

**FEDERAL DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF ETHIOPIA
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AUTHORITY**

**NATIONAL REPORT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION
OF THE UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION TO
COMBAT DESERTIFICATION**

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ACRONYMS

ADLI	Agricultural Development Led Industrialization
IBCR	Institute of Biodiversity Conservation and Research
BoA	Bureau of Agriculture
BoE	Bureau of Education
BoWA	Bureau of Women's' Affairs
CBO	Community Based Organizations
CECC	Community Environmental Coordinating Committee
COP	Conference of the Parties
CST	Committee on Science and Technology
CRDA	Christian Relief and Development Association
CSE	Conservation Strategy of Ethiopia
DPPP	Disaster Preparedness and Prevention Policy
EARO	Ethiopian Agricultural Research organization
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMA	Ethiopian Mapping Authority
EPA	Environmental Protection Authority
EPC	Environmental Protection Council
EPE	Environmental Policy of Ethiopia
ESTC	Ethiopian Science and Technology Commission
EWCO	Ethiopian Wildlife Conservation Organization
EWNHS	Ethiopian wildlife and Natural History Society
FDRE	Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia
FSPs	Food Security Programmes
GHAI	Greater Horn of Africa Initiative
ICRAF	International Center for Research in Agro-Forestry
ICST	IGAD Committee on Science and Technology
IGAD	Inter-Governmental Authority for Development
ILRI	International Livestock Research Institute
IUCN	International Union for the Conservation of Nature
LUPRD	Land Use Planning and Regulatory Department
MEDaC	Ministry of Economic Development and Cooperation
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture
MoE	Ministry of Education
MoIC	Ministry of Culture and Information
MoME	Ministry of Mines and Energy
MoPWUD	Ministry of Public Works and Urban Development
MoWR	Ministry of Water Resources
NAP	National Action Programme
NCB	National Coordinating Body
NCST	National Commission on Science and Technology
NDF	National Desertification Fund
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
NMSA	National Meteorological Services Agency
NORAD	Norwegian Agency for Development
NSC	National Steering Committee
OAU	Organization of African Unity

ODA	Overseas Development Assistance
OSS	Observatoire du Sahara et du Sahel
PA	Peasant Association
PARC	Pan Africa Rinderpest Control
PGRCE	Plant Genetic Resources Center of Ethiopia
RECC	Regional Environmental Coordinating Committee
Reg.FP	Regional Focal Point
RCS	Regional Conservation Strategy
SAERP	Sustainable Agricultural and Environment Rehabilitation Programme
SCSE	Secretariat of the Conservation Strategy of Ethiopia
SRAP	Sub-Regional Action Programme
TGE	Transitional Government of Ethiopia
TOR	Terms of Reference
UN	United Nations
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNCCD-CST	United Nations Convention On Desertification- Committee on Science and Technology
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environmental Programs
UNESCO	United Nations Educational Social and Cultural Organization
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
UNSO	United Nations Office to Combat Desertification and Drought
WB	World Bank
WBISPP	Woody Bio-mass Inventory and Strategic Planning Project
WECC	Woreda Environmental Coordinating Committee
WWF	World Wide Fund
ZECC	Zonal Environmental Coordinating Committee

Summary of the National Report

This first national report examines the NAP process from various aspects such as the degree of integration of the NAP with other social and economic policies and strategies, the extent of participation and consultation during the process, the institutional mechanisms being crafted for implementing the UNCCD and other relevant activities.

There were no plans or strategies explicitly targeting desertification in Ethiopia Before the UNCCD although concern for soil erosion and loss of soil fertility in the last twenty-five years has resulted in numerous conservation programmes including rangeland and livestock management in the drylands. Past conservation programmes have failed because the approach had been top down. Besides unpopular policies which created disincentives for proper natural resources management, forced mobilization was used in the name of participation. Since the change of government in 1991, administrative and political measures which encourage empowerment and participation of local communities as well as macro-policies which emphasize sustainable agriculture have been taken and international cooperation in the environmental field strengthened.

The most important macro-policies are the ADLI, the CSE/RCSs and the DPPP. There are also numerous sector and cross-sector specific policies and strategies already in place. Many of them have come into existence after 1992. None of them discuss desertification. Policies that have important implications for combating desertification such as the Rural Land Use and Administration, Forestry, Water Resources, Wildlife as well as Soil and Water Conservation Policy are only in the draft stage.

The NAP, in its design, has taken in to account its own integration into the process of national economic and social planning. It is adequately linked to existing framework sustainable development plans, sector and cross-sector specific policies and, particularly, the CSE. Realization of the complementarity between the NAP and other plans particularly the CSE has resulted in an approach to the NAP formulation which is not duplicative. The NAP specifically states that the policies and strategies as well as the action programmes contained in the CSE can serve the purposes of combating desertification and mitigating the effects of drought in as far as the major areas of natural resources are concerned. Where the NAP has found CSE policies and plans deficient, it has incorporated additional policies and strategies of a short, medium and long-term nature such as the major areas indicated in Art. 10 of the Convention and Art. 8 of the Regional Implementation Annex for Africa.

In addition, since some of the issues of desertification are treated generally in the sector and cross-sector specific policies, the necessary restatement and amplification had been made in the NAP. A comprehensive review of these policies in the future should ensure that such issues are integrated within the overall policies and strategies of the relevant sectors and cross-sectors.

Although the NAP contains additional policy and strategic directives designed to emphasize the special requirements of the Convention it is still considered as an action programme which should be used to attain the objectives of the CSE and other relevant policies and strategies. Formulation of the Ethiopian NAP has only been completed in November 1998. It is expected to be approved and officially adopted by the government in the next few months.

As the Regional States start implementing their RCSs the degree of integration of the NAP is expected to increase. One of the benefits expected from the CSE/RCS institutional mechanisms, when fully operational, is the creation of a conducive atmosphere for integrating the NAP and promoting bottom up planning.

The EPA and the NSC established under it form the NCB.

EPA was established in 1995 by virtue of Proclamation 9 of 1995. It is the Federal organ for coordinating and regulating environmental management and is accountable to the Council of Ministers. It reports regularly to parliament. It has broad mandates over environmental matters. The present EPA enabling legislation does not clearly specify the coordinative and integrative role that the Authority should play in policy, strategy and action plan formulation, implementation, assessment and review. However, the CSE entrusts such responsibilities to EPA. Action has already been taken, in the course of drafting an environmental framework legislation, to revise its enabling legislation to fully reflect what is expected of the Authority. In accordance with its mandate to carry out studies on desertification and create favorable conditions for their implementation, the Authority has established a "Desertification Studies and Control Team".

The EPA consists of the EPC and the General Manager's Office, an executive arm which serves as the secretariat to the EPC. It receives from the federal Government what is known as recurrent budget for covering personnel salaries and other running costs only. A NORAD assisted project which focuses on capacity building for the implementation of the CSE is being implemented under EPA. Since 1996 NORAD has granted for the current CSE Phase III Project a total of SFr 5,596,378.

The NSC is composed of representatives of EPA, other government organs, research and academic institutions as well as NGOs. The government bodies were selected simply on the basis of their relevance. The NGO members of the NSC were delegated to the NSC by a group of NGOs as well as designated to act as an ad-hoc National NGO Coordinating Committee. There are only two women in the NSC. There is no representation of major groups such as farmers, pastoralists, youth ..etc. Representation of such groups has been difficult to attain since there are none organized at that level. The frequency of NSC meetings has depended on the intensity of NAP activities. However, the NSC intends its future meetings to be regular.

The NSC is accountable to EPA. So far the responsibility of the NSC has been to coordinate the implementation of interim measures culminating in the formulation and finalization of the NAP carried out on the basis of work plans. The NSC has so far

managed to spearhead the NAP formulation process on behalf of the government and people of Ethiopia supported by funds provided for NAP preparation by UNDP/UNSO and the UNCCD Secretariat and managed by EPA.

The present TOR of the NSC only reflects duties pertaining to the formulation of the NAP. Therefore, the future of this committee needs to be decided vis a vis the EPC. So far EPC's involvement in the NAP process has not been direct. The need to involve the EPC as early in the process as possible is, however, recognized. In the mean time the NSC, with further strengthening as a multi-stakeholder body, will need a new set of TOR for the implementation phase of the NAP.

Neither the NSC and its individual members nor other institutions which collect, analyze and store relevant environmental data can be considered as having full fledged and effective data bases. The NCB is in the process of establishing a desertification data base for use by itself as well as others. The responsibility to undertake the formation of a NCST for Ethiopia has been given to the ESTC. In the mean time the NSC is participating in a worldwide survey and evaluation of existing relevant networks, institutions, agencies and bodies who might wish to become part of a global network of networks which will support the implementation of the NAP.

Besides the conducive decentralizing political and administrative changes introduced by the FDRE governments, the more specific CSE mechanisms created for effective natural resources management are positive. The EPA is responsible for regulatory aspects. Co-ordination of CSE implementation at the federal level is the function of the EPA. The MEDaC coordinates the planning, programming and consolidating of the overall investment programmes and annual capital budgets with CSE action programmes forming an environmental subset of the overall development programme of the country. At the Regional States level RECCs, with either the planning or the agriculture bureaus acting as their secretariats, have been established. There is a plan to establish as soon as practicable, ZECCs, WECCs and CECCs.

A capacity building programme for the RECCs and their focal points has been going on since 1996. However, a lot remains to be done at the zonal, woreda and particularly the community levels before implementation of the NAP becomes effectively internalized. The NAP takes into account this need and, in the list of priority programmes therein, every programme area has its capacity building component.

General communications efforts under the CSE (since 1996) and communications efforts which are more specific to UNCCD under the NAP process have also been carried out. These activities include organizing numerous workshops, translation of the convention into major local languages and reprinting and disseminating the information kit received from the UNCCD secretariat. Workshops were accompanied by supportive activities such as using the mass media, and distribution of leaflets, banners, posters, and T-shirts. A special workshop for media people was organized to get their support in the dissemination of information and sensitization of the people.

The NAP and various other sectoral and cross-sectoral action plans/programmes will

be translated into projects for implementation. The bulk of these projects will be identified designed and implemented at the grass roots level. Line ministries and bureaux will implement components of the NAP and CSE / RCS policies and strategies for which they are responsible under the existing law.

Ethiopia has a number of traditional community-based organizations. Other non-traditional forms of CBOs are also emerging. The present decentralized and devolved system of governance has facilitated the emergence of indigenous NGOs. There are also a number of international regional and sub-regional organizations relevant for combating desertification in Ethiopia.

The NAP does not explicitly articulate sub-regional issues and their relationship to the national issues. However, certain activities that are currently underway or planned such as the establishment of a desertification data base, are linked to sub-regional efforts and will contribute to the achievement of the SRAP objectives.

Since the NAP is finalized now the NCB should start initiatives designed to make the regional states play their important role of prompting and coordinating the implementation of activities and projects. The regions would like to have their own specific Action Programmes. As a result one of the programmes / activities foreseen as a priority in the NAP is undertaking such formulation.

Analysis of the existing legislation indicates that, although a number of positive measures were taken to improve and modernize the country's environmental laws, these efforts have not been systematic and comprehensive. Nevertheless, the analysis still indicates several positive trends which auger well for the future.

Ethiopia's Constitution is environmentally sensitive. Legislation in the areas of forestry, water resources utilization and mining have recently been updated. A very important new legislation is the new Federal Rural Land Administration Proclamation. Legislation in the wildlife area has been presented to the Council of Ministers, with a draft Wildlife Conservation Management and Utilization Proclamation and regulations. Most of these laws have, to a deferring degree, some provisions which attempt to enhance participation and empower local level communities not only to have a say in how they want the resources on which they depend should be managed but also to have the right to manage such resources.

The forestry and water resources legislation are not accompanied with implementation regulations. Since they will not be of much use without such Implementational regulations issuance of such regulations will have to be considered. In addition, the latter legislation focuses more on procedures for granting water use rights and hardly contains provisions to eliminate or minimize the adverse effects on water resources by other activities or the adverse effects of water resources on other resources including land. The draft wildlife legislation focuses too much on restrictions and prohibitions. It hardly contains provisions reflecting recent trends in the conservation and sustainable utilization of wildlife such as allowing reasonable access to wildlife resources, participation in the designation and management of protected areas as well

as benefit sharing.

There are also areas of natural resources management that are not covered at all or not sufficiently covered by legislation. A major one of relevance for combating desertification is soil conservation. Legislation on EIA is also not in existence at present although EPA is preparing draft procedures and guidelines.

An extensive review and analysis of environmental legislation has been carried out in 1997 to identify the weaknesses, the gaps and overlaps in the area as well as to make recommendations for reform through the modification of existing legislation and the enactment of new ones. The EPA intends to undertake the reform of legislation once the environmental framework legislation is approved and enacted into law by parliament.

Genuine Participation is recognized as indispensable for natural resources, including the combating desertification and mitigating the effects of drought. A pre condition for genuine participation is acquisition of power by communities to make their own decisions on matters that affect their lives and environment. The development of the CSE and the RCSs has been, relatively speaking, very participatory for a country which, when the process of the CSE started, was still under a centralist and commandist regime. The participation was at various levels, i.e.- local, woreda, zonal, regional and federal. A sound partnership has been sought between planners, decision-makers and the Ethiopian people to manage the country's natural resources for the benefit of present and future generations of Ethiopians. The CSE integrates the important approaches contained in the Convention.

Efforts have also been made to make the NAP process as participatory as possible. Four workshops at the regional level and four workshops at the federal level have been organized. NGOs, donors, regional state representatives etc., participated in the workshops. A workshop on the role of NGOs/CBOs has also been organized with the objective of raising their awareness about the Convention and provide a forum for exchange of NGO/CBO experience as well as ensuring the implementation of the Convention with their participation. The workshop came up with terms of reference for an NGO/ CBO Coordinating Body as well as a provisional action plan for a five person NGO representative ad hoc committee. The first National Forum meeting, which took place from November 17-19, 1998 was a milestone in terms of enabling the participation of important stakeholders, from grass roots communities, NGOs, Regional State representatives, Federal government organs, donors and international organizations.

In general most institutional categories have benefited from this awareness efforts since the means of reaching the various sectors of society have been as diverse as possible. Awareness creation and increased participation of local populations is something that must be intensified as the implementation of the NAP commences at the grass roots level.

Adequate diagnosis of land degradation and its root causes has been made within the

CSE process. The NCB, besides having a background document on drought and desertification prepared, has ensured that past experiences and efforts to manage the drylands were reviewed. However, these efforts are not considered adequate.

Planning and implementation of natural resources management activities today have radically changed. Great progress has been made by development agents at local levels. NGOs have also been quick to apply participatory and empowering approaches. Planning together with local communities is becoming a common feature of local level development although the rate of progress is variable. Integrating relevant ongoing projects is not much of a problem since the CSE provides the institutional framework within which such projects will be coordinated. The NAP has a list of prioritized programmes and projects which, when implemented in adequate numbers, are likely to bring about positive changes.

In spite of the focused capacity building efforts of the SCSE as well as the general capacity building efforts of other government and non-governmental institutions, local level actors have not yet been reached adequately. Therefore, direct efforts should be made under the NAP process to reach the local level. In order for Regional Focal Points to move forward, the NCB should take the initiative of gathering them for a meeting to discuss and come up with recommendations, including recommendations regarding financial and technical assistance as well as capacity building measures, that need to be made available from external sources through the NCB.

The effort to involve international partners in the NAP formulation process cannot be said to have been persistent. The UNDP field office in Ethiopia coordinates donors for the NAP process. Several meetings with donors were arranged by UNDP so that they can be sensitized and become participants, be briefed about the measures so far taken, the plans into the future and the roles that they can play, particularly in providing financial resources. During the initial meetings donor representatives hardly knew anything about the Convention. This situation gradually changed. These meetings have not resulted in immediate availability of funds for the NAP formulation. They may have, however, moved the donors to start thinking about how they are going to meet their convention obligations of providing assistance as the process gathers momentum and actual implementation commences. All activities leading the completion of the NAP formulation have only been made possible with funds acquired from UNDP / UNSO and the UNCCD Secretariat and the provision of technical assistance by IGAD in terms of consultants. So far Ethiopia has received USD 365,000 for the process leading to the NAP preparation.

Although the government makes allocations for environmental protection, most of it to combat land degradation, efforts to mobilize funds at the international level have not really been made to date since the NAP was not finalized. Mobilization of funds, be it nationally or internationally, requires either an established NDF in to which funds not ear-marked for any particular project can be deposited or a list of projects established pursuant to the NAP. Although the drafting of a legal instrument for the establishment of a NDF is almost complete, it should be noted that it is not the only mechanism. Assistance from multilateral and bilateral sources will need to be

emphasized.

At present there is no mechanism to enable observation and monitoring of progress in implementing the NAP. However, the CSE and RCSs state that monitoring and assessment, both at projects level and, more importantly, at policy and strategic levels, should be carried out. Indicators which will help in monitoring and assessing the CSE are currently being developed. While these indicators encompass the wider environment there is also a monitoring and assessment system for the NAP process which has been proposed by a study commissioned by the UNCCD secretariat. It is hoped that the later proposal will easily be integrated with the current CSE initiative.

I. Introduction

Ethiopia is one of the African countries most affected by desertification and drought. Consequently, it has played a very active role in both supporting the proposal for an international convention to combat desertification and mitigate the effects of drought and in negotiating it.

This first national report presents the activities carried out in the NAP formulation process and examines the process itself from various aspects such as the degree of integration of the NAP with other social and economic policies and strategies, the extent of participation and consultation during the process, the institutional mechanisms being crafted for implementing the UNCCD ... etc.

II. The Strategies and Priorities Established Within the Framework of Sustainable Development Plans / Policies

1. Plans or Strategies in the Field of Combating Desertification Developed Prior to the UNCCD

In spite of the 1977 UN Conference on Desertification, there were no plans or strategies explicitly targeting desertification in Ethiopia in the past. In general, however, concern for soil erosion and loss of soil fertility has increased dramatically in the last twenty-five years or so. This has resulted in numerous soil and water conservation and afforestation programmes under both the previous and the present governments. In terms of the susceptible arid, semi-arid and dry sub-humid areas, programmes and projects for rangeland and livestock management predominated. A number of the conservation programmes which were implemented during the previous government failed to be sustainable because the approach had been top down. Forced mobilization was used in the name of participation. Besides, there were other issues such as collectivization and villagisation programmes etc., which were not popular among the peasants and created disincentives for proper natural resources management. Since the coming into power of the TGE and the present FDRE governments, the country has moved steadily forward to a political and administrative system which encourages empowerment and participation of local communities. The government has undertaken macro-policy changes pertaining to the country's economic development system which emphasize sustainable agriculture through the integration of appropriate natural resources management approaches. The environmental concerns of the FDRE are not restricted only to the national level. The FDRE promotes finding solutions to environmental problems at the global level, by actively cooperating with other countries in the world. This is demonstrated by the fact that besides the Convention to Combat Desertification and Mitigate the Effects of Drought, Ethiopia has ratified, among others, the Biodiversity and the Climate Change Conventions.

The following paragraphs describe and discuss the major social and economic national policies, strategies and plans presently being implemented or are planned for implementation.

2. Plans and Strategies Available in Other Social and Economic Areas

Review of other existing social and economic policies, strategies or plans has been made within the NAP preparation process. The most important macro-policies and plans are ADLI, the CSE/RCSs and the DPMP. The ADLI gives emphasis to sustainable agricultural development, food security and the improvement of life in the rural areas. The CSE and the RCSs contain numerous umbrella policy and strategy provisions as well as action programmes which are directly relevant to the achievement of the objectives of the Convention. Land degradation is addressed in several of the sectoral components of the CSE. The DPMP promotes sustainable development based on the best use of the natural resources in drought affected areas. In addition to these macro-policies, plans and strategies, there are also numerous sector specific level policies and strategies currently being implemented or being readied for implementation. These policies, strategies and plans are discussed in the following paragraphs.

2.1. The Economic Development Policy of Ethiopia

The ADLI aims at transforming the national economic planning from that of command economy to a market-oriented one. To facilitate the transition to a market-oriented economy, an enabling environment which encourages participation through the devolution of power to the Regional States and reinstating their rights to manage their resources on their own has been created. The policy is designed to enhance the productivity of the peasant agricultural sector by improving crop husbandry and farm technologies, by developing irrigation and providing inputs such as fertilizers and other agro-chemicals, as well as increasing farm sizes and making them suitable for mechanization. Increased industrialization is expected to come about through the use of labor intensive systems and local raw materials in the production of goods and services required particularly by the large rural population. Support for the peasant agriculture is the centerpiece of this policy. Reorientation of the extension message, the delivery of information, the communications channels and development of training modules, which encourage peasant development agents and extension agents at the grassroots level, is also an important aspect of the policy provisions which focus on increasing productivity in the agricultural sector. The Policy recognizes that sustainable agricultural production depends on appropriate natural resources management, particularly land. It envisages that, as industrialization increases, population pressure on rural land will decrease gradually. Generally, through the implementation of this rural- centered economic policy, the country is expected to enjoy continuous and unhampered development which will bring about growth based on equity and social justice and promote self-reliance by getting rid of structural dependencies of the economy on external inputs.

2.2. The Conservation Strategy of Ethiopia and the Regional Conservation Strategies

At the Federal level, there is, already in place, an approved environmental policy. The EPE, which was approved in April 1997, is the result of the still continuing process of the CSE. While this document consists of overall as well as of sectoral and cross-sectoral umbrella policy guidelines for the management of Ethiopia's natural, human-made and cultural resources, the detailed strategies and action plans as well as the institutional arrangements required for implementation are to be found in what are known as the CSE documents, particularly Volumes II, III, and IV. Most of the States of the Federation have also elaborated more specific RCSs based on the CSE while the remaining are expected to do so soon. The CSE deals with eleven sectoral and eleven cross-sectoral issues.(Annex I)

The principles, guidelines and strategies set out in the CSE documents are expected to provide Ethiopia with an adequate umbrella strategic framework for the effective management of the environment including land degradation. Following the CSE all sector and cross-sector specific policies are expected to be developed or reviewed. Although the CSE does not deal with the desertification phenomena *per se*, it is obvious from its contents that it gives attention to a number of sectoral and cross-sectoral issues that have direct bearing for combating desertification and mitigating the effects of drought. The first six of the sectoral (as listed in Annex I) and all of the cross-sectoral issues are relevant, some of them more so than others, to desertification and drought.

The priorities, as contained in the CSE documents, are based on consideration of Ethiopia's dependence on its natural resources and environment for socio-economic development. The following is a brief summary of the relevant sectoral and cross-sectoral CSE umbrella policies and strategies based on the review made during the preparation of the NAP.

2.2.1. Sectoral Umbrella Strategies in the CSE

Proper land management and soil husbandry is one important area of focus in any effort to combat desertification. The CSE contains a number of policies and strategies for soil husbandry, rangelands management and pastoral development. These policies and strategies emphasize measures designed to prevent soil erosion and loss of fertility, including the promotion of physical and biological soil conservation measures appropriate to specific locations, use of both organic and chemical fertilizers, agro-forestry and soil and water conservation measures. The CSE policies and strategies for natural resources management are also designed to ensure the integration of forestry, land, water and energy resources as well as ecosystems and genetic resources management with crop and livestock production. In the area of genetic, species and ecosystem biodiversity conservation and management, the CSE provides policies and strategies which are designed to promote the preservation, development, management and sustainable use of the diversity of gene pools of

species of wild and domesticated flora and fauna and their natural and human managed ecosystems.

Water resources management, which is very important in combating desertification and mitigating the effects of drought, is also given the attention it deserves both as part of soil husbandry and separately as a sector by itself. The issue of energy is also dealt with in a manner designed to ensure the sustainable production and utilization of fuelwood as well as to promote, for the longer term, the use of alternative sources of energy such as solar, wind and biogas. Obviously, the sustainable production and use of fuelwood along with measures to diversify into other forms of renewable energy sources will help to decrease the pressure on natural forests and other biomass resources, as well as, make available animal dung and crop residue for soil fertilization and, thus abate desertification.

The efforts of individuals and communities to use natural resources sustainably are to be encouraged through research and extension, the provision of infrastructure and appropriate pricing policies and, what is more important, increased sense of security to land and tree resources as well as benefit sharing. The need to ensure that a major part of the economic benefits resulting from park, forest and wildlife conservation and management programmes which conserve biological diversity to be channeled to local communities affected by such programmes, is stressed.

2.2.2. Cross-sectoral Umbrella Strategies in the CSE

Among the cross-sectoral policies & strategies of the CSE, those which deal with population, access to and security of tenure to land and other natural resources, empowerment, participation and integrated land use planning are important.

The policies and strategies for managing population growth and migration aim at maintaining and, where possible, improving the human carrying capacity of the environment, particularly land, by managing population growth (and migration) in such a way as to match people and resources. This will be done in a manner which is environmentally sound, economically sustainable, economically and biologically productive as well as socially and culturally acceptable. Along with family planning programmes, measures for tackling the issue of poverty, health, education and empowerment are considered important. It is recognized that more effective results can be gained by integrating population programmes with strategies for sustainable development of natural resources for increased agricultural production. It is also recognized that settlement can be an important means of reducing population pressure and relieving shortage of land in highly populated areas. Thus, voluntary migration and settlement, where it does not create conflicts with local population, is envisaged.

The need for a secure and uninterrupted access to land and the renewable natural resources on it, including protection of customary rights to land and other natural resources, are recognized. Equally, legally empowering traditional community institutions for resource management is also recognized. The only limitation on these measures is that they have to be socially equitable and constitutionally acceptable. The

urgent need to undertake studies, consultations and discussions into existing and potential mechanisms for providing security of access to and tenure of natural resources is emphasized.

In addition, achievement of coordinated, integrated and participatory local land use plans and land use decisions to reach an ecologically, socially and economically sustainable state is an important element in the CSE. These consist of Federal and Regional strategic land use plans which can be translated into detailed land use and management plans at the level of communities or individuals.

The CSE also contains umbrella policies and strategies regarding the integration of social and cultural gender issues in sustainable environment management, environmental information systems, research, science and technology and environmental education and awareness and human development. These are cross-sectoral issues which have over-arching application to all sectors of environmental management and, therefore, are equally important elements of measures to combat desertification and mitigate the effects of drought.

Finally, the CSE has umbrella policies and strategies which promote the integration of environmental costs and benefits into economic planning and accounting at all levels of government so that the actual costs or benefits of development and of using and misusing the environment and natural resources are fully reflected in economic assessment and measures taken to correct market failures and avoid policy failures.

2.3 The Disaster Prevention and Management Policy

This policy facilitates the reduction of vulnerability to disaster through programmes which generate employment, environmental rehabilitation and other drought-proofing activities thus eliminating the root causes that make people vulnerable to disaster.

Some of the relevant objectives of this policy are to ensure that relief efforts reinforce the capabilities of affected areas and populations, promote self-reliance and contribute to sustainable economic growth and development. Relief programmes would be geared to eliminating the root causes of vulnerability to disaster, and the best use of natural resources endowment of the affected areas is to be promoted. Further, it is the objective of the policy to ensure that all spheres of development give due emphasis to disaster prevention programmes. The Policy emphasizes the need to ensure that communities play a leading role in planning, programming, implementing and evaluating relief programmes and related measures.

Although the title of this policy may lead one, at first glance, to consider it as a policy which does not go any further than the prevention, and when it occurs, the management of disaster, it is clear from the objectives that it goes further into the promotion of sustainable development based on the best use of the natural resources in affected areas. When considered from the point of view of combating desertification and mitigating the effects of drought, this policy is one of the most relevant, particularly in relation to those desertification issues which are of cross-sectoral nature

(e.g. poverty alleviation and eradication, alternative livelihoods).

2.4. Other Sector and Cross-sector Specific Policies

The review made during the NAP preparation process has also revealed that, as far as other sector and cross-sector specific policies are concerned, several of them have only come into existence in the last few years and that none of them discuss desertification. The Energy Policy, the Agriculture Policy (as implied in the ADLI), the Population Policy, the Social Policy, Women's Policy, the Biodiversity Policy, Education and Training Policy, Science and Technology Policy are policies which are officially approved and operational. On the other hand, there are a number of policy areas that have very important implications in any effort to combat desertification and mitigate the effects of drought, still in the draft stage. Major among these are the Rural Land Use and Administration Policy, Forestry Policy, Water Resources Policy, Wildlife Policy, as well as Soil and Water Conservation Policy.

The Draft Rural Land Use and Administration Policy has some difficulties in its effort of assuring security of tenure while, at the same time, trying to ensure equity through land redistribution. Unlike the Rural Land Administration Proclamation, which is a federal law already enacted, the policy does not provide for a participatory approach to land administration. Finally, it does not, unlike the CSE, speak much about the possibility of encouraging traditional tenure systems which may be of particular relevance in pastoralist areas where community rights to grazing and water are important factors. Before finalization the draft should be re-examined with the view of adding to it or modifying it to take care of the afore-mentioned important issues.

The National Policy on Biodiversity Conservation, Research and Development speaks about the importance of integrating Biodiversity issues into development planning. However, the policy directives in this document are too broad. It is important that this policy be more concretized, taking into account the role biodiversity can play in combating desertification and mitigating the effects of drought, and that detailed strategies for its implementation be formulated.

While the Soil and Water Conservation Draft Policy recognizes the need for participation in the development of a demand-driven socio-economic and technical research policy and strategy, it appears to be too prescriptive as far as the policies and strategies in the other parts of the document are concerned. It relies too much on legal measures to deter land users from undertaking activities which damage land and soil resources. It is doubtful whether such an approach will be effective with regard to the subsistence activities of farmers and pastoralists. Thus, there is a need to modify this policy to incorporate elements of empowerment and participation in order to ensure that conservation measures are local community consensus based.

The National Agricultural Research Policy and Strategy does not seem to give attention to research on social and economic issues in agriculture. It is too much biased towards solving only technological problems. Another aspect which is not covered by this document pertains to policy and strategic provisions which state that farmers (including women farmers), industrialists, marketers of agricultural products, etc., may, as necessary, participate in the formulation of agricultural research programmes and dissemination of results.

In the Draft Wildlife Policy, the need to involve local populations in the selection, designation and management plan preparation (i.e. the participatory approach) has not come out clearly.

In general, the lack of detailed operational sector-specific policies and strategies in such important areas as forest resources, land and soil resources, wildlife resources and water resources creates a serious gap in policy for the management of the environment generally and for combating desertification and mitigating the effects of drought specifically. These gaps need to be filled in as soon as possible. At the same time, policy makers should recognize the opportunity that this situation presents for reviewing the existing draft policies to incorporate/integrate policies and strategies designed to combat desertification and mitigate the effects of drought, as necessary. The same should apply for new policies that are going to be formulated in the future.

In the meantime, and taking into account the policy deficiencies and gaps that have been identified, the NAP has elaborated policies and strategies which can serve as a basis for its formulation. Since Article ten of the Convention and Article eight of the Implementational Annex for Africa clearly delineate the areas on which a NAP should focus, specifying policies and strategies designed to fill the major gaps has not been difficult. The NAP, in its design, has taken in to account its own integrability into the process of national economic and social planning. The fact that Ethiopia is a predominantly agricultural society highly dependent on its renewable resources, has created a favorable condition for such integration since all of the natural resources management efforts emphasize the ultimate goal of preventing land degradation through erosion and soil fertility loss control. Formulation of the Ethiopian NAP has only been completed in November 1998. It is not yet officially adopted by the government. Such adoption is expected to be made in the near future.

As the Regional States start implementing their RCSs, a sub-component of which would be implementing regional action programmes, the degree of integration of the NAP into the process of national economic and social planning is expected to grow. One of the benefits expected from the CSE/RCS institutional mechanisms, when fully operational, is the creation of a conducive atmosphere for integrating the NAP and other programmes of the CSE in to the national economic and social planning cycles and also to promote bottom up planning commencing at community and village levels and going up through the various levels (e.g.- woreda, zone, regional state). The challenge for Ethiopia is to strengthen the coordinating and integrating institutions and mechanisms so that the NAP process will be internalized and projects and activities for combating desertification and mitigating the effects of drought whose source is

the NAP will be taken in to account in the five year development planning exercises by the various relevant federal, regional, zonal and woreda level executive organs. Efforts in the near future will have to concentrate on making the development planning system even more responsive to bottom up planning than it is at present.

III. The Institutional Measures Taken to Implement the Convention

1. Established and Functional Coordination Body (NCB)

The EPA and the NSC established under it form the NCB.

EPA was established in 1995 by virtue of Proclamation 9 of 1995. It is the Federal organ for coordinating and regulating activities in the environmental management field and is accountable to the Council of Ministers of the FDRE. It also has to report regularly to parliament (the Council of Representatives). It has broad mandates over the environmental affairs of the country. It is expected to coordinate environmental policy, strategy, action plan and legislation making, including EIA guidelines and procedures which are yet being drafted. It is also mandated to establish systems necessary for evaluating the impact of social and economic development projects on the biological systems they support as well as to make recommendations on the application of diverse incentives, regulatory measures and directives required to enhance awareness of the need for environmental protection. The present EPA enabling legislation does not clearly specify the coordinative and integrative role that the Authority should play in policy, strategy and action plan formulation, implementation, assessment and review. However, the since the CSE, which has been approved by government, entrusts such responsibilities to EPA, action has already been taken, in the course of preparing an environmental framework legislation for Ethiopia, to revise its enabling legislation to fully reflect what is expected of the Authority. Strengthening of the Authority's mandate in the areas mentioned above is expected to enhance its power to coordinate matters related to combating desertification along with other environmental concerns.

Of particular importance, however, is that the Authority is mandated to carry out studies to combat desertification and, in cooperation with the concerned organs, create favorable conditions for their implementation. To carry out this mandate, the Authority has established a "Desertification Team". EPA is very much involved in the negotiations pertaining to the follow-up and implementation of the UNCCD. Since it has, under the Desertification Convention ratification instrument, the power to undertake all acts necessary for the implementation of the Convention, it has established a NSC for the formulation of the NAP as well as a Task Force for NDF. EPA, as the national institution dealing with the regulatory and coordinatory aspects of all environmental matters, was the obvious choice around which the members of the NSC should coalesce. However, at the beginning of the NAP process the EPA was quite weak since it was a newly established institution which had yet to demonstrate its authority and credibility in order to bring together effectively all other government and non-government departments into the NAP process.

The EPA consists of the EPC and the General Manager's Office, an executive arm which serves as the secretariat to the EPC. The EPC consists of various Federal line ministries and other relevant Federal organizations and is the main decision-making body on policy and related issues regarding the management of the country's environment including combating desertification. The General Manager's office is organized into two major departments, three services and one office. The technical and managerial staff of the Authority are forty in number. (See Annex VI, tables 1 and 2)

EPA's source of funding is the federal Government. It receives from the federal Government what is known as recurrent budget for covering personnel salaries and other running costs only. The budget provided by the federal government for the last five years is indicated in Annex VI table 3.

A NORAD assisted project which focuses on capacity building designed to facilitate the implementation of the CSE process is currently being implemented under EPA. Because the NAP is going to be implemented within the framework of the CSE / RCS, the capacity that is being built at the federal and particularly at the Regional State levels will also facilitate the implementation of the NAP. Since 1996 NORAD has granted for the current CSE Phase III Project a total of SF 5,596,378. The annual budget of the project beginning 1996 up to 1998 is indicated in Annex VI, table 4.

The NSC was established to strengthen EPA as the NCB and to ensure the participation of major stakeholders in the preparation and implementation of the NAP. The NSC is composed of representatives of EPA, other government executive organs, research and academic institutions as well as NGOs.

The social and economic sectors represented in the NSC are the Prime Minister's Office, Women's Affairs, Information and Culture, Refugee Affairs, Agriculture, Water, Wildlife, Disaster Preparedness and Prevention, Industry, Economic Development and Cooperation, Education, Science & technology, Environment, Meteorology, Research (Agricultural), higher institutions of learning. (See Annex II for list of institutions represented) They were selected simply on the basis of their relevance, whether direct or indirect, to combating desertification.

The five NGO members of the NSC were delegated by a group of relevant NGOs who participated in a workshop organized in November 1998 to discuss and make recommendations on the role of NGOs and CBOs. These members have also been designated to act as an ad-hoc National NGO Coordinating Committee, pending the establishment of a full fledged one, in order to ensure that all NGOs in the country who have grassroots contacts as well as a demonstrated commitment and experience in combating desertification, adequately participate in the implementation of the NAP.

Representation from the gender balance point of view is quite insignificant. There are only two women in the NSC. Lack of adequate representation of women in economic, social and political fields is a problem in Ethiopia. At present there is also no representation of major groups such as farmers, pastoralists, youth ..etc.

Representation of such groups has been difficult to attain since there are none organized at that level. This state of affairs will be rectified once such organizations come into existence at the federal level.

The NSC meeting is the most important forum at which the members discuss issues regarding the implementation of the Convention. The NSC, which is chaired by the focal point in the NCB, has not been meeting on a regular basis. Sometimes meetings have been frequent (e.g.- preparation for the National Forum Meeting) and sometimes, when there is a lag in activities, the meetings become less frequent. However, the NSC intends its future meetings to become more regular. Outside that, members individually make frequent contacts among themselves and with the focal point in the NCB to exchange information. In turn, the focal point maintains international contacts through the UNCCD Secretariat and IGAD.

The NSC is accountable to EPA. EPA, under the auspices of whom the NSC is established, has the responsibility of following up the activities of the NSC. So far the responsibility of the NSC has been to coordinate the implementation of interim measures culminating in the formulation and finalization of the NAP. The NSC carries its activities on the basis of work plans which are discussed, developed and approved during its meetings. Its Achievements to date and its plans for 1999 are indicated in Annex III. In spite of some of the shortcomings discussed above, the NSC has so far managed to spearhead the NAP formulation process on behalf of the government and people of Ethiopia. The NSC has developed outputs and activities for the accomplishment of such outputs, within the NAP formulation process. As indicated in Annex II, the 1998 NSC work plan had nine outputs while the 1999 work plan has eight outputs. All except two of the 1999 outputs are the same as that of 1998. The two somewhat new outputs are NAP document finalization and National Report Compilation. Out of the nine outputs in the 1998 work plan seven have been fully or substantially achieved (i.e.- outputs 1,3,4,5,6,7 and 9). Work on outputs 2 and 8 has rather lagged behind. The fact that most of the outputs in the 1999 work plan are similar to that of 1998 does not mean that 1998 they have not been achieved but rather indicates the need to continue undertaking more similar activities. The NSC is not provided by government specific funds for its functions although EPA provides the meeting space and the secretarial services. As a result, the NSC has so far depended only on external funds provided for the NAP preparation process by UNDP / UNSO and the UNCCD Secretariat and managed by EPA.

The present terms of reference of the NSC only reflects duties and responsibilities pertaining to the formulation and finalization of the NAP.(Annex IV) Therefore, the future of this committee needs to be decided vis a vis the EPC, which is the federal body endowed with decision-making powers on policy and related issues regarding the management of the country's environment, including desertification. So far EPC's involvement in the NAP process has not been direct. It has been the executive part of EPA, which is the secretariat of the EPC, which has taken the initiative of establishing the NSC and facilitating the formulation of the NAP. To date NAP activities have not been reported to the EPC. The need to involve the EPC, as early in the process as possible is, however, recognized. In the mean time the NSC, with further

strengthening as a multi-stakeholder body, will need a new set of terms of reference for the implementation phase of the NAP, possibly including advising the EPC on issues that may arise during implementation.

The NCB has not developed an adequate information system. The situation is not much different in the member institutions of the NSC, except, the ESTC which has, relatively speaking, a better information system. There are also other institutions in the country which collect, analyze and store environmental data, a large part of which has relevance to combating desertification and mitigating the effects of drought. Practically all the major ones are operating at the federal level. These include the WBISPP, EARO, EMA, NMSA and the former LUPRD, which is now just a unit under the Forest, Wildlife, Soil Conservation & Land Use Technology Department of the MoA, as well as the MoWR which has undertaken studies of most of the major river basins of the country. However, even these institutions cannot be considered as having full fledged and effective data bases since they lack adequate trained human power and equipment. Besides, the methodology used for collecting, analyzing, storing and disseminating data is not standardized.

Information specific to desertification is very scarce and scattered. The importance of an information system, particularly as it pertains to desertification is now recognized. The NSC is in the process of establishing a desertification data base for use by itself and as well as other users. This activity has already been initiated by IGAD, which has provided a local consultant for purposes of studying the feasibility of such a data base. The consultant has already finalized and submitted his report. The actual establishment of the data base will be carried out under the on going project supported by UNSO/UNDP as part of the initial support for the NAP process. Although this activity is at its initial stages, all possible effort will be made to strengthen the process in the future.

The Committee on Science and Technology for the IGAD sub-region (ICST) has been established in a meeting of the sub-regional countries in Nairobi, Kenya in July, 1998. The responsibility to undertake the formation of a NCST for Ethiopia has been given to the ESTC since the commission, as the institution mandated for science and technology matters in the country as a whole, is the right institution for spearheading the establishment of the NCST. In the mean time the NSC is participating in the worldwide survey and evaluation of existing relevant networks, institutions, agencies and bodies who might wish to become part of global network of networks which will support the implementation of the NAP. The survey is being undertaken following a request of the UNCCD CST. The benefits of this network of networks include increased access to expertise and important resources to facilitate work on desertification issues as well as generally from information exchange.

2. Institutional Framework for Coherent Functional Desertification Control

The need to have a strong institutional framework for coherent and functional desertification control has been given emphasis in the NAP. The appropriateness of

existing mechanisms for coordination and harmonization of environmental management programmes have been reviewed in the process of NAP preparation to find out whether they are also suitable and appropriate for the coordination and harmonization of actions to combat desertification at the national and local levels. The review found that there were already adequate mechanisms which have been established through the CSE process and that there was no need to come up with other new mechanisms or modify the existing ones. However, these institutions will require a lot of strengthening in order to become effective and efficient.

Besides the more specific CSE established mechanisms, the political and administrative changes made after the change of government have created a more conducive atmosphere for meeting the objectives of the Convention as regards decentralized local level approaches to combating desertification through the devolution of authority and participation. Ethiopia has undergone, in the last few years, an administrative and political decentralization and devolution process. The process has resulted in new political and administrative institutions. The new federal system has created a favorable condition for the newly formed Regional States. They have legislative, executive and judicial powers within their jurisdictions.

There are nine Regional States making up the federation. There are also two urban administrations i.e. Addis Ababa and Dire Dawa, accountable to the Federal Government. The Federal Constitution and Proclamation 7 of 1992 as amended, provide for overall political power regarding the internal affairs of the regions to reside in their respective elected Regional Councils. Proclamation 4 of 1995, as amended, also defines the powers and duties of the central and regional executive organs of the FDRE. The goals of decentralization include: increased administrative efficiency, local participation in development planning and management and the allocation of resources so that they reflect more closely the development priorities of local populations.

Governance within the Regional States themselves is structured in such a way that basic units of administration (i.e. the Woredas) with their own democratically elected representatives have come into existence. Below the woredas there are people's organizations with their own elected councils (e.g. Peasants' Kebele Associations) going down to the community and village levels. These institutions have brought about a situation where peoples and communities participate and take decisions regarding their political, social, economic and environmental concerns, as well as, take the necessary measures to implement such decisions.

The more specific measures taken or intended to be taken to bring about effective natural resources management, including combating desertification and mitigating the effects of drought are also positive.

In Ethiopia institutional separation has been maintained between natural resources development & management and regulatory aspects. The EPA is responsible for regulatory aspects. Co-ordination of CSE implementation at the federal level is the function of the EPA. The EPC, which is chaired by the Minister of Agriculture, co-ordinates the implementation of the various development and management aspects and also reviews and revises the Federal Policy on the Environment. The membership of this Council consists of an official to be designated by the government (presently the Minister of Agriculture) as chairperson and the ministers of trade & industry, health, mines and energy, water resources as well as the Commissioner to the Science and Technology Commission as well as the General Manager of EPA as members. All of them are government organs.

However, until EPC's composition is reviewed and adjusted to accommodate non-governmental stakeholder groups, it is expected to co-opt, on an ad-hoc basis, various people and entities to attend Council meetings to ensure, where necessary, that relevant stakeholders are given the opportunity to present their views.

The MEDaC coordinates the planning, programming and consolidating of the overall investment programmes and annual capital budgets in accordance with the CSE, with action programmes forming an environmental subset of the overall development programme of the country. The mandates of this ministry include: monitoring the overall implementation of development policies as well as reviewing programmes and projects as well the areas of environmental economics, macro-economic policy and national economic development.

Implementation of the NAP as well as other environmental related action programmes under the umbrella of the CSE, will be coordinated and integrated by the Environmental Coordinating Committees at the appropriate level. Already, at the regional level, the RECC focal points have been designated as focal points for the NAP. RECCs, with either the planning or the agriculture bureaus acting as their secretariats, have been established, although they do not yet have legal status. The RECCs usually consist of all the relevant regional organs which have relevance for environmental management as well as (although the extent and type of representation varies from Regional State to Regional State), NGOs, Women's Affairs, academic institutions and the private sector. There is a plan to establish as soon as practicable, ZECCs, WECCs and CECCs so that the structure reaches the lowest grass roots level where, in terms of implementing community initiatives designed to combat desertification, the action will be. ZECCs and WECCs will have their own secretariats in relevant zonal and woreda departments and offices. The CECCs will have just a secretary. Action programmes will be developed at community levels and aggregated upwards to woreda, zonal, regional and, ultimately federal level.

The NAP and various other sectoral and cross-sectoral action plans/programmes which will be translated into projects for implementation. The bulk of these projects are expected to be identified designed and implemented at the grass roots level although there will definitely be several projects of woreda, zonal, regional and

federal nature depending on their nature and scale. Thus, the on-the-ground implementation will be carried out as part of the environmental planning and implementation exercise at the grass roots level and subsequent higher levels.

In an effort to institutionalize and strengthen these mechanisms within the framework of the CSE, a capacity building programme for the RECCs and their focal points has been going on since 1996. Capacity is built in terms of giving training in various technical fields relevant to natural resources management, the provision of equipment and technical assistance. This effort will definitely facilitate the implementation of the NAP. However, a lot remains to be done in building the capacity of the institutions which will be established at the zonal, woreda and particularly the community levels before implementation of the NAP becomes effectively internalized. It is, therefore essential that, under the NAP, complementary capacity building measures be taken for those institutions at the woreda and community levels to ensure an acceptable success rate in the implementation of the NAP. The NAP already takes in to account this need and, in the list of priority programmes therein, every programme area has its capacity building component mainly training and technical support. (Annex IV)

Line ministries, at the federal level and line bureaux at the regional level will continue to implement those components of the overall CSE and RCS policies and strategies for which they are already responsible under the existing law.

The major federal level institutions of particular importance for combating desertification, besides EPA and MEDaC, are the following:

2.1. The Federal Ministries and Regional Bureaus

The Ministry of Agriculture has several responsibilities, which have implication for sustainable utilization of natural resources. These include the promotion of sustainable land use by integrating crop and livestock production, the development and sustainable utilization of forest and wildlife resources as well as undertaking adaptive research on a wide range of ecological zones including trials on moisture conservation methods and inter-cropping in semi-arid zones. (MoA) is made up of a number of major departments. The forest, Wildlife, Soil conservation & Land Use Technology and Regulatory Department, the Ethiopian Wildlife Conservation Organization, The Crop Production & Protection Technology & Regulatory Department and the Livestock & fisheries Development and Regulatory Department are major institutions under the Ministry of Agriculture which have mandates pertaining to environmental management. Areas of mandate for this ministry include: land tenure, crop and animal husbandry, wildlife, rangelands and pastoral development, land and water resources management and land use policy. As a federal level organ it mainly concentrates on policy and regulatory matters to ensure that the regional state organs have a conducive atmosphere to carry out the activities required to combat the deterioration of natural resources including land.

The Ministry of Water Resources (MoWR) is responsible for water resources policy

and standards formulation as well as for water resources development. Through the National Meteorological Services Agency, this Ministry is also responsible for meteorological and other activities connected with the atmosphere and climate. Its activities are expected to be coordinated with EPA and MoA. The NMSA is under this ministry. This Agency has established a number of agro-meteorological stations at different ecological zones of the country. It undertakes research and studies on rainfall probability, temperature distribution, length of growing days, climatic water balance and soil water balance data. Drought research and climatic predictions are also important components of the studies and research being carried out by the NMSA. The ultimate objective of the efforts being made by NMSA is forecasting the impact weather in order to create awareness thereby assisting the national economic development endeavor. Hydrological data collection, compilation and analysis is carried out by the Hydrology Department of this ministry.

Mineral resources and energy policy and development are the responsibilities of the MoME while the MoIC is expected to carry out environmental awareness activities mainly through public media such as radio, TV and newspapers. The ministry of Education is the lead federal organ responsible for integrating environmental education in the formal education system.

At the regional level there are bureaus which are responsible for the areas covered by the federal ministries mentioned above. They plan and implement their respective regional development programmes, including those pertaining to natural resources management, with technical assistance from the relevant federal organs, where necessary.

2.2. Other Federal Government Organs

The ESTC is established to support, encourage and assist the establishment of research centers at all levels and create a conducive condition enhances the participation of peasants and rural communities, particularly women and youth, in science and technology activities. The Commission has, among others, responsibilities with regard to popularizing research findings in order to facilitate their diffusion into the various social and economic sectors, of encouraging studies and application of findings designed to improve and develop indigenous technologies as well as of developing the capacity required for searching, selecting, negotiating, procuring and importing technologies that are appropriate to the Ethiopian Socio-economic conditions.

The IBCR is established to promote the collection, evaluation and utilization of plant germplasm. It covers a wide range of ecological zones, including the arid, semi-arid and dry sub-humid climatic zones. It manages germplasm rescue operations and also conducts germplasm screening to assess tolerance to adverse environment.

EARO is a newly established research organization which incorporates the former Institute of Agricultural Research and other organizations such as the Forestry Research Center. The mandate of this organization is to undertake, promote and

coordinate research which will help to bring about increased agricultural production through the use of sustainable approaches. The relevance of this organization for combating desertification and mitigating the effects of drought is that it has, under it, a new directorate of arid land agriculture. The coming into existence of this new directorate indicates the emphasis that the government is placing on research relevant to desertification.

The Ethiopian Seed Enterprise produces basic and certified seeds and has distributed landraces of sorghum and maize to drought-prone regions and also for emergency relief and rehabilitation; no attention is given to grass, legumes and browse range plants.

2.3 Academic Institutions

The universities of Alemaya and Addis Ababa have a long tradition of engagement in development related activities. The Institute of Development Research (IDR) at the Addis Ababa University is well known in such endeavors. The research in Alemaya is closely related to the work of the Institute of Agricultural Research (IAR), the latter has been involved in research for the last three decades.

The Awassa College of Agriculture conducts trials in the semi-arid areas, especially in investigation of the collection and identification of early maturing drought resistant crops and also in the selection of fast growing multipurpose trees and shrubs. The Mekele University College is engaged in dryland management research.

2.4 CBOs and NGOs

Ethiopia has a number of community-based organizations. Some of the most popular forms of which are the "Idir", "Maheber", "Equb" and "Debo". However, these community institutions are not involved in the management of the environment as such. For example, the "Idir" serves a social need, that of supporting their members financially and morally in cases of death in the family. The "Equb" is a kind of a savings association in small communities and neighborhoods, while the "Debo" is a practice by which farmers help each other through the provision of collective labor, mostly for gathering harvest. But other forms of CBOs are being established such as the water users associations in Tigray, farmers associations, women's associations and youth associations, which can be used by their members to further the cause of improved environmental management, including desertification, exist and more, are being established. The present decentralized and devolved system of governance has facilitated the emergence of indigenous NGOs. The CRDA is the largest organization representing an alliance of both international and local NGOs.

2.5 International Organizations

There are also a number of international regional and sub-regional organizations relevant for combating desertification in Ethiopia. The ILRI is one of them. The role of other international organizations (such as ICRAF, IUCN, WWF) and UN agencies

(such as UNEP/Habitat, UNICEF, UNESCO, UNHCR) as well as multi- and bilateral donor agencies is on the increase in support of sustainable land use. Regional organizations are also being set up to coordinate developments and information

sharing. Some of the major international institutions established and operating in the dryland environment vis a vis drought and desertification include: GHAI, OAU/ PARC, IGAD and OSS.

3. NAPs as Part of the National Economic and Social Development Plan

Under the Convention, Affected Country Parties have undertaken, among others, the obligation to "establish strategies and priorities, within the framework of sustainable development plans and /or policies, to combat desertification and mitigate the effects of drought". Implicit in this obligation is that affected countries have framework sustainable development policies and plans which are, appropriate for combating desertification and the effects of drought. Ethiopia's NAP is adequately linked to such framework sustainable development policies and plans, particularly the CSE which, as explained (page 3) deals with issues leading to land degradation and, consequently to desertification in arid, semi-arid and dry sub-humid areas. (See, also, Annex I)

The NAP analysis has clearly indicated that there is complementarity between the NAP and other plans particularly the CSE, the umbrella framework for overall natural resources management. Such complementarity has been facilitated by the fact that the CSE and the existing sectoral policies, strategies, action programmes do give serious consideration to the principles of participation, partnership and generally empowerment of grass roots communities particularly women and the poor.

Realization of this fact has resulted in an approach to the NAP formulation which is not duplicative. The NAP, as a result, specifically states that the policies and strategies as well as the action programmes contained in the CSE can very well serve the purposes of combating desertification and mitigating the effects of drought in as far as the major areas of natural resources are concerned (e.g. forestry, land husbandry, soil conservation, water resources management, wildlife and biodiversity etc.). Where the NAP has found CSE policies and plans deficient in relation to combating desertification and mitigating of the effects of drought, it has incorporated additional policies and strategies of a short, medium and long-term nature required to supplement the existing sustainable development frameworks or to make them more focused on the arid, semi-arid and dry sub-humid areas.

As a result the focus of the NAP is in areas which are considered quite important by the Convention (Art. 10 of the Convention and Art. 8 of the Regional Implementation Annex for Africa) but have not been clearly and adequately treated in the CSE e.g.- knowledge on desertification, improving the socio-economic environment through the construction of basic infrastructure, promoting alternative livelihoods and rural credit facilities, intensification of agriculture, promoting awareness and participation,

improving institutional capacity and organization and the empowerment of women.

Although the sector-specific policies contain some policies and strategies designed to promote the sustainable use of natural resources, such policies and strategies are also, in some respects, of such a general nature that they had to be restated and amplified in the NAP. Review of these policies and strategies, when undertaken by EPA and other cooperating federal organs, should seek to take into account the issues of desertification and drought and ensure that such issues are integrated adequately within the overall policies and strategies of the relevant sector. The situation is the same in the area of cross-sectoral strategies. They contain policies and strategies with scattered references pertaining to poverty, alternative livelihoods and measures which are likely to improve the socio-economic conditions of the affected communities. These also need to be reshaped, added to and amplified in the same manner as suggested for the sector specific policies and strategies.

The NAP does not explicitly articulate sub-regional issues and their relationship to the national issues. However, certain activities that are currently underway or planned such as the establishment of a desertification data base, are linked to sub-regional efforts and will contribute to the achievement of the SRAP objectives.

Although the NAP contains additional policy and strategic directives designed to emphasize the special requirements of the Convention it is still considered as an action programme which should be used to attain the objectives of the CSE. That is why, along with such action programmes as the Ethiopia Forestry Action Plan, it is considered as one of the sub-sets of the CSE.

4. Coherent and Functional Legal and Regulatory Framework

A brief analysis of existing legislation has been made during the NAP formulation process. The results of the analysis indicate that, although a number of positive measures were taken to improve and modernize the country's environmental management related laws and regulations, these efforts have not been systematic. However, the analysis still indicates several positive trends which auger well for the future.

Ethiopia's Constitution is environmentally sensitive. It has several articles which give due recognition to the importance of the environment and the need for its proper management. These constitutional provisions provide an adequate basis for initiating the development of legislation for natural resources management as well as influence the contents of other macro-legislation in the political, social and economic fields so as to make them supportive of the environmental principles contained in this supreme law of the country. As a result of the influence of these constitutional provisions, such issues as democratic governance, devolution of power to lower levels, particularly grassroots, participation and the sharing of revenues among the different levels of government are already adequately tackled in macro-legislation. Thus, a favorable atmosphere for empowering grassroots communities and for assisting them to take initiatives in the areas of environmental management, including combating

desertification, exists in present day Ethiopia.

Legislation in the areas of forestry, water resources utilization and mining have recently been updated. Legislation in the wildlife area has been presented to the Council of Ministers, with a draft wildlife conservation management and utilization proclamation and regulations to go along with it. Most of these laws have, to a deferring degree, some provisions which attempt to enhance participation and empower local level communities not only to have a say in how they want the resources on which they depend should be managed but also to have the right to manage such resources.

Proclamation No. 94/94 is a law issued to provide for the conservation, development and utilization of forest resources. Although a number of proclamations have been enacted in the past 50 years or so, which have provided for the better management of Ethiopia's forests, Proclamation No. 94/1994 is special as it addresses the central problems of forest development and gives provision for the ownership and utilization of private forests. Three types of forest ownership are identified under this Proclamation, and these are State (federal) Forests, Regional States' Forests and Private Forests. This legislation is not accompanied with implementation regulations. Since it will not be of much use without such implementational regulations issuance of such regulations will have to be considered as part of measures to improve forestry sector legislation.

The water utilization legislation is faced with the same situation as the forestry legislation as far as lack of implementational regulations is concerned. In addition, the latter legislation focuses more on procedural matters for granting water use rights and hardly contains provisions to eliminate or minimize the adverse effects on water resources by other activities or the adverse effects of water resources on other resources including land.

The draft wildlife legislation focuses too much on restrictions and prohibitions. It hardly contains provisions reflecting recent trends in the conservation and sustainable utilization of wildlife such as allowing reasonable access to wildlife resources, participation in the designation and management of protected areas as well as benefit sharing. It is also interesting to note that the draft defines wildlife only as "any wild animal indigenous to Ethiopia including migratory species passing over or temporarily residing in Ethiopia", thus effectively excluding wild plants

A very important new legislation is the new Federal Rural Land Administration Proclamation. This Proclamation contains the basic principles and guidelines which the Regional States should follow when enacting regional laws for the administration of rural land. It provides that farmers and pastoralists, both men and women, should have the right to get land sufficient for their subsistence freely and that they should not be evicted or displaced from such lands for any reason other than for total or partial redistribution of holdings which are effected by the decision of the Regional State Councils. In case of loss of tenure, due to full or partial redistribution of land, the new owner pays to the old owner for improvements made on the land through

labor and/or capital. Whenever possible, a person who has made improvements to the land he/she holds through his/her labor or capital should be allowed to retain portions of such land. Women's equal rights with respect of the use, control, management, transfer and the bequeathing of their tenure should be confirmed. Women, orphans who have not attained majority and the physically infirm should be allowed to use hired labor or other arrangements on their land. The proclamation emphasizes also the participatory implementation of such activities as redistribution of land to individuals following such criteria as family responsibility and marital status. The participation process should be transparent, fair and particularly give due regard to the adequate representation of women. Designation of land for residences, grazing, forest development, social services and other communal uses is also to be carried out with the participation of the communities concerned. Finally, there should be a procedure to hear grievances on matters pertaining to tenure and redistribution.

There are also areas of natural resources management that are not covered at all or not sufficiently covered by legislation. A major one of relevance for combating desertification is soil conservation. Legislation on EIA is also not in existence at present although EPA is preparing draft procedures and guidelines.

In spite of the shortcomings discussed above the efforts made to date in the legislation area indicate that that government recognizes the need for updating the laws to incorporate new concepts of natural resources management legislation or even change such laws if necessary. An extensive review and analysis of environmental legislation has been carried out in 1997 to identify the weaknesses, the gaps and overlaps as well as to make recommendations for reform through the modification of existing legislation and the enactment of new ones. The EPA intends to undertake the reform of sectoral legislation once the environmental framework legislation is approved and enacted into law by parliament. The environmental framework legislation has already been drafted and deliberate upon in a number of workshops. Once a revision, which takes into account the views of the workshop participants is completed, it will be submitted to government for approval.

Although involving various government organs, NGOs, representatives of various sectors of the Ethiopian society to express their views and suggestions on draft laws is a new phenomena in Ethiopia, it is currently being widely practiced both by those organs of government who initiate legislation as well as the federal parliament which approves the laws for enactment. However, except the awareness that might be gained in the above mentioned process of consultation there is very little post-enactment awareness raising and educating activity to inform people.

IV. The Participatory Process in Support of the Preparation and Implementation of the Action Programme

Effective participation requires prior sensitization of potential stakeholder groups through awareness building and information dissemination. Awareness and communications efforts under the NAP process have been carried out. Various activities have been undertaken to develop a common understanding of the

Convention among the various parties and to mobilize the key stakeholders to be involved in the NAP process. These activities include organizing numerous workshops at the federal and regional state levels, translation of the Convention into three major languages and a plan to have additional translation in one more local language, reprinting and disseminating the convention text as well as the information kit received from the UNCCD secretariat. The workshops carried out under the NAP process include four workshops at the federal level and four regional workshops in each of which groups of regional states participated resulting in the attendance of all the eleven regions. In the workshops organized at the national level NGOs, donors, regional state representatives etc. participated. These workshops were accompanied by activities using the mass media, both print and electronic. Features about desertification and related problems were broadcast or published before the workshops started and continued during and after the workshops. At the same time leaflets, banners, posters, and T-shirts with the UNCCD logo were used as a means of enhancing awareness and increasing knowledge about desertification issues. A special workshop for government and private media people was organized in order to inform them about the issue and get their support in the dissemination of information and sensitization of the people.

A workshop on the role of NGOs/CBOs has also been organized in November, 1998 with the objective of raising their awareness about the Convention and provide a forum for exchange of NGO/CBO experience as well as ensuring the implementation of the Convention with their full participation, their roles clearly defined and effective mechanism for their active involvement created. As a result of the workshop the participants came up with terms of reference for the NGO/ CBO Coordinating Body (Annex III) as well as a provisional action plan for a five person NGO representative ad hoc committee until the a full fledged NGO/ CBO Coordinating Body is established in the future.

The first National Forum meeting, which took place from November 17-19, 1998 was an important milestone in terms of being able to acquire the participation of important stakeholders, from grass roots communities, NGOs, Regional State representatives, Federal government organs, the academic community, donors and international organizations. At the meeting there was excellent participation on the part of all stakeholders, including those representing local communities. It was at this meeting that important inputs for improving the NAP were provided by participants.

In general most institutional categories have benefited from this awareness efforts since the means of reaching the various sectors of society have been as diverse as possible. For example Regional State representatives have attended sensitization workshops, initial workshops to discuss the inception of the NAP and the national forum meeting. In the sensitization workshops people from regional and zonal level have participated. But still overall awareness remains limited when the number of regional people who have participated is compared with the overall population of each region. Thus, there is a need to undertake more sensitization workshops particularly at the grass roots level and that resources for undertaking the workshops should be looked for. Again, although representation from the grass roots in most the

workshops was non-existent or at best only symbolic, information broadcast on the radio is believed to have reached significant numbers of grass roots communities. This does not mean, however, that everybody's awareness has reached the desirable level. It is only to indicate that within the limited resources that were available for awareness and sensitization as well as for facilitating participation the effort has been satisfactory. Awareness building and increased participation of local populations is something that must be intensified as the implementation of the NAP commences at the grass roots level.

Besides the NAP process, the development of the CSE and the RCSs has been, relatively speaking, very participatory for a country which, when the process of the CSE started, was still under a centralist and commandist regime. The participation was at various levels, i.e.- local, woreda, zonal, regional and federal. A sound partnership has been sought between planners, decision-makers and the Ethiopian people to manage the country's natural resources for the benefit of present and future generations of Ethiopians. Most sections, groups and classes of people have been consulted and have participated in the formulation process.

The CSE already incorporates the participatory concepts contained in the Convention. Genuine participation is recognized as indispensable for natural resources, including combating desertification and mitigating the effects of drought. A pre condition for genuine participation is acquisition of power by communities to make their own decisions on matters that affect their lives and environment. The core concept behind the participation theory is that resource management, from project conception through design and implementation to monitoring and evaluation should be undertaken based on the decisions of the resource users and managers.

During the stocktaking and assessment of resources, consultations were made at household (on a sample basis) and woreda levels. These consultations were carried out through the use of task forces and the experts of the SCSE. The results of the consultations, as compiled by the task forces were discussed at zonal levels at conferences in which diversified stakeholder groups at those levels participated. These conferences facilitated discussions on the identification of key resources, their potentials and problems as well as frameworks and strategies for their sustainable management. The result of these meetings were finalized zonal reports.

The zonal reports were used to develop both the federal and regional conservation strategies. The development of the federal conservation strategy was accomplished through consultation with the federal executive agencies and taking into account a number of existing sectoral policies, strategies and development programs of relevance to conservation. The resulting documents were discussed at a national conference in which major stakeholder groups such as government agencies, non-governmental organizations, higher education institutions and donors participated and provided input for the finalization of a second draft. The second draft was presented to

the Inter-ministerial Steering Committee that was overseeing the whole process of the

development of the federal conservation strategy. This committee approved the second draft as final with only minor changes.

At the regional level the development of the RCSs was guided by the Regional Conservation Strategy Steering Committees (which were later reestablished as Regional Environmental Coordinating Committees). While the major regional executive organs included in these committees initially were the Bureaus of Planning and Economic Development, Natural Resources Development and Environmental Protection and Agriculture, the need to include other bureaus such as health, education, information and culture, industry as well as mines, water and energy became clear. Although the extent is variable from region to region non-governmental stakeholders such as NGOs, the private sector, higher educational and research institutions and representatives of farmers and community elders were also included in these committees.

Regional task forces consisting of technical experts of the relevant regional bureaus and some from NGOs and higher educational institutions were established to formulate the initial draft RCSs. The initial draft RCSs were then deliberated upon at regional conferences which are broader participatory fora where, in addition to regional executive organs and RECC member NGOs and higher education institutions, representatives of rural and urban communities as well as representatives of zonal government agencies were represented.

The CSE has a communications programme which it has been implementing since 1996. The CSE communications programme consists of disseminating information about the process among diverse stakeholder groups through targeted workshops (i.e. government personnel (including Development Agents) at various levels- federal, regional and zonal-, NGOs, decision makers and politicians, media people and various professional and academic societies).

A quarterly CSE newsletter is also being published and distributed to the public at large. This publication reaches, among others, development agents and others who are involved in natural resources and environmental management at local levels. The five volume CSE documents as well as the EPE have been published in five hundred (English) and 5000 (English and Amharic) copies, respectively, and distributed extensively to local, regional, and federal government organs as well as NGOs and donors. The CSE communications programme is also assisting the regional states to develop their own region specific communications strategies and action plans so that in the long run they will have the capacity to design and implement communications activities within their own regions.

V. Consultative Process in Support of the Preparation and Implementation of the National Action Programme and the Partnership Agreement with the Developed Country Parties and Other Interested Entities

The effort to involve international partners in the NAP formulation process cannot be said to have been persistent. A more persistent effort at the initial stages of the NAP

formulation process from bilateral sources would have secured some more funds to strengthen the focal point by acquiring some of the critical items which would have expedited the formulation process, e.g.- a vehicle for the desertification team to undertake a field survey on desertification in the country.

The NCB wanted UNDP field office in Ethiopia to coordinate donors for the NAP process and this was accepted. At the initial stages of the NAP process, when actions were beginning to be taken on the basis of the Urgent Action for Africa, the government, with the assistance of the UNDP field office in Ethiopia, held the first meeting with donors in order to sensitize and involve them in the process. The three donors who were able to attend the first meeting hardly knew anything about the Convention which has just been negotiated and has not received adequate publicity. A second meeting was organized by UNDP field office in Ethiopia for those donors who were attending the National Forum meeting held in November, 1998. The opportunity was used by the Chairperson of the NSC, to brief them about the measures so far taken, about the plans in the future and the roles that they can play, particularly in providing the financial resources that are so critical to the success of the process. A third meeting was held, again in November 1998, under the auspices of UNDP field office in Ethiopia. Three donors who fund the NAP process attended and were provided with updates on progress to date and future plans. The UNDP country office has also organized two other additional meetings with donors on March 4th, 1999 and April 27th, 1999. The March meeting was organized during the inaugural meeting of environmental donor groups (sponsored by UNDP and WB) where 18 donors were briefed. The April meeting was, however, not so successful since only two donors attended it.

All these meetings have not resulted in immediate availability from bilateral sources of funds to carry out the NAP formulation. They may have, however, moved those donor countries who have participated in them to start thinking about how they are going to meet their Convention obligations of providing assistance to affected countries as the process gathers momentum and actual implementation of the NAP commences. Since the Dakar meeting, at which Ethiopia made an effort to distribute the NAP to as many developed country parties as possible, a more robust interest to assist in financing the NAP implementation has been observed.

All activities leading to the completion of the formulation of the NAP have only been made possible only with funds acquired from UNDP / UNSO and the UNCCD Secretariat and the provision of technical assistance by IGAD in terms of consultants. So far Ethiopia has received USD 365,000 for the process leading to the NAP preparation. This amount has been received through UNDP / UNSO and the UNCCD Secretariat. UNSO and the UNDP country office in Ethiopia have been very helpful in the effort to get the funds. A consultant has also been provided twice for short term periods by the Australian government. Outside these, there have been no partnership agreements specifically pertaining to the NAP formulation and implementation process.

Now that the NAP is completed and a prioritized list of programmes and pilot projects are prepared, a more concerted effort to coordinate those donors who have indicated interest in assisting the implementation of the NAP is required. At the same time the effort to bring on board more donors and partners should be renewed so that, as implementation gathers momentum, the consultative process will embrace as large a group of partners as possible.

VI. The Measures Taken or Planned within the Framework of the National Action Programmes, Including Measures to Improve the Economic Environment, to Conserve Natural Resources, to Improve Institutional Organization, to Improve Knowledge of Desertification and to Monitor and Assess the Effects of Drought

1. Improved Knowledge on Desertification

Adequate diagnosis of land degradation and its root causes in Ethiopia has been made within the CSE process in the course of identifying and analyzing the problems of environmental management in Ethiopia. The Evaluation and assessment involved major stakeholders at the national, regional, zonal and woreda levels. Consultations with local communities in the identification and assessment of the natural resources problems that the communities are faced with as well as the proposals for solving the problems were carried out intensively. The first volume of the CSE documents deals with the state of the resource base.

The NCB has also prepared a background document on drought and desertification in Ethiopia based on analysis of relevant data and documents. Also in the course of the NAP formulation process past experiences in relation to efforts to sustainably manage the drylands of Ethiopia have been, to some extent, reviewed and evaluated. However, these efforts are not considered adequate and, as the implementation of the NAP commences and continues, attention should also be given to research and studies on various issues required to enhance knowledge about desertification and ways of combating it, including indigenous knowledge.

2. Improved Institutional Organization

From the reports of numerous NGOs as well as regional bureaus and offices of agriculture, it has been possible to conclude that some of the principles of the Convention are being practiced, particularly participatory planning approaches which give opportunity to communities to have adequate say in project inception, formulation, planning and implementation as well as monitoring and evaluation. Both the traditional and newly emerging CBOs are being given more and more the major role of planning and executing initiatives for local development.

In the past, most of the local level NGO supported projects had a tendency to make the initiatives depend too much on external financial and technical assistance that they collapsed as soon as the support was discontinued. Although the situation has now improved NGOs, in the course of implementation of the NAP, will still need to keep

on reviewing such approaches and attempt to help communities to come up with initiatives that will continue performing under CBOs after any external assistance is stopped.

Government planning and implementation of natural resources management activities have radically changed when compared to the practice under the previous regime. As explained earlier in this report, under the previous regime many of the attempts to bring about development, including sustainable management of natural resources failed due to the fact that the approach depended on forcing people to do what they do not want. They were implementing the government's vision of development not their own. Today, great progress has been made by development agents working at local levels. Working together with local communities is increasingly becoming a common feature of local level development planning although the rate of progress is variable from region to region.

Integrating the ongoing projects relevant to desertification is not much of a problem in Ethiopia since as explained earlier the CSE serves as the framework within which all environmental projects are going to be coordinated. Frequent reference to the NAP and , eventually, the regional action programmes, in order to come up with projects that meet the requirements of the Convention, stream lining ongoing projects to incorporate the principles contained therein as well as reviewing them at reasonable intervals will ensure that all projects are on the right track.

3. Measures to Improve the Economic Environment and to Conserve Natural Resources

Since the NAP has only recently been completed there are no programmes and functional integrated projects for combating desertification and minimizing the effects of drought emanating from it on the ground. At the moment there is only a list of prioritized programmes and projects, mostly of a pilot nature indicated in the NAP. (See Annex V) When these programmes and projects are implemented in adequate numbers, they are likely to bring about positive changes in the economic environment and in natural resources conservation. It should be noted, however, that there are numerous other programmes and projects for combating land degradation which use an integrative approach in all the regional states of Ethiopia. Such programmes are undertaken by local populations with support of the regional and local governments as well as NGOs. Conservation measures such as afforestation and soil & water conservation are not carried out as an end by themselves, but with a view to improving productivity for farmers and pastoralists. Provision of credit, promotion of alternative livelihoods and income generating schemes are part of the multi-faceted approaches being undertaken to alleviate poverty and bring about sustainable development. Examples of major programmes are the FSPs and SAERPs which are being implemented in the Regional States.

While the objective of the FSPs is to ensure access to food for the most vulnerable groups in selected areas of the country, (mainly drought prone), one of their components is the sustainable use and management of the natural resource base in

order to enhance food security. This component focuses on improving forest management with the aim of ensuring fuel and construction wood availability as well as combating soil erosion by initiating soil and water conservation in areas where soil degradation is extremely high. Other programme components deal with improving rural infrastructure, development of markets, provision of credit services to stimulate non-farm income generating activities, capacity building, including training for farmers and development agents in critical areas.

The government of Ethiopia has also undertaken a programme known as SAERP in an effort to rehabilitate the environment and agricultural production. The primary and immediate objective of the programme is to improve the productivity of rain-fed agriculture by constructing micro-dams and essential on-farm structures to enable irrigation of farm land as well as by promoting the rehabilitation of the environment and the use of improved agricultural inputs and practices by small farmers. In the dry and drought prone lands the programme identifies water as the most critical variable in agricultural productivity. The SAERP gives particular attention to gender issues and the participation of women in development activities as well as the need to build capacity for planning and implementation. Its participatory community planning, implementation, operation and maintenance modality is based on grass-roots institutions.

When the formulation of Regional State Action Programmes is completed the communities living in the dry lands will be encouraged and assisted to come up with initiatives designed to solve the sustainable development problems they are faced with.

4. Effectiveness of Measures in Local Capacity Building

A lot requires to be done in terms of building capacity for the effective implementation of Ethiopia's NAP. In spite of the focused capacity building efforts which are being made by the SCSE as well as the general capacity building efforts being made by other government and non-governmental institutions, local level actors have not yet been reached. The CSE, through its training programmes in participatory approaches, project preparation and communications, among others, has built a pool of professionals at the regional and, to a lesser extent, at zonal levels. This trained human power is expected to carry out similar training activities further downwards. However, this has proved to be a time taking process. If the NAP is going to start being implemented effectively, building the capacity at the local level is of the utmost importance. There must, therefore be, efforts directly under the NAP process to reach the local level and build capacity there, particularly in terms of undertaking community level planning of programmes designed to combat desertification. The capacity building components of the prioritized list of programmes identified in the NAP will, therefore need to be given priority of implementation before the rest in order to ensure the priority programmes' chance of being fully successful.

Now that the Ethiopian NAP is finalized and is going to receive official approval soon, the NCB should start initiatives designed to make the regional states play their

important role of prompting and coordinating the implementation of activities and projects. The view of the regional focal points is that priority needs to be given to the precise identification of the extent of the arid, semi-arid and dry sub humid areas within each region as well as the nature of the sustainable development issues, including combating desertification and mitigating the effects of drought, and, following that, to programmes and projects formulated for implementation. In effect they would like to have their own specific action programmes. As a result one of the programmes / activities foreseen as a priority in the NAP is undertaking such

formulation. Similar to the federal level CSE, they see the action programmes they are proposing to prepare, as falling under their RCSs and being implemented using the structures and mechanisms of such RCSs.

In order for Regional Focal Points to move forward, the NCB should take the initiative of gathering them for a meeting to discuss and come with recommendations, including recommendations regarding financial and technical assistance as well as capacity building measures, that need to be made available from external sources through the NCB. Once the regions complete their own regional action programmes and have them approved by their respective regional governments it will be possible for them to start allocating some funds from their own sources as well as to assist communities in enhancing their capacity to undertake desertification combating initiatives.

VII. Financial Allocations from National Budgets in Support of Implementation as well as Financial Assistance and Technical Cooperation Received and Needed, Identifying and Prioritizing Requirements;

Ethiopia is, in one way or the other, investing considerable amounts of resources in terms of money and particularly human effort to rehabilitate degraded lands and maintain or enhance the productivity of lands not yet degraded. Increasing agricultural productivity and managing appropriately natural resources, particularly land resources, are inseparable in the Ethiopian context as, indeed, they are in many African countries. Today, in Ethiopia, a very large part of the non-financial inputs are made by the peasants who provide enormous amounts of labor and local material required for conservation works. In addition, because Ethiopia's major environmental problem is land degradation, almost all funding contribute, directly or indirectly, to combating desertification. For example from 1995-96 to 1998-99 funding from agriculture, water and energy sectors indicate that Birr 3,670,700,100 has been allocated by government from its own sources and loans. Assistance in the form of grants for the same period was only Birr 261,794,400 (See Annex VI, table 5) It is, therefore, clear that, overall, government budgeting gives serious attention to sectors which deal with, directly or indirectly, natural resources, although there may not be any budget line referring explicitly to the NAP.

Not much has been done to ensure direct access by local actors to external funding

resources for implementing projects within the NAP framework. Aside from attempts to make ready potential developing country parties to indicate their willingness to assist, a concerted effort to mobilize funds for implementation nationally or internationally has not been undertaken so far, since the NAP has not been finalized until recently. Mobilization of funds for implementation of projects, be it nationally or internationally, requires either an established NDF into which funds not ear marked for any particular project can be deposited or a list of projects established pursuant to the NAP. For the same reason as above, no attempt to make contacts with the global mechanism has been made.

A NDF workshop was held in Ethiopia from February 3-5, 1997. A wide cross-section of stakeholders participated in this workshop where a proposal prepared by a NDF task force was critically discussed and recommendations were made on the objectives and scope of the fund, its operational modality, the legal and institutional framework, the nature of activities to be supported and the type of beneficiaries, the financial structure and the various strategies for resource mobilization to capitalize the fund. Following the workshop the legal instrument for the establishment of the fund has commenced and is almost complete.

When the NDF is properly established and starts functioning it is hoped that the flow of funds to local actors will be facilitated. No other forms of financing except the NDF (that is besides what the government is raising from its own sources and existing ODA), is currently being considered by government. The developing country parties support the NDF approach, in principle. It should be noted, however, that the NDF is not the only mechanism envisaged by the Convention. Assistance from multilateral and, particularly bilateral sources will also need to be emphasized. The NDF is, however, just one of the options available for funding and should not preclude other forms of financing.

Although information about the exact amount is not known, a very large part of the international NGO funds coming into the country are also used to initiate and implement activities designed to combat land degradation at the local level.

An umbrella project support document to assist in the initial phases of the NAP process, outlining the government's vision and approach for the NAP process and providing a coherent basis for harmonization of inputs by all partners has been prepared. The umbrella project seeks a flow of funds from donors for a longer time frame. Though UNSO/ UNDP, the UNCCD Secretariat and IGAD (in terms of providing consultants) came in to the picture, there was not much success on the partners side to come together to help the process during the NAP formulation stage. There are, however, signs that this will change in the future (i.e.-implementation phase) since donors' interest has increased subsequent to the completion of the NAP. The NAP has now provided a list of initial priority list of projects estimated to cost about USD 13,392,000.00. It is important that funds to meet this cost be made available.

In addition to financial assistance, technical assistance will also be much needed at all

levels but with particular emphasis at the local community level in the future. NGOs and similarly qualified bodies at local levels are the most suitable for rendering technical assistance at grass roots level.

VIII. A Review of the Benchmarks and Indicators Utilized to Measure Progress and an Assessment thereof

At present there is no comprehensive operational mechanism to enable observation and monitoring of progress in implementing only the NAP.

The SCSE is currently developing indicators which will help in monitoring and assessing the CSE. While these indicators encompass the wider environment, there is also a proposed monitoring and assessment system for the NAP process which has been proposed by a study commissioned by the UNCCD secretariat. It is hoped that the later proposal will easily be integrated with the current initiative.

ANNEXES AND TABLES

ANNEX I CSE SECTORAL AND CROSS-SECTORAL ISSUES

Sectoral Issues

Improved soil, Crop and Animal Husbandry for Sustainable Agricultural Development;

Rangelands Management and Pastoral Development;

Forest, Woodland and Tree Resource Management;

Genetic, Species and Ecosystems Biodiversity Conservation and Management;

Water Resources Development for Irrigation, Hydroelectricity and Water Supplies;

Energy Resources Development and Management;

Mineral Resources Development and the Management of Mining Operations;

Human Settlements, Urban Environment and Environmental Health Control and Management of Pollution from Industrial Waste and of Hazardous Materials;

Control of Atmospheric Pollution and Climatic Change, and

Conservation of Cultural and Natural Heritage.

Cross-Sectoral Issues

Population Growth and Distribution and its Impact on Natural Resources;

People's Participation in the Sustainable Development and Management of Natural, Human-made and Cultural Resources and the Environment;

Rural Land and Natural Resource Tenure and Access Rights;

A National Land Resource Use Policy and Strategic Physical Land Use Planning;

Integration of Social, Cultural and Gender Issues in Sustainable Resource and Environmental Management;

Environmental Economics, Macro-economic Policy and Economic Development;

Environmental Information Systems;

Environmental Research for Sustainable Development;

Science and Technology for Sustainable Development;

Environmental Impact Assessment of Policies, Programmes and Projects, and

Environmental Education and Awareness and Human Resource development.

ANNEX II LIST OF INSTITUTIONS REPRESENTED IN THE NSC

1. The Prime Minister's Office
2. Women's Affairs,
3. Ministry of Information and Culture,
4. Ministry of Internal Affairs
Ministry of Water Resources
5. Ministry of Industry
7. Ministry of Foreign Affairs
8. Ministry of Economic Development and Cooperation,
9. Ministry of Education,
10. The Disaster Preparedness and Prevention Commission
11. The Science & technology Commission
12. The Environmental Protection Authority
13. The National Meteorological Services Authority,
14. The Ethiopian Agricultural Research Organization
15. The Alemaya University of agriculture
16. The Mekelle University College of Arid Land Management
17. The Ethiopian Wildlife and Natural History Society
18. Lem Ethiopia
19. Care Ethiopia
20. Organization for Rehabilitation and Development in Amhara
21. Relief Society of Tigray

ANNEX III NSC ACHIEVEMENTS IN 1998 AND WORK PLAN FOR 1999

1. Achievements to Date

Inventory of Key Stakeholders	<p>List of the names of key stakeholders (including the regions)</p> <p>Prepare and distribute a questionnaire to selected stakeholder groups</p> <p>Establish Regional Focal Points</p>	<p>Done</p> <p>Done</p> <p>Done</p>
NDF establishment	<p>prepare a proposal document for establishing the fund</p> <p>Organize national workshop to discuss on the proposal document</p> <p>review and integrate recommendations of the workshop into the final NDF proposal</p> <p>carry workshops, seminars etc. on NDF to brief senior government policy makers as well as government entities from federal , regional and local level</p> <p>Organize consultation with representatives of CBOs, NGOs Women Group etc.</p> <p>Brief local donor representatives on the NDF project</p> <p>Undertake any additional work to refine the design and arrangements of the fund</p> <p>Make detailed proposal on the next steps that need to be included in the actual start up and operation of the fund.</p>	<p>Done</p> <p>Done</p> <p>On going</p> <p>Not done</p> <p>On going</p> <p>On going</p> <p>On-going</p> <p>Not done</p>
Information materials targeted for main stakeholder	<p>Procure more copies of the English version of UNCCD and reprint additional copies.</p> <p>Translate the convention into four local languages (Amharic, Tigrigna, Oromagna and Somaligna)</p> <p>Prepare information kits on UNCCD for schools, colleges, institutes and environmental clubs.</p> <p>Identify the target groups and distribute the materials prepared.</p>	<p>Done</p> <p>Done for three languages</p> <p>On Going</p> <p>On going</p>
Awareness raising campaigns	<p>Register mailing list of representatives of all key stakeholder NGOs/CBOs</p> <p>Send letters to all representatives of stakeholders containing background information on UNCCD and NAP.</p> <p>Conduct eleven regional seminars, one for each region.</p> <p>Disseminate information on the convention (radio, Television, news papers)</p>	<p>Done</p> <p>Done</p> <p>Done</p> <p>On going</p>
Strengthening national and regional focal points.	<p>Assigning one full time coordinator at a national level</p> <p>Purchase of equipment (computer), stationary and supplies.</p> <p>Distribution of equipment to regional focal point..</p> <p>Arrangement of regional travel for focal point.</p> <p>Strengthening regional focal points.</p> <p>Training seminar on NAP for regional focal point.</p>	<p>Pending</p> <p>Done</p> <p>Partially done</p> <p>Done</p> <p>Partially done</p> <p>Partially done</p>

	Short term training for national focal point.	Not done
Condition created for effective participation of NGOs/CBOs in the NAP process.	<p>Identify a consultant to develop/prepare a program for capacity building for NGOs/CBOs.</p> <p>Preparation of program proposed.</p> <p>Conduct one NGO seminar at the national level to elaborate on the Organization/networking arrangements in the context of NAP.</p> <p>Organize one NGO training seminar on NAP for NGOs/CBOs</p> <p>Support to the NGOs networking activities</p> <p>Support NGO/CBO representatives participate in national regional seminars</p> <p>Support selected CBO projects to combat desertification.</p>	<p>Done</p> <p>Done</p> <p>Done</p> <p>To be initiated</p> <p>On going</p> <p>On going</p> <p>To be initiated</p>
Background documents for the first national forum	<p>Identify a consultant</p> <p>Preparation of background document on the current state and use of the country's natural resources</p> <p>Review of available strategic planning frame works for natural resources management</p> <p>Review of ongoing programs and projects</p> <p>Review of policy and institutional frame work for natural resources management</p> <p>Assessment of indigenous traditional institutions for improved management of natural resources</p> <p>Preparation of guidelines for regions</p> <p>Review of documents by the consultant</p> <p>prepare summary report for the first national forum</p> <p>Prepare agenda and annotated agenda/program for the first national forum</p>	<p>Done</p> <p>Done</p> <p>Done</p> <p>Done</p> <p>Done</p> <p>Not Done</p> <p>Not done</p> <p>Done</p> <p>Done</p> <p>Done</p>
Development of data base and meta data base	<p>Identification and inventory of relevant data for NAP</p> <p>Structuring/ organizing environmental data into a DBMS</p> <p>Identification of other data based pursuant to NAP</p>	<p>On going</p> <p>On going</p> <p>On going</p>
First National Forum	<p>Announcing the National forum, to all key stakeholders at least one month prior to the forum</p> <p>Convene the forum by October 1998.</p>	<p>Done</p> <p>Done</p>

2. NSC Activities to be carried out in 1999

Finalization of NDF process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Preparation of the legal document for the establishment of the fund - Review of the document - Carry workshop on the draft legal document to brief senior government entities from federal, regional and local level. - Undertake any additional work to refine the design and arrangements of the fund. - Finalization of the document and submission to the government.
Preparation of information Materials targeted for main Stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The convention is translated into 3 local languages these translations will be edited, printed and distributed to each specific region. - Translate the convention into Somali language. - Information Kits (containing brief notes, Maps brochures, etc.) for learning institutions and environmental clubs.
Awareness raising campaigns	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Continue awareness raising process through the media. - Organize one workshop for women group on the NAP process at a national level. - Organize one workshop for school teachers, environmental club organizers, school curriculum experts. - Celebration of World Desertification Day (June 10).
Strengthening National and regional focal points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Make an assessment of the institutional capacity of the regional and National focal points, identify their needs. - Strengthen their capacity According to their needs with limited fund available. - Training for regional and National focal points on RAP preparation, project identification, implementation and evaluation.
Strengthening NGO/CBO involvement in the NAP process.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prepare National NGO/CBO Action program based on the Framework of the National action program. - Organize the second NGO/CBO workshop. - Identify some representative CBO Projects for support.
NAP document finalization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reprint copies the NAP and distribute to concerned stakeholders. - Prepare an abstract of the NAP in Amharic and English, reprint and distribute to concerned stakeholders. - Send the NAP to concerned government organization /parliament/ MEDaC for adoption.
Completion of Data base for Combating desertification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Further refinement /structure of the data base to users. - Collect, Structure, store and analyze data and make the information available for interested users/managers, planners, researchers ...etc/ in Combating Desertification and mitigating the effects of drought.
National Report Compilation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identify a consultant /Develop TOR/ - Preparation of the report by the consultant - Review of the document prepared by the consultant - Prepare agenda for the National forum on the National report - Convene the National forum for the National report

ANNEX IV NSC AND NGO COORDINATING BODY TERMS OF REFERENCE

A. NSC Terms of Reference

1. Taking into account the lessons learnt in the preparation of the NCS, create and implement a mechanism in which people at the regional and levels below will participate in the identification of the causes and impacts and use findings and proposals from said levels in the formulations of a National Action Program and/or the revision of existing strategic action programs;
2. Propose the means and mechanism for mobilizing the various actors, particularly in affected areas;
3. Identifying financial and technical needs and other inputs, required for measures to be taken under the National Action process and propose specific actions required for mobilizing funds from domestic and external sources (bilateral and multi-lateral) including the establishment of a National Desertification Fund;
4. Establish a secretariat within the Environmental Protection Authority for the development of NAP.
5. Formulate the preparatory and implementational framework for a National Desertification Action Program with due regard to existing national and/or sectoral strategies for sustainable development;
6. Lay down a time frame for the completion of the tasks involved;
7. Have the resulting initial action program reviewed and commented upon by all relevant constituencies.
8. Guide the Development of the final National Action Program which should:-
 - 8.1 Contain an inventory and assessment of existing projects and programs, institutions and research centers as well as legislation pertaining to drought and desertification;
 - 8.2 Use an integrated approach to problem solving, appreciates the value and the wisdom of up-grading, where necessary, local knowledge and techniques;
 - 8.3 Make possible the participation of local people, particularly women and the poor, at all stages of its implementation;
 - 8.4 Adequately provide for monitoring and evaluating of its implementation;
 - 8.5 Include (or lead to the preparation of) a properly prioritized list of projects designed to mitigate the effects of drought and/or desertification;
 - 8.6 Specifies the various entities (Government of otherwise) which will be responsible for the implementation of the programs and projects in the action program;

9. Submit its final output to the Government through the EPA.

B. NGO Coordinating Body TOR

1. Identify relevant NGOs / CBOs
2. Prepare a draft constitution for the National NGO coordinating Body;
3. Prepare an agenda and call a general meeting;
4. Facilitate the selection of a national Coordinating Body and establishment of a secretariat;
5. Prepare an action plan for the transitional committee;
6. Prepare a financial proposal for the transitional period;
7. Liaise with EPA and other GOs representing NGOs and CBOs till the establishment of the National NGOs/UNCCD;
8. Call the general assembly when faced with difficulties beyond its capacity.

ANNEX V LIST OF PRIORITY NAP PROGRAMMES / ACTIVITIES

Item	Element	Responsible Agency	Project Duration	Project Cost USD
1	Undertake formulation of Regional Action Plans to Combat Desertification	- Reg.F.P. - Regions, at all levels of gov.	1 yr	330,000.00
2	Undertake participatory local level studies in each region (pilot areas) in the identification of local natural resources, in at least two woredas per region	NGOs BoA	2 yrs	330,000.00
3	Provide training in participatory methods on pilot basis to local development agents in at least two woredas per region	BoA NGOs	2 yrs	330,000.00
4	Provide training at woreda and community levels in project design, appraisal programme budgeting, in work supervision and simple accounting, on pilot basis, in at least one woreda per region.	BoA NGOs	2 yrs	165,000.00
5	Undertake study and assessment of priority areas for environmental research in arid, semi-arid and dry sub-humid areas.	BoA BCRI EARO EPA	2 yrs	150,000.00
6	Provide technical and other support to traditional and rural institutions to enable them to record and report on traditional systems of environmental research and management.	BoA NGOs EARO	2 yrs	200,000.00
7	Rehabilitate at least 50 percent of existing nurseries in arid, semi-arid and dry sub-humid areas	BoA NGOs	2 yrs	150,000.00
8	Compile the knowledge and experience of rural people on native trees and make up for the deficiency in scientific silvicultural knowledge in representative woredas, one in each region.	Higher Ed. BoA EARO MoA	2 yrs	55,000.00
9	Develop and promote appropriate methods of rain water harvesting and improved soil moisture conservation for crop and other biomass production incorporating indigenous techniques and building on them wherever, possible, in order to maximize familiarity with and acceptability to farming communities on pilot basis, in at least two woredas per region.	ESTC NGOs BoA	2 yrs	100,000.00
10	Select and promote varieties and province of crops and trees that appropriately rest and reduce their water demand during the dry season so that the environment is not desiccated, covering one representative woreda in each region.	BoA EARO	2 yrs	200,000.00
11	To undertake livestock survey and production study in the arid, semi-arid and dry sub-humid areas	BoA	2 yrs	80,000.00

12	To evaluate environmental impacts of existing irrigation schemes.	Regions EPA	1 yr	130,000.00
13	Formulation, with participation of pastoralists, a programme of correcting negative impacts of existing irrigation schemes, through development (i) of irrigated dry season grazing, forage (ii) forage production (iii) water points.	BoA BoA NGOs BoA NGOs	2 yrs 2 yrs 2 yrs	100,000.00
14	To undertake detailed resource, ecological, socio-economic and infrastructural surveys in the Ethiopian Rangelands, including the seasonal grazing areas and local resource management institution	EPA BoA NGOs	2 yrs	150,000.00
15	Construction of earth dams in at least in two communities per region in arid, semi-arid and dry sub-humid areas of the country.	ESRDF BoA NGOs	2 yrs	330,000.00
16	To carry out biodiversity studies in arid, semi-arid and dry sub-humid areas of the country to identify the animal and plant species that require protection and to develop action programmes for their sustainable use and conservation.	AAU BI	2 yrs	250,000.00
17	Develop a system that would help to map out the country's ecosystem/ecology to identify and register the diverse biological resources and to collect, store, protect and utilize the plant and animal genetic resources therein.	Higher Ed. BI EPA	2 yrs	20,000.00
18	Develop and implement intensive in-service training programmes at all levels, in appropriate approaches to local level participatory research and technology evaluation, problem diagnosis, planning and development of improved crop and animal husbandry, one per region	BoA NGOs EPA	2 yrs	165,000.00
19	Provide training in MoA and regional agricultural bureaus to develop methodologies of environmental policy review and strategic planning for sustainable agricultural development.	MoA BoA EPA	2 yrs	200,000.00
20	Carry out training programmes at least in two woredas per region that enhance capacity of local governments and traditional institutions to determine their own priorities and to plan and implement development programmes.	BoA NGOs MoA	2 yrs	330,000.00
21	Carry out programmes (training, workshops, etc) that will build the capacity of the extension service to assist local pastoral communities in planning and implementation, on pilot basis, 10 selected communities	BoA MoA EPA	2 yrs	110,000.00
22	Carry out at least one training programme per woreda bordering protected areas, located in the arid, semi-arid and dry sub-humid areas to raise conservation awareness (ten protected areas).	EPA EWCO NGOs	2 yrs	100,000.00
23	Provide support to traditional institutions (Churches, Mosques, etc) on pilot basis, at least in two such institutions per region, to enhance their biodiversity	BI NGOs BoA		

	conservation capacity.		2 yrs	150,000.00
24	Undertake awareness programmes to sensitize policy makers, professionals, NGOs, farmers, pastoralists about NAPCD	EPA, BoA, Reg.	2 yrs	150,000.00
25	Carry out awareness programmes aimed at communities to facilitate full appreciation of their rights to land tenure security and access to natural resources on pilot basis, in five representative communities per region.	PAs MoA, BoA	2 yrs	165,000.00
26	Establishment of credit fund	Local banks Traditional Inst.	2 yrs	1,000,000.00
27	Formulation of projects focusing on off-farm activities on pilot basis in five representative communities per region.	BoA Local NGOs	2 yrs	550,000.00
28	Establishment of small-scale irrigation schemes on pilot basis, in two woredas per region, for the production of food and fodder.	PA BoA Reg,	2 yrs	330,000.00
29	Formulation of research projects that will help to discover, popularize and develop fast growing, drought resistant and multi-purpose tree species.	Higher Ed. BoA EARO	1 yr	110,000.00
30	Formulation of site-specific research aimed at integrating indigenous knowledge and practices with modern science into ecologically and socially sustainable farming systems, on pilot basis.	Higher Ed. BoA EARO	1 yr	55,000.00
31	Support, on pilot basis, at least five schools per region to establish and/or strengthen existing clubs so that they compile local information and alert communities to it.	NGOs BoE EPA	2 yrs	275,000.00
32	Production of environmental awareness creation publications relevant to the arid, semi-arid and dry sub-humid areas in at least five local languages on pilot basis.	MoA BoE NGOs	2 yrs	300,000.00
33	Establishment of environmental information resource centers, one in each region for use by journalists, mass media personnel or members of the public and one at Federal level	EPA MoIC Reg,	2 yrs	3,250,000.00
34	Carry out on pilot basis, at least two training programmers for trainers in each region, aimed at promoting understanding of environmental issues by local communities.	NGOs EPA BoA	2 yrs	330,000.00
35	Provision of training and logistical support to Natural Resources Data-base and Information System Service in EPA.	EPA	2 yrs	150,000.00
36	Formulation of systems and at enabling traditional and rural institutions to record and report on traditional systems of environmental research and management, on pilot basis applicable to at least tow woredas per region.	BoA EPA	2 yrs	77,000.00
37	Revision of school curricula and text books to ensure that environmental issues are addressed adequately and the appropriate values are cultivated among school children.	BoE	2 yrs	110,000.00
38	Establishment of natural resource monitoring stations,			

	including monitoring of meteorological resources, two in each region.	NMSA BoA	2 yrs	330,000.00
39	Carry out training of women to serve as extension agents for the arid, semi-arid and dry sub-humid parts of the country, on pilot basis, at least one training programme per region.	NGOs BoWA	2 yrs	330,000.00
40	Establish and/or strengthen women associations which advance empowerment of women with the aim of strengthening the capacity of women to negotiate with male dominated institutions on pilot basis, at least one per region.	BoWA	2 yrs	55,000.00
41	Management of consultative workshops on pilot basis in at least two woredas in the arid, semi-arid, and dry sub-humid parts of each region, to identify key gender issues.	BoWA NGOs BoA	2 yrs	220,000.00
42	Undertaking studies to identify possible activities that can provide alternative livelihoods or supplementary income to women in the arid, semi-arid and dry sub-humid parts of the country on pilot basis, at least covering two woredas per region.	Reg. NGOs PAs BoWA	2 yrs	220,000.00
43	Carry out, on pilot basis, at least two training programmes per region, for skills development (e.g. basket making, quarrying, mining, etc.)	Reg. NGOs	2 yrs	330,000.00
44	Carry out, on pilot basis, at least two training programmes per region to farmers and pastoralists to enable them establish and run their own credit programmes	Reg. NGOs	2 yrs	330,000.00
45	Formulate animal breeding programmes one per region on pilot basis; on animals most important in the arid, semi-arid and dry sub-humid parts of the region	Reg. BoA EARO	2 yrs	220,000.00
46	Carry out, on pilot basis, animal products processing training programmes to at least two selected communities per region.	NGO BoA	2 yrs	330,000.00
	TOTAL			13,392,000.00

Annex VI TABLES

Table 1 EPA Departments, Services

Department /Service	Qualification of Head
General Manager's Office	Plant Ecology , PHD
The Environmental Impact Studies &Control Department	Agronomy, MSc.
The Environmental Policy and Legislation Department	Environmental-Law,LLM
The plan and Programme Services	Agricultural Econ., MS
The Environmental Education and public relations services;	Educ.Curriculum, PHD
The Regional Environmental Affairs Office; and	Agricultural Econ., BA
Administration and Finance Service.	Admin. & Mgmt. BA

Table 2 Human Resources within EPA

FIELD	NUMBER
Ecology	3
Agricultural Economics	3
Political Science	2
Policy Administration	1
Educational Curriculum	1
Administration and Management	5
Accounting	3
Book Keeping	2
Library Science	1
Economics	3
Water Resources	2
Agricultural Science	1
Industrial Chemistry	1
Soil Science	1
Geography	2
Biology	2
Sociology	2
Forestry	2
Agronomy	2
Animal Science	1
Land use	1
Resource Management	1
Law	2
Environmental Policy	1

Table 3 Recurrent Budget Provided to EPA Over a Five Year Period*

Year	Budget Eth. Birr
1994-95	907,000
1995-96	820,100
1996-97	1,008,800
1997-98	1,490,400
1998-99	1,667,100

* Exchange rate on April 30th, 1999- 7.906Birr = 1.00 USD (Note, however, the value of USD to the Birr has somewhat increased over the years. For example in August 1996 1USD equaled 6.34 Birr)

Table 4 CSE Phase III Project Budget Over a Four Year Period*

Year	Allocated Budget in Sfr
1996	2,178,460
1997	1,034,252
1998	1,325,779
1999	2,092,139

Table 5 1995-96 to 1998-99 Government Budget in Selected Sectors

	96-97	97-98	98-99	Total
Treasury Allocations				
Agriculture	29,258,200	103,358,600	83,290,700	215,907,500
Water Resources	82,959,000	58,067,400	13,096,400	154,122,800
Energy	547,218,000	547,654,300	81,267,000	1,176,139,300
Loan				
Agriculture	24,524,000	34,903,300	168,222,500	46,239,800
Water	600,000	32,123,200	46,027,500	78,750,700
Energy	97,500,000	102,040,000	-	1,999,540,000
Assistance				
Agriculture	18,911,000	31,640,000	40,479,100	91,030,100
Water Resources	6,753,000	2,128,000	30,799,300	39,680,300
Energy	-	29,700,000	101,384,000	131,084,000

* Exchange rate on April 30th, 1999- 1SF = .66 USD