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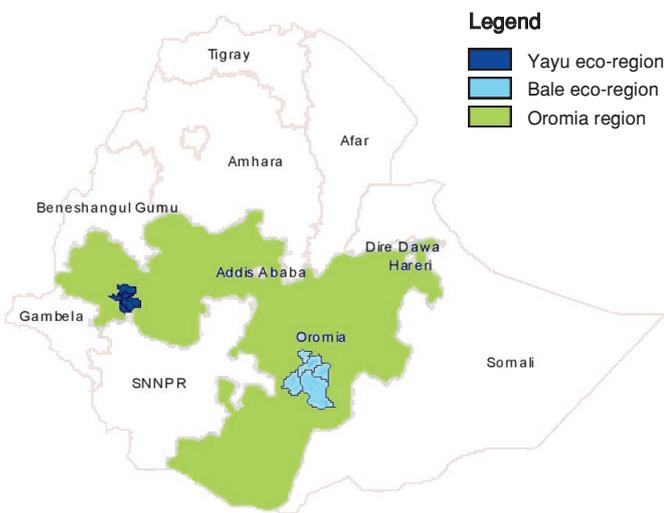


# EU Support to SLMP

## Challenge

Agriculture in Ethiopia is characterised by low productivity and unsustainable use of natural resources, leading to soil erosion and degradation. High population growth amplifies the effects, particularly in the highlands where cultivation of slopes triggers increased soil erosion. The pressure on land is also mounting in the lowlands. The decline in dry-season grazing areas and the expansion of invasive plant species minimise grazing options for pastoralists. Climate change further negatively impacts agricultural productivity. As a result, food insecurity is a growing concern whilst eco-regions are increasingly threatened.

The Bale Mountains National Park and the Yayu Forest Biosphere Reserve are eco-regions situated in Oromia region. In both eco-regions even the core zones are insufficiently protected from human activities and livestock movements while in buffer and transitional zones economic activities are allowed within defined limits.



Map of Target Ecological Areas of EU Support to SLMP

Project name	EU Support to SLMP
Commissioned by	European Union (EU)
Lead executing agencies	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (KfW)
Partner organisation	Ethiopian Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources (MoANR)
Duration	2016 - 2020
Budget	EUR 19 million

## Objectives

EU Support to SLMP's objective and target system is fully harmonised with the Ethiopian Government's Sustainable Land Management Programme (SLMP) results framework.

The programme contributes to both, the Development Goal and Environmental Goal of the overall objective, namely:

1. Development Goal: Improve the livelihoods, food security and economic well-being of the country's farmers, herders and forest resource users.
2. Environmental Goal: Rebuild Ethiopia's natural capital by overcoming the causes and mitigating the negative impacts of land degradation on the structure and functional integrity of the country's eco-system resources.





## Approach

GIZ and KfW cooperate very closely in the implementation of EU Support to SLMP but manage their specific components separately.

In its implementation, EU Support to SLMP follows a holistic eco-regional approach that promotes the conservation of natural resources while strengthening livelihood activities at the broader scale and within a landscape.

EU Support to SLMP focuses on three components with specific objectives:

### 1. Investments in Integrated Watershed and Landscape Management

Scale-up and adopt sustainable land and water management technologies and practices by smallholder farmers and communities in the selected watersheds/districts. This component is implemented by KfW. The transitional/lowland districts in Bale eco-region in which KfW is not implementing, activities under this component are implemented by GIZ.

### 2. Capacity Development of Sustainable Land Management (SLM) Service Providers, Knowledge Management and Institutional Framework Development

Strengthen capacities, knowledge and skills of key stakeholders – communities, public and private service providers – involved in SLM. This component is implemented by GIZ.

### 3. Programme Management

Establish and operationalise effective programme portfolio management and coordination at the federal, regional, zonal and district levels. This is implemented by GIZ and KfW.

## Achievements

EU Support to SLMP targets 33,000 households in the rural communities of 11 districts located adjacent to the Bale Mountains National Park and the Yayu Forest Biosphere Reserve in Oromia region. The expected outputs are as follows:

### Component 1 (KfW, partly GIZ):

- 1.1 Improved sustainable natural resource management on public and communal land.
- 1.2 Community infrastructure development.
- 1.3 Homestead and farmland development, livelihoods improvement and climate smart agriculture establishment.

### Component 2 (GIZ):

- 2.1 Capacities of the implementing government partners to support SLM are improved.
- 2.2 Competencies of the implementing government partner staff to scale up (climate relevant and income generating) SLM measures are strengthened.
- 2.3 Combinations of climate relevant and context specific, innovative SLM and agricultural intensification measures for lowland areas are ready for upscaling.

### Component 3 (GIZ and KfW):

- 3.1 Effective programme portfolio management and coordination at federal, regional, zonal and districts levels are established and operationalised.

The ecological services that accrue from the investment on the highland are expected to have a spill-over effect on the downstream users. In the case of Bale eco-region, about 7 million inhabitants in south-eastern Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia are expected to benefit from improved ecological services at the upstream.

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