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The Government of Ethiopia, represented by its Ministry of Agriculture (MoA), and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), represented by its representative in Ethiopia (FAOR) are pleased to jointly launch the FAO Country Programming Framework (CPF) 2012-2015 in Ethiopia.

The FAO-Ethiopia Country Programming Framework (CPF) 2012-2015 is the result of extensive consultations held with a wide range of stakeholders and partners drawn from within Ethiopia as well as experts from relevant technical units of FAO Headquarters including the Regional Office for Africa (RAF), the Sub-Regional Office for Eastern Africa (SFE) and Sub-Regional Emergency Office for Eastern and Central Africa (REOA). The signatories below extend their sincere appreciations to all organisations and individuals for their constructive comments and feedback during the consultative process.

The CPF has served as a road map to the implementation of development, emergency and recovery programs/projects of the country. In the last two years, efforts were made to mobilize resources, plan and implement interventions contributing to the set outputs’ and milestones. The CPF has now entered its third year. During the course of its implementation, the country office managed implementation of the CPF programs to support the government of Ethiopia to achieve its set goals under the Growth and Transformation Plan (2010-2015) and particularly Policy and Investment Framework (PIF) (2010-2020) in collaboration with government and the development partners.

Since the launching of the CPF in 2012, there are emerging and some additional government priorities that have been included. Among others, nutrition sensitive agriculture, agro industry, Climate Resilient Green Economy Strategy (CRGE) and Watershed-based based Natural Resource Management areas have been endorsed. Moreover, the Strategic Framework and Regional Initiatives of FAO have changed since the initial CPF was developed with particular emphasis on renewed partnership to end hunger in Africa by 2025. These changes have necessitated the revisiting of the existing CPF and making the necessary adjustments.

Co-owned by the GoE and FAO, this document represents a reaffirmation of their development partnership. Thus, it represents FAO’s commitment to assisting the development endeavour of the Government of Ethiopia. More specifically, to the degree that its financial resource allows, FAO is determined to support the GoE in its effort to achieve its national development objectives as outlined in the five year Growth and Transformation Plan (2010/11-2014/15) as well as its Agriculture Sector Policy and Investment Framework 2010-2020. It should also be noted that the document is consistent with the strategic objectives of the UN common system as expressed in the current UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2012-2015 for Ethiopia. It is, therefore, believed that it will serve as an important source of input in the preparation of the UNDAF Action Plan for Ethiopia. It is also worth noting that, by endorsing the CPF, the GoE has reaffirmed its commitment to provide resources needed to facilitate the achievement of the objectives and actions proposed in this binding document to the fullest possible extent.

The implementation of the CPF 2012-2015 is expected to be based on a policy that encourages broad-based participation and partnership. It is also important that its implementation proceed in a way that ensures CPF’s alignment with the joint efforts of the GoE and its development partners with a view to achieving enhanced coordination and aid effectiveness.
Acronyms and Abbreviations

ADLI: Agricultural Development Led Industrialization
AGDP: Agricultural Gross Domestic Product
BoARD: Bureau of Agriculture and Rural Development
CAADP: Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Program
CPF: Country Programming Framework
DRRU: Disaster and Risk Reduction Unit EIAR Ethiopian Institute of Agricultural Research
EPA: Environment Protection Agency FAO Food and Agriculture Organization
FAOR: FAO Representative
GAFSP: Global Agriculture and Food Security Program GDP Gross Domestic Product
GIEWS: Global Information and Early Warning System
GoE: Government of Ethiopia
GTP: Growth and Transformation Plan
HRF/OCHA: Humanitarian Relief Fund/ Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
IFPRI: International Food Policy Research Institute
IGAD: Inter Governmental Agency for Development
ILRI: International Livestock Research Institute
IPC: Integrated Phase Classification
MDGs: Millennium Development Goals
MoA: Ministry of Agriculture
MoFED: Ministry of Finance and Economic Development
MoH: Ministry of Health
MoT: Ministry of Trade
PASDEP: Plan for Accelerated and Sustained Development to End Poverty
PIF: Policy and Investment Framework
RAF FAO: Regional Office for Africa
RARIs: Regional Agricultural Research Institutes
REDFS: Rural Economic Development and Food Security
REOA: Regional Emergency Office for Africa
SDPRP: Sustainable Development and Poverty Reduction Program
SFE FAO: Sub-Regional office for Eastern Africa
SO: Strategic Objective
SSA: Sub-Saharan Africa
UN: United Nations
UNDAF: United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP: United Nations Development Program
Executive Summary

FAO has been working closely with the Government of Ethiopia (GoE) and other development partners in the fight against poverty in the country. More specifically, FAO has been supporting the Government’s efforts at combating hunger and malnutrition and will continue to provide such assistance with a view to achieving the primary goal of freeing Ethiopia from such food-related problems. FAO’s work is aimed at creating a situation where agriculture significantly contributes to the improvement of the livelihood of farmers, in general, and the living conditions of the poorest small holder farmers, women, children, youth and other marginalized segments of the society, in particular. FAO maintains the view that the agriculture sector can and should be used in an economically, socially and environmentally sustainable manner to help improve the life of such vulnerable groups. The value of the present Country Programming Framework (CPF) document, which is co-authored by FAO and the GoE, lies in its role in sharpening FAO’s focus and guiding its efforts for the next four years (2012-2015).

The CPF represents the outcome of a series of extensive discussions the donors, NGOs, private sectors, UN agencies involving a wide range of stakeholders, notably the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA), and other partners drawn from within Ethiopia. In addition, the development of the CPF required the participation of relevant technical units of FAO-Headquarters, and other FAO decentralized offices. It is believed that such a broad-based participation of key stakeholders is of great value in terms of ensuring national ownership of the document.

As a joint programme involving the partnership of GoE and FAO, the CPF identifies the areas of priority agreed upon by both parties. Moreover, it defines FAO’s contribution to the achievement of the national agriculture sector objectives as outlined in the five-year Growth and Transformation Plan (2010/11–2014/15) and the Agriculture Sector Policy and Investment Framework (2010–2020). The CPF is also aligned with relevant global, regional and national frameworks including the draft DRM-SPIF that enhance the realization of the country’s transformational growth targets of lifting millions of its people out of poverty and achieving the status of a middle-income country by 2020.

FAO-Ethiopia has a revised the three priorities in the view of aligning with the Corporate strategic objective and more responsive to the emerging government priorities and comparative advantage. Though there are slight changes on the result framework, the following three priority areas are identified for the remaining CPF period.

1. Policy support to end hunger;
2. Sustainable increase in production, productivity and competitiveness in the agriculture, forestry and fisheries sectors
3. Resilience building

FAO recognizes the need for mainstreaming crosscutting issues with a view to improving the livelihood of the target population. Such issues include addressing gender concerns and providing direct support to women, children and youth; improving the working conditions through the introduction of Occupational Health and Safety Measures; and promoting standards and rights at work (e.g. rights of rural migrant workers, child labour prevention) in the implementation of the plan.

The CPF also has an in-built system of monitoring and evaluation specifies the means of verification of
performance and the scope of the outcome/output to be measured.
1.1 Background

The Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO) represents one of the large specialized agencies of the United Nations striving to alleviate poverty and hunger by ensuring better agricultural development, food security and good nutrition for all. In Ethiopia, FAO will continue to work with the Government, international donors and other development partners with a view to eliminating hunger and malnutrition from Ethiopia. It will also endeavour to bring about a situation where agriculture contributes to the improvement of the livelihood of the poorest small holder farmers in a way that is economically, socially and environmentally sustainable.

FAO will continue to support Ethiopia in its efforts to realize its vision for development. More specifically, FAO is committed to helping the country progress towards achieving the following Millennium Development Goals:

- Increased productivity and production as well as enhanced rural development and sustainable livelihood capable of driving economic development and eliminating poverty;
- Sustainable management and utilisation of natural resources, including land, water, climate and genetic resources for the benefit of the present and future generations of Ethiopians;
- A progressive reduction in the number of people suffering chronic hunger, and ensuring that all Ethiopians have access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs for a full, active and healthy life.

FAO has been working in Ethiopia for more than forty years and will work harder to consolidate and build on its legacy in both longer-term agriculture development assistance and short-term agriculture-based disaster response.

Ethiopia’s Agriculture Sector Policy and Investment Framework 2010-2020 provides ‘a strategic framework for the prioritisation and planning of investments that will drive Ethiopia’s agricultural growth and development’. The Framework is ‘anchored to, and aligned with, the national vision of becoming a middle income country by 2020 together with a number of key policy and strategic statements’ and aims to ‘sustainably increase rural incomes and national food security’ (GoE, 2010). The development objective embodies the concept of ‘producing more, selling more, nurturing the environment, eliminating hunger and protecting the vulnerable against shocks’. These are expressed in four strategic objectives outlined below:

- Achieving a sustainable increase in agricultural productivity and production;
- Accelerating agricultural commercialization and agro-industrial development;
- Reducing degradation and improving productivity of natural resources;
- Achieving universal food security and protecting vulnerable households from natural disasters.

Given the high levels of vulnerability to recurrent shocks in the country, particularly weather-related hazards such as drought and flood, building resilience is key to eradicating hunger and malnutrition. To this effect, the National Policy and Strategy on Disaster Risk Management focuses on preparedness measures, recovery and rehabilitation of all disaster-affected populations, promoting resilience of people vulnerable to disasters and mainstreaming of DRM in all sectors.
1.2 Developing the Country Programming Framework

The Country Programming Framework (CPF) defines FAO’s contribution to the achievement of national agriculture sector objectives in terms of the joint GoE and FAO medium-term assistance priorities and results to be achieved in Ethiopia over the four year period (2012-2015). Thus, it is informed by the nationally defined sector priorities and objectives, expressed in the key Government policy documents, particularly, Ethiopia’s “Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP) 2010/11 – 2014/15” and the Agriculture Sector Policy and Investment Framework (PIF) 2010 – 2020.

Having been prepared after a broad and inclusive dialogue with pertinent government agencies such as the Ministry of Agriculture as well as donors, and development partners, the CPF ensures national ownership. The dialogue has also helped sharpen the focus of FAO’s planned support to the agriculture sector by identifying areas where it has a comparative advantage and where it can help make sustainable and demonstrable impact. It is, thus, expected that, the CPF will be useful in guiding FAO programming and resource mobilization efforts in Ethiopia. Its potential values include the following:

- It can serve as a framework for the development of the FAO Country Work Plan.
- It can be used by FAO, the government and stakeholders as a valuable reference that can be monitored and reviewed.
- It may provide a useful tool for mobilizing resources in required for the achievement of national sector objectives.

This revised document consists of eight sections. Section 1 provides some introductory remarks in terms of the overall goals of FAO in striving to contribute to the agricultural development in Ethiopia. Section 2 provides a brief description of the context in which the country’s macro-economic features, in general, and the agricultural sector, in particular are highlighted and gaps and opportunities for development are identified. An overview of relevant global, regional, sub-regional and national agricultural frameworks guiding development endeavours in the sector are presented in Section 3. This is followed by a section that outlines the comparative advantages of FAO and discusses issues of harmonization and alignment of CPF with global, regional and national frameworks. Section 5 represents a brief account of the revised potential areas of intervention and leverage for FAO and argues that, the organization, by virtue of its comparative advantages, is capable of contributing to and addressing the overall challenges facing agriculture, natural resources, and food and nutrition security. Finally, Sections 6, 7, and 8 deal with the following three areas respectively: the estimates of financial resources that FAO would require to implement the CPF, the management arrangements to be assumed and elements of the Monitoring and Evaluation scheme it would adopt.
2.1 Macro-economic profile

Ethiopia is one of the top performing economies in sub-Saharan Africa (SSA). This country has been able to register an average growth rate of 11 percent over the last seven years. Agriculture is the mainstay of the economy; and exports are almost entirely composed of agricultural commodities. Coffee fetches the largest foreign exchange. Other agricultural products that earn foreign exchange include oil seeds, dried pulses, hide and skin as well as live animals. The young flower industry is also becoming another source of foreign revenue. Ethiopia’s export of coffee represents about one percent of the global export while oil seeds and flowers each contribute 0.5% to the world market.

The annual progress report on the second year of GTP implementation has been prepared focusing on economic growth, social development and good governance. The report presents the major achievements and challenges of the GTP during the fiscal year 2011/12 in economic growth, social development and good governance in details. Moreover, the report analyzes the consolidated progresses made in the last two years in light of the GTP targets set for 2014/15, and thereby aims to provide insight into the possibilities and challenges in terms of achieving the GTP goals.

During 2011/12, Ethiopia’s economy, as measured by Gross Domestic Product (GDP) grew by 8.5 percent. Agriculture, Industry and Services grew by 4.9 percent, 13.6 percent and 11.1 percent respectively.

In the first two years of GTP implementation, the GDP has grown on average by about 10 percent per annum. This achievement is slightly lower than the 11.1 percent annual average growth rate target set for the first two years of the GTP period and the 11.2 percent annual average growth rate target set for the entire GTP period. This marginal difference can, however, be compensated in the remaining three years of GTP period through accelerated growths of the agricultural and industrial sectors.

Economic growth registered in the last two years has enabled the country to maintain an average annual economic growth rate of 11 percent over the last nine consecutive years between 2004 and 2012. In order to sustain the rapid growth momentum and achieve the planned target, it is imperative to increase the productivity of agriculture and expand investment.

2.2 The Agriculture Sector

The agriculture sector plays a central role in the life and livelihood of most Ethiopians, where about 12 million smallholder farming households account for an estimated 95 percent of agricultural production and 85 percent of all employment. Of the total number of farming households, 25 percent are women-headed. Moreover, 40 percent of the farming households operate on less than 0.5 hectares, 64 percent on less than 1 hectare, and 87 percent on less than 2 hectares (Gebreselassie, 2007). As under rain-fed agriculture, an average family of 6 persons requires around 2.5 to 2.8 hectares to meet annual household food requirements. Thus, it can be seen from the size of farms that the vast majority of Ethiopia’s small-holder farmers are dependent, at least for a certain period of the year, on purchased food.

During the GTP period, the agriculture sector will continue to be the major source of economic growth and is expected to grow on average by 8.6 percent per annum. To realize this plan, strategies were designed in relation to increasing agricultural production and productivity, improving natural resource
management and utilization, building disaster prevention and preparedness capacity, improving agricultural marketing, promoting the participation of the private sector in the agriculture sector and ensuring food security in rural households. In 2011/12 fiscal year, the agriculture sector value added grew by 4.9 percent and the detailed performance of the sector is shown below.

Increasing crop production is crucial for attaining food security, providing inputs for the industrial sector and boosting export earnings. Crop production constitutes a major share in agricultural production and contributes a significant amount to the national domestic product. Crop production accounted for 31.5 percent of GDP in 2010/11 and 30.4 percent in 2011/12. Thus, increasing crop production enhances agricultural output in particular and the gross domestic product in general, and is essential to improve the income and living conditions of the majority of citizens. Value added of the crop production sub-sector increased by 10.3 percent in 2010/11, and by 5 percent in 2011/12. This performance of the crop production sub-sector mirrors the growth of GDP in both years, where it grew by 11.4 percent in 2010/11 and only by 8.5 percent in 2011/12. This in turn clearly demonstrates the significance of crop production in the drive to accelerate economic growth.

Of the total production in 2011/12, 97 percent (225 million quintal) was produced by smallholder farmers and the rest 3 percent (7 million quintal) was produced by commercial farms. This clearly shows the significance of smallholder farmers in crop production. This in turn justifies the policy focus on enhancing the productivity of smallholder farmers during the Growth and Transformation Plan.

In relation to food security programs, it was planned to benefit 5.1 million food-insecure citizens from the productive safety net program. However, additional 2.6 million beneficiaries have been included from 64 kebeles of Afar and Somali Regions so that the number of beneficiaries increased to 7.7 million in 2010/11 fiscal year. In 2011/12, evidences show that 7.6 million citizens have been benefiting from the program. According to the national accounts data, the share of livestock in the gross domestic product (GDP) was 9.8 percent and 9.5 percent in 2010/11 and 2011/12 fiscal years, respectively. The added value growth rate of this sector declined from 7.5 percent in 2010/11 to 5.4 percent in 2011/12 fiscal year. Improving livestock productivity and production plays a key role in attaining food security and expanding the export sector, and hence various researches and studies have been conducted to improve livestock productivity in the fiscal year under review.

2.3 Agricultural Sector Gap Analysis

The PIF has identified policy, strategy and extension-related shortcomings which will need to be addressed if Ethiopia is to continue to record impressive growth rate in the agricultural sector, and thereby reduce the overall poverty head-count, achieve household food security and safeguard its environmental resource-base. Examples of emerging priorities include the need for the following:

- Improved management and utilization of water and soil;
- Commercialization of smallholder farmers;
- Improved access to agricultural inputs including improved seed and increased involvement of the private sector in the production and supply of fertilizer;
- Improved livelihood for pastoralists; improved handling and storage of post-harvest crop; a strengthened livestock sub-sector;
- Improved access to financial services;
- Improved conservation and utilisation of forest and biodiversity resources and other forest products such as non-timber products such as incense, resin, bamboo, honey, fruits and nuts, etc.
These issues were frequently raised during the stakeholders’ workshop as the overriding problems and challenges of agricultural development in Ethiopia. Clearly, addressing such problems demands a co-ordinated effort by the government, FAO and other stakeholders.

Table: Thematic areas and Strategic Objectives with priority areas of investment

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Policy Alignment</th>
<th>Thematic Area</th>
<th>Strategic Objectives (SOs)</th>
<th>Priority Investment Areas</th>
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</table>
| Increase agricultural sector productivity and production. (CAADP Pillar IV) | Productivity and Production | SO1: To achieve a sustainable increase in agricultural productivity and production.                         | • Irrigation development  
• Skill development (including DAs and farmers)  
• Seed and fertiliser supply  
• Soil fertility management  
• Livestock development  
• Research |
| Increase farmers’ incomes from agriculture and rural enterprises. (CAADP Pillar II) | Rural Commercialisation | SO2: To accelerate agricultural commercialisation and agro-industrial development.                       | • Market system and infrastructure  
• Cooperative development  
• Agricultural credit  
• Private sector support |
| Manage, conserve and utilise natural resources sustainably (CAADP Pillar I) | Natural Resource Management | SO3: To reduce degradation and improve productivity of natural resources.                                   | • Natural resources development (soil and water conservation, forest development etc..) |
| Disaster Risk Management and Food Security (CAADP Pillar III) | Disaster Risk Management and Food Security | SO4: To achieve universal food security and protect vulnerable households from natural disasters.       | • Productive Safety Net Programme  
• Food reserve |
The agricultural sector has been the priority of Ethiopia since the early 1990s, when the Agricultural Development-led Industrialization (ADLI) and related policy frameworks were adopted. Subsequently, the GoE’s development policies and strategies included in the Sustainable Development and Poverty Reduction Program (SDPRP) provided the basis for the Plan for Accelerated and Sustainable Development to End Poverty (PASDEP 2005 – 2010), which also adopted the goals and targets laid out in the Millennium Development Goals. Based on the lessons learned and the country’s new long-term vision\(^1\) the GoE’s Growth and Transformation Plan (2010/2011 – 2014/2015) has been adopted to provide the overarching framework guiding development endeavours. The GTP’s vision for the economic sector is “to build an economy which has a modern and productive agricultural sector with enhanced technology and an industrial sector that plays a leading role in the economy; to sustain economic development and secure social justice; and, increase per capita income of citizens so that the country reaches the level of middle-income by 2020”\(^2\).

In January 2008, the Government launched the National Nutrition Strategy, followed by a National Nutrition Programme in July 2008. The latter was revised to better reflect the importance of a multi-sectoral response to nutrition and officially launched in June 2013. The recently established multi-sectoral nutrition platform under the NNP is chaired and co-chaired by the MoH and MoA, and amongst others, aims at strengthening implementation of nutrition interventions across sectors. The MoA is taking a proactive role by initiating a process of mainstreaming nutrition in all its relevant programmes. Lastly, the Education Sector Development Programme (ESDP) (currently in the IV round, from 2010/11 to 2014/15) includes elements of health and nutrition education in schools, as well as a limited school-feeding programme (implemented in only 3 percent of all schools)\(^3\).

The GoE has developed a final draft social protection policy (National Social Protection of Ethiopia, 2012). The Policy reflects a major shift from the social protection approach adopted during the last decade. Whilst the PSNP focused primarily on vulnerable groups suffering from drought, the new social protection policy is a nationwide policy and will focus on all vulnerable groups. The Policy is geared towards livelihood security, employment promotion and social insurance and includes the following five focus areas: 1) Social safety nets; 2) Livelihoods and employment promotion; 3) Addressing inequality in social services; 4) Social insurance; and 5) Addressing violence and abuse.

The Agriculture Sector Policy and Investment Framework (PIF 2010 – 2020) provides a strategic framework for the prioritization and planning of investment that will serve as an engine for driving Ethiopia’s agricultural development. It is designed to operationalize the CAADP Compact signed by the Government of Ethiopia and its development partners in line with the GTP. The CAADP Compact and PIF are critical in terms of policy alignment and securing the finance needed for sector development both from domestic and international sources. Ethiopia has already surpassed CAADP’s targets of 6 percent average annual agricultural growth and 10 percent public expenditure share for the agriculture sector with the result that the Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP) approved USD 51.5 million for Ethiopia in 2011. PIF seeks to consolidate and build on the progress made including the adoption of different approaches to agriculture in

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\(^{1}\) FAO and IEH (2012). A Comparative Study on Institutional Frameworks for Food Security and Nutrition at the National Level.

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Ethiopia’s different agro-ecological zones: i.e., adequate soil moisture, moisture deficit and pastoral areas. For each zone, it is planned that regional agricultural bureaus, research institutions, extension services and rural finance institutions will play an active role not only in enhancing agricultural productivity and production but also in protecting natural resources and addressing natural and man-made hazards.

The UN agencies engaged in development activities as well as emergency humanitarian operations in Ethiopia have now adopted the UN-Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF), which is a strategic planning framework designed jointly by the United Nations Country Team and the Government for a better coordination and harmonization of their activities in the country. FAO’s contribution to UNDAF is, thus, defined by the CPF which is consistent with the above mentioned global, regional and national development frameworks (see Annex 4 for more on information about the harmonization of CPF with the different Frameworks).
Following the process of renewal and decentralization, FAO has designed a new five strategic Objectives (2014-2017). The CPF, therefore, contributes to the organization’s strategic objectives for the achievement of its global goals as they pertain to the Ethiopian context. The comparative advantages of FAO for attaining its objectives at global and country levels are reflected in many ways. As a global intergovernmental organization, it possesses multidisciplinary professional expertise virtually in every discipline of agriculture with the capacity to respond to the needs of Member Countries. Therefore, FAO-Ethiopia is entrusted with the responsibility of providing pertinent and timely responses to demands for its services and inputs.

FAO has a worldwide networking with Member states, RECs and other partners. Besides, it has access to the decentralized capabilities at regional, sub-regional and country levels. Ethiopia is host to the FAO East African Sub-regional Office and representation to AU and ECA. Therefore, the Country Program Framework has the advantage of tapping the knowledge base of its experts as well as that of its technical officers at FAO Headquarters. In Ethiopia, FAO can lend expert support to development projects in a range of areas in the agricultural sector. These areas, among others, include policies and strategies, Crop and Livestock development, land use and planning, agriculture information systems, agribusiness and enterprises, sustainable land management, and forestry climate change adaptation, livestock systems including pastoralism and fisheries.

FAO’s involvement in the REDFS platforms to support the government lead coordination program in agricultural development for the realization of the Transformation Agency has gained momentum. The CPF will be implemented in partnership with stakeholders including the lead institution, namely, the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA), donor working groups, private sector, UNDAF members and relevant national and international organizations (e.g. BoARDS, EIAR, RARIs, IFPRI, ILRI, etc.).
5.1 The new FAO Corporate strategic priorities

Achieving FAO’s goals to end hunger and poverty is a challenging and complex task. However, in an evolving and interdependent world, it is more important and urgent than ever before. Against a backdrop of rising food demand, persistent food insecurity and malnutrition, rural poverty, economic instability and climate change, we must be able to deliver impact on the ground. These challenges prompted a major rethink of how we do business, with a broad and inclusive process that started in 2012 and culminated in 2013 with a new strategic framework. Today, FAO is a fitter, flatter and more flexible organization whose activities are driven by the five strategic objectives described below.

**Strategic objective 1: Help eliminate hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition**

We contribute to the eradication of hunger by facilitating policies and political commitments to support food security and by making sure that up-to-date information about hunger and nutrition challenges and solutions is available and accessible.

**Strategic objective 2: Make agriculture, forestry and fisheries more productive and sustainable**

We promote evidence-based policies and practices to support highly productive agricultural sectors (crops, livestock, forestry and fisheries), while ensuring that the natural resource base does not suffer in the process.

**Strategic objective 3: Reduce rural poverty**

We help the rural poor gain access to the resources and services they need – including rural employment and social protection – to forge a path out of poverty.

**Strategic objective 4: Enable inclusive and efficient agricultural and food systems**

We help to build safe and efficient food systems that support smallholder agriculture and reduce poverty and hunger in rural areas.

**Strategic objective 5: Increase the resilience of livelihoods to disasters**

We help countries to prepare for natural and human caused disasters by reducing their risk and enhancing the resilience of their food and agricultural systems.
5.2 FAO Ethiopia revised CPF priorities

The CPF has served as a road map to the implementation of development, emergency and recovery programs/projects of the country. In the last two years, efforts were made to mobilize resources, plan and implement interventions contributing to the set outputs’ and milestones. The CPF has now entered its third year.

During the course of its implementation, the country office managed implementation of the CPF programs to support the government of Ethiopia to achieve its set goals under the Growth and Transformation Plan (2010-2015) and particularly Policy and Investment Framework (PIF) (2010-2020) in collaboration with government and the development partners.

Since the launching of the CPF in 2012, there are emerging and some additional areas of emphasis consolidating the already identified priorities have been included. Among others, the nutrition sensitive agriculture, agro industry, Climate Resilient Green Economy Strategy (CRGE) and Watershed-based based natural resource management areas have been included. Moreover, the Strategic frameworks and Regional Initiatives of FAO have changed since the initial CPF was developed with particular emphasis on renewed partnership to end hunger in Africa by 2025. Those changes have necessitated the revisiting of the existing CPF and making the necessary adjustments.

Therefore, the revised CPF has addressed the above shortcomings and reoriented according to the new government priority areas and the new FAO SOs and RIs and came up with the following priority areas.

- Policy support to end hunger;
- Sustainable production and productivity and competiveness on Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
- Resilience building
PA 1. Policy support to end hunger

**Outcome 1.1:** Policy, regulatory framework and agricultural multi-sectoral coordination and sound management of natural resources, food and nutrition security, agricultural production and marketing supported.

**Outcome 1.2:** Agricultural Information and knowledge management capacity of partners strengthened.

**Outcome 1.3:** Integration of agriculture and nutrition improved

PA 2. Sustainable production and Productivity and competitiveness on Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

**Outcome 2.1:** Livestock and fisheries production and productivity improved

**Outcome 2.2:** Improved Crop production and productivity

**Outcome 2.3:** Sustainable and integrated watershed management enhanced

**Outcome 2.4:** Rural commercialization and value addition enhanced

PA 3. Resilience Buildings

**Outcome 3.1:** Institutional and technical capacities of government and communities to manage and reduce disaster risks

**Outcome 3.2:** Coordination capacities of Government and stakeholders for better preparedness and response improved
5.2.1 Priority area 1: Policy Support to end hunger

Ethiopia has made important progress towards the targets for hunger eradication set out in the MDGs. Results of the three Ethiopian demographic household surveys (EDHS) (2000, 2005 and 2011) show a decline in the proportion of stunted children. In 2011, approximately 44% of Ethiopian children under 5 were suffering from stunting compared to 51% in 2005. While the percentage of stunted and wasted children has declined, significant reductions in the current levels of under-weight children of under-five years old are required. Despite overall progress, still an estimated 2.5 million households in Ethiopia suffer from chronic, transitory or acute malnutrition. With the already low levels of resilience, households remain vulnerable to recurrent shocks, particularly weather-related hazards such as drought and flood as well as food price fluctuations.

Ensuring food security is among the main priorities of the Ethiopian government. Food security and nutrition outcomes have improved in the last decade as the result of (i) strong political support for food security and nutrition framed in a broader development strategy and accompanied by resources; (ii) a series of well-resourced programmes that have seen successful outcomes; and (iii) strong involvement of donors.

1) Policy and programme harmonization and coherence across sectors and stakeholder groups relevant to ending hunger: Ethiopia has a wide range of policies, strategies and programmes dealing with food security, nutrition, agricultural production, social protection and rural development. The various sectors and related policy and programming documents tend to deal with food security and/or nutrition on its own, without making reference to an overarching food security and nutrition framework and common agreed upon results. Consequently linkages between the various sectors remain weak. An overarching cross-sectoral food security and nutrition framework that guides programming and investment planning for ending hunger and malnutrition is needed. Such a framework would improve the coherence of sectoral policies, investment plans and programmes to increase their impact on food security and nutrition. It will improve the understanding of the contributions of the various sectors and stakeholders and build a common vision among all relevant stakeholders for a unified action to reduce the prevalence of hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition in Ethiopia.

2) Food security and nutrition governance: Eradication of hunger requires the involvement of different sectors and stakeholders, including civil society and the private sector. Ethiopia is challenged by a multitude and fragmentation of coordination mechanisms that are centred on programme implementation with insufficient participation of civil society that would improve accountability in implementation and delivery. No mechanism is in place to stimulate exchange of knowledge and best practices for reducing hunger and malnutrition across sectors and stakeholders. Further, the country is lacking a high-level inter-ministerial mechanism that is mandated to support partnerships and coordinated action across sectors. To ensure coherence of the various food security and nutrition interventions in the country, avoid duplications and gaps, exchange experience and best practices, and build a common vision for eradicating hunger and reducing malnutrition, governance for food security and nutrition should be improved at the highest possible political level. For this reason the National Nutrition Programme established in July 2013 will be used as an entry point.

3) Monitoring the impact of agricultural interventions on reducing hunger and malnutrition: Policies and investments should be backed by an adequate mechanism for monitoring progress and evaluating their impact on food and nutrition security to enhance effectiveness, accountability, and learning on what is needed to address hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition problems. Thus far, the financial and human investment by the GoE in monitoring and evaluation mechanisms for food security and nutrition has been limited. Each major programme has its own distinct monitoring framework and no common overarching results framework for aligning food security and nutrition actions to country priorities and goals exists. Within the agricultural sector, the Planning and Programming Directorate (PPD) is responsible for coordination, planning and monitoring interventions at all levels. In addition to skills constraints, the PPD is lacking systematic arrangements for coordination and collaboration in planning, monitoring, evaluation and learning between federal and regional/sub-regional counterparts and has a weak database management system, impeding Management information system (MIS) and M&E system development. In response to this, FAO-Ethiopia built staff capacity to undertake planning, monitoring and evaluation functions, enhanced information exchange within the MoA and with other federal and regional entities. FAO Ethiopia initiated a system for capturing, storage, analysis and dissemination of key information on agriculture development interventions, policies and strategies at national,
regional and lower levels. This was done on a pilot scale though TCP funding. Additional resources will need to be mobilized to upscale the pilot phase and to better reflect food security and nutrition dimensions. Supporting systematic progress monitoring will enhance effectiveness, accountability, and coordination of the various multi-sectoral development programmes in the country by providing an improved common understanding across relevant sectors and actors of what is being done where and their levels of progress made towards common agreed upon results.

Ethiopia is one of the 10 members of the Monitoring and Analysing Food and Agricultural Policies (MAFAP) (ESA/FAO) network in Africa where the project is being implemented with the partnership of the Ethiopian Development Research Institute (ERDI). The MAFAP Unit could be an excellent candidate for the Secretariat of the restructured multi-sectoral platform.

4) Nutrition-sensitive agriculture-based approaches for overcoming high rates of malnutrition: Ethiopia has one of the highest malnutrition rates in the world. The importance of nutrition-sensitive food and agriculture-based approaches for overcoming malnutrition and improving nutrition is therefore recognized by FAO-Ethiopia and therefore promotes the production of more diverse crops, fruits and livestock products to enrich household. Action should be taken across the entire system, from production to marketing, storage, processing and consumption, and improve the links with other sectors and create the policy environment that shapes more effective nutrition-sensitive food and agricultural systems. FAO-Ethiopia is currently implementing a Dutch funded food and agriculture-based nutrition programme and an EU-funded programme focusing on economic diversification and micro-enterprise development, nutrition and health, market-led agricultural production and productivity and community empowerment.

Another approach promoted by FAO-Ethiopia to reduce malnutrition is support to home-grown school feeding. FAO-Ethiopia piloted a home-grown school feeding programme under the Japan-funded drought recovery response project in collaboration with WFP, UNICEF and the Bureaus of Education, Health and Agriculture (the Hunger Free School intervention). Locally grown food from farmer groups was purchased by the pilot schools and partnership between smallholder farmers and Woreda Education and Agriculture Offices on sustainable market linkages was strengthened. Complementary health, WASH, sanitation and hygiene activities for improved food utilization and health outcomes were provided by UNICEF. Initial results showed the potential of home-grown school feeding for reducing hunger and malnutrition, improving learning and school attendance (especially of girls) and increasing income of smallholder farmers through providing a stable market. FAO-Ethiopia, under the Purchase from Africans for Africa (PAA Africa Programme - Phase 2) and in collaboration with the Government of Brazil, DFID, WFP Umbrella Document, aims to scale up the home-grown school feeding programme in the country and facilitate policy dialogue on local food purchase strategies and the inclusion of food of animal origin in the school feeding programme.

Above all these, the following key areas of intervention will be addressed for the remaining period of the CPF for each output under each priority areas.
5.2.1.1 **Outcome 1.1: Policy, regulatory framework and agricultural multi sectoral coordination on sound management of natural resource, food and nutrition security, agricultural production and marketing supported.**

**Output 1.1A: Dialogues on policy gaps initiated and supported on agricultural and nutrition security programmes:**

1. Support and facilitate formation of a national policy dialogue forum for food security, nutrition and poverty alleviation involving stakeholders from government, development partners, academia, researchers and community; lead by MoA/Food Security Directorate
2. Facilitate 2-3 policy dialogue forums per year.
3. Produce and disseminate policy briefs, proceedings and periodical reports
4. Provide technical support in design of policies and monitoring for PSNP 2 to be more nutrition sensitive.

**Output 1.1B: Review and development of strategies, standards, guidelines and/or manuals for agricultural and natural resources management supported. Under this output, the following key interventions will be addressed**

1. Review and analyse existing policy and strategy frameworks on postharvest management
2. Organize stakeholders policy dialogue and consultation forum
3. Organize stakeholder workshop to review and incorporate the concerns of the relevant stakeholders into the draft documents
4. Based on the outcome of the workshop recommend postharvest management policy and strategy dimensions to be incorporated into existing policies
5. Facilitate publishing and circulate the revised document to stakeholders
6. Organize awareness creation and sensitization on the revised document with emphasis on postharvest management policy and strategy dimensions
7. Federal, regional and local offices of agriculture include PHM in their plans

5.1.1.2 **Outcome 1.2: Agricultural Information and knowledge management capacity of partners strengthened.**

**Output 1.2A: Capacity of relevant government partners in gathering, analyzing and disseminating agricultural and natural resources information improved**

1. Capacity building of Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Security Core Team for effective implementation of National Nutrition Programme (NNP)
2. Capacity Building of Planning and Programming Directorate in MOA:
   - Support the designed Agriculture sector Web based MIS system deployment and functioning.
   - Skill development training for MoA ITMCU staff on the software deployed (Short term oversees training)
   - Capacity building training for MoA staff on Agricultural Policy Analysis, Data Management and other selected trainings.
   - Support preparation and publication of Annual Agricultural Statistical Bulletin
Output 1.2B: Best practices increasing agricultural production and competitiveness documented and disseminated

- Identify and document good practices for dissemination
- Identifying, documenting and initializing areas for policy recommendations from good practices and innovative approaches.

5.1.1.3 Outcome 1.3: Integration of agriculture and nutrition improved

Key issues and challenges
About 47% and 11% of children under five are stunted and wasted, respectively; 38% of children are under weight. Chronic malnutrition is also prevalent among women (27% of women in reproductive age are chronically malnourished). Ethiopia faces the four major forms of malnutrition, i.e. acute and chronic protein and energy malnutrition, and iron, vitamin-A and iodine deficiency disorders. The greatest functional consequences of malnutrition for children besides illness and death are mental impairment and reduced capacity to produce and contribute to the economy.

Based on the 2006 Profile Analysis, malnutrition contributes to approximately 270,000 deaths of children under five each year. It has been estimated that the value of the annual loss in productivity that can be attributed to stunting is 2.92 billion Birr. The limited dietary diversification of the Ethiopian diet contributes to deficiencies of micronutrients.
FAO has been working to alleviate malnutrition among children, women and people living with HIV/AIDS in selected woredas of Amhara and Tigray. Efforts has been done on promoting of essential nutrition actions at community level, building capacity of experts working in areas such as health, agriculture, women’s affairs and school communities through the provision of training on Essential Nutrition Actions, dietary diversification (fruits, vegetables and animal sources) and iodized salt distribution, nutrition demonstrations as well as small-scale local production of complementary food.

FAO, therefore, seeks to expand its nutrition programming with a particular focus on promoting its food-based approach. Under this outcome, FAO will work closely with a number of national (Agriculture, Health, Education, Water and Women’s Affairs) and UN (UNICEF, WHO and WFP) agencies.

**Output 1.3A: Capacity of government partners and communities’ on nutrition sensitive agriculture improved**

**Output: 1.3B Nutritional status improved through food-based dietary diversification, and production and consumption of nutritious food**

Approach will be strengthened by FAO-Ethiopia to reduce malnutrition is support to home-grown school feeding. FAO-Ethiopia piloted a home-grown school feeding programme under the Japan-funded drought recovery response project in collaboration with WFP, UNICEF and the Bureaus of Education, Health and Agriculture (the Hunger Free School intervention). Under the project, locally grown food from farmer groups was purchased by the pilot schools and partnership between smallholder farmers and Woreda Education and Agriculture Offices for sustainable market linkages was strengthened. Complementary health, WASH, sanitation and hygiene activities for improved food utilization and health outcomes were provided by UNICEF. Initial results showed the potential of home-grown school feeding for reducing hunger and malnutrition, improving learning and school drop outs (especially of girls) and increasing income of smallholder farmers through providing a stable market.

It is expected that the CPF will lead to a situation where:

- Capacity building on nutrition policies and programs is strengthened;
- Locally prepared complementary food production is enhanced;
- Accelerated Stunting Reduction Strategy including in areas of food surplus is strengthened;
- Capacity to increase the diversity and supply of nutritious food production including animal proteins and micro-nutrients is strengthened.

**5.1.2 Priority area 2. Sustainable production and Productivity and competitiveness on Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries**

The Government of Ethiopia’s main economic policy documents recognize the key role of increased smallholder productivity and production in achieving the planned economic growth rates. As a specialized UN agency for food and agriculture, FAO is committed to supporting Ethiopia in its efforts to increase agricultural productivity and realizing agriculture’s potential to become the engine of economic growth. The focus is not only on producing more, but also, through the adoption of a value chain approach, on selling more both within and outside the country, and thus, contributing to the overall economic development.

To contribute to the achievement of the above mentioned objectives, FAO will focus its efforts on improving productivity and competitiveness of both the crop and livestock sub-sectors as defined under the following outcomes and outputs.
5.1.2.1 Outcome 2.1: Livestock and fisheries production and productivity improved

As noted above, the livestock sub-sector would be as high as 45 percent of agricultural GDP if the value of animal traction to the crop sector were included. It is worth noting that livestock contributes to rural livelihoods, employment and poverty reduction through the rapid growth in demand for livestock products. Despite impressive levels of local production, the livestock sub-sector cannot keep pace with the growth in consumption with the result that Ethiopia currently imports between USD 8 to 10 million of dairy products annually. The PIF recognizes the historic lack of focus on the livestock sub-sector and the need for an enhanced livestock sub-sector strategy to address key constraints to livestock productivity. Priority issues highlighted for inclusion in the strategy include the following: improved livestock feeding in both the highlands and lowlands through improved rangeland management, improved use of crop residues and forage development; improved breeds; expanded animal health services including private veterinary pharmacies and community-animal health care delivery systems in the pastoral lowlands; and improved marketing of livestock and livestock products for both domestic and export markets, particularly, the Gulf States.

In order to address some of the challenges, the GoE has established the Ethiopian Meat and Dairy Technology Institute to help provide assistance in capacity building, market promotion/linkage and investment support to the growing commercial livestock operators. The institute has as yet limited capacity to provide the sub-sector with the full range of intended services. Over the last five years, FAO Ethiopia has supported the government as well as highland mixed farming and lowland pastoral communities with policy advocacy in the areas of livestock export market. The technical support ranges from the organization of small-holder dairy farmers into producer groups for the improved collection of milk through community-based animal health and disease surveillance and reporting to sustainable livestock feed production. In the remaining two years, FAO will continue to support the development of the livestock sub-sector in both highland mixed farming and lowland pastoral systems with a specific focus on strengthening meat and dairy value chains with a view to increasing productivity and household income from livestock and livestock products. The following intermediate revised outputs from the FAO assistance are, therefore, expected:

Output 2.1A: Capacity of relevant partner institutions for the management and utilization of fishery resources improved

- Build the technical skills of smallholder fishermen in regions endowed with rich fishery resources
- Promote technologies and best practices that increase the sustainable production, processing and marketing of fishery resource

Output 2.1B: Meat and milk production and productivity increased through the promotion of best practices in livestock feed, animal health and improved husbandry practices

- Support the review and analysis of livestock development policies and strategies
- Promote livestock feed technologies and best practices that increase the productivity of livestock with respect to meat and milk production;
- Strengthen the national livestock disease surveillance as well as diagnostic and analytical capacity of the extension system;
5.2.2.2 Outcome 2.2: Crop production and productivity improved

Ethiopian agriculture is generally dominated by smallholder, rain fed, low-input-low-output mode of production. Fewer than 5 percent of farmers have access to improved seed which, coupled with annual soil losses estimated to be two tonnes per hectare, low levels of fertilizer use and limited access to irrigation, impacts negatively on smallholder productivity in moisture- and food-deficit areas. Shortage of improved seed supply is caused, inter alia, by the following two factors: (1) inadequate policy and legal framework coupled with lack of institutional and technical implementation capacity; and, (2) shortage of initial seed material due mainly to limitations in seed multiplication capacities. In addition, technical and institutional coordination among key stakeholders is needed for improving production and distribution of seed.

Evidences indicate that investment in irrigation may increase land productivity by at least 50%, and when this is associated with soil fertility improvement, productivity can reach up to 300%. However, only 3% of the cultivable land of Ethiopia is hitherto covered with irrigation. Major contributing factors for the low water productivity of small-scale irrigation systems include: (1) inadequate management of water (harvesting, storage, distribution) and irrigation schemes (poor design, construction, maintenance and operation, low capacity and poor knowledge of users), (2) inefficient utilization of water resulting from inadequate application of irrigation techniques and lack of technologies including those that involve using renewable energy sources; (3) weak institutional setup, weak policy and regulatory frameworks; (4) weak linkages between and among the existing Water Users’ Cooperatives and government institutions; (5) nonexistence of Water Users’ Associations mainly due to the absence of enabling legal framework; and (6) lack of enforcement of the existing policies and regulations.

Despite the capacity to produce sufficient food and surplus for export, Ethiopia is a net importer of basic food necessities. Crop losses from pests and diseases especially pre- and post-harvest losses are estimated at 45% (30% and 15% for pre and post-harvest, respectively). The challenges facing agricultural export are multifaceted. For instance, there is a great need to embrace quality, safety and phytosanitary standards. Meeting the standard requirements of the importing countries demands the establishment of a well-structured and functioning regulatory system. Because of lack of regulatory standards and inadequate capacity of implementation, Ethiopia often faces rejections and bans of its agricultural export commodities including coffee which the country’s major export commodity.

Over the last five years, FAO-Ethiopia has been contributing to the improvement of crop production and productivity in Ethiopia by addressing these challenges. FAO has been able to do this through agricultural policy dialogue and advocacy with the government in the areas of improved agricultural information and seed supply systems. More specifically, FAO’s has been involved in assisting smallholders to engage in improved seed
production and supporting government efforts in securing availability of improved seeds. FAO Ethiopia has also been actively engaged in supporting the government and farming communities through construction, upgrading and rehabilitation of small scale irrigation and production of high value crops. Farmers are organized into groups and water communities for efficient and sustainable water utilization. FAO is also working closely with the Government to establish a model of water audit and water monitoring system.

In the next two years, FAO will continue addressing the issue of crop productivity and competitiveness by delivering the following outputs.

**Output 2.2A:** Crop intensification and diversification enhanced through the promotion of improved crop genotypes and best agronomic and pest management practices

- Establish agronomic demonstration sites in four regions;
- Demonstrate crop production technologies for extension providers and farmers
- Document on best practices
- Propose how to scaling up the best practices

**Output 2.2B:** Capacity in AWM improved through training and demonstrating innovative practices in selected community irrigation systems

- Assist government partners establish a model scheme of sustainable irrigation and water management system
- Select demonstration sites within irrigation schemes or watersheds
- Establish demonstration sites
- Train and demonstrate government staff and farmers on improved AWM

**Output 2.2C:** Review and development of strategies, standard, guidelines and/or manuals for agricultural and natural resources management supported

- Build capacity of relevant government institutions prepare appropriate technical guidelines, manuals and standards for promotion and best practices in water harvesting and utilization systems
- Contribute through national AWM Task Force in guiding consultations for the reviewing the different irrigation guidelines
• Review the manual and guidelines revised by consultants
• Contribute to guiding and reviewing of small scale irrigation capacity building project activities through the national AWM Task Force

5.2.2.3 Outcome 2.3: Sustainable and integrated watershed management enhanced

Key issues and challenges
In the highland mixed farming systems, years of agricultural production, coupled with deforestation, inappropriate land use and the expansion of farmland to meet the demands made by ever-increasing human and livestock population has led to both severe land degradation and low level of soil nutrients. The inherently fragile soil, undulating terrain and the highly erosive nature of the rains make the highlands of Ethiopia highly vulnerable to soil erosion. The farming system in the highlands is dominated by cereal crops which often require frequent working or pulverization of the soil with very little ground cover when the long rains fall makes the land more susceptible to erosion. In general, studies indicate that up to 400 tonnes of fertile soil per ha is lost annually in areas where no soil conservation work has been done, or areas with little or no vegetation cover. The soil lost is mainly from farmlands constituting around 13 per cent of the country’s total area. Over the last five years, FAO Ethiopia has assisted the government and communities in the development of sustainable land management policy and strategy framework. The FAO -Ethiopia has also contributed to the implementation of participatory forestry management, soil conservation and proper soil improvement techniques, and water harvesting. FAO -Ethiopia has also been involved in the introduction of integrated watershed management in the high and lowland areas.

In the coming five years, FAO will continue to take active part in the Sustainable Land Management platform and hopes to be able to do this through, for instance, enhanced links with the PSNP public work program. FAO will work with the government and the community to safeguard and protect natural resource for future generations and to assist in efforts to arrest and reverse the degradation of farmland through the adoption of an integrated watershed-based approach, forests and rangelands. In addition, support will be given to smallholder farmers to carry out on-farm soil and water conservation including promoting conservation agriculture. FAO will support different activities to safeguard soil, improve soil health, reverse bio-diversity losses and increase soil water moisture retention and infiltration to support both increased crop production and productivity and restore stream and river flows. The intermediate outputs from the FAO assistance have been outlined in the following sub-sections
Output 2.3A: Climate resilient agricultural practices mainstreamed into agricultural development interventions

Output 2.3B: Water harvesting practices promoted in selected watersheds
- Select watersheds for interventions in water harvesting
- Select livestock ponds for rehabilitation and select sites for the construction of new ones
- Rehabilitate or construct livestock ponds
- Identify and expand water harvesting and utilization technologies for small holder farmers
- Strengthen the capacity of service providers and community level institutional structures for effective and efficient water management;

Output 2.3C: Development partners and existing platforms on sound management of farm and rangelands supported
- Support MoA and Regional Agricultural/Pastoral Development Bureaus in the development of strategies on management of invasive plant species in the rangelands and the development of cultivated forage crops
- Facilitate stakeholder platforms that foster the participatory and sustainable management of grazing resources and watersheds

Output 2.3E: Soil and water conservation initiatives strengthened through adaptation and promotion of best practices
- Build capacity of partners in community-based approaches and the scaling up of successful models and innovations in land use planning and sustainable land management;
- Assist the expansion of sustainable land management practices including water use efficiency and conservation agriculture technologies across different agro-ecologies and production systems

5.2.2.4 Outcome 2.4: Rural commercialization and value addition enhanced

Output 2.4A: Post-harvest losses reduced through adaptation and promotion of best practices
- Develop and conduct training of farmers and extension workers on best practices;
- Assess, identify and evaluate good practice options for reducing postharvest losses;
- Demonstrate best practices with active participation of smallholder farmers;
- Organize exchange visits for extension workers, farmers and cooperatives leaders within the country
- Facilitate linkage with producers and processors and marketing agents;

Output 2.4B: Enterprise and sustainable agribusiness development, value addition, and market integration initiatives of rural communities supported
- Identify appropriate enterprise options that would diversify incomes of smallholders farmers;
- Introduce good practices and technologies of post-harvest processing technologies;
- Organise training for extension workers and cooperative leaders on marketing extension, business plan and agribusiness management;
- Conduct value chain studies on selected products of smallholders farmers;
- Establish resource centres to improve access to business advisory service
5.2.3 Priority area 3: Resilience building

FAO considers increasing the resilience of people and their livelihoods to natural hazards (drought, floods, hurricanes, earthquakes, disease epidemics, etc.), to man-made crises (socio-economic shocks, conflicts, etc.) and to protracted crises (complex, prolonged emergencies that combine two or more aspects of the above-mentioned crises) as a key cornerstone to achieving food and nutrition security. For this purpose, FAO defines resilience as: "The ability to prevent disasters and crises as well as to anticipate, absorb, accommodate or recover from them in a timely, efficient and sustainable manner. This includes protecting, restoring and improving livelihoods systems in the face of threats that impact agriculture, nutrition, food security and food safety."

FAO’s resilience agenda encompasses strategic partnerships and direct action in four key, mutually reinforcing areas for agriculture, food and nutrition (including crops, livestock, fish, forests and other natural resources) at local, national, regional and global levels:

- Govern risks and crises: Countries and regions adopt and implement legal, policy and institutional systems and regulatory frameworks for risk reduction and crisis management.
- Watch to safeguard: Countries and regions provide regular information and early warning against potential, known and emerging threats.
- Apply risk and vulnerability reduction measures: Countries reduce risks and vulnerability at household and community level.
- Prepare and respond: Countries and regions affected by disasters and crises prepare for, and manage effective responses.

The Resilience Team of FAO Ethiopia was established on June 2014 as part of the internal restructuring process. It is one of the three technical teams under FAO Ethiopia Program. The team, multidisciplinary in composition has technical experts in the area of animal health, plant protection, natural resource and livelihood protection.

Goal: the team aims to strengthen the resilience of Ethiopian livelihoods to threats and crises and is built around the organizational outcomes of Strategic Objective 5 of FAO Global, FAO Regional Initiative (RI 3) and Country Programming Framework (CPF, 2012-2015). In addition, it is in line with Ethiopia’s Country Programming Paper to End Drought Emergencies in the Horn of Africa (CPP, 2012), the Strategic Objectives of Ethiopia’s ten years Agricultural Sector Policy and Investment Framework (PIF, 2010-2020), the Government’s 5-year Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP, 2012-2015), Climate-Resilient Green Economy (CRGES) and DRM Policy among others.

As indicated below Ethiopia’s revised CPF addressing resilience has two outcomes and five outputs.

5.2.3.1 Outcome 3.1: Institutional and technical capacities of government and communities to address disaster risks

Output 3.1A: Early warning system and preparedness for natural disaster and food security supported

1. Improved real-time understanding of the trans-boundary animal disease (PPR, SGP, FMD, CCPP) status in the pastoralist areas of the country
2. Improved quality and quantity of PPR vaccine production at the National Veterinary Institute (NVI)
3. Support shared learning, documentation and capacity building among agriculture sector and other resilience building stakeholders
4. Improved national and regional plant pest forecasting and early warning system
   Introduce community based forecasting and early warning system for major plant pests

Output 3.1B: Capacity of Government and communities in DRR improved through knowledge transfer and provision of key facilities

1. Improved national & sub-regional animal disease control coordination and knowledge exchange
2. Improved capacity to implement progressive disease control programmes, particularly PPR and SGP in small ruminants
3. Support four universities (Semera, Jijiga, Bahir Dar and Adama) mainstream DRM in the agriculture curricula.
4. Improved plant health clinics (PHCs) capacity on migratory and non-migratory plant pests survey and control and information exchange
5. Strengthening community based migratory and non-migratory plant pests identification, surveillance, scouting and monitoring system
6. Support development of national plant pest management strategy and dialogue on the strategy

Output 3.1C: Innovative DRR approaches and best practices documented and scaled up

1. Identify, validate and take practical DRM solutions for smallholder farmers living in moisture deficit areas to scale (Coordination and monitoring of IPs)- 10 drought/flood DRM solution projects implemented by a range of partners in 4 regions
2. Ensure lessons from the practical validation component inform and influence agriculture sector, DRM and climate resilience policy and strategy processes and associated investment plans - 2 road maps and 1 policy briefs are prepared, disseminated and used by other stakeholders
3. Collect and analyze information and lessons learned on integrated pest management (IPM) practices document and scale up the best practices
4. Support capacity building of plant protection experts through experience sharing and exposure
5. Collect and collate information on formal and informal seed supply system of the country and produce a draft road map through dialogue with all stakeholders leading to improved national seed security

5.2.3.2 Outcome 3.2: Coordination capacities of Government and stakeholders for better preparedness and response improved

Output 3.2A: Government platforms coordinating development partners engaged in resilience building facilitated and supported

1. Building the resilience of pastoralists (rangeland rehabilitation and management, livestock water supply system, animal health delivery system);
2. Improve livestock water supply in pastoralist and agro pastoralist community in key areas of two regions;
3. Support improved cross-sectoral approaches to disaster response management.
4. Support plant protection institutions, cross border surveillance and surveillance of crop protection and exchange of information with neighbouring countries.
5. Support launching of a regular forum for coordinated migratory and non-migratory plant pests survey and control, contingency planning, monitoring and review.

**Output 3.2B: Government partners coordination capacity enhanced through supporting the collection, analysis and dissemination of relevant information**

1. Strengthening effective ATF-led agriculture and livelihood sector coordination mechanisms in place at federal and regional levels.
2. Effective reporting and information sharing of ATF Member activities, progress reports, data and other relevant information to relief and development partners and stakeholders and the collation and dissemination in an annual report.
3. Map out the 4Ws (Who is Doing What, When and Where) of humanitarian and development partners in the country regarding the agriculture sector.
4. Support the assessment, analysis and prioritisation of trends and shocks that pose significant threats to food and nutrition security in selected dryland and drought prone areas.
5. Mapping of flood prone areas and preparation strategies and mitigation measures in three flood prone areas.
6. Improve national surveillance, survey and information exchange on plant pests of economic importance.
7. Support seed system security assessment (SSSA) in disaster affected areas and preparation of intervention strategies and mitigation measures.

**5.3 Crosscutting Issues**

In addition to supporting the two overarching core functions and three focus areas, FAO recognizes the need for adopting a people-centred approach which, among other things, involves mainstreaming gender concerns both in the design and in the implementation of interventions and directly supporting women’s active participation. In fact, 25 percent of small-holder farming families are women-headed and, therefore, appropriate recognition and support needs to be given to women-headed household farmers. In view of the time constraints facing women, activities specifically aimed at ensuring female farmers’ access to material and extension services including special training programs will be carried out. Increasing the breadth and “women-friendliness” of financial services in rural areas is also considered to be a key strategy for providing capital for women-led rural businesses and farms through gender sensitization and support schemes specially designed for rural financial institutions.

The economy of Ethiopia is based on agriculture, which accounts for 46.3% of gross domestic product (GDP), 60% of exports, and 80% of total employment. Many other economic activities depend on agriculture. These include marketing, processing, and export of agricultural products. Production is overwhelmingly of a subsistence nature, and a large proportion of commodity exports are provided by the small agricultural cash-crop sector.

The national labour force survey conducted in 2005 by the Central Statistical Authority indicates that approximately 2,000,000 people in the age range of 15-64 were unemployed. Out of this, 67% were youth. The number of female unemployed youth was 71.4% and the figure for their male counterpart was 28.6%. The fact that the majority of the unemployed youth constitute females is indicative of the magnitude of the disadvantage to which young women are exposed compared to young men.
crosscutting issue. While the ILO leads the Global Employment and Decent Work Agenda, FAO has a crucial complementary role in promoting decent and productive employment in agriculture and rural areas. In collaboration with the ILO, FAO promotes rural employment and decent work, with its primary focus being on promoting fairer and more gender-equal rural employment, enhancing youth employability and preventing child labour. This builds on FAO’s comparative advantage in supporting agricultural and rural development and strong focus on and expertise in small-scale, self-employed and informal agricultural occupations in which the majority of workers in Ethiopia are currently found. While the quantity of jobs produced is an indicator of enhanced economic growth, the quality of employment also needs to be addressed. Addressing and foreseeing the employment impacts of all CPF interventions is likely to have important impacts on the livelihood of farmers and the outcome of the whole programme.

FAO, in collaboration with the Ministry of Labour and of Trade as well as the ILO, can also contribute to the national capacity building effort by providing technical support aimed at ensuring that well-structured and functioning regulatory systems are in place to enforce core labour standards in high value crop production. Support to socially responsible agricultural production, eventually leading to private voluntary standards and certification, could indeed have long-term pay-offs in the export market. Given the specificities of agricultural production and of rural labour markets, innovative mechanisms for monitoring and enforcing labour standards should be developed. This, of course, will require bringing together labour inspectorates and extension services, the Ministry of Agriculture, Labour and Trade, producers and workers organizations, the private sector and rural community leaders.

The issue of HIV/AIDS and environmental protection will be directly addressed in the FAO support framework through the direct involvement of women and youth in the early warning, response and development programs.
6.1 Resource Mobilization

As mentioned above, one of the objectives of the CPF relates to its function as a tool for financial resource mobilization. In this regard, the required financial resource will be mobilized jointly by FAO and the Government. Through the joint fund mobilization mechanism, development partners and donors will be contacted and are expected to finance programs and projects that could be presented to them. For the implementation of the projects, it is expected that FAO will contribute in terms of technical assistance while donors will involve in financial resource provision.

6.2 Estimated Resource Requirements

The estimated budget requirement of the TCP by priority area is presented in the following table. Of the total budget needed, 8 million USD will obtained from FAO through its Technical Cooperation Program (TCP) and the balance 44,500,000 million USD is expected to come from external financial sources.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>New Focus area</th>
<th>Total budget for the next 2 years</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Policy support to end hunger</td>
<td>7,451,294</td>
<td>4,451,294</td>
<td>3,000,000</td>
<td>The budget includes available and to be mobilized</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sustainable production and Productivity and competitiveness on Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries</td>
<td>6,980,446</td>
<td>1,480,446</td>
<td>5,500,000</td>
<td>The budget includes available and to be mobilized</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resilience building</td>
<td>15,981,591</td>
<td>6,481,591</td>
<td>9,500,000</td>
<td>The budget includes available and to be mobilized</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>24,413,331</td>
<td>12,413,331</td>
<td>18,000,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In the period covering 2012 – 2015, FAO-Ethiopia will continue to provide support to the Government of Ethiopia’s development plans as outlined in various documents including the Growth and Transformation Plan, Agriculture Sector Policy Investment Framework and Disaster Risk Management Strategic Investment Framework (currently in print). Accordingly, FAO-Ethiopia will support longer-term agriculture sector development and respond to agriculture sector-related shocks including drought, flood, livestock and crop disease and market failure.

Currently FAO Ethiopia restructured itself to be more responsive based on the current global decentralization principle and government needs. Based on this, the office has been restructure on two teams, programs and operation. Programs teams are actively ongoing on the physical planning, implementation and minoring of projects on the country through the decentralized inter regional field offices with in the country, those regional office are established with different multi-disciplinary teams based on the necessities and demand of the ongoing projects. The three RI teams are more responsible to the project development aspects.
Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) will constitute an integral part of all FAO implemented programs and will follow current best practice as outlined in the FAO guidelines. The M & E plan is developed to ensure accountability, transparency and monitor progress and achievements of results against outcomes and related outputs. It is also instrumental in building the capacity of partners to monitor progress towards the achievement of planned objectives, to harmonize data collection systems and analyses tools and improve result disseminations.

The indicators formulated in the log frame matrix along with the respective means of verification of performance and coverage (see Annex 1) will be used to measure progress at the outcome/output level.

Key elements of the monitoring and evaluation framework include the following:

- **Monthly monitoring** of key processes and selected outcome indicators will ensure that comprehensive monitoring information is available to facilitate informed decision-making by field staff and for reporting purposes.

- Based on the monthly monitoring, **quarterly program progress reports** will be drafted and shared with donors and government partners. The quarterly reports will provide updates and analysis of progress made by programs. They will also contain information on obstacles and challenges encountered and summary outcome lessons.

- **Annual reviews** will be conducted jointly by FAO and Government teams. Such reviews will include a summary of quarterly progress reports and ground-truthing visits to selected communities and associated meetings with local government and other relevant stakeholders.

- **Specific outcome reviews** will be undertaken during the life of the project to address strategic issues that may arise during the course of program implementation. Specific outcome review may include more detailed review of potentially interesting outcome indicators **for a better understanding** of obstacles and challenges.

- **Joint participatory final evaluations** will be conducted in the final stages of all program and will assess, documents and disseminate the findings on impact pertaining **national development goals**. Joint participatory final evaluations will, therefore, play an important role in developing and strengthening agriculture sector evidence-base which will inform both long-term FAO programming and policy processes.

- In order that lessons learned from implemented field projects of FAO can be shared with the Government, FAO intends to include compatible indicators and create a situation where Program Managers will be supported by FAO Ethiopia’s Monitoring and Evaluation Technical Working Group.
### Annex A: The revised CPF result framework matrix

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Result framework</th>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Baseline</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Data Source</th>
<th>Contributing projects</th>
<th>Responsible unit</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Outcome 1.1:</strong> Policy, regulatory framework and agricultural multi sectoral coordination on sound management of natural resource, food and nutrition security, agricultural production and marketing Supported.</td>
<td>Number of functional agricultural multi sectoral coordination units supported</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td></td>
<td>CPF terminal review, evaluation of project reports</td>
<td></td>
<td>Country RI 1 team</td>
<td>CPF Terminal review</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Existence of cooperation among stakeholders</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td></td>
<td>Projects progress reports, GCP/ETH/086/MUL</td>
<td></td>
<td>Country RI 1 team</td>
<td>Annually</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Output 1.1A:</strong> Dialogues on policy gaps initiated and supported on agricultural and nutrition security programmes.</td>
<td>Number of Policy related reports, policy briefs and/or studies produced and communicated to the Gov't</td>
<td></td>
<td>2 Policy review supported by 2016</td>
<td>Projects progress reports, High level Workshop proceedings</td>
<td></td>
<td>Country RI 1 team</td>
<td>Annually</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Output 1.1B:</strong> Review and development of strategies, standard, guidelines and/or manuals for agricultural and natural resources management supported</td>
<td>Number of strategies and guidelines development supported to improve agricultural production</td>
<td></td>
<td>2 strategy document by 2016</td>
<td>Meeting reports, Country team report, Project progress report</td>
<td></td>
<td>Country RI 1 team</td>
<td>Annually</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Priority area 1: Policy support to end Hunger**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Result framework</th>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Baseline</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Data Source</th>
<th>Contributing projects</th>
<th>Responsible unit</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Output 1.1C:</strong> governments, development partners and donor communities supported on coordination of agricultural production and nutrition security</td>
<td>Number of functional coordination units in place</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Projects progress reports, Project evaluation report</td>
<td></td>
<td>Country RI 1 team</td>
<td>Annually</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Outcome 1.2:</strong> Agricultural Information and knowledge management capacity of partners strengthened</td>
<td>number of functional Agricultural web based information exchange system</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>CPF terminal review</td>
<td>TCP/ETH/3404: MTF/ETH/078/BMG , UTF/ETH/086/ETH</td>
<td>Country RI 1 team</td>
<td>CPF terminal review</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Agricultural Monitoring and evaluation system in place at MOA</td>
<td>1 M&amp;E system in place at MOA by 2014</td>
<td></td>
<td>Projects Achievement reports, Project evaluation report</td>
<td>TCP/ETH/3404:</td>
<td>Country RI 1 team</td>
<td>Annually</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Output 1.2A:</strong> Capacity of relevant government partners in gathering, analysing and disseminating agricultural and natural resources information improved</td>
<td>A. Number of government staff trained in the area of data management and dissemination</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>CSA report, GTP achievement report, MoEFD report, Project progress report</td>
<td>MTF /ETH/078/BMG, TCP/ETH/3404: UTF/ETH/086/ETH</td>
<td>Country RI 1 &amp; RI2 teams</td>
<td>Annually</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B. System for MRV data archiving, management &amp; sharing in Place</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>C. Number of</td>
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<tr>
<td>Result framework</td>
<td>Indicators</td>
<td>Baseline</td>
<td>Target</td>
<td>Data Source</td>
<td>Contributing projects</td>
<td>Responsible unit</td>
<td>Frequency</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>institution capacity strengthened through various items</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Output 1.2B</strong>:</td>
<td>Best practices increasing agricultural production and competitiveness</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>documented and disseminated</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1.0.2B Number of best practices documented, scales up and disseminated</td>
<td></td>
<td>2 best practices by 2015</td>
<td>Projects Achievement reports, Project evaluation and terminal report</td>
<td></td>
<td>Country RI 1 teams</td>
<td>Annually</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Outcome 1.3:</strong></td>
<td>Number of projects or activities conducted to integrate agriculture and</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Output 1.3A</strong>:</td>
<td>Capacity of government partners and communities’ on nutrition sensitive</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>RI 1 Team</td>
<td>Annually</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>agriculture improved</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Output 1.3B</strong>:</td>
<td>Nutritional status of target communities improved through production,</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>dietary</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
## Result framework

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Baseline</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Data Source</th>
<th>Contributing projects</th>
<th>Responsible unit</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>diversification and consumption of nutritious food</td>
<td>package</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Priority area 2: Sustainable production and Productivity and competitiveness on Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

### Outcome 2.1: Livestock and fisheries production and productivity improved

#### Output 2.1A: Capacity of relevant partner institutions for the management and utilization of fishery resources improved

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of improved agricultural technologies introduced and adopted on targeted areas</th>
<th></th>
<th>n/a</th>
<th>CPF terminal review</th>
<th>UTF /ETH/081/ETH: GCP/ETH/085/MUL</th>
<th>Country RI 2 team</th>
<th>CPF terminal review</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

#### Output 2.1B: Meat and milk production and productivity increased through the promotion of best practices in livestock feed, animal health and improved husbandry practices

<p>| A. Number of improved livestock feed, meat and milk production, management and utilization best practices and technologies | 3 technologies by 2015 | | Projects Achievement reports, Project evaluation report | GCP/ETH/085/MUL, UTF/ETH/081/ETH GCP /ETH/080/CPR | Country RI 2 team | Annually |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Result framework</th>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Baseline</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Data Source</th>
<th>Contributing projects</th>
<th>Responsible unit</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>introduced and promoted</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Number of</td>
<td>farmers and extension workers trained on livestock feed production and</td>
<td></td>
<td>2381+</td>
<td>Proceeding training/workshop</td>
<td>UTF/ETH/081/ETH GCP/ETH/080/CPR</td>
<td>Country RI 2 team</td>
<td>Annually</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>management</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C. Number of documents produced on forage seed systems and livestock</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>UTF/ETH/081/ETH</td>
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<td></td>
<td>extension</td>
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<td></td>
<td><strong>Outcome 2.2: Improved Crop production and productivity</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>% increase of crop yield on targeted Areas.</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td></td>
<td>CPF terminal review</td>
<td>OSRO/ETH/308/AU: OSRO/RAF/202/BRA GCP/ETH/085/MUL</td>
<td>Country RI 2 team</td>
<td>CPF terminal review</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>**Output 2.2A: Crop intensification and diversification enhanced through</td>
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<td></td>
<td>the promotion of improved crop genotypes and best agronomic and pest</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>management practices</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A. Number of improved technologies and best practices on crop intensifica</td>
<td>at least 5 improved technologies introduced by 2015</td>
<td></td>
<td>Projects progress reports, BTORs, Project evaluation report</td>
<td>OSRO/ETH/308/AU: OSRO/RAF/202/BRA GCP/ETH/085/MUL</td>
<td>Country RI 2 team</td>
<td>Annually</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Result framework</td>
<td>Indicators</td>
<td>Baseline</td>
<td>Target</td>
<td>Data Source</td>
<td>Contributing projects</td>
<td>Responsible unit</td>
<td>Frequency</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>tional and diversification introduced and promoted</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Number of</td>
<td>Number of farmers and extension workers trained on crop and horticulture</td>
<td></td>
<td>3,163</td>
<td>OSRO/ETH/308/AU; OSRO/RAF/202/BRA GCP/ETH/085/MUL</td>
<td>Country RI 2 team</td>
<td>Annually</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>production best practices and technologies</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C. Number of farmers supported on crop and horticulture best practices and</td>
<td>5,800</td>
<td></td>
<td>Projects progress reports,</td>
<td>OSRO/ETH/308/AU; OSRO/RAF/202/BRA GCP/ETH/085/MUL</td>
<td>Country RI 2 team</td>
<td>Annually</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>technologies</td>
<td>smallholder farming families directly benefiting from improved access to quality seed</td>
<td></td>
<td>BTOR, Project evaluation report</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>D. Number of institutions capacity and systems on plant production &amp;</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>protection</td>
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<tr>
<td>Result framework</td>
<td>Indicators</td>
<td>Baseline</td>
<td>Target</td>
<td>Data Source</td>
<td>Contributing projects</td>
<td>Responsible unit</td>
<td>Frequency</td>
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<td>strengthened</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A. Number of irrigation best practices, technologies and schemes introduced and promoted</td>
<td></td>
<td>2 Schemes by 2015</td>
<td>Projects progress reports, Project evaluation report</td>
<td>GCP/ETH/085/MUL, GCP/ETH/080/CPR</td>
<td>Country RI 2 team</td>
<td>Annually</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B. Number of farmers and extension workers trained on best irrigation practices</td>
<td></td>
<td>150 framers by 2015</td>
<td>Projects progress reports, Project evaluation report</td>
<td>GCP/ETH/085/MUL, GCP/ETH/080/CPR</td>
<td>Country RI 2 team</td>
<td>Annually</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C. Number of farmers supported with irrigation best practices, technologies and schemes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>GCP/ETH/085/MUL, GCP/ETH/080/CPR</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output 2.2B: Capacity in AWM improved through training and demonstrating innovative practices in selected community irrigation system</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Outcome 2.3: Sustainable and integrated watershed management enhanced</td>
<td>Number of functional land use systems/management practices in place</td>
<td></td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>CPF terminal review</td>
<td>GCP/ETH/085/MUL, GCP/ETH/080/CPR</td>
<td>Country RI 2 team</td>
<td>CPF terminal review</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** The table details the performance indicators, targets, and data sources for the result framework. The frequency is indicated for each unit, with options being annually or as needed.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Result framework</th>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Baseline</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Data Source</th>
<th>Contributing projects</th>
<th>Responsible unit</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Output 2.3A: Climate resilient agricultural practices mainstreamed into agricultural development interventions</strong></td>
<td>A. NCATF established and strengthened</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Projects Achievement reports, Project evaluation report</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B. Number of policy brief &amp; IEC materials produced</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3 policy IEC materials 2015</td>
<td>OSRO/RAF/307/COM</td>
<td>Country RI 2 teams</td>
<td>Annually</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C. Number of farmers’ trained in CA</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Projects Achievement reports, Project evaluation report</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Output 2.3B: Water harvesting practices promoted in selected watersheds</strong></td>
<td>A. Number of agricultural water harvesting technologies introduced</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2 techniques by 2016</td>
<td>GCP/ETH/086/MUL</td>
<td>Country RI 2 team</td>
<td>Annually</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B. Number of farmers supported on capacity of water harvesting techniques</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>120 farmers by 2016</td>
<td>Projects progress reports, Project evaluation report</td>
<td>Country RI 2 team</td>
<td>Annually</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Output 2.3C: Development partners and existing platforms on sound management of farm and range lands supported</strong></td>
<td>A. Number of landscapes supported on range management best practices &amp;</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Projects progress reports, Project evaluation report</td>
<td>OSRO/ETH/404/SW E OSRO/ETH/085/MUL</td>
<td>Country RI 2 team</td>
<td>Annually</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Result framework</td>
<td>Indicators</td>
<td>Baseline</td>
<td>Target</td>
<td>Data Source</td>
<td>Contributing projects</td>
<td>Responsible unit</td>
<td>Frequency</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output 2.3D: Soil and water conservation initiatives strengthened through</td>
<td>Number of consultative meetings/workshop on restoration of range lands</td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
<td>OSRO/ETH/404/SWE,</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>adaptation and promotion of best practices</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Project progress reports, Project evaluation report</td>
<td>OSRO/ETH/404/SWE,</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Country RI 2 team</td>
<td>Annually</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outcome 2.4: Rural commercialization and value addition enhanced</td>
<td>Number of farmers linked with service providers and market information</td>
<td></td>
<td>10</td>
<td>GCP/ETH/804/SWI, OSRO/ETH/085/MUL</td>
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<td>Country RI 2 team</td>
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<tr>
<td>Output 2.4A: Post-harvest losses reduced through adaptation and promotion of</td>
<td>Number of postharvest technologies and best practices introduced and</td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>GCP/ETH/804/SWI,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>best practices</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>technologies by 2015</td>
<td>interview, field observation, project progress reports</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Result framework</td>
<td>Indicators</td>
<td>Baseline</td>
<td>Target</td>
<td>Data Source</td>
<td>Contributing projects</td>
<td>Responsible unit</td>
<td>Frequency</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A. Number of farmers supported on Post harvest loss reduction</td>
<td></td>
<td>2800</td>
<td>interview, field observation, project progress reports</td>
<td>GCP/ETH/804/SWI</td>
<td>Country RI 2 team</td>
<td>Annually</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B. Number of PHM study reports</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>GCP/ETH/804/SWI</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Output 2.4B:</td>
<td>A. Number of farmers/Women supported by value addition best practices and</td>
<td></td>
<td>25 by 2015</td>
<td>BTOR, workshop reports, project progress reports</td>
<td>OSRO/ETH/085/MU</td>
<td>Country RI 2 team</td>
<td>Annually</td>
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<tr>
<td>sustainable</td>
<td>technologies</td>
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<td>agribusiness and</td>
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<td>value chain and</td>
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<td>enterprise</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B. Number of value chain activities introduced</td>
<td></td>
<td>3 value chains</td>
<td>interview, field observation, project progress reports</td>
<td>OSRO/ETH/085/MU</td>
<td>Country RI 2 team</td>
<td>Annually</td>
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<td>by 2015</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
## Priority area 3: Resilience building

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outcome 3.1: Institutional and technical capacities of government and communities to address disaster risks</th>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Output 3.1A: Early warning system and preparedness for natural disaster and food security supported</strong></td>
<td><strong>A. Improved early warning system for natural disaster and food security in place</strong></td>
<td>1 early warning system in place and strengthened by 2015</td>
<td>field assessment of two seasons Belg and Meher</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>OSRO/ETH/304/UK, Country RI 3 team</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>B. Number of situational assessment conducted and reported</strong></td>
<td>at least 2 Assessment conducted annually</td>
<td>Reports from vet clinics and Annual reports</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>FMM/GLO/101/MUL, Country RI 3 team</td>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Output 3.1B: Capacity of Government and communities in DRR improved through knowledge transfer and provision of key facilities</strong></td>
<td><strong>A. Number of farmers/Pastoralists supported on DRR particularly on reduction of disease prevalence</strong></td>
<td>NMA, DRMFFSS, FEWSNET, etc. reports</td>
<td>OSRO/ETH/402/USA, Country RI 3 team</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Annually</td>
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<td></td>
<td><strong>B. Number of improved for hazard forecast technologies introduced</strong></td>
<td>At least 3 DRR technologies introduced by 2015</td>
<td>Interviews, field observations and reports</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>OSRO/ETH/404/SWE, Managing the rain, OSRO/ETH/304/UK, Country RI 3 team</td>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Output 3.1C: Innovative DRR approaches and best practices documented and scaled up</strong></td>
<td><strong>A. Number of best practices documented on DRR innovative</strong></td>
<td>at least 2 DRR practices by 2015</td>
<td>Interviews, field observations and reports</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>OSRO/ETH/404/SWE, Managing the rain, OSRO/ETH/304/UK, Country RI 3 team</td>
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<td>Annually</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
**approaches**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>B. Number of farmers/Pastoralists benefited by innovative DRR approaches</th>
<th>at least 5000 farmers supported on DRR by 2015</th>
<th>Community awareness, posts, level indicators, etc.</th>
<th>OSRO/ETH/304/UK, OSRO/ETH/404/SWE, managing the rain (flood mitigation project)</th>
<th>Country RI 3 team</th>
<th>Annually</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Outcome 3.2: Coordination capacities of Government and stakeholders for better preparedness and response improved**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A. Number of functional mechanisms in place to support disaster risk reduction and mitigation.</th>
<th>n/a</th>
<th>CPF terminal review</th>
<th>OSRO/ETH/403/JPN: Country RI 3 team</th>
<th>CPF terminal review</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Output 3.2A: Government platforms coordinating development partners engaged in resilience building facilitated and supported**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A. Number of agricultural platforms supported</th>
<th>2 platforms</th>
<th>Reports from institutions</th>
<th>OSRO/ETH/402/USA, Country RI 3 team</th>
<th>Annually</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of public institutions supported on resilience building</td>
<td>3 public institution by 2015</td>
<td>OSRO/ETH/402/USA, Country RI 3 team</td>
<td>Annually</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Output 3.2B: Government partners coordination capacity enhanced through supporting the collection, analysis and dissemination of relevant information**

| Number of DRR analysis report supported with mapping | Project document and regional reports | OSRO/ETH/403/JPN; OSRO/ETH/304/UK, | | Annually |
Annex B: MDG Goals

1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger with a target to cut the proportion of people living under extreme poverty and suffering from hunger by half between 1990 and 2015, including target 1b: Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people.

2: Achieve universal primary education with the target of ensuring that by 2015, all children will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling.

3: Promote gender equality and empower women with the target of eliminating gender disparity in primary and secondary education preferably by 2005, and at all levels by 2015.

4: Reduce child mortality with a target of reducing the under-five mortality rate by two-thirds between 1990 and 2015.

5: Improve maternal health with a target of reducing the maternal mortality ratio by three quarters between 1990 and 2015.

6: Combat HIV and AIDS, malaria and other diseases with the target of halting incidences and beginning to reverse the spread of HIV and AIDS by 2015.

7: Ensure environmental sustainability with the targets of integrating the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programs; reversing loss of environmental resources; reducing biodiversity loss, achieving, by 2010, a significant reduction in the rate of loss; halving, by 2015, the proportion of the population without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation; and achieving, by 2020, a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum-dwellers.

8: Develop a global partnership for development with the target of developing further an open, rule-based, predictable, and non-discriminatory trading and financial system.
Annex C: FAO Corporate Strategic Objectives

- **Strategic Objective 1: Help eliminate hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition**
  
  We contribute to the eradication of hunger by facilitating policies and political commitments to support food security and by making sure that up-to-date information about hunger and nutrition challenges and solutions is available and accessible.

- **Strategic Objective 2: Make agriculture, forestry and fisheries more productive and sustainable**
  
  We promote evidence-based policies and practices to support highly productive agricultural sectors (crops, livestock, forestry and fisheries), while ensuring that the natural resource base does not suffer in the process.

- **Strategic Objective 3: Reduce rural poverty**
  
  We help the rural poor gain access to the resources and services they need – including rural employment and social protection – to forge a path out of poverty.

- **Strategic Objective 4: Enable inclusive and efficient agricultural and food systems**
  
  We help to build safe and efficient food systems that support smallholder agriculture and reduce poverty and hunger in rural areas.

- **Strategic Objective 5: Increase the resilience of livelihoods to disaster**
  
  We help countries to prepare for natural and human caused disasters by reducing their risk and enhancing the resilience of their food and agricultural systems.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>GTP Strategic Pillars</th>
<th>PIF/CAADP Strategic Objective</th>
<th>UNDAF Strategic Pillars</th>
<th>FAO Strategic and Functional Objectives</th>
<th>MDGs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Sustaining faster and equitable economic growth (CPF Relevant)</td>
<td>Sustainable increase in agricultural production and productivity (CPF Relevant)</td>
<td>Sustainable Economic Growth and Risk reduction (CPF Relevant)</td>
<td>Strategic Objective 1: Help eliminate hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition (CPF Relevant)</td>
<td>Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger (CPF Relevant)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Maintaining agriculture as a major source of economic growth (CPF-Relevant)</td>
<td>Agricultural commercialization and agro-industrial development (CPF Relevant)</td>
<td>Basic social services</td>
<td>Strategic Objective 2: Make agriculture, forestry and fisheries more productive and sustainable (CPF relevant)</td>
<td>Achieve universal primary education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Creating favourable conditions for the industry to play key role in the economy</td>
<td>Improve productivity of NR (CPF Relevant)</td>
<td>Governance and capacity Building</td>
<td>Strategic Objective 3: Reduce rural poverty</td>
<td>Promote gender equality and empower women (CPF Relevant)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Enhancing expansion and quality of infrastructure development</td>
<td>Food security and protect vulnerable households from natural disasters (CPF Relevant)</td>
<td>Women, youth and children (CPF Relevant)</td>
<td>Strategic Objective 4: Enable inclusive and efficient agricultural and food systems(CPF relevant)</td>
<td>Reduce child mortality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Enhancing expansion and quality of social development</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Strategic Objective 5: Increase the resilience of livelihoods to disaster(CPF relevant)</td>
<td>Improve maternal health</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Building capacity and deepen good governance</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Promoting women and youth empowerment and equitable benefit (CPF Relevant)</td>
<td>Ensure environmental sustainability (CPF Relevant)</td>
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<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Develop a global partnership for development</td>
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