The Ethiopian Strategic Investment Framework for Sustainable Land Management

ESIF – SLM: A path to the Great Green Wall initiatives, Climate Change adaptation and mitigation

Daniel Danano
SLM Program Coordinator
MCA, Ethiopia
piecemeal past efforts in land management of different agencies have failed to tackle development barriers effectively.

ESIF calls for an alternative approach based on multi-sectoral partnerships in which the different stakeholders seek to harmonise and align their investments in a collaborative manner.
ESIF-SLM: WAS DEVELOPED TO SERVE AS

An umbrella framework for all land management on the basis of

• Paris declaration of aid effectiveness
• Collaboration of international and national stakeholders (Terrafrica, FAO, GM, WB, GIZ and government ministries)
• The Ministry of Agriculture lead the process and coordinating its implementation
• Where all actors and partners in land management, align and harmonize efforts, approaches and technologies
THE GOAL

The ESIF is formulated with the goal of serving as a national level strategic planning framework that is to be used to guide the prioritisation, planning and implementation, by both the public and private sector, of current and future investments in SLM with the aim of addressing the interlinked problems of poverty, vulnerability and land degradation at the rural community level.
OBJECTIVES

Improving livelihoods

improve the livelihoods and economic well-being of the country’s farmers, herders and forest resource users by scaling up SLM practices with proven potential to restore, sustain and enhance the productivity of Ethiopia’s land resources.
OBJECTIVES

Environmental

Rebuild Ethiopia’s natural capital assets by overcoming the causes, and mitigating the negative impacts, of land degradation on the structure and functional integrity of the country’s ecosystem resources.
THE ESIF PLATFORM

Steering Committee (higher government officials from various ministries and a donors’ representative) (7 in number)

Technical committee (middle level management from ministries and development partners) (20 in number)

SLM secretariat
ESIF BUILDING BLOCKS

ESIF

SUSTAINABLE, SCALABLE, EFFECTIVE and ACCEPTABLE

SLM PROJECTS AND PROGRAMS
The ESIF is planned to be implemented in three phases, over a fifteen year period

(phase 1: 2009 – 2013,
Phase 2: 2014 – 2018, and
PROGRAM FINANCING

• It is estimated that the investment funding required for the implementation of the 15 year ESIF is as follows:
  • Current base line funding
    • US$ 1,303.65 million
  • Incremental funding required
    • US$ 5,392.45 million
  • Total ESIF funding
    • US$ 6,696.10 million
SOURCE OF FINANCING

• A variety of existing and pipe line projects and programs would be brought together under the auspices of the ESIF and would provide the initial base line funds required. Additional incremental funding would be sought from a variety of different sources including:

(i) federal, regional and woreda level governments;
(ii) development partners (both donor agencies and NGOs);
(iii) Development partners / donors
(iv) the private and civil society sector (including cash and in kind contributions from the beneficiary rural communities).
ESIF has six major components
1. Investment in field based projects and programs for promoting and scaling up SLM
2. Improving the administration and tenure of Ethiopia’s Land Resources
3. Building the capacity of public and private sector SLM advisory and other support services providers
4. Improving the enabling policy, legal, institutional and financial environment for SLM
5. Building the ESIF SLM Knowledge Base
6. Management and implementation of the ESIF
ESIF – SLM SCALING U P OF LAND BASED ACTIVITIES PROJECTS AND PROGRAMS
**ESIF AREA COVERAGE**

The MoA has identified 177 priority watersheds in high potential farming areas that would be the target areas for this component.

PLUS

- All woredas under the Productive safety Net Program
- All woredas under the MERET project financed by WFP
- Projects and programs by NGOs and CSOs (20000
promotion of field level SLM interventions;
restore, sustain and enhance the productive capacity
Implement at a wider scale the good practices mobilizing land users and the needed resources
1.1 watershed management in high potential areas
1.2 watershed management in food insecure areas
1.3 SLM safety net/disaster mitigation
1.4 development of pastoral areas
1.5 communal forest/woodland resource management
1.6 Community-based participatory development of water resources for irrigation and/or fisheries
1.7. Protection and restoration of critical areas representative of Ethiopian natural biodiversity key habitats for endemic and/or globally endangered species
1.8 Conservation and commercialisation of Ethiopia’s crop plant diversity
1.9 Meeting rural energy needs:
1.10. Promoting SLM within large scale commercial land use enterprises
1.12 Building the capacity of research support service providers
1.12 Improving the Enabling Policy, Legal, Institutional and Financial Environment for SLM
Results
THE HIGH POTENTIAL AREAS ARE THE MAJOR FOCUS OF ESIF SLM

• A total of 177 watersheds (1.6 million ha)
  of which currently

  of which

About 350,000 ha covered by the World Bank - GEF
210,000 ha by GDC (KFW)
Financial assistance being expected from other partners
Many development partners have shown interest to support
(Norway, CIDA, etc)
CURRENT PROJECTS

World Bank - GEF supported 35 watersheds

German Development Cooperation (KfW) supported 22 watersheds

Finland Government supported land administration (Amahara 8 woredas Benishangul – Gumuz 7 woredas)
CURRENT FINANCING FOR SLM IN POTENTIAL AREAS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Donor</th>
<th>Amount (million USD)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>World Bank - GEF</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GDC (KFW)</td>
<td>19.48</td>
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<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>12.8</td>
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<tr>
<td>Government</td>
<td>11.0</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>72.28</strong></td>
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LESSONS FROM ESIF SLM

High sustainability of development activities

- Platform functionality (stakeholders and partners)
- Conflict of approaches avoided / duplication of effort
- Community mobilization and awareness
- Aligned financial and technical support
- Government led partnership
- Sufficient policy and strategy support
- Donors and development partners interest to align
- Best practices identified to be scaled up
- Guidelines (technical and strategies)
FEW GOOD EXAMPLES
COMMUNITY ACTION IN WM

[Image of people working in a field]
CAPTURING THE RAIN WATER
A HIGH QUALITY TRENCHES CONSTRUCTED ON COMMUNAL LANDS IN GIMBI
FIELD LEVEL SLM ACTIVITIES
GRAZING LAND MANAGEMENT
(TRENCHES TO PLANT FODDER)
TRENCHES CONSTRUCTED ON BARELANDS FOR WATER HARVESTING

Terraces

Trench bunds
HYDROLOGIC RESPONSES OF WATERSHED MANAGEMENT
THANK YOU