

**FEDERAL DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF ETHIOPIA**

**ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AUTHORITY**

**THE SECOND NATIONAL REPORT ON THE  
IMPLEMENTATION OF UNCCD/NAP IN  
ETHIOPIA**

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## **A c r o n y m s**

<b>ADLI</b>	<b>Agriculture Development Led Industrialisation</b>
<b>CBO</b>	<b>Community Based Organisation</b>
<b>CSE</b>	<b>Conservation Strategy of Ethiopia</b>
<b>EPA</b>	<b>Environmental Protection Authority</b>
<b>ENCCD</b>	<b>Ethiopian NGOs/CBOs Co-ordination Committee on Desertification</b>
<b>IEC</b>	<b>Information, Education and Communication</b>
<b>NAP</b>	<b>National Action Programme to Combat Desertification</b>
<b>NCB</b>	<b>National Co-ordinating Body</b>
<b>NFSS</b>	<b>Nation Food Security Strategy</b>
<b>NSC</b>	<b>National Steering Committee</b>
<b>NGO</b>	<b>Non Governmental organization</b>
<b>NPP</b>	<b>National Population Policy</b>
<b>MoFED</b>	<b>Ministry of Finance and Economic Development</b>
<b>PRSP</b>	<b>Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper</b>
<b>RAP</b>	<b>Regional/State Action Program</b>
<b>UNCCD</b>	<b>United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification</b>

## **SUMMARY OF THE SECOND NATIONAL REPORT**

This report examines the implementation of UNCCD/NAP from various angles such as the participatory and consultative process in support of the preparation and implementation of NAP, and measures taken or planned within the framework of NAP.

A number of strategies and priorities have been put in place within the framework of sustainable development with direct relevance to the implementation of the National Action Programme (NAP) to combat desertification. Of these, the most important ones are the Agricultural Development Led Industrialisation (ADLI), the Conservation Strategy of Ethiopia (CSE), the National Population Policy (NPP), the National Food Security Strategy (NFSS), the Policy on Pastoral Development, the Poverty Reduction Strategic Paper (PRSP) and the draft Agricultural Policy.

ADLI aims, inter alia, at enhancing the productivity and income of the poor farmer through conservation based agricultural practices, increasing export earnings and the diversification of agriculture.

CSE consists of eleven sectoral and eleven cross-sectoral umbrella policy guidelines for the management of Ethiopia's natural, human-made and cultural resources. Moreover, the principles, guidelines and strategies set out both in the CSE and Regional Conservation Strategy (RCS) documents are expected to provide Ethiopia with an adequate umbrella strategic framework for the effective management of the environment, including the combating of desertification.

Aware of the alarming rate of population growth and the accompanying economic and environmental problems, the Government of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia adopted a national population policy, NPP. The adoption of this policy, with the major goal of harmonizing the rate of population growth and the capacity of the country for the development and rational utilization of natural resources, is meant to combat desertification over time.

NFSS, on its part, focuses on the reduction of the vulnerability of drought prone dryland areas.

Although the elaboration of a full PRSP is still underway, most of the NAP priorities can be seen to have been allotted the pride of place they deserve in the former.

The decentralization process very much alive in the country goes with the main aim of increasing administrative efficiency, local participation in development planning and management and the allocation of resources so that the involvement and consequent development of the people at the grassroots level is guaranteed.

Various actions have been taken to build the capacity of the national and regional focal points. Technical and material supports have been given to the regions in order to build their capacity in the implementation of NAP. However, a lot remains to be done in terms of building the capacity of the institutions established at woreda and community levels in order to internalise the implementation of NAP.

Approximately 125 national and international NGOs are involved in activities related to combating desertification in Ethiopia. With the assistance of the National Coordinating Body, these organizations have established a network to facilitate their active involvement in the implementation of NAP.

The effort to involve international partners in the formulation and implementation of NAP cannot be said to have been as successful as desired. An official request was extended to the Government of Norway to act as lead country in coordinating international partners and donors.

A number of achievements were also recorded over the past few years in terms of combating deforestation and land degradation.

The Government of Ethiopia recently restructured its institutional set-up. Accordingly, a few additional ministries were inaugurated while some of the previous ones got amalgamated. Obviously, the restructuring transpired in order to promote an efficient government system that guarantees, among others, sustainable development and natural resources conservation. Besides, the restructuring process so effected as to empower the community at the grassroots level, which is indispensable for the successful implementation NAP/RAP.

The Ethiopian Agricultural Research Organization (EARO) has identified research strategies that will assist improving knowledge on desertification and monitor the effects of drought.

As part of the strengthening of the National Early Warning System and the drought mitigation capacity of the country, Ethiopia has taken various measures, including the strengthening of the National Meteorological Services Agency. Furthermore, the endorsement of the National Policy for Disaster Prevention and Preparedness has brought a major shift in the disaster management system of the country. This approach, inter alia, integrates relief with development. The policy also aims at concentrating efforts to avert the root causes of vulnerability to drought.

## **1. INTRODUCTION**

One of the landmark achievements emerging from the Rio Conference of nearly a decade ago was the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), which was signed in October 1994 and came into force on December 1996. Ethiopia signed and ratified the Convention in 1994 and 1997, respectively.

The Government of Ethiopia, following the signing of the Convention, designated the Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) as the National Coordinating Body for the implementation of the Convention. Since then, the Ethiopian Government has undertaken a number of measures to implement the various provisions of the Convention and one of these is of course the formulation of NAP.

During the formulation of NAP, existing development policies and strategies of the country, legislation, institutions, and past experiences in natural resource management were reviewed. CSE, in particular, was used as a springboard to develop NAP as an adequate diagnosis of land degradation and its root causes were made within the CSE process. Moreover, to provide for a wider institutional base for the formulation and development of NAP, a National Steering Committee (NSC) was established to coordinate, in particular, both the formulation and implementation processes of NAP.

Subsequently, Ethiopian NAP was finalized in 1998, primarily, as a tool for implementing the provisions of UNCCD. The latter, of course, will only be possible through the concerted efforts of the various stakeholders having, admittedly, common concern but differentiated roles. Thus, although there were (and still are) quite a number of efforts addressing desertification, there is need for fresh and concerted efforts from all stakeholders (government, donor community, the private sector, NGOs, CBOs and the public at large) in order to be more effective. The main objectives are to expand financial sources, reduce duplication of efforts, development conflicts and competition, and increase efficiency and effectiveness of resource use.



## **1.1 Justification for Implementing the Provision of UNCCD in Ethiopia**

Desertification is a major environmental and socio-economic problem affecting more than 70 percent of Ethiopia's land area. In general, land degradation, which is the result of deforestation, overgrazing, and exploitative over-cultivation, has been expanding both in the highlands and lowlands at an alarming rate while at the same time population increased very rapidly. In the lowlands, overgrazing and bush encroachment, combined with a recurrent drought, resulted in the scarcity of the two most important inputs in rural life, i.e. water and pastureland. This, in turn, goaded millions of lowland inhabitants into becoming environmental refugees.

Because of the high pressure on natural resources due to a rather rapidly increasing human population in the drylands and the ensuing severe land degradation (deforestation, overgrazing, exploitative over-cultivation, drought, etc), the country grew more vulnerable to desertification. Consequently, Ethiopia has no other options but to combat desertification if the fate of the country and its people is to be altered for the better.

## **1.2 Purpose of the Second National Report**

In accordance to decision 11/COP.1, the purpose of this report is to inform Parties as to measures taken to implement the Convention at the national level. The report also provides an assessment of the progress made towards achieving the objectives of the UNCCD in the prospect of gradually building up sustainable development as well as to highlight the difficulties encountered in the course of implementation for the benefit of all stakeholders and relevant actors involved in the NAP process. This report, therefore, is mostly an assessment of what Ethiopia was able to achieve in the implementation of the UNCCD since the submission of the First National Report.

## **2. THE STRATEGIES AND PRIORITIES ESTABLISHED WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT PLANS/STRATEGIES**

### **2.1 The Agricultural Development-Led Industrialization Strategy**

ADLI was so tailored as to fit Ethiopian conditions. The Strategy aims at transforming the national economic planning from that of command economy to a market oriented one. It is also designed to enhance the productivity of the agricultural sector by improving crop husbandry and

farm technologies by developing irrigation and providing inputs as well as increasing farm sizes and making them suitable for mechanization.

During the first stage of ADLI, agriculture is envisaged to play a leading role in the growth of the national economy. Agricultural growth should improve the conditions needed to achieve food security in the country. Accordingly, the medium- to long-term target is to reduce the absolute size of the food insecure rural population enabling them to exit from food aid and relief on the strength of fiscal transfer of resources to support a residual of relatively small number of food deficit households.

In the past two years, regional governments have identified various projects to tackle the problem of food insecurity, arising from extreme smallness of landholdings or the drought proneness of dryland agriculture, depending on local conditions. External assistance to this effect began in a limited fashion and international organizations have yet to play a significant role by compiling and disseminating information on globally available technology pertaining to products and process in dry land agriculture. Moreover, external assistance will be needed for voluntary resettlement from highly degraded areas to areas of sparse settlement under irrigation schemes.

In addition to ADLI, there are several Economic and Social, National and Regional State Policies, Strategies and Plans within the framework of sustainable development that are either officially approved or made operational.

## **2.2 The Conservation Strategy of Ethiopia (CSE)**

The Government of Ethiopia places premium on the environment in its development policies. To this effect, various environment related policies, strategies and laws are presently operational in the country. These, among others, include CSE and the Environmental Policy of Ethiopia.

CSE consists of ten sectoral and ten cross-sectoral umbrella policy guidelines for the management of Ethiopia's natural, human-made and cultural resources. Furthermore, the priorities contained in the CSE documents are based on consideration of Ethiopia's dependence on its natural resources and environment for its socio-economic development. Following CSE,

all sector and cross-sector specific policies at the federal and regional state levels are expected to be developed or reviewed.

All of the regional states of the Federal Republic have elaborated more specific Regional Conservation Strategy (RCS) based on CSE.

The principles, guidelines and strategies set out in the CSE and RCS documents are expected to provide Ethiopia with an adequate umbrella strategic framework for the effective management of the environment, including the combating of desertification.

### **2.3 The National Water Policy and Strategy**

A National Water resources management policy for the development and management of the country's water resources was issued in 1999. The adoption of the policy was followed by the preparation of the National Water Strategy and the National Water sector development programme.

### **2.4 The Agriculture Sector Development Policy and Strategy**

An agriculture sector development policy and the corresponding strategy are currently under preparation. Eight key priority areas for intervention have been identified by the government to address the constraints facing the agriculture sector and transform it from subsistence to market oriented one. First, institutional support and capacity building, covering agriculture, natural resources, environment and water resources management, with emphasis on the decentralized government structure. Second, support for farm inputs and micro-finance. Third, support for irrigation development and water harvesting, towards ensuring enhanced food security and income generation. Fourth, support to the livestock sub sector, including preparation of a master plan. Fifth, support to agricultural marketing, including regional and international trade, agri-business and agro-processing, and promoting private sector participation. Sixth pastoral areas development, creating opportunities that support livelihood in dry land areas of the country. Seventh, national resource conservation and protection. Eight, support for regional land administration and land use.

The majority of issues identified in the NAP priority areas fit with the eight priority areas of intervention for agricultural development in the country.

## **2.5 The National Populations Policy (NPP)**

Rapid population growth rate, attributed mainly to the high fertility rate evident in the country, is one of the major problems against sustainable development and combating desertification. According to the National Family and Fertility Survey conducted in 1990, the total fertility rate was 7.7 children per women, the annual population growth rate 3 percent and the doubling time was as short as 23 years. The total dependency ratio, which certainly impeded saving for investment, was high at 95. Rapid population growth rate entails increased demand for resources and increase in the rate at which these resources are exploited, thus aggravating desertification. For instance, the forest cover of the country decreased from 40 percent, at the turn of the century, to approximately 3 percent or below, at present; the annual rate of deforestation is estimated at 88,000 ha per year while the rate at which this is replaced through afforestation is estimated to be 6,000 ha per year. Moreover, torrential rains down the Nile alone wash down two billion cubic meters of soil annually.

Aware of the alarming population growth rate and its related economic and environmental problems, the government has adopted NPP. The adoption of this policy, with a major goal of harmonizing the rate of population growth and the capacity of the country for the development and rational utilization of natural resources, is meant to combat desertification in due time.

Concrete and detailed strategies are now being formulated in line with the population policy. One of these is the adoption of the National Population **IEC** and Advocacy Strategy. The integration of gender issues into the development planning process is also currently underway. The Second National Population and Housing Census was a major breakthrough in providing adequate socio-economic and demographic data relevant for the formulation and implementation of NAP.

## **2.6 The National Food Security Strategy (NFSS)**

NFSS, which is designed to coordinate and promote sectoral programmes, has focus on three goals, namely, improving food and agricultural production, improving food entitlement and strengthening the capacity to manage food crisis.

The food production component focuses on diffusion of improved technologies in areas where there is ample rainfall with the aim of improving the productivity of peasant agriculture. It supports smallholders, as well, to secure sustainable agricultural production.

In the **Food Entitlement Strategy**, the focus is on the reduction of vulnerability in drought prone dryland areas. The Strategy attempts to ensure self-provisioning through directing poverty reducing endeavours. It also focuses on strengthening emergency food capabilities, which include maintaining emergency security reserve, developing an effective early warning system and holding strategic seed reserves.

## **2.7 The New Policy on Pastoral Development ‘**

Ethiopia's pastoral communities make up to 12 percent of the total population and inhabit 61 percent of the total landmass. The pastoral regions of Ethiopia are characterized by harsh climatic conditions as well as an ecological environment made fragile by incessant environmental degradation and depletion of the faunistic features mainly due to **transhumance** mode of livelihood based on a livestock production system.

Pastoral communities command a livestock wealth that the country could be proud of and incorporate into the national economy, as it constitutes the largest cattle entitlement per head in Africa. Besides, the pastoral areas of Ethiopia are rich in other natural resources such as diversity in flora and fauna, mineral resources, energy resources etc.

In the past, pastoralism did not receive the recognition that it deserved, as a way of life and a viable socio-economic mode comparable to farming. This has been a major policy hurdle, leading to the neglect of pastoral communities only to generate and exacerbate desertification and poverty. This is mainly attributable to the lack of proper understanding on the part of policy makers. Consequently, Ethiopia's macro economic policy for the last several years neglected completely pastoral communities. It was only in September 2001, that Ethiopian Government made a radical shift in policy with regard to pastoral development. It is hoped that this contributes very much in combating desertification at a national level.

Seen against this background and the new policy on pastoralism adopted by the Ethiopian

government, the implementation of NAP in pastoral areas opens more than ever opportunities that await translating into practice.

## **2.8 The Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP)**

Ethiopia is among those countries that are at the bottom of the list of the development index. Per capita income is among the lowest of the least-developed countries and reliance on agriculture among the highest in the group. Poverty in Ethiopia, therefore, is widespread and multifaceted.

Absolute poverty in Ethiopia, according to the report on poverty situation for 1995/96, was estimated to be 45.5 percent and the food insecurity level was 50 percent in the same year. The level of satisfaction of basic needs like shelter, health, and education services and others is very low. To improve this situation different policy measures were enunciated of which the long-term economic development strategy, with the aim of achieving sustainable economic growth and equity, including regional equity and self-reliance or independent national development, is the most important one.

Following the long term development path adopted for the improvement of the productivity of peasant agriculture, to make extensive use of the existing few industry and the national resource base and locally available manpower on a sustainable basis, various policies, strategies and programmes were developed as major policy measures for the reduction of poverty and the achievement of sustainable development. The strategy currently on the course of adoption, namely, PRSP is an important step forward to realize the long-term economic development that guarantees sustainable development in which the government's commitment for the improvement of the quality of life of the people and the environment will be demonstrated. EPA is actively participating in the PRSP process thus providing a good opportunity to integrate NAP into this important document of the country.

## **3. INSTITUTIONAL MEASURES TAKEN TO IMPLEMENT THE CONVENTION**

The Constitution of Ethiopia contains a provision that recognizes the importance of the environment and the need for its adequate management. Moreover, Ethiopia is carrying out a massive decentralization and devolution process, which has so far proved immensely successful.

The process has resulted in new political and administrative institutions.

The main aim of the decentralization process is to increase administrative efficiency, local participation in development planning and management and the allocation of resources so that the development of local populations is expedited.

Accordingly, the new federal system of arrangement effected produced nine regional states enjoying extensive autonomy, giving them wide legislative, executive and judicial powers within their jurisdictions. These nine regional states, together with the two-city administrations (i.e. Addis Ababa and Dire Dawa), make the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (FDRE). In the Ethiopian context, therefore, the regions are the key players in the implementation of NAP/RAP process. Currently, decentralization has reached down the district level, thus empowering the community at large.

Various institutions are also there that involve themselves in conservation and development of (renewable) natural resources in Ethiopia. The major ones include the federally based EPA, the Institute of Biodiversity Conservation and Research, the Ethiopian Agricultural Research organisation, the Natural Resource Management and Regulatory Department (under the Ministry of Agriculture) and the Ethiopian Wildlife Conservation Organization.

This has provided institutional separation between the different institutions that cater for natural resources development and management, policy, legislation and regulatory aspects. EPA, for instance, is responsible for the latter and for the coordination of the implementation of CSE at the federal level as CSE provides for such institutional framework for the implementation of NAP.

As the national focal institution for the implementation of the UNCCD, EPA, besides, is a federal agency mandated for coordinating and regulating activities in the environmental management field.

Moreover, it is expected to coordinate environmental policy, strategy, action plans and the making of legislation, including EIA guidelines and procedures. It is also mandated to establish a system necessary for evaluating the impact of social and economic development projects on

the ecological system as well as to make recommendations on the application of diverse incentives, regulatory measures and directives required to enhance awareness necessary for environmental protection.

The Ministry of Finance and Economic Development (MoFED) coordinates the overall planning, programming, and annual capital budget allocation in accordance with the 2<sup>nd</sup> Five Year National Development Plan of the country. The mandate of the ministry includes also monitoring the overall implementation of development policies, reviewing government programmes, as well as in areas of environmental economics, macro-economic policy, and national economic development.

Various actions have also been taken to build the capacity of the national and regional focal points. Technical and material supports have been provided to some of the regions in order to build their capacity in the implementation of NAP. However, a lot remains to be done in building the capacity of the institutions established at woreda and community levels before the implementation of NAP becomes effectively internalised.

On the ground, the actual implementation of NAP is to be handled by each environmental focal point in the respective regional environmental agency. EPA coordinates the implementation of NAP at national level while regional focal points coordinate regional implementation of NAP/RAP. The structure installed reaches the lowest grassroots level where community initiatives designed to combat desertification take place.

#### **4. THE PARTICIPATORY PROCESS FOR THE PREPARATION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF NAP**

##### **4.1 Participatory Process involving NGOs/CBOs**

UNCCD clearly states that non-governmental organizations (NGOs), with their experiences at the grassroots level and involvement with communities in implementing local projects and in building their technical and organizational capacities, should have a key role in the formulation and implementation of NAP at the national level.

In Ethiopia, there has been a tremendous increase in the number of NGOs involved in activities



and programmes related to combating dryland degradation and desertification during the last one decade. This is attributed, primarily, to a more liberal political and economic environment under the new government. An increasing number of NGOs, particularly those of domestic origin, are engaging themselves in diversified areas, including environmental protection, natural resource development. Women, the majority rural poor, marginalized and disadvantage community groups are primarily target groups of most NGOs operating in the country. Some of these NGOs directly implement projects at field levels and others provide capacity building supports to community based organizations (CBOs), local NGOs and local administrations. Through these programmes, NGOs are of course responding to the needs of their target groups.

The NGO legislation under preparation is expected to provide an appropriate framework for the emergence, operation and effective partnership with NGOs. It also provides additional opportunities for NGO representation and participation in policy discussions, which as it is, is already on the increase.

Approximately 125 national and international NGOs are involved in activities related to combating desertification, such as conservation based agricultural and natural resource development activities. NGOs' field efforts often complement government development programmes, particularly in remote rural areas, e.g. pastoral ones, where government services, if they ever exist, often need support from other development partners. In addition to warranting larger area of coverage, NGO community level activities promote popular participation that is crucial for the UNCCD/NAP implementation. NGO activities, besides, focus on enhancing local community's capacities in rehabilitation and conservation of degraded land, adoption of improved agricultural practices and alternative energy sources and the strengthening and establishment of grassroots organizations working on environmental protection and rehabilitation.

Having recognised the important role of NGOs/CBOs in combating desertification and mitigating the effect of drought, the NCB, in co-operation with its partners has also taken various measures to motivate and increase the involvement of NGOs/CBOs in the UNCCD/NAP implementation process. To that effect, two NGOs/CBOs national forums on desertification were organized to discuss the role and the organizational arrangements required for NGOs/CBOs in the context of the implementation of the NAP.

As an outcome of these workshops, the Ethiopian NGOs/CBOs Network to Combat Desertification (ENCNCD) was formally established on 1 December 2000. Its executive committee, the Ethiopian NGOs/CBOs Coordination Committee on Desertification (ENCCCD), is housed in EPA.

Since its establishment, ENCCCD has accomplished the finalisation of its memorandum of association and has also prepared and submitted a project proposal to donors for financial support.

As part of the effort to further strengthen the involvement of the NGO/CBO in the effective implementation of NAP, EPA is working closely with the Dryland Coordination Group (DCG), a forum of cooperation that promotes quality assurance involving Norwegian supported development projects dealing with environment in the dryland parts of Ethiopia. As an outcome of this joint action, an assessment of the participation of civil society, CBOs and NGO has been undertaken and a plan of action was prepared for future action.

## **5. THE CONSULTATIVE PROCESS WITH DEVELOPED COUNTRY PARTIES AND OTHER INTERESTED ENTITIES FOR RESOURCE MOBILIZATION AND COORDINATION**

The effort to involve international partners in the NAP formulation and implementation process cannot be said to have been as successful as it was desired to be.

The UNDP Country Office has tried to arrange donor meetings at different times in order to sensitise and involve them in the NAP process. But these meetings have so far failed to produce useful results. Still, the UNDP is trying its best to move forward the UNCCD/NAP implementation process.

Following the regional workshop on the integration of priority activities related to combating desertification into ACP-EU country support strategy jointly organized by the UNCCD Secretariat and the Ethiopian Government, EPA took the first initiative to open a dialogue with the authorities within MoFED and the EU delegation in Ethiopia. In both cases, the result was encouraging and this process is expected to be strengthened once the Norwegian Government accepts the request made to it to become a lead agency.

UNSO/UNDP provided seed money amounting USD 325,000.00 for the formulation of NAP and the CCD Secretariat provided USD 40,000.00 for the promotion and awareness raising programme of the UNCCD in Ethiopia.

The Global Mechanism (GM) supported the preparation of NAP implementation roadmap in Ethiopia and, currently, is on the process of developing a paper on Country Partnership Framework to Combat Land Degradation and Poverty.

The EPA, on behalf of the Ethiopian Government, has requested the Norwegian Government to support the implementation process of NAP as well as serve as a lead country in facilitating consultations among the international partners. The EPA is eagerly waiting for the responses of the Norwegian Government since.

## **6. MEASURES PLANNED OR TAKEN WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF NAP**

### **6.1 Measures to Improve the Economic Environment**

The Government of Ethiopia has already prepared a number of economic and sectoral programmes. It has put a lot of emphasis on the role of agriculture in sustainable development, in general, and poverty reduction, in particular. This is articulated clearly in its policy document, the Economic Development Policy, from which ADLI emanated. The latter aims at enhancing productivity and income of the poor farmer, the increase of export earnings and the diversification of agriculture. PRSP, under preparation, sets out the priority intervention targets needed for the reduction of poverty in the medium-term.

The Ministry of Rural Development, on its part, prepared in 2001, a Rural Development Policy and Strategy, which was duly sanctioned by the Parliament.

## **6.2 Measures Taken to Conserve Natural Resources**

### **6.2.1 Combating Deforestation**

Forest resources of the country have economic, environmental and social functions. However, the indiscriminate clearing of forests for cultivation, overgrazing and exploitation with out replacement has aggravated desertification in many parts of the country. The high rate of deforestation and the unremitting exploitation of forest resources have resulted in serious ecological and socio-economic problems. Large areas of the country are now exposed to heavy erosion and only relic patches of natural forests are located in the southeast, south and southwest of the country. The challenges, therefore, are finding a system of management that will bring to a stop further destruction of natural forests, balancing the protection objectives with utilisation interests of the state and local communities, thus ensuring the continuous supply of forest products while at the same time preserving the ecosystem and other genetic resources.

Some efforts have been made over the past few years to implement some forest conservation and development programs so as to minimise the pressure on the remaining forest resources. Participatory Forest Management approach was introduced into the country to ensure the involvement of local communities in resource conservation and management and fair equitable sharing of benefits. A number of achievements were noted; land terracing activities were carried out to rehabilitate degraded lands and to maintain the productivity of the land (Table 1); Ethiopian Forestry Action Plan (EFAP), which is a national forestry programme, was completed; a draft Forestry Policy was prepared based on EFAP's recommendations and is awaiting approval; fifty-eight National Forestry Priority Areas (NFAPs), important for soil and water conservation and watershed management, were identified for management purposes; a Wildlife Policy, essential for habitat conservation, was drafted; a strong forestry research set up under EARO managed to identify research priority areas and strategies; a woody biomass inventory, covering about 300,000 km<sup>2</sup>, was conducted with the financial support of the World Bank; and, federal and regional capacity building activities were carried out by the government with the support obtained from the international community.

## **6.2.2 Combating Land Degradation**

Rural Ethiopia, inhabited and cultivated from time immemorial, reflects the gradual interaction of the geographical environment with established human communities. This interaction is an outcome of numerous complex factors, which must be properly understood, assessed or even quantified before any meaningful strategies for reclamation, rehabilitation and development can be formulated.

The agriculturally productive land of the country is estimated at 60 million ha, out of which 27 million is significantly eroded, 14 million seriously eroded and 2 million is severely eroded that it is completely out of production. Although there is an abundant arable land resource, estimated at 56 percent of country's land area, only about 15 percent is under annual or perennial crops.

MoA, the focal institution for land management related activities, has attempted to generate the first national baseline land resources inventory, highlighting the pressure on these resources, as well as drawing a number of national land resource strategy and policy issues to avert the presently reigning dismal situation. It has also brought to the fore a number of national and regional strategy and policy concerns involving cross-cutting issues which are still both the foundation and framework for most of the existing national strategy and policy developments, including NAP. Moreover, MoA places premium on increased crop productivity per unit area vis-à-vis expansion of arable land (in crop production) thus favouring conservation based development strategies.

Indeed, in specific disciplines, like soil conservation and the extent and degree of pressure on land resources, supporting capacity analysis and soil erosion models have been assessed and strategies outlined at national and regional levels. The geographic distribution, the magnitude of problems and areas requiring immediate intervention have also been pinpointed. On the other hand, seven place based land use plan studies have been successfully conducted to enhance both food self-sufficiency and the conservation and development of the natural resources of the nation. In the effort to arrest land degradation, various works have also been carried out at regional level during the past five years. These activities include the construction of terraces, soil bunds, check dams, diversion drains and the planting of trees and the country has invested more than 248,486,000 birr within the period of 1996-1999. ( Table 2 )

### **6.3 Measures Taken to Improve Institutional Organization**

Recently, the Government of Ethiopia restructured its institutional set-up. Accordingly, new ministries were unfurled while some were amalgamated and still others dissolved. Among the new ministries are the Ministry of Rural Development, the Ministry of Infrastructure Development and the Ministry of Capacity Building. The erstwhile Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Economic Development and Cooperation were amalgamated to form the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development (MoFED). Most of the institutions dealing with natural resources management, including MoA and EPA, were made to work under the Ministry of Rural Development. The restructuring was done in order to promote an efficient government system that would enhance sustainable economic development in the country.

Regional institutions are striving to establish better institutional arrangements for undertaking regional economic development and providing political administration. The Government of Ethiopia, moreover, is encouraging active decentralization reaching down local authorities as well as communities to enable them take into their own hands the solving of their own (community) problems.

Woredas, which are the lowest administrative units, are empowered to become the main economic and political units of regional states. Since economic resources and grassroots actors (farmers, pastoralists, etc.) are located in the woredas (district level), it is believed that empowering woredas brings a fast and sustainable economic growth for the country. This will also bring about local governance in natural resource management and development.

### **6.4 Measures Taken to Improve Knowledge of Desertification and Monitor the Effects of Drought**

#### **6.4.1 Measures Taken to Improve the Role of Science and Technology**

Science and technology (S&T) facilitate the means for a better standard of living of the people and the sustainable management of the environment. Ethiopia, in order to benefit from science and technology, has steadily encouraged the involvement of its scientific and technological community. The National Science and Technology Policy addresses two key concerns in promoting scientists and technologists.

These are establishing a system to encourage young scientists and technologists and creating conducive working environment to encourage scientists and researchers for better productivity.

The policy, besides, addresses a number of science and technology issues that promote sustainable development and proper management of the environment in the country. The management of natural resource and environmental protection are items the policy adequately dealt with. Subsequently, priority programmes in the various sectors such as agriculture, natural resource management and the environment, water resources, energy, population planning, education and emerging technologies have been identified. The policy also indicated that the level of annual government expenditures on S&T might reach as much as 1.5 percent of the total GDP. Based on this national framework policy, sectoral science and technology policies and strategies have been formulated.

By realizing the role of the scientific and technological community in sustainable development and natural resource management, the country has revised a number of mechanisms, which enable the scientific and technological community to advise the government on environment and development issues. A number of professional societies/association thrive in the country. These associations provide forum for professionals to identify scientific and technological problems of the country and come out with recommendations on actions to be taken by the government. The government has also taken measures to create conducive working environment to scientists and technologists. Incentive mechanisms for scientists and technologists have also been put in place. Scientists and researchers are being encouraged through the National Science and Technology Award. Attempts to establish a national S&T information system has also been undertaken by ESTC. Efforts in networking the various S&T institutions to exchange information are some of the activities undertaken. Awareness creation activities, targeting the general public on science and technology and environment issues through various mechanisms, are also being implemented through the science and technology popularisation programme.

#### **6.4.2 Measures Taken to Improve Agricultural Research**

Due to the alarming population growth evident in the country and the unrelenting expansion of desertification, the greatest challenge of the country's dryland research programme is the generation of a number of practical technologies that could increase agricultural production and, at the same time, assist in the conservation of natural resources.

To meet this challenge, EARO, in particular, and the agricultural system in the country, in general, have been formulating research strategies for the drier regions in the last two years. Constraints have been identified and priorities set. Moreover, the future dryland programme in Ethiopia is so planned that it will be client oriented and participatory in which major stakeholders participate in the planning and execution of research programmes. With this kind of preparation, the agricultural research system in the country is expected to generate applicable technologies that can enhance and contribute to solving the twin problems of resource degradation and rural poverty.

#### **6.4.3 Measures Taken to Strengthen the Early Warning System**

Ethiopia is highly vulnerable to climate variability. Recurrent drought is one of the major challenges faced by the country, disrupting economic activities, causing famine and aggravating desertification. Understanding and establishing the level of the country's vulnerability to drought is key to undertake appropriate drought and desertification assessment.

The Government of Ethiopia has taken measures to strengthen the meteorological and climate services in the country. Currently, a network of about 629 metrological/climatological stations is run by NMSA nationwide, including an upper air sounding station in the capital.

Ethiopia is also actively participating in the exchange of international and regional data coordinated by the World Meteorological Organization by providing daily weather observations from 18 synoptic stations, which are disseminated worldwide for use in climate and weather forecast, including drought monitoring.



#### **6.4.4 Measures Taken to Strengthen Drought Mitigation Capacity**

Ethiopia is still vulnerable to various types of disasters. The most serious and frequent type of disaster is food shortage and famine caused by drought. Some of the important factors that contribute to the country's vulnerability to famine and food shortage are land degradation, dependency on rain-fed agriculture, small landholding, population pressure and lack of improved agricultural inputs and infrastructure.

Over the past dozen or more years, a huge amount of food and non-food aid was channelled into the country from international and local donors in order to mitigate the impacts of drought. But the emergency relief resources were not utilized in a manner that complemented the ongoing development and natural resource conservation efforts, which in turn, would have helped reduce the root causes of vulnerability to drought. Most activities were restricted to the distribution of food aid for disaster victims at times of emergency.

The institutional preparedness which had been in place for the past 20 years served only as instrument for mobilizing emergency assistance year after year without efforts to link relief with development. This was changed after the endorsement of the National Policy on Disaster Prevention and Management (NPDPM), which brought about a major shift in the disaster management practices of the country in that an approach integrating relief with development was launched. The policy, moreover, aims at concentrating efforts to avert the root causes of vulnerability to drought in a manner that ensures that such efforts contribute to food security, sustainable development and natural resource conservation. Following this, the Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Commission (DPPC) was restructured and various modalities stipulated. Furthermore, efforts were made to design and implement appropriate drought mitigation and management programmes in the context of the country's overall development plan. For example, the Early Warning System was strengthened, the Emergency Food Security Reserve Administration and the National Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Fund were established and all the complementary components of logistics were put in place or efforts to strengthen them made.

#### **6.4.5 Measures Taken to Enhance the Role of Indigenous Knowledge on Combating Desertification.**

In most parts of Ethiopia, indigenous knowledge has been used to preserve the natural land profile from time immemorial. Currently, there is a positive trend in involving local communities and other stakeholders in the management of resources. Especially, in the areas of erosion control, irrigation management, afforestation and road construction, the input from local communities is increasing from time to time. There is a possibility of improving lands that are degraded using indigenous knowledge in conjunction with modern conservation methods. It is also possible to sustain the already inhabited lands without encroaching into natural vegetation areas and rangelands if proper land conservation programmes and land use plans are elaborated. To this effect, EARO and the International Livestock Research Institute have undertaken various studies in the application of indigenous knowledge to combat land degradation.

### **7. FINANCIAL ALLOCATION FROM THE NATIONAL BUDGET IN SUPPORT OF COMBATING LAND DEGRADATION**

In the Ethiopian context, sustainable development is as much the conservation of natural resources as their judicious use. The raising of sufficient sums of money, as well as their proper allocation and ultimate use, is an issue that involves no less the balance of forces and relation of social groups both domestically and internationally. Financial resources, originating from the private sector, are mostly dispersed in response to the so-called market signals while public spending take their cue mainly from other drives, mostly, political, serving the interests of the powers that be. Here, in particular, the wants and the interests of the various groups in state and society, as well as their international interaction and their ramification, come to the fore. For poor countries like Ethiopia, the interaction of the outer and the inner looms large as money and other resources have to be raised from abroad in quest of financing development activities that the country may attempt at any one time; the question that always arises in these cases is the acceptability of the conditionalities that are usually posed as to the ultimate use and allocation of the funds raised. Consequently, commitments truly worthy of sustainable development and combating land degradation/desertification can only be realized only when Ethiopia can manage to raise her own inner resource. Even for this to happen, at least, in the short-run, the country needs an adequate and urgent financial support.

This be as it may, Ethiopia is, in one way or the other, investing considerable amounts of resources, both in terms of money and human efforts, to rehabilitate degraded lands and maintain and enhance the productivity of lands not yet degraded. Increasing agricultural productivity and managing appropriately natural resources are inseparable in the Ethiopian context. Peasants who provide the labour and local materials required for conservation works today make a very large part of the non-financial inputs in Ethiopia. In addition, because Ethiopia's major environmental problem is land degradation, almost all funding contributed, go, directly or indirectly, into combating desertification.

Ethiopia, besides, is trying to promote sustainable development and the combating of land degradation by allocating government revenue, loans and resources obtained from multilateral and bilateral international cooperation (Table 3). The years 1999 and 2000 were exceptional in this regard due to the conflict with Eritrea.

The country is faced with quite a number of, seemingly, intractable constraints with regard to mustering the finance in the effort to combat desertification and natural resource conservation programmes. Some of these are due to the inability of the predominantly smallholder agriculture to raise the required saving, the inadequate analytical and institutional capacity in the area environmental management and development, the irrational management of natural resources, the prevalence and repeated occurrences of man-made and natural disaster, lack of adequate external support, population pressure, widespread poverty and skewed budget allocation.

### **7.1 Financial Assistance Needed**

The Ethiopian Government allots an important place to the environment in its development policies. To that effect, it has adopted CSE, the Environmental Policy, and various multilateral environmental treaties, including UNCCD. Institutionally, it has established EPA, and has incorporated land degradation issues into the Food Security Policy and the Five Years National Development Plan. Currently, the National Coordinating Body for the implementation of the UNCCD in Ethiopia is participating actively in the formulation of PRSP to ensure that environmental issues, particularly the combating of land degradation are well addressed. All these initiatives should be followed by projects to realise these new policies, programmes, and strategies. Both the formulation and execution of projects require financial input and the services of manpower specifically trained for the purpose and having the due experience.

The National Coordinating Body, with the assistance of GM, prepared a roadmap to implement NAP (Table 4). The roadmap was prepared taking into consideration the present status of the NAP implementation, the coordination and follow-up of the National Coordinating Body and the implementation capacity of regional states.

The assistance that Ethiopia requires will include financial and technical support. The technical assistance embraces among others, development of trained manpower in order to harmonize the combating of land degradation with sustainable development while the financial assistance is needed for the execution of the various land degradation and related projects at regional level. The validity of this contention is so obvious that the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia is confident that the international community will respond positively and promptly to its call for assistance.

## ANNEXES

**Table1. Forest Conservation and Development Activities**

<b>Description</b>	<b>Unit (10<sup>3</sup>)</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>1998</b>	<b>1999</b>	<b>Total</b>
Micro basin preparation	Units	5,138.2	2004,5	1,474	2,611.5	11228.2
Seedling raising	“	380,830	46,650	299,377	27,851	7547.08
Plantation	ha	59,085	61,209	37,851	3,085	161,230
Natural forest areas demarcation and designation	ha	6,316	9,159	4601.5	8,204	28280.5
Area closure	ha	10,728	100	232	166	11,220

Source: FDRE, Prime Minister Office, 2000

**Table 2 Land Management Activities 1996 – 1999**

No.	Activities	Units	1996	1997	1998	1999	Total
1	Farm terracing	ha	89,350	141,430	187,210	224,472	642,462
2	Other terracing	“	170.393	257,435	178,993	22,732	629,553
3	Terracing maintenance	“	36,558	26,291	44,886	56,809	164,544
4	Bund construction	km	50,921	3,227	1,860	1,691	57,699
5	Bund maintenance	“	478	20,811	752	856	22,161.3
6	Check dams	“	1,150	1,416.5	1,799	1828	6193.5
7	Diversion drains	“	445.3	704.4	865.5	8078	2823
8	River Diversion	Unit	217	553	896	947	2,613
9	Pond construction	“	130	120	86	77	413
10	Spring copping	“	16,029	20,981	23,753	24,784	85,547
11	Well construction	“	67	53	47	29	196
12	Training of farmers	“	57,361	97,323	84,909	95,676	335,269
13	Road construction	Km	2,147	2,172	2,140	1,350	7,809
14	Road maintenance	“	4,586	5,238	5,509	4,132	19,465
15	Investment cost	Birr (10 <sup>3</sup> )	48,910	83,414	73,750	42,412	248,486

Source MoFED 2000

**Table3. 1998 - 99 Investments from Government Budget in Selected Areas**

<b>Treasury allowance</b>	<b>Total</b>
- Agriculture	83,290,700
- Water resources	58,067,400
- Energy	81,267,000
<b>Loan</b>	
- Agriculture	168,222,500
- Water Resource	46,027,500
<b>Assistance</b>	
- Agriculture	40,479,100
- Water resource	30,799,300
- Energy	101,384,000

Source: CSE Phase III project

**Table 4. Bilateral Environmental Projects**

No.	Project	Fund (10 <sup>6</sup> Birr)	Funding Agency	Implementing Agency
1	National watershed management	38.9	German	Tigray Agricultural Bureau
2	Biomass/household energy	12.0	“	MoA
3	Borena lowland pastoral development	8.8	“	Oromiya Agricultural Bureau
4	Promotion of social forestry in Tigray	8.0	“	Tigray Agricultural Bureau
5	Adaba Doddola integrated forest management	36.9	“	Oromiya Agricultural Bureau
6	Resource management at village level	10.0	“	CPAR
7	Oromiya participatory land use planning	14.8	“	“
8	Rural water supply and environmental programme	58.5	Finland	Amhara
9	Environmental Protection	11.4	“	EPA
10	Environmental support projects	87.2	Netherlands	MoWR
11	Biomass development	36.0	Austria	Water, Mines and Energy Bureau

Source: MoFED



**Table 5 : Mainstreaming NAP Priority Areas into PRSP**

No	NAP Priority area	Four Strategic Pillars of I-PRSP			Civil Service reform
		ADLI	Good Governance	Capacity Building	
1	Promoting peoples participation in sustainable development and Natural Resource Management	<p>a. Agricultural inputs provided; b. Functioning markets put in place; c. Land lease policy and legislation streamlined</p>	<p>a. undertake formulation through participatory means; b. undertake participatory local level studies of programming and budgeting</p>	<p>a. provide training to local level b. provide training at the Woreda and Community levels in small project design and appraisal in work.</p>	<p>a. Create an enabling environment b. Peoples participation in decision making promoted c. Adequate services provided.</p>
2	Improving knowledge of drought and desertification	<p>a. New Product ion technology generated through research; b. As the result production increased and the wellbeing of the people improved; c. Priority areas for environmental research in ASAL determined.</p>	<p>a. Participatory research Programme promoted; b. Participatory monitoring and evaluation of the research programme undertaken.</p>	<p>a. technical and other support provided to traditional and rural Institutions to enable them to record and report on traditional systems of environment research and management .</p>	<p>a. efficient civil service put in place; b. Enabling environment created.</p>
3	Action programme for Managing NR leading to sustainable Development	<p>a. Rehabilitate at least 50% of existing nurseries; b. Compile the knowledge and experience of rural people on native trees; c. Promote appropriate rain water harvesting and moisture</p>	<p>a. Strengthening the biodiversity conservation role of the society; b. Promote local governance of natural resources management; c. Respect local leadership in</p>	<p>a. Development and intensive training programme; b. Provide technical assistance to MoA; c. Build through training programmes, the capacity of</p>	<p>a. Human resource management system developed; b. Operational system and operating procedures established;</p>

Table 5 continued

		conservation for crops and other biomass production d. Select and promote varieties and provenance of crop and tree that appropriately rest and reduce their water demand during dry season; e. Construct earth dams and ponds for irrigating peasant farms on plot basis; f. Develop a system that would help to map out the country's ecosystem;	land tenure system.	local governments and traditional institutions; d. Build, through training programmes and institutional support, the capacity of the extension service to assist local pastoral communities in planning and implementation; e. Provide training and raise conservation awareness through workshops and meetings; f. Carry out biodiversity studies.	c. human resource information system put in place
4	Improving the socio-economic Environment	a. establish on pilot basis, credit facilities to individuals and cooperatives that engage themselves in on-farm activities;	a. Facilitate their full appreciation of their rights to lands security and access to natural resources.	a. provision of training to farmers and pastoralists to establish and run their own credit institution	
5	Basic Infrastructure	-	-	a. Render technical assistance to communities involved in infrastructural development	

Table 5 continued

6	Promotion of Alternative Livelihood	- Provide credit facilities to person engaged in mining, quarrying, woodlot establishment, fishing and making fishing equipment, etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Establish credit institution</li> <li>b. Lay-down firm credit administration</li> <li>c. Establish monitoring and evaluation system.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. provide skill;</li> <li>b. provide technical and extension support;</li> <li>c. Provide vocational training</li> </ul>	a. create enabling environment
7	Intensification of Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. establish small scale irrigation;</li> <li>b. formulate animal breeding programme relevant to the area;</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. streamline the lease land tenure policy and legislation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. formulate research projects to discover, popularize and develop drought resistant crop and tree species</li> <li>b. Formulate site-specific research aimed at integrating indigenous knowledge into modern science.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Create an enabling environment</li> </ul>
8	Promotion of Awareness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. public awareness in the economics of land degradation;</li> <li>b. Policy makers sensitized about dryland issues.</li> </ul>	CBNRM promoted; Communities empowered	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Environment publication produced;</li> <li>b. Environmental school clubs supported.</li> <li>c. Environmental information resource center established;</li> </ul> <p>Training provided to local communities on environmental issues.</p>	

Table 5 continued

9	Improving Institutional Organization and capacity	<p>a. Agricultural institution strengthened;</p> <p>b. Utilities and services improved;</p> <p>c. Market outlets improved;</p> <p>d. Institutional constraints removed;</p> <p>e. Human capital developed.</p>	<p>a. Judiciary system improved; Decentralization planning and implementation improved</p> <p>Partnership with the stakeholders strengthened</p>	<p>a. NR database established;</p> <p>b. Environmental issues included in the school curricula and text books</p>	<p>a. competent and well-disciplined civil society created;</p> <p>b. Bureaucracy, nepotism, and corruption substantially curtailed.</p>
10	Empowerment of women	<p>a. Access and control of resources by women promoted;</p> <p>b. Management of the Natural resources by women promoted;</p> <p>c. Supplementary income to women in the arid, semi- arid, and dry sub-humid areas enhanced</p>	<p>a. Women empowered to participate in the decision making process;</p> <p>b. women Association strengthened</p>	<p>a. key gender issues identified in the arid, semi-arid and dry sub-humid areas;</p> <p>b. Women extensions agents trained.</p>	<p>a. women received its equal share in the civil services</p>

**Table 6: Donors Profile and NAPs Integration into Donors Framework**

<b>Donor</b>	<b>Donors Focal Areas (Framework)</b>	<b>NAPs Integration with donors framework</b>
<b>UNDP</b>	<b>Democratic governance</b>	<b>An enabling environment for NAP</b>
	Poverty Reduction	★ Managing the Natural Resources leading to sustainable development
	Environment	★ Promotion of alternative livelihood system ★ Intensification /diversification of agriculture
	Information and communication technology	★ Capacity building and institutional support ★ Management of Natural Resources ★ Biodiversity conservation ★ Environmental information resources center
<b>EU (CSP)</b>	Food Security	★ Refer to UNDP, under poverty reduction
	Capacity building	★ Capacity building and institutional support ★ Empowerment of women
	Basic health and Nutrition	★ Promotion of alternative livelihood system ★ Intensification of agriculture ★ Research
	Capacity and institutional building	★ Capacity building and institutional support ★ Environment Research
<b>World Bank (I-PRSP)</b>	Biodiversity Conservation	★ Action Programme areas for managing NR leading to sustainable development components: - Agriculture and pastoral land; vegetable cover; wildlife; forests; water resources; and biological diversity.
	Mission areas - Eliminate hunger and poverty; enhance food security; raise productivity and	★ All the priority areas of the NAP fits to the IFADs framework of support

Table 6 cont'd

	incomes; and improve the quality of life through improved access to productive resources; and empowerment.	
<b>GEF (UNDP, UNEP and World Bank)</b>	Climate change; Biological Diversity, International Waters and Ozone layer.	★
	Land degradation (desertification and deforestation) are eligible for funding.	★ With the exception of basic infrastructures; improving institutional organizational capacity; and capacity building and institutional support, all NAP priorities are eligible for funding, under this category.
<b>CIDA</b>	Support sustainable development activities to reduce poverty and contribute to more secure, equitable and prosperous world.	★ NAP priority areas integrate very well under CIDA's framework of support.
<b>SIDA</b>	Poverty, environmental degradation and conflict	★ - do -
<b>ADB</b>	Environmental Protection and sustainable economic growth	★ - do -
	Gender mainstreaming and poverty reduction	★ Women empowerment; improvement on socio-economic environment; and natural resource management.
<b>Bilateral Support Norwegian Government</b>	Food security and environmental rehabilitation in the drylands of Africa	★ All NAP priority areas fits very well to the Norwegian Government framework of bilateral support.

**Table 7. Matrix Table for Mainstreaming NAP into the National Development Planning Process**

<b>Objective</b>	<b>Activity Component</b>
<b>A. Strengthening the Institutional Capacity of the CCD-focal point</b>	
A.1 Strengthening the CCD-focal point	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>★ Develop the necessary human resources (support and training)</li> <li>★ Strengthen operational facilities (office furniture, computers, telephones, communications, etc.)</li> <li>★ Expand its domain of activity to the regions (open offices in Tigray and Amhara Region)</li> <li>★ Secure enough financial support to cover operational expenses</li> </ul>
A.2 Strengthen Promotional and awareness raising programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>★ Organize workshops and panel discussions for various stakeholders on desertification and the implementation of the UNCCD</li> <li>★ Promote the UNCCD/NAP in institutions of local government and traditional institutions</li> <li>★ Produce and disseminate brochures, flyers, posters, etc. to stakeholders and the public</li> <li>★ Organize exhibitions on land degradation and desertification for stakeholders, particularly on Desertification Day</li> <li>★ Establish a standing programme on desertification and land degradation programmes (invite popular figures to the programmes)</li> </ul>
A.3 Building Desertification Information Resource Centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>★ Establish properly equipped and furnished information resource centre</li> <li>★ Develop and staff it with required manpower</li> <li>★ Secure sufficient fund for operational expenses</li> <li>★ Compile base-line data on land degradation and desertification</li> <li>★ Produce documentary film on the state of the environment</li> <li>★ Produce an Atlas Map of desertification of the country</li> <li>★ Connect with national, regional and global information networks</li> <li>★ Establish strong partnership with NGOs/CBOs on information resource centre</li> </ul>
A.4. Arm the EPA with legislation for the implementation of the Environment Policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>★ Increased lobbying and advocacy on the issue of environment by legislators, policy makers, planners, and prominent persons</li> <li>★ Follow-up the endorsement and issuance of legislative instruments for Environment Policy</li> </ul>

**Table 7 (Continued)**

<b>Objective</b>	<b>Activity Component</b>
A.5 Institutional Framework	<p>Functional relationship should be established with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>★ Ministry of Rural Development <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Integration of NAP into the rural development programme</li> <li>- EIA</li> </ul> </li> <li>★ Ministry of Infrastructure Development <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- EIA</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>★ Ministry of Finance and Development Cooperation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Establishment of the NDF</li> <li>- Mobilization of financial resources for NAP</li> </ul> </li> <li>★ Ministry of Water Resources <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- River basins development</li> <li>- Irrigation schemes</li> <li>- EIA</li> </ul> </li> <li>★ Ministry of Justice <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Environmental legislation</li> </ul> </li> <li>★ Ministry of Capacity Building <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Capacity building</li> <li>- Promotion of UNCCD in the education system.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>B. Support for the Regional Focal Points</b>	
B.1. Initiate new ones and strengthen the existing regional focal points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>★ Assist in human resource development of the regions</li> <li>★ Advise in the structural and organizational set-up</li> <li>★ Provide technical and material support (vehicles, equipment, etc.)</li> <li>★ Strengthen information collection, processing and dissemination</li> <li>★ Improve their overall NAP/RAP formulation and implementation</li> </ul>

**Table 7 (Continued)**

<b>Objective</b>	<b>Activity Component</b>
B.2. Support in the formulation of the Regional Action Programme (RAP) and its internalisation process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>★ Undertake public awareness programmes with the aim to raise awareness on the formulation process, (Regional Focal Point)</li> <li>★ Undertake situation analysis with the participation of community members (including the young, etc.)</li> <li>★ Undertake consultative workshops at the woreda, zone and regional levels during the formulation process</li> <li>★ Formulate RAP and review the draft document at a regional level</li> <li>★ Finalize RAP document, incorporating the comments obtained</li> <li>★ Organize a workshop targeting regional policy makers, to ensure the integration of RAP into the regional development plan</li> <li>★ Follow-up the implementation of RAP</li> <li>★ <b>Biannually (biennially)</b>, organize workshop to review the progress</li> </ul>



**Table 8: Road Map of NAP in Ethiopia: Policy Actions**

No	Activity	Responsibility	Time Frame	Outputs
	Mainstreaming/Integrating NAP with major National development planning frameworks	CCD-focal point, MFEDC, MOA, NGOs	2002	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Consultative</li> <li>◆ Political will</li> <li>◆ Funding (U</li> <li>◆ Integration framework</li> </ul>
	Mainstreaming NAP into Donors strategic framework (CSP, PRSP)	CCD-focal point, MOFED, WB, EU, UNDP/UNSO Norwegian Government	2002	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Consultative</li> <li>UNDP/UNSO</li> <li>◆ NAP into framework</li> </ul>
	Follow-up of Implementation legislation for the environmental policy	CCD-focal point, CM, Parliament	2002	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Legislation</li> <li>◆ Commitment</li> <li>◆ Issuance</li> <li>implementat</li> </ul>
	Review current policies and legislation on Land Tenure, Forest protection, wildlife and property rights and bridge the gaps.	EPA, MFEDC, MOA and CM	2003/04	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Consultative</li> <li>◆ National co</li> <li>◆ Fund (GM/L</li> <li>◆ Existing p reviewed.</li> </ul>
	Human resource Development	CCD-focal point, universities, Donors NGO	2002-2007	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Funding (G</li> </ul>
	Issues policy on land use and ownership, Forestry, wildlife . .etc	Federal and Regional Governments	2002/2003	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ consultant v</li> <li>◆ Fund (UND</li> </ul>

Table 8 continued

<b>Matrix IV: Road Map in Ethiopia : Investment Actions</b>				
	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>	<b>Time Frame</b>	<b>Outputs</b>
	Formalize mandate and terms of reference for the Ethiopian National desertification Fund (NDF)	CCD-focal point, MOFED, CM	2002	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Operation n</li> <li>◆ Seed fundir</li> </ul>
	Resource mobilization campaign. Design mechanism to trap resources from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Multilateral institutions</li> <li>◆ Bilateral Institutions</li> <li>◆ Local resources</li> </ul>	CCD-focal point, MFEDC and MRD Norwegian Gov't NGOs	2002-2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ MoU signed</li> <li>◆ Funding ma</li> </ul>
	Dryland investment projects identified	CCD-focal point, Private sector, NGOs Donors	2003	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Project prof</li> <li>◆ Private inv dryInds</li> <li>◆ Funding (G</li> </ul>
	Alternative renewal sources of Energy projects identified and undertaken.	CCD-focal point, Ethiopian Energy Authority, Private sector, NGOs/CBOs	2003/2007	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Consultatio</li> <li>◆ Funding (U</li> </ul>
	Alternative livelihoods; and economic diversification	GOs, NGO/CBO, private Investors ....etc	2002-2007	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Capacity bu</li> <li>◆ Funding</li> </ul>
	Eco-Tourism Expanded	CCD-focal point, Tourism Commission, Private sector, NGOs	2002/2007	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Consultatio</li> <li>◆ Funding</li> </ul>

Table 8 continued

<b>Matrix V: Road Map in Ethiopia : Institutional Actions</b>				
	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>	<b>Time frame</b>	<b>Outputs</b>
	Formalize mandate and terms of reference of National Steering Committee of NAP.	CCD-focal point, MFEDC, MoA, MoW, DPMC, NGOs and other major stakeholders.	2002	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Consultativ</li> <li>stakeholder</li> <li>◆ Terms of r</li> <li>◆ Operation</li> <li>◆ Funding (</li> <li>Government</li> </ul>

	Formalize institutional arrangements for implementing NAP at Regional levels	CC-focal point RBs, RFP	2002-2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Consultation</li> <li>◆ Establishment of Development</li> <li>◆ RAP formula</li> <li>◆ Funding (UN Gov't)</li> </ul>
	Formalize institutional arrangements for implementing NAP at Woreda level	RBs, RFP, Woreda Administrators and Experts,	2002-2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Consultation and woreda b</li> <li>◆ Funding (UN</li> </ul>
	Formalize institutional arrangements for implementing NAP at village level	RFP, Woreda officials, Village Administrators, Village elders, local institution (Church, mosque)	2002-2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Consultation farmers, past</li> <li>◆ Funding (UN</li> </ul>

Table 8 continued

### Matrix XII: Road Map in Ethiopia : Information, and Monitoring and Evaluation Ac

	Build information resource center	CCDFP, RFP, Donors (GM, UNDP/UNSO)	2002/03	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Human res</li> <li>◆ Operationa</li> <li>◆ consultant</li> <li>◆ Funding GTZ/UNSC</li> </ul>
	Monitoring and Evaluation	CCDFP, RFP, Woreda experts farmers/pastoralists	2004/07	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Environme manuals</li> <li>◆ Funding UNDP/UNSC</li> </ul>

### Road Map in Ethiopia : Priority Areas

	<u>Activity</u>	<b>Responsibility</b>	<b>Time frame</b>	<b>ou</b>
	<b><u>Policy Action</u></b> - mainstreaming NAP with major National Development framework	CCDFP, MFEDC, MoA, MOW and others	2002	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆</li> <li>◆</li> <li>◆</li> </ul>

	Follow-up of implementation legislation for the Environment policy  Table 8 continued	CCDFP, Parliament  CM	2002	◆ ◆ ◆
	<b><u>Investment</u></b> - Formalize Mandate and terms of reference for the NDF	CCDFP, MFEDC, CM	2002	◆ ◆
	<b><u>Institutional Actions</u></b> - Formalize mandate and terms of reference of the NSC of NAP	CCDFP, MFEDC, MOA, MOW, DPMC, NGOs. . .etc	2002	◆ ◆ ◆ ◆
	Formalize Institutional arrangements for the implementation of NAP at regional levels	RBs, CCDFP, RFP	2002-2003	◆ ◆  ◆ ◆
	<b><u>Information</u></b> Build Desertification Information resource center	CCDF, RFP, Donors	2002/03	◆ ◆ ◆