

Brief intro-ISLA Ethiopia (2017 version)

The key resources of focus for ISLA Ethiopia is water and land. While improving livelihoods is a cross cutting program theme

ISLA Ethiopia working in the Central Rift Valley along with its private sector, government and civil society partners aims to

- **Improve water governance in the landscape** – *currently water use is unregulated and both quality and quantity are on the decline in the landscape while many companies, smallholders & communities continue to base their businesses and subsistence respectively on the water*
- **Improve extensively degraded lands** – *currently gullies (worst form of erosion) and denuded hills are common in the already semi arid landscape*
- **Improve livelihoods** which currently are precarious, *most villages remain food insecure and heavily reliant on wood for fuel and encroaching forest land for farming as most farm lands are small and with limited productivity*

- The intricate water governance challenges that ISLA Ethiopia is trying to address in the landscape are pretty much centered around solving the issues in the diagram below. Hence, the Proof of concept (POCS) in the following slides originate from these issues.



ISLA Ethiopia: OVERALL PROGRAM POC

1. Concept (intervention strategy)

A coalition of public, private, civic and knowledge partners is established with a clear vision, mission and strategy, and will be developed into a financially viable governance model. The program aims to demonstrate that leveraging private sector resources (finances, expertise and leadership) can catalyze landscape investments towards forest conservation and the improvement of smallholder livelihoods for surrounding communities. The involvement of private sector partners in the coalition and field level projects is a key pillar of the concept.

The focus of the activities of the coalition is on sustainable management of the Ziway landscape. Currently water use is unregulated and both quality and quantity are on the decline in the landscape while many companies, smallholders & communities continue to base their businesses and subsistence respectively on the water. Gullies (worst form of erosion) and denuded hills are common in the already semi arid landscape. Livelihoods are precarious, most villages remain food insecure and heavily reliant on wood for fuel and encroaching forest land for farming as most farm lands are small and with limited productivity. Key themes are to improve water governance including payment for water, responsible agrochemical management, restoration of the landscape and improvement of livelihoods.

4. Conditions for scaling / replicating

1. A financially viable governance model is established that attracts and manages funds to continue activities
2. Prototypes are endorsed by the ISLA coalition
3. Proven business cases and investment in prototypes
4. Communities adopt sustainable agricultural practices

Related impact claim

Inclusive business models & smallholder farmers livelihoods
Responsible agrochemical management

2. Prototype/s (project/s)

Improved water governance

1. Development of a Water Allocation Plan (WAP) for Ziway shalla sub-basin (RVLBA, WI), endorsed by national government and local stakeholders. Capacity building RVLBA, start of implementation including payment for water.
2. Water saving irrigation systems for smallholders (MBCU)
3. Constructed wetlands at flower farms, promote to other growers and (smallholder) farmers (under FSI; EPHEA, Sher)
4. Integrated solid waste/lake buffer zone management project to help reduce water pollution

Responsible Agrochemicals Management

5. Global GAP certification of fruits and vegetables (MBCU, EPHEA, EHDA)
6. IPM pilot with PAN-UK / PAN Ethiopia

Landscape restoration

7. Reforestation with area closure and gully restoration
8. Policy dialogue on unregulated sand mining practices in the landscape

Sustainable livelihoods

9. Training on income generating activities & improved access to markets (e.g. Global GAP) for smallholders

3. Proof (how to measure change)

Change in business practices

Output: private sector investments in the program / # business cases developed

Outcome: capital invested in developed business cases

Improved landscape governance

Output: Water Allocation Plan developed & recognized

Outcome: Water Allocation Plan operationalized in relevant governance bodies

Outcome: changes in policies and regulatory environment in line with NRM

Field level sustainability

Output: # farmers / government staff trained on GAP and RAM

Outcome: # farmers / government staff adopt sustainable GAP and RAM practices

Outcome: Area where trained practices are applied (either farmland or protection area)

Related 2020 targets

Farmers trained on GAP (150 farmers, 75 ha, 70% adoption)

Farmers trained on RAM (200 farmers, 106 ha, 75% adoption)

Hectares restored (200 ha)

Water allocation plan developed

ISLA Ethiopia: Responsible Agrochemical Management (Project level)

1. Concept (intervention strategy)

By building the capacity of fruit & veg smallholders to produce in compliance with certification standards, the landscape sustainability goal of Responsible Agrochemical Use & Management can be achieved. That in turn will reduce water pollution and improve food safety. The smallholders can also secure more reliable export market options and steady incomes.



2. Prototype/s (project/s)

- Field level sustainability**
1. Global GAP Certification of selected smallholder cooperatives under Meki Batu Farmers Union, with Ethiopian Horticulture Producers Exporters Association providing trainings to farmers, Ethiopian Airlines being the buyer, Ethiopian Horticulture Development Agency supervising the project
 2. Promote good agro-chemical use practices already in use by some flower farms in the landscape to other companies (FSI&ISLA)
 3. Pilot IPM with fruit & veg smallholder with MBCU & Pesticide Action Network of Ethiopia (Pesticide Action Network Ethiopia)
- Governance (sector governance)**
4. Assist MoA +EHDA in developing a code of conduct for fruits and veg production or LOCAL GAP Standard development & out growers scheme strategy doc



4. Conditions for scaling / replicating

1. Buyers in UK (Helmy) NI (Solagrow),EHPEA,SIFAV,FSI
2. MoA + EHDA develop local benchmark for production & out-growers scheme strategy doc



3. Proof (how to measure change)

1. #of farmers certified for a standard (Ex GGAP)
2. Volumes of certified products sold (those that passed MRL test)
3. Water quality at selected production sites
4. # spray rounds & Active ingredients used per season

Related impact claim

Responsible agrochemical management
Inclusive business models & smallholder farmers livelihoods

Related 2020 targets

Farmers trained on RAM (200 farmers, 106 ha, 75% adoption)
Farmers trained on GAP (150 farmers, 75 ha, 70% adoption)

(Project level)

1. Concept (intervention strategy)

By restoring the most degraded areas and improving community livelihoods in the Central Rift Valley of Ethiopia, we can improve ground water recharge, improve micro climate for more rainfall, avoid siltation of Lake Ziway /River Bulbula, improve land productivity, avoid desertification etc



2. Prototype/s (project/s)

Field level sustainability

1. Implement reforestation package project on key degraded communal lands. The project package includes area closures (social fence), reforestation, gully rehabilitation, flood diversion and creating alternative income generating activities for communities (bee keeping, poultry, fruit tree raising, back yard cattle fattening etc

Governance (sector governance)

3. Initiate policy dialogue on unregulated sand mining practice and for enforcement of mandatory management plan for sand quarries which includes land rehabilitation at the end of mining

Business Practice

4. Work with companies to establish tree nurseries on their farms or hire unemployed youth to start nurseries and invest on planting on and off farms each rainy season



4. Conditions for scaling / replicating

1. Well capacitated Implementing partners
2. A thorough assessment of intervention areas and corresponding interventions
3. Other potential co-financers to work on restoring degraded areas far from companies

Related impact claim

Mitigation of deforestation

3. Proof (how to measure change)

1. # of trees planted and survived after a year
2. # of community members trained & improved livelihoods
3. Sand mine management plan development policy enforced
4. #of companies who invest on tree nurseries

Related 2020 targets

Hectares restored (200 ha)

ISLA Ethiopia: improved water governance

1. Concept (intervention strategy)
<p>Supporting the Rift Valley Lakes Basin Authority (RVLBA) and regional water bureaus to develop and jointly implement a Water Allocation Plan (WAP) for the Ziway Shalla Sub Basin. The WAP will serve as a tool for regulating water use and governance in the ISLA Ethiopia landscape. In the process of the WAP development, the existing water potential, demand and opportunities for enhancing recharge will be assessed. Different water use scenarios will be developed before choosing the most apt for most users. In the implementation phase, the private sector start to pay for water.</p> <p>A multi-stakeholder approach is taken; a WAP working group is established to involve key stakeholders, and guide the process of development and implementation.</p>
4. Conditions for scaling / replicating
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Improved capacity and commitment of national and regional water bureaus2. Cross-Sectoral coordination at government level3. Cross -Sectoral coordination among water users4. Aligning other potential partners/donors to financially support the WAP development & implementation (African Devt Bank, Wetlands intl, Waternet,, Waternet etc)
Related impact claim
Tbc



2. Prototype/s (project/s)
<p>Governance</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Co-finance and “coach” RVLBA to develop & implement WAP in collaboration with water bureaus at national and regional level as well as water users in the landscape <p>Business practice</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Promotion of efficient water use technologies applied by companies in the landscape –FSI &ISLA <p>Field level sustainability</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Integrated Solid waste/lake buffer zone management pilot project in the landscape to help reduce water pollution in lake Ziway2. FSI projects3. Smallholder irrigation systems
3. Proof (how to measure change)
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. WAP action plan developed2. MOU to be signed among water and relevant sector offices to coordinate and collaborate for WAP implementation3. WAP developed in a participatory way and at least piloted in the landscape before 20204. Integrated solid waste management system and infrastructure in place & pollution level decreased
Related 2020 targets
Tbc



ISLA Ethiopia THEORY OF CHANGE(TOC)

(REVISED NOV 2021)

TOC₁ - LANDSCAPE LEVEL

By establishing a coalition of public, private, and civil society partners around Lake Ziway with a clear vision and strategy, able to develop a financially viable governance model, private sector resources are leveraged to catalyze landscape investments to ensure restoration of degraded land, improved water quality and quantity management, responsible agrochemical management, and the improvement of the livelihoods of communities around Lake Ziway (Central Rift Valley Landscape). A formalized/institutionalized PPI C established before end 2022

TOC 1.1 Sectoral (AGRICULTURE-FRUIT/VEG/FLORICULTURE)

By building the capacity of fruit & veg producing smallholder farmers to produce in compliance with GGAP certification standards and or apply IPM technics, the landscape sustainability goal of Responsible Agrochemical Use & Management can be achieved. That in turn will reduce water pollution, improve food safety and farmers health from exposure to chemicals. The smallholders will ultimately also secure reliable market options for their produce and steady incomes.

TOC 1.1 Sectoral (NATURAL RESOURCES-WOODLAND, FORESTS, WATER BODIES)

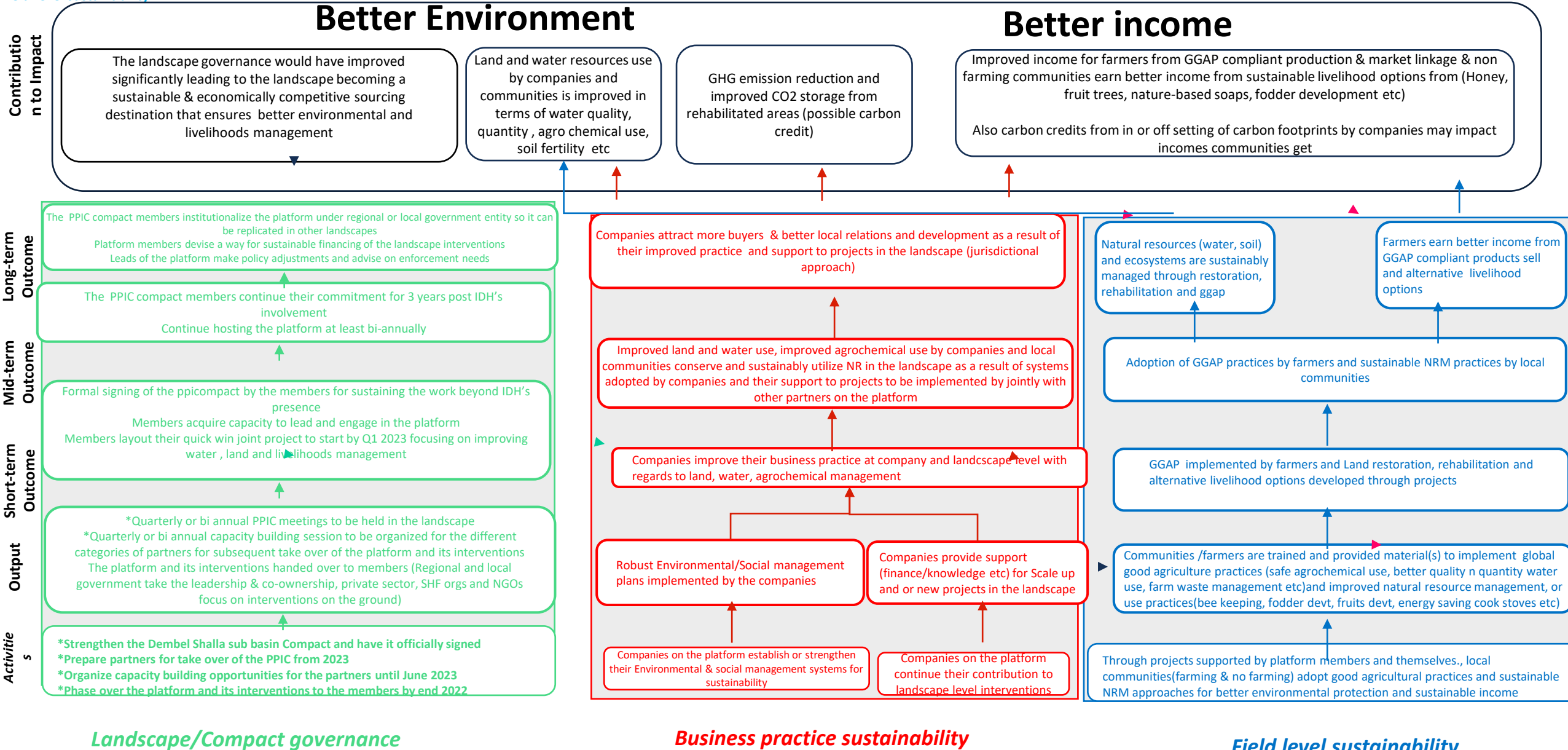
Through co-designing and co-financing ecologically, economically and socially viable restoration and rehabilitation projects with partners and developing lasting governance models for sustainable protection and utilization of rehabilitated areas, better environmental management and subsequent ecological services can be secured for the landscape

Ethiopia landscape ToC (2021 – 2022)

Improved Landscape Governance

Improved Business Practices

Field-level sustainability





Summary of the main changes we want to see in the landscape

Main changes we want to see by end 2022	Description
Landscape and sector governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Signed PPI MOU among key stakeholders in DSSB (Private, public and CSO) in 2022.• At least three joint projects implemented under PPI Compact platform beyond 2022• Build Capacity for platform leads on governance and cross sectoral leadership in 2022• Strengthen investment after care issue through regulation enforcement in 2022
Field level sustainability	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Strengthen and attract FDI in agro processing to embrace SHF beyond 2022• ~400 fruit n veg SHF capacitated, adopted and got certified for GGAP & linked to high potential buyers(2) , more search underway for rewarding & reliable buyers in 2022• Assure a linkage between potential private sector with implement partner in landscape Restoration & alternative livelihoods activities to achieved in 2022<ul style="list-style-type: none">• > 1500 ha to rehabilitated in central rift valley.• >2080 communities supported with alternative livelihoods• Water hyacinth(water weed) repurposing to briquette & crafts in progress
Business practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Companies invest/ co-finance on landscape restoration and livelihoods in 2022• Companies have agreed to prepare and implement environmental and social management systems in 2022• Some companies committed for knowledge & skill transfer to farmers in 2022