

GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY (GEF)
SMALL GRANTS PROGRAMME (SGP)
IMPLEMENTED BY UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM (UNDP)



GEF SGP COUNTRY PROGRAM STRATEGY FOR OP7
(2020 -2023)

ETHIOPIA

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Acronyms

ADAA	African Development and Aid Association
ADBC	Association for Development and Biodiversity Conservation
AMR	Annual Monitoring Report
ANCEDA	Arsi Nature Conservation and Environmental Development Association
CBA	Community Based Adaptation
CBD	Conservation on Biological Diversity
CBO	Community Based Organization
CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
CDCB	Center for Development and Capacity Building
COP	Conference of Parties
CPMT	Central Programme Management Team
CPS	Country Programme Strategy
CRGE	Climate Resilient Green Economy
CRV	Central Rift Valley
CSO	Civil Societies Organization
EBI	Ethiopian Bio diversity Institute
EARI	Ethiopian Agricultural Research Institute
EEFRI	Ethiopian Environment, Forest Research Institute
EFCCC	Environment, Forest and Climate Change Commission
EPACC	Ethiopian Programme of Adaptation on Climate Change (EPACC)
EWCA	Ethiopian Wildlife Conservation Authority
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GHG	Green House Gas
GTP II	Growth and Transformation Plan Two
ICCA	Indigenous Peoples and Community-Conserved Territories and Areas
INDC	Intended Nationally Determined Contribution
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
LD	Land Degradation
LDN	Land Degradation Neutrality
LULC	Land Use Land Cover
MoFEC	Ministry of Finance and Economic Cooperation
MRTS	Mass Rapid Transit System
MRV	Measuring Reporting and Verification
NAMA	Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions
NAP	National Action Programme
NAPA	National Adaptation Plans of Action
NAP -E	National Adaptation Programme of Ethiopia
NBSAP	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
NC	National Coordinator
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
NDRM	National Disaster Risk Management
NSC	National Steering Committee
REDD	Reduce Deforestation and Degradation
SDGS	Sustainable Development Goals



SGP	Small Grants Programme
SMNP	Siemen Mountains National Park
OP	Operational Phase
PA	Programme Assistant
PACJA	Pan African Climate Justice Alliance
PDN	Pro Development Network
PHE	Population Health and Environment
POPs	Persistent Organic Pollutants
PSNP	Productive Safety Net Programme
SLM	Sustainable Land Management
SPIF	Strategic Programme and Investment Framework
STAR	System Transparency Allocation for Resources
UNCCD	United Nations Convention on Combating Desertification
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDP CO	United Nation Development Programme Country Office
UNESCO	United Nation Educational Scientific and Culture Organization
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
WB	World Bank



OP7 Financial Resources - SGP Country Programme (estimated US\$)¹

Total SGP Grants to date since 2006:	USD6.2Mn
OP7 GEF Core Funds:	USD 500,000
OP7 GEF STAR Funds:	USD1000000
OP6 GEF Core and STAR remaining balance (if applicable)	USD 0
Other funds (secured)	
Other funds (expected/to be mobilized)	USD 100000
Total fund for OP7	USD1600000

1. BACKGROUND

As a corporate programme of the Global Environment Facility (GEF), the GEF Small Grants Programme (SGP), implemented by United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) aligns its Operational Phase strategies with those of the GEF and co - financing partners, and provides a global portfolio of *innovative, inclusive, and impactful* projects that address global environmental and sustainable development issues.

Action at the local level by civil society and community-based organizations, including women groups, indigenous/ marginalized peoples, youth, and persons with disabilities is recognized essential to form multi-stakeholder alliances to deliver global environmental benefits and contribute to the GEF-7 Programming directions, UNDP’s Strategic Plan 2018-2021, and national priorities to achieve the UN Sustainable Development Goals and other international commitments.²

Building on its over 26 years of successful operations in total over 133 countries, the 7th Operational Phase of the SGP aims *“to promote and support innovative, inclusive and scalable initiatives, and foster multi stakeholder partnerships at the local level to contribute to efforts that tackle global environmental issues in priority landscapes/ waterscapes.”*

2. SUMMARY: Key Results/Accomplishments

The Small Grants Programme (SGP) was established in 1992, as a GEF corporate programme, with the purpose to contribute towards conservation and restoration of the environment via supports provided to the local people by promoting community actions that maintain the balance between social, economic and environmental aspects. SGP supports projects that are relevant, effective and efficient in achieving global environmental benefits, while addressing issues of livelihoods, poverty reduction, gender equality and women’s empowerment. The SGP project activities that can be traced back to six subsequent operational phases (OP1-6) 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 2005, 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

¹ The level of SGP OP7 resources is an estimated total of: (i) the GEF7 core grant allocation (to be reviewed annually by CPMT on the basis of performance, co-financing and strategic partnerships, demonstrated NSC commitment rates, and UNOPS delivery); (ii) approved STAR resources; as well as (iii) other sources of third party cost sharing & co-financing (country, regional and/or global levels). SGP countries with remaining OP6 balances that have not been pipelined will be expected to use these balances in line with the OP7 strategic approach in order to be coherent in terms of SGP programming and results expected.

² The initial SGP OP7 concept was incorporated into the strategic directions for the overall GEF-7 replenishment negotiations in 2017, and subsequently approved by the GEF Council paper “GEF Small Grants Programme: Implementation Arrangements for GEF-7” (GEF/C.54/05.rev) in June 2018.



deteriorating environmental conditions. The Small Grants Programme (SGP) was officially launched in June 2006, and the first grant disbursement was issued in December of the same year. Since then, the SGP Ethiopia has funded and provided technical supports for a total of 227 grantees with a total grant amounting to US\$ 6.2 million. Out of the allocated/committed resources to the grantees (CBOs and NGOs) 34% was in-kind co-finance which has been covered by the grantees and local governments.

With regards to the focal area distribution, land degradation thematic area was the largest portfolio sharing (51.5%) followed by Biodiversity (28.6%), Climate Change (16.3%), Capacity Development (2.2%), Chemicals and Wastes (0.9%), and International Waters (0.4%).

The key achievements during OP6 were; 2883 hectares of degraded land have been rehabilitated and restored through area closure and sustainable forest management, the productivity of 1864 hectares of farmland has been improved as a result of compost application, 1896 energy efficient stoves and 2010 solar panels were distributed to the beneficiaries that contribute to global GHG emission reduction. A total of 2740 people were benefiting from the income generating activities of which 59 % are women.

As part of the implementation of these interventions under OP6, the SGP has allocated a total amount of US\$ 1,078,197; and all of it (100%) was committed. In-kind co-financing contribution of project implementers was US\$ 831,050 (77%). The country has successfully implemented the projects and benefited the vulnerable communities.

In OP7, the NSC decided to continue with the existing landscapes / waterscapes of OP6 in order to maximize the impacts of the interventions. Experiences showed tangible impacts are achieved either in extended time or with wide ranges of pilot areas. During the Operational Phase Seven (OP7), the SGP has planned to work on community-based initiatives that contribute to global environmental aspects and vulnerable communities will be benefited from through multifocal land/waterscape approach. In this regard, 70% of the OP7 grant will be applied for the prioritized land/waterscape and the remaining 30% of the grants will be used for innovative, inclusive and impactful projects to be implemented outside the selected priority landscape areas. The GEF Small Grants Programme (SGP) OP7 is intended to be implemented in the period of 2020 to 2023 inclusive. The Ethiopian SGP has a National Steering Committee drawn from CSOs, Government and UNDP CO where three of them (EFCCC, MoFEC & UNDP) are permanent members.

3. COUNTRY PRIORITIES AND STRATEGIC ALIGNMENT

3.1 Alignment with National Priorities

The GEF SGP has been supporting 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 were designed to fully align with the 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 landraces 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 production enhanced 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 that have been recognized in the CRGE strategy and Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC).

Ethiopia submitted its NDC to the UNFCCC as a contribution to its commitment to mitigate adverse climate change impacts. SGP has supported projects on Climate Smart Agro- ecological practices which significantly contributes to and aligned with NDC and GTP II of the country. Multi-sectorial 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 programmes that intended to enhance livelihood improvements and climate change mitigations.

Table 1. List of Relevant Conventions and national/Regional plans or Programmes

Conventions + national planning frameworks	Date of ratification / completion
GEF-7 National Dialogues	Convened in April 2019
Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)	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 (1 st , 2 nd , 3 rd)	second national communication 2015.
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 Paris Accord	Submitted to the UNFCC in 2015
UN Convention to Combat Désertification (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 Implémentation Plan (NIP)	Eth 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 singed 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	Ethiopia has submitted the VNR report to HLPF in 2017
Strategic Action Programmes (SAPs) for shared international waterbodies (IW) ³	In 1995, the GEF Council-approved Operational Strategy (strategic action programmes, SAPs) for shared international waterbodies.
Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDC)	Submitted to the UNFCC in 2015

³ Please also identify existing IW regional projects and the regional SAPs adopted by countries sharing international waterbodies so as to align SGP local interventions. Please check this website to find some of the SAPs: <http://iwlearn.net/publications/SAP>



3.2 Gaps and Opportunities

As part of the commitment to meet the obligation of the conventions that Ethiopia has signed and ratified, the Environment, Forest and Climate Change Commission (EFCCC) has taken a leading role to coordinate and harmonize various initiatives and strategies of the conventions to be implemented by the relevant national institutions. In response to the UNFCCC, Ethiopia has communicated its national plans, programs and strategies such as: Growth and Transformation Plan (GTPII), Ethiopian Programme of Adaptation on Climate Change (EPACC), Climate Resilient Green Economy (CRGE) Strategy, First and Second communication on GHGs inventory, National REDD+ Coordination, Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Action (NAMA), NAP-E and INDC submitted to the UNFCCC.

While the implementation of the conventions, national policies, strategies and programs is underway, the 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 El Nino and La Nina effects, declines in agricultural productivity; excessive use of persistent agrochemicals on irrigated farms along river banks and lake shorelines, and excessive disposal of industrial and urban wastes at river banks, lakes and lake shores as a result of absence of nationally/locally appropriate land use planning and enforcement modalities.

Gaps in policy implementation are serious problems that continued to hinder natural resource conservation and rehabilitation. Problems pertaining to deforestation for farmland expansion, excessive reliance on charcoal and fuelwood for household energy should be one 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, regional and local levels has been recognized as a major hurdle to execute project activities and to access available opportunities from climate change and environmental services.

However, Ethiopia has taken important measures to realize the pledges into actions. The most important endeavor of the national initiatives was to launch Climate Resilient Green Economy (CRGE) strategy in 2010. Ethiopia was the first country in the region to embark on this initiative. The salient features of the CRGE was to reduce 64 % of its anticipated emissions in 2025. Subsequently Ethiopia also submitted its INDC as part of the Paris Agreement and kickoff implementation in 2015. 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 MRV⁴ of GHG emissions removals. These are well articulated concerns in the COP 21 Paris agreement. The inclusion of environment and climate issues in INDC, CRGE, GTP II programmes are policy directions and measures that lead to a reduction of GHG emission and societal vulnerability to climate change impacts. These are opportunities that help obtain government and development partners supports to implement programmes and projects.

3.3 OP7 Strategic Priorities of the SGP Country Programme

The Government of Ethiopia consists of various sector ministries and agencies that are dealing with different aspects of environmental and climate changes, and their impacts at national as well as global levels. the GEF

⁴ MRV- Measuring, reporting and verification

SGP OP7 intends to provide contributions towards achieving the country’s INDC⁵, CRGE and GTPII. The contribution of GEF SGP to the national priorities, and GEF-7 corporate results are summarized in the table below (table 2) that briefly describe the country programme and its complementarity with the UNDP country strategic programming and National priorities.

Table 2 SGP Country Programmer’s Alignment with SGP OP7 Strategic Initiatives and Country Priorities/Projects/Programmes.

1	2	3
SGP OP7 Strategic Initiatives - Global	SGP Country Programme’s OP7 Priorities	SGP Country Programme’s complementarity with GEF, UNDP, and other projects and programmes
<p>Community-based conservation of threatened ecosystems and species Key objectives/focus:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Improve management effectiveness of protected areas through ICCAs and shared governance with private sector and government. 2) Improve community-led biodiversity friendly practices and approaches, including promoting blue economy (e.g. agriculture, fisheries, forestry, tourism, infrastructure, etc.) 3) Enhance community led actions for protection of threatened species 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<p>There is complementarity with</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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
<p>Sustainable agriculture and fisheries, and food security</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Increase efficiency and effectiveness of overall food production and value chain, including in vulnerable ecosystems (mountains, SIDS, etc). 2) Increase diversification and livelihood improvement 3) Remove deforestation from supply chain and expanded restoration of degraded lands. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 degraded lands</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PSNP programme working on afforestation, biophysical soil and water conservation, community development • EARL works on introducing agricultural technologies, seed distribution and multiplication • EEFRI works on forest product utilization, natural ecosystem management, plantation and agro- forestry and climate resilient green growth. • SMSCE and cooperatives work on saving and credit access, diversification and livelihood improvement • Large scale irrigation is set as government direction to boost export commodities like horticulture and Small-scale irrigation is planned as livelihood diversification

⁵ Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia; submitted to the UNFCCC, 2015.

<p>Low-carbon energy access co-benefits Support implementation of Paris Agreement and the NDCs</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Promote renewable and energy efficient technologies providing socio-economic benefits and improving livelihoods. 2) Promote off-grid energy service needs in rural and urban areas. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) <i>Promote renewable and energy efficient technologies providing socio-economic benefits and improving livelihoods</i> 2) <i>Promote off-grid energy service needs in rural and urban areas</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNDP CO supports efficient energy and low carbon development programmes to promote carbon neutral economy. • Ethiopia developed strategy for renewable energy which includes hydropower, geothermal, solar and wind farm • Programme to expand fuel saving stoves and biogas installation at small and medium scale in rural settings. • National Biogas and rural cooking stoves distribution programme
<p>Local to global coalitions for chemicals and waste management</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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
<p>Catalyzing sustainable urban solutions</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Improved capacities to promote community-driven, socially inclusive and integrated solutions to address low-emission and resilient urban development 2) Demonstrated innovative socially inclusive urban solutions/ approaches (including waste and chemical management, energy, transport, watershed protection, ecosystem services and biodiversity) 3) Implement public-private partnership approach for low carbon energy access for marginalized urban communities 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) <i>Improved capacities to promote community-driven, socially inclusive and integrated solutions to address low-emission and resilient urban development</i> 2) <i>Demonstrated innovative socially-inclusive urban solutions/ approaches (including waste and chemical management, energy, transport, watershed protection, ecosystem services and biodiversity)</i> 3) <i>Implement public-private partnership approach for low carbon energy access for marginalized urban communities</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The government has started river rehabilitation and urban greenery initiatives in Addis Ababa City administration managed by watershed development Agency. • Addis Ababa is member of C40 cities initiatives and have been undertaken number of activities. • Waste to energy projects have been implemented in Addis Ababa and plans are afoot to expand it to other cities • Addis Ababa is also part of 100 Resilient Cities initiative of Rockefeller foundation initiative • MRTS - Mass Rapid Transit System to be implemented in several cities of Ethiopia which Addis Ababa is leading with the advent of light railways

<p>Community-based Adaptation (with other funding – not eligible with GEF funding)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Reduce vulnerability and improve the adaptive capacity of communities 2) Provide countries with concrete ground-level experience on CCA 3) Provide clear policy lessons and mainstream CBA within national processes. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) <i>Reduce vulnerability and improve the adaptive capacity of communities</i> 2) <i>Provide countries with concrete ground-level experience on CCA</i> 3) <i>Provide clear policy lessons and mainstream CBA within national processes</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ethiopia National Adaptation Plan (NAP-E) to implement the adaptation component of the NDC, and mainstream it into the regular development plans • NDRM – SPIF identifies key adaptation interventions and mainstreaming into key sectors/sub-sectors plans • PSNP programmes working on community-based adaptation
<p>CSO-Government-Private Sector Policy and Planning Dialogue Platforms</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Promote/enhance community voices and participation in global and national policy, strategy development related to global environment and sustainable development issues 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) <i>Promote/enhance community voices and participation in global and national policy, strategy development related to global environment and sustainable development issues</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNDP CO supports CSOs through capacity development program • Ethiopia developed Private sector engagement strategy • Professional societies and CSOs facilitate policy dialogue to play a role in policy influence with regards to national and global policies
<p>Enhancing social inclusion (mandatory)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Promote targeted initiatives 2) Mainstream social inclusion in all projects (e.g. women/girls, indigenous peoples, youth, and persons with disabilities) 	<p>Enhancing social inclusion Promote targeted initiatives Mainstream social inclusion in all projects</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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
<p>Knowledge Management (mandatory)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) <i>Capture knowledge and lessons from projects and activities</i> 2) <i>Improve capacities of CSOs/CBOs</i> 3) <i>Conduct South-South Exchanges to promote technology transfer and replication of good practices</i> 	<p>Knowledge Management</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) <i>Capture knowledge and lessons from projects and activities</i> 2) <i>Disseminate using appropriate outlets best practices for wider implementation and impact</i> 3) <i>Improve capacities of CSOs/CBOs</i> 4) <i>Conduct South-South Exchanges to promote technology transfer and replication of good practices</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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)
<p>Results Management, Monitoring & Evaluation (mandatory)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) <i>Administer new M&E strategy in country programme and project</i> 	<p>Results Management, Monitoring & Evaluation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) <i>Administer new M&E strategy in country</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SGP develops M & E strategy for country programme to monitor the project implementation

<p><i>design, implementation and overall decision making using participatory mechanisms</i></p>	<p><i>programme and project design, implementation and overall decision making using participatory mechanisms</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Projects implementation and performance review involving stakeholders • Mid – term performance consultation
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4. OP7 PRIORITY LANDSCAPES/SEASCAPES & STRATEGIC INITIATIVES

4.1 Grantmaking Within the Priority Landscape/Waterscapes

a) Process for selecting priority landscapes and waterscapes

The priority landscapes/ waterscapes were selected based on detailed consultation held with the National Steering Committee (NSC) which decided to continue operating within the existing landscapes/waterscapes in order to ensure the critical interventions by partners are continued as well as those areas not addressed will also be dealt with. The NSC also felt that for ensuring sustainability it is important to continue with the existing landscapes/waterscapes. Taking these facts into account the NSC has reached on consensus to continue with the existing landscapes/waterscapes during OP7.

Three step-processes were deployed to develop the Ethiopian Landscape/waterscape-based on OP7 grant-making strategies;

Step 1. Stocktaking - GEF OP7 CPS consultations and scoping exercises that include consultative meeting with NSC, Oromia, SNNP and Amhara Regional States EFCCA, Academia and other Sector Bureaus.

Step 2. Base line assessment- baseline assessment of the selected land/waterscape was conducted using focus group discussion, key informant interview of individual beneficiaries of the projects.

Step 3. Finalization of CPS.

b) Selected Landscapes/Waterscapes for OP7

As the result of the consultation held with the NSC and key stakeholders, SGP Ethiopia has decided to continue with the existing landscapes/ waterscapes during the period of OP7 in order to maximize the projects` impacts. The selected landscapes/ waterscapes are the Central Rift Valley (Negelle Arsi and Heben Arsi Woredas of West Arsi zone in Oromia Regional State, Borecha and Hawassa Zuria woredas of Sidama zone as well as Hawassa City in SNNP Regional State) and Siemen Mountains National Park (SMP) in Amhara Regional State. The landscapes have been prioritized due to severe land degradations, biodiversity loss, deforestation, fragile ecosystems and their consequent vulnerabilities.

The Central Ethiopian Rift Valley consists of a closed chain of lakes (Ziway, Langano, Shalla, Abjata and Hawassa), rivers, and wetlands with unique hydrological and ecological characteristics⁶, which need especial considerations and protection. Siemen Mountains National Park is also one of the key Biodiversity Areas (KBA) environmental hotspots and the world heritage site that seeks due consideration as a results of high population pressures.

The GEF SGP has invested in these landscapes for the last two operational phases (OP5 & OP6), however, it needs more intensive additional interventions to rehabilitate and restore the deteriorated environment. As

⁶ Getachew Sime : 2012 - Growing vulnerability: population pressure, food insecurity and environmental degradation, Central Rift Valley, Ethiopia



part of the efforts to maximize the SGP project impacts, the GEF SGP under OP7 has intended to support CBOs and CSOs projects aiming at environmental protection and biodiversity conservation while improving the wellbeing 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 and the Simien Mountains National Park landscape via taking the following selection criteria into consideration;

- a) **Global Environmental Characteristics** - Siemen Mountains National Park is one of the important ecosystems and World Heritage site that is recognized by UNESCO. The selected landscapes/ waterscapes are one of the key Biodiversity Areas, Land degradation (LD) hotspots, deforestation hotspots that aligned with NBSAP, REDD+ and Land Restoration. Moreover, the two rift valley landscapes/waterscapes are areas that face climate change vulnerability and are very fragile ecosystem.
- b) **Socio-economic characteristics** – all the selected landscapes/ waterscapes are with high poverty/low human development index so that necessitates vigorous interventions to improve human wellbeing
- c) **Stakeholder Capacities** – the capacities of the stakeholders (CBOs, NGOs and local government) are very limited to effectively implement the projects
- d) **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.

Location of the Landscapes/waterscapes

The selected landscapes/waterscapes are in the Central Ethiopian Rift Valley and the Simien Mountains National Park. Accordingly, two Rift valley land/waterscapes that include Hawassa City Administration, Hawassa Zuria and Negele Arsi Woredas are found in the Rift Valley and one Mountain landscape is in Simien Mountains National Park (Figure 1). However, currently, Arsi Negelle woreda has been split into two woredas; Negelle Arsi and Heben Arsi woredas. The selected intervention areas encompass 45 kebeles with a total land size of 130,306 ha. The total area of the intervention areas in each; Negele Arsi, Hawassa and SMNP landscapes is estimated to 61,391, 19755 and 49,160 ha, respectively. Similarly, the total area of the waterscape of the four lakes is 82,606 ha. There are different stakeholders working in various aspects of environment and biodiversity as well as livelihood improvement, which include among others: Austria Aid, African Wildlife, UNDP, JICA, Pro – Development Network (PDN), Amhara Development Association working in SMNP, Farm Africa, Center for Development and Capacity Building (CDCB), Population Health and Environment (PHE), African devolvement 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, Care Ethiopia, GOAL Ethiopia.

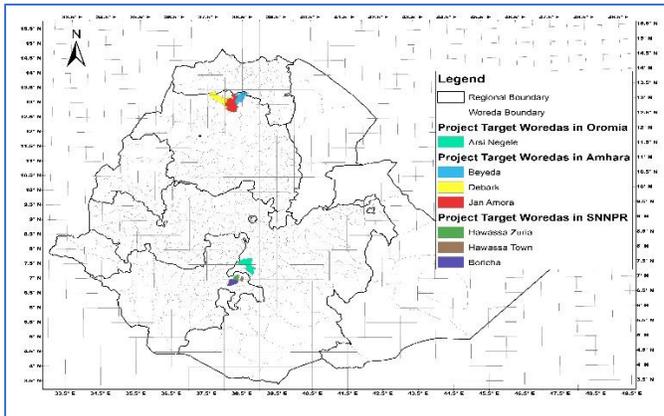


Figure 1. Location of Landscapes/waterscapes

Typology of the Landscapes/Waterscapes (Land Use Land Cover)

The current and past LULC dynamics is characterized by a rapid decline of forest cover for agriculture expansion. 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 consist of seven major land use types⁷. (1) High Forest, (2) Woodland, (3) Settlement and Bare soil, (4) Agriculture, (5) Bushes and Grass, (6) Lake, and (7) Wetland. 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. In SMNP landscape five major LULC types were identified: (1) High Forest, (2) Woodland, (3) Settlement and Bare soil, (4) Agriculture, and (5) Bushes and Grass. The LULC condition is characterized by rapid conversion of high forests and Erica woodlands to continuous increase in agricultural lands from 20% in 1986 to > 43% in 2015⁸. Settlement areas and bare lands followed the same trend of expansion. The expansion was towards the National Parks became a threat for the conservation of genetic resources that have high conservation values and resulted in human-wild life conflict within and outside of the Park boundary.

c) OP7 Strategic Initiatives in the landscapes/seascapes

Based on the consultations held with the NSC and stakeholders at various levels while exercising Environmental scoping, the following project components have been prioritized within GEF SGP focal areas to be implemented within the Central Rift Valley land/waterscape and the Simien Mountain National Park landscape with the direct support from the GEF SGP OP7 Core and STAR funds allocation.

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

- A. **Improve management effectiveness of protected areas through shared governance with private sector and government** – involve all the stakeholders in the management of the protected areas for the shared responsibilities. Provide capacity building trainings for the local community, local government, and private sectors in the landscapes to improve management effectiveness of the stakeholders for shared governance.
- B. **Improve community – led biodiversity friendly practices and approaches** - Promoting community-based biodiversity conservation within the park areas and central Rift Valley and help the community to obtaining economic benefits from the ecotourism and ecoservices.

⁷ Stakeholder consultation Report (2019)

⁸ OP6 CPS (2015) baseline assessment report

- C. Enhance community – led action for protection of threatened species:** - Promote protection and conservation of ecosystem and species (medicinal plants, spices etc.) by local communities
- 2. Sustainable agriculture and fisheries, and food security**
- A. Increase efficiency and effectiveness of overall food production and value chain, including in vulnerable ecosystems** - striving to contribute to ensure sustainable food security by diversifying food systems using conservation of wild fruits in the parks and domesticating them for economic benefits outside of the protected park areas, and promote integrated agroforestry practices in the Central Rift valley landscape/ waterscapes
- B. Increase of diversification and livelihood improvement** – promote diversified income generating activities and livelihood options at the local levels, which can be done via expanding the sources of livelihoods by diversifying income generating activities at various spatial scales such as landscape level, within farms, and/or within the same crop, and over different timeframes. *The activities include poultry, animal fattening, fishery, beekeeping and crop production as well as petty trade.*
- C. Remove deforestation from supply chain and expanded restoration of degraded lands**- promoting sustainable forest management that includes periodic stock inventory within and outside the parks, protect the parks and forests from human and livestock disturbances, protect the local community from encroaching into the protected areas and forests so that the degraded biodiversity will be recovered and restored
- 3. Low-carbon energy access co-benefits**
- A. Promote renewable and energy efficient technologies providing socio- economic benefits and improving livelihoods**- Promote innovation, technology transfer for sustainable energy breakthroughs; de-centralized renewables energy; accelerating energy efficiency; and cleantech innovation
- B. Promote off – grid energy service needs in rural and urban areas** – provide off – grid energy sources for the local community to address and reduce the pressures on the natural resources (forests) due to high dependence of the local community on the biomass for fuel consumption.
- 4. Catalyzing sustainable urban solutions**
- A. Demonstrated innovative socially inclusive urban solutions/ approaches** - promote Solid waste management measures including composting and generating energy from methane combustion can also help reduce methane emissions in landfills, increase forest carbon sequestration and contribute to overall reduction of greenhouse gases. In additions promote local economic development by creating employment opportunities that build on the comparative advantages and unique qualities of their localities
- B. Implement public-private partnership approach for low carbon energy access for marginalized urban communities** – establish partnerships with local and national governments, other donor programs and projects, private sector, NGOs and CBOs contribute in-kind or financial resources that allow GEF SGP projects to fully cover sustainable development objects that are critical for their success
- 5. CSO-Government-Private Sector Policy and Planning Dialogue Platforms**
- A. Promote/enhance community voices and participation in global and national policy, strategy development related to global environment and sustainable development issues** – establish and support CSO -Government – private sector regular dialogue platforms that enhances the participation of the community, private sector and various stakeholders in development of the national policies, strategies and plans as well as regional and international conferences and negotiations.
- 6. Chemicals and Waste management-**
- A. Promote plastic / solid waste management and circular economy** - 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, Ziway, Bahir Dar, Bishoftu, Addis Ababa etc. where Urban and industrial wastes are creating serious environmental pollutions.

- B. **Reduce / remove use of chemical in agriculture** – promote utilization of organic fertilization among farmers and support communities to prepare composts on their gardens thereby reduce the application of agro – chemicals in agriculture within the landscape, especially in the Rift valley; Ziway, shalla and Abijata lakes, where pollutants from agrochemicals are very serious challenges to the adjacent lakes.

7. Knowledge Management

- A. **Capture knowledge and lessons from projects and activities** - developing locally appropriate mechanism for capturing lessons and sharing indigenous and best practices of project activities, species-site matching, historical events, and case studies in the land/waterscape.
- B. **Improve capacities of CSOs/CBOs** – the capacity of the CSOs and CBOs in the country in general and in the selected landscapes/ waterscapes in particular, is very limited to implement SGP projects with the required standards and to effectively meet the aspired objectives. Thus, SGP should support the CBOs and NGO by organizing different forums, dialogues and experience sharing platforms at various level that help improve their capacities.
- C. **Conduct South-South Exchanges to promote technology transfer and replication of good practices**-facilitate multi-stakeholder collaboration and partnerships through sharing of information, experiences, and best practices among countries; civil society, and private sectors of the neighboring countries (Ethiopia, Eretria and Uganda) in order to effectively implement SGP projects and achieve the target set.

4.2 Grantmaking Outside the Priority Landscapes/Waterscapes

During SGP OP7, 30% of the total grant allocation made to Ethiopia is to be committed to implement innovative, inclusive and impactful projects outside of the priority landscapes/ waterscapes. The projects to be supported should focus on promoting CSO – Government – Private sector Dialogue platform at national level, Social inclusion and empowerment, and knowledge management.

a) CSO-Government-Private Sector Dialogue Platform

CSO – Government – private sector dialogue platform is essential mechanisms to ensure the participation of the stakeholders and sustainability of the project activities. The SGP policy dialogue platforms help leverage existing and potential partnerships, as well as build trust and foster joint networking relationships among the civil society, government and private sectors on national policies, strategies, and development plans.

Under OP7, SGP Ethiopia intends to support any initiative that raises awareness and voice of the communities and enabling all the stakeholders to engage in the policy dialogue with regards to the environmental and climate change challenges and opportunities of global, regional and national agenda by organizing CSO - government- Private sector dialogue platforms.

Thus, building up on the major achievements of the past Operational Phases, the strategic activities for OP7 program are:

- Establishing CSO – Government- Private sector platforms in cooperation with multilateral development partners
- Supporting actors to expand dialogue and create actionable partnerships between themselves in support of sustainable development agenda;



- Supporting the CSOs to establish a platform for sharing good practices, lesson learning and deliberations on critical issues of important agenda including strategy and policy at all levels and to institutionalize the same;
- Facilitate experience sharing platforms where CSOs, private sectors and the government bodies are informed about environmental and climate service opportunities in connection with their project interventions;
- Supporting local communities to demonstrate showcases of their good achievements at local, national and global conventions;
- Organizing public hearing where local communities are participating to express their view with regards to climate and environmental change impacts and opportunities.

b) Promoting Social Inclusion, including gender equality and women's empowerment

Many of the national development priorities, bilateral projects and strategies (REDD, PSNP, SLM, NAMA, CRGE, INDC) 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 inclusiveness 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 Youth and Sport, Labor and Social Affairs, Social Security Agency as well as Job opportunity Creation Agency and other concerned sectors in the consultation process for designing and implementing OP7 priority activities.

It is very important to undertake gender analysis 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 information⁹. This process is used 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. The projects to be supported by OP7 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.

⁹ United Nations Development Programme 2016, Gender analysis guidance.

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



c) Knowledge Management

Knowledge management is a discipline that promotes an integrated approach to the creation, capture, organization, access and use of information assets¹⁰. As part of capturing 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 learnt, the GEF SGP has the objective to promote sharing and management of lessons learnt and best practices while projects implementation that focuses on developing robust knowledge management systems as a strategic tool for up scaling good practices and influencing policy makers.

In this regard, documenting of good practices and lessons learned from SGP projects can be done and shared through a Knowledge and Best Practice Fair to be funded by the country programme. Same will be disseminated 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 learnt through establishment of grantees network to share lessons learned among them. In additions, materials support to the grantees will be facilitated through resources mobilization and leverage to enhance their knowledge management capacities. These include provision of computers, digital video cameras, motorcycles to selected grantees will be done to enable them document progress, good practices and lessons learned and share them.

Environment, Forest and Climate Change Commission (EFCCC) has established national registry and MRV¹¹ system that serve as a national knowledge repository in the areas of environment and climate change. Environment, forest and climate change Commission and the ministry of finance and economic cooperation established jointly the CRGE facility that centrally coordinates climate finance and climate projects. GEF SGP Ethiopia is well connected with these sectors. The following are key knowledge management strategies;

local level:

- a) **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 successful 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) **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) **Webinars:** Develop and/ or use Webinars that capture and share lessons via internet and social media

¹⁰ Journal of Applied knowledge management by International Institute for Applied Knowledge Management volume 3, issue 1, 2015

¹¹ Measuring, Reporting and Verification



- c) **Seminars and knowledge fare:** 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.
- d) **Exhibition:** Support the grantees to participate at national knowledge fare/ exhibitions.
- e) **Organizational Publication:** Produce publications (Policy briefs, Newsletters, Leaflets, Protocols, online Dialogue Platforms and Networks, for Sharing Best Practices, Challenges and Lessons Learned)
- f) **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

The GEF SGP Ethiopia will design communication strategy for OP7 to effectively communicate project outcomes.

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.

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.

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.

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 is an instrument that help diversify the funding sources for the effective implementation of the projects, however, local communities are at the core of the resource mobilization strategy. 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 OP7 from bilateral and multilateral donors, international foundations, local and international NGOs, Government, communities and private sectors.

In order to realize the resource mobilization efforts of the SGP Ethiopia, the following methods and approaches will be deployed. These include but not limited to:

- Establishing direct formal and informal communications with bilateral and multilateral donors, NGOs and other potential sources for additional supports;
- Creating and disseminating promotional materials (brochures, leaflets, booklets, newsletters, posters, videos etc.);
- Bridging between communities and potential donors for resource leverage;
- Establishing an institutionalized donor platform that would facilitate exchange of information, ideas as well as support the resource mobilization activities for CSOs.

In the process of soliciting co-financing from donors, it is a standard practice to allocate a certain percentage of the co-financing obtained for SGP's management costs. Hence, the country programme will negotiate for a reasonable amount to cover its management costs.

6.1 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.

6.2 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.

Nestle Water company in Ethiopia, Oromia Cooperative Bank and Awash Bank have interests and started some imperative initiatives to support communities in livelihood improvement and environmental conservations aspects as part of Corporate social responsibilities. There are also co – financing opportunities from multilateral/ bilateral donors and private sectors to complement GEF SGP activities providing synergies, replication and scaleup, 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.

6.3 Grantmaker Plus & Partnership Opportunities

The SGP country team and NSC members will support the Communities and CSOs in establishing the network and partnerships with local and national governments, donor societies, and the private sectors. NGOs and CBOs are encouraged to contribute in-kind or financial resources that allow GEF SGP projects to fully achieve sustainable development objectives that are critical for their success. They have also provided financial resources for essential programmatic activities that cannot be undertaken with GEF funds. There are partnership opportunities with development partners and actors operating in the landscapes. SGP dedicates efforts to build strong partnership with these international organizations and national level organizations including Indigenous Peoples Organizations as a successful targeting strategy to not only raise awareness about SGP project opportunities but also coordinate strategic efforts in resource mobilization and policy impact.

7. RISK MANAGEMENT PLAN

Table 3. Description of risks identified in OP7

Describe identified risk	Degree of risk (low, medium, high)	Probability of risk (low, medium, high)	Risk mitigation measure foreseen
Limited assistances and commitments from government officers	High	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aligning project activities with government priority areas Provide training on key project implementation activities for grantees
Low ownership of projects by local government authorities	Medium	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Involve local authorities in awareness creation and training programmes Provide trainings for government experts in all phases of project cycle
Livestock and crop disease occurrence due to climate change	Low	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance extension service through establishing partnership with local government sectors
Knowledge gap of grantees and limited capacity to implement projects	Medium	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide adequate trainings for all members of CBO’s Undertake quarterly monitoring and evaluation
Communities resistance to adopt climate smart agricultural practices	Medium	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide adequate trainings prior to the commencement of the planned project

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrating achievements of climate smart, and agro – ecological practices, and experience sharing
Low prices of agricultural products at pick season	High	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create access to market and linkage • Post harvesting storage management • Diversifying agricultural production through peer to peer consultation
Political instability	Low	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Still possible to work with communities

8. MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN

8.1 Monitoring Approaches at Project and Country Levels

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 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	No additional budget required	At start of OP7
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 annual review ¹² to ensure OP7 CPS is on track to achieve its results and make timely and evidence-based modifications to CPS as may be needed ¹³ .
Annual Monitoring Report Survey ¹⁴	Enable efficient reporting to CPMT and GEF. It serves as the primary tools to record and analytically present results to donors.	NC/PA in close collaboration with NSC. CPMT provides technical guidance support and receives final country submission for further action.	Staff time	Once per year in June- July
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/	NC, NSC	SGP planning grant to engage consultants may be used to undertake previous operational cycles impact review and utilize lessons for both OP7 CPS development and its implementation. Global technical M&E support can be expected.	Once per operational phase

¹² 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).

¹³ Please note OP7 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. This CPS update process should be part of the Annual CPS Review.

¹⁴ 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
	implementation of CPS.			
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/m management standards and norms.	UNOPS / External Contractor. NC/ PA to provide requisite support.	Global Operating Budget	Annually for selected countries on risk-assessment basis

8.2 CPS Results Framework

CPS results framework is both a planning and management tool that provides the basis for monitoring & evaluation of the projects. It provides a program-level framework for managers to monitor the achievement of results and to adjust relevant programs and activities when necessary. It gives the reader an instant idea of what a program is trying to achieve. Results Framework focuses specially on impact and the outcomes of the work done through the program.

Table 5. Results Framework of SGP OP7 Country Programme Strategy

<p>The CPS will contribute to the following Sustainable Development Goals.;</p>		
<p>The CPS is in Synergy with UNDP Country Programme Document (UNDP CPD): 2.2, 3.2,</p>		
<p>OP7 SGP Programme Goal: <i>Promote and support innovative, inclusive and impactful initiatives, and foster multi-stakeholder partnerships at the local level to tackle global environmental issues in priority landscapes and seascapes.</i></p>		
<p>1 OP7 SGP CPS Strategic Initiatives</p>	<p>2 OP7 CPS Indicators and Targets (Identify relevant targets for the</p>	<p>3 Means of verification</p>
<p>Strategic Initiative 1: <i>Community-based conservation of threatened ecosystems and species</i></p>	<p><i>150,000 hectares of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity (GEF core indicator 4.1)</i> <i>15000 hectares of the SMNP conserved by the community</i> <i>600 hectares of lakes protected areas under improved management effectiveness (GEF core indicator 2.2)</i></p>	<p><i>Individual project reporting by SGP country teams (as part of midterm and final Progress reports)</i> <i>Baseline assessment comparison variables (use of conceptual models and partner data as appropriate)</i></p>

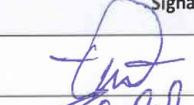
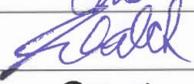
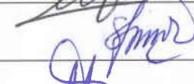
	<p>200 hectares of lakes habitat under improved practices to benefit biodiversity; excluding protected areas (GEF core indicator 5)</p> <p>5 community-based protected area/ conserved area designations and/or networks strengthened</p> <p>600 hectares of lakes buffer zones covered by layers of vegetation to protect lakes and rivers from chemical wastes intrusions</p>	<p>Annual Monitoring Report (AMR), SGP global database</p> <p>Country Programme Review</p>
<p>Strategic Initiative 2:</p> <p><i>Sustainable agriculture and fisheries, and food security</i></p>	<p>600 hectares of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems (GEF core indicator 4.3)</p> <p>150 hectares of degraded agricultural lands restored (hectares) (GEF core indicator 3.1)</p> <p>10 CBOs established linkages and partnerships for sustainable food production practices (such as diversification and sustainable intensification) and supply chain management (esp. SMEs)</p> <p>4 CBOs supported for fish resource uses at Ziway, Hawassa and Langano lakes</p> <p>450 HH of small-holder farmers supported towards the achievement of national Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) targets</p> <p>480 HHs of Small – holder farmers engaged in agroforestry practices,</p> <p>450 HHs engaged in animal fattening, which 50% are women Headed HHs</p> <p>450 women HHs engaged in small ruminant and poultry</p> <p>1200 ha farmland treated by compost</p>	<p>Individual project reporting by SGP country teams (as part of midterm and final Progress reports)</p> <p>Annual Monitoring Report (AMR), SGP global database</p> <p>Country Programme Review</p> <p>Socio-ecological resilience indicators for production landscapes (SEPLs)</p>
<p>Strategic Initiative 3:</p> <p><i>Low-carbon energy access co-benefits</i></p>	<p>7200 KW of installed renewable energy capacity from local technologies (e.g on types of renewable energy technology biomass, small hydro, solar).</p> <p>1800 HHs got access of energy from solar panels</p> <p>3000 community-oriented, locally adapted fuel saving stoves distributed to 3000 HHs with successful demonstrations or scaling up and replication.</p>	<p>Individual project reporting by SGP country teams (as part of midterm and final Progress reports)</p> <p>Annual Monitoring Report (AMR), SGP global database</p> <p>Country Programme Strategy Review (NSC inputs)</p>

	<p><i>2 fuel saving stove production and demonstration centres established</i></p> <p><i>3 community-oriented, locally adapted energy access solutions with successful demonstrations for scaling up and replication</i></p> <p><i>4500 of households achieving energy access, with co-benefits estimated and valued</i></p> <p><i>450 hectares of forests and non-forest lands with restoration and enhancement of carbon stocks initiated.</i></p>	
<p>Strategic Initiative 4:</p> <p><i>Local to global coalitions for chemicals and waste management</i></p>	<p><i>10 tons of plastic wastes collected and recycled or disposed (GEF core indicator 9.6)</i></p> <p><i>600 HHs / 3 communities working on increasing awareness and outreach for sound chemicals and waste management.</i></p> <p><i>6 CBOs working on plastic waste management established and networked</i></p> <p><i>2 plastic waste recycling centers established for demonstration, scale up and replication.</i></p>	<p>Individual project reporting by SGP country teams (as part of midterm and final Progress reports)</p> <p>Strategic partnership with IPEN country partners</p> <p>Annual Monitoring Report (AMR), global database</p> <p>Country Programme Review</p>
<p>Strategic Initiative 5:</p> <p><i>Catalysing sustainable urban solutions</i></p>	<p><i>6 community-based urban solutions/ approaches (including chemical and waste management, energy, transport, watershed protection, ecosystem services and biodiversity) deployed.</i></p> <p><i>3 communities – based organizations with improved capacities to promote community-driven integrated solutions for low-emission and resilient urban development.</i></p> <p><i>3 youth Associations working on Urban solution/ greenery established</i></p>	<p>Individual project reporting by SGP country teams</p> <p>Annual Monitoring Report (AMR), SGP global database</p> <p>Country Programme Review</p>
<p><i>CSO-Government-Private Sector Policy and Planning Dialogue Platforms</i></p>	<p><i>2CSO-government-private sector dialogues convened to support community voice and representation in national/ sub-national policy development.</i></p> <p><i>60 representatives from social inclusion group (indigenous people, women, youth, persons with disability, farmers, other marginalized groups) supported with meaningful participation in dialogue platforms.</i></p>	<p>Individual project reporting by SGP country teams</p> <p>Annual Monitoring Report (AMR), global database</p> <p>Country Programme Review</p>

	<p><i>5 Public-Private Partnership established on key global environmental issues promoted</i></p>	
<p><i>Enhancing social inclusion</i></p>	<p><i>13500 direct beneficiaries, where 7000 are women, and 70000 indirect beneficiaries- Contribute to Enhancing women’s participation and role in natural resources decision-making processes, with women as agents of change at all levels</i></p> <p><i>30 SGP projects led by women and/or mainstream concrete mechanisms for increased participation of women. - Contribute to Enhancing women’s participation and role in natural resources decision-making processes, with women as agents of change at all levels</i></p> <p><i>3 SGP projects that have targeted support for marginalized Peoples in terms of country level programming and management. - Enhancing women’s participation and role in natural resources decision-making processes, with women as agents of change at all levels</i></p> <p><i>15 SGP projects that demonstrate appropriate models of engaging youth - Enhancing women’s participation and role in natural resources decision-making processes, with women as agents of change at all levels</i></p>	<p>Individual project reporting by SGP country teams</p> <p>Annual Monitoring Report (AMR), SGP global database</p> <p>Country Programme Review</p>
<p><i>Monitoring and Evaluation and Knowledge Management</i></p>	<p><i>60 projects administering results management modalities in programme design, implementation and overall decision making using participatory mechanisms.</i></p> <p><i>Monthly updating SGP database for effective data collection, management and analysis supporting gains in programme performance and learning.</i></p> <p><i>2 south- south exchanges at global and regional levels to transfer knowledge, replicate technology, tools and approaches on global environmental issues.</i></p>	<p>Individual project reporting by SGP country teams</p> <p>Annual Monitoring Report (AMR), SGP global database</p> <p>Country Programme Review</p>

National Steering Committee Endorsement

Note: The signature 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 OP7 CPS development, review and endorsement	Signatures
Wordy Hashim - Chairperson	
Girma Balcha - member	
Wubua Mekonnen - member	
Aklilu Amsalu - member	
Tsehay Admasu - member	
Moges Worku - member	
Adfires Worku - member	