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Date

UNDP Ethiopia Country Office

Addis Ababa

Subject: Submitting 2020 fourth quarter Report

Please find the herewith attached the Fourth Quarter Report of Integrated Land
scape Management to Enhance Food Security and Ecosystem Resilience project for
the year 2020. This report covers the achievement of the project based on the
agreed AWP 2020.

Kind Regards,

Birara Chekol Tarekegn
Project Manager
ILM & Food Security



CC:

- H.E Commissioner
 - H.E Deputy Commissioner
- EFCCC



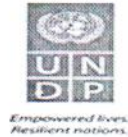
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Addis Ababa-Ethiopia



Quarter Progress Report for UNDP funded Projects/Programs

Report Period: Annual, 2020

Project Title: Integrated Landscape Management to Enhance Food Security and Ecosystem Resilience in Ethiopia

UNDP Strategic Plan Output 1.3. Solutions developed at national and subnational levels for sustainable management of natural resources, ecosystem services, chemicals and waste

UNDP Strategic Plan secondary Outcome: Catalyzing environmental finance

Executing Entity / Implementing Partner: Environment, Forest and Climate Change Commission

Implementing Entities / Responsible Partners: Environment, Forest and Climate Change Commission

Other Partners: Zone, Woreda and Kebele technical staff and local communities

Program period: 2017-2022



Background

Farming in Ethiopia takes place in often highly degraded and vulnerable environments where there is substantial loss of vegetation, associated erosion and declining soil fertility. Huge demand for natural capital including biomass fuels exacerbates environmental degradation and affects food production. Integrated landscape management to enhance food security and ecosystem resilience in Ethiopia project proposes an integrated approach that brings together capacity to achieve food security with the need to restore and sustainably manage key environmental resources. It does this through three interrelated components: component 1, ensures effective multi-stakeholder platforms are in place to support the dissemination and uptake of integrated approaches; component 2, develops specific approaches and puts in place effective mechanisms to scale up across target sites and, more widely, in the country; and component 3, establishes a systematic monitoring, assessment, learning and knowledge management mechanism that supports influencing at a wider scale in Ethiopia. Infusing all components is a commitment to gender-responsive development, in which women stakeholders within smallholder communities play a central role in economic and environmental transformations.

The goal of this project is: To enhance long-term sustainability and resilience of food production systems by addressing the environmental drivers of food insecurity in Ethiopia. The overarching focus is on integrated landscape management (ILM) to achieve food production resilience in landscapes under pressure.

Under the project interventions, **81,902hhs (44,669men and 36,783women)** benefited through diversified and integrated landscape management and food security interventions in the year 2020. The project has been working within more than 61kebeles and covered **38,315 ha** land through Integrated Landscape Management Practices including improved land management techniques, selected agricultural inputs and technologies to improve the agricultural productivity enhance livelihoods and ensure sustainability. These include supporting them in developing agricultural value chains, food security, working on nutrition sensitive agriculture, rehabilitation of degraded farm lands through appropriate technologies, soil fertility management, small scale irrigation, and related climate smart agricultural development technologies. Rehabilitation of degraded landscape was one of the major components of the project; as the result **32,411 ha** of land has been rehabilitated through appropriate technologies including physical & biological soil and water conservation, plantation and area closure management. In pastoral woredas 1694 hectare of pastoral land has been rehabilitated through area closure, physical and biological conservation measures, clearing invasive plants and planting fodder trees.



The project also provided nutrition dense food crop seeds and related inputs, improved dairy heifers, small ruminates, poultry, capacity building training and related inputs.

Gender mainstreaming is also an important part of the project engaging women in all the project activities including in Climate Smart Income Generation Activities (IGA) such as poultry, fuel saving cooking stove production, solar energy, biogas development, horticulture and vegetable farming.

Another important aspect of the project was to organize landless pro-poor families to engage themselves in feasible off-farm income generating activities. As the result **76 SHG** with a member of **1724 (538 men, 1186 women)** have been organized and linked to micro finance institutions for further partnership and support. The project supported them through training, linking them to the credit and saving institutions. Accordingly, the SHG accumulated and saved birr **5,125,700** for further business development

In terms of resource management, In the year 2020 a total of ETB 62,106,213.11 was allocated to the project of which a total amount of 59,609,992.31 has been utilized by the 12 woredas and the federal PMU office.



Key Project outcomes

Outcome 1.1 Multi-stakeholder and multi-scale platforms in support of integrated natural resources management in agricultural landscapes in place

Output 1.1.1 Functioning multi-stakeholder platforms in place in the project sites and regional level mechanisms are created

Multi stakeholder platforms

The project conducted four MSP meetings/workshops in each woreda. During these workshops the previous (2019) year and the 2020 quarters progressive achievements and other technical and administrative issues have been discussed in the presence of woredas steering and technical committee, gender team and other concerned bodies.

In addition two federal level steering committee meetings organized at federal level. The federal steering committee meeting was reviewed the 2020, nine month progress and the 2021 draft AWP.

The PMU monitor the progress achievements of the seven project woredas through undertaking onsite observation on the selected kebeles/watersheds. During the field program different project activities were monitored and technical feedback also provided for improvement.

In addition to these experts of the EFCCC have conducted field observation on the selected project sites by the support of the project. The result of their field program/ best practices of the project has been presented to the concerned participants during the federal exchange visit held at Hawassa city. Discussion on the presentation has been conducted and experience on best practices have also been shared among each other.

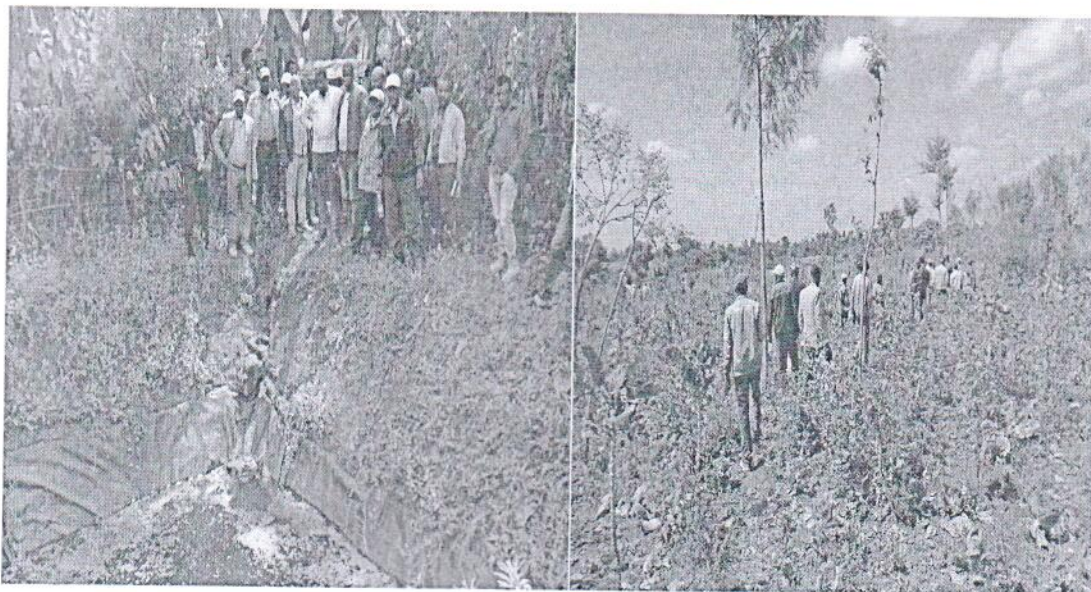


Fig 1 Field visit program in Bilatte woreda



Environmental School Clubs

Promoting and building the capacity of school community to engage in the climate change adaptation and mitigation interventions is a means for changing the attitude of future generation towards climate smart sustainable development agenda. In this regard the project planned to establish or support school clubs in this physical year. Accordingly a total of 36 environmental clubs with a member of 1085 students (572M and 503 F) have been supported by the project. In this regard the project provided awareness training, essential working materials and seedlings. Based on this the members of the school clubs planted different tree seedlings and fruit seedlings in their school compound and surrounding areas.



Fig 2 school club members on school compound cleaning activity in Dugna fango woreda

Value chain development

Output 1.2.1. Value chain approaches integrated with sustainable production systems, including reduction of post-harvest losses and a focus on livestock grazing and dung utilization , and Provision of selected technologies, inputs and business development services for value chain actors

Value chains help increase a business's efficiency so that the business can deliver the most value for the least possible **cost**. Its objective is mainly to create a competitive advantage for a company by increasing productivity while keeping costs reasonable. In doing so, the project has integrated value chain approach with sustainable production system. During the previous year woredas have choosen different value chain commodities and started the development activities with the support of the project.

Following this in this physical year the project was intended to conduct discussions with communities to reduce post-harvest loss, management of open grazing, dung utilization as



well as on the issue of creating vertical and horizontal linkage among VC actors. Beside these the project was planned to **Provide selected technologies, inputs and business development services for value chain actors.** Based on the intended plan discussion was conducted in eight woredas on the issue of reducing post-harvest loss, management of open grazing and other related issues. In addition to these different select technologies and inputs and business development services have been provided to 1975 (M 1118 and F877) value chain actors focusing on gender mainstreaming in to the value chains. Among which: _

- ✓ Training on chicken management was given to value chain actors in Dugna fango wopreda and Angolelana tera woreda
- ✓ 55 fattening sheeps were purchased from Amedguya sheep breeding center and 12 sheeps purchased from mehalmeda market center and distributed to value chain farmers in Menz gera midir.
- ✓ chickens provided to value chain actors. In Angolelana tera woreda
- ✓ 40 quintals of improved haricot bean has been provided to value chain farmers focusing on gender mainstreaming in to the value chains. As a result of this a total of 50 hhs (M 26 and F 24) of VC farmers were benefited in Bilatte zuriya woreda.
- ✓ oxen fattening association with a total member of 10 households is organized. Currently the shed for the oxen was constructed in Chiro woreda.
- ✓ Different improved seeds, milk collection equipment's were purchased and distributed to Value chain development benefecieries (In Angolelana tera woreda). In addition to this the Angolelana tera woreda milkis being known by its quality product and as aresult of this brand has been given to its product by Ethiopian intellect property office.
- ✓ The project supported the VC farmers Through purchasing processors of wheat grinding flour mill for wheat value chain development SHG, and also provided practical training on the new electrical grinding mill in Tuliguled woreda..

In addition to this In Billatte woreda:-

- Awareness Training and Meeting on value chain activities were provided to VC actors.
- Agreement and discussed with core stakeholders was made to search market for their production.
- VC development farmers have made Linkage and signed agreement with SPC input supplier, cooperatives and business dealers for selected value chain commodities.
- Market linkage and access to market has been created with kayo SPC to produce haricot bean seed and supply to the Sidama elto union.
- Linkage with Balela multi-cooperatives was created to supply their production /maize and haricot bean production/.



On the other hand, In menz gera woreda discuss forum has been conducted with the concerned bodies of the Addis ababa city so as to creat market linkage with the menz sheep breed. Accordingly in the future it is expected that a green brand menz sheep will get market place in Yeka and Bole subcity of Addis Ababa.

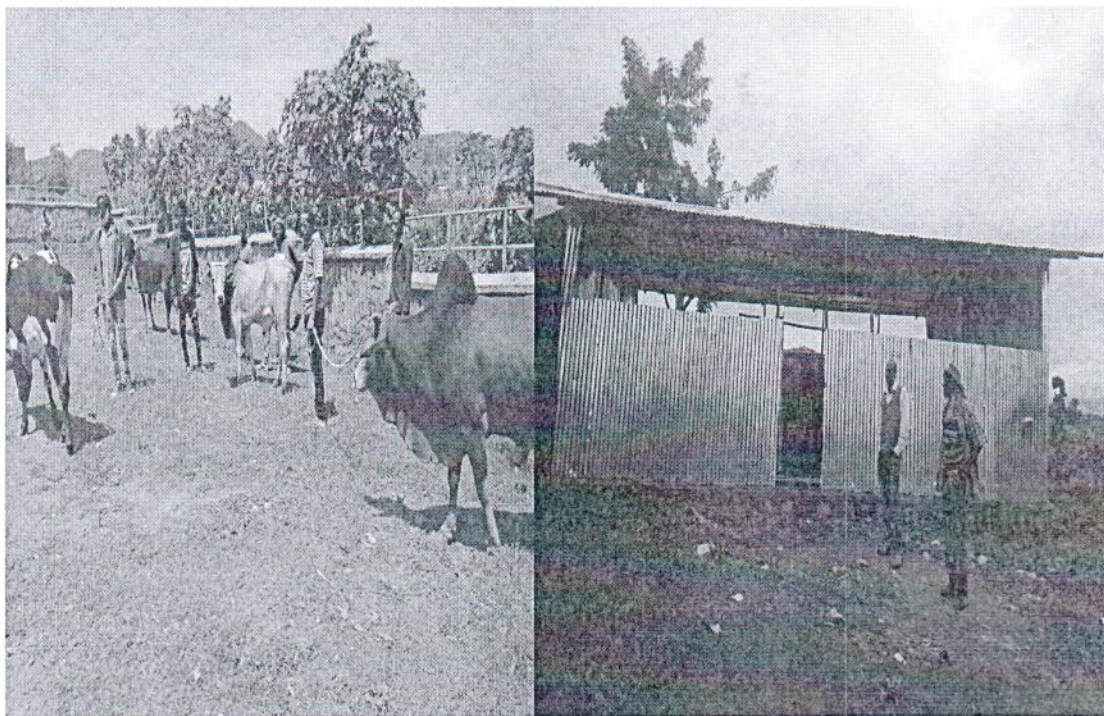


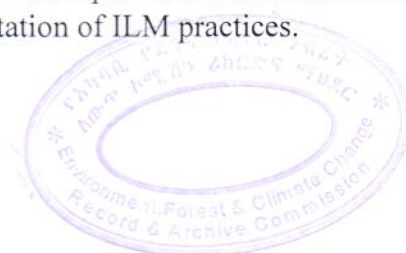
Fig3 Oxen fattening and shed construction in chiro woreda

Outcome 2.1 Increased land area and Agro ecosystem under Integrated landscape management

Out put 2.1.1: 60,000 ha with improved soil and water management

The project intended to rehabilitate 60,000 hectares of land till the second midterm of the project life through providing technical and material support to 120,000 HHs . To realize this, in the year 2020 the project is planned to provide different materials/farm tools to 60,000hhs so as to rehabilitate 30,0000 hectare of critically degraded communal land in 12 woredas.

Based on the planned target different farm tools and materials such as:-spade, Shovel, ,Pickaxe, polyether tube, etc were purchased and distributed to 28952 HHs (M 16957 and F 9347).) for the implementation of ILM practices.



Beside these forestry/ agroforestry practices like: Planting seedlings on communal/closed areas and back yard planting seedlings and area closure have been undertaken during this year. As a result a total of 17,405,275 seedlings were prepared and a total of 15,873,566 seedlings (91.2%) were planted on 6555 hectare of land in this year. Training on soil and water conservation and other related trainings have also been provided in this quarter. During this reporting period a total of 32411 hectare of critically degraded land (both in communal and own farm land) was rehabilitated by different kinds of physical and biological conservation measures.



Fig 4 Nursery activity in Bilate woreda



Fig 5 SWC activity in Menz gera woreda

Biomass fuel reduction

To reduce and substitute the demand for biomass fuel, the project intended to promote the utilization of fuel-efficient stoves, biogas production plants and solar powered house hold energy supply. To do so the project has provided different inputs and technology for 9397 (M 3267, F 6058) to reduce biomass fuel. Accordingly in the year 2020, 6391 fuel saving stoves, 434 solar lanterns, and 3 electric stove accomplished. Were provided to the project supported beneficiaries. In addition to these 75 numbers of biogas plants has also constructed in this quarter.



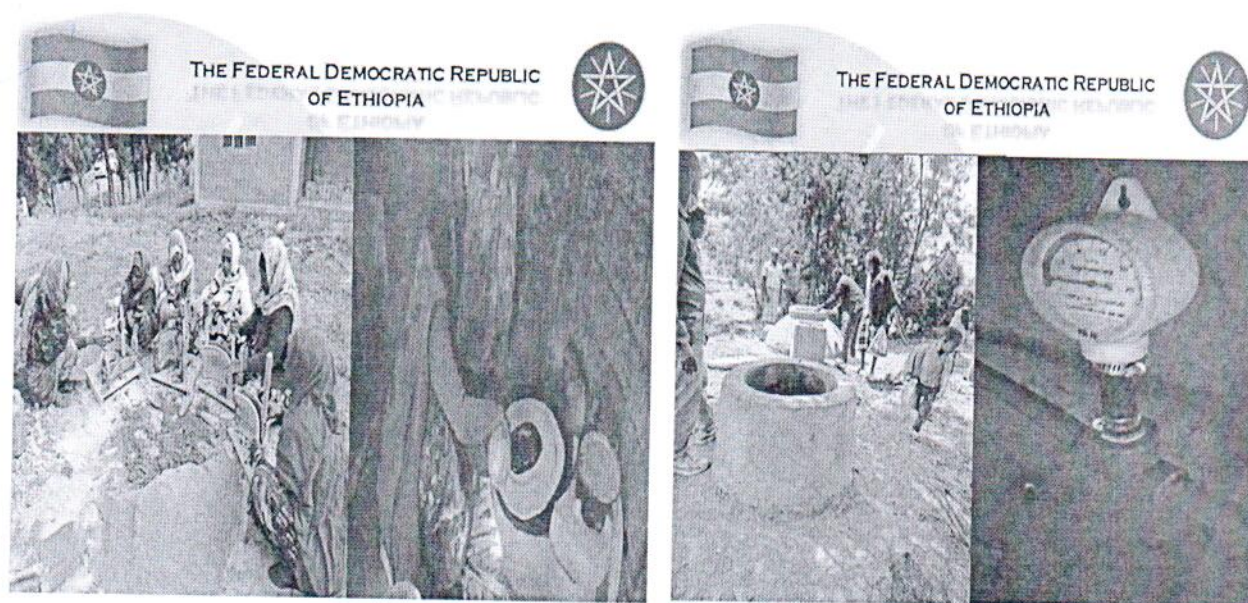


Fig 6 Fuel saving stove and biogas plant construction in Doba woreda

Out put 2.1.2 60,000 hectare of land under diversified production

Agricultural diversification increases economic stability by reducing financial risk, stabilizing farm income, and increasing choice of farm practices. It also provides alternatives for the rural households to improve their nutrition yielding diverse food items for their own consumption. In addition to these diversification of agricultural will help to increase income and the household's ability to purchase a diverse range of food items. To enhance the capability of beneficiaries to ensure their food and nutritional security, the project is supporting beneficiaries to improve productivity nutrition dense agricultural products based on the potential of each project woredas.

During this year the project is planned to provide modern extension service to apply climate smart agriculture. To do so in the year 2020 different practical trainings, awareness creation and extension services were provided to a total of 20938. HHs (M 12761, F 8177). Among which:- training on: _ Watershade management, beekeeping activity, improved goats rearing, poultry farm, water harvesting technologies, sustainable agriculture systems, and awareness creation on modern extension services were mentioned. On job training on agricultural diversification practices such as: _ crop rotation, farm terracing, etc. have been also provided to model farmers in some woredas, Experience sharing campaign has also undertaken in woredas like Dugna fango woreda.

The project also supported a total of 21703 (M 13838 and F 17865) regular and model beneficiary farmers by providing different improved inputs of vegetables and fruits (such as :beetroot, onion, garlic, tomato, carrot, cabbage, Mango , Papaya and , Orange seedlings etc.) Beside these different improved crop seeds, poultry/ 45 day chickens, modern and transitional bee hives, honey bee colony, Bees wax, Castel molds, goats, etc.



and other inputs and materials have been purchased and distributed to the project beneficiary farmers so as to ensure food security and improve the income status of the household.



Fig 7 Diversified production in different project workdays

Farmers extension exchange visit and on farm demonstration site visits have been conducted in Chiro,Doba, Menz gera, angolelana tera and Abala woredas with a total participants of 631 hh (M 376 and F245). The visit was conducted with the aim of exchanging lessons on the best practice of the project outcome.

In addition to these the project management unit at federal level also organized and conducted exchange visit and project review workshop at Hawassa Central Hotel. The main objectives of the workshop and exchange visit were to: Review major achievements and challenges of the project interventions at each woreda; Share experience/lessons learned on best practices among the woredas. All Project woredas except two woredas (



Raya azebo and Tanqua abergele woredas) have been participated on the workshop. In the workshop the respective woreda project coordinators have presented the nine month achievements and the achievements so far.



Fig 8 exchange visit and project review workshop at Hawassa Central Hotel

Create access to irrigation water supply

Different kinds of irrigation scheme development activities such as: _ Construction of canal ,hand dug well, pond etc., purchasing of construction materials such as HDPE pipes, cement, sand, Geo-synthetic plastic have been undertaken in this year. Beside this awareness creation and training on small scale irrigation development were provided to the benefecieries of the project. Different improved vegetable seeds have been also purchased and provided to the farmers

As a result of these 2406 hectare of land accessed to irrigation and expected to benefit 6400 hhs (M 4594 and F2340). As a result a total of birr 7505327 was generated by the beneficiaries.

Generally, the project provided diversified support to 81902 poor households for improving their income and enhances their livelihoods through provision of need based and agroecologically suitable fruit and vegetable, livestock and selected nutrition dense crop inputs. As a result of this farmers are benefited from feeding nutritionally dense crops and also earned significant amount of income from selling of different products.



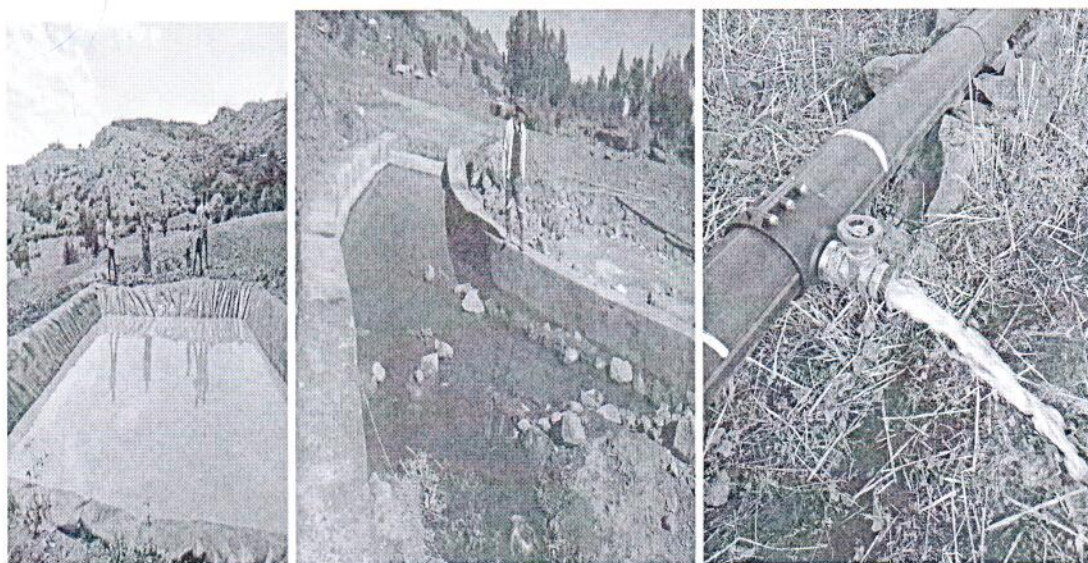


Fig 9 Water harvesting pond and irrigation canal in Doba and Menz gera midir woreda

Output 2.1.3.a 10,000 ha of Agro-pastoral system under ILM

The degradation of the rangelands /farm lands and the loss of its productivity are being a great concern in the event of climate change and ecological stresses for pastoralists/Agro-pastoralists and state actors. To mitigate the degradation of range lands problems the project has intended to rehabilitate 5000 hectare of pastoral land through practicing different measures. Accordingly in the year 2020 a total of 1694 hectare of land was rehabilitated through: _area closure, physical and biological conservation measures, clearing invasive plants and through planting fodder trees. A total of 1390 (M 494 and F 921) members were participated on this activities

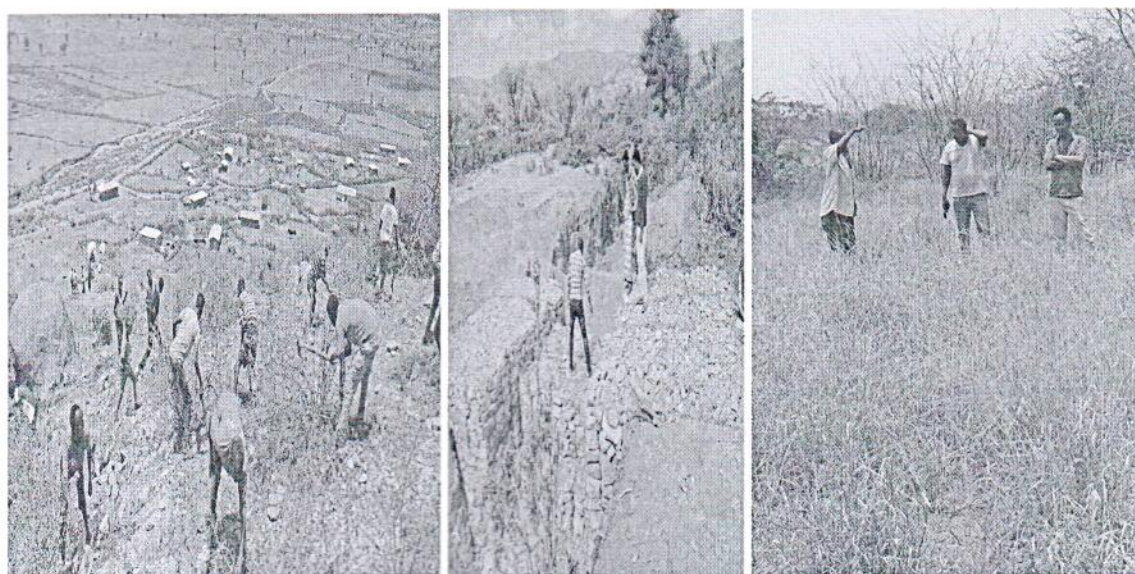


Fig 10 Clearing invasive plants and Rehabilitation of degraded land in Gursum, Abala and Amibara workdays

Output 2.1.3.b. 1200 farm HHs with increased access to food including through off farm activities

This output is aimed is to increase access to food for HHs who don't have access to farm land by engaging them in off farm activities. The activity was started and implemented during the previous year by organizing different self-help groups (SHGs). Furthermore, the project planned to organize additional 60 SHG for the year 2020 and also intended to link the existing/ the previously organized 60 SHG with local financial institute. Accordingly in the year 2020 76 SHG s with a total member of 1724 (M 538 and F 1186) were organized and provided with different trainings related entrepreneurship and marketing management. SHG were also supported with essential working materials.

In addition to this 66 different SHG with a total member of 1466 (M 454, F1012) which had been organized under integrated tree seed production, Fish and poultry farming, Fruit seedling program, Goat fattening, fuel efficient stove production etc. are linked with their respective local institutions to facilitate credit services by providing in kind assets as business inputs.

Income generation

One of the strategies to enhance food security is to improve the income status of the rural community through diversifying the income generating activities. To do so the project has supported the farm households to engage on different livelihood activities such as crop production. Animal raring, fruits and vegetable production, off farm activities so that increasing their income and enhancing food security. Considering this during this year a total income of birr 41,632,409 was generated from different farm and non-farm activities (Diversified agri. Product, Value chain development, small scale irrigation, fuel efficient stove production, and other off farm activities



Fig 11 Income generation and saving in woreda Doba woreda



Fig 12 Off farm activities in Menz gera and Angolelana tera



Output 2.2.1. US\$ 2 m investment by lateral and multilateral organizations and private sector

In this year it was planned to Document and disseminate the project results on audio-visual and print production so as to mobilize additional resource to ILM activities. In doing so, 16 project results have been documented on audio visual and production in 9 woredas. In this regard a total of 84,000 USD was estimated to generate as additional investment from two woredas document (Doba and Angolelana tera woreda)

Beside this urban greening activities (through fencing and planting ornamental seedlings) have been undertaken on the road side of Bitena and Belela town by private sector in Dugna fango and Bilate woreda



Fig 13 . Urban greening in Green Bitena town

Out put 3.1.1 Framework for monitoring Multi scale ecosystem services and global environmental benefits (GEB) and resilience for food security established at national and landscape level

Training on “ Web based and GIS embedded information (IWB and GE_IMSO) for ecosystem services monitoring

The IWB&GE-IMS provides information to support management and decision making. It support to monitor and provide accurate and timely information about our time to time project activities. It is an important input at every level of the project for decision making, planning, implementing, monitoring and controlling. Furthermore it provides a Mobile-Apps-based communication channel that allows users to collect and transfer data, interact with the resources and receive immediate interactive feedback, track individual Project Indicator development and produce project report on quarterly bases and depending on the user's demand.



It is for this reason that this new System will be an important tool to disseminate information about the work that we are doing to transform Degraded Land and Depilated Ecosystem Services, about teaching and learning and about our engagement initiatives with our stakeholders in Country and beyond.

To make use of this new system, different activities have been undertaken by the project. Among which:-during this year installation of software's in the eight server machines and eight desktops was completed. Following this 4 server machines, desktop computer and computer tablets have been distributed to the concerned four regional bureaus and project woredas. Installation of server machine has been also completed in five regions

Practical training on the title of “ Web based and GIS embedded information (IWB and GE_IMSO) for ecosystem services monitoring” was also provided to development agents and the concerned experts of eight woredas (Amibara, Chiro, Bilatte zuriya,Menzgera midir, Doba ,Tuliguled and Gursum woredas). The training was aimed to create awareness on the application of the newly introduced web based monitoring and evaluation system. A total number of 155 (M134, and F21) participants have attended the training. Due to the security problem in Tigray and Afar region, the project couldn't achieve the intended target regarding to this issue.

.I addition to these practical training on geographical information system (GIS) and web based monitoring and evaluation system has been provided to the concerned experts of the five project regions (Amhara, Oromya, SNNPR, Somali and Afrar) and federal office (Including expert from PMU). A total of 16 participants (13 male and 3 Female) were attended the training program.



Fig 14 practical training on geographical information system (GIS) and web based monitoring and evaluation system

Output: gender-sensitive decision-support tool and participatory process applied.

In the previous year TOT was organized on gender mainstreaming tools and women empowerment with the objective of capacitating staff and partners on the area of gender development so as to effectively implement gender sensitive development as well as mainstreaming gender in to the socio economic development programmes. To realize this during this year, the project woredas planned to apply the gender mainstreaming action plan and decision support tool at woreda and landscape level. To do so woredas have created awareness on gender mainstreamed action plan through discussion and community conversation at woreda and land scape level. And 19 gender mainstreaming action plans and decision support tools have also been applied at 9woreda and land scape level.

Output 3.1.3. Action research and a learning framework in place for scaling up innovation

Pilot new green technologies

In the last year the project in collaboration with the technology promotion directorate of EFCCC organized a work shop to demonstrate and choose locally available green technologies . Following these awareness creation workshops have been organized in diffeerentpreject woredas. In addition to these the project in collaboration with innovator of the green bag provided practical training on the production of green bag technology. Following the training school club members are made the green bag and demonstrated their product for their respective woreda community. Some woredas like Doba woreda started to produce and sell green bag through the organized school clubs. However due to the prevailing covid19 pandemic no more progress has been achieved on this regard.

Regarding to action research, Different action researchs are underway in collaboration with universities and research centers. Action researchs are conducted based on the previously selected action research topics. For instance during this year in Doba woreda the harramaya university is conducted the action research in the topic of “ carbon stock soil Assessment”. In the year 2020, the institution has undertaken field data collection and laboratory test. By now the result of the research is on write-up and ready to publish.

On the same way in Dugna fango woreda the Walaita Sodo university has conducted two action research . Validation work shop has been held in the precense of the selected community members and the concerned stake holders.





Fig 15 Green bag production by school clubs of Doba woreda

Documentation of the project activities

Documented learning's helps organizations to learn from past mistakes and prevents repetition of same mistakes again and it also used for the application of past knowledge to new projects. This chiefly helps organizations to repeat success of one project to another.

In addition to these documenting lessons learned is used to provide other project teams with information that can increase their efficiency and effectiveness and build on the experience that has been earned by each completed project. Because of this reasons the project is intended and working to document best practices of the project outcomes.

To realize this during the third quarter of the year, best practices of the project have been documented on audiovisual and print production in collaboration with the woreda communication office and Walta media and communication corporate (in Dugna fango, Doba, bilattee zuriya , Chiro woreda and the others).





Fig 16 Audiovisual documentation of Project activities in Bilattee zuriya woreda

Major challenges

- The outbreak of Covid 19 pandemic and its negative effect on some activities such as:- trainings, workshops, etc. and other movement restriction in rural area
- Distruction of crops and other project activities as a result of high rain fall (flood) particularly in Amibara woreda.
- The invading of locust on project sites and its negative effect on different products and project activities.
- Work load because of manpower shortage
- Interruption of electrical energy power of the town.(in Somalia region)
- Security problem in many woredas of the project
- The un stability of steering committee member including the woreda administration (Dugna fango woreda)
- Delayance on budget releasing
- The restrictions on the state of emergency directly affect our programme of purchasing inputs and technologies (Tanqua abergela)
- Long procurement process resulted by delays on timely project delivery.

Action taken

- Working overtime so as to minimize the work load created as a result of manpower shortage, delayance of budget and others
- Early starting of procurement and other activities process (before the release of the quarterly allocated budget) to solve the problem of lengthy procurement process , and budget delayance.
- Protecting the invading of locust and flood problem through mass mobilization, support of government and none government aids .



Table 1: 2020 Annual report

Planned activities	Indicators and annual targets	Result achieved during this quarter	Cumulative result achieved since Q 4	Expenditure reported	Issues/Challenges
Outcome 1.1 Multi-stakeholder and multi-scale platforms in support of integrated natural resources management in agricultural landscapes in place					
Output 1.1.1 Functioning multi-stakeholder platforms in place in the project sites and regional level mechanisms are created					
Action 1.1.1.1 Conduct steering committee meetings and monitoring visits at woreda level in 12 woreda every quarter	At least 4 MSP meeting/workshop conducted at each woreda	At least one MSP meeting/workshop has been conducted at 12 woreda. During the work shop the 2020 third quarter progress achievement, the fourth quarter plan, and other technical and administrative issues have been discussed in the presence of woredas steering and technical committee, gender team and other concerned bodies	At least four MSP meeting/workshop have been conducted at each 12 woreda. During the work shop the 2019 annual progress performance, the 2020 first, second and third quarter performance, the second, third and fourth quarter plan, and other technical and administrative issues have been discussed in the presence of woredas steering and technical committee, gender team and other concerned bodies	1,724,767.01	
Action 1.1.1.2. Conduct steering committee meeting at federal level, twice in a year	Steering committee meeting conducted at federal level	—	One Steering committee meeting conducted at federal level		
Action 1.1.1.3 conduct regional/ zonal level progress monitoring visits and meetings (twice in a year in 6 regions)	At least 1 MSP meeting/workshop conducted at zonal level	One MSP meeting/workshop conducted at zonal level	6 monitoring visit and meeting has been conducted in one woreda (Chiro woreda) in collaboration with the concerned regional, zonal and woreda stakeholders		
Action 1.1.1.4: Support the	At least 3	18 Environmental clubs have	31 Environmental clubs have		



Planned activities	Indicators and annual targets	Result achieved during this quarter	Cumulative result achieved since Q 4	Expenditure reported	Issue s/Ch allen ges
existing 36 environmental school clubs.	Environmental club strengthen/ supported at woreda level	been supported at woreda level through providing different working materials. A total of 655members (344m and 311 F) of school clubs were participated on	been supported at woreda level through providing different working material A total of 1085members (572m and 503 F) of school clubs were participated.		
Output 1.2.1. Value chain approaches integrated with sustainable production systems, including reduction of post harvest losses and a focus on livestock grazing and dung utilization					
Action 1.2.1.2. Conduct discussion with communities to reduce post-harvest loss, open grazing, dung utilization. In addition, create vertical and horizontal linkage among VC actors for value chain development (Actors meeting, business to business forums, etc.)	At least one public forum and one business linkage created in each 12 woredas	Discussion forums were conducted in 3 woredas to reduce post-harvest to reduce post-harvest loss, open grazing, dung utilization. A total of 871 house (505M and 366F) have been participated.	12 discussion forums were conducted in 12 woredas to reduce post-harvest to reduce post-harvest loss, open grazing, dung utilization. A total of 3883 house (2026M and 1857) have been participated.		
Outcome 2.1 Increased land area and agro ecosystem under Integrated land management					
Out put 2.1.1: 60,000 ha with improved soil and water management					

Planned activities	Indicators and annual targets	Result achieved during this quarter	Cumulative result achieved since Q 4	Expenditure reported	Issues/Challenges
Action 2.1.1.1. Provide hand tools and material support for beneficiary 60,000 HHs who are involved in landscape management activities both at communal land and their own farm land	Hand tools and material support provided to 60,000 beneficiaries HH	Different hand tools and materials purchased and distributed to 7904 hh beneficiaries (M3327 and M 4577)	Different hand tools and materials purchased and distributed to 28952 hh beneficiaries (M 16957 and F 9347).	48,010,486.07	
Action 2.1.1.2. Rehabilitate 30, 000 hectare critically degraded communal land in 12 woredas	30,000 hectares of critically degraded communal land rehabilitated in 12 woredas	6996 hectares of critically degraded communal land have been rehabilitated in 8 woredas	32411 hectares of critically degraded communal land have been rehabilitated in 12 woredas		
Action 2.1.1.3. Provide inputs and technological support for 10,000 beneficiaries to reduce biomass fuel consumption	Inputs and technological support provided to 10,000 beneficiaries to reduce biomass fuel consumption	Different types of inputs and technologies were provided to 1649 (M 484, F 1165) beneficiaries so as to reduce biomass fuel consumption	Different types of inputs and technologies were provided to 9397 (M 3267, F 6058) beneficiaries so as to reduce biomass fuel consumption		
Out put 2.1.2. 60000 ha of land are under diversified production					
Action 2.1.2.1. provide modern extension services to apply climate smart agriculture, soil fertility technologies to 60,000 hhs and rehabilitate 30,000	Modern extension services provided to 60,000 hhs to apply climate smart agriculture and soil fertility technologies	Modern extension services have been provided to 3122 (M 1965, F 1157) HHs so as to apply climate smart agriculture.	Modern extension services have been provided to 20938 (M 12761, F 8177) HHs so as to apply climate smart agriculture.		

Planned activities	Indicators and annual targets	Result achieved during this quarter	Cumulative result achieved since Q 4	Expenditure reported	Issues/Challenges
hectare of farm land.	agriculture on 30,000 hectare of farm land				
Action 2.1.2.2 provide input to 30,000 HHS to increase diversified agricultural products and soil fertility management at landscape level	Input provided to 30,000 hhs to increase diversified agricultural products and soil fertility management at landscape level	Different inputs Have been provided to 4732 hhs (M 3119, F 1613) to increase the productivity/production of the land under diversified agriculture.	Different inputs Have been provided to 20704 hhs (M 13068, F 7196) to increase the productivity/production of the land under diversified agriculture		
Action 2.1.2.3. Provide inputs for 600 model farmers on different livelihood activities to develop on farm demonstration sites	Different types of Improved inputs such as seed, animals provided to 600 model farmers	Different improved inputs were provided to 419 model farmers (M 301, F 118)	Different improved inputs were provided to 999 model farmers (M 770, F 329)		
Action 2.1.2.4. Organize farmers to farmers extension exchange visits and on farm demonstration site visit at woreda level	farmers to farmers extension exchange visits and on farm demonstration site visit organized at woreda level	Farmers to farmers extension exchange visit and on farm demonstration site visits have been conducted in Menz gera, Angolelana tera, Chiro and Doba woredas with a total participants of 263hh (M 163 and F100).	Farmers to farmers extension exchange visit and on farm demonstration site visits have been conducted in 6 woredas (Chiro, Doba , menz gera, Angolelana tera, bilatte and Abaala woreda) with a total participants of 631 hh (M 376 and F245).		

Planned activities	Indicators and annual targets	Result achieved during this quarter	Cumulative result achieved since Q 4	Expenditure reported	Issues/Challenges
Action 2.1.2.5: Organize farmers to farmer exchange visits at federal level	Field visits and experience sharing visits organized at federal level	Experience sharing visits organized at federal level	Experience sharing visits organized at federal level		
Action. 2.1.2. 6. Provide selected technologies, inputs and business development services for more than 600 value chain actors focusing on gender mainstreaming in to the value chains.	At least 50 VC actors/woreda provided with technologies, inputs and business development services focusing on gender mainstreaming in to the value chains	Different selected technologies, inputs and business development services have been provided to 489 (M 268 and F221). VC actors	Different selected technologies, inputs and business development services have been provided to 1975 (M1118 and F877). VC actors		
Action 2.1.2.7: create access to irrigation water supply for 2000 beneficiary hhs to cover 500 ha of land	Access to irrigation water supply created for 2000 beneficiary hhs to cover 500 ha of land	Access to irrigation water supply has been created to 4021 hectare of land and will make to benefit 2510(M 1717 and F793). HHS	Access to irrigation water supply has been created to 4825hectare of land and will make to benefit 6400 (M 4594 and F2340). HHS		
Output 2.1.3.a 10,000 ha of agro-pastoral system under ILM					
Action 2.1.3.1. Rehabilitate 5000 hectares of pastoral land to convert it to productive grazing and farm land by enclosing critically degraded	5000 hectares of pastoral land rehabilitated by enclosing critically degraded land, by	800 hectare of pastoral land has been rehabilitated through area closure, physical and biological conservation measures, clearing invasive plants and planting	1694 hectare of pastoral land has been rehabilitated through area closure, physical and biological conservation measures, clearing invasive plants and planting		



Planned activities	Indicators and annual targets	Result achieved during this quarter	Cumulative result achieved since Q 4	Expenditure reported	Issues/Challenges
land, by clearing invasive plants and planning fodder trees	clearing invasive plants and planning fodder trees	fodder trees.	fodder trees.		
Output 2.1.3.b. 1200 farm HHs with increased access to food including through off farm activities					
Action 2.1.3.b.1. Organize and train 60 SHG on group management and entrepreneurship to benefit 1200 hhs	60 SHG organized and trained on group management and entrepreneurship	A total of 31 SHG s with a total member of 309 (M 44 and F 265) were organized and provided with different trainings related to management and entrepreneurship	A total of 76 SHG s with a total member of 1724 (M 538 and F 1186) were organized and provided with different trainings related to management and entrepreneurship		
Action 2.1.3.b.2. Link 60 SHG groups to local financial institutions to facilitate credit services by providing in kind assets as business inputs.	60 SHG groups linked to local financial institutions	31 SHGs with a total member of 309 (M 44 and F 265) were organized and provided with different trainings related to management and entrepreneurship	66 SHGs with a total member of 1466 (M 454, F1012) have been linked with different local financial institutions		
Outcome 2.2 Increase in investment flows to integrated natural resources management					
Output 2.2.1. US\$ 2m investment by lateral and multilateral organizations and private sector					
Action 2.2.1.1. Document project results on audio-visual and print production and dissemination to mobilize additional resource to ILM activities	12 project results documented on audio-visual and print production and dissemination to mobilize additional resource to ILM activities _At least one	7 project results documented on audio visual and production. 7000 USD was estimated to generate as additional investment from one wordas document	16 project results documented on audio visual and production. 84000 USD was estimated to generate as additional investment from two wordas document (Doba and Angolelana tera wordas)		

Planned activities	Indicators and annual targets	Result achieved during this quarter	Cumulative result achieved since Q 4	Expenditure reported	Issue s/Ch allenges
	investor involved in ILM activities per wordeda to generate atotal of 2MUSD additional investment.				
Outcome 3.1. Capacity and Institutions in place to incorporate resilience into project					
Out put 3.1.1. Framework for monitoring Multi scale ecosystem services and global environmental benefits (GEB) and resilience for food security established at national and landscape level					
Action 3.1.1.1. Establish and run a system for Multiscale monitoring of ecosystem services and GEBs and vital signs monitoring landscapes in each six regions and 12 wordedas (1. Establish, 2. vital sign)	Multistage monitoring ecosystem service established. Data collection and monitoring program developed	practical training on geographical information system (GIS) and web based monitoring and evaluation system has been provided to the concerned experts of the five project regions (Amhara, Oromya, SNNPR, Somali and Afar) and federal office (Including expert from PMU). A total of 16 participants (13 male and 3 Female) were attended the training program	Five server machines for five regional bureau and desktop computer and computer tablets have been distributed to twelve project wordedas. Training on the title of “ Web based and GIS embedded information (IWB and GE_IMSO) for ecosystem services monitoring” was provided to development agents and the concerned experts of eight wordedas (Dugna fango, Amibara, Chiro, Bilatte zuriya,Menzgera midir, Doba ,Tuliguled and Gursum wordedas).		





Planned activities	Indicators and annual targets	Result achieved during this quarter	Cumulative result achieved since Q 4	Expenditure reported	Issue s/Ch allen ges
			practical training on geographical information system (GIS) and web based monitoring and evaluation system has been provided to the concerned experts of the five project regions (Amhara, Oromya, SNNPR, Somali and Afirar) and federal office (Including expert from PMU). A total of 16 participants (13 male and 3 Female) were attended the training program		
Output 3.1.2. At least one gender-sensitive decision-support tool and participatory process applied					
Action 3.1.2.1. Apply the gender mainstreaming action plan and decision support tool at woreda and landscape level by creating awareness through discussion and community conversation.	Gender mainstreaming action plan and decision support tool applied at woreda and landscape level	5 woredas have created awareness on gender mainstreamed action plan through discussion and community conversation at woreda and land scape level. Five gender mainstreaming action plans and decision support tools have been applied at different development sector offices of three woreda and land scape level.	8 woredas have created awareness on gender mainstreamed action plan through discussion and community conversation at woreda and land scape level. 19 gender mainstreaming action plans and decision support tools have been applied at different development sector office in eight woreda and land scape level	???	

Planned activities	Indicators and annual targets	Result achieved during this quarter	Cumulative result achieved since Q 4	Expenditure reported	Issue s/Ch allenges
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Output 3.1.3. Action research and a learning framework in place for scaling up innovation

Action 3.1.3.1. Pilot new green technologies in collaboration with the EFCCC technology directorate and Higher learning and research institution in developing knowledge or learning framework for scaling up innovations	New green technologies piloted in collaboration with the EFCCC technology directorate, Higher learning and research institution to scale up innovations	Different working materials have been supported to woredas for piloting the new technology	New green technologies piloted in 6 woredascollaboration with the EFCCC technology directorate. Different working materials have been supported to woredas for piloting the new technology		
4. Project Management and M&E			Some woredas like Doba and Dugna fango woreda) started to produce green bag locally and sell their product at local market.	6,708,93 5.58	

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