

GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY (GEF)

SMALL GRANTS PROGRAMME (SGP)

IMPLEMENTED BY UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM (UNDP)



SGP COUNTRY PROGRAMME STRATEGY (CPS)

OPERATIONAL PHASE 8 (OP8)

ETHIOPIA

2024

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OP8 Financial Resources - SGP Country Programme (estimated US\$)¹

Total SGP Grants to date since Country Programme start date (2006)	USD 7.9 mn
OP8 GEF Core Funds	USD 500,000 TBC
OP8 GEF STAR Funds	USD 700,000
Other funds (secured)	USD 0
Other funds (expected/to be mobilized)	USD 600,000

1. INTRODUCTION

The Eighth Operational Phase of the Small Grants Programme (SGP OP8) builds on 30 years of successful experience in empowering local civil society organizations (CSOs) and community-based organizations (CBOs) in designing and leading community driven initiatives that have enhanced household wellbeing, increased awareness and resilience regarding environmental threats, and generated global environmental benefits. With economic development pressures intensifying in many parts of the developing world and the associated rising inequalities, local communities, particularly vulnerable and disadvantaged groups are becoming more and more marginalized, unable to cope with threats associated with ecosystem degradation, biodiversity loss and climate change. Lessons learned and experience gained in previous SGP Operational Phases have demonstrated that integrated, landscape-seascape approaches are effective in mobilizing multiple stakeholder collaboration, linking local CSOs/CBOs with enabling partners and achieving mutually supportive livelihood and environmental outcomes at scale.

The objectives of the SGP OP8 is to engage local CSOs/CBOs in landscape-seascape approaches across the world, providing them access to knowledge and information, capacitating them through learning-by-doing, skills development, and delivering technical and grant assistance for interventions that enhance wellbeing and socioeconomic conditions and generate global environmental benefits.

The OP8 objectives reflect the key features of GEF Small Grants Programme 2.0, including new approaches to support youth, women and Indigenous Peoples, linking up with complementary mechanisms, such as the Microfinance Initiative and CSO Challenge Programme, cooperating with other GEF Agencies, and leveraging opportunities with GEF strategies, including the delivery of the GEF-8 Integrated Programme. In addition, OP8 will facilitate opportunities for innovation and scaling up, catalyze multi-stakeholder alliances to test new approaches through CSOs, and leverage its dialogue platforms towards greater impact. OP8 will also align and contribute to the UNDP Strategic Plan (2022-2025).

¹ The level of SGP OP8 resources is an estimated total of: (a) the GEF8 core grant allocation; (b) approved STAR resources; as well as (c) other sources of cost sharing & co-financing (country, regional and/or global levels). SGP countries with remaining OP7 balances that have not been pipelined will be expected to use these balances in line with the OP8 strategic approach in order to be coherent in terms of SGP programming and results expected.

2. COUNTRY PROGRAMME SUMMARY: Key results and achievements

The Global Environment Facility (GEF) is the largest and most experienced multilateral fund dedicated to addressing environmental threats to the planet. Established on the eve of the 1992 Rio Earth Summit, GEF's core mission is to support developing countries protect and sustainably use nature, upon which all life depends. The GEF is the only entity whose mandate embraces all facets of a healthy environment: biodiversity, climate change, land degradation, international waters, and chemicals and waste. The SGP project activities that can be traced back to Seven subsequent operational phases (OP1-7) that have significantly contributed to series of interventions, which socially, environmentally and economically proven in biodiversity conservation, abatement of climate change impacts, reduction of land degradation, sustainable forest management, livelihoods enhancement and capacity development aspects.

Ethiopia started the GEF-SGP programme in 2006, during the operational phase three (OP3) in line with the key eligibility criteria set out by the GEF Council. One of the important considerations was strong efforts made by the Government of Ethiopia to address the threats facing the country due to climate change and deteriorating environmental conditions. It has provided more than \$7.9Mn in grants and mobilized an additional \$6.7Mn in co-financing for more than 282 projects in Ethiopia. Through its Small Grants Programme, the GEF has provided support to more than 88 civil society and 194 community-based initiatives. With regards to the focal area distribution, land degradation thematic area was the largest portfolio sharing (45.3%) followed by climate change (26.3%), Biodiversity (24.4%), Capacity Development (1.8%), Chemicals and Wastes (1.6%), and International Waters (0.6%).

The key achievements in OP7 were: 3200 hectares of degraded land have been rehabilitated and restored through area closure and sustainable forest management, the productivity of 2540 hectares of farmland has been improved as a result of compost application, 2560 energy efficient stoves and 2245 solar panels were distributed to the beneficiaries that contribute to global GHG emission reduction. A total of 6540 people were benefiting from the income generating activities of which 60% were women during the OP7.

Based on their achievements and contribution to the national and global impacts, three (3) projects have been scaled up. In this regard, Mekane Fike Forest Conservation Association protected and rehabilitated 124 ha of degraded land and has continued the protection and conservation activities with replicating into the nearby hill sides, Boroftu Awara Environmental Protection Association rehabilitated 324ha of degraded land and ensured sustainable forest management, and currently scaled up the project activities and Qote Environmental Protection Cooperative Rehabilitated 350 ha of degraded lands and scaled up to the adjacent mountain hills side to rehabilitate additional 74ha of the degraded land. .

3. COUNTRY PRIORITIES AND STRATEGIC ALIGNMENT

3.1 Alignment with national priorities

Ethiopia has followed a new development road map branded as the Ten-Year Development Plan with new development vision and priorities that ensure fast, sustainable and broad-based economic growth, Home Grown Economic Reform (HGER). The main aim and focus of the HGER is the

enhancement of productivity and competitiveness of the overall economy, and a gradual transition from public to private sector-led growth. Ethiopia prepared National Determined Contributions (NDCs) and submitted to the UNFCCC as a contribution to its commitment to mitigate adverse climate change impacts. In addition, Ethiopia's Green Legacy Program (GLP): a tree-planting program aimed at curbing the effects of land degradation, deforestation, and climate change, as well as promoting Eco-tourism and ensuring food security through mass mobilization across the country.

The SGP has supported projects that aligned to the national policy, strategies and plans. For instance, the GEF SGP supports project on Climate Smart Agro- ecological practices which significantly contributes to and aligned with the NDC and Ten-Year Development Plan of the country. Multi-secretarial interventions for livelihood improvement such as bee keeping, poultry production small ruminant animal management and oxen fattening combined with area closure are complementary to the Government programme that intended to enhance livelihood improvements and climate change mitigation, and biodiversity conservation.

The GEF SGP Country Programme Strategy (CPS) supports projects of CBOs and CSOs designed to improve the livelihood of the community and contribute positively to the local and global environment through local actions. The projects will be designed to fully align with these national priorities. The implementation of the projects with high community acceptance and replicability shows that the projects have high local, national and global significance. Among others, conservation of land races through farmers' seed multiplication activities increases agro biodiversity, which is the core objective of the Ethiopian Biodiversity Institute (EBI) as part of its commitment of implementing Conservation on Biological Diversity (CBD). The rehabilitation of degraded lands through area closures and establishment of nursery sites for seedling development enhances the landscape greening for carbon sequestration and environmental co-benefits. Sustainable forest management is one of the priorities that contributes to the restoration of bio diversities and GHG emission reduction in the country / landscapes and contributes to the global impacts.

These interventions are complementary to the REDD+ initiatives supported by the World Bank and UNDP (WB REDD+ and UN-REDD), and the government initiatives; the Green Legacy Programme, which have contributions to the CRGE strategy and Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), and the national Ten Year Development Plan.

Table 1. List of Relevant conventions and national/regional plans or programmes

Conventions + national planning frameworks	Date of ratification / completion
GEF-8 National Dialogues	5-6 October 2023
Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF)	Ethiopia signed in 1993, ratified it in May 1994 (proc. 98/1994. CBD Signed 5 June 1992, parties 196; signatories 168; effective as of 29 Dec 1993
CBD National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP)	Ethiopian NBSAP December 2005, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.
Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit-Sharing (ABS)	Adopted on 29 Oct 2010, Interred into force on 12 Oct 2014
UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)	Opened for signature on May 1992, entered in

	to force on 21 March 1994, as of March 2014 has 196 parties
UNFCCC National Communications	3 rd National communication December 2022
UNFCCC Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMA)	Negotiations pursuant to the Bali action plan concluded at cop 18 in Doha
UNFCCC National Adaptation Plans of Action (NAPA)	As of Dec 2008, UNFCCC secretariat received NAPAS from all LDC; Ethiopia's NAPA received on June 2008
Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) for the Paris Accord	The Second NDC Submitted in 2021
UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)	Parties 196; drafted 17 June 1994; signed 14 October 1994; effective 26 December 1996.
UNCCD National Action Programmes (NAP)	Ethiopia developed the National Action Programme to Combat desertification in 1998
Stockholm Convention (SC) on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)	Signed in 2001; effective from May 2004
SC National Implementation Plan (NIP)	Ethiopia declare for transmission of NIP on 17 may 2006; transmitted nip on 9 mar 2007
Minamata Convention (MC) on Mercury	Opened for signature at Kumamoto 10 and 11 October 2013 and thereafter at the United Nations Headquarters in New York until 9 October 2014. Ethiopia signed on 10/10/2013. But subject to ratification
UN 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	Adopted by all United Nations Member States in 2015 with 17 goals
Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs) for the UN SDGs	The 2 nd VNRs in 2022
Strategic Action Programme (SAPs) for shared international water bodies (IW)	In 1995, the GEF Council-approved Operational Strategy (strategic action programme, SAPs) for shared international water-bodies
National Adaptation Plan of Ethiopia (NAP-E)	Prepared in 2017

3.2 Gaps and opportunities

Ethiopia targets to become a green, climate resilient, and low carbon economy as articulated in the updated Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), Climate Resilient Green Economy (CRGE) strategy, and National Adaptation Plan (NAP) in accordance with the Paris Agreement².

As part of the commitment to meet the obligation of the conventions that Ethiopia has signed and ratified, the Ministry of Planning and Development (MoPD) is the coordinating and focal point for Global Environment Facility (GEF) implementation and related issues in Ethiopia and has taken a leading role to coordinate and harmonize various initiatives and strategies of the UNFCCC conventions to be implemented by the relevant national institutions. In response to the UNFCCC, Ethiopia has communicated its national Determined Contributions, Ethiopian Programme of Adaptation on Climate Change (EPACC), Climate Resilient Green Economy (CRGE) Strategy, First, Second and Third National

² Ministry of Plan and Development, 2022



communication on GHGs inventory, National REDD+ Coordination, Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Action (NAMA), NAP-E and NDC submitted to the UNFCCC.

While the implementation of the conventions, national policies, strategies, programs and plans key gaps and opportunities have been identified and prioritized. The crucial environmental, biodiversity and climate change related challenges identified in the country in general and in the selected landscapes in particular include severe land degradation, deforestation and loss of forest cover, soil fertility decline, deterioration of ecosystem services, degradation of species diversity and water resources, recurrent droughts and flooding as a result of climate change impacts. In addition, there are social, economic and Environmental challenges such as declines in agricultural productivity due to soil fertility loss; water pollution due to excessive use of persistent agrochemicals on irrigated farms along the riverbanks and lake shorelines, and excessive disposal of industrial and urban wastes at river banks, lakes and lake shores that resulted from absence of nationally/locally appropriate land use planning and law enforcement mechanisms.

Gaps in policy implementation are serious problems that continued to hinder natural resource conservation and rehabilitation. Problems pertaining to deforestation due to farmland expansion, excessive reliance on charcoal and fire wood for household energy, and inappropriate land use were some of the priority issues that need to be addressed. The national capacity assessment report (2015) indicated that lack of capacity at institutional, systemic and individual levels as well as at the national, and local levels has been recognized as a major hurdle to execute project activities and access available resources, and opportunities from climate change and environmental services.

However, Ethiopia has taken important measures to realize the pledges into actions. The most important endeavors of the national initiatives were designing of Climate Resilient Green Economy (CRGE) strategy in 2010, the Green Legacy Programme, and National Adaptation Plan of Ethiopia. The salient features of the CRGE was to reduce 64 % of its anticipated emissions in 2025. Subsequently Ethiopia submitted its updated NDC with the target emission of 68.8% as part of the Paris Agreement. The implementation of NDCs and the realization of the CRGE strategy requires huge amount of financial resources as high as 7.5 billion USD per year, and high-level capacity building with regards to accountability, transparency, finance tracking and MRV³ of GHG emissions removals. These are well articulated concerns in the Paris agreement. The inclusion of environment and climate issues in NDC, CRGE, Ten Year Development Plan and Green Legacy Programme are the policy directions and measures that lead to reduction of GHG emission and societal vulnerability to climate change impacts. Thus, these are the opportunities that help the Government of Ethiopia obtain multilateral, bilateral and development partners supports to implement these initiatives, programmes and projects.

3.3 OP8 strategic priorities of the SGP Country Programme

Ethiopia has sector ministries and agencies who deal with environmental and climate changes aspects, and their impacts at the national as well as global levels. The GEF SGP OP8 aims to contribute towards the achievements of the country's policies, strategies and plans such as NDC⁴, CRGE and 10YDP⁵.

³ MRV- Measuring, reporting and verification

⁴ Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia; submitted to the UNFCCC, 2021.

⁵ Ten Years Development Plan

The contribution of the GEF SGP OP8 to the national priorities, and its corporate results are summarized in the table below (table 2), which briefly describes the country programme and its complementarity with the UNDP country strategic programming and National priorities.

Table 2. SGP Country Programme's alignment with SGP OP8 Strategic Initiatives and Country priorities/projects/programs

SGP OP8 Strategic Initiatives - Global	SGP Country Programme's OP8 Priorities	SGP Country Programme's complementarity with GEF, UNDP, and other projects and programmes
<i>Community-based conservation of threatened ecosystems and species</i> 1) Improve the effectiveness of biodiversity and ecosystem conservation and management through equitable governance systems by recognizing and respecting the rights of Indigenous Peoples and local communities. 2) Improve community-led biodiversity friendly practices and approaches, including promoting blue economy approaches (e.g. agriculture, fisheries, forestry, tourism, infrastructure, etc.). 3) Enhance community led actions for protection of threatened species.	1) Improve management effectiveness of protected areas through shared governance with local community, private sector and government 2) Improve community – led biodiversity friendly practices and approaches 3) Enhance community – led action for protection of threatened species	• UNDP CO support programs: UN-REDD+, Energy and low carbon development, inclusive Green Growth; • Ethiopian National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) • Rift valley Basin Authority, which is working in the rift valley basin development, following the water catchment can be a base for GEF SGP landscape • Ethiopian Wildlife Conservation Authority (EWCA) has developed wildlife conservation strategy for the National Parks • SMNP is a national park which is demarcated as World Heritage site and managed by the federal government, with which GEF SGP can collaborate during implementation of SGP OP7
<i>Sustainable agriculture and fisheries, and food security</i> 1) Increase efficiency and effectiveness of overall food production and value chain, including in vulnerable ecosystems (mountains, island ecosystems, etc.). 2) Increase diversification and livelihood improvement.	1) <i>Increase efficiency and effectiveness of overall food production and value chain, including in vulnerable ecosystems</i> 2) <i>Increase of diversification and livelihood improvement</i> 3) <i>Remove deforestation from supply chain and expanded restoration of</i>	• PSNP programme working on afforestation, biophysical soil and water conservation, community development • EARI works on introducing agricultural technologies, seed distribution and multiplication • EEFRI works on forest product utilization, natural ecosystem management, plantation and agro-

3) Remove deforestation from supply chain and expand restoration of degraded lands.	<i>degraded lands</i>	forestry and climate resilient green growth.
<i>Local to global coalitions for chemicals and waste management</i> 1) Reduce and promote alternative to mercury use in artisanal and small-scale gold mining. 2) Promote plastics/solid waste management and circular economy. 3) Reduce/remove use of chemicals in agriculture. 4) Enhance local to global coalitions on chemicals, waste and mercury management.	1) <i>Promote plastic / solid waste management and circular economy</i> 2) <i>Reduce / remove use of chemical in agriculture</i> 3) <i>Enhance local to global coalitions on chemicals and waste management</i>	• Government developed guideline on solid waste management including plastic wastes • The industrial and agro-chemical waste disposal need attention of local and federal government bodies and the public at large. • 100 Resilient Cities program funded by Rockefeller Foundation support cities become more resilient, via building a global practice of resilience among governments, NGOs, and the private sector
<i>Enhancing social inclusion</i> 1) Promote inclusive targeted initiatives. 2) Mainstream social inclusion in all projects. (e.g. women/girls, Indigenous Peoples, youth, and persons with disabilities).	<i>Enhancing social inclusion</i> 1) Promote targeted inclusive initiatives. 2) Mainstream social inclusion in all projects.	• UNDP through its program for inclusive growth and human development; provides substantial support to gender related projects • Gender mainstreaming is institutionalized in all government institutions Ministry of women and Children, Ministry of Labor and social Affairs
<i>Knowledge Management (KM)</i> 1) Capture knowledge and lessons from projects and activities. 2) Improve capacities of CSOs/CBOs. 3) Conduct South-South Exchanges to promote technology transfer and replication of good practices.	<i>Knowledge Management</i> 1) Capture knowledge and lessons from projects and activities. 2) Improve capacities of CSOs/CBOs. 3) Conduct South-South Exchanges to promote technology transfer and replication of good practices.	• The GEF SGP through its global knowledge management programme provides supports to CBOs and CSOs on knowledge sharing, documentation and dissemination of results and lessons learnt from the strategic initiatives • UNDP CO supports to improve the capacity of CBOs and CSO for effective implementation of various initiatives • Pan African Climate Justice Alliance (PACJA) a CSO's platform to share information, knowledge and experiences (South – South)

Results Management, Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) 1) Administer new M&E strategy in Country Programme and project design, implementation and overall decision making using participatory mechanisms.	Results Management, Monitoring & Evaluation 1) Administer new M&E strategy in Country Programme and project design, implementation and overall decision making using participatory mechanisms.	• The SGP develops M & E strategy for country programme to monitor the project implementation • Projects implementation and performance review involving stakeholders • Mid – term performance consultation
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4. OP8 PRIORITY LANDSCAPES/SEASCAPES & STRATEGIC INITIATIVES

4.1 Grant making within the priority landscape/seascapes

a) Process for selecting priority landscapes and seascapes

The priority landscapes/ waters capes were selected based on the detailed consultations held with the National Steering Committee (NSC), UNDP/CO, local governments and other stakeholders. The criteria considered for the selection of the landscapes/ waters capes were severe land degradation, climate change vulnerability, biodiversity loss, existence of important species and existences of lakes. In cognizant of this, Adami Tullu Gido Kombolcha, Mareko and Hawassa Zuria landscapes have been selected as a priority landscapes for the OP8. Taking into account the severe land degradation, biodiversity loss, deforestation and environmental fragility of the areas, the NSC decided to concentrate in these landscapes during OP8 as their impacts are significant at the local and national as well as global levels. In order to select the landscapes in which most of OP8 grant-making will be focused, with particular attention on measures taken to ensure objectivity, transparency, and the full participation of relevant stakeholders a three step-processes was deployed to develop the Ethiopian Landscape/waterscape based on OP8 grant-making strategies;

Stocktaking - in order to develop the GEF OP8 Country Programme Strategy (CPS), stakeholders consultation and scoping exercises were conducted. The consultation includes consultative meeting with the NSC, Sidama, Oromia, and Central Ethiopia regions EPA, and agriculture Bureaus, Academia and other development partners.

Base line assessment- Baseline assessment of the selected landscapes /waterscapes (Adami Tullu Jiddo Kombolcha, Hawassa zuria and Mareko districts) was conducted to gather socio-economic and environmental data of the districts. The baseline assessment was conducted using desk review, focus group discussion, and key informant interview with the beneficiaries, and stakeholders in the selected landscapes.

Finalization of CPS - Based on the data collected and the baseline assessment study conducted in the selected landscapes OP8 CPS has been designed

b) Selected landscapes/seascapes for OP8

Adami Tullu Jido Kombolcha, Mareko and Hawassa Zuria districts have been selected as a priority landscape for the OP8. Adami Tullu Jiddo Kombolcha from East Shewa Oromia Regional State and Hawassa Zuria of Sida ma Regional State are in the Central Rift Valley landscapes, and Mareko

district from Central Ethiopia People Regional State is from the Gurage High land. The landscapes/waterscapes have been selected for the OP8 due to severe land degradation, biodiversity loss, deforestation, fragile ecosystems and their consequent vulnerabilities to climate changes.

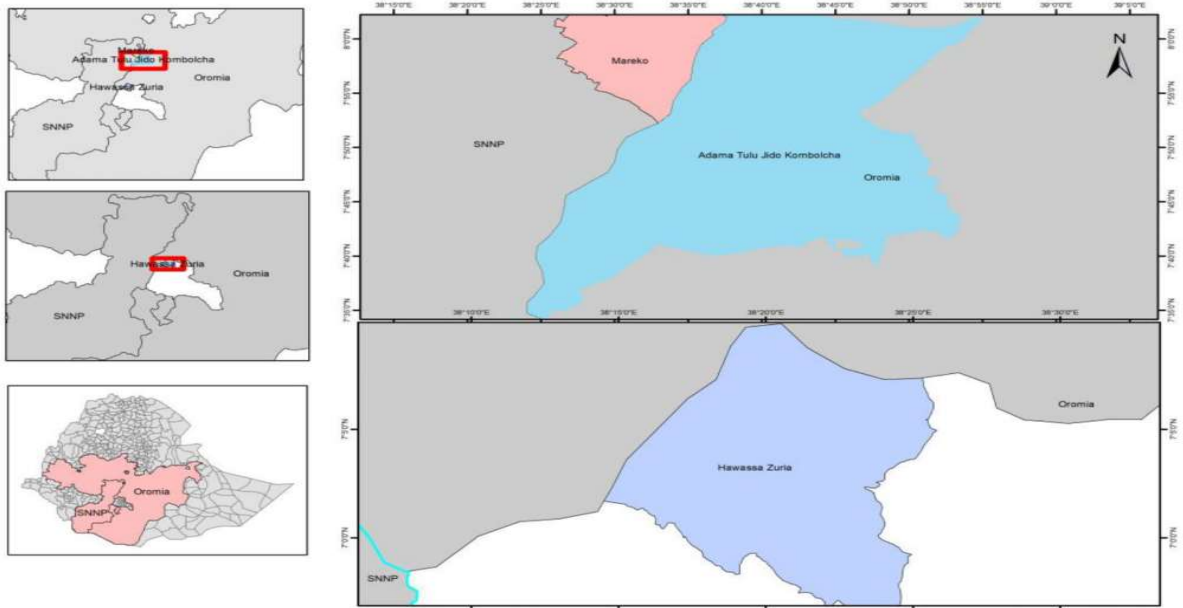


Figure 1. Location Map of the Selected landscapes

The Central Ethiopian Rift Valley consists of a closed chain of lakes (Zuway, Langanno, Shalla, Abjiata and Hawassa), rivers, and wetlands with unique hydrological and ecological characteristics⁶, which need especial considerations and protection.

As part of the efforts to maximize the SGP project impacts, the GEF SGP under OP8 has intended to support CBOs and CSOs projects aiming at environmental protection and biodiversity conservation while improving the well being and the livelihoods of the communities in the landscapes/ waterscapes.

In this regard, the NSC, and other key stakeholders approved the selection of the two Rift Valley land/waterscapes via taking the following selection criteria into consideration.

- ✧ **Global Environmental Characteristics** - The selected landscapes/ waterscapes are one of the key Biodiversity Areas, Land degradation (LD) hot spots, deforestation hot spots that aligned with NBSAP, REDD+ and Land Restoration. Moreover, the three rift valley landscapes/waterscapes are areas that face climate change vulnerability and are very fragile ecosystem.
- ✧ **Socioeconomic characteristics** – all the selected landscapes/waterscapes are with high poverty/low human development index so that necessitates vigorous interventions to improve human well being.

- ✧ **Stakeholder Capacities** – the capacities of the stakeholders (CBOs, NGOs and local government) are very limited to effectively implement the projects
- ✧ **Long-term potential for SGP role** – existing opportunities for deeper impact and broader adoption through scaling up, replication, and policy influence, as well as accessibility of the landscapes are among the criteria considered for selecting.

Adami Tulu Jido Kombolcha (ATJK) district is located between 7.58°N and 38.43°E longitudes. The area is characterized by plain and flat lands of volcanic origin with small mountains, hills and gorges extending from the most northern part of Central Rift Valley. The altitude ranges from 1500-2300 m.a.s.l. Adami Tulu Jido Kombolcha Woreda has semi-arid and arid agro-climate zones. The Woreda receives an average annual rainfall of 760 mm. The mean monthly temperature varies from 18.5°C to 21.6°C with mean annual temperature of 20°C. The total land size of Adami Tullu-Jiddo Kombolcha is estimated to 1274.54 Km². Hawassa Zuria district - It is located at latitude of 07° 01' 54" N and longitude of 38° 15' 39" E, and an altitude of 1700-1850 m.a.s.l. The agro-climatic condition of the district is warm sub-humid lowlands (85%) and sub-humid (15%), with mean annual rainfall and temperature of 1015 mm and 23.6°C, respectively. The total land size of Hawassa Zuria is estimated to 305.2Km². Mareko district is located at latitudes of 7:55' S and 8:04' N and longitudes of 38:26'W and 38:33'E. The total land size of Marako district is estimated to 3802.62 Km². The topography of the district is characterized by flat (80%) and hill (20%) lands. The altitude of the district ranges between 1800 and 2076 m.a.s.l.

There are different stakeholders working in various aspects of environment and biodiversity as well as livelihood improvement, which include among others: Tree Aid Ethiopia, Sustainable Environmental Action and Development Association (SEADA), Population Health and Environment Ethiopia (FHE-E), Horn of Africa Development, Rift Valley Lake Basin Office, Austria Aid, African Wildlife, UNDP, JICA, Pro – Development Network (PDN), Farm Africa, Center for Development and Governance (CDG) previously Center for Development and Capacity Building (CDCB), Population Health and Environment (PHE), African development and Aid Association (ADAA), Arsi Nature Conservation and Environmental Development Association (ANCEDA) working in Negele Arsi Woreda and those working in Hawassa City administration and Hawassa Zuria Woreda are Association for Development and Bio Diversity Conservation (ADBC), Green Initiative Ethiopia, SOS Sahel Ethiopia, Farm Africa, Care Ethiopia, GOAL Ethiopia.

The Central Rift Valley (CRV) land/waterscape is in a state of dynamic transitional woodland with less dense and degraded cover of acacia trees and shrubs. The CRV land/waterscape consists of seven major land use types⁷. (1) High Forest, (2) Woodland, (3) Settlement and Bare soil, (4) Agricultural land, (5) Bushes and Grasslands, (6) Lake, and (7) Wetlands. Rapid conversion of forest and woodlands to arable lands or various agricultural productions provide threats to the lake resources, which are supposed to be habitat of large number of avian species. The current and past LULC dynamics is characterized by a rapid decline of forest and other vegetation cover. The Central Rift Valley is seriously affected by different human and natural factors. The major threats are ever increasing population, overgrazing, industrialization and urbanization, deforestation, erosion and siltation, agricultural expansion, investment, pollution, climate change.

The ever increase in water demand for irrigation, urban water supply and industrialization is diminishing water supplies of Lake Dembel both in quantity and quality. The area surrounding the lake is characterized by high intensification of small holder's irrigation and large scale floriculture. The flourishing of various investment activities in the area is also causing huge population explosion. The new agro-industrial park and the job opportunity it creates implies the ever growing demand for water, coupled with poor management of the lake would result possible drying out of the lake unless concerted effort of different stakeholders is made

c) OP8 Strategic Initiatives in the landscapes/seascapes

Consultation was conducted with stakeholders at various levels to identify the priority landscapes/seascapes. During the stakeholder consultation environmental scoping was conducted whereby the following strategic initiatives have been prioritized to be implemented in the selected landscapes; rift valley (Admi Tullu Jido Kombolcha district in East shewa zone Oromia regional state, Hawassa zuria district Sidama regional state and Mareko district in East Gurage zone of Central Ethiopia regional state by the fund allocated from the GEF SGP OP8 Core and STAR funds.

1. *Community-based conservation of threatened ecosystems and species-*

A. Improve management effectiveness of protected areas through shared governance with private sector and government: Integrating multiple stakeholders in decision making processes, enhancing accountability, and fostering collaboration. Encourage co management models where communities and government share responsibilities for managing the protected areas, engage stakeholders in joint planning and implementation of conservation activities, ensuring that the local knowledge and priorities are integrated. Provide capacity building training for the local community, local government, and private sectors in the landscapes to improve management effectiveness of the stakeholders for shared governance. And establish platforms for sharing information, best practices and lesson learned among stakeholders. This enhances the effectiveness of protected management leading to better conservation outcomes, stronger stakeholder relationship , and more sustainable use of natural resources

B. Improve community – led biodiversity friendly practices and approaches: involving local communities in conserving and enhancing biodiversity within their areas through integrating traditional knowledge and modern conservation techniques and focus on sustainable use of natural resources. The key aspects are habitat restoration and conservation, sustainable agriculture practices, wildlife protection and sustainable livelihood promoting eco-friendly livelihood that do not harm biodiversity. Promote sustainable livelihood that are biodiversity friendly such as ecotourism, sustainable agriculture, or non-timber forest products , provide grants and rewards for communities adopting biodiversity friendly practices , and who lead successful initiatives.

C. Enhance community – led action for protection of threatened species: Promote development of Eco-tourism initiatives that provide economic benefit to the community while encouraging conservation, Increase awareness about the importance of biodiversity and the specific threats faced by the local species, identify and support local leaders and champions who can advocate for conservation efforts within the community, develop conservation initiatives that are led by the community ensuring that they have sense of ownership and responsibility. Leverage indigenous

knowledge and traditional practices that have contributed to biodiversity conservation over generations.

2. Sustainable agriculture and fisheries, and food security

A. Increase efficiency and effectiveness of overall food production and value chain, including in vulnerable ecosystems: Promote sustainable farming practices that include integrating ecological principles into farming practices to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem services, crop rotation and diversify, rotate crops to maintain soil health and reduce pests and diseases, implement and adhere to quality standards and certification to enhance product value and consumer trust, invest in facilities that add value to raw agricultural products through processing and packaging extending shelf life and improving marketability, and implement strategies to reduce food waste at all stages from production to consumption develop and promote insurance products that protect farmers against risks such as crop failure and extreme weather events.

B. Increase of diversification and livelihood improvement: Promote diversified income generating activities and livelihood options at the local levels. Growing a variety of crop to reduce dependence on single crop thereby reduce risks from diseases and pests, combining crop farming with livestock rearing to maximize resource use and increase income sources as well as encouraging small scale businesses.

C. Remove deforestation from supply chain and expanded restoration of degraded lands: Ensuring that the production and procurement of raw materials and products do not contribute to destruction of forests, expanding restoration of degraded lands through rehabilitation and restoration of lands that have been damaged by activities such agriculture, logging, mining, or other form of land use. This involves reforestation, soil improvement, and other ecological restoration techniques to bring the land back to a healthy and productive state.

3. Chemicals and Waste management-

A. Promote plastic / solid waste management and circular economy - Promote waste reduction at source by encouraging the manufacturers to design products that are durable, reusable and easy to repair, and reduce packaging wastes by using minimal, eco-friendly or biodegradable materials. Implement comprehensive recycling programmes that include proper sorting and processing of different types of plastics and solid wastes. Enforce regulations that limit the production and use of single use plastics and promote the use of recycled materials, provide incentives for business that adopt sustainable practices such as tax breaks, or subsidies for using recycled materials. Maximize the use of resources by extending the life cycle of products through maintenance, repair and refurbishment. Reducing chemical and urban waste disposals by increasing awareness of the community on the adverse impacts of chemicals, industrial and urban waste disposals into the environment, particularly into the water bodies. Establishing community dialogue platform in collaboration with urban administrations, on urban waste management via application of the 3R concepts in urban centers. This is particularly important in those cities adjacent to Lakes like Hawassa, and Ziway, Bishoftu, Addis Ababa etc. where Urban and industrial wastes are creating serious environmental pollution. In additions, collaborate with business, government-agencies, and non-profit organizations to develop and implement waste management strategies.

B. Reduce / remove use of chemical in agriculture: Avoiding the use of chemical in agriculture involves transitioning to more sustainable and Eco-friendly farming practices, which includes use of

compost, green manure, and biological pest control. Promote conservation agriculture, which involves minimal soil disturbance maintaining soil cover and crop rotation that reduce the need for chemical inputs. promote utilization of organic fertilization among farmers and support communities to prepare composts on their gardens thereby reduce the application of agrochemical in agriculture within the landscape, especially in the Rift valley; Ziway, shalla and Abijata lakes, where pollutants from agrochemical are very serious challenges to the adjacent water bodies.

d) Grant making outside the priority landscapes/seascapes

Grant making outside of the priority landscapes during OP8 will be committed to implement innovative, inclusive and impact full projects. The projects should focus on promoting CSO–Government – Private sector Dialogue platform at national level, Social inclusion and empowerment, and knowledge management. Support Innovative projects that focusing on smart waste management system, skill building for underprivileged youths, community urban garden to provide fresh produce and greens space for local residents, promoting healthy living and community engagement. Develop community spaces that offer activities and services for people of all ages, fostering inter-generational connections and reducing social isolation. In addition, support initiatives that bring about significant positive changes, often addressing critical social, economic, or environmental issues aiming at creating long term benefits for the communities, ecosystems, or the world at large.

4.2 Enhance social Inclusion, including gender equality and women’s empowerment

It is very important to create an environment where everyone, regardless of gender, has equal opportunity and can fully participate in all aspects of activities. Women should be represented in leadership position and decision-making process at all levels including in government, business and community organizations. Providing women with equal access to economic resources, opportunities and education can empower them economically, supporting women entrepreneurs, ensuring equal pay for equal work, and providing access to financial services.

Many of the national development priorities, bilateral projects and strategies (REDD⁺, PSNP, SLM, NAMA, CRGE, NDC) made conscious efforts to implement project activities that benefit women, men, children, as well as people with disabilities. For instances in PSNP and SLM watershed management interventions both female and male headed households receive the same benefit in the form of conservation tillage, access to saving and credit. Other project activities that provide access for fuel saving stoves and clean water supply free children and women from huge workloads of fuel wood collection and fetching water. The GEF SGP will advance gender equity and social inclusion by designing projects that can minimize resistances against gender mainstreaming. GEF SGP Ethiopia can advocate gender mainstreaming in its program by engaging Ministries of Women’s and Social affairs, Ministry of works and skills, and Ministry of Culture and Sport, and other concerned sectors in the consultation process for designing and implementing OP8 priority activities.

It is very important to undertake gender analysis and in the selected landscapes/seascapes in order to identify and understand the roles and access to and control over the resources. Gender analysis is a systematic analytical process based on sex-disaggregated and gender information⁶. This process is used

⁶ United Nations Development Programme 2016, Gender analysis guidance.

to identify, understand, and describe gender differences and the relevance of gender roles and power dynamics in a particular context. In this regard, there are gender inequalities in the selected landscapes in terms of access to and/or control over the resources. Women have access to and control over very limited resources as the traditional norms provide men all the rights of control over resources and decision on the resources. However, currently, there are some improvements in legal right that wife and husband are entitled to equal right to the assets they produced in common. Subsequently, in the selected land/seascapes, both the wife and husband of farmer households are given common identification card for their lands. Ensuring women's economic empowerment and access to and control over resources requires an integrated approach to growth and development, focused on gender-responsive activities, and considering the needs of people with disabilities when designing products, and services. The projects to be supported by OP8 targets to promote inclusiveness that involve women and men, youths (boys and girls) and people with disabilities in the implementation of the prioritized project activities.

4.3 Knowledge Management

Knowledge management is the process and practices used to capture, distribute and effectively use knowledge within a project. It aims to ensure that valuable information, experiences, and insights are documented and shared among stakeholders, team members and networks. Knowledge management is a discipline that promotes an integrated approach to the creation, capture, organization, access and use of information assets⁷. As part of capturing and sharing information on projects' implementation process, each project is required to allocate a budget for Knowledge Management that integrating into the proposed project through which they will have the means to capture and share progress of their projects and good practices. However, recognizing the country's limited capacity with regard to knowledge management; capturing, organizing, disseminating and sharing of lessons learned, during the OP8 the GEF SGP promote documenting and sharing of information, experiences, lessons learned and best practices during project implementation via developing robust knowledge management systems as a strategic tool for up scaling good practices and influencing policy makers.

Encourage documentation of best practices and lessons learned from the SGP projects implementation, and organize knowledge sharing platforms and fairs, which will be funded by the country programme. Encourage collaborative tools and platform such as forums, intranet and social media, organize regular knowledge sharing sessions such as workshops, and webinars. Promote and strengths dissemination of project performances through various KM products such as brochures, annual reports, photo-stories, posters, videos, etc. SGP country program will support documentation and sharing of good practices and lesson learned through establishment of grantees network to share lessons learned among themselves. In additions, material supports to the grantees that help resources mobilization and leverage their knowledge management capacities. These include provision of computers, digital video cameras, to the selected grantees will be done to enable them document progress, good practices and lessons learned and share them.

The following are key knowledge management strategies of OP8;

Available from

https://info.undp.org/sites/bpps/SES_Toolkit/SES%20Document%20Library/Uploaded%20October%202016/UNDP%20Guidance%20Note%20how%20to%20conduct%20a%20gender%20analysis.pdf

⁷ Journal of Applied knowledge management by International Institute for Applied Knowledge Management volume 3, issue 1, 2015

Local level:

- a) **Community Experience sharing** : Facilitate peer to peer learning between new and past grantees at the beginning of project implementation with regards to acknowledging best practices and how challenges and constraints are solved; and help new grantees to effectively and successfully implement.
- b) **Community-Field-day**: Undertake mid- and end-term project evaluation and present them at community meetings followed by field visits to project sites and help local communities to learn from both new and past grantees, which can be used as a tool for replication and scaling up good practices.
- c) **Training**: Assess training needs and organize trainings on various aspects of the project including base line data collection, implementation, archiving and reporting.
- d) **Develop case stories** - develop a case story refers to a narratives that illustrate the impacts of the project on an individual or groups livelihoods that can influence and inform decision making.
- e) **Personal knowledge encouragement and acknowledgement**: The program facilitates knowledge sharing and learning mechanism at individual level and encourage collections of case studies and key lessons.

National level:

- a) **Stakeholder workshops**: Organize Stakeholder Workshops (as regional and national knowledge sharing and learning mechanisms) where project achievements are presented. This will facilitate to share good practices of the grantees with the stakeholders.
- b) **Consultative workshops** - organize a collaborative meeting designed to gather input, insights , and feed-backs from the participants
- c) **Webinars**: Develop and/ or use Webinars that capture and share lessons via internet and social media
- d) **Seminars and knowledge fair**: Facilitate regular seminars and knowledge fare where project grantees are displaying their showcases of good practices. This will be used as a tool for replication and up scaling of good practices.
- e) **Exhibition**: Support the grantees to participate at national knowledge fair/ exhibitions.
- f) **Produce Organizational Publication**: Produce publications (Policy briefs, Newsletters, Leaflets, Protocols, online Dialogue Platforms and Networks, for Sharing Best Practices, Challenges and Lessons Learned)
- g) **Thematic working group**: Support thematic working group (who can also be pooled from NSC) who can review project performances and provide professional advises. Three thematic working group seminars or workshops are to be organized during the beginning, at midterm evaluation and at the time of project phase-out.

Global level (south-south cooperation).

- a) **Video conferencing**: Organize video conference on key lessons and where subject matter specialists participate and share experiences of other countries via video conferencing.
- b) **E-Library**: The program will provide financial and technical support to the national system to setup the system for E-library.
- c) **International conference**: Support individuals or CBOs who have practiced and demonstrated innovative approaches or norms that promotes public involvement in enhancing environmental protection, biodiversity and ecosystem conservation, particularly conservation of endangered



species and rehabilitation of degraded areas. This help share good practices among the CBO's across the world.

D) **Documentary Film:** Facilitate producing documentary films for best practices achieved from all SGP grantees and continuously disseminate using conferences, workshops, consultative meetings and media.

5. COMMUNICATION PLAN

Communication plan is essential for ensuring that all the stakeholders are informed, engaged and aligned through out the project life cycle. Project communication plan outlining how project information will be shared and disseminated to the stakeholders The GEF SGP Ethiopia has designed communication strategy for OP8 to effectively communicate project achievements and challenges.

Quarterly report review: The program will follow up the project implementation and encourage the grantees to submit quarterly report; and organizes a day meeting with grantees to discuss on enhancing positive achievements and mitigating the constraints and challenges.

Training: The program will conduct capacity assessment and continue providing training to the staffs the grantees with regards to project execution and reporting following a uniform reporting standard. A 1-2-days training will help the grantees to have a clear idea of how the project activities are implemented, and project objectives are achieved and how the results are archived and reported.

Final Reporting: The program will develop a uniform reporting template that helps the grantee to provide measurable and verifiable report.

Case studies: the programme will conduct case studies of successful projects that contribute to replication of the achievements.

Develop Stories: the programme will develop stories on the successful projects so that share the experiences to others so as to replicate in their respective contexts.

Baseline information: The program encourages the grantee to conduct base line assessment or collect base line data before the project is implemented, so that the impact of the project can be determined easily.

Lesson learning workshop: The program will keep updating the NSC through quarterly consultative meetings within 12 month of project implantation; and organizes 4 workshops, through 24 months of project implementation.

Publication: The program will publish the key results in the newsletters, quarterly reports of the program and of stakeholders and posts them on the web sites of the same.

Social Media: The program will engage the media to broadcast the news of its workshop events as a tool for promoting SGP contribution to the national priorities, and by doing so the GEF SGP Ethiopia will play critical role in policy influence.

6. RESOURCE MOBILIZATION AND PARTNERSHIP PLAN

Resource mobilization refers to the process of gathering financial, human, technical and other resources required to achieve project goals and objectives, which including fundraising, securing grants. Partnership involves collaboration between parties to achieve common objectives. Thus, resource mobilization and partnership go hand in hand as partnership is a critical avenue for mobilizing resources. Resource mobilization and partnership plan helps organizations strategically align their resource acquisition and partnership efforts with their mission and objectives, ensuring that they have the necessary support and collaboration to succeed.

GEF SGP interventions can catalyze mobilization of local resources that further strengthen the ownership of interventions and contribute to sustainability of the achieved results. These resources may come from individuals, formal or non-formal community associations, NGOs, government and other partners. In order to enhance and ensure the sustainability of country programme, SGP Ethiopia plans to leverage funding from different sources that help address sustainable development concerns to achieve wider impacts. The country programme will make effort to mobilize resources during the OP8 from bilateral and multilateral donors, international foundations, local and international NGOs, Government, communities and private sectors.

a) Secured and planned cash and in-kind co-financing

Regional and federal government can explore a resource for co-financing GEF-SGP either in-cash or in-kind. In addition, small scale business enterprises established by grantees will be highly encouraged to take up environmental related activities. Technical support from partners is also an important part of in-kind contributions that will be highly encouraged by SGP. Especially in Ethiopia, the technical capacity to plan, implement and monitor projects are very limited, and thus, such kind of support will be even more crucial for success. In this regard, the grantees are required to arrange in kind and / or in cash co- financing while developing the project proposals.

Innovative partnership between SGP and SOS Sahel to implement joint initiatives, and SGP - Nestle Water Ethiopia joint initiative to work on plastic waste management are the secured cash and in-kind co- financing. Potential private sectors will also be contacted to co-finance SGP projects thereby discharging their corporate/social responsibilities.

b) Co-financing opportunities

As part of the co- financing there are some encouraging potential opportunities from the stakeholders. The grantees, local government and private sectors in the landscapes/ waterscapes are encouraged to contribute in cash and /or in kind co - financing to the project activities to maximize the impacts. The private sectors are required to discharge their corporate social responsibilities through funding CBOs and CSOs working on the natural resource conservation and improving livelihoods. Oromia Cooperative Bank and Awash Bank have interests and started some imperative initiatives to support communities in livelihood improvement and environmental conservation aspects as part of Corporate social responsibilities. There are also co – financing opportunities from multilateral/ bilateral donors such as Norwegian Church Aid (NCA), Farm Africa, and private sectors to complement GEF SGP activities providing synergies, replication and scale up, creating awareness, enhancing partnerships and/or linkages, increasing participation and improving the livelihoods. These complementing activities are not necessarily required to fulfil the GEF/SGP criteria but will enhance the integrated approach

resulting in broader fundamental changes in target communities, which is one of the key guiding principles of SGP Ethiopia's Country Programme Strategy

7. PARTNERSHIP OPPORTUNITIES

Partnership is a collaborative arrangement between two or more parties who come together to achieve a common goal. In this context, the parties involved, often called partners, agree to share resources, responsibilities, and risks to accomplish the projects objectives. It can be formal or informal and can involve different entities such as business companies, organizations, government, or / and private sector.

When searching for partnerships, it is important to identify common goals, clearly define the roles and responsibilities of each partner, and ensure that the partnership is mutually beneficial. Thus, partnership offers a range of benefits, from financial support to expertise and resources. There are potential partnership opportunities with NGOs operating in the landscapes, business companies with corporate social responsibility programme, academic institutions (Universities and research institutions) are valuable partners offering scientific experts and access to research facilities, international organizations and programme like the United Nations, World Bank, Media and Public relation firms to raise awareness and gain public supports , help in crafting messages, reaching a broader audience and managing public perception.

8. RISK MANAGEMENT PLAN

Project risk management involves identifying, assessing and responding to the potential risks that could affect project objectives. It is the process aims to minimize the impacts of negative events and maximize the chances of positive outcomes. Thus, effective risk management helps ensure that projects are completed on time, within budget, and meet their objective. It is important to develop strategies to manage risks, including avoiding , mitigating, transferring or accepting risks.

Table 3. Description of risks identified in OP8

Describe identified risk	Degree of risk (low, medium, high)	Probability of risk (low, medium, high)	Risk mitigation measure foreseen
Recurrent Drought due to climate change	Medium	High	• Use drought resistant varieties • Apply Small scale irrigation
Livestock and crop disease occurrence due to climate change	Low	Low	Enhance extension service through establishing partnership with local government sectors
Limited commitments from local government officers	Low	Low	• Aligning project activities with government priority areas • Provide training on key project implementation activities for local governments

Political instability	Medium	Medium	• Remotely follow up as the community can run the activities
Market prices fluctuation(inflation)	Medium	Medium	• Create access to market and linkage • Post harvesting storage management • Diversifying agricultural production through peer to peer consultation
Limited capacity of grantees to effectively implement projects	Medium	Medium	• Provide adequate training for all members of CBO's • Undertake quarterly monitoring and evaluation

9. MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN

A project monitoring and evaluation plan is a systematic approach to track the progress and assess the effectiveness of a project. It involves setting up processes to collect and analyze data to ensure that a project is on track to meet its objective. Identify key performance indicators that will be used to measure progress toward the objective. The indicators should be specific, measurable and relevant to the project goals. Conduct project impact review, which involves evaluating the outcomes and effects of a specific project. The review process aims to assess how well the project met its objectives and what changes or benefits it brought about, and evaluating whether the project's benefits will continue over time and how sustainable the outcomes are.

9.1 Monitoring approaches at project and country levels

Project monitoring is the process of systematically tracking and reviewing the progress of a project to ensure that it is on track to meet its objective. It involves regularly collecting and analyzing data on various aspects of the project, such as timeline, budget, resources, and quality standards. The M & E framework is generally envisaged to adopt both conventional and participatory approaches at all levels of intervention. These approaches include the collection, analysis and compilation of both qualitative and quantitative data to be generated during the quarterly implementation process. This framework will provide basis for the assessment of impacts, constraints and remedies of the GEF-SGP projects on quarterly basis. This will provide continual improvement in project implementation and addresses the changes the programme has brought at the level of program activities (community level) and impact at the national level.

Quarterly review of performances with regards to the effects of the intervention on the environment and community members involved in the project is very important. This by and large is necessary in order to identify and clarify whether the costs for project activities are justified, enable the project leaders at different levels to draw lessons for improving the design as well as put ground for scaling up and expanding experiences and also strengthening accountability and transparency for results. Emphasis will continue to be given to participation of all relevant stakeholders including government staff members as an integral aspect of monitoring and evaluation.

GEF SGP Ethiopia will be accountable to review reports submitted by project proponents. The program prepares standardized and comparable list of indicators for projects envisaged for implementation at an initial stage. Achievements on these targets will be updated during grantees' progress reports which

will enable the country programme to have aggregated data sets. To facilitate this, the GEF SGP Ethiopia has established M&E system to be conducted at two levels: Programme level M&E and project level M&E.

All concerned government and relevant stakeholders are engaged in monitoring and evaluating project performance and provide feedback to the programme office. Local government are part and parcel of the project planned through their full support and involvement. This could be done through providing technical assistance, co-financing (in-cash and/or in-kind). Besides, the activities to be carried out are part of the local government plan of action for local development priorities. Involvement of the local stakeholders will be from planning phase through implementation phase, through active participation of all levels of government sector offices. Progresses of implementation will be documented in each agreed timeline of the project activities, during monitoring and evaluation of reports by the local stakeholders.

Table 4. M&E Plan at the Country Programme Level

M&E Activity	Purpose	Responsible Parties	Budget Source	Timing
Country Programme Strategy elaboration	Framework for action including identification of community projects	NC, NSC, country stakeholders, grantees	A SGP planning grant to engage consultants may be used to update OP8 CPS	At start of OP8
As part of NSC meetings, ongoing review of project results and analysis. This includes an Annual CPS Review	Assess effectiveness of projects, country portfolio; learning; adaptive management	NC, NSC, UNDP Country Office. Final deliberations shared/ analyzed with CPMT colleagues	Staff time, Country Operating Budget	At least one annual CPS review to ensure OP8 CPS is on track to achieve its results and make timely and evidence-based modifications to CPS as may be needed ⁸
Annual Monitoring Report Survey ⁹	Enable efficient reporting to CPMT and GEF. It serves as the	NC/PA in close collaboration with NSC. CPMT provides	Staff time	Once per year in June- July

⁸ It is recommended that the Annual CPS review is done close to AMR submissions for both processes to benefit from each other (suggested timeframe is May- July). Note that OP8 CPS will be regarded as a dynamic document and can be updated by the SGP country team and NSC on a periodic basis to reflect any necessary adjustments to ensure maximum impact.

⁹ Timely and quality country level submissions to Annual Monitoring Process are mandatory. As a Global Programme, it enables aggregated reporting by CPMT to GEF, UNDP and other stakeholders.

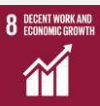
M&E Activity	Purpose	Responsible Parties	Budget Source	Timing
	primary tools to record and analytically present results to donors	technical guidance support and receives final country submission for further action		
Country Portfolio Review	Methodological results capture of the portfolio at a given point to note impact level change as well as broader adoption. The goal is to support reporting to stakeholders, learning, and support to strategic development/ implementation of CPS	NC, NSC	SGP planning grant to engage consultants may be used to undertake previous operational cycles impact review and utilize lessons for both OP8 CPS development and its implementation Global technical M&E support can be expected	Once per operational phase
SGP Database	Ensure recording of all Project and Country Programme inputs in SGP database	NCs, PAs,	Staff time	Throughout the operational phase. Ensure quality assurance and completion of data prior to annual monitoring cycle (May- June of every year)
Audit	Ensure compliance with project implementation/ management standards and norms	External/independent auditors. NC/ PA to provide requisite support.	Global Operating Budget	Annually for selected countries on risk-assessment basis

9.2 CPS Results Framework

Result framework is a structured tool used in project management and evaluation to plan, monitor, and measure the success of project. It outlines the project goals, objectives, outputs and activities, along with the indicators and means of verification for each level. The framework helps in systematically planning the project's components and tracking its progress, ensuring that all

elements are aligned towards achieving the desired results. This Results Framework focuses specially on impact and the outcomes of the work done through the program.

Table 5. Results Framework of SGP OP8 Country Programme Strategy

Alignment with SDGs The OP8 CPS will contribute to the following Sustainable Development Goals.;             		
Synergy with UNDP Country Programme Document (CPD): out put 2.2, 3.2		
OP8 SGP Programme Goal: Engage local CSOs/CBOs in landscape-seascape approaches across the world, providing them access to knowledge and information, capacitating them through learning-by-doing, skills development, and delivering technical and grant assistance for interventions that enhance well being and socioeconomic conditions and generate global environmental benefits.		
1 OP8 SGP CPS Strategic Initiatives	2 CPS Indicators and Targets	3 Means of Verification
<u>Strategic Initiative 1:</u> Community-based conservation of threatened ecosystems and species	10,000 hectares of landscapes under improved practices (excluding protected areas) (GEF core indicator 4.1 and 4.3) 200 hectares of lakes buffer zones protected under improved management effectiveness (GEF core indicator 2.2) 300 hectares of lakes habitat under improved practices to benefit biodiversity; excluding protected areas (GEF core indicator 5)	Individual project reporting by SGP country teams (as part of midterm and final Progress reports) Baseline assessment comparison variables (use of conceptual models and partner data as appropriate) Annual Monitoring Report (AMR), SGP global database Country Programme Review

<u>Strategic Initiative 2:</u> Sustainable agriculture and fisheries, and food security	200 hectares of land and ecosystems under restoration (GEF core indicator 3.1) 5 partnerships to advance sustainable agriculture and fisheries and/or food security (such as diversification, sustainable intensification, sustainable fisheries management, agroecological farming practices, climate-smart agriculture, certification programmes, local sourcing initiatives, waste reduction and circular economy, etc.) 5 CBOs supported for fish resource uses at Ziway, Hawassa 500 HHs of Small holder farmers engaged in agroforestry practices, 450 HHs engaged in animal fattening, which 50% are women Headed HHs	Individual project reporting by SGP country teams (as part of midterm and final Progress reports) Annual Monitoring Report (AMR), SGP global database Country Programme Review Socio-ecological resilience indicators for production landscapes (SEPLs)
<u>Strategic Initiative 3</u> Local to global coalitions for chemicals and waste management	2 policy recommendations or advocacy initiatives related to land-based pollution as a result of SGP projects. 1 local to global coalitions for chemicals and waste management strengthened and/or established 2 plastic waste recycling and waste management centers established for demonstration, scale up and replication 15 tons of plastic wastes collected and recycled or disposed (GEF core indicator 9.6) 4 CBOs working on plastic waste management were established and networked	Individual project reporting by SGP country teams (as part of midterm and final Progress reports) Strategic partnership with IPEN and Mercury GOLD country partners Annual Monitoring Report (AMR), global database Country Programme Review
<u>Strategic Initiative 4:</u> Enhancing social inclusion	1500 people benefited from GEF-financed investments disaggregated by sex (GEF core indicator 11) 4 projects with focused interventions promoting gender equality and women's empowerment 3 projects that demonstrate models of engaging (a) Indigenous Peoples, (b) youth, and (c) persons with disabilities. 5 grants with targeted support for 1) women or women groups; 2) youth or youth-led groups; 3) Indigenous Peoples' groups USD 150,000 of total grant portfolio accessed by 1)	Individual project reporting by SGP country teams Annual Monitoring Report (AMR), SGP global database Country Programme Review

	women or women groups; 2) youth or youth-led groups; 3) indigenous peoples' groups	
<u>Strategic Initiative 5</u> Monitoring and Evaluation and Knowledge Management	4 projects with meetings involving local CSOs/CBOs or communities to monitor project results, assess impacts, and identify lessons learned 5 knowledge exchange/sharing events with participation of local communities 50 online knowledge repository developed as a result of SGP project 1 country/cross-country impact reviews conducted with evidence of SGP impact and lessons learned. 1 South-South exchanges between communities, NGOs/CSOs, or other partners within or across countries to transfer knowledge, replicate technology, tools or approaches on global environmental issues	Individual project reporting by SGP country teams Annual Monitoring Report (AMR), SGP global database Country Programme Review

10. NATIONAL STEERING COMMITTEE ENDORSEMENT

Note: The signatures of NSC members are required as endorsement of the complete final CPS duly reviewed and agreed at the National Steering Committee meeting.

NSC members involved in OP8 CPS development, review and endorsement	Signatures
1. Dr. Meskerem Abi	Signed by: <i>Meskerem Abi</i>
2. Ms. Rahel G/Mariam	Signed by: <i>Rahel Gebremariam</i>
3. Ms. Kidist Belayneh	Signed by: <i>Kidist Belayneh</i>
4. Dr. Shasho Megersa	DocuSigned by: <i>Shasho Megersa</i>
5. Ms. Wubua Mekonnen	
6. Mr. Amanuel Dibaba	Signed by: <i>Amanuel Dibaba</i>
7. Mr. Wase Gubena	
8. Mr. Misganaw Eyassu	DocuSigned by: <i>\$</i>
9. Mr. Mensur Dessie	
(Add more rows as necessary)	

ANNEXES (optional)

Annex 1: Landscape baseline assessment process (i.e. supporting materials, including updates from OP7)