Overview of Sustainable Land Management Program of Ethiopia

Habtamu Hailu WOCAT Symposium and Network Meeting

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1. Program Theory of Change indicators: 6/37

- Locally validated SLM practices providing higher returns to the households and communities that adopt them than they got from their former land use activities
- Cross sectoral multi-stakeholder partnerships, operating at multiple levels (federal, regional, woreda and community) cooperating and collaborating in the promotion and scaling up of SLM
- An increased number of rural communities actively participating in the formulation and implementation of their own community-based plans for combating land degradation and low agricultural production

Indicators cont'd---

- An operational Ethiopian SLM Information System (ESLMIS) in place providing information at multiple levels to those involved in promoting and scaling up SLM within Ethiopia;
- A comprehensive ETHIOCAT database within the ESLMIS containing documented information on a minimum of 100 indigenous, and research derived, Ethiopia SLM technologies and approaches;
- A completed up to date assessment showing which areas of Ethiopia are affected by land degradation and providing detailed information on the nature, extent, and severity of the land degradation processes involved in each area.

2. Status of the Indicators: Number of technologies at practice in each watershed

Interventio ns	No	Technology type					Approach	
Communal land	60	Hillsid e	Nursery	Gully	PFM	Pasture	CI	Physical +biological
Individual Farm land	8	Hilly	Unhilly	-	-	-	-	Physical + biological
Homestead and livelihood	33	CSA	HVC	Back yard	apicul ture	-	-	Income approach, SHG
Total	101							MYDP, MUP, WUA

Multi sector actors involvement and partnership

- Government owned program with shared responsibility among actors
 - Capacity development and framework improvement focus areas (GIZ)
 - Knowledge management and database development focus areas (WLRC)
 - Research and evidence generation focus areas (CIAT)
 - Program cycle management and project efficiency (PCU & Platforms at all levels)
 - scaling up (non-project target government leadership)

Database and Information system

- National Land use land cover and change detection:
- SLM Converge and hotspot assessment: rehabilitation requires and
- Watersheds Directory and Planning and Reporting software: improving M&E framework
- CSA mapping: national scoping study and setting basket of options for file practitioners
- Soil carbon enhancement
- CSA impact evaluation

3. Showcase of SLM technologies and approach combination From unproductive to productive landscape: two years















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SN	Micro watershe d	Producti on year	Treat ed area in Ha	Total producti on (qt)	Yield per ha (Qt)
1	Gabata	2009 EC	6	414	69
	Gabata	2010E C	8	364.8	45.6
2	Chalala ka	2010 EC	13	592.8	45.6
Total			27	1371.6	50.8
Baseline data				15-25 qt/ha	

Towards productive landscapes, thank you !!