



NEPAD Agency Interventions and Cumulative Results

Information as at 31 December 2016

ETHIOPIA

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1. NATURAL RESOURCES GOVERNANCE AND FOOD SECURITY

Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP)

CAADP Compact: Ethiopia signed the CAADP Compact on 27 - 28 September 2009.

Capacity Building: The country is in advanced stages of implementing its National Agriculture Investment Plan (NAIP) through the support of NEPAD. Ethiopia has also developed its Policy and Investment Framework – the roadmap for its agriculture and rural development over the next decade.

Technical experts were deployed to Ethiopia in September 2010 to undertake independent technical reviews of its National Agricultural Investment Plans (NAIPs). Ethiopia also completed an assessment of Agricultural Joint Sector Reviews (JSRs) practices and undertook study on agriculture public expenditure and received support in establishing its Strategic Analysis Knowledge Support System (SAKSS) to inform and guide the CAADP implementation process.

Business: From 6 – 7 December 2010, the NEPAD Agency facilitated Ethiopia's first Business Meeting.

Funding: Recipient of funding from G8's New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition in collaboration with Grow Africa. Also received funding from the Global Agriculture and Food Security Programme (GAFSP), amounting to USD 51.5 million.

Agriculture and Food Insecurity Risk Management

An Agriculture and Food Insecurity Risk Assessment Study was conducted in 2015, as a first step towards identification of priority risk management tools and policy instruments to be implemented in Ethiopia. A first Capacity Development workshop will be conducted in 2016 and will allow national stakeholders to better prioritize and be the main drivers of the way forward in terms of designing and implementing risk management instruments, including insurance schemes on selected crops, agriculture and market information systems, storage facilities to reduce post-harvest losses combined with already existing productive safety nets programs.

Climate Change Fund

In an effort to combat and mitigate the challenges posed by climate change, over 1 300 women in Ethiopia were trained in entrepreneurship, leadership and environmental protection and management. This was undertaken in collaboration with the Ministry of Women, Children and Youth

Affairs of Ethiopia. Relatedly, the Government of Ethiopia allocated about 60 hectares of land for afforestation, and subsequently, about 290 000 seedlings were planted.

Research on the most appropriate agricultural "best practices" towards adaptation to climate change was conducted in six countries, including Ethiopia. The other countries are Togo, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Zambia and South Africa.

Gender Climate Change Agriculture Support

Resulting from an innovative process of consultations involving women smallholder farmers on the ground and various stakeholders (a participatory and multi stakeholder approach), desk reviews and country case studies, the Gender Climate Change and Agriculture Support Programme intends to benefit 36,000 women farmers in Ethiopia. To achieve implementation at the ground level, GCCASP will provide implementation support in the areas of closing policy and institutional gaps, building the capacities of women smallholder farmers, the creation and strengthening of women platforms and investing in up-scaling of successful and innovative practices.

Food and Nutrition Security

A **Measuring the Cost of Hunger in Africa:** This study was completed in 4 countries (Egypt, Ethiopia, Swaziland and Uganda). The overarching objective of the multi-country study led by the AUC, NEPAD, WFP and UNECA, is to catalyse coordinated action and inform the design of nutrition-oriented policy frameworks and programmes, with greater investments to eradicate child under-nutrition on the continent.

10 findings from the first phase of the "Measuring the Cost of hunger" study:

1. There are more stunted children in Africa today than there were 20 years ago.
2. 69 to 82 per cent of all cases of child undernutrition are not properly treated.
3. Most of the health costs associated with undernutrition occur before the child turns one year old
4. 4 between 7 and 16 per cent of grade repetitions at schools are associated with stunting.
5. Stunted children complete 0.2 to 1.2 years less in school education.
6. 8 to 28 per cent of all child mortality is associated with undernutrition.
7. Child mortality associated with undernutrition has reduced national workforces by between 1 and 8 per cent
8. 40 to 67 per cent of working-age populations suffered from stunting as children.
9. The annual costs associated with child undernutrition reach values equivalent to 1.9 to 16.5 per cent of gross domestic product.
10. Eliminating stunting in Africa is a necessary step for inclusive development on the continent.

TerrAfrica

- Ethiopia was the first country to finalise its CSIF and is already rolling out the implementation programme. The Ethiopia Sustainable Land Management Investment Framework (ESIF) is a tool that the country is now using to guide the prioritisation, planning and implementation, by both the public and private sector, of current and future investments in SLM with the aim of addressing the interlinked problems of poverty, vulnerability and land degradation at the rural community level. Through this framework, both government and civil society stakeholders are working together to remove the barriers, and overcome the bottle-necks, to promoting and scaling up sustainable land management (SLM) within Ethiopia. Cutting across five key focus areas ranging from land administration and certification, to policy, legal, institutional and financial environment for SLM, is already beginning to show results on the ground. Under its Sustainable Land management Program, the government of Ethiopia has already started issuing certificates to women land holders. During the first phase, certificates were issued to land holders and in the second phase of land certification will involve mapping the land holdings using satellite technology. The goal of this project is to halt land degradation.
- Through the support of the TerrAfrica Leveraging Fund (TLF), Ethiopia was able integrate SLWM into the national environmental and agricultural frameworks through the development of SLM Country Strategic Investment Frameworks (CSIF). Analyses on the costs and benefits of land management options and implementation of the Country Strategic Investment Framework (CSIF) on SLWM have been completed.
- As a result of the development of the CSIF, Ethiopia was able to align stakeholders and resources towards the implementation of The Watershed Management focusing on Smallholder driven SLWM Practices project which is aimed at reducing land degradation and improving the agricultural productivity of small holder farmers in the selected watersheds of six regions in Ethiopia.
- With the assistance of The Sahel and West Africa Program (SAWAP), capital investments, technical assistance and capacity building for small holder farmers and government institutions at national and sub-national levels would be provided towards Ethiopia's Watershed Management Project.

2. REGIONAL INTEGRATION, INFRASTRUCTURE AND TRADE

Africa Power Vision

Transmission-- North South Transmission Line Project: The programme entails the construction of an 8,000 km, 3,000 - 17,000 MW capacity transmission line system from Egypt through Sudan, South Sudan, Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Malawi, Mozambique, Zambia, and Zimbabwe to South Africa, connecting the Eastern Africa Power Pool (EAPP) and the SAPP.

Presidential Infrastructure Champion Initiative (PICI)

Dakar-Ndjamena-Djibouti Road/Rail Project: An 8 715 km road/rail project which entails combining TAH 5 (Dakar to N'djamena) and TAH 6 (N'djamena to Djibouti)

Construction of Navigational Line between Lake Victoria and the Mediterranean Sea : This project has various components focusing on water management and intermodal transport.

Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa (PIDA)

TAH programme: This is phase I of the continental connectivity programme that focuses on completion and standardisation of the TAH missing links by 2030.

Single African Sky phase 1 (design and initial implementation): Single African Sky is a continental programme that will create a high-level, satellite-based air navigation system for the African continent.

Yamoussoukro Decision implementation: Purposed at accelerating the Yamoussoukro Decision implementation by identifying countries that are ready to fully implement it, and discussing and agreeing with both their governments and airlines to launch the voluntary club on a full membership basis.

ICT Enabling Environment: This programme aims to improve the environment for the private sectors to invest in high-speed broadband infrastructure

ICT Terrestrial for Connectivity: This programme has two main components: a) secure each country connection by at least two broadband infrastructure; and b) ensure access to submarine cable to all landlocked countries. Kenya is one of the participating countries

Internet Exchange Point (IXP) programme: The aim of this programme is to provide Africa with adequate internet node exchange to maximise internal traffic.

Renaissance Dam: This project involves developing a 5,250 MW plant to supply domestic

market and export electricity on EAPP market

North–South Power Transmission Corridor: This project involves the construction of a 8,000 km line from Egypt through Sudan, South Sudan, Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Zambia,

Djibouti-Addis Corridor: This programme would resuscitate the rail system in a high priority multimodal ARTIN corridor in Eastern Africa and increase the flow of goods across the border between Djibouti and Ethiopia. It would also design and implement a smart corridor system for both road and rail transport.

3. INDUSTRIALISATION, SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION

African Biosafety Network of Expertise (ABNE)

Technical capacities were strengthened to establish and manage functional biosafety systems for the safe use of modern agricultural biotechnology. Other technical support included national biosafety training workshops, biosafety short courses at African institutions and partner institutions outside Africa, notably at Michigan State University in the USA, biosafety internships, technical consultation support, and biosafety information resources.

Biosafety short courses form an integral component of ABNE activities in Africa. In 2014, ABNE presented a biosafety short course at Makerere University in Uganda and agricultural biotechnology short courses at Michigan State University in the USA. A total of 24 regulators drawn from Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Tanzania, Uganda and Zimbabwe gained broad insights into the basics of biosafety science, policy and regulation, GM crop risk assessment and management, and biosafety communication and awareness creation.

The African Biosafety Network of Expertise has continued to build functional biosafety systems in the AU Member States in order to provide opportunity for the countries to benefit from application of agricultural biotechnology without compromising on human and environmental safety. The programme currently covers 16 countries, namely **Nigeria, Ghana, Kenya, Uganda, Malawi, Togo, Swaziland, Zambia, Ethiopia, Tanzania Sudan and Burkina Faso.**

African Medicines Regulatory Harmonisation (AMRH)

A critical AU Model Law aimed at harmonizing medical products regulatory systems in Africa was endorsed by African Heads of State and Government at the January 2016 AU Summit in Addis

Ababa, Ethiopia. The AU Model Law will contribute towards accelerate the regulation of safe, quality and affordable medical products and technologies in Ethiopia.

In 2015, **Ethiopia successfully hosted and participated in the inaugural IGAD Member States NMRA's meeting and signed the Call for Action** to implement a regional Medicines Regulatory Harmonization (MRH) programme. A follow up meeting was convened in 2016 and **agreed to establish an IGAD MRH Steering Committee, Technical Working Groups (TWG's) and a Coordination Unit.**

Bio-Innovate

Background: At 91 million people, Ethiopia is the world most populous landlocked and third most populous country in the continent. The country is blessed abundantly with arable land, estimated at about 66 per cent of the 111.5 million hectares total area. The agricultural sector accounts for 90 per cent of the total foreign exchange earnings estimated at USD 3Billion annually with coffee contributing about 63% of total value or 70% of the total value of agricultural exports and roughly 2 per cent of the world coffee market. Ethiopia also exports horticultural products, oil seeds and livestock. The country has an immense livestock resource, which is believed to be one of the highest in Africa.

Achievements : Innovation Products and Technologies developed

- Drought and disease resistant sorghum, finger millet sweet potato and canning bean varieties developed and currently under validation in the national performance trials.
- Industrial waste management technology that combines mushroom, bio-energy and bio-fertilizer production from coffee waste pilot tested.
- Integrated industrial waste treatment technology that combines bio-digestion and artificial wetlands for converting tannery wastewater to bioenergy, biofertilisers, and recyclable water tested.
- Prototypes for complimentary flour from sorghum and legumes and sorghum-based extruded snack foods developed.
- Policy and regulatory recommendations that will support the uptake of bio-pesticides and industrial effluent management technologies in the region developed.

Total funding : USD1,790,996 (Birr 35,296,053) total funding allocated to Ethiopian partners for a period of 4 years

Research and Public Sector Institutions

1. Addis Ababa University
2. Hawassa University
3. Ethiopian Institute of Agricultural Research

4. Ministry of Science and Technology, Ethiopia
5. Biosciences for Eastern and Central Africa
6. International Potato Center Sub-Saharan Africa
7. International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid tropics

Private Sector Partners

1. Coffee Plantations Development Enterprise
2. Leather Industry Development Institute,
3. Tannery and Bekas Chemicals Plc.
4. Addilo Complementary Foods Process Unit
5. Modjo Tannery Sc. Co.

Biosciences eastern and central Africa Network (BecANet)

The BecA-ILRI Hub is empowering African scientists and institutions to exploit the opportunities presented by advances in technology for sustainable agricultural development in on the continent.

4. SKILLS AND EMPLOYMENT FOR YOUTH

Capacity Development

Advocacy support and strengthening of negotiation capacities of African countries on Post-2015 Development Agenda through the Common African Position (CAP). Subsequently, Africa's development priorities were mirrored in the new SDGs.

Gender

Ethiopia was one of the countries that benefited from economic and financial empowerment. Across the continent, 74,435 were supported to acquire / enhance their skills in income generation skills. Furthermore, there was deployment of technical assistance to boost agriculture production for both consumption and commercial purposes, increased access to agricultural extension services, promotion of gender inclusiveness in decision making, and creation of an enabling environment to access land. In addition, land tenure and legalization of land titles for women was strengthened, youth-job creation enhanced, SME management boosted, and informal and regional trade development improved.

Moreover, the NEPAD –Spanish Fund Project strengthened the skills of 25,438 women continentally through institutional based capacity building.

