



- # GEF Portal



- Jaturong (Golf) Padungsapya

- 1. [Home](#)

- 0. [RoadMap](#)

- 0. CEO Endorsement Form

Climate Change Adaptation in the Lowland Ecosystems of Ethiopia



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- Project Identification Form
 - GEF Secretariat Reviewer
 - PIF Clearance
 - CEO Endorsement Request
 - GEF Review
 - CEO Endorsed

CEO Endorsement (CEO) entry – Full Sized Project – GEF - 6



Part I: Project Information

GEF ID

9303

Project Type

FSP

Type of Trust Fund

LDCF

Project Title

Climate Change Adaptation in the Lowland Ecosystems of Ethiopia

Countries

Ethiopia

Agency(ies)

UNDP

Other Executing Partner(s):

EFCCC

Executing Partner Type

Government

GEF Focal Area

Climate Change

Taxonomy

Focal Areas, Climate Change, Climate Change Adaptation, Ecosystem-based Adaptation, Least Developed Countries, Livelihoods, Climate information, Climate resilience, Community-based adaptation, Influencing models, Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making, Stakeholders, Communications, Awareness Raising, Type of Engagement, Participation, Information Dissemination,

Consultation, Beneficiaries, Local Communities, Gender Equality, Gender results areas, Capacity Development, Access to benefits and services, Capacity, Knowledge and Research

Rio Markers

Climate Change Mitigation

Climate Change Mitigation 0

Climate Change Adaptation

Climate Change Adaptation 2

Duration

72

In Months

Agency Fee(\$)

554,427

A. Focal Area Strategy Framework and Program

Objectives/Programs	Focal Area Outcomes	Trust Fund	GEF Amount(\$)	Co-Fin Amount(\$)
CCA-1	CCA 1: Reduce the vulnerability of people, livelihoods, physical assets and natural systems to the adverse effects of climate change	LDCF	5,386,073	8,350,298
CCA-2	CCA 2: Strengthen institutional and technical capacities for effective climate change adaptation	LDCF	450,000	2,099,702
Total Project Cost(\$)			5,836,073	10,450,000

B. Project description summary

Project Objective

To promote climate change adaptation and sustainable economic growth among communities in Ethiopia's lowland ecosystems.

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
Capacity development for climate risk information and adaptation	Technical Assistance	1. Technical capacity for planning diversified climate change adaptation practices strengthened	<p>1. Training modules and platform for enhancing the knowledge and capability of government officials, DAs and local-communities in twelve woredas on the formulation and implementation of adaptation measures are established and sustained.</p> <p>2. Strengthened capacity of development agents (DAs) and government officials to support the implementation of climate change adaptation practices at the woreda and regional levels.</p>	LDCF	450,000	2,099,702

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
			<p>3. Community action plans for adaptive crop production and animal husbandry developed using a participatory approach in twelve Woredas.</p> <p>4. Project benefits and climate change adaptation practices are documented and disseminated to local community members in twelve woredas through learning, using innovative and locally adapted means.</p>			
Capacity development for climate risk information and adaptation	Technical Assistance	2. Climate adaptive management adopted by local communities through accessible climate	1. Nine Automatic Weather Stations (AWS) installed and linked to the national meteorological network and protocols for use and maintenance established in each woreda.	LDCF	681,782	2,193,632

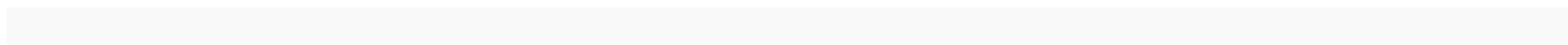
Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
		information and decision-making tools	<p>2. Appropriate weather and climate monitoring and forecast technologies acquired by representatives of the beneficiary communities and maintained through a functional and durable partnership.</p> <p>3. Climate-risk assessment and decision-making tools developed and used in collaboration with local communities in twelve woredas.</p> <p>4. Climate-risk assessment and decision-making tools are pilot tested and periodically improved using the results thereof in each of the twelve woredas.</p>			

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
Adaptation practices adopted at scale in lowland ecosystem	Investment	3. Climate change adaptation practices implemented by communities in lowland ecosystems	<p>1. Critically degraded sites identified and rehabilitated in the twelve woredas anchored on functional water storage infrastructure designed, constructed and utilized to enhance the resilience and adaptive capacity of local communities in the twelve Woredas.</p> <p>2. Alternative livelihood opportunities created, expanded and made more responsive to climate change through the implementation of community-led climate adaptive initiatives in the twelve woredas.</p> <p>3. Farm/pasture land rehabilitated through physical and biological soil and water conservation measures in degraded areas in each woreda for and by</p>	LDCF	4,426,383	5,956,666

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
			<p>the vulnerable lowland farmer, pastoralist and agro-pastoralist communities.</p> <p>4. Community-based enterprises established and operationalized in each woreda to develop and strengthen climate resilient local business</p>			
Sub Total (\$)					5,558,165	10,250,000
Project Management Cost (PMC) □						
LDCF					277,908	200,000
Sub Total(\$)					277,908	200,000
Total Project Cost(\$)					5,836,073	10,450,000

C. Sources of Co-financing for the Project by name and by type

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Amount(\$)	Evidence
GEF Agency	UNDP	Grant	200,000	
Government	EFCCC	In-kind	10,250,000	
			Total Co-Financing(\$)	10,450,000



D. Trust Fund Resources Requested by Agency(ies), Country(ies), Focal Area and the Programming of Funds

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	NGI	Amount(\$)	Fee(\$)
UNDP	LDCF	Ethiopia	Climate Change		No	5,836,073	554,427
Total Grant Resources(\$)						5,836,073	554,427

E. Non Grant Instrument

NON-GRANT INSTRUMENT at CEO Endorsement

Includes Non grant instruments?

No

Includes reflow to GEF?

No

F. Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

PPG Required

PPG Amount (\$)

100,000

PPG Agency Fee (\$)

9,500

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	NGI	Amount(\$)	Fee(\$)
UNDP	LDCF	Ethiopia	Climate Change		No	100,000	9,500
Total Project Costs(\$)						100,000	9,500

CEO Endorsement (CEO)

Core Indicators

To calculate the core indicators, please refer to [Results Guidance](#)

Indicator 1 Terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use

Indicator 2 Marine protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use

Indicator 3 Area of land restored

Indicator 4 Area of landscapes under improved practices (hectares; excluding protected areas)

Indicator 5 Area of marine habit under improved practices to benefit biodiversity (excluding protected areas)

Indicator 6 Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated

Indicator 7 Number of shared water ecosystems (fresh or marine) under new or improved cooperative management

Indicator 8 Globally over-exploited fisheries moved to more sustainable levels

Indicator 9 Reduction, disposal/destruction, phase out, elimination and avoidance of chemicals of global concern and their waste in the environment and in processes, materials and products (metric tons of toxic chemicals reduced)

Indicator 10 Reduction, avoidance of emissions of POPS to air from point and non-point sources(grams of toxic equivalent gTEQ)

Indicator 11 Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment

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Provide additional explanation on targets, other methodologies used, and other focal area specifics (i.e., Aichi targets in BD) including justification where core indicator targets are not provided

PART II: Project JUSTIFICATION

1. Project Description

- a. The global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed;**
- b. The baseline scenario or any associated baseline projects;**
- c. The proposed alternative scenario, GEF focal area strategies, with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project;**
- d. Incremental/additional cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF, LDCF, SCCF, CBIT and co-financing;**
- e. Global environmental benefits (GEFTF) and/or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF);**
- f. Innovation, sustainability and potential for scaling up.**

1. Project Description

A.1.1. Problem, root causes and barriers:[\[1\]](#)¹

Problem:

The agricultural sector in Ethiopia – which accounts for more than 80% of total employment and 45% of the country's GDP is dominated by smallholder farmers, agro-pastoralists and pastoralists that rely on rainfall and traditional farming practices[2]², making them highly vulnerable to climate change. Current practices of cultivating crops and overgrazing of livestock[3]³ contribute towards large-scale land degradation[4]⁴. Deforestation is taking place on ~140,000 hectares per year in Ethiopia[5]⁵.

At the national level, temperatures have increased by an average of around 1°C since the 1960s. Rainfall is subject to high variability between years, seasons and regions. Yearly variation around mean rainfall level is 25% and can increase to 50% in some regions. Extreme climate events are also common, particularly droughts and floods. Floods and droughts have resulted in severe losses of crops and livestock, leading to food insecurity. The economic impact depends on the extent of the variability and extreme events but droughts alone can reduce total GDP by 1% to 4%[6]⁶.

The rain in the lowland ecosystem of Ethiopia has often started later than expected over the last decade and has been mostly inadequate and unreliable. In many places water scarcity has increased. The unavailability of water imposes higher demands on women's and girls' time which would have otherwise been spent on other productive and human development activities. According to the views of land users, in 2018 alone, women and girls walked an average of 6kms a day to collect water. This is significant considering that the twelve woredas being targeted by this project consist of an estimated population of 600,000 people (or 120,000 households) and, according to the records of the concerned woreda administration offices, women represent about 49% of this population.

The land users rely on rain-fed agriculture and their crop production system has been buffeted by acute shocks related to climate. This has made it more difficult for them to grow crops or raise animals in the same way they have been doing. They stated that rain has been erratic, and when it comes it is too much and destroys crops. They are now questioning the suitability of agriculture as an occupation in view of changing climatic conditions. The lowland ecosystem of Ethiopia is also home to significant livestock population which is characterized by low productivity, poor nutrition, low veterinary care and uncontrolled overgrazing. The grazing land has lower quality of pasture due to intensive grazing. The quality of the grazing land is progressively declining from due to shorter rainy seasons, frequent droughts and overgrazing, causing cattle to graze before grasses have produced seeds, creating more shortages in subsequent seasons.

Changes in temperature coupled with frequency of extreme weather events have been damaging crops and reducing yields. Heat stress has entailed disease outbreaks, reduced milk production and resulted in extra expenditure or loss of income. In particular, prolonged dry seasons and droughts have become more frequent and severe. These risks are made worse by an upsurge in pests and diseases, especially the increasing threat of Fall Armyworm. Changes in pest and disease patterns have also threatened crop production and animal husbandry. The ranges and distribution of pests and diseases are likely to increase; causing new problems for crops and animals previously unexposed to these pests and diseases^[7]. These challenges are further aggravated by climate change and the absence of resilient alternative sustainable income generating activities. These affected communities need to adopt the long-term adaptation strategies of mixed farming and livelihood diversification. They also need to adjust the cropping patterns in response to the increased rainfall variability. However, the following main barriers currently precluding the farmers from making adaptation choices:

Root Causes and Barriers:

Barrier #1: Lowland communities lack knowledge on risks of climate change; and the benefits of climate smart solutions and adaptation practices.

The causes and implications of current and future climate change are not well understood within lowland communities. Therefore, the land users in these communities are not ready to adopt climate resilient farming and animal husbandry practices because their knowledge of the risk of climate change as well as how to minimize risks and take advantage of these opportunities are limited. The current coping strategies of land users are not also effective in serving their long-term adaptation needs. On the other hand, there are a number of interventions that can make farming and animal husbandry practices in the lowland ecosystems of Ethiopia climate resilient and more productive. Yet, designing actions based on appropriate and participatory interventions that can steer course away from climate sensitive activities remain a challenge.

Although climate change is recognised as a matter of national importance within Ethiopia's CRGE strategy, the Agriculture Sector Climate Resilient Strategy and the NAPA, the technical and scientific understanding of climate change and adaptation and its practical application is not well developed within government institutions. Gaps in the technical capacity can be attributed to insufficient training of staff employed in relevant departments within the Ministry of Agriculture, Environment, Forest and Climate Change Commission as well as development agents and extension officers at Woreda-level. As a result, they lack the capacity to offer needed advisories and effective extension support to the land users that would enable them adopt more resilient and productive practices. Consequently, the land users have limited awareness of the risks that climate change poses and are not familiar with climate smart solutions to build their resilience and adaptive capacity.

At present, there are few initiatives – either through the GoE or elsewhere – to conduct training activities supporting the implementation of the Climate Resilient Green Economy Strategy (CRGE). In particular, there are few training programmes on land management practices for climate change adaptation that are appropriate for Ethiopia's lowland ecosystems. In addition, there are limited opportunities available for training on how to mainstream activities that are congruent with the CRGE strategy into decision-making and agricultural planning either at the federal or at the regional and woreda levels.

Government stakeholders and land users in the lowland communities require better understanding of community-based adaptation processes as a basis for incorporating climate smart solutions through a practical learning-by-doing approach in order to overcome the barrier. The proposed project activities under outcome 1: Technical capacity for implementing diversified climate change adaptation practices strengthened will address this barrier.

Barrier #2: Limited access to climate forecasts, decision-making tools and climate advisory services for Lowland communities

Effective adaptation requires farmers to have access to up-to-date, down-scaled climate information, and the appropriate tools and advisory services at their disposal. Ethiopia's Lowland communities do not have access to these, and are not connected to the climate information, products and advisory services. Technological and capability constraints have hindered the provision of weather and climate forecasts, including guidance and value-added advisory services to land users. In addition, information on how to adopt alternative and innovative farming, pastoral and agro-pastoral practices based on these climate forecasts is not available. This is a result of insufficient availability of climate forecast information, particularly at the local level and inadequate capacity of agricultural extension officers to guide farmers and other land users based on climate forecasts. Consequently, lowland farmers, pastoralists and agro-pastoralists can only undertake limited proactive measures in response to climate change.

At the level of overarching policies, plans and strategies, Ethiopia has made some progress in mainstreaming climate change considerations into national and regional frameworks. This has provided a good basis for the implementation of national adaptation priorities through existing LDCF projects. There is need to find more operational ways of influencing policies and actions on the ground. This requires expanding the capability to gather climate data and to share downscaled weather information and climate change information products with practical applications that combine climate predictions with advisory support services for vulnerable land users. However, the capacity at the national level to generate downscaled climate data and use it at local level is not yet well developed. Often, climate data is provided in complex scientific formats and at high resolutions. The generation of the data is also not informed by the needs of users on the ground.

Moreover, having the tools and undertaking climate information analyses is not in itself enough without the ability to use it to inform decisions at the farm level. Currently, there exists no climate advisory services tailored to the needs of Lowland communities. Practical application requires concerned government stakeholders and land users to have the capacity to use these information and analysis to respond to ongoing and emerging threats in the project area.

Overall, there is no alignment among the components of the climate information products and services value chain, from the collection, analysis and packaging of such information to meet the needs of communities, to the application of this information at local level to support adaptation decisions and actions. Along the chain, there are huge capacity constraints and disconnects in government institutions to provide the information, tools and advisory services synergistically.

The proposed project activities under outcome 2: Climate adaptive management adopted by local communities through accessible climate information and decision-making tools will address this barrier.

Barrier #3: Inability of land users to invest in climate smart technologies and solutions required to diversify and sustain their livelihoods in the face of climate change.

The land users in the project area are resource-poor and unable to invest in the available climate smart technologies, opportunities and solutions for the diversification of their livelihood system. In the project area, there is potential for constructing reservoirs, ponds and boreholes that help address the prevailing water scarcity. Indeed, the land users in the project area have underutilized this potential and few of them rely on flowing streams/rivers and shallow wells with limited capacity to supply domestic water needed during the drought period. There are also opportunities for local communities to diversify their livelihood options thereby building their adaptive base and assets but are not able to do so due to a number of reasons. They lack technical knowhow to tap into these opportunities, while the advisory services available to them from support institutions is largely lacking in these areas. These services also focus on traditional agro-based livelihoods which themselves are climate-sensitive. Opportunities in activities such as bee keeping, fish farming, processing and marketing of natural products are not fully tapped by lowland land users to diversify their livelihoods and incomes while building adaptive assets.

These opportunities also remain untapped as they are out of reach for the land users who are not able to access funding and technical knowhow. They are therefore not able to construct, own and operate integrated water storage facilities and reservoirs,

including accompanying irrigation and solar pump support structures to enable the creation, improvement and sustenance of diversified livelihood options. Some of the investments especially in the construction of water storage facilities and reservoirs, including accompanying irrigation and solar pump support structures require a high up-front capital investments.

This has also become more difficult in the absence of appropriate financial capital especially for poor land users with limited access to the financial services (Ethiopia is one of the most under-banked countries in sub-Saharan level, with a bank branch to population ratio of 1:43912 in 2013/20[8]⁸). Small land users are also perceived as risky borrowers by the formal financial services sector, which is compounded by their lack of collateral, while the costs of finance from the informal financial services sector makes this source unaffordable to them.

The proposed project activities under outcome 3: Climate change adaptation practices adopted in communities in lowland ecosystems will address this barrier. **Woreda level plans, climate risk assessments and data from AWS will inform the interventions under component 3.**

A.1.2) The baseline scenario or any associated baseline projects,

Ethiopia has undertaken several efforts to strengthen technical, financial and institutional capacities for enabling climate change adaptation. There are already a number of existing national policy initiatives, sectoral policies, programs and strategies that may directly or indirectly address climate change adaptation. This project builds on this existing baseline scenario and a number of national and local level baseline projects to address the additional challenges that communities in the Lowland ecosystems face due to climate change.

The project area of focus across the country increased from five regions to 6 regions with corresponding increase in the numbers of woredas. Lists of the projects areas and woredas are:

Table 1: List of Regions and Woredas

	Regions	Woredas
1.	Afar	Dewe and Awash-Fentale
2.	Amhara	East Belesa and Sahleseyemt
3.	Oromia	Zeway dugda and Babile
4.	Somali	Degahabur and Harawo
5.	SNNPR	Halaba and Alle
6.	Tigray	Sahrti Samre and Were Leke

Five regions were chosen for project implementation across the country during PIF but no specific sites were selected at PIF stage. The GoE then increased the selected regions to six in order to effectively cover all the lowland areas. These are all adjacent areas. The additional region further ensures economy of scale for capacity building and the local community interventions. The added region would also enable the project to effectively include and address the challenges of the pastoralist, been a major land user facing considerable climate challenges in the lowland Ethiopia. Sites within the project regions were also selected and visited during PPG field visit for further consultations. Sites were defined and their choices validated. Local stakeholders were consulted and their views and interest in the project helped shape the final choice. The selected regions and woredas are listed in the PRODOC Strategy section III.

The current project has also prioritized pastoralists as a major beneficiary group of the project, along with farmers and agro-pastoralists. This has enabled the project to address the comment made by the GEF at PIF stage on how the project would address the increasing problems of the pastoralists in the project areas. The addition of Amhara region with its high numbers of pastoralists provided the opportunity therefore for the project to address the increasing climate challenge faced by the pastoralist in this region.

Currently, downscaled weather forecasting is available. However, this information is only available at a low resolution and is therefore often unreliable and of little assistance to end users. Experts within the Woredas use the information available to advise local communities on how to protect their property and themselves from the negative effects of climate change. In this context, the local

administrators meet with local communities to discuss impending extreme weather events – particularly during harvest time. These discussions focus on how to prevent or minimize damage to crops and livestock. However, the actions decided upon at such meetings are not timeously decided upon and implemented, which limits the positive effects thereof.

Agriculture is the main source of income for many Ethiopians lowlands and because these areas are characterized by wide-scale degradation, agricultural activities are increasingly being carried out in marginal areas. The local communities have adopted several techniques to combat erosion, such as construction of terraces, water diversion furrows, contour ploughing and soil-stabilization through the planting of indigenous and exotic plant species. These techniques are inconsistently applied and the structures built are poorly maintained, which can exacerbate the effects – such as soil erosion – that they are intended to contain.

To reverse land degradation and to improve rural livelihoods, the government is implementing several programmes. Table 2 below listed some of the baseline projects and align projects including how the proposed LDCF will build on them to address the climate challenges. However, these programmes are not multi-sectoral and usually focus on issues such as land production or soil and water conservation across watersheds. They do not take and have not taken the predicted effects of future climate change on farming systems and rangeland management into account in their approaches. Long-term investments in developing agricultural land are subsequently being implemented without the benefit of appropriate climate-related information being considered. For example, inadequate knowledge regarding flood discharges and the sediment concentration of flows undermines the effectiveness of current physical interventions – particularly diversion structures and flood control measures. Consequently, such structures and measures have been regularly breached and canal networks blocked with sediment deposits. Furthermore, decreases in vegetative cover from deforestation are increasing surface runoff and flooding causing valuable water resources to be lost before groundwater reserves are replenished. The combined impacts of unsustainable land management and climate change will consequently undermine the effectiveness of the existing initiatives.

The baseline projects are described in the table below. The right-hand column describes how the proposed LDCF project will build on, or align with the activities of each project.

Table 2: A description of baseline and aligned projects

Title	Budget (US\$)	Time frame	Objective	Focal activities/ outputs	Funding source	Implementing partner	How the proposed LDCF project will align
Baseline Projects							
Establishing an emergency community – based Fall Armyworm monitoring, forecasting, early warning and management system (CBFAMFEW) in eastern Africa	944,000	2017- 2020	To put in place a Community-Based Fall Armyworm Monitoring, Forecasting and Early Warning as a tool for limiting the potential damage caused by this pest to crops and pastures, and thereby improve food security and livelihoods of rural communities in targeted villages and communities in the eastern Africa sub-region (Burundi, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Somalia, Tanzania and Uganda)	Output 1: Surveillance of FAW in the sub-region improved Output 2: Capacity of member states in FAW EWS built Output 3: Communication networks and linkages strengthened.	OFDA contribution 944,000 USD	MoANR in collaboration with Centre for Agriculture and Bioscience International (CABI) and International Centre for Insect Physiology and Ecology (ICIPE).	Through outputs 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3, the project will align with the Fall Army work project through the implementation of Fall (Africa) Armyworm community-based monitoring, forecasting and early warning initiative of the MoANR and FAO in the project area
Agricultural Growth Programme (AGP)	254,500	2017 - 2021	To contribute towards Poverty reduction, Climate change Mitigation and Adaptation through climate smart agriculture initiatives.	Introducing climate-smart technology to smallholder farmers. Decreasing poverty at a household level.	World Bank	MoANR	Through Outputs 3.2; 3.3; and 3.4, the proposed LDCF project will align with the activities of the AGP by further reducing poverty through the introduction of additional income-generating activities, and by implementing climate-smart agricultural and SWC measures that increase local communities' resilience to climate change.

Productive Safety Net Programme - 4 (PSNP4)	763,082	2005 - 2020	To reduce food insecurity in chronically food-insecure households.	Engage households in community asset - building efforts to earn income. Increase resilience of local communities to adverse impacts of climate change. Provide “food for work” in watershed restoration initiatives.	DFID; World Bank	MoANR	The proposed LDCF project will build upon the existing biophysical and physical SWC structures developed by in the PSNP4 Programme. This will take place through Outputs 3.1 and 3.3. Capacity development under Outputs 1.2; 1.3; 2.3; and 3.4 will further the capacity development undertaken by the PSNP4.
Household Asset Building Programme (HABP)	194,900	2011–2020	To diversify income sources and build household assets.	Extending credit to food insecure households Creating linkages between MFIs, credit associations and local communities.	World Bank	MoANR	The proposed LDCF project will align with the HABP by assisting local communities to leverage finance through MFIs. This leveraged finance would ultimately be used to upscale watershed restoration and create additional sources of income for local communities.
Aligned Projects							
Responding to the increasing threat of drought: building the resilience of the most vulnerable communities through climate-smart and landscape- based investments.	90,7 million	2018-2023	To implement technologies and infrastructure, along with innovative methods, that contribute to climate-smart, landscape- based systems to be rolled out as a key element of the national CRGE strategy.	Implementing climate-smart SWC measures and biological conservation measures. Promoting livelihood diversification Strengthening linkages in value chains of agricultural and livestock products. Developing capacity of national and sub-	GCF	EFCCC	The proposed LDCF project will align with the GCF project by ensuring that duplication of activities does not occur. The GCF project is implementing similar activities, however in different Woredas. The lessons learned will be integrated into the implementation of the LDCF project, particularly those relating to linking with MFIs for the upscaling of project activities.

				national government departments to integrate climate considerations into planning, implementation and monitoring of development programmes.			
Great Green Wall Initiative of the Sahara and the Sahel (GGWSSI)	66,780,000	2002- ongoing	To improve the resilience of human and natural systems in the Sahel- Saharan zone against climate change through sound ecosystem management and the sustainable development of land resources, the protection of material and immaterial rural heritage and the improvement of the living conditions and livelihoods of populations living in these areas.	<p>Short to medium term: conserving, restoring and enhancing biodiversity and soils; diversifying agricultural production systems; promoting income-generating activities to increase household income; and improving basic social infrastructure.</p> <p>Long term: improving carbon sequestration in vegetation cover and soils; restoring degraded landscapes; and improving the living conditions of</p> <p>Local communities.</p>	Multi-donor funding including World Bank, FAO	EFCCC	<p>Watershed restoration and sustainable landscape management are common objectives between the GGWSSI and the proposed LDCF</p> <p>project. Thus, the implementation of the LDCF project will contribute towards achieving a greater objective in the Sahara and Sahel. Additionally, the proposed LDCF project will take the lessons learned from the GGWSSI and ensure that they are integrated into the implementation of the project activities.</p>

The PRODOC provides a country-specific analysis on underlying policy drivers behind the current situation of climatic vulnerability that prevails in the country and in the project zones in particular. The project justification is underpinned by technical reports, contextual analysis and application of the Climate Change Adaptation Tracking Tool.

A number of past and current initiatives have been implemented to promote rural development for Ethiopia. The LDCF project will build on these initiatives by extracting lessons learned/best practices and addressing climate change vulnerabilities within their approaches. While these projects have achieved some success in supporting rural development, a number of issues need to be addressed to ensure that they are climate resilient. This includes considerations such as: i) techniques and methods for anticipating climate variability and responding in a flexible manner; ii) information on the cost-effectiveness of these investments in building resilience and their transferability to different geographical contexts; and iii) effective capacity development and learning pathways from practice to policy development in order to support replication of successful approaches. The PRODOC emphasis on the pathway towards these objectives.

The specific project interventions in each community will be decided through a stepwise planning process that considers how beneficiaries and government will address non-climate drivers that are critical to project success before investing in addressing climate related drivers. This will include assessing the successes of baseline projects in addressing non-climate drivers. This engagement will be done at project steering committee level (national and local), as well as in technical reference groups.

A.1.3. Proposed alternative scenario

The objective of this project is to increase the adaptive capacity of lowland farmers, agro-pastoralists and pastoralist to respond to the negative effects of climate change. Pursuit of this objective would also contribute towards achieving the Ethiopia's Climate Resilient and Green Economy Strategy. To achieve this objective, three integrated components will be undertaken. Changes made to the project components, outcomes and outputs are minor, and have been made to ensure consistency in the benefits to be delivered from components to outputs and also the beneficiaries, i.e. the land users across the interventions. The proposed alternative scenario, and detailed description of expected outcomes and components of the project are indicated in the PRODOC while details of the changes made are presented below:

Table 1: Changes made to Component, Outcomes and Outputs from PIF to PRODOC:

Components		
Original	New	Comments and Reasons for change
<p>1. Capacity development for climate change adaptation</p> <p>2. Climate risk information for smallholder farmers</p>	<p>1. Capacity development for climate risk information and adaptation</p> <p>2. Adaptation practices adopted at scale in lowland ecosystem</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Component 1 updated to accommodate the risk information stated in the outcome. Capacity captures both the institutional services and the ability to generate and use risk information to inform adaptation and link with Component 2. • Component 2 updated to expand focus from smallholder farmers to all vulnerable land users in lowland ecosystems. It captures delivery of the risk information under Component 1 to design and implement tangible adaptation practices across the entire ecosystem
Outcomes		
<p>1. Technical capacity for implementing diversified climate change adaptation practices strengthened.</p> <p>2. Climate-risk management adopted by smallholder farmers through accessible climate information and decision-making tools.</p> <p>3. Climate change adaptation practices adopted in communities in lowland ecosystems.</p>	<p>1. Technical capacity for planning diversified climate change adaptation practices strengthened</p> <p>2. Climate adaptive management adopted by local communities through accessible climate information and decision-making tools</p> <p>3. Climate change adaptation practices implemented by communities in lowland ecosystems.</p>	<p>Outcome 2: Small changes made to outcome 1,2 and 3 by expanding the scope to cover all land users instead of only the smallholder farmers, and also to keep the focus on climate adaptive management while maintaining the link with climate information as in the original outcome. Also in order to take note of the adaptation plans to be developed, in outcome 1 and implemented in outcome 3 in line with comments from the GEF secretariat,</p>
Outputs		

<p>1.1. Training programme on agricultural practices for climate change adaptation developed according to regional and woreda-level needs in Ethiopia's lowland regions of Afar, Somali, Tigray, Oromia and Southern Nation Nationalities Peoples' Region.</p> <p>1.2. Capacity-building workshops held with DAs and government officers at the woreda and regional levels on supporting the implementation of climate change adaptation practices.</p> <p>1.3. Land-use plans for adaptive farming and agro-pastoralism as well as community-based natural resource management developed using a participatory approach in five woredas.</p> <p>1.4. Dissemination of best practice guidelines to local community members in five woredas on:</p> <p>i) community-based natural resource management;</p> <p>ii) current and predicted effects of climate change;</p> <p>iii) Climate change adaptation practices in lowland ecosystems; and v) resilient enterprise development.</p>	<p>1.1 Training modules and platform needed for enhancing the knowledge and capability of government officials, DAs and local-communities in twelve woredas on the formulation and implementation of climate change response measures are established and sustained.</p> <p>1.2. Strengthened capacity of development agents (DAs) and government officials to support the implementation of climate change adaptation practices at the woreda and regional levels.</p> <p>1.3. Community action plans meant for adaptive crop production and animal husbandry developed using a participatory approach in twelve Woredas.</p> <p>1.4. Project benefits and climate change adaptation practices are documented and disseminated to local community members in twelve woredas through learning, and using innovative and locally adapted means.</p>	<p>1.1 Output has been adjusted to be more specific and have lasting impact. The past projects, including the "CCA Growth: Implementing Climate Resilient and Green Economy plans in highland areas in Ethiopia" and MEREF programme conducted training on climate adaptation in the past. Unfortunately there is no reference materials for such training and also no institutionalised platform or structure to reference such training across the country. The need at this time is to establish and institutionalize such training programmes and platform for future training dissemination either as an online reference tool or trainee network.</p> <p>1.3 Land use plans are policy issues which are beyond local communities capacity to address, but the communities can develop action plans to address climate challenges within their domain.</p> <p>1.4 Output refined to enable documentation and dissemination to be informed by results from adaptation practices being implemented. Emphasis will be placed on how the documentation is done in an innovative way, in order to ensure that the local communities at the woreda level are able to understand, assimilate and adopt lessons from the best practice guidelines.</p>
<p>2.1. Five AWS installed, linked to the national Meteorological network and protocols for use and maintenance established in each woreda.</p> <p>2.2. Climate monitoring technology transferred to selected beneficiary communities.</p>	<p>2.1 Nine (9) Automatic Weather Stations (AWS) installed and linked to the national meteorological network and protocols for use and maintenance established in each woreda.</p> <p>2.2. Appropriate weather and climate monitoring and forecast technologies acquired by representatives of the beneficiary communities and maintained through a functional and durable</p>	<p>2.1 The PPG phase has identified that there are no working AWS at Nine of the targeted woredas across the 6 regions, hence 9 AWS would be installed in partnership with the MET. This target will be attained within the project budget.</p> <p>2.2 The emphasis is to identify appropriate technology that is easily accessible locally and affordable for it to be sustainable for the local communities. The technology must equally be essentially reliable for it to secure necessary long-time local partnership support for its</p>

<p>2.3. Climate-risk assessment and decision-making tools developed in collaboration with local communities in five woredas.</p> <p>2.4. Pilot testing undertaken in each of the five woredas with results used to progressively improve the climate-risk assessment and decision-making tools.</p>	<p>partnership.</p> <p>2.3. Climate-risk assessment and decision-making tools developed and used in collaboration with local communities in twelve woredas.</p> <p>2.4. Climate-risk assessment and decision-making tools are pilot tested and periodically improved using the results thereof in each of the the twelve woredas.</p>	<p>implementation.</p> <p>2.3. Output adjusted to reflect new number of beneficiary woredas</p> <p>2.4. Outputs has been reviewed to be more specific on what will be pilot-tested.</p>
<p>3.1. Unproductive land reclaimed by farmers through the introduction of crops that, compared with traditional crops: i) provide large yields; ii) are drought tolerant; and iii) mature early.</p> <p>3.2. Multi-purpose crops planted to generate products to support alternative livelihoods (e.g. tree nurseries, honey-bee rearing, edible mushroom cultivation and compost preparation).</p> <p>3.3. Agroforestry piloted in sites with conducive biophysical characteristics.</p> <p>3.4. Community-based enterprises established and strengthened in each woreda to promote business development and strengthen local value chains</p>	<p>3.1. Critically degraded sites identified and rehabilitated in the twelve woredas anchored on the functional water storage infrastructure designed, constructed and utilized to enhance the resilience and adaptive capacity of local communities in the twelve Woredas.</p> <p>3.2. Alternative livelihood opportunities created, expanded and made more responsive to climate change through the implementation of community-led climate adaptive initiatives in the twelve woredas.</p> <p>3.3. Farm/pasture land rehabilitated through physical and biological soil and water conservation measures in degraded areas in each woreda for and by the vulnerable lowland farmer, pastoralist and agro-pastoralist communities.</p> <p>3.4. Community-based enterprises established and operationalized in each</p>	<p>3.1 The emphasis is to promote climate adaptive solutions to harness existing water, which is the main limiting factor to addressing and reclaiming degraded land in most communities visited during consultations. Functional water storage infrastructure would be designed, constructed and put in use to enhance the resilience and adaptive capacity of local communities in the twelve woredas</p> <p>3.2 Emphasis is put on the creation of alternative livelihood to be community driven and climate friendly</p> <p>3.3 Extreme dryness in the dry lowland regions of Afar and Tigray regions poses critical challenges for pastoralist in the woredas in these regions hence need to update this complementary outputs to address pastoralist in particular. Initial output 3.3 has been covered under</p> <p>3.3. The output has been changed to reflect a more holistic approach to rehabilitation that combines both agroforestry practices and other synergistic measures</p> <p>The output has addressed the identified need to ensure that enterprises are operationalized beyond their</p>

	woreda to develop and strengthen climate resilient local business	establishment.
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A.1.4: Additional cost reasoning:

The design of the proposed LDCF project is based on best practices known to be cost-effective gathered from reviews of scientific studies and other projects in Ethiopia. This approach will ensure that LDCF finances are used to deliver maximum socio-economic and ecological benefits to local project beneficiaries. The proposed CCA interventions are known to have measurable impacts on the livelihoods of local communities in terms of income generation, improved agricultural yields and resilience to extreme weather events⁵³.

There have been some changes to the additional cost reasoning based on the coverage, scope of intervention and collaboration with partners to deliver the interventions.

The Additionality for Component 1 (Outcomes 1 and 2) concerns the Capacity development for climate risk information and adaptation benefits of development agents, government officers and local communities.

The additional costs of generating adaptation benefits in Component 1 have been estimated at \$ 1,131,782 (Outcome 1=\$450,000 + Outcome 2= \$ 681,782), with a co-financing of \$ 4,293,334 of which about \$5,000,000 comes from the baseline, and with the total reaching almost \$8,417,834 million.

Component 1:

Baseline:	\$5,000,000
Co-financing:	\$4,293,334
LDCF grant requested:	\$ 1,131,782
TOTAL for the Alternative:	\$5,425,116

The additional costs of generating adaptation benefits in Component 2 have been estimated at \$4,426,383, with a mobilised co-financing of \$5,956,666, of which about \$12 million comes from the baseline, reaching more than \$10,383,049 million in total.

Component 2:	
Baseline:	\$12,000,000
Co-financing:	\$5,956,666
LDCF grant requested:	\$ 4,426,383
TOTAL for the Alternative:	\$ 10,383,049

Co-financing for components 1 and 2 comes from the government entities responsible for the Environment, along with the agency responsible for meteorology. Local communities will contribute in-kind throughout the duration of the project, and commitments of \$2,700,000 have been made. Funding from non-governmental and bilateral partners may also be mobilised during project implementation. Management costs for the LDCF and co-financing correspond to 4.9% and 10.2% of the subtotal amounts respectively (i.e. \$250,000 and \$450,000).

The incremental contribution from the GEF-LDCF will assist the Government of Ethiopia (GoE) to promote the implementation of climate change adaptation and sustainable economic growth measures among communities in the lowland regions of Afar, Amhara, Oromia, Somali, SSNPR and Tigray, as described in the Prodoc.

In addition, the project will increase the effectiveness of the baseline being invested by the Ethiopian government in the ongoing soil and water conservation measures designed to augment water availability and increase agricultural productivity in pursuit of food security as part of the projects highlighted in the baseline projects above. Furthermore, activities will be implemented to increase the resilience of local communities to future climate change by restoring watershed functionality and offering additional income-generating activities. Importantly, the proposed LDCF project includes technical training for local communities where a “training the trainers” approach is adopted, in which extension agents will undergo technical capacity building. This is a cost-effective approach as it reduces the number of beneficiaries that will undergo direct training but will also enable the project to reach a wider audience as the trainers themselves will further disseminate climate change concepts amongst local communities. The training of local communities in conjunction with the adoption of a participatory “learning by doing” approach will further promote sustainability and up-scaling of the interventions beyond the lifespan of the project.

A.1.5: Global environmental and/or adaptation benefits:

The project’s activities will target local communities in twelve woredas, improving their adaptive capacity and delivering tangible environmental and adaptation benefits discussed in the Prodoc. Aggregated across the entire lowland ecosystems, and with the multiplier effect provided by the training of trainers and learning by doing approaches, these benefits will be significant for Ethiopia in terms of the number of beneficiaries and ecological quality. Initially, these benefits will accrue at a local level. However, the results of these local adaptation interventions will inform Ethiopia’s national CRGE strategy and promote the upscaling of successful interventions. Furthermore, the cost-effectiveness of the project’s interventions will provide an evidence base for the GoE to implement future initiatives that promote adaptation to climate change.

A.1.6) Innovativeness, sustainability and potential for scaling up.

Innovation:

Innovative approaches to adaptive farming, pastoralism and agro-pastoralism – based on international best practices – will be introduced to local communities. In addition, the development of alternative livelihoods that will promote the resilience of local communities will be undertaken in parallel with the establishment of Community Based Enterprises (CBEs) to facilitate improved smallholder access to markets. This will increase the sustainability of these livelihoods by improving the economic viability of

approaches introduced through this project. Nature-based solutions will be promoted for flood and erosion control, including river bank and land stabilization in catchment areas. With current research on new materials, 'nature-based solutions', as with the use of indigenous grass are rather innovative. They are equally more sustainable and likely more cost effective than infrastructural solutions alone. The planting of climate-resilient species will have additional benefits including: i) stabilizing soils to prevent soil erosion; ii) increasing infiltration, thereby raising groundwater levels; iii) mitigating the intensity of water runoff and flood impacts; and iv) sequestering carbon in the soil.

The project implementation is also innovative in the context of Ethiopia's lowlands and would be delivered in the following ways: i). training modules would be hosted online to provide training for other institutions in future; ii) the use of mobile phones will enable communities to access climate information and agro-advisory services; and iii). Solar water pumps will aid water delivery from reservoirs to irrigated farmlands, while youths at the local communities will be trained to provide maintenance support on solar solutions.

Additional resources will be dedicated to special innovative community infrastructure and alternative livelihoods interventions that would be identified during the project implementation for necessary scale-up. This would be made available for woredas with capacity to implement these activities to include additional site of up to maximum of 3 sites per woreda.

Finally, the outcomes of the project interventions, the experience-sharing workshops and the best practice project reports will be used to build an evidence base for climate-resilient farming, agro-pastoralism and pastoralism in Ethiopia and these cases made available online for future references.

Sustainability:

The project will introduce several new interventions that include practices and technologies that will need to continue beyond its lifetime. Specifically, the use of climate forecasts and decision-making tools will be novel to most lowland communities. The sustainability of the project lies in its strong ownership within the community. Sustainability considerations are equally embedded in several activities proposed under the project. Measures have been taken to ensure that project activities continue beyond the duration of project implementation, with long-term benefits to all stakeholders, including the GoE and local communities.

Stakeholders at various levels, including: i) national-level; ii) regional level, iii) woreda-level; iv) community-level; and v) individual-level have been consulted throughout the PPG phase. During these consultations, stakeholders were asked to identify the major impacts of climate change, and the activities they viewed as necessary to overcome these climate-induced problems. The needs and recommendations of stakeholders have consequently been integrated into the project design, thereby ensuring that these needs are met and the participation and ownership of land users and government stakeholders. It is worth noting that there is a strong commitment to the successful implementation of the project by government stakeholders who will be contributing most of the human resources, technical expertise and support throughout.

Activities such as ToT build productive relationships and contribute to sustainable knowledge transfer. The results of improved training programmes through a TOT approach and collaboration with MoANR and other members of the Agro-Met Task Force will equip extension and development agents to provide local communities with downscaled agro-meteorological information that offers guidance and advice on response strategies to the expected extreme weather events. The provision of such capacity development support to the targeted Woredas will allow local communities to prepare for climate change threats long after the project has ended. Furthermore, long-term initiatives of the program such as the delivery of weather forecast services will continue into the future beyond the duration of the project.

In addition, stakeholders' participation in the consultations has shown to encourage ownership and improve sustainability of past projects in Ethiopia . In other countries, capacity development has been proven to enhance government officials' knowledge of climate change concepts thereby improving their ability to integrate climate change into government budgetary processes and to leverage private sector investments into watershed management. In light of this, the proposed LDCF project will focus on building capacity, increasing awareness and improving understanding of climate change risks and opportunities amongst government staff and local communities at both national and sub-national levels. As key development agents, trained local stakeholders and decision-makers consisting of both women and young people will in turn have the best chance of becoming multipliers and securing benefits beyond the direct investment.

For livestock management, it is proposed that the project should build on the results and models promoted by the highly successful related projects that have promoted the distribution of naturally resilient and locally breed species. The present project will show how it also applies in the propagation of improved fodders species to support the pastoralists fodder storage.

Implementation of livelihoods-focused programmes will bring socioeconomic benefits to local communities targeted by the project. Medium to long-term socioeconomic benefits catalyzed by the project will include increased land productivity and yields for food

crops, and availability of water resources among others. These will enable local communities to generate additional income, further increasing their resilience to future climate change beyond the scope of the project.

In order to ensure sustainability of project supported and procured equipment especially the solar water pumps, youths at the community level would be trained and empowered to support solar water pump maintenance as part of local entrepreneurship and job creation. A time-based agreement or MoU with the service providers supplying and installing such equipment for post project operations and maintenance of equipment in partnership with the communities and the woreda administrators will also be made. Local communities will make contributions towards the costs of maintaining the equipment, while the monitoring of these will be embedded in the programmes of the relevant government programmes, local institutions and NGOs working the respective woredas.

Scaling up

Two pathways will be followed for scaling up the project, underpinned by the knowledge management component of the project. The first pathway is the autonomous uptake of the practices and technologies introduced by the project. This will take the form of providing information within and outside the project areas that will enable non-participants to see the benefits arising from the project and accruing to those participating in it. The awareness functions will be tailored such that it demonstrates the practical application of practices and technologies without the aid of project funds. The process will also involve private sector players to be part of the awareness programmes, with them providing information on how the technologies and other inputs used in for instance climate smart agriculture can be accessed by individual households and groups.

The second pathway is to embed project practices in government and NGO programmes so that they are promoted in other regions. To promote the up-scaling of effective project activities across Ethiopia's arid and semi-arid areas, decision-makers in the GoE responsible for national budget allocations will be provided with the project's evidence base in a concise, accessible format. This will enable them to allocate resources towards the promotion of effective practices in other regions. NA. Please see PRODOC Chapter IV for more details

A.2. Child Project?

If this is a child project under a program, describe how the components contribute to the overall program impact.

n/a

A.3. Stakeholders

Please provide the Stakeholder Engagement Plan or equivalent assessment.

A Stakeholder Engagement Plan is included in the PRODOC Annex F. This will be updated during the project inception phase by the Project Manager with the assistance of a consultant to be recruited.

In addition, Chapter IV of Results and Partnerships also provide details on how stakeholders will be consulted in project execution, the means and timing of engagement, how information will be disseminated, and an explanation of any resource requirements throughout the project/program cycle to ensure proper and meaningful stakeholder engagement.

Participation and engagement are the cornerstones for the effective implementation of the project. There are two levels at which participation/engagement will occur in this regard (i) within the implementing group; and (ii) the broader constituent group. The implementing group incorporates organizations responsible and accountable for the project and those responsible for activities that influence the project, for example, institutions that have a role in the management of lowland ecosystems.

The stakeholders identified during project preparation will continue to be involved in project implementation. Furthermore, i) stakeholders of high influence and high importance will be identified and closely involved throughout the implementation of the project to ensure their support for the project (such as water user groups, women associations and youth associations); ii) stakeholders of high influence but low importance will be identified and kept informed and their views on the project will be acknowledged in order to avoid disruption or hindrance of the project's implementation; iii) stakeholders of low influence and high importance will be identified and special efforts will be undertaken to ensure that their needs are met and that their participation is meaningful; iv) stakeholders of low influence and low importance are unlikely to be closely involved in the project and require no special participation strategies (beyond information-sharing to the general public).

An updated stakeholder involvement plan that will provide a framework to guide interaction between implementing partners and the key stakeholders will be developed and presented during the project inception workshop. This would guide the stakeholders throughout the project implementation phase. Stakeholders will be consulted throughout the project implementation process to: i) promote understanding of the project's outcomes; ii) promote local community ownership of the project through engaging in planning, implementing and monitoring as well as in the evaluation of the interventions; iii) communicate to the public in a consistent, supportive and effective manner and iv) maximise synergies with other on-going projects.

The project's design incorporates activities and mechanisms to ensure on-going and effective stakeholder participation for different institutions, groups and forum during project implementation, including:

- Project inception phase and workshop will enable stakeholder awareness of the start of project implementation: The project will be launched by a multi-stakeholder workshop. This workshop will provide an opportunity to share and discuss with all stakeholders the most updated information on the project and the project work plan. It will also establish a basis for further consultations as the project's implementation commences.
- Project Steering Committee ensures representation of stakeholder interests in the project: A Project Steering Committee (PSC) will be constituted to ensure broad representation of all key interests throughout the project's implementation. PSC is further described in Section VII (Management Arrangements) of the Project Document.
- Regional/project technical platform supports project implementation from the six project regions and relevant sub-regional entities. Representation of women is a priority.
- Project communications facilitate on-going awareness: The project will develop, implement and maintain a communication strategy to ensure that all stakeholders are informed on an on-going basis about the project's objectives and activities; overall project progress; and the opportunities for involvement in various aspects during project's implementation.
- Capacity building: Project activities are focused on building the capacity needed– at the systemic, institutional and individual levels – by stakeholders to ensure the sustainability of initial project investments.

Documents

Title

Submitted

PIMS 5630 Revised Project Document Ethiopia Lowland Project dated 2 September 2020

In addition, provide a summary on how stakeholders will be consulted in project execution, the means and timing of engagement, how information will be disseminated, and an explanation of any resource requirements throughout the project/program cycle to ensure proper and meaningful stakeholder engagement.

Select what role civil society will play in the project:

Consulted only;

Member of Advisory Body; Contractor;

Co-financier;

Member of project steering committee or equivalent decision-making body; Yes

Executor or co-executor; Yes

Other (Please explain)

A.4. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

Please briefly include below any gender dimensions relevant to the project, and any plans to address gender in project design (e.g. gender analysis).

A comprehensive Gender Equality and Women's empowerment analysis, including action plan have been prepared and prepared and included in the PRODOC Annex G

Documents

Title

Submitted

Does the project expect to include any gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women empowerment?

Yes

If yes, please upload document or equivalent here

See: Annex G: Gender Analysis and Action Plan in Annex G

To implement gender mainstreaming, the project will follow the Gender Action Plan included in the PRODOC Annex G, the Gender Analysis and Action Plan. The plan will guide the PMU on involvement and integration of women in delivery of the project outputs and promotion of active women participation in the project management, monitoring and evaluation.

If possible, indicate in which results area(s) the project is expected to contribute to gender equality:

Closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources; Yes

Improving women's participation and decision making Yes

Generating socio-economic benefits or services or women Yes

Will the project's results framework or logical framework include gender-sensitive indicators?

Yes

A.5. Risks

Elaborate on indicated risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved, and, if possible, the proposed measures that address these risks at the time of project implementation.

A more thorough risk analysis than that of the PIF has been carried out during the PPG. It is presented in PRODOC Annex H: Risk Analysis; wherein a Risk Matrix is indicated. The lists of project risks have been expanded since the original PIF to make them more specific and comprehensive. These risks are summarized in PRODOC Annex H. The project Manager will follow the UNDP standard in administering the project risk. The Project Manager will monitor risks quarterly and report on the status of risks to the UNDP Country Office. The UNDP Country Office will record progress in the UNDP ATLAS risk log. Risks will be reported as critical when the impact and probability are high (i.e. when impact is rated as 5, and when impact is rated as 4 and probability is rated at 3 or higher). Management responses to critical risks will also be reported to the GEF in the annual PIR.

A.6. Institutional Arrangement and Coordination

Describe the Institutional arrangement for project implementation. Elaborate on the planned coordination with other relevant GEF-financed projects and other initiatives.

NA (no changes since PIF) apart the Name of the National implementation partner changing to Environment, Forest and Climate Change Commission (EFCCC). Also refer to PRODOC Chapter IV on Stakeholder Analysis and to Section on RELEVANT NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL REGIONAL RELATED INITIATIVES. In the latter, the link and coordination arrangements with other relevant GEF financed initiatives is outlined

Additional Information not well elaborated at PIF Stage:

A.7. Benefits

Describe the socioeconomic benefits to be delivered by the project at the national and local levels. How do these benefits translate in supporting the achievement of global environment benefits (GEF Trust Fund) or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF)?

The objective of the proposed LDCF project is to promote climate change adaptation and sustainable economic growth among communities in Ethiopia's lowland ecosystems; which are selected using predefined criteria set by EFCCC through a bottom-up process. Climate change impacts affect the socio-economic conditions of households and communities, and further erode their capacity to adapt to other shocks. It also worsens inequalities especially between men and women. In the process of building their adaptive capacity, the project will enable communities to implement practices and build assets that also deliver positive socio-economic benefits. In this case, the project will benefit close to 120,000 (52% women and 48% men) beneficiaries in twelve Woredas across six regions.

At the local level, the medium to long-term socioeconomic benefits catalyzed by the project will include increased land productivity and yields for food crops, and availability of water resources among others. These benefits will enable local communities to generate additional income, further increasing their resilience to future climate change beyond the scope of the project. This will be afforded by increased productivity of land that enables farmers to not only produce enough for own consumption, but may also be able to sell a surplus to augment their incomes. Community enterprises will lift the lives of direct beneficiaries as well as those operating along the value chains of these enterprises.

The gender focus of the project will address the disparities between men and women, enabling women, who normally bear the burden of climate change impacts. Specifically targeting women not only improves the welfare of women, but that of their households and their communities at large. They will have more access to information, resources and technologies that enable them to make decisions and increase their knowledge and asset base.

At the national level, the new business opportunities created at the local level will benefit especially the youth thereby indirectly addressing the national level problems of unemployment. These business opportunities have the potential to strengthen the linkages between rural and urban areas, which also revitalizes the rural areas beyond just the project beneficiaries.

Building the adaptive capacity of local communities is a significant benefit of this project to Ethiopia and to the beneficiary regions. This includes knowledge and capacities of community members in areas that they did not have capacities before. Accordingly, at the local-level, this project will deliver the following benefits to vulnerable communities in twelve Woredas across the six regions: i) increased understanding of key adaptation issues, including community-based adaptation techniques as a basis for prioritizing and incorporating climate smart technologies and good practices through a practical learning-by-doing approach.

In addition to the above stated benefits, at least 1,200 governments and local representatives' knowledge of climate change, risks and opportunities would be enhanced through targeted capacity building activities; ii) enhanced capability to respond to ongoing and emerging threats through the development of climate adaptive action plans by utilizing early warning, downscaled weather information and climate change knowledge products. This is expected to deliver 12 operational Automatic Weather Stations.

A target of 1,200ha of degraded land would be rehabilitated, restored or improved upon through prioritized and adaptive community plans and community led actions; and iii) enhanced capacity to create, improve and sustain diversified livelihood options at the same time as rehabilitating degraded watersheds in the project regions. In this case, at least 120,000 community members' livelihood would be supported to establish new income opportunities and community business models that would incorporate adaptation technologies and at the same time promote diversified livelihoods, with women representing 52% of beneficiaries. Implementation of livelihoods-focused programmes will bring socioeconomic benefits to local communities targeted by the project.

Considering the wider scope of beneficiaries from AWS and woreda level plans, the number of beneficiaries will be 120,000. This will imply including 6 additional sites to the current sites with maximum of 3 sites by each woreda.

Aggregated together across the lowland ecosystems, these benefits, together with others, will constitute the adaptive base of the communities, a key element of resilience building. Together with the management of catchments and degraded landscapes, the project will also deliver significant global environmental benefits.

A.8. Knowledge Management □

Elaborate on the Knowledge management approach for the project, including, if any, plans for the project to learn from other relevant projects and initiatives (e.g. participate in trainings, conferences, stakeholder exchanges, virtual networks, project twinning) and plans for the project to assess and document in a user- friendly form (e.g. lessons learned briefs, engaging websites, guidebooks based on experience) and share these experiences and expertise (e.g. participate in community of practices, organize seminars, trainings and conferences) with relevant stakeholders.

The proposed project's strategy for knowledge management includes workshops on knowledge sharing, and exchanges of lessons between woredas. This will support dissemination of lessons learned and best practices from the baseline projects and from the project itself amongst project stakeholders including partner agencies, government ministries, civil society, NGOs and local communities. Training and capacity building conducted under Component 1 will incorporate lessons learned from the MERET programme, the 'CCA Growth: Implementing Climate Resilient and Green Economy plans in highland areas in Ethiopia' project and other national initiatives as well as international best practices. Federal Ministry of Environment and Forest meetings that are held bi-annually will initially incorporate the experiences of regional workshops held for the project "CCA Growth: Implementing Climate Resilient and Green Economy plans in highland areas in Ethiopia". As experiences from implementation of the proposed project become available, these will increasingly be incorporated into the Federal Ministry of Environment and Forest meetings as well. A participatory M&E system will be implemented under Component 1 of the proposed project. This M&E system will methodically document success and failures to facilitate an iterative approach to adaptive learning and management. This will contribute not only to improved implementation of interventions during the course of the project, but will also inform replication and upscaling of project activities. The M&E system will also feed into an impact assessment strategy – using a randomised control design – to document best practices and lessons learned.

B. Description of the consistency of the project with: □

B.1. Consistency with National Priorities

Describe the consistency of the project with nation strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions such as NAPAs, NAPS, ASGM NAPs, MIAs, NBSAPs, NCs, TNAs, NCSAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, BURs, INDCs, etc.

Ethiopia approved and submitted its NAPA in June 2007. This proposal addresses five of the priorities identified under the NAPA (Page 60). The NAPA was prepared through a participatory process, with the full involvement of relevant stakeholders. Accordingly, this project is country-driven and the project’s concept is consistent with, and supportive of, national development strategies. Ethiopia has signed and ratified the UNFCCC in 1994 and is currently categorized as a Least Developed Country (LDC). Ethiopia is implementing the priorities identified in its National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA) and National Adaptation Plan (NAP). Noting that other priorities have been addressed through previous LDCF projects, this project will address the following priorities identified by the Government and stakeholders in the NAPA.

1. Priority 2: Strengthening/enhancing drought and flood early warning systems in Ethiopia
2. Priority 3: Development of small-scale irrigation and water harvesting schemes in arid, semi-arid, and dry sub-humid areas of Ethiopia
3. Priority 4: Improving/enhancing rangeland resource management practices in the pastoral areas of Ethiopia
4. Priority 6: Capacity building program for climate change adaptation in Ethiopia
5. Priority 11: Promotion of on farm and homestead forestry and agro-forestry practices in arid, semi-arid and dry-sub humid parts of Ethiopia

C. Describe The Budgeted M & E Plan:□

The project’s M&E Plan is described in in detail in Chapter VII of the PRODOC - *Monitoring and Evaluation Plan*. For more detail, refer to Monitoring and Evaluation Plan and Budget. The table below provides a summary.

GEF M&E requirements	Primary responsibility	Indicative costs to be charged to the Project Budget[1] (US\$)	Time frame
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		GEF grant	Co-financing	
Inception Workshop	UNDP Country Office	\$11,000	None	Within two months of project document signature
Inception Report	Project Manager	None	None	Within two weeks of inception workshop
Standard UNDP monitoring and reporting requirements as outlined in the UNDP POPP	UNDP Country Office	None	None	Quarterly, annually
Risk management	Project Manager Country Office	None	None	Quarterly, annually
Monitoring of indicators in project results framework and environmental and social risks	Project Manager M&E Specialist Woreda Project Officers	Per year: \$4,000 <u>LDCF = \$10,000</u> Total (LDCF+TRAC = \$24,000 ^[2])	14,000	Annually before PIR
GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR)	Project Manager and UNDP Country Office and UNDP-GEF team	None	None	Annually
Lessons learned and knowledge generation	Project Manager	Per year: \$2,000 (\$12,000 ^[3])	None	Annually

Monitoring Implementation of Stakeholder Engagement Plan	Project Manager UNDP Country Office	\$2,500 ^[4]	None	On-going
Monitoring Implementation of Gender Action Plan	Project Manager UNDP Country Office UNDP GEF team	\$2,500 ^[5]	None	On-going
Addressing environmental and social grievances	Project Manager UNDP Country Office	\$3,000 ^[6]	None	On-going
Project Board meetings	Project Board UNDP Country Office Project Manager	Per year: \$3,000 (\$18,000 ^[7])	None	At minimum annually
Supervision missions	UNDP Country Office	None		Annually
Oversight missions	UNDP-GEF team	None	None	Troubleshooting as needed
GEF Secretariat learning missions/site visits	UNDP Country Office and Project Manager and UNDP-GEF team	None	None	To be determined.
Independent Mid-term Review	UNDP Country Office and Project team and	USD 50,000 ^[8]	None	Between 2 nd and 3 rd

(MTR) and management response	UNDP-GEF team			PIR.
Independent Terminal Evaluation (TE) included in UNDP evaluation plan, and management response	UNDP Country Office and Project team and UNDP-GEF team	USD 50,000 ^[9]	None	At least three months before operational closure
TOTAL indicative COST		<u>\$159,000</u>	<u>14,000</u>	
Excluding project team staff time, and UNDP staff and travel expenses				

[1] Excluding project team staff time and UNDP staff time and travel expenses.

[2] Refer budget note 25 and 33

[3] Refer budget note 30

[4] Included in the inception period studies, budget note 24

[5] Included in the inception period studies, budget note 24

[6] Local expert to develop "environmental and social grievance response mechanism", budget note 31

[7] Refer budget note 30

[8] Refer budget note 26

[9] Refer budget note 26

PART III: Certification by GEF partner agency(ies)

A. GEF Agency(ies) certification

GEF Agency Coordinator	Date	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email
Pradeep Kurukulasuriya, UNDP-GEF Executive Coordinator & Director, Lead, Natural Capital and Environment	8/13/2019	Muyeye Chambwera	251912503	muyeye.chambwera@undp.org

ANNEX A: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK (either copy and paste here the framework from the Agency document, or provide reference to the page in the project document where the framework could be found).

<p>This project will contribute to the following Sustainable Development Goal (s): SDG 8 – Promote sustained inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all; SDG 12 – Achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture; SDG 13 – Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts; SDG 15 – Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forest, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss.</p>					
<p>This project will contribute to the following country outcome included in the UNDAF/Country Programme Document: UNDAF Outcome: By 2020, key government institutions at national level and in all regions and cities are able to plan, implement and monitor priority climate change mitigation and adaptation actions and sustainable natural resource management.</p>					
<p>This project will be linked to the following output of the UNDP Strategic Plan: Output 1.3: Solutions developed at national and sub-national levels for sustainable management of natural resources, ecosystem services, chemical and waste.</p>					
	Objective and Outcome Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target	Data Collection Methods and Risks/Assumptions
<p>Project Objective: To promote climate change adaptation and sustainable economic growth among communities in Ethiopia's lowland ecosystems</p>	<p>Mandatory indicator: Number of direct project beneficiaries - disaggregated by gender.</p>	0	60,000 in the project zone, of which at least 52% are female	120,000 in the project zone, with at least 52% female	<p>Project's periodic reports, validated by independent evaluations and reviews. Risks: Uncertainty in climate-related data and projections at regional and local (woreda) level provides insufficient parameters for planning adaptation measures Assumptions: High level of vulnerability is currently due to climate data, poverty, and resource dependence. All households in the project area are committed to participating in the project activities and adopting climate adaptation technologies and practices and work collaboratively to develop and implement additional income-generating activities in each of the 12 target Woredas.</p>
<p>Component 1/Outcome1 Technical Capacity for planning diversified climate change adaptation practices strengthened</p>	<p>Number of participants trained on key adaptation issues, including community-based adaptation techniques</p>	0	<p>At least 600 beneficiaries educated in topics related to climate change adaptation. At least 50% of the beneficiaries are female.</p>	<p>At least 1200 beneficiaries educated in topics related to climate change adaptation At least 50% of the beneficiaries are female.</p>	<p>Project's periodic reports, validated by independent evaluations and reviews. Risks: Staff turnover Assumptions: Experts trained are active in providing training in the topics related to climate change adaptation.</p>

	Number of Climate adaptive action plans developed taking into consideration climate smart approaches and future scenario.	0 action plan	6 relevant climate smart action plans at identified sites in each woreda.	12 relevant climate smart action plans at identified sites in each woreda.	Project's periodic reports validated by independent evaluation and reviews. Risks: Process of preparing participatory and Climate adaptive action plan can be slow for various reasons outside the project control Assumptions: Current action plans do not mainstream climate smart approach and consideration for future climate adequately
Component 1/ Outcome 2 Climate adaptive management adopted by local communities through accessible climate information and decision-making tools	Number of AWS operational in each of the 9 uncovered Woredas	3 AWS are currently installed at some targeted woredas.	7 operational AWS in the 12 woredas	12 operational AWS (one in each of the 12 woredas)	Project's periodic reports, validated by independent evaluations and reviews. Assumptions: The NMA is committed to promoting, installing AWS in each woreda. The NMA staff is responsible for long – term upkeep and maintenance of installed equipment
	Number of people with access to weather forecast and advisory services at project sites – disaggregated by gender	0	600 beneficiaries of which at least 52% are female	1,200 of which at least 52% are female	Project's periodic reports validated by independent evaluation and reviews. Risks: Mobile phones diverted and does not reach land users Assumptions: Woreda Offices staff, extension agents and communities willing to adopt and utilize technology for sharing climate and weather information.
Component 2/ Outcome 3 Climate change adaptation practices implemented by communities in lowland ecosystems.	Ha of degraded land rehabilitated, forested or restored	0 ha	Approx. 50ha per each woreda of degraded land rehabilitated	Approx. 100ha per each woreda of degraded land rehabilitated, i.e. min. of 1,200ha in total by project end, as a result of various activities under outputs 3.1, 2.2, 3.2, 3.3	Project's periodic reports validated by independent evaluation and reviews.
					Risks: Assumptions: Extension agents and local communities are willing to adopt a participatory approach and work collaboratively to develop and implement action plans in each of the 12 target woredas

	Population benefiting from the adoption of diversified, climate-resilient livelihood options: Number of people % of female % of the target population	a) 0 b) 0 c) 0	60,000 people with 52% female	a) 120,000 people b) 52% female c) 10% of the target population	Project's periodic reports validated by independent evaluation and reviews. Risks: Lack of finance Assumptions: Extension agents and local communities are willing to adopt a participatory approach and work collaboratively to develop and implement action plans in each of the 12 target woredas
Component/ Outcome 4 Knowledge Management and M&E	% increase in awareness of climate risks and knowledge of response measures (established based on surveys)	0 level of awareness for beneficiaries	50% beneficiaries awareness level reaches, with 52% female	a) 100% beneficiaries awareness reached b) 52% female	Project's survey reports validated by independent evaluation and reviews. Risks: Assumptions: Stories/testimonies from representatives of project intervention sites, target groups or beneficiaries are sufficiently interesting to be portrayed as climate adaptive strategies and awareness.

ANNEX B: RESPONSES TO PROJECT REVIEWS (from GEF Secretariat and GEF Agencies, and Responses to Comments from Council at work program inclusion and the Convention Secretariat and STAP at PIF). □

Response to US Council member's comments

- **Expand upon how UNDP will cross-reference the work outlined in this PIF with similar or related programs and projects that are being carried out by other implementers and / or funding, and how UNDP will adjust this project to make sure that it is complimentary and not duplicative of ongoing activities;**

During the implementation of this Lowland Ecosystems Climate Adaptation project implementation, the project management will ensure coordination with other bilateral donors active in the sector and targeted woredas. This would be fostered by ensuring data sharing and information exchange with appropriate research institutes at the regional level. These research and regional institutions have been incorporated to the project steering committee in order to ensure more effective collaborations at project decision making level.

Partnerships with regional donors including projects sponsored by the FAO/USAID and Adaptation Fund would be nurtured and indeed have been integrated into project outputs delivery. This would be mobilized through signing appropriate MoUs. The project will also

benefit from UNDP's framework for cooperation with donors for project financing. This LDCF initiative will complement other relevant GEF-financed initiatives in Ethiopia, namely the project on CCA Growth: Implementing climate resilient and green economy plans in highland areas in Ethiopia implemented by UNDP. The proposed project will equally align with the following baseline projects to maximise benefits to the recipient local communities: i) FAO-USAID funded Africa/Fall Armyworm Project; ii) Adaptation Fund Project on Climate Smart Integrated Rural Development.

Each of the aforementioned projects has a complementary objective to that of this LDCF project. In order to align with the baseline projects, this project will focus on those interventions that address climate change risks. The project planning process has been careful to ensure that there will be no duplication, while promoting synergies across projects. Work plans will be developed taking into considerations the activities of the existing structures and institutions in order to create necessary synergy. Project delivery will be done through structures at the local level where the implementing partners are involved at the local steering group and at the technical implementation and woreda planning structures that include other players that are implementing related programmes. This will ensure that this project will be linked to other projects, and that this project will build on them rather than duplicating what they are already doing. Where services proposed by this project. Technical capacity building is currently being undertaken by the projects: CCA Growth: Implementing climate resilient and green economy plans in highland areas in Ethiopia. Through Components 1 and 2, this project (the Lowland Ecosystems LDCF project) will further the ongoing technical capacity development programmes by incorporating lessons from the existing projects into the training modules that it will develop.

- **Explain if and how this project will take into account pure pastoralists, in addition to farmers and agro-pastoralists, given the significant population of pastoralists in Ethiopia, and relatedly, if and how proposed activities will include livestock interventions, such as water point development and rehabilitation, dry season fodder reserve practices, or improving animal health services;**

The project has prioritized pastoralist as a major land user. The initial land users in the PIF were farmers and agropastoralists. Pastoralists have been specifically added to the project during the PPG phase. Further field visits during PPG revealed the level of vulnerability of the pastoralists and their major concern as lack of water for livestock drinking and fodder development. The challenge has come out to be the major limiting factor to enhance and build the adaptive capacity of the pastoralists in particular and the land users in general across the project areas. Output 3.1 would help establish water storage infrastructures, including water points and

associated irrigation channels required to expand on improved fodder development as a degraded sites rehabilitation solutions for the woredas.

- **Provide information on how this project will engage with Ethiopia's Pastoral/Agro-Pastoral Bureaus and the Crop and Natural Resources Bureau at the regional levels of Afar and Somali, and also with the Pastoral Areas Development Commission in Oromiya, as all are mandated to implement livelihood-based climate change adaptation activities at the regional and woreda level;**

The role of regional institutions has been variously highlighted in the PRODOC wherein all these regional institutions have been included as project steering committee members. This would allow the institutions to play the role of influencing project activities implementation while learning from these institutions' experiences. These Bureaus will also become the channels and platforms for upscaling and sustainability beyond the LDCF project.

In addition, they would play advisory and monitoring role, where specifically Pastoral/Agro-Pastoral Bureaus and the Pastoral Areas Development Commission will support improved fodders propagation and management as livelihood and business enterprise for women and youths; the Crop and Natural Resources Bureau will support agroforestry expansion and help identify appropriate grass to deploy as biological/natural land improvement and stabilization against erosion and flooding.

- **Provide detailed plans for how the 12 automatic weather stations mentioned in component 2 will be operated, maintained, and sustained;**

The operation and maintenance of the AWS will be embedded in the programmes of the National Meteorology Agency (NMA), who will be the lead agency in planning, installation and management of this equipment. Key issues that will be attended to during and after the project is the security and maintenance of the equipment as it is vulnerable to theft, vandalism and neglect.

The national weather/ climate observatory infrastructure will be improved through establishing new or by rehabilitating old weather stations in project woreda areas. Stations will count on existing structure to monitor and evaluate existing and new climate data with the objective of creating an early warning system for targeted regions and woredas for extreme weather events such as floods, storms and droughts. A distribution mechanism of climate information to local communities will be developed, using mobile phone technology thereby contributing to informed decision-making in local development planning and agriculture, on planting and harvesting dates, need

for increased caution with regards to precautionary measures such as evacuation of people and livestock to secure areas, in case of natural disasters (floods, fire, etc.). It is envisaged to create these systems using a participatory approach and by drawing on lessons learned from the implementation of the Highland project.

Equally important, a maintenance plan, accompanied by a budget within the NMA will be developed and implemented from year 3 to the end of the project. This plan will be developed prior to the procurement of the AWS. The plan will include the roles that will be played by the NMA as well as woredas and communities especially in the maintenance and protection of the equipment.

The project will source automatic weather station equipment, support setting up of the AWS and functional support for initial period of 3 years, after which this will become the full responsibility of National Meteorological Agency to manage and maintain in collaboration with the woreda administration where it is installed.

The project will work with NMA to install the AWS equipment and thereafter establish partnership with AgroMet Task Force (an inter-agency task force) establish to provide collaborative agro-meteorology advisory service delivery for 3 years. After the initial 3-year support, the AWS equipment will become part of the existing national network, and will therefore be maintained through the national budget.

The uptake and use of data and information by local communities gives the AWS infrastructure its ultimate value, and is the purpose for having this infrastructure under the project. This has value both within the project areas as well as within the broader national network. In this regard, the project will facilitate the uptake and use of information and data by local communities through the AgroMet Task Mobile Data provision to farmers and communities at large. It will also strategically support the relevant government institutions, including National Meteorological Agency and Ministry of Agriculture to facilitate community access and use of this information in decision making. This will not only be supported through this project, but through other projects as well thereby ensuring that the installed AWS serve the needs of farmers.

Partnership agreement with this task force will deliver implementation plans and AgroMet advisory throughout the project while the maintenance of the AWS will be undertaken by the NMA. The collaboration with the woredas administrations will ensure the provision

of the land to site the AWS, provision of security for the stations and designation of appropriate staff to ensure regular data collections where needed.

In order to maintain and sustain the weather stations, training and capacity-building activities for National Meteorology Agency will be implemented.

- **Consider how the baseline project may be addressing the non-climate related drivers of land degradation and what steps UNDP plans to take to ensure success in promoting climate resilience in the face of these drivers;**

It is noted that while this project addressed climate drivers of vulnerability, failure to address non-climate drivers will undermine the project's efforts, thus the need to consider the effectiveness of the baseline projects in addressing non-climate drivers, as well as the commitment of government and communities to address these as well.

In order to reverse land degradation and to improve rural livelihoods, the government is currently implementing several programmes, on which this LDCF project will build, based on their success to avoid LDCF investments being undermined by non-climate drivers. However, these programmes are not multi-sectoral and usually focus on issues such as land production without taking into account the predicted effects of future climate change on land users. In addition, current land use planning fails to adequately integrate climate change considerations into short-, medium- and long-term development planning. Long-term investments in developing agricultural land are subsequently being implemented without the benefit of appropriate climate-related information being considered. Therefore, the proposed LDCF project will build on and align with the activities of each baseline projects (described in Table 2a -: Baseline and aligned projects details), to ensure success in promoting climate resilience. The project will engage with these existing initiatives to ensure that the non-climate drivers are adequately addressed for the LDCF project to be successful. This will be done in the context of local level project planning and implementation where collaboration takes place across different projects implemented by different partners.

The specific project interventions in each community will be decided through a stepwise planning process that considers how beneficiaries and government will address non-climate drivers that are critical to project success before investing in addressing climate related drivers. This will include assessing the successes of baseline projects in addressing non-climate drivers. This engagement will be done at project steering committee level (national and local), as well as in technical reference groups.

- **Explain how this project specifically plans to take into account Fall Armyworm, especially if it is prevalent in targeted regions;**

The project will be collaborating with the MoANR to implement the Fall Armyworm monitoring and response initiatives as part of the community early warning action plan interventions through training and practical community action plans develop to address the Fall Armyworm. See PRODOC under outputs 2 for more details.

- **Expand on the particulars of stakeholder consultations planned, including how UNDP will work at the community level to mitigate any issues between dissenting groups (such as pastoralists, agro-pastoralists, and herders); and,**

Details of stakeholders' consultations have been described in the PRODOC stakeholder analysis and action plan

The stakeholder consultation undertaken during the PPG phase identified a range of the key areas that require involvement of all stakeholders, and the facilitating agents as detailed in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan. Noting that there could be tensions between different land user groups due to their divergent interests, provision for the role of local facilitators has been made to ensure that the tensions and divergent interest are harmonized during for specific activities to reduce the risks of some groups not benefitting from the project or them working against the project if their interests are not addressed. For example, some groups may not cooperate in the security of installed equipment, or may not follow the land use guidelines in the community action plans. This means the stakeholder consultations will go beyond the consultations done at PPG phase, but will be embedded in the implementation of the project under each Outcome.

To address these issues, the project will work especially with communities and CBOs to ensure all voices are heard, especially in the following areas:

- Coordinating the distribution, use and maintenance of equipment to beneficiaries
- Coordinating the process for the selection of beneficiaries entitled to acquire equipment
- Facilitating establishment of monitoring and management committees.
- Identification and rehabilitation of degraded land
- Facilitating ownership by and coordination among end users

- Identification of appropriate location for water storage structure, establishment of nursery facilities, and plantation of appropriate tree species engaging partners and service providers
- Facilitating demonstration plots at each of the project intervention sites.
- Establishing land user groups.
- Participating in training on business plan development.

The Stakeholder Engagement Plan specifies the institutions charged with overseeing or facilitating these activities. Awareness on the need to empower and include the issues and interests of different groups will be made. Institutions facilitating activities under Outcome 2 will specifically receive awareness and guidance for an inclusive approach to stakeholder involvement. CBOs working at the local level will be chosen to ensure that the different land user groups are represented.

The plan will be updated during the project inception phase by the Project Manager with the assistance of a consultant to be recruited and have been budgeted for.

An updated stakeholder involvement plan that will provide a framework to guide interaction between implementing partners and the key stakeholders will be developed and presented during the project inception workshop. The updated plan will be developed to cater for the stakeholders collaboration and operationalisation including how to address conflict issues at the national steering committee and woreda steering committee levels. This would guide the stakeholders throughout the project implementation phase.

Details of stakeholders' consultations have been described in the CEO Endorsement document and the PRODOC stakeholder analysis and action plan.

- **Expand on ways in which Ministries involved in this project will coordinate with each other, including through planned institutional arrangements between Ministries.**

An expanded National Project Steering Committee has been proposed involving representation from partner Ministries and regional institutions. Efforts have been made to specifically invite Pastoral development institutions into the NPSC to effectively encourage coordination at policy level. The Woreda Steering Committee will also provide partners and institutional coordination at the woreda level. This would ensure that ministries and regional institutions, including key local partners are effectively involved in the project implementation.

See PRODOC for detail explanation

- **Provide more information on how beneficiaries, including women, have been involved in the development of the project proposal and will benefit from this project;**

The development of the project proposal involved stakeholders at 3 levels: National, Regional and Community (beneficiaries) as shown in the list of stakeholders consulted. This took the form of workshops, focused group discussions and workshops. More than 100 beneficiaries participated in the development of the project, providing information on how they are affected by climate change as well as their priorities for addressing the problems caused by climate change. Women participation was however lower than desired at the beneficiary level (23% of community participants in the consultation meetings were female).

The Gender Analysis and Action Plan in the RODOC aims to strengthen women's participation and benefit. In this regard, the project has set targets for women's participation in the project, and the areas in which they will benefit. Specifically, the project targets that more than half of the beneficiaries from trainings will be women (Outcome 1), while Outcome 2 will specifically target women beneficiaries and women-headed households. The project will provide them with opportunities to diversify their livelihoods, develop enterprises and access alternative technologies that both build their adaptive capacity and also improve their access to energy. Details of how the women will benefit from the project, have been indicated under the gender action plan. Equally, details of how to monitor these benefits have been dis-aggregated in the project result framework. Overall, the project will ensure women benefit from the project through active promotion of their participation at all levels, from project management (PMU) to the community level (see Gender Action Plan in PRODOC).

- **Engage local stakeholders, including community-based organizations, environmental non-governmental organizations and the private sector in both the development and implementation of the program; and,**

Local stakeholders have been engaged in the development of this project through local level consultations and focus group discussions. The project provides for CBOs and NGOs to be part of its delivery at the local level, and the stakeholder engagement plan shows that their involvement will be facilitated. The private sector, especially small enterprises, will be part of the project implementation through the provision of improved technologies as well as local enterprises. Key local stakeholders will be incorporated into the local woreda steering committee in order to ensure thorough engagement and participation during the project planning and its implementation. The planning stages or the inception period of the project would see the involvement of NGOs, CBOs and the private sectors as service providers in the training organisations, planning facilitation for the local empowerment, including the adaptation practices implementation at the community level. The engagement of the service providers will be based on national steering committee and UNDP approved terms of engagement and memorandum of understanding. See PRODOC for detailed explanation.

- **Clarify on how the implementing agency and its partners will communicate results, lessons learned and best practices identified throughout the project to the various stakeholders both during and after the project.**

At the local level, the project will facilitate exchange of knowledge and experiences among beneficiaries. At the national level, the project will disseminate knowledge products generated from project experiences to different ministries for their use in other project areas, and also share these experiences at national practitioners' and scientific fora. Through partnerships with universities and research institutions, lessons learned from project implementation will be documented and communicated. Through its participation in global and regional forums such as the Africa Climate Week and the global Community Based Adaptation conferences held annually, UNDP and the Government will also share experiences from this and other projects in Ethiopia.

ANNEX C: STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF PROJECT PREPARATION ACTIVITIES AND THE USE OF FUNDS. □

A. Provide detailed funding amount of the PPG activities financing status in the table below: □

PPG Grant Approved at PIF:			
<i>Project Preparation Activities Implemented</i>	<i>GETF/LDCF/SCCF/CBIT Amount (\$)</i>		
	<i>Budgeted Amount</i>	<i>Amount Spent To date</i>	<i>Amount Committed</i>
Project scope and strategy defined, and GEF full proposal documentation prepared and approved. The following PPG Activities have been completed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collected and compiled baseline/situational analysis • Conducted Gender Analysis and prepared action plan <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conducted stakeholder consultations • Developed project document 	100,000	80,810	19,190
Total	<u>100,000</u>	<u>80,810</u>	<u>19,190</u>

ANNEX D: CALENDAR OF EXPECTED REFLOWS (if non-grant instrument is used) □

Provide a calendar of expected reflows to the GEF/LDCF/SCCF/CBIT Trust Funds or to your Agency (and/or revolving fund that will be set up)

N/A

ANNEX E: GEF 7 Core Indicator Worksheet

Use this Worksheet to compute those indicator values as required in Part I, Table G to the extent applicable to your proposed project. Progress in programming against these targets for the program will be aggregated and reported at any time during the replenishment period. There is no need to complete this table for climate adaptation projects financed solely through LDCF and SCCF.

See attachment in Roadmap

ANNEX F: Project Taxonomy Worksheet

Use this Worksheet to list down the taxonomic information required under Part1 by ticking the most relevant keywords/topics//themes that best describes the project

See attachment in Roadmap

ANNEX G: Project Budget Table

Please attach a project budget table.

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