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of the United Nations

Country Programming Framework for Ethiopia 2016 - 2020



Country Programming Framework for Ethiopia 2016–2020

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FAO Representation in Ethiopia | Government of Ethiopia

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FOREWORD

It is with a great pleasure that I present to you our Country Programming Framework (CPF) that guides our partnership with the Government of Ethiopia for a period of five years.

As FAO in Ethiopia, we are delighted to provide a pivotal and strategic support to the Government's priority areas clearly indicated in the Second Growth and Transformation Plan (GTPII) and the Agriculture Sector Policy and Investment Framework (PIF).

Our commitment to the people and the Government of Ethiopia is to support the transformation of the agriculture, livestock and natural resources management sectors to bring about lasting changes in the lives of millions of farmers and herders.

The government has put in place ambitious and impressive plans, strategies and policies to address the widespread and deep challenges in the sectors of agriculture, livestock, natural resources, environment, climate change and water resources. Our supports fit into these initiatives to strengthen the capacity to invest in rural communities for improved livelihoods.

As this CPF underlines, FAO strongly commits to collaboration and delivering well-targeted programmes to reach out to the most vulnerable population and accelerate the agricultural transformation. To this end, the CPF focused on three major priority areas - crop, livestock and sustainable natural resources management and resilience.

Together with our key international resource partners and the government and communities, we will continue delivering what we promised for our partner and the people of Ethiopia in this CPF. We count our successes on our international development partners who relentlessly walk alongside with us to implement our programmes and projects.

I would like to extend my appreciation to the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources, Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries, and Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change for their invaluable inputs and participation while we develop the CPF.

At this point, I would like to encourage everyone to live up to the commitments we made to end extreme poverty in all its forms, including hunger, child stunting, malnutrition, and food insecurity.

I hope that you will gain a full understanding of our works in Ethiopia through this document and provide your unreserved assistance towards the implementation.

Together we can be the Zero Hunger Generation.

Amadou Allahoury Diallo
FAO Representative to Ethiopia

The Government of Ethiopia fully embraces the CPF 2016 - 2020, and through signature of the CPF document, declares its commitment to effective collaboration and further invites support from all stakeholders to ensure successful implementation of the Country Programme Framework.

Major changes in country circumstances [or context] can be addressed by a CPF revision as and when needed.



Introduction

This Country Programming Framework (CPF) sets out 3 government priority in its Growth and Transformation Plan II 2015 – 2020 to guide FAO partnership and support with the Government of Ethiopia – bringing together innovative international best practices and global standards with national and regional expertise during five years from 2016 to 2020.

The CPF was prepared following consultations and agreements with three ministries within the Government of Ethiopia: The Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources, the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries, and the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change.

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I. Country context and priorities

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Ethiopia currently is in its second five year development plan - Growth and Transformation Plan II 2015 – 2020 developed with a vision of alleviating poverty and attaining lower middle income status by 2025. The development plan has emanated from various policies and strategies that the country has set to direct its growth and transformation. Policies and strategies such as Agriculture Development Led Industrialization (ADLI), as the main policy document have laid the foundation for the importance of agriculture in transforming lives for a predominantly agrarian economy. The GTP II plan, which is fully aligned with SDG goals aims at achieving a broad based economic growth of 11 percent per year where agriculture the main source of employment, growth in industry, decent job creation, and productivity are enhanced. Although the country has witnessed improvements, still significant challenges remain in enhancing agricultural productivity, commercialization and value addition, natural resource management; vulnerability and risk reduction. Moreover, food insecurity and malnutrition are yet serious challenges for the country and in particular for women and children.

The country has put in place various policies, strategies and programs to address its challenges. Among others, the most relevant are; Climate Resilient Green Economy (CRGE) – to reduce the county’s greenhouse gas emissions; Disaster Risk Management (DRM) policy, National Nutrition Strategy and Programme.

The Government of Ethiopia has also developed an Agriculture Sector Policy and Investment Framework (PIF) for the period 2010–

2020. The PIF provides a strategic framework for the prioritization and planning of investments that will drive Ethiopia’s agricultural growth and development. It is designed to operationalize the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) Compact signed by the Government and development partners. Hence, Government priorities set under GTP II feed into the Government’s commitment to the implementation of the PIF.

To support Government efforts for the development of the country, the United Nation agencies has formulated the UNDAF for the period between 2016 and 2020. It aims to ensure coherent, efficient and effective United Nations system operations in full alignment with Ethiopia’s national priorities, and is aligned with the five-year development plan, GTP II. The UNDAF is grouped into five thematic pillars: (i) inclusive growth and structural transformation; (ii) resilience and green economy; (iii) investing in human capital and expanded access to quality and equitable basic social services; (iv) good governance, participation and capacity development; and (v) equality and empowerment.

CPF 2016–2020 is aligned with FAO’s Strategic Objectives and Regional priorities. Ethiopia is one of the focus countries for the implementation of Africa’s Renewed Partnership to End Hunger by 2025 (RI1), which calls for accelerated action by member countries in the fight against hunger through the establishment of ambitious targets within the CAADP framework. It is also aligned with the Regional Initiative for Building Resilience in Africa’s Drylands (RI3) where Ethiopia is one of the focus country.

Priority 2: Livestock and fisheries production, productivity and commercialization improved

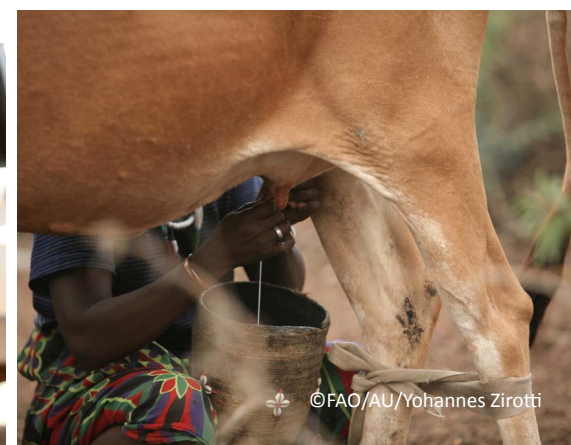
The livestock subsector plays a crucial role at household level and contributes about 35- 49 percent of agricultural Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and over 15 percent of the national GDP. The country's huge livestock potential has not, however, been adequately used due to a multitude of constraints that include availability and use of improved technologies, inadequate credit support systems, insufficient market infrastructure for produce and input supply and distribution, weak coordination and limited capacity of stakeholders across the value chains particularly smallholder farmers. Critical shortages of the required quality and quantity of livestock feed, incidence and distribution of livestock diseases and lack of capacity to meet international safety and sanitary standards are major bottlenecks.

The Government of Ethiopia has developed a livestock master plan to improve productivity, develop livestock value chains and improve the

sanitary standards and regulatory frameworks. Far-reaching goals are also set in the country's GTP II, including priority issues of improved livestock feed supply and feeding practices; use of improved livestock and poultry genotypes; targeted support to fisheries and aquaculture; expanded animal health services; and improved marketing of livestock and livestock products for both domestic and export markets together with complementary policy support.

FAO intends to contribute towards tapping the benefits from the subsector through a concerted effort focusing on: (i) strengthening animal disease management and service deliveries by helping

build institutional capacity to formulate policy and legislation on quarantine and disease control procedures to respond to global sanitary standard requirements; strengthening animal health service delivery and regulatory systems; and supporting the scaling up of appropriate animal health practices and technologies, (ii) improvement of the production, management and utilization of livestock feed resources by building skills and capacity; promotion of technologies that enhance the production, management and utilization of feed resources; help ensure the protection and sustainable management of rangelands and control of invasive plant species threatening the health and productivity of rangelands; integration of feed production with watershed development programs, (iii) promotion of livestock and fisheries value



chain development targeting improved household nutrition and livelihood diversification through promotion of appropriate technologies that increase fish production and utilization in inland fish production and reduce post-harvest losses; support value chain actors, with a focus on women and youth, in the promotion of business-oriented livestock farming and value addition especially small ruminants and poultry; and provision of technical support for genetic improvement of local breeds.



Priority 3: Sustainable natural resource management and improved livelihood resilience to threats and disaster.

Although the Government of Ethiopia has embarked on various programs and projects to promote sustainable natural resource management, several challenges remain. Land, forest and range resources degradation, inefficient agricultural water management and productivity are prevalent. Technical support and significant investments are required to reverse the situation and efficiently utilize the scarce natural resources (e.g. water, forests, soil, etc.). Lack of accurate and current information also constrains appropriate

decision-making on land and water resources development.

The following will be the main areas of FAO support during the CPF period: (i) capacity enhancement including promotion of agricultural water management technologies for smallholder agriculture, sustainable land management, rural land use planning and administration, biodiversity conservation; Rehabilitation/ improvement of small-scale irrigation systems, livestock water points and integrated watershed management,



(ii) development/strengthening of natural resource management information systems including irrigation, land use, soils and water resources databases, and information and decision support systems, development of national forest monitoring and measurement, reporting and verification (MRV) system for reduced emissions from forest degradation and deforestation, strengthening capacity in national forest inventory, analysis and monitoring of forest resources for carbon and non-carbon benefits measurement and construction of forest reference emission levels, (iii) creation of national and regional levels capacity for the development and implementation of climate change adaptation and mitigation strategies by developing training tools to increase awareness and knowledge to minimize climate change impacts in agriculture, supporting the adoption of climate-smart and gender-responsive technologies and good

practices for agriculture, forestry and rangeland management, promoting the adoption of sustainable bio-energy and energy-saving technologies and the development and implementation of Ethiopia National REDD+ and Climate Resilient Green Economy (CRGE) strategies, (v) resilience building that entails enhancing capacity in information exchange and Disaster Risk Management (DRM), providing support to national and regional level DRM coordination platforms, promoting food security analysis and information, mapping major drought and flood prone areas of the country and preparing early warning and prevention, protection and mitigation plans, promoting social protection and agriculture linkages through providing technical support for effective implementation of the Government's national Productive Safety Net Program.



III. Implementation, monitoring and reporting arrangements

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A total of USD 64.7 million will be required for the implementation of the CPF for the period 2016–2020) out of which USD 30,487,736 is available from the ongoing projects and USD 34,212,264 are to mobilize. Out of the total resource to be mobilized, about USD 16,716,264 is expected from voluntary contribution, USD 15,946,000 is from South-South Cooperation (SSC) and USD 1, 550,000 from FAO Technical Cooperation Programme (TCP).

The CPF will be pursued in partnership with all relevant stakeholders and in alignment with the joint efforts of the Government of Ethiopia and development partners for enhanced coordination and aid effectiveness. The Government of Ethiopia and FAO will seek collaboration and support from all concerned partners for the successful implementation of the CPF.

The Ethiopia country office is co-located with the Subregional Office for Eastern Africa and therefore continues to benefit from close collaboration with the technical officers in support to its programmes. Additionally, FAO Ethiopia has organized itself into three Regional Initiatives, with appointed team leaders and technical experts under each Initiative to support CPF implementation.

CPF output indicators are aligned with United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) Pillar 1 objectives and outcomes, and are equipped with measurable indicators that have baselines and targets for regular tracking and reporting of progress. During the

implementation of the CPF, FAO Ethiopia will design project-specific M&E systems to respond to UNDAF, Government and FAO output indicators.

The Government of Ethiopia fully embraces the CPF 2016–2020, and through signature of the CPF document, declares its commitment to effective collaboration and further invites support from all stakeholders to ensure successful implementation of the Country Programme Framework.

Major changes in country circumstances [or context] can be addressed by a CPF revision as and when needed.



ANNEX I: CPF RESULTS AND RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS (2016 – 2020)

Priority 1: Crop production, productivity and commercialization improved

Country Outcome:							
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GTP II Strategic Objective 1: Increase crop production and productivity GTP II Strategic Objective 2: Development of agricultural commercialization and agro-industry 							
Related UNDAF Outcome: Pillar 1 (Outcome 1) : By 2020 Ethiopia will achieve increasingly robust and inclusive growth in agricultural production and productivity and increased commercialization of the agriculture sector							
Regional Priority: Increase productivity and effective market access in agri-food systems							
Output and indicator	Indicator target and year of achievement	Indicative Resource Requirements (USD)					Implementing partners (Government and other actors)
		Total estimated resources required	Available funding	Resource mobilization target			
				Voluntary (Including UTF)	SSC or other Partnerships	TCP	
Output 1.1: FAO supported initiatives in place to facilitate crop intensification, diversification and protection SDG Target: 2.1, 2.3, 8.1, 17.11	By 2020, FAO provides assistance and facilitates the introduction of new crops which would aim to benefit a total of 500 000 households. FAO Corporate Output Indicator: 2.1.1	12,300,000	7,052,736	4,997,264	-	250,000	Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources, Ministry of Science and Technology, Ethiopian Institute of Agricultural Research
	FAO supported the establishment of at least 97 micro-seed enterprises by 2020. FAO Corporate Output Indicator: 2.1.1						
	A total of 210 new FFS and farmer business schools established and existing strengthened by 2020 with FAO technical support. FAO Corporate Output Indicator: 2.1.1						
	By 2020, 7000 farmers (at least 13% women) and development agents' capacity developed in improved crop production practices with the assistance of FAO. FAO Corporate Output Indicator: 2.1.3						
	By the end of 2020, a total of 210 farmers training centers(FTCs) supported FAO Corporate Output Indicator: 2.1.3						
	At the end of 2020, a total of 12 strategies, directives and guidelines developed to assist the agriculture sector with the assistance of FAO. FAO Corporate Output Indicator:						
	By the end of 2020, at least 14,000 FAO supported households practice integrated pest management and adopt Farmers Field Schools (FFS). FAO Corporate Output Indicator: 2.1.1						

Output and indicator	Indicator target and year of achievement	Indicative Resource Requirements (USD)					Implementing partners (Government and other actors)
		Total estimated resources required	Available funding	Resource mobilization target			
				Voluntary (Including UTF)	SSC or other Partnerships	TCP	
Output 1.2: Nutrition sensitive agriculture promoted. SDG Target: 1.1; 1.2; 1.3; 2.1; 2.2	At least, 5 organizations and structures supported for effective implementation of nutrition-sensitive agriculture interventions at different levels by 2020. FAO Corporate Output Indicator: 1.1.3	5, 500, 000	3,800,000	-	1,500,000	200,000	Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources, UNICEF,WFP, Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries, Ministry of Health, and Ministry of Education
	By 2020, at least 7000 agriculture experts, development agents and home agents trained on nutrition sensitive interventions through FAO supported initiatives. FAO Corporate Output Indicator: 1.1.3						
	FAO supports a total of 25,000 households to enable them benefit from nutrition-sensitive agriculture interventions by the end of 2020. FAO Corporate Output Indicator: 1.1.3						
Output 1.3: Value chain and agribusiness development promoted and post-harvest losses reduced SDG Target:2; 8	By 2020, FAO facilitates the adoption of improved post-harvest handling practices and technologies for 15, 000 households (10 % Women Headed Households). FAO Corporate Output Indicator: 4.2.2	4, 500, 000	4,500,000	-	-	-	Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources, Ethiopian Institute of Agricultural Research, farmer-based cooperatives, smallholder farmers
	By 2018, a total of 100 extension workers trained to improve technical skills and knowledge on post-harvest handling management with the assistance of FAO. FAO Corporate Output Indicator: 4.2.3						
	By 2019, a total of 150 youth artisans provided access to improved post-harvest handling technologies through FAO's technical support. FAO Corporate Output Indicator: 4.2.2						
	A total of 14, 000 households supported/capacitated in the area of post-harvest management by 2020. FAO Corporate Output Indicator: 4.2.2						
	By 2018, a total of 12 farmers' organizations, subject matter specialists and households that received technical skills training on agribusiness management, value addition and business planning with the support of FAO. FAO Corporate Output Indicator: 3.1.1						
	By 2020, a total of 2500 farmers (20% women) linked with market information and buyers with the facilitation support of FAO. FAO Corporate Output Indicator:3.1.1						
	By the end of 2017, a total of 2 value chain assessment conducted on selected commodities with the technical and financial support of FAO. FAO Corporate Output Indicator: 4.2.2						

Output and indicator	Indicator target and year of achievement	Indicative Resource Requirements (USD)					Implementing partners (Government and other actors)
		Total estimated resources required	Available funding	Resource mobilization target			
				Voluntary (Including UTF)	SSC or other Partnerships	TCP	
Output 1.4: Climate-smart agriculture promoted SDG Target: 2.4; 13.1; 13.2	By the end of 2018, a total of 4200 rural households, especially women-headed, will access green technologies including fuel-efficient stoves. FAO Corporate Output Indicator: 2.1.2	3,300,000	54,000	-	2,696,000	350,000	Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources
	By 2020, a total of 30,000 smallholder farmers involving women headed households with increased agricultural productivity and income through implementation of climate-smart interventions by the assistance of FAO. FAO Corporate Output Indicator: 2.1.1						
	By 2018, a total of 3 climate-smart agriculture courses integrated in education system through FAO support. FAO Corporate Output Indicator: 2.1.2						
	By 2020, a total of 900 targeted groups(HHs) adopt and practice improved natural resource management and climate-smart practices (FAO's support focus on facilitating the adoption of improved natural resource management and climate smart practices mainly on sustainable land use management and agricultural water management). FAO Corporate Output Indicator: 2.1.2						
Total resource requirements for FAO's contribution to Government Priority 1		25,600,000.00	15,606,736.00	4,997,264	4,196,000	800,000	
Additional considerations on FAO's assistance:							

Priority 2: Livestock and fisheries production, productivity and commercialization improved

Country Outcome:

- GTP II Strategic Objective 3: Increase Livestock Production and Productivity so as to contribute to country's income and food security
- GTP II Strategic Objective 2: Development of Agricultural Commercialization and Agro-Industry

Related UNDAF Outcome: Pillar 1 (Outcome 1) : By 2020 Ethiopia will achieve increasingly robust and inclusive growth in agricultural production and productivity and increased commercialisation of the agriculture sector

Regional Priority: Increase productivity and effective market access in agri-food systems

Output and indicator	Indicator target and year of achievement	Indicative Resource Requirements (USD)					Implementing partners (Government and other actors)
		Total estimated resources required	Available funding	Resource mobilization target			
				Voluntary (Including UTF)	SSC or other Partnerships	TCP	
Output 2.1: Animal disease management and service deliveries strengthened	With the technical and financial support of FAO, at least 4 Types of trans boundary livestock diseases controlled and regulatory systems supported by the end of 2020. FAO Corporate Output Indicator: 5.3.2	15, 000,000	12, 000, 000	3, 000, 000	-	-	Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Development, and Non-governmental Organizations
SDG Target: 2.3	By 2020, at least 3 Livestock quarantine supported by FAO. FAO Corporate Output Indicator: 5.3.2						
	At least 5 control of emergency livestock diseases outbreaks supported by FAO through 2020. FAO Corporate Output Indicator: 5.3.2						
	By 2020, FAO provided support in the preparation in at least 3 Zoonotic disease control mechanisms. FAO Corporate Output Indicator: 5.3.2						
	By 2020, at least 16 livestock extension systems capacitated through technical and supplies support, capacity building training, with the assistance of FAO. FAO Corporate Output Indicator: 5.3.2						

Output and indicator	Indicator target and year of achievement	Indicative Resource Requirements (USD)					Implementing partners (Government and other actors)
		Total estimated resources required	Available funding	Resource mobilization target			
				Voluntary (Including UTF)	SSC or other Partnerships	TCP	
Output 2.2: Production, management and utilization of livestock feed resources improved SDG Target: 2.3	A total of 4,000 households applying improved livestock feed technologies and good practices by 2020 (FAO provide technical support and facilitate the improvement of livestock feed technology and promote good practices). FAO Corporate Output Indicator: 5.3.1	3,000,000	1,954,000	1,046,000	-	-	Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Development, and Non-governmental Organizations
	By 2016, at least 2 guidelines developed and circulated on feed safety and management/utilization of grasslands through FAO support. FAO Corporate Output Indicator: 1.1.1						
	With FAO's technical and capacity building training support, at least 500 producers including women engaged in cultivation of forage crops as cash crops in forage-based fattening dairy-ing systems by 2020. Related Corporate Output Indicator: 5.3.1						
Output 2.3: Livestock and fisheries value chain supporting improved HH nutrition and livelihood diversification promoted SDG Target: 2; 8	By 2018, capacities of at least 4 value chain actors enhanced with the support of FAO. FAO Corporate Output Indicator: 4.2.3	4,000,000	927,000	2,573,000	-	500,000	
	By 2020, a total of 3 livestock and fisheries value chain development actors' technical and institutional capacities strengthened with the support of FAO. FAO Corporate Output Indicator: 4.2.3						
	By 2020, Through FAO's technical support and training, at least three smallholder fisher groups adopting appropriate fishing, processing and marketing practices established and made functional. FAO Corporate Output Indicator: 4.2.3						
	At least 1,500 households will directly benefits from livestock, fisheries and poultry interventions (through the promotion of appropriate technologies, provide training to improve technical skills, and support on inputs and markets linkages) by 2020. FAO Corporate Output Indicator: 3.1.3						
Total resource requirements for FAO's contribution to Government Priority 2		22,000,000	14,881,000	6,619,000		500,000	
Additional considerations on FAO's assistance:							

Priority 3: Sustainable natural resource management and improved livelihood resilience to threats and disaster.

Country Outcome: GTP II Strategic Objective 4: Reduce degradation of natural resources and improve their productivity							
Related UNDAF Outcome: Pillar 1 (Outcome 1): By 2020 Ethiopia will achieve increasingly robust and inclusive growth in agricultural production and productivity and increased commercialisation of the agricultural sector.							
Regional Priority: Improve management and governance for sustainable use of natural resources							
Output and indicator	Indicator target and year of achievement	Indicative Resource Requirements (USD)					Implementing partners (Government and other actors)
		Total estimated resources required	Available funding	Resource mobilization target			
				Voluntary (Including UTF)	SSC or other Partnerships	TCP	
Output 3.1: Capacity for natural resources management enhanced SDG Target: 2.4; 6.5; 12.2; 15.1	By 2020, a total of 1500 persons trained in sustainable land management, agricultural water management, preparation of land use plan, and use and operation of information and decision support system. FAO Corporate Output Indicator: 2.1.3	12,000,000	-	-	11,750,000	250,000	Ministry of Water, Irrigation and Energy, Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources, regional Bureaus of Water and Agriculture, river basin authorities, parastatal and private enterprises, United Nations agencies and Non-governmental Organizations
	By 2020, at least 15 irrigation schemes rehabilitated and water management improved through FAO's technical support through facilitation training of technical government staff and beneficiaries. FAO Corporate Output Indicator: 2.1.2						
	By 2020, at least 300 technical government staff trained on natural resource management through FAO support. FAO Corporate Output Indicator: 2.1.3						
	By the end of 2020, 1 rural land use plan preparation technically supported by FAO. FAO Corporate Output Indicator: 2.1.2						

Output and indicator	Indicator target and year of achievement	Indicative Resource Requirements (USD)					Implementing partners (Government and other actors)
		Total estimated resources required	Available funding	Resource mobilization target			
				Voluntary (Including UTF)	SSC or other Partnerships	TCP	
Output 3.2: Natural resource management information system developed/strengthened SDG Target: 1.4; 2.3; 10.2; 12.2	At the end of 2020, 1 operational institutional arrangements for Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) in place with the technical assistance of FAO. FAO Corporate Output Indicator: 2.4.3	2,700,000	-	2,700,000	-		Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources
	By the end of 2020, 1 national forest monitoring (NFM) and MRV system in place for forest inventory, analysis and monitoring of forest resources for carbon measurement and data management through FAO supported Initiative. FAO Corporate Output Indicator:2.4.3						
	By 2020, at least 5 government institutions supported by FAO in developing their institutional capacity for national forest inventory, analysis and monitoring of forest resources for carbon measurement. FAO Corporate Output Indicator: 2.4.3						
Output 3.3 National and regional levels capacity for climate change adaptation and mitigation strategies strengthened SDG Target: 1.5	With the assistance of FAO, at least 10 schemes assisted in climate change adaptation and mitigation by the end of 2020. FAO Corporate Output Indicator: 5.3.1	2,400,000	-	2,400,000	-	-	Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources
	By the end of 2020, a total of 10 key interventions promoted for mitigating greenhouse gas emissions and increasing carbon sequestration. FAO Corporate Output Indicator:						
	With the assistance of FAO, at least 25 experts trained in climate-smart agriculture analysis by the end of 2020. FAO Corporate Output Indicator:3.3.2						
	By 2020, a total of 2 operational information and decision-support systems developed with the support of FAO. FAO Corporate Output Indicator:3.3.2						
	By the end of 2020, at least 1500 experts, extension agents and community members trained in improved agricultural water management with the support of FAO. FAO Corporate Output Indicator: 5.3.1						
Total resource requirements for FAO's contribution to Government Priority 3		17,100,000	-	5,100,000	11,750,000	250,000	
Additional considerations on FAO's assistance:							

Annex II: UN-system linkage

The UNDAF for Ethiopia is the joint programme framework between the Government of Ethiopia and the United Nations in support of national development priorities. In Ethiopia, a new UNDAF for the period between 2016 and 2020 has been developed. The UNDAF will be a key programming instrument of the “Delivering as One” process in Ethiopia. It aims to ensure coherent, efficient and effective United Nations system operations in full alignment with Ethiopia’s national priorities, and is aligned with the five-year development plan, GTP II. The UNDAF is grouped into five thematic pillars: (i) inclusive growth and structural transformation; (ii) resilience and green economy; (iii) investing in human capital and expanded access to quality and equitable basic social services; (iv) good governance, participation and capacity development; and (v) equality and empowerment.

FAO has been engaged in the preparation and finalization of UNDAF and the UNDAF Action Plan to be implemented from 2016 to 2020. FAO is a co-chair of Pillar I (the thematic area of inclusive growth and structural transformation). FAO is collaborating with United Nations agencies, such as the United Nations Development Programme, United Nations Environment Programme, United Nations Children’s Fund, World Food Programme, United Nations Industrial Development Organization, International Labour Organization and World Health Organization, in the implementation of the Millennium Development Goal Fund joint programme and in key flagship programmes in Ethiopia.

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