



Government of Ethiopia
Ministry of Finance and Economic Development (MoFED) and
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
Climate Change and Vulnerabilities Programme Framework

Brief Description

Ethiopia has made significant strides in the fragility of the natural resource base and the (temperature rise, droughts and floods). The underlying vulnerability has rendered large population remains periodically food-insecure and productivity of arable lands and continues to

at few years but the country's prospects for enhanced growth are threatened by the susceptibility of the country to adverse short-term and recurrent climatic events. This risk is heightened by the projected long-term effects of climate change. This segments of the country's ecology degraded, inefficient and as a result, the are. In addition, landmine contamination left over from conflicts limits the hamper livelihood recovery in affected areas.

The Programme Framework on Climate Change and Vulnerabilities (CCV) has been agreed with GoE and aims at strengthening national and community resilience to the impact of climate change and related disasters through systematic capacity development at the federal, regional, and W

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- **Component One – Disaster Risk Reduction and Early Recovery:** is aimed at strengthening national capacities for integration of Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) in development planning; promote enhanced multi-sectoral coordination for DRR; support livelihood diversification for vulnerable communities; promote integrated watershed and flood management for flood-prone communities; and support reintegration of Internally Displaced Persons.
- **Component Two- Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability** supports strengthening national capacities for climate change adaptation and resilience against climate change impacts. The programme will strengthen policy design and governance of the national climate Change Programme; support development of a National climate Change financing strategy; support development and implementation of national adaptation and mitigation programmes and strengthen institutional and human capacities for policy formulation, programming and coordination.
- **Component Three – Mine Action** seeks to improve food security and socio-economic development in the country by releasing land for agricultural production promoting safety through mine risk education and supporting timely fulfillment of the Treaty obligation

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Programme Period: 2010 - 2011
 Key Result Area (Strategic Plan): Poverty Reduction
 Management Arrangements: NEX/PIM

11
 Reduction

Total allocated resources (in US\$)	
Regular Resources-	8,271,000
Other Resources	24,258,000

Approved by:

Name/Title

Signature

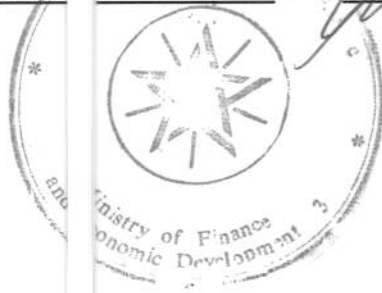
Date

Government

UNDP

AHMED SHIDE
 State Minister
 Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia

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I. SITUATION ANALYSIS

According to the 2008 UNDP Human Development Report, Ethiopia ranked 169th out of 177 countries, signifying the massive challenge facing the country in achieving the MDGs. However, economic development are yielding results. The economy has registered strong growth, with annual per capita GDP growth rising from -1.3% during 1987-1997 to 8.4% in 2007¹. Social development as reflected those economic gains. Partly through a high level of pro-poor public spending (60% of total national expenditure) that is recognized as second only to that of Mozambique in Africa (UNDAF 2007-2011), significant results have been achieved towards social development, including: pursuing universal education, reducing child mortality (from 83 deaths per 1000 of under-5 children in 2000 to 68 in 2007), fighting diseases and promoting gender equality and empowerment of women (UNDAF 2007-2011). Consequently, the incidence of poverty declined by 12% from 1999/2000 to 2004/05 (ASDEP 2006). The high level of social expenditure has been complemented by investments in building institutions, devolving administration, expanding infrastructure and opening the economy (UNDAF 2007-2011).

Despite these gains, Ethiopia faces challenges, some of which are linked to vulnerabilities associated with the complex interplay of disaster risk, food insecurity, conflict-induced displacement and climate change, which this UNDP Programme Framework is seeking to address. Also of concern is the residual effect of conflicts such as the mine-affected areas which further limits the opportunities for rural livelihoods in vast swathes of territory and inhibits early recovery efforts.

A significant segment of Ethiopia's population is vulnerable to natural and man-made crisis as the predominantly agrarian nature of the economy makes the country exposed and vulnerable to environmental shocks which with inadequate measures can result in disasters. Floods, epidemics and drought are the most frequent hazards. In Kebribeyah woreda alone in Somali region, approximately 6,000 people displaced by drought and conflict from different parts of the region have settled in Hartishek for the past nine years and are dependent on the host community and government. Drought and conflict are also the major causes of displacement from Gode, Korahe, Fik, Jijiga zones and Gursum and Babile Woredas. Although the Somali Regional Administration is keen to reintegrate them and the IDP's are willing to voluntarily return to their places of origin, the effect of drought and conflict-induced displacement on livestock is often devastating as de-stocking, livestock survival and feeding, animal health intervention and other essential livestock services are disrupted.

Floods affected an estimated population of 428,800 people nationally in 2006, of which 211,100 were displaced. Gambella region, a flood prone region, has been hit by successive floods over the past five years, usually covering about 350 km² annually. However, in 2008, flood damaged 9700km², destroyed 8050 ha of maize crop, left 747 livestock dead and displaced 46,432 people. Farmlands remained inundated for several months constraining crop production activities and raising the risk of disease outbreaks. Development of food-control systems involving large scale structural interventions is not feasible within the resource availability of government. Hence, there is need for interventions that build on local coping and adaptive strategies of the poor based on the concept of flood-proofing, rather than flood control.

Meeting the water supply needs of the rural poor for agriculture and livestock development as well as human consumption, particularly in the dry Somali region, remains a challenge. Rain water harvesting is the main sources of water for livestock and human consumption in the region. However, due to the prolonged drought, ponds and *birkahs* have dried up, leaving people with no option but to trek 20-25 km, to purchase water for watering livestock, drinking and domestic use. Public investment in water resource development in the region favors urban settlement. For example, the regional Bureau of Water Development has embarked on an ambitious plan of applying water to Harshin town by laying pipes from Kaho via Kebribeyah and Hartishek, for more than a hundred kilometers. Meanwhile, the needs of the rural

¹ World Bank 2008, Ethiopia at a Glance,

to foster links between early emergency funding within Federal Ethiopia's national disaster management

A paradigm shift has recently taken place marking a change in approach from relief to risk reduction. This new approach that endeavors to mainstream risk reduction into development requires an understanding of hazards, vulnerability and capacity, so that the root causes and dynamic pressures of vulnerability can be addressed, resilience increased and hazard threats mapped. The Government is planning to develop *woreda* vulnerability profile and developing livelihood profiles to enable the design of appropriate and targeted risk reduction, disaster management, and development programmes but is yet to apply them in development programmes. Overall, the knowledge base for disaster risk management is weak, partly because it is an emerging area of development discourse and practice. The formulation and implementation of the National Policy on Disaster Prevention and Management and its mechanisms in 1993 significantly increased knowledge of the practice of disaster management in Ethiopia. However, its operations remained largely at the national and regional levels with little impact at the community level.

With respect to climate change, Ethiopia is highly exposed and vulnerable because of the agrarian economy and its dependence on rain fed agriculture. In recent years, especially after the 2006/07 disasters/drought/floods/, environment/climate change has become the defining development challenge with implications for efforts to eradicate widespread poverty, as well as in social, economic, and finance spheres. The impact of the climate crisis would have dampening effect on Ethiopia's double digit economic growth rates, consequently adversely affecting the prospects for achieving the PASDEP and MDG targets. In recognition of these stark realities, the Government has renewed its commitment and has initiated a low-carbon development path (Meles Zenawi, 2009) to be realized through PASDEP II.

Land degradation, soil erosion, deforestation, biodiversity loss, desertification, recurrent disasters including drought, flood, water scarcity and accompanying health hazards comprise a severe and complex environmental challenge facing Ethiopia (NAPA, 2007). These result in the long term degradation of the natural resource base, which is the main stay of the 85% agrarian population. This situation has triggered more frequent and visible disasters, decreases in productivity and household incomes, food insecurity, migration and conflicts. There is "a real challenge of maintaining the growth momentum in the face of increased vulnerability to climate change and high inflationary pressure. The human and physical resources of the country." (PASDEP APR, 2006/07)

The livelihood challenge is deepening because of a number of factors mainly due to the adverse impact of climate change on the ecology/ecosystems, social and economic situation of the society. According to the National Meteorological Agency rainfall variability and observed trends include less/high rainfall, erratic pattern (temperature fluctuations, floods/drought), longer term climate shifts, and water scarcity, depletion of biodiversity resources (NAPA, 2007) (Woody Biomass, 2002). Economic growth relies heavily on natural resources for rural livelihoods and alternative means of livelihoods especially in terms of off-farm income generating activities are at present inadequate. The rise in temperature 0.37degree in the last 10 years and decreasing precipitation, weak capacity at federal, regional and *woreda* level have all constrained implementation of policies and programmes to address climate change consequences in Ethiopia (NAPA, 2007).

At the strategic political level, the Ethiopian Government and UNDP have agreed to dedicate the 2010 National Human Development Report to the theme: Sustainable Development and Climate Change. Ethiopia is also playing a leading role in the African Climate Change negotiations where the African

ring products², contingency planning, disaster response and management architecture was relief-oriented.

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² including: outlooks, watches, alerts,

public advisories, forecasts, warnings, discussions, and, updates

higher degree of accuracy than the EMAO with an essential baseline strategic plan that is aimed at reaching communities throughout the country. A technical survey reconfirmed the need for demining. By the time the survey was completed, it is estimated that a total of 50 to 70 km² of land is effectively mined and requires demining. EMAO's demining services certainly till 2015 even with an increased annual clearance rate and replacement of equipment, it is estimated that a total of EUR 30 million may be required to sustain the current level of EMAO's operational activities from 2010 till 2015. While a clear need has been identified for the continued humanitarian demining activities, the ongoing 2007-2009 mine action project continues to an end in December 2009.

Gender factors determine vulnerability to natural hazards, coping strategies, and, community response to disasters, climate change or the consequences of conflicts such as risk to landmines. Men, women, boys and girls often have distinct roles and responsibilities within a mine-affected community, their exposure to and knowledge of patterns of natural hazards. For example, unequal access to quality land can leave women with access to fragile lands whose continuous cropping can help shape the pattern of flood and environmental hazards. Gender shapes the social environment within which disasters occur resulting in gender differences in social vulnerability, mitigation efforts, and, access to resources needed to anticipate, prevent or reduce, cope with and recover from the effects of natural hazards. The 2004 Participatory Poverty Appraisal showed a gradual closing of the gender equity gap.

However, several pre-disaster conditions, such as poverty, illiteracy, health dangers from sexual and reproductive roles, gender-based discrimination in accessing basic resources, under-representation in national and local institutions, and weak property rights, make women more vulnerable to hazards. For example, the traditional taboo of a ban on ploughing by women makes them sharecrop their land to others which increases their vulnerability to drought and flood. However, social roles and cultural norms can also reduce vulnerability of men. Thus, vulnerability of men can be higher than for females during post-flood emergency reconstruction. Gender relations affect how people experience disasters and how disasters impact people. Both men and women suffer personal danger in disasters but women may be less mobile than men (due to pregnancy, watching over those they care for, mode of dressing or other hindrances) and therefore less able to get out of harm's way during flood, particularly flash flood. Disasters increase the workloads of women significantly due to the extra burden of care-giving responsibilities, while cases of social abuse of women in the aftermath of disasters negatively affect their safety and wellbeing. Also, disasters often increase women's economic insecurity through loss of productive assets.

The UN in Ethiopia seeks to support Government goals as expressed in the PASDEP to address the issues of disaster risk reduction, climate change and conflict-affected areas, through the Humanitarian Response, Recovery and Food Security pillar of the 2007-2011 UNDAF, which aims to achieve three main results including:

- Enhanced capacity for disaster risk management with respect to deliver a timely and appropriate multi-sectoral response to humanitarian needs
- Improved food security management with respect to vulnerable populations and enhanced capacity for disaster risk reduction and mitigation.
- An integrated approach to the management of Climate Change risks, vulnerabilities and opportunities developed including for both adaptation and mitigation

UNDP has provided strong support to government to help advance its agenda on food security, humanitarian response, natural resources and environmental management. To further consolidate

of the LIS. In 2009, the technical survey is expected to provide data of landmine contamination in formulating a medium-term strategy for reducing the socio-economic impact of landmines & UXO from the country by June 2015. At the end of 2008, the mid-term finding of approximately 35 km² of land is effectively mined and requires demining. EMAO's demining services certainly till 2015 even with an increased annual clearance rate and replacement of equipment, it is estimated that a total of EUR 30 million may be required to sustain the current level of EMAO's operational activities from 2010 till 2015. While a clear need has been identified for the continued humanitarian demining activities, the ongoing 2007-2009 mine action project continues to an end in December 2009.

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III. STRATEGY

The CCV programme is primarily focused on strengthening the national and community resilience to the impact of climate change and other disasters. UNDP will continue to play a leading role in supporting GoE in the area of disaster risk reduction, early recovery and climate change adaptation at federal, regional and woreda levels. The Programme Framework will be implemented at federal and in the selected developing regional states (DRS).

Based on the outcomes of the JDAF and UNDP CPAP Mid Term Review, the strategy thus followed is mainly to combine short term disaster risk management and environment sustainability interventions that help build the blocks for long term adaptation and mitigation measures requiring individual and institutional structural changes to fully respond in a way that is commensurate with the magnitude of the challenge posed by the nexus of poverty, environment degradation and climate change. The strategy is to uphold the leadership and ownership of the GoE, UN's active partnership, linkages with other ongoing complementary initiatives and underpinning capacity development to achieve the set goals in PASDEP a sustainable manner.

Specifically, the strategy to be adopted for ensuring effectiveness and impact of programme interventions involves: (a) starting small, building experience and up-scaling interventions that work well, (b) promoting institutional collaboration for skills and resource complementarity and synergy building, (c) basing interventions on evidence and participative assessment and prioritization, including for gender equity, and (d) building national, regional and local ownership of Programme activities and ensuring stakeholder commitment and contribution to enhance sustainability (e) Applying lessons learnt from previous interventions to build on good practices and scaling up and avoid failed approaches

Since climate change is a multi-sectoral phenomenon, single organizations given their limited mandates lack the capacity to take a comprehensive and cross sectoral view and approach to tackle climate change consequences. The UN multi-agency partnership on the other hand has the added benefit of leveraging the skills of more than one agency in a particular area and strengthening the synergies.

The revised UNDP programme primarily focuses on improving the enabling environment and removing barriers that affect low-carbon path of sustainable development in order to influence federal and regional climate proofed planning, programming, budgeting and implementation processes paving the way for a fast track low-carbon sustainable economic growth.

The Climate Change and Vulnerability programme links and creates synergy with ongoing, pipeline programme/projects and some of the outcomes of the 15th UNFCCC Conference of the Parties. Through its strong convening experience, UNDP continues to playing a key role in coordinating the climate change, disaster risk and sustainable development agenda with a pro poor growth and capacity development focus to support the realization of the targets set in the PASDEP.

More specifically, UNDP is undertaking adaptation and mitigation programme activities through the ongoing Food Security and Recovery programme, GEF Coping with Drought and Climate Change, Agro Biodiversity, Sustainable Development of the Protected Areas System; pipeline projects such as the Spanish MDGs Environment Programme, African Adaptation Programme-Ethiopia, Afar Integrated Dry land Management Programme, and Least Developed Countries Fund Emerging Regions Adaptation project. The programmatic synergy and institutional linkages of all these adaptation/mitigation projects is harmonized in the context of the holistic and integrated climate change and vulnerabilities programme framework.

The climate change and vulnerability programme responds to the adaptation/mitigation gaps in the areas of enabling environment, capacity development, financial mechanisms, livelihoods support, best practice documentation, and institutional coordination that will help address the short term shocks

The Disaster Risk Reduction implementation will commence in selected regions by the Government. This provides justification for the differentiated strategy and (b) spatial development approach, the GoE's strategy including Gambella region in the two of the three major types of Somali region typifies the arid and potentially productive semi-tropic

The selection of the Somali region for pilot activities is also in line with GoE's strategy for the Somali region³. Gambella and Somali regions are characterized by low indicators of economic and manmade hazards and the investments in the two regions that are planned in this Program. In the Somali region, the UNDP supported the development of a regional information hub for humanitarian warning. UNDP also coordinated with IOM and two local NGOs which are involved in Conservation and Soil Fertility activities to reduce land degradation in major areas and contribute to

Besides, under the leadership of the Government to support the emerging regions (in order to achieve the MDGs). UNDP is supporting an initiative. Also, in Gambella region, the capacity of the regional government is being strengthened. The UN system has developed a programme to serve as a platform for instituting these assets in these regions justify the support of early recovery. Furthermore, the Sudan will leave existing UNHCR infrastructures for the planned

In both target regions there are a number of non-state actors (NSAs) engaged in various service delivery and development activities, some of which have relevance to and can complement not only the wider humanitarian and development interventions or can be reoriented to contribute to building resilience and capacity of affected communities. In the Somali region ongoing Program activities include: Scaling up of the PSNP (SC-US), initiation of the Pastoralist Community Development Project II (World Bank), response to drought (ACF), livelihood support for agro-pastoralists (CHS), establishment of fodder bank (HFH), water supply development (WSD-GB), and livestock management, food security monitoring, early warning systems and pastoral live

In Gambella, about 15 local and international NGOs are operating engaged in various service delivery and development activities. The activities include advocacy for peace building and restoration of community stability (ACORD in the Tigray region), support to external (cross-border) and internal emergency relief and rehabilitation of IDPs (EBBA, Samaritan Community Centre, and the Yesus). Other projects include: Rehabilitation and Supporting

³ and of the Afar region.

and Livelihood Recovery programme is national in scope, but pilot interventions among targeted beneficiaries in two regions are being implemented. The key elements of the overall strategic orientation of PASDEP are: (a) the pursuit of a geographically differentiated strategy for pastoral areas. Following the spatially-differentiated approach, the priority is to develop emerging regions in identified Growth Zones, both Western growth corridor. The two selected regions represent economic and agro-climatic zones classified in the PASDEP: the Somali region typifies the arid and semi-arid lowlands while the Gambella region exemplifies the valley areas.

To pilot the Disaster Risk Management (DRM) and LR Programme special effort for pastoral areas which targets dry lowland areas of the Somali regions are described as 'emerging regions' and are characterized by low indicators of economic and manmade hazards and the investments in the two regions that are planned in this Program. In the Somali region, the UNDP supported the development of a regional information collection, analysis and dissemination and for early recovery programme implemented by UNICEF, UNHCR, and WFP. The MERET programme (Natural Resource Management programme of WFP, which is found successful in the Somali regions can also be piloted in these two regions to mitigate the impacts of flood and contribute to sustainable land management.

ToFA, the multisectoral joint programme is under formation to support the emerging regions (including Gambella and Somali) to accelerate development to the MDGs. UNICEF, DFID and other major donors are part of this new initiative. In Gambella region, the UNDP invested in provision of ICT facilities to strengthen the capacity of the regional government to administer development interventions. Furthermore, the UN system has developed a programme to deliver services as 'One UN' in Gambella region which can serve as a platform for instituting these assets in these regions justify the support of early recovery. Furthermore, the Sudan will leave existing UNHCR infrastructures for the planned

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of Climate Change risks, vulnerabilities and opportunities developed.” The following are three outputs/results expected to realize the above mentioned outcome.

- **Policy design and Governance of the National Climate Change Programme defined through a Multi stakeholder Policy dialogue:** the unfolding multidimensional consequence of climate change has not been adequately covered with an appropriate policy thus gaps will need to be identified leading to climate change policy framework and strategy encompassing ecological/institutional and financial elements. A comprehensive National Climate Change Programme (NCCP) has to be formulated to coordinate and link with adaptation and mitigation programmes (NCCP) has to be formulated to coordinate and link with all the ongoing and pipeline climate adaptation mitigation initiatives; an institutional coordination mechanism and participatory process for the design and implementation of the NCCP needs to be designed and in place; Climate change adaptation and mitigation actions mainstreamed as the basis for systematic institutionalized mainstreaming of climate change dimensions into development planning and programming processes of national and local governments, with clearly identified role of non- governmental actors;
- **National Climate Change Financing Strategy/Mechanisms established:** Scoping survey of financial mechanisms completed. Ethiopia's National Climate Change Financing Strategy designed along with its governing mechanisms in the context of a sustainable Multi-Donor Trust Fund providing an overview of the potential of adaptation and carbon finance in Ethiopia, identifying the legislative, sectoral, technical and financial barriers and constructive solutions to addressing these barriers. The attention would be to provide a factual, evidence-based foundation to the debate about adaptation and carbon finance and its potential to generate high development dividends in Ethiopia, and to provide a 'roadmap' for the Government, international agencies and other stakeholders seeking to remove investment/implementation barriers for climate change action. Recognizing the power of showing results, special assistance will be provided to entrepreneurs (public or private) who would take on the challenge of exploring new areas prioritized in the Strategy, and of sharing results from these innovative experiences.
- **Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation Interventions developed and implemented at National, sub-national and community level:** While the identification of the key priority areas of action will be confirmed in the NCCP formulation process, ongoing mitigation programmes will be reviewed and prioritized for up scaling with financing from CDM and REDD, among other international sources as well as national sources; Ongoing adaptation projects reviewed, up scaled and the portfolio expanded; Technology Needs Assessment performed and priority actions formulated and incorporated into the NCCP; Potential for implementation of the sub-national, Territorial Approach to Climate Change in the context of rural and urban settings assessed and identified; Energy efficiency mechanisms and technology accessed as the key pillar for adaptation and mitigation capacity development.
- **Human and institutional capacity developed for all aspects of climate change action, including policy formulation, programming, co-ordination and implementation:** Capacity assessment for the effective response to climate adaptation and mitigation carried out and plan for addressing capacity gaps implemented; Negotiations capacities strengthened; Information and analysis made available for strategy setting and planning; Knowledge management facilities in place, including electronic platforms for the exchange of expertise and experience within Ethiopia/south south cooperation and with other countries engaged in similar climate change actions; A visible difference in efficiency and effectiveness of climate change actions achieved through capacity enhancement and knowledge management

Component Three - Mine Action

In Ethiopia, the UN provides mine action assistance in mine action under the Humanitarian Response, Recovery, and Food Security, part of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework

As in the 2007-2009 project, E
Agency of the 2010-2011 proje
humanitarian demining operator
partners to provide EMAO with c
clearance and risk education man
as well as participation and equity

EMAO's demining operations is
consultation with regional and
economic impact. EMAO is alwa
that the demining work is being
grazing land and contributing to
this planning & prioritization pro
cleared of mines/UXO, EMAO's
its MRE and liaison activities in t

Under this project framework, U
capacity development services. T
humanitarian demining activitie
improving the demining capacity

UNDP's principal counterpart in
(MoFED) will provide overall ove

In parallel to the UNDP's progr
Norwegian People's Aid (NPA))
Response and Mine Detection D
implementation of this project,)
UNDP and NPA in order to effe
building support to EMAO.

UNICEF may resume its technic
identified mine-affected local con

Since 2007 the European Commi
activities; Without the EC's cor
probably have been unable to co
the adverse effect on the people
continued financial support to EM
adequately and timely support
implementation of poverty reduct

The following cross cutting issue
taken into consideration in form
personnel from implementation to

- **Sustainability:** EMAO is fi
established by the Governme
again confirmed and the cost
mine action organizations op
and ownership of the progra
has been underlined by loc
evaluation of 2007-2009 pr
consider mine action in

Ethiopian Mine Action Office (EMAO) will be the Implementing
. The national demining operator, EMAO has been the sole
tive in Ethiopia while the UN and NGO have been working as
capacity development and programmatic assistance to fulfill its mine
te under the guiding principles of empowerment and sustainability

planned and prioritized at the regional and community level in
cal administrations (regions, woredas, kebeles) for maximum
s in very close contact with the local community leaders to ensure
ducted at the right places for allowing access to farming and
settlement and food security at regional and community level. In
ss as well as in the process of releasing the land that have been
RE & community liaison personnel will play critical roles through
communities surrounding EMAO's operational sites.

DP will continue supporting EMAO through programmatic and
s will be done in order to ensure the continuation of high quality
n the most affected communities of the target regions while
EMAO.

ie country, the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development
ight on the EMAO's implementation of the project 2010-2011.

matic and capacity building support provided under this project,
l be supporting EMAO in building the Technical Survey / Rapid
capacities and their operations. Through the formulation to the
close coordination and cooperation will be maintained between
vely complement two separate channels of international capacity

and capacity building assistance to EMAO in providing all the
unities with mine risk education services.

on (EC) has been the main donor to sustain EMAO's operational
bution of EUR 10 million from 2007 to 2009, EMAO would
nue fulfilling its humanitarian demining mandate, bringing about
ing in and around the landmine-affected communities. The EC's
O's humanitarian demining activities is indispensable in order to
thiopia's fulfillment of Mine Ban Treaty commitments and
strategy.

amely sustainability, gender equality and environment have been
ating this project and are expected to continue guiding project
onitoring and evaluation.

nd to be an efficient and professional mine action organization
in 2001. The very good operational capacity of the organization is
ficiency of its demining operations favorably compares with other
ting in other mine affected countries. The Government leadership
ne is encouraging. The positive impact of the project 2007-2009
authorities and communities interviewed during the mid-term
ext, which will allow the Government to further integrate and
development policy. Discussions are underway between

Central to all the three components arising from man-made and natural hazards exacerbated by climate change is the issue of risk and vulnerabilities. This is particularly true in the context of capitalization, particularly in the context of the characteristics and consequences of hazards in fragile social, economic and environmental zones that characterize the developing regions. The fact that the development challenge is most acute elsewhere in the country if successfully implemented. A key priority should therefore be given to identifying, documenting and disseminating lessons as a key strategy for successful implementation. This will constitute an essential element of capacity development, alongside the more traditional approaches of human resources and institutional capacity strengthening.

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IV. Results Framework:

The following table presents the results to be achieved and the activities to be undertaken as elaborated in consultation with the key stakeholders.

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Component	Activity	Output	Indicator	Target	Baseline
1) Disaster Risk Reduction and Preparedness	Conduct risk assessments and vulnerability studies in high-risk areas	Number of risk assessments conducted	Number of risk assessments conducted	10	0
		Number of vulnerability studies conducted	Number of vulnerability studies conducted	10	0
2) Disaster Preparedness	Develop and disseminate disaster preparedness plans	Number of disaster preparedness plans developed	Number of disaster preparedness plans developed	10	0
		Number of disaster preparedness plans disseminated	Number of disaster preparedness plans disseminated	10	0
3) Disaster Response	Conduct disaster response drills	Number of disaster response drills conducted	Number of disaster response drills conducted	10	0
		Number of disaster response drills conducted in high-risk areas	Number of disaster response drills conducted in high-risk areas	10	0
4) Disaster Recovery	Develop and disseminate disaster recovery plans	Number of disaster recovery plans developed	Number of disaster recovery plans developed	10	0
		Number of disaster recovery plans disseminated	Number of disaster recovery plans disseminated	10	0

		<p>3) Improved, diversified and adaptive livelihoods for vulnerable Crop and livestock farmers and pastoralists and enhancement of water security through water resource rehabilitation and/or development in target regions</p>	<p>Target: One federal, two regional coordination mechanism formed</p> <p>Indicator:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of functional coordination forum • Number of organizations attending the forum <p>Target: Forging partnership with Regional Research Institute to enhance technology transfer</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitating 2 Birkads 				
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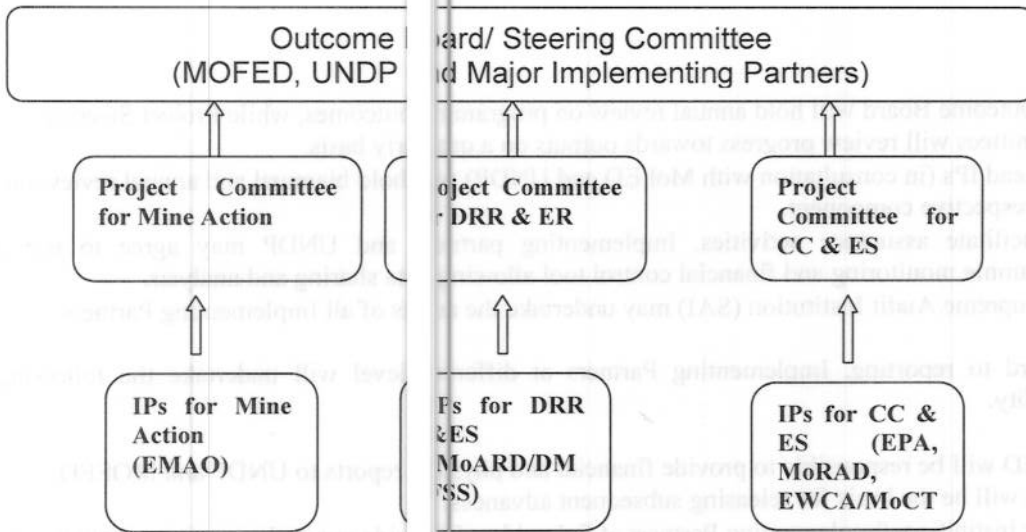
		<p>4) Integrated watershed and flood management systems and settlement programmes developed for flood-prone communities</p>	<p>Indicator:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of improved production technology promoted • No of water points rehabilitated <p>Target: Introduce at least 2 community based flood mitigation plans</p> <p>Indicator: Number of community flood mitigation schemes finalized</p>				
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<p>Country: Ethiopia</p> <p>Region: Oromia</p>	<p>Year: 2011</p>	<p>Project: Integrated Watershed and Flood Management</p>	<p>Activity: Rehabilitation of water points</p>	<p>Indicator: Number of water points rehabilitated</p>	<p>Target: 500</p>	<p>Actual: 320</p>	<p>Remarks: 180 water points rehabilitated in 2011</p>
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Programme Components	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Output Targets and Indicators	Implementing Partner	Indicative Resources by programme component (per year, US\$ '000)		
					2010	2011	Total
3) Mine Action	By end 2011, enhanced capacity for risk management with respect to preparedness and ability to deliver a timely and	<p>1. The surface of land released through humanitarian demining increased (It is estimated that a total of 10 km² of land will be cleared by EMAO operations under this project)</p> <p>2. People living close to areas where clearance operations are taking place adopt safer behaviors (It is</p>	<p>Target: Clearing 10 square Km land mines in 2 years</p> <p>Indicator: Areas of land cleared from land mines</p> <p>Target: Provide Mine Risk Education</p> <p>Indicator: About 50,000 men and women provided</p>	EMAO	408	330	738
					4,382	4,382	8,764

	will receive EMAO's mine risk education sessions)	EMA0's institutional and operational capacity will be strengthened aiming particularly at ensuring productivity and quality is within International Mine Action Standards (IMAS) and Ethiopian National Mine Action Standards (ENMAS), overall management and technical capacity is improved and its Strategy / Action Plan to 2015 approved by EMAO's Supervisory Board to comply with MBT obligations.	<p>Target: Provide capacity building support to EMAO in personnel & Equipment</p> <p>Indicator: Number of advisors providing support; Number of equipment provided</p> <p>Target: Support to upgrade data base</p> <p>Indicator: Existence of upgraded national data base</p>				
	IIIU-sectoral response to humanitarian needs	3. An upgraded comprehensive national database in place and regularly utilized for analysis, planning and reporting					

Management Structure



VI. Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring and evaluation of the CPAP will be undertaken in line with the UNDAF results matrix and monitoring and evaluation plan (M&E) and will be based on the principles of Result-Based Management (RBM). It should be aligned with existing national and sectoral M&E processes and also serves as an input for the national and sectoral review processes. The Government and UNDP will be responsible for setting up the necessary M&E mechanisms, tools and conducting reviews, in order to ensure continuous monitoring and evaluation of the CPAP, with the view to ensuring efficient utilization of programme resources as well as accountability, transparency and integrity.

The monitoring of the programme will be based on monitoring plan to be developed jointly by the project management team and UNDP based on the respective fully approved annual work plans (AWPs) for each programme component. As much as possible a joint monitoring modality involving all implementing partners will be developed. With use of a standard format, a monitoring report on resource utilization and substantive implementation, and progress towards achievement of intended results will be produced for every monitoring visit. This will be shared with all concerned.

The implementing partners will provide periodic reports on the progress, achievements and results of their projects, outlining the challenges faced in project implementation as well as resource utilization. The reporting will be in accordance with the procedures and harmonized reporting template. The reporting will be in accordance with the procedures and harmonized reporting template.

Implementing partners agree to cooperate with UNDP for monitoring all activities and will facilitate access to relevant financial records and personnel responsible for the administration of cash provided by the UNDP. To that effect, Implementing Partners agree to the following:

- Joint periodic on-site reviews by UNDP and its representatives,
- Programmatic monitoring of activities following NEX guidance for site visits and field activities
- Special or scheduled audits. UNDP, in collaboration with other UN agencies (where so desired): MOFED will establish an annual audit plan, giving priority to audits of large amounts of cash assistance provided by UNDP, and those whose financial management capacity needs strengthening,

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