,310.00</b>	<b>\$107,940.00</b>	<b>\$57,890.00</b>	<b>\$273,140.00</b>
	<b>Grand Total</b>					<b>\$1,640,310.00</b>	<b>\$1,649,940.00</b>	<b>\$884,890.00</b>	<b>\$4,175,140.00</b>

## 5. Management and Coordination Arrangements

The Management and coordination arrangements will follow the Operational Guidance Note of the UNDG.

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 Secretariat and the MDG F Office on one hand and the UNCT on the other equivalent to a Programme Management Committee(s) (PMC), as indicated in the Spanish MDG Achievement Fund guideline.

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 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 programme 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 Programme Management Committees

#### 5.1.1 National Steering Committee (SC)

The NSC's role is to provide oversight and strategic guidance to the programme. The NSC currently consists of the lead government coordinating body, Ministry of Finance and Economic Development (MoFED), the RC, a Spanish Government representative. The delegated Lead agency for the JP, UNDP and MoARD/EPA 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.

#### 5.1.2 Technical Team

The other important structures in the Environment JP are the technical committees at the national and regional levels. The technical committee (Review Team) at the national level is the equivalent of the Programme Management Committee discussed in the MDG Fund guidelines, with the key role to provide operational coordination to the Joint Programme. While adhering to the MDG Fund guidelines, the JP partners have proposed 2 technical

structures in view the importance of strengthening a technical and a 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 (Programme Management Team) is needed to ensure synergy of the different programme 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 programmes not aligned to UNDAF and PASDEP objectives.

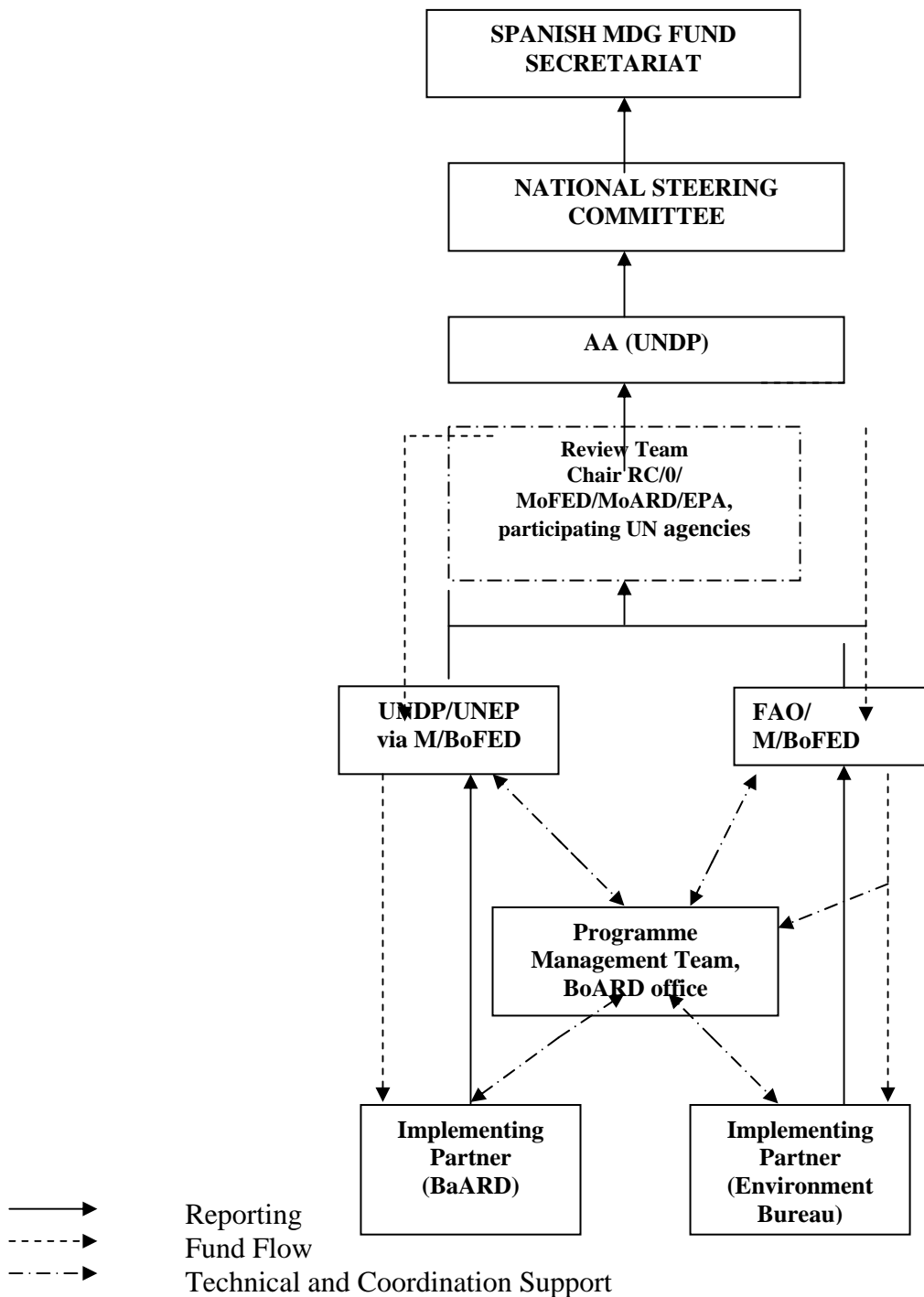
Membership of the Review Team will consist of implementing participating UN organizations of the JP and relevant Government Counterparts. While the RC is proposed as Chair in the MDG Fund guidelines, it is recommended that the lead government agency, MoARD chair this forum, in support of national ownership and capacity building objectives. The Review Team will regularly meet quarterly, 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. Detailed terms of reference of this Technical Team is attached in annex (see under roles of the PMC)

The other technical structure in the JP will be the Programme 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 BoARD or similar, the team will be composed of a project officer, accountant and technical experts drawn from Agriculture Rural Development bureau and designated experts from BoARD. In addition to technical functions, the team (through recruited project officer and accountant) will consolidate sectoral reports and build the BoARD's coordination mandate. The PMT will compile and submit the narrative Joint Programme Report to the MDG F office. Below the regions, the 6 woredas in the four regions will be supported with the recruitment of Project officers who will link-up with the Regional PMT on programme implementation issues.

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



Fig. 2: Management and Coordination of the Joint Program



### 5.1.3 Implementation Arrangements

The JP will primarily be implemented through government implementing partners, coordinated by M/BoARD, EPA/BEP and woreda counter part offices. Funds from the UN participating agencies will be channelled to the regional Bureau of Finance and Economic Development (BoFED). Upon request for funds by implementing partners, BoFED will disburse funds to implementing regional partners. Key implementing partners are

MoARD/BoARD, EPA/BEP 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 PMT, which will compile reports and BoARD will report to MoARD that will then report to the participating UN Agency respectively. This structure will facilitate harmonized reporting.

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 funds to the implementing partners. UN participating agencies will receive funds from UNDP HQ through the 'pass through' model and participating agencies will channel funds to the implementing partners through government-UN agreed funding modalities, based on agreed guidelines of MoFED and the Un Ex-Coms. 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), 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>.

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

Fund management will refer to the management of funds between the UN agencies. The agreed modality for channeling funding among the UN agencies is the 'pass-through' (where donor funds and reporting are channeled through UNDP, HQ as the Administrative Agent). Implementation will be guided by the UNDG guidelines on Joint Programming and the MDG Fund. The following paragraph provides an overview of the UNDG guidelines for the pass-through fund management with an attempt to align them with the procedures of the MDG Fund.

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<sup>1</sup> Draft Implementation Manual for the UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA & WFP (ExCom) Assisted Programs, September 2007, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

**Graphic illustration of fund management for a Joint Programme with Pass-Through Funding**



**Coordination Mechanism:** Once the joint programme 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 joint programme coordination mechanism shall include all signatories to the joint programme document.

**Funding agreements:** will be signed between the UN participating agencies and UNDP HQ. Budget preparation will be based on the UN participating agency roles as defined in the JP document. The participating agencies will be held accountable for the funds received from the AA and will provide financial reports to the MDTF (see details in annex 4). The AA shall be entitled to allocate one percent (1%) of the amount contributed by donor(s), for its costs of performing the AA's functions. Each UN organization participating in the joint programme will recover indirect cost of 7% in accordance with the rules of the MDG Fund. Per the UNDG guidelines, any funds remaining after the financial closure of the programme will be returned to the AA. Any unprogrammed funds remaining in the joint programme account after the financial closure of the Joint Programme will be returned to the donor(s) or utilised in a manner agreed upon between the AA and the donor(s), and approval of the joint programme coordination mechanism. Audit will be conducted consistent with current practice; each UN organization will be responsible for auditing its own contribution to the programme as part of its existing regulations and rules. Audit opinions of the individual UN organizations should be accepted by the other UN organizations.

#### Reporting:

MDG Fund guidelines will be used for monitoring and evaluation and reporting (see annex 4). Each participating UN organization shall take appropriate measures to publicize the JP and to give due credit to the MDG Fund and to other participating UN organizations. Information given to the press, to the beneficiaries of the joint programme, all related publicity material, official notices, reports and publications, shall acknowledge the role of the host government, the donors, the participating UN organizations, the AA and any other relevant parties. In particular, the AA will include and ensure due recognition of the role of each participating UN organization and national partner in all external communications relating to the joint programme.

#### 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 thus contributing to the national poverty alleviation efforts. This programme fosters equality, participation and empowerment through a synergized approach to including awareness, capacity building and livelihood aspects. 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. Data will be compiled on a monthly basis at the Programme management units of BoARD. The woreda programme 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 programme 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 programme performance and impact. Updates on programme indicators will be compiled on a quarterly basis, and reported to the national steering and technical teams. Data on outputs from programme reports, meeting reports, MIS, and survey data will be analyzed and shared at these meetings.

From the data thus acquired, valuable lessons to bring programmes 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 programme implementation, end line surveys will be conducted which will measure impact of programme support activities.

**Table 2. Risks**

<b>Risks</b>	<b>Probability</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Mitigation</b>
'Privatization' of prior communally owned rangeland resources.	low	high	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Awareness creation for policy makers on pastoralism and importance of communal land ownership in pastoral areas and adaptation options.</li> <li>-helping pastoralists benefit from investment.</li> </ul>
Restricted Livestock mobility	low	medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Range mapping, proper planning of range land resources utilization, adapt alternative ways such as fodder production, and establish dry season reserve. (these are included in the programme)</li> <li>- strengthen awareness of the decision makers on the importance of livestock mobility in pastoral settings.</li> </ul>
Unusual Sever Drought and flood hazards	medium	high	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Implementation of the adaptation options to cope up with hazards.</li> <li>- advise government and other relevant agency for contingency planning for timely appropriate intervention incase of sever hazards.</li> <li>-awareness creation at the community level for preparedness.</li> </ul>
Human and animal disease outbreak,	low	high	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Mainstreaming prevention of disease outbreak in all adaptation option trainings to community and local implementing partners.</li> </ul>

**Table 3. Monitoring and Evaluation**

Outcomes	Indicators	Sources of verification	Collection methods (with indicative time frame & frequency)	UN Participating Agencies	Risk and assumption
<b>Outcome 1. Climate Change mitigation and adaptation mainstreamed into policies, strategies and plans</b>					
1.1 woreda (district) environment mgt plan (WEMP) developed	# of WEMPs in place, # regional trained practitioners  Baseline: EPA guideline available Target 6 WEMPs and 18 Trainers trained by 6/09	Published WEMPs, references	Review woreda/regional/federal reports 12/09, annual	UNDP	GoE/UNDP ongoing programme
1. 1 climate change adaptation options mainstreamed	# of government/UN plans/programmes integrating adaptation options into plans/programmes;  Baseline: no baseline data Target: all 6 Pastoral Woreda will have in 06/11	Project review report; annual report	Monitoring and evaluation report 06/09, quarterly	FAO	Fed/regional/local governments accept and implement the adaptation options
1.2 adaptation options strategy, instruments and guidelines produced	# of instruments, toolkit and guidelines prepared; # trained personnel  Baseline: n/a Target: instruments in place by 06/09	Strategy and guideline published; training reports, Gov/donor references, annual reports	Review Government report 06/09, annual	UNEP	Fed/Regional Government timely buy-in ; local governments accept and implement the adaptation options
1.3. Community training programme on pastoral coping/adaptation options developed	# of pastoral households (men & women) in each region/woreda trained;  Baseline: no reliable data; Target: reliable and gender disaggregated data -2009	Training report	Review annual report (training)	FAO	No major disaster

1.4 federal/regional service delivery improved	% of pastoral community being served Baseline: n/a Target: 6 Woredas access to improved service delivery by 12/09	Government Reports; annual review reports	Discussion with beneficiaries, Government and M&E reports 12/09, annual	UNDP	CC disaster risk in prone areas
<b>Outcome 2. Institutional Capacities strengthened</b>					
2.1 Federal/regional and pastoral community institutions capacity enhanced	# of Woreda, regional and pastoral institutions benefiting from the project;  Baseline:6 woreda weak capacity for pastoral support; Target: 6 woredas Gov and Pastoralists institutions cap strengthened by 12/09	Participatory Impact Assessment, Reports on % use/application of CC adaptation/coping guidelines strategy	Review Federal/Regional/woreda reports 12/09, annual	FAO	CC disaster risk in prone areas
2.2 community early warning/response mechanisms established	# early warning/response mechanisms in place; % of pastoral community beneficiaries  Baseline; no regional/woreda early warning/response Target; 6 Woredas early warning and response mechanism established by 12/10	Participatory Impact Assessment Project review/annual reports	Monitoring and evaluation consultation/mission 06/09, quarterly	FAO	no major risk
<b>Outcome 3. Pastoral community coping mechanism/sustainable livelihood enhanced</b>					
3.1 Regional and woreda pastoral needs assessment prepared	# of assessment report;  Baseline; no assessment for the 6 Woreda; Target; 6 Woreda, 4 Regional assessment reports by 06/09	Baseline survey report	Government/UN reports, 12/09 annual	FAO	No major risk



3.2 Livelihood diversification projects established	# of projects implemented; Baseline; na Target: 24 projects in 6 Woredas established by 12/09	Discussion with targeted beneficiary groups, Annual reports	Review Government/UN reports, 12/09 annual	FAO	Delay in priority setting
3.3 gender sensitive micro finance projects strengthened	# of projects implemented Baseline; na Target: 18 projects in 6 Woredas established by 12/09	Discussion with targeted beneficiary groups, Annual reports	Conduct Participatory Impact Assessment, Monitoring and evaluation missions; quarterly	UNDP	Financial resources availability

## **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 Joint programme 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 programme 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 programme has designed strategies to enhance government efforts and thus improve the possibility for meeting MDGs..

The major participating partners of the Joint Programme 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 Joint Programme 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 a vehicle.

## **10. Legal Context or Basis of Relationship**

This Project Document shall be 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.

Based on the SBAA, UNDP's assistance to the Government shall be made available to the Government and shall be furnished and received in accordance with the relevant and applicable resolutions and decisions of the competent UNDP organs. In particular, decision 2005/1 of 28 January 2005 of UNDP's Executive Board approved the new Financial Regulations and Rules and along with them the new definitions of 'execution' and 'implementation' enabling UNDP to fully implement the new Common Country Programming Procedures resulting from the UNDG simplification and harmonization initiative.

The UNDP Resident Representative in Addis Ababa is authorized to effect in writing the following types of revision to this Project Document, provided that he/she has verified the agreement and is assured that the other signatories to the Project Document have no objection to the proposed changes:

- a) Revision of, or addition to, any of the annexes to the Project Document;
- b) Revisions which do not involve significant changes in the immediate objectives, outputs or activities of the project, but are caused by the rearrangement of the inputs already agreed to or by cost increases due to inflation;
- c) Mandatory annual revisions which re-phase the delivery of agreed project inputs or

increased expert or other costs due to inflation or take into account agency expenditure flexibility; and

- d)** Inclusion of additional annexes and attachments only as set out here in this Joint Project Document

**Annex. 1 : Work Plan for: Enabling pastoral communities to adapt to climate change and restoring rangeland environments**  
**Period: (Year 2008)**

Outputs Annual targets	Activities	TIME FRAME				UN AGENCY	RESPON- SIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4			Source of Funds	Budget Description	A
		%	%	%	%					
<b>Outcome 1:</b>										
<b>Output. 1.1</b> CC coping/ adaptation, options mainstreamed	1.1 Assess CC vulnerabilities; undertake policy gap analysis; prepare coping/adaptation and communication strategies; develop, manuals and toolkits for adaptation to climatic change	*	*	*	*	UNEP	EPA	Spanish MDG fund		
<b>Output. 1.2</b> Woreda Level Environmental Management Plan developed	Prepare Woreda level Environmental management plan for climate change adaptation	*	*	*	*	UNDP	EPA	Spanish MDG fund		
<b>Output 1.3</b> Federal and regional pastoral service delivery strengthened	Undertake study tour/peer leaning missions for parliamentarians, fed/reg/l and woreda civil servants and pastoral community leaders			*	*	UNEP	EPA/MoARD	Spanish MDG fund		
	<b>Sub-Total</b>									
<b>Outcome. 2:</b>										
<b>Output.2.1</b> Federal/regional and pastoral com institutions developed	Conduct capacity needs assessment; develop training manuals, EIA tools, environmental sustainability indicators, local coordination mechanisms	*	*	*	*	FAO	EPA	Spanish MDG fund		
	<b>Sub-Total</b>									

Outputs Annual targets	Activities	TIME FRAME				UN AGENCY	RESPON- SIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4			Source of Funds	Budget Description	A
		%	%	%	%					
<b>Outcome. 3:</b>										
<b>Output.3.1</b> Priority pastoral community projects implemented	Undertake community needs assessment;	*	*	*	*	FAO	MoARD	Spanish MDG fund		
	Undertake priority community based actions (water harvesting, nursery establishment, rangeland mgt, livestock husbandry, renewable energy, gully treatment, soil productivity, pastoral land mgt, etc)					FAO	MoARD/ BoARD/ Pastoral Devt. Commission			
<b>Sub-Total</b>										
<b>Outcome 4: Cross-Cutting: Capacity Building</b>										
<b>Output. 4.1</b> Double cabin pickup vehicles (four regions) procured and delivered.	Procure and deliver double cabin pickup vehicles	*	*	*	*	UNDP	MoARD BoARD	Spanish MDG fund		
<b>Output. 4.2</b> Motor Bicycles (four regions) procured and delivered.	Procure and deliver Motor Bicycles	*	*	*	*	UNDP	MoARD BoARD	Spanish MDG fund		
<b>Output. 4.3</b> One Program Coordinator recruited	Recruit Program Coordinator	*	*	*	*	UNDP	MoARD BoARD	Spanish MDG fund		
<b>Output. 4.4</b> Four Program Officers (four regions) recruited	Recruit Program Officers	*	*	*	*	UNDP	MoARD BoARD	Spanish MDG fund		
<b>Output. 4.5</b> Six Program Personnel (for six Woredas of the four regions) recruited	Recruit Program Personnel	*	*	*	*	UNDP	MoARD BoARD	Spanish MDG fund		
<b>Sub-Total</b>										

Outputs Annual targets	Activities	TIME FRAME				UN AGENCY	RESPON- SIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4			Source of Funds	Budget Description	A
		%	%	%	%					
<b>Outcome 5: Monitoring and Evaluation</b>										
<b>Output. 5.1</b> Baseline survey conducted and outcome Impact assessed	Conduct baseline survey and produce report	*	*	*	*	FAO	MoARD BoARD	Spanish MDG fund		
<b>Output. 5.2</b> Monitoring and Evaluation MOARD and EPA and operational Cost	Conduct monitoring visits and prepare reports	*	*	*	*	UNDP	MoARD BoARD	Spanish MDG fund		
<b>Output. 5.3</b> Monitoring and Evaluation	Conduct monitoring visits and prepare reports	*	*	*	*	UNDP	UNDP	Spanish MDG fund		
	<b>Sub-Total</b>									
<b>Sub-Total</b>										1.
<b>Indirect Costs</b>										
<b>UNDP</b>		*	*	*	*			Spanish MDG fund		3
<b>UNEP</b>		*	*	*	*			Spanish MDG fund		1
<b>FAO</b>		*	*	*	*			Spanish MDG fund		5
	<b>Sub-Total</b>									10
<b>Total First Year Planned Budget</b>										1

**Spanish MDGs Achievement Fund (FUND)  
Steering Committee Minutes of Meeting  
Gender and Environment Windows**

**Date:** 31/10/07  
**Venue:** Ministry of Finance and Economic Development (MoFED)  
**Time:** 3:00 p.m.

**Participants:**

1. H.E. Ato Mekonnen Manyazewal State Minister of MOFED (**Chair**)
2. Mr. Fidele Sarassoro, UN Resident Coordinator (**Co-chair**)
3. Ms. Elena Maria Ferreras Carreras, Deputy Coordinator of the Spanish Cooperation
4. Ms. Isabel Miguel, Spanish Embassy
5. Ato Fisseha Abera, Multilateral Cooperation Department Head, MOFED
6. Dr. Monique Rakatomalala, UNFPA Resident Representative – Gender Lead Agency
7. Ato Girma Hailu, Program Analyst, UNDP – Environment Lead Agency
8. Ato Admasu Nebebe, UN Division Head, MOFED

**Agenda:** to review and endorse the Gender and Environment Joint Program Documents.

**Discussions Held and Consensus Reached:**

H.E. Ato Mekonnen Manyazewal welcomed the Steering Committee members and appreciated the Spanish People and Government for providing this opportunity to developing countries in general and in particular to Ethiopia as one of the eligible countries to benefit from the Fund. He also welcomed the Spanish Government's decision to use the UN system in administering the Fund. He also noted the efforts of the Resident Coordinator in mobilizing the different UN Agencies in Ethiopia to collaborate with the Government of Ethiopia in preparing the successful Concept Notes and two Joint Program Documents (JPDs) within a limited period of time.

He also appreciated the Fund for upholding the principles of the Paris Declaration including government leadership and ownership, reducing transaction costs, harmonization of procedures and sustainability of results. H. E. further underlined that these Joint Programs (JPs) are consistent with the national priorities included in the PASDEP that leads to the achievement of MDGs. Finally, he also confirmed that the JPs are fully consistent with approved Concept Notes.



Mr. Fidele Sarassoro on his part thanked MOFED for taking the lead in coordinating and mobilizing concerned government offices at federal and regional states level in formulating the Concept Notes as well as the two JPDs in collaboration with the relevant UN agencies. He also thanked the Spanish Government for using the UN system with a view to benefit from the collective expertise of the UN and promote the One UN approach.

He further mentioned that in his capacity as the UN Resident Coordinator, he delegated UNFPA and UNDP to lead the Gender and the Environment windows, respectively.

Finally, he concluded that the existing UN agencies policies, rules and regulations, DELIVERING AS ONE has paused challenges and these policy issues need to be addressed.

Ms. Elena Maria Ferreras Carreras also appreciated the partnership between the Government of Ethiopia, Spain and UN. She stated that the Spanish MDGs Achievement Fund has two objectives; support to MDGs implementation at the country level, national ownership and government leadership on the one hand and promoting the UN Reform by strengthening the role of the Resident Coordinator. She further reiterated that the Gender and Environment JPs ensure that the twin objectives of the Spanish MDGs Fund could be achieved in Ethiopia.

After these remarks, brief presentation on the Gender and Environment JPs was made by lead agencies and the floor was subsequently opened for comments, observations and discussions.

#### **a) Gender JP - Leave No Woman Behind (LNWB)**

Dr. Monique Rakomotolala highlighted the process and content of the Gender JP and was followed by comments and thorough discussion. As a result, the following consensus has emerged.

1. Based on the comparative advantage and on-the-ground operational experience, WFP has been assigned as the UN Participating Agent for the Credit Component.
2. Budget increase for the Community Conversation Capacity Building activity (by 100,000 USD.)
3. Finally, with this minor amendment, the LNWB JP was unanimously endorsed by the Steering Committee members.

#### **b) Environment JP - Enabling Pastoral Communities to Adapt to Climate Change and Restoring Rangeland Environments**

Mr. Fidele Sarassoro highlighted the processes and contents for the Steering Committee members and expressed his satisfaction with the JP document.

After thorough discussion on the contents and management arrangements, the Steering Committee endorsed the Environment JP document as was submitted to the Steering Committee.

The meeting was adjourned at 5:30 p.m.  
MoFED/UNDP