



## **World Vision Ethiopia & CRS**

### **RGA project**

# **Opportunities for scaling through sustainability planning**

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- AA, Ethiopia

# Outlines

- Background
- Objective
- Approaches
- Objectives of community sustainability planning
- Sustainability planning steps
- Summary of findings
- Actions and Way forward/Next Steps

# Background

Regreening Africa is an ambitious five-year project that seeks to reverse land degradation,

- 120,000HH and 200,000 ha
- Four regional states and 23 woredas

## Duration

- 60 months (Sept 2017- Sept 2022)

## Targets

- the poorest, most vulnerable smallholder farmers & pastoralists
- **Direct scaling out** 160,833 hectare

96,900 HHs

**Leverage -** 39,167 hectare

23,100 HHs

# Regreening Options for Intervention Sites

## Prioritized regreening options:

**A. FMNR and ANR**

**B. Enrichment Planting:**

introduction of valuable species to degraded forest / enclosure

**C. Agroforestry**

**D. Tree- based value chain:**

Strengthening tree-based value chains (beekeeping, timber and poles, Gesho, etc)

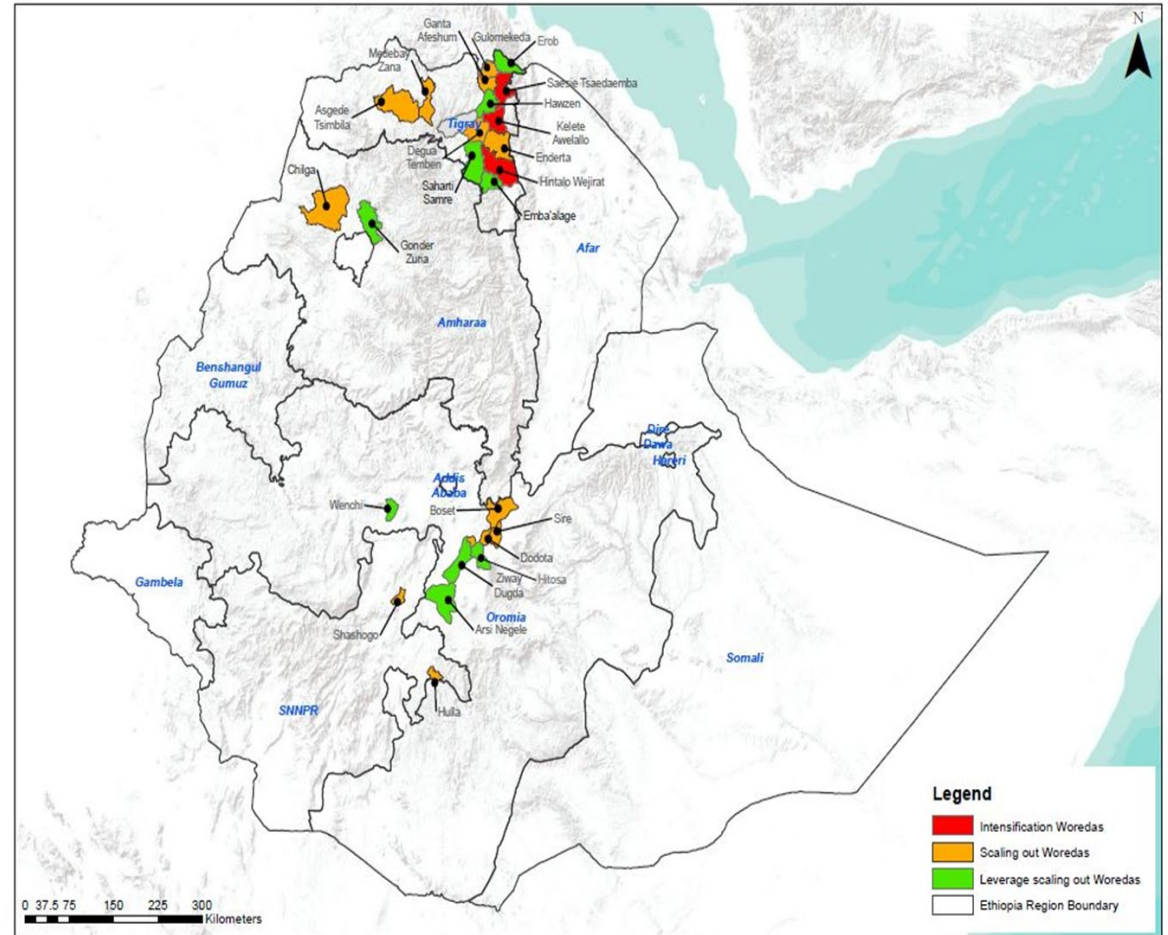


## Overall Objective

Improve livelihoods, food security, and increased resilience to climate change of smallholder farmers, by restoring ecosystem services, particularly through FMNR/Agroforestry

# Project Implementation Sites

- **5 Regions** – Tigray, Oromia, SNNPR, Amhara and Sidama
- **23 districts/woredas** (14 direct + 9 leveraging)
  - **Tigray** – Degua Tembien, Enderta, Hintalo Wajirat, Gulomekada, Ganta Hafeshum, Seaside Tseadamba, Irob, Hawzen, Atsigede tsimbila & Medebay Zana
  - **Oromia** – Ziway Dugda, Negele Arsi, Shala, Sire, Dodota, Jeju
  - **Amhara** – Ambassel
  - **SNNPR** – Shashogo
  - **Sidama** – Hula



# Sustainability

- ✓ Sustainability planning with the community and local stakeholders is important to ensure that the promoted land restoration practices being implemented continued after the Regreening Africa Program transitions in 2022.
- ✓ It is part of the exit strategy.

# Objectives of community sustainability planning

1. Create opportunities for long-term thinking in the communities.
2. Identify key interventions in the final years of the project to support sustained efforts after closure.
3. Identify how various partners, including communities, can develop a joint long-term vision and sustainable pathways towards achieving this vision.



# ICRAF 6 steps Sustainability planning with community and local stakeholders followed



# 1. Identify and define community

- Sustainability planning was conducted at 5 selected woredas;
  - Ambassel (*Chefe*),
  - Hula (*Gase & Haleka*),
  - Jeju (*Angodechehula & Wosheba*),
  - Sire (*Alelu Gesela & Koloba Bika*)
  - Dodota (*Dire Kiltu & Koro Degaga*)
- key participants were selected from
  - Woreda office.
  - DAs
  - Community (VFTs, LVC, knowledgeable people etc.)
- Members were identified based on their technical and theoretical awareness on re-greening practices and strongly believed for scaling re-greening practices.
- Three groups (Women, Male, and Youths) formed and a total participants of 224

## 2. Community Vision Mapping

- Each group set their visions for restoring degraded landscapes in the next 10 years separately.
- Interactive discussion with in groups.
- The group were mapped their visions by strongly discovering what has to be done to keep restoration forward in their respective villages and finally they came together and shared their visions to one another.



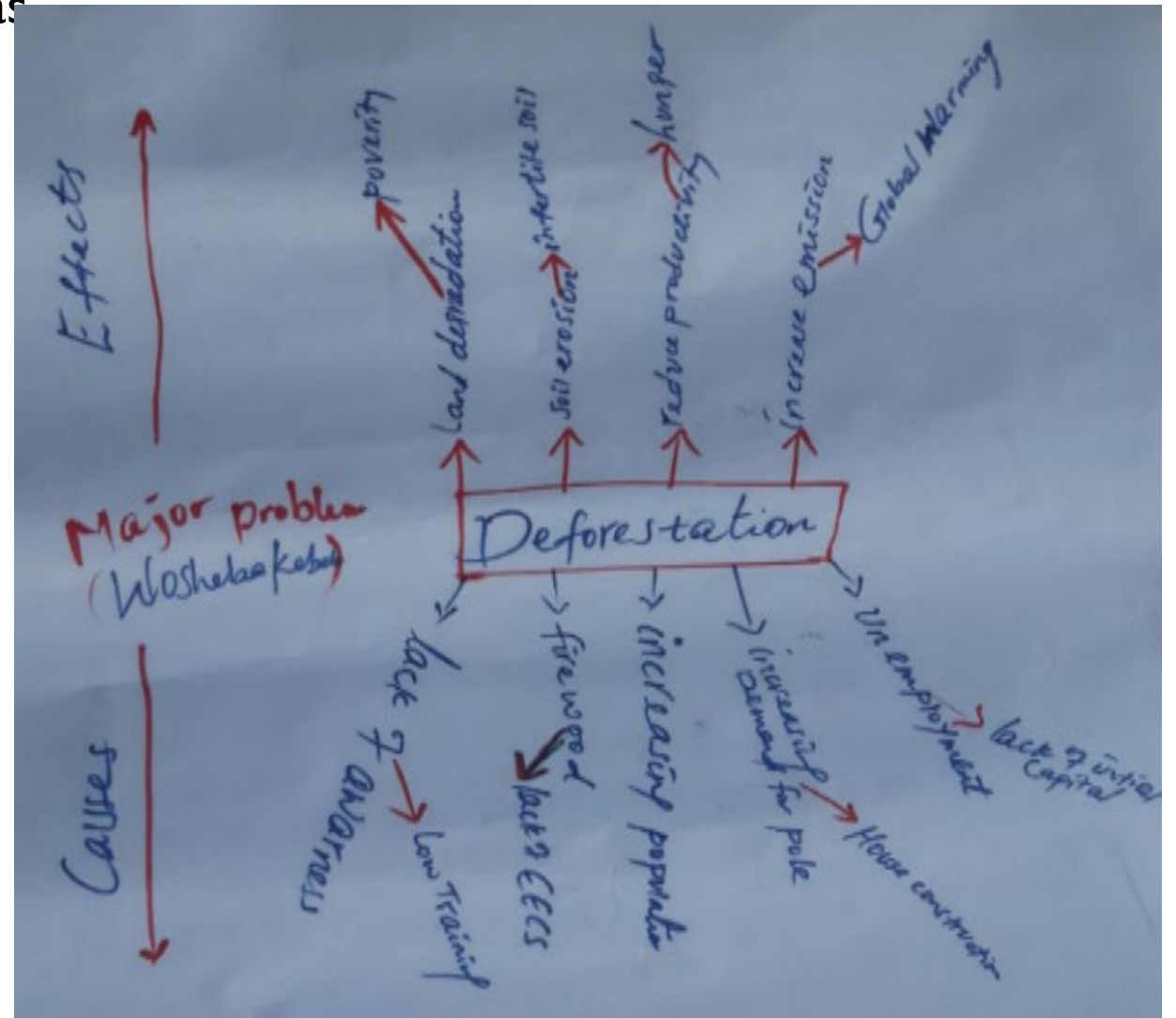
# Summary for Community groups vision Mapping

groups	Community Vision Mapping in the next 10 years
Male	Plant trees for land restoration, increasing agricultural productivities, and generating income
	Conservation by creating awareness to the community and secure safe environment
	Scale re-greening practices for improving soil fertility by planting multi-purpose trees and enhance nutrition and fodder.
	Tree plantation, soil and water conservation and scaling of agroforestry practice.
	To green the area for economic development and tourist attraction.
Female	Conserve forest for generating income from beekeeping and livestock rearing.
	Scale re-greening practices for tackling soil erosion and make the environment comfortable for living.
	Conserve soil, forest and water resources & enhancing agroforestry practices.
	To conserve the area & improve forage, crop, fruit variety and livestock breed.
	Re-green through tree plantation and establish women environmental cooperatives.
Youth	Treat degraded landscapes and diversify income sources through IGA.
	to re-green their environment and create access to construction materials and beekeeping
	Increase indigenous trees and water for drinking and irrigation.
	Restore the degraded lands through plantation of the native tree species.
	To cover the area with green and enhance fruit and vegetable production and marketing



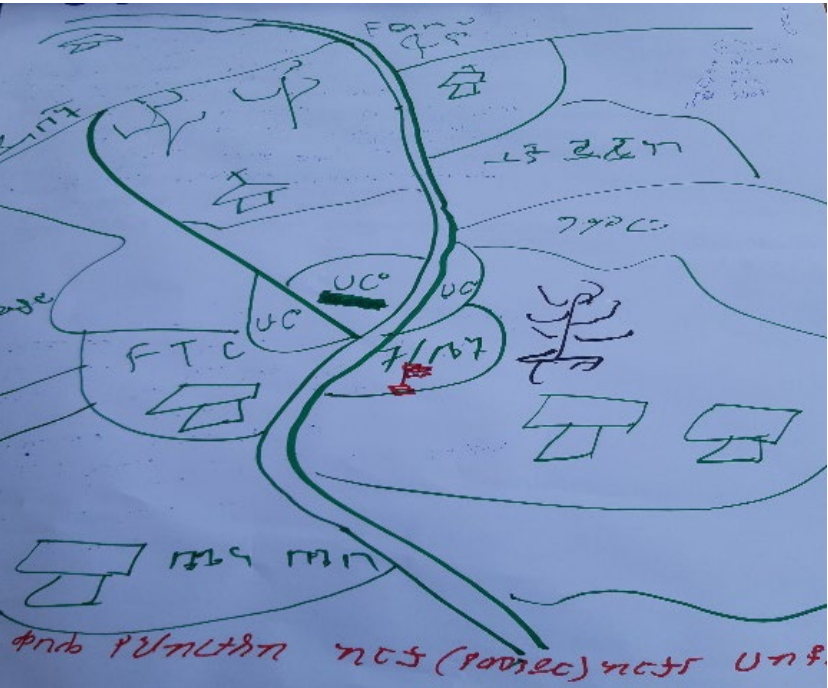
### 3. Causal Analysis/Problem Listing, cause and effect analysis

- Problem listing by analyzing Cause and effect was done
- The major listed problems were
  - deforestation,
  - soil erosion
  - water shortage
  - erratic rainfall and
  - Free grazing for fuel wood and livestock expansion.



# 4. Asset Mapping

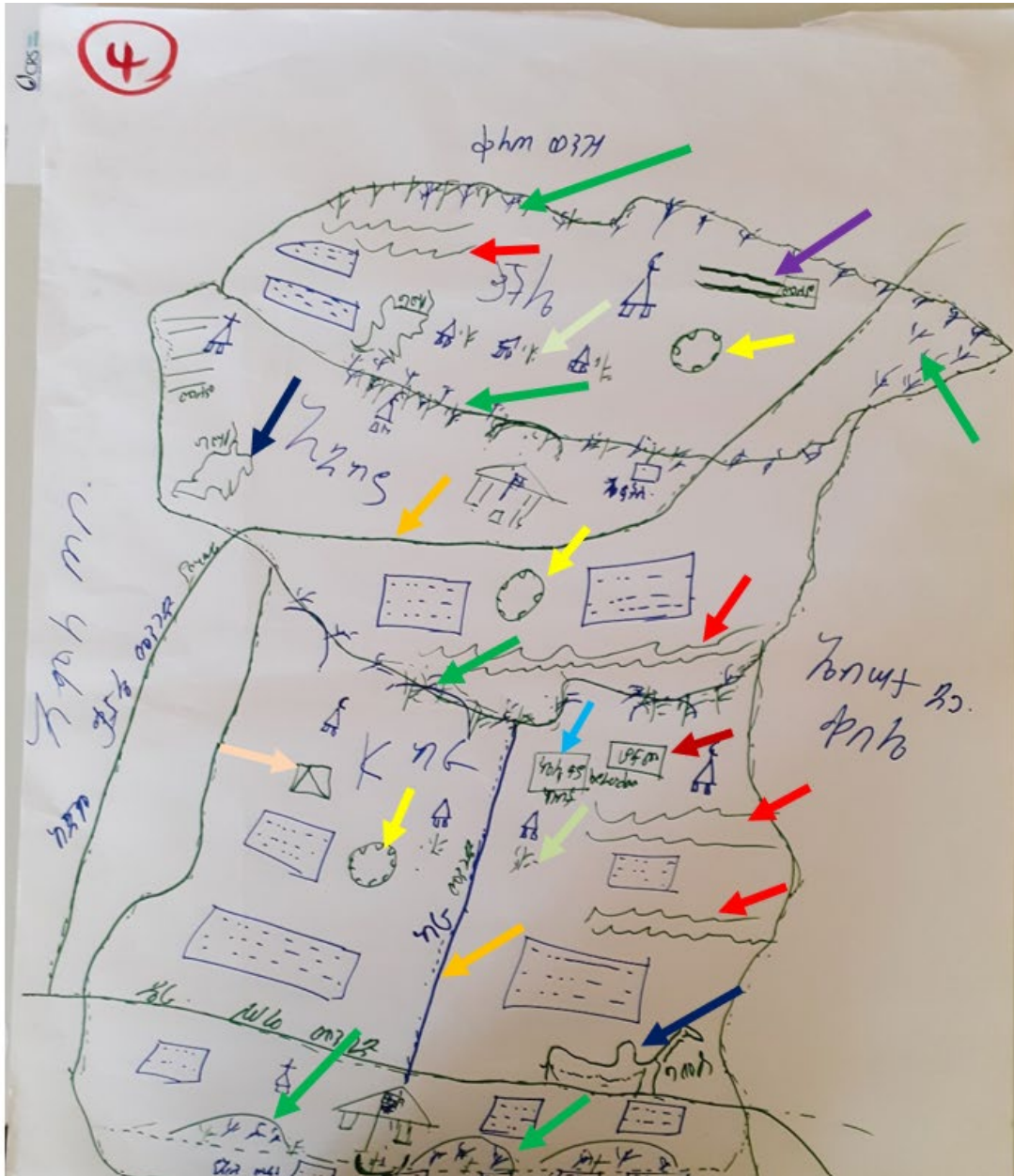
Community groups were explored their assets in natural, physical, human, social and institutional capital which are very important for land restoration sustainably,














- Manpower including experts
- Existence of local financial institution like “Equb”
- Culture of helping one another “Dabo”
- Existence of public institutions: Schools, Health center & FTC

- The Existence of all weather roads crossing villages & irrigation canals

- Presence of Forest Area, wildlife, livestock and Crop production
- Existence of good weather condition

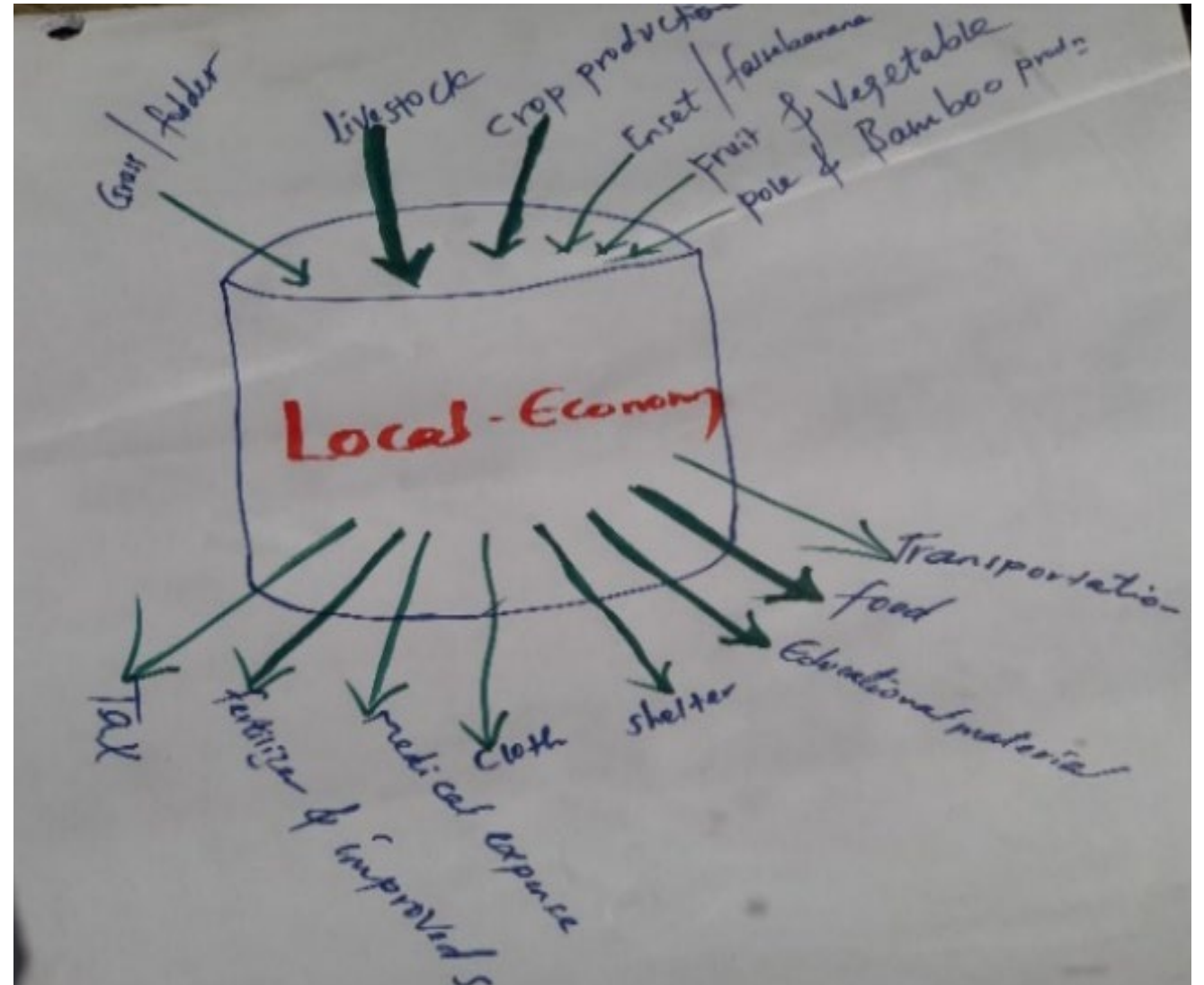


**Key:**

-  Tree seedling planting/FMNR
-  Farm machineries (tractor & combiner)
-  Bunds
-  Grinding Mill
-  Irrigation scheme using Keleta River
-  Camel encroachment in area closures (law enforcement)
-  Rural road maintenance
-  Farm Machineries (tractor & combiner)
-  Livestock Health post
-  Homestead Agroforestry
-  Electric transformers

# Local Economy

- The major source of local economy consist
  - ✓ crop production, livestock rearing, fruit and vegetable production.
- After the community were identified the major source of their local economy, they were sketched the inflow and out flow diagram to their economy to better understand the status of their livelihoods.





# 5. Community Action Plan

- Community groups were prepared action plan per identifies cause and effects of environmental problems so as to restore the severely degraded lands in their respective KA's.
- To tackle these problems the community planned to implement major activities such as:
  - ✓ Awareness creation to the larger community
  - ✓ Planting trees, nature conservation and diversify incomes.
  - ✓ Increase crop and animal's productivity using improved variety & ensure food security
  - ✓ Enforcing bylaws per protected areas
  - ✓ Using energy efficient cook stoves(EECS)

## Cont..

- The community were also identified actions required per each activities & available local assets.
- During action plan development, the community were identified supports required from external parties Gov't and NGO's per each activities.
- It was also identified who is approached per activities including local extension workers, VFT, Lead farmers, line experts & concerning Offices.

# Summary for Community action Planning in targeted KA's of Re-greening Africa

Future change	Actions required	Local assets	Who can contribute	External support required	Who can be approached
<b>Awareness raising on degraded areas restoration</b>	Trainings, peer to peer experience sharing	DAs, VFTs, free man power, office of Agri & EFCC	Communities, DA's, Office of Agri, EFCC	Training and experience sharing from NGO and GOs	Kebele level Extension Workers and VFTs
<b>Enhancing productivity to realizing food security</b>	Using improved varieties of crops and animals, Adopt SWC	DAs, VFTs, free man power, office of Agri & EFCC	Communities, DA's, VFT, Office of Agri, EFCC	Support quality crops and tree seeds from NGO and GOs	Kebele level Extension Workers and VFTs & Foresters
<b>Enforcing bylaws for rehabilitation of degraded lands</b>	Social fencing & penalty for those against the bylaws	DAs, VFTs, free man power, office EFCC & lawyers	Communities, DA's, VFT, EFCC & lawyers	Trainings and experience sharing on law enforcement	Kebele level Extension Workers, Lawyers
<b>Utilization EECS to reduce deforestation</b>	Production and using of EECSs	DAs, VFTs, energy office and Women's Associations	Energy office & women's Associations	Trainings on how to produce and utilize from GOS & NGO	Office of energy and water
<b>Establish &amp; strengthening Consn cooperatives.</b>	Organized FMNR groups & support on LVCD	Cooperatives office, local Equb, Edir & Beekeepers	Communities, Kebele level Extension Workers	Establishing cooperatives from GO	Office of cooperatives
<b>Fruit production for improving hh's livelihood.</b>	Production of Fruit seedlings, advocacy on plantation	Existence experts, seedlings & AF practitioners	Communities, DA's & fruit producers	Quality seedling & technical training from GO and NGOs	Office of Vegetable and Fruits, VFTs and Lead farmers
<b>SWC works for restoring degraded lands</b>	Conducting SWC at severely degraded landscapes	Existence of local SWC experts and Free man power	Communities, DA's, VFTs, and Office of Agriculture	Tools & technical support from GO & NGO	Office of Agriculture, Lead farmers
<b>Raising native tree seedlings, Advocate, Plant &amp; manage</b>	Collect tree seeds, raise seedlings, mobilize community & plant	Manpower, degraded areas, local groups 'Debo', Schools clubs, FTC & water	Communities, DA's, Office of Agriculture	Nursery tools, tree seed & technical support from GOs and NGOs	Kebele level extension workers, Office of Agriculture and EFCC

## 6. Supporting the Action Plan Implementation

- The need to internal and external supports for implementing their action plans.
- The community were sorted out their need from Government and locally available NGO's on capacity building trainings, nursery and agricultural tools/inputs, improved livestock and seed verity supplies.

### Support needed for the community to implement their action plan

- Agricultural inputs, tools, EECS and technical support from GOs and NGOs
- Technical support for identifying restoration sites, produce seedlings and plant trees
- Support on creating market chain from government
- Awareness creation support from GOs and NGOs
- Bylaws enforcement support from government
- Support on locally unavailable and affordable tree seed
- Expansion and maintenance of existing irrigation canals support
- Trainings and experience sharing from GOs and NGOs
- Need beekeeping equipment provisions for their livelihood improvement
- Trainings, new technologies, nursery materials, fertilizers and improved seeds supports

# Findings on the sustainability planning

Major findings were focused on

- What do the community know about the project? Re-greening Africa
- Identify communities and their capacity
- Identifying major activities to be included in ten years plan
- Identifying major constraints that hinders proposed sustainability plan
- Identifying existing assets
- Identifying major activities to be implemented

# Actions and way forward

Actions derived from the exercise includes,

- The sustainability plan shared to relevant woreda sectorial offices
- The sustainability plan shared to those kebele administrations
- RA is supporting on some of the sustainability plan
- Discuss with woredas how the community plan should be supported
- How the woreda incorporate in the woredas development plan or annual plan.
- Find ways how other actors could support the sustainability plan

# To ensure sustainability

- Sustainability cannot be achieved by a single organization.
- It requires a combined effort from community, Government, private and donors.
- Let us collaborate and work together for greater impact with synergy
- "Sustainability has to be a way of life to be a way of business." Anand Mahindra

# Thank You for your attention!



**Plant a tree that produces enough oxygen for your family (2-10/year)!**





