



TOWARDS CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION

At a Glance

ETHIOPIA PILOT



“Land use decisions are, in effect also water use decisions..”

Local farmer in Sabeta

Salient features;

- Ethiopia suffers from increasing frequency and intensity of climate-related disasters: recurrent droughts, floods, erratic rainfall.
- Substantially large proportion of Ethiopia’s land surface is prone to moderately or severe land degradation.
- There is a dire need and call from communities for sustainable land management to arrest land degradation.
- There is an urgent need for water control and rain water harvesting.
- Project interventions focused at Wurba watershed in Amhara representing the Drylands and Halo Jila Watershed in Oromiya region representing the highlands.
- The project will cover about 3000 ha benefiting over 1000 households.
- Implementing partner is the Federal Bureau of Agriculture, through the Woreda Multi disciplinary Watershed Management teams.

National context

The Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP) of Ethiopia 2010/11-2014/15; the country’s strategy for sustaining the rapid and broad-based growth path hinges on “maintaining agriculture as a major source of economic growth” as one of the main pillars. Cognizant of natural resource use, specifically land and water, it identifies sustainable land management as a crucial elements in stabilizing and improving agriculture-based livelihood systems and reducing vulnerability of farming communities in the face of climate change.

Adaptation key in growth and transformation plan

Anticipated growth and transformation will depend on land and water resources and noticeable changes could occur under future climate scenarios and investment portfolios. The project focuses on sustainable land management in support of the GTP and Ethiopia’s Strategic Investment Framework (ESIF_SLM). It supports the identification, testing, demonstration and dissemination of best practices and technologies on land and water management. Activities are based on rehabilitation of degraded sites (biological and physical soil and water conservation works); soil fertility improvement; reforestation; water harvesting, water use efficiency and livelihood diversification.



Men, women and the youth are all pulling efforts in the rehabilitation of degraded sites



Technical support and training to improve technology adoption



Supporting communities for adaptation planning



For more information, please contact:
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