

**MAIN POINTS DISCUSSED**

[To be completed after discussion prior to the signing of the R/D.]

The Project is expected to contribute to mitigation of and/or adaptation to climate change.

*Jessie*



*Kus*

**RECORD OF DISCUSSIONS**

**ON**

**PROJECT FOR SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE  
MANAGEMENT THROUGH FFS  
IN THE RIFT VALLEY AREA OF OROMIA REGION**

**IN**

**THE FEDERAL DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF ETHIOPIA**


**AGREED UPON BETWEEN**

**THE AUTHORITIES CONCERNED OF THE GOVERNMENT OF  
THE FEDERAL DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF ETHIOPIA**


**AND**

**JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY**

Addis Ababa, 25 Feb 2013

  
Mr. Koji OTA  
Resident Representative,  
JICA Ethiopia Office

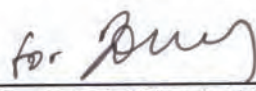


  
Mr. Zelalem Jemane,  
Head,  
Oromia Bureau of Agriculture, Oromia  
National Regional State  
Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia



Witnessed by;



  
Mr. Kokeb Misrak Workeneh  
Director, Bilateral Cooperation,  
Ministry of Finance and Economic  
Development  
Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia

Based on the minutes of meetings on the Detailed Planning Survey for the "Semi-Arid/Lowland Forestry Development Project" signed on November 8, 2012 between Oromia Bureau of Agriculture (hereinafter referred to as "OBA") and the Japan International Cooperation Agency (hereinafter referred to as "JICA"), JICA held a series of discussions with OBA and relevant organizations to develop a detailed plan of the "Project for Sustainable Natural Resource Management through FFS in the Rift Valley Area of Oromia Region" (hereinafter referred to as "the Project").

Both parties agreed the details of the Project and main points discussed as described in the Appendix 1 and the Appendix 2, respectively.

Both parties also agreed that OBA, the counterpart to JICA, will be responsible for the implementation of the Project in cooperation with JICA, coordinate with other relevant organizations and ensure that the self-reliant operation of the Project is sustained during and after the implementation period in order to contribute toward social and economic development of Ethiopia.

The Project will be implemented within the framework of the Note Verbales exchanged on June 11th, 2012 between the Government of Japan (hereinafter referred to as "GOJ") and the Government of Ethiopia (hereinafter referred to as "GOE"). The effectiveness of the Record of Discussions is subject to the exchange of the Note Verbales on the change of the project title.

Appendix 1: Project Description

Appendix 2: Main Points Discussed

Appendix 3: Minutes of Meetings on the Detailed Planning Survey

Appendix 1

**PROJECT DESCRIPTION**

**I. BACKGROUND**

Semi-arid areas of Ethiopia cover nearly 18% of the total country. With its rapidly increasing population, forest cover in the semi-arid areas has dramatically decreased in recent years, leading to severe soil erosion and water loss and resulting in a decline in agricultural productivity. The Government of Ethiopia (hereinafter referred to as "GOE") has coped with this issue by initiating a wide range of programs, inclusive of the Sustainable Land Management Program and the Watershed Management Program. To supplement and enhance these efforts, GOE requested the Government of Japan (hereinafter referred to as "GOJ") to cooperate on the Project in Aug 2010.

JICA conducted a first Detailed Planning Survey in Nov 2011 and agreed with Oromia Bureau of Agriculture (hereinafter referred to as "OBA") that prior to launching a technical cooperation project, a preparatory study is necessary to verify feasibility of farm forestry and Farmer Field Schools (hereinafter referred to as "FFS") on site, and Liben Chukala was selected as the pilot site. Liben Chukala, located in the Rift Valley, is regarded as one of the typical semi-arid areas, since approximately 80% of its land is farmland, while others are already severely degraded and have lost its productivity mainly due to forest destruction.

The preparatory study was started in Apr 2012 in Liben Chukala, which covers training of FFS facilitators, formation of farmer's groups for FFS, and participatory technology development by the participating farmers. Under the second Detailed Planning Survey conducted in Nov 2012, OBA and JICA confirmed feasibility and potential effectiveness of farm forestry through FFS to contribute to prevention of further land degradation. Both sides also shared a view that a comprehensive approach by involving elements of watershed management needs to be adopted in the Project to solve the issue and promote sustainable natural resource management.

To conclude, the Project aims to strengthen natural resource management in the semi-arid areas of Oromia Region by introducing farm forestry and enhancing other natural resource management techniques in order to prevent further land degradation.

**II. OUTLINE OF THE PROJECT**

Details of the Project are described in the Logical Framework (Project Design Matrix: PDM) (Annex A) and the tentative Plan of Operation (Annex B).

1. Title of the Project

Project for Sustainable Natural Resource Management through FFS in the Rift Valley Area of Oromia Region

2. Overall Goal

A policy towards sustainable natural resource management in semi-arid area of

The image shows three handwritten signatures in blue ink. Below the signatures is a circular official seal. The seal features a central emblem with a tree and a sun, surrounded by text in Amharic and English. The English text includes "The Regional Government of Oromia" and "1995".

Oromia Region is strengthened.

### 3. Project Purpose

Capacity of the relevant stakeholders of Liben Chukala and another district in the semi-arid area of Oromia Region to promote sustainable natural resource management including agroforestry and soil conservation measures through Farmer Field Schools (FFS) is strengthened.

### 4. Outputs

- 4-1 By applying FFS, local peoples' livelihood through agroforestry practices on farmland is improved.
- 4-2 By applying FFS, natural resources of degraded lands of the target districts is improved.
- 4-3 The Output 4-1 and 4-2 are reflected to the policy/guideline on sustainable natural resource management of the target districts.
- 4-4 The Project's outcomes and lessons learnt are shared with the Oromia Regional Government, other zones/ districts and related programmes through workshop(s) and/ or seminar(s).

### 5. Activities

As shown in Annex A

### 6. Input

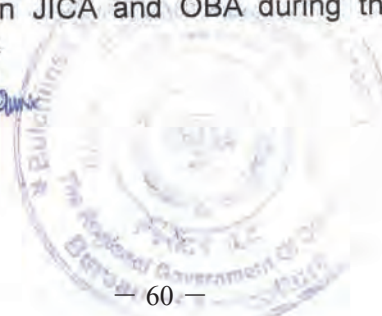
#### (1) Input by JICA

- (a) Dispatch of Experts
  - i. Chief Advisor/Natural Resource Management
  - ii. Agroforestry/FFS
  - iii. Coordinator/Cooperation Management
- (b) Training
  - Training in Japan and/or other country
- (c) Machinery and Equipment
  - i. Cars
  - ii. Motorbikes
  - iii. Bicycles
  - iv. Office equipments such as PC, printer, etc.
- (d) Materials for soil conservation works

Machinery and equipment mentioned in the above (c) will be provided by JICA when JICA confirms OBA's readiness to pay for necessary costs to be incurred to import, in case of importation, and use them.

In case of importation, the machinery, equipment and other materials under II-6 (1) (c) above will become the property of the OBA upon being delivered C.I.F. (cost, insurance and freight) to the Ethiopian authorities concerned at the ports and/or airports of disembarkation.

Input other than indicated above will be determined through mutual consultations between JICA and OBA during the implementation of the Project, as necessary.



(2) Input by OBA and District Office(s)

OBA and District Office(s) will take necessary measures to provide at its own expense:

- (a) Services of OBA's counterpart personnel and administrative personnel as referred to in II-7;
- (b) Suitable office space with necessary equipment;
- (c) Supply or replacement of machinery, equipment, instruments, vehicles, tools, spare parts and any other materials necessary for the implementation of the Project other than the equipment provided by JICA;
- (d) Information as well as support in obtaining medical service;
- (e) Credentials or identification cards;
- (f) Available data (including maps and photographs) and information related to the Project;
- (g) Running expenses necessary for the implementation of the Project;
- (h) Expenses necessary for transportation within Ethiopia of the equipment referred to in II-6 (1) as well as for the installation, operation and maintenance thereof; and
- (i) Necessary facilities to the JICA experts for the remittance as well as utilization of the funds introduced into Ethiopia from Japan in connection with the implementation of the Project

7. Implementation Structure

The Project organization chart is given in the Annex C. The roles and assignments of relevant organizations are as follows:

(1) OBA: Implementing Agency

- (a) Project Director: Process Owner, Natural Resource Development and Conservation Process  
Project Director will be responsible for overall administration and implementation of the Project.
- (b) Project Manager: Senior Expert, Natural Resource Development and Conservation Process  
Project Manager will act as a focal person, and will be responsible for administration and implementation of the Project.
- (c) District Coordinator(s): Team Leader(s) of Natural Resource Development Department of the District(s)  
District Coordinator will be responsible for administration and implementation of the Project on site.
- (d) Other Counterpart(s): Expert(s) of Natural Resource Development Department and Extension Department, DA Supervisors, and DAs

(2) JICA Experts

The JICA experts will give necessary technical guidance, advice and recommendations to OBA on any matters pertaining to the implementation of the Project.

(3) Joint Coordinating Committee



Joint Coordinating Committee (hereinafter referred to as "JCC") will be established in order to facilitate inter-organizational coordination. JCC will be held at least once a year and whenever deems it necessary. JCC will approve an annual work plan, review overall progress, conduct monitoring and evaluation of the Project, and exchange opinions on major issues that arise during the implementation of the Project. A list of proposed members of JCC is shown in the Annex D.

8. Project Site(s) and Beneficiaries

- A) Target Areas: two districts; Liben Chukala District and another district of East Shewa Zone
- B) Direct Beneficiaries: OBA counterpart personnels of the two districts, farmers of project sites in the target areas

9. Duration

3 years and half

10. Environmental and Social Considerations

OBA and JICA should abide by the Guidelines for Environmental and Social Considerations of both sides in order to ensure that appropriate considerations will be made for the environmental and social impacts of the Project.

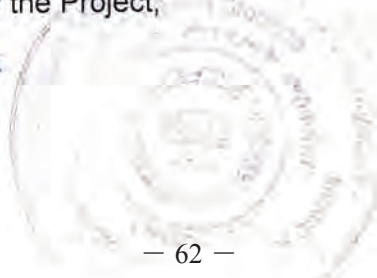
### **III. UNDERTAKINGS OF OBA**

1. OBA will take necessary measures to:

- (1) ensure that the technologies and knowledge acquired by the Ethiopian nationals as a result of Japanese technical cooperation contributes to the economic and social development of Ethiopia, and that the knowledge and experience acquired by the personnel of Ethiopia from technical training as well as the equipment provided by JICA will be utilized effectively in the implementation of the Project; and
- (2) grant privileges, exemptions and benefits to the JICA experts referred to in II-6 (1) above and their families, which are no less favorable than those granted to experts and members of the missions and their families of third countries or international organizations performing similar missions in Ethiopia.

2. OBA will take necessary measures to:

- (1) provide security-related information as well as measures to ensure the safety of the JICA experts;
- (2) permit the JICA experts to enter, leave and sojourn in Ethiopia for the duration of their assignments therein and exempt them from foreign registration requirements and consular fees.
- (3) exempt the JICA experts from taxes and any other charges on the equipment, machinery and other material necessary for the implementation of the Project;



- (4) exempt the JICA experts from income tax and charges of any kind imposed on or in connection with any emoluments or allowances paid to them and/or remitted to them from abroad for their services in connection with the implementation of the Project; and
- (5) meet taxes and any other charges on the equipment, machinery and other material, referred to in II-6 above, necessary for the implementation of the Project.

3. OBA will bear claims, if any arises, against the JICA experts resulting from, occurring in the course of, or otherwise connected with, the discharge of their duties in the implementation of the Project, except when such claims arise from gross negligence or willful misconduct on the part of the JICA experts.

#### **IV. EVALUATION**

JICA and the OBA will jointly conduct the following evaluations and reviews.

1. Mid-term review at the middle of the cooperation term, if necessary
2. Terminal evaluation during the last six (6) months of the cooperation term

JICA will conduct the following evaluations and surveys to mainly verify sustainability and impact of the Project and draw lessons. The OBA is required to provide necessary support for them.

1. Ex-post evaluation three (3) years after the project completion, in principle
2. Follow-up surveys on necessity basis

#### **V. PROMOTION OF PUBLIC SUPPORT**

For the purpose of promoting support for the Project, OBA will take appropriate measures to make the Project widely known to the people of Ethiopia.

#### **VI. MUTUAL CONSULTATION**

JICA and OBA will consult each other whenever any major issues arise in the course of Project implementation.

#### **VII. AMENDMENTS**

The record of discussions may be amended by the minutes of meetings between JICA and OBA.

The minutes of meetings will be signed by authorized persons of each side who may be different from the signers of the record of discussions.

- Annex A Logical Framework (Project Design Matrix:PDM)
- Annex B Tentative Plan of Operation
- Annex C Project Implementation Structure
- Annex D A List of Proposed Members of Joint Coordinating Committee/  
Steering Committee





## ANNEX A

## Project Design Matrix (PDM)

**Project title:** Project for Sustainable Natural Resource Management through FFS in the Rift Valley Area of Oromia Region  
**Project period:** June 2013 to November 2016  
**Executing agency:** Oromia Bureau of Agriculture

**Target area:** Semi-arid area of Oromia Region (Liben Chukala and another district of East Shewa Zone)  
**Target group:** Staff of Oromia Bureau of Agriculture at regional, zonal, and district levels; local people in the target area

PDM version: 0  
 Date: 25 February 2013

Narrative summary	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
<b>Overall Goal</b>			
A policy towards sustainable natural resource management in semi-arid area of Oromia Region is strengthened.	1. Experiences and lessons learnt of the Project are incorporated into the policy towards sustainable natural resource management by the Oromia Bureau of Agriculture.	1. Revised policy paper	
<b>Project Purpose</b>			
Capacity of the relevant stakeholders of Liben Chukala and another district of East Shewa Zone in the semi-arid area of Oromia Region to promote sustainable natural resource management including agroforestry and soil conservation measures through FFS is strengthened.	1. Number of FFS master trainer candidates, and qualified backstoppers, facilitators and farmer facilitators. 2. Implementation plan on natural resource management of the target districts is revised along with the relevant policy/guideline of the target districts.	1. Project report 2. Implementation plan of each target District	- OBA properly evaluates the project results and incorporates them into the relevant policy. - There are no drastic changes in the relevant policies of Oromia Region
<b>Outputs</b>			
1. By introducing FFS on farmland, FFS graduates' productivity is improved through agroforestry practices learnt in the course of FFS.	1.1 Number of FFS groups trained. 1.2 Graduation rates of FFS participants. 1.3 Percentage of FFS graduates who practised techniques learnt through FFS. 1.4 Increase in quantity and quality of agricultural and forestry products of FFS graduates. 1.5 Number of trees planted on farmlands.	1.1 Project report 1.2 Project report 1.3 Impact assessment report 1.4 Impact assessment report 1.5 Impact assessment report	- Not so many expert(s) of Natural Resource Development Department and Extension Department, DA Supervisors, and DAs, who are trained in the Project, change their positions nor leave their jobs.
2. By introducing FFS and other demonstration practices on communal land, natural resources of the target communal lands in the target districts are improved through soil conservation practices learnt in the course of FFS.	2.1 Number of FFS groups trained. 2.2 Graduation rates of FFS participants. 2.3 Percentage of FFS graduates who practised techniques learnt through FFS. 2.4 Number of trees planted in the target communal lands. 2.5 Rehabilitated area of degraded communal land through FFS and other demonstration practices is increased.	2.1 Project report 2.2 Project report 2.3 Impact assessment report 2.4 Impact assessment report 2.5 Impact assessment report	
3. Output 1 and Output 2 are reflected to the policy/guideline on natural resource management of the target districts.	3.1 Policy/guideline on natural resource management of the target districts is revised by incorporating the results of Output 1 and Output 2.	3.1 Revised policy/guideline of each target District	
4. The Project's outcomes and lessons learnt are shared with the Oromia Regional Government, other zones/ districts and related programmes through workshop(s) and/ or seminar(s).	4.1 Total number of distributed promotion media and project report(s). 4.2 Cross visits with other related programmes are conducted at least 3 times. 4.3 Joint workshop(s) with other programmes, etc. are conducted at least 3 times.	4.1 Record of distribution 4.2 Cross visit report 4.3 Workshop proceedings	

Activities	Inputs		
	Japanese side	Ethiopian side	
<p>1.1. Identify target sub-villages</p> <p>1.2. Conduct baseline survey</p> <p>1.3. Conduct facilitator trainings including supplementary technical trainings</p> <p>1.4. Promote agroforestry in farmland through FFS</p> <p>1.4.1. Formulate farmers' groups for FFS</p> <p>1.4.2. Select learning enterprises</p> <p>1.4.3. Implement FFS sessions</p> <p>1.4.4. Conduct participatory monitoring and evaluation</p> <p>1.5. Prepare/ revise training materials</p> <p>1.6. Conduct farmer facilitator trainings</p> <p>1.7. Conduct backstopper trainings</p> <p>1.8. Conduct master trainer trainings</p> <p>1.9. Conduct experience-sharing workshop(s)</p> <p>1.10. Conduct impact assessment</p> <p>2.1. Conduct a survey for identifying/formulating potential target groups and for specifying demonstration practices for soil conservation</p> <p>2.2. Conduct baseline survey</p> <p>2.3. (Conduct facilitator trainings including supplementary technical trainings)</p> <p>2.4. Promote soil conservation measures through FFS and other demonstration practices in the target communal lands</p> <p>2.4.1. Identify FFS members</p> <p>2.4.2. Select learning enterprises</p> <p>2.4.3. Implement FFS sessions and demonstration practices</p> <p>2.4.4. Conduct participatory monitoring and evaluation</p> <p>2.5. (Prepare/ revise training materials)</p> <p>2.6. (Conduct farmer facilitator trainings)</p> <p>2.7. (Conduct backstopper trainings)</p> <p>2.8. (Conduct master trainer trainings)</p> <p>2.9. (Conduct experience-sharing workshop(s))</p> <p>2.10. (Conduct impact assessment)</p> <p>*Note: 2.3. and from 2.5. through 2.10. are jointly conducted with the relevant activities for Output 1.</p> <p>3.1. Conduct regular joint monitoring</p> <p>3.2. Conduct workshop(s) to discuss policy options on sustainable natural resource management</p> <p>3.3. Propose recommendations for sustainable natural resource</p>	<p><u>Japanese experts (long-term)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Chief Advisor/ Natural Resource Management</li> <li>- Agroforestry/ FFS</li> <li>- Coordinator/ Cooperation Management</li> </ul> <p><u>Japanese experts (short-term)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- If necessary</li> </ul> <p><u>Machinery and equipment</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Cars</li> <li>- Motorbikes</li> <li>- Bicycles</li> <li>- Office equipment such as PC, printer, etc.</li> </ul> <p><u>Training</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Training in Japan and/or other country</li> </ul> <p><u>Materials for soil conservation works</u></p>	<p><u>Counterpart</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Project Director</li> <li>- Project Manager</li> <li>- District Coordinator</li> <li>- Other counterpart(s)</li> </ul> <p><u>Facility, machinery and equipment</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Project office, meeting room, necessary machinery and equipment</li> </ul>	<p>- There are no severe changes in the social, economic, and political circumstances and the climate conditions.</p>

management to the target districts

- 4.1. Prepare promotion media (incl. training materials)
- 4.2. Conduct cross visits with other related programmes
- 4.3. Conduct joint workshop(s) with other programmes, etc.
- 4.4. Prepare project report(s) (incl. outcomes and lessons learnt)

Pre-conditions:  
- Target districts will be selected after their full understanding of the purpose, activities and limitation of the Project and their inputs to the Project.

Tentative Plan of Operations (PO<sub>0</sub>)

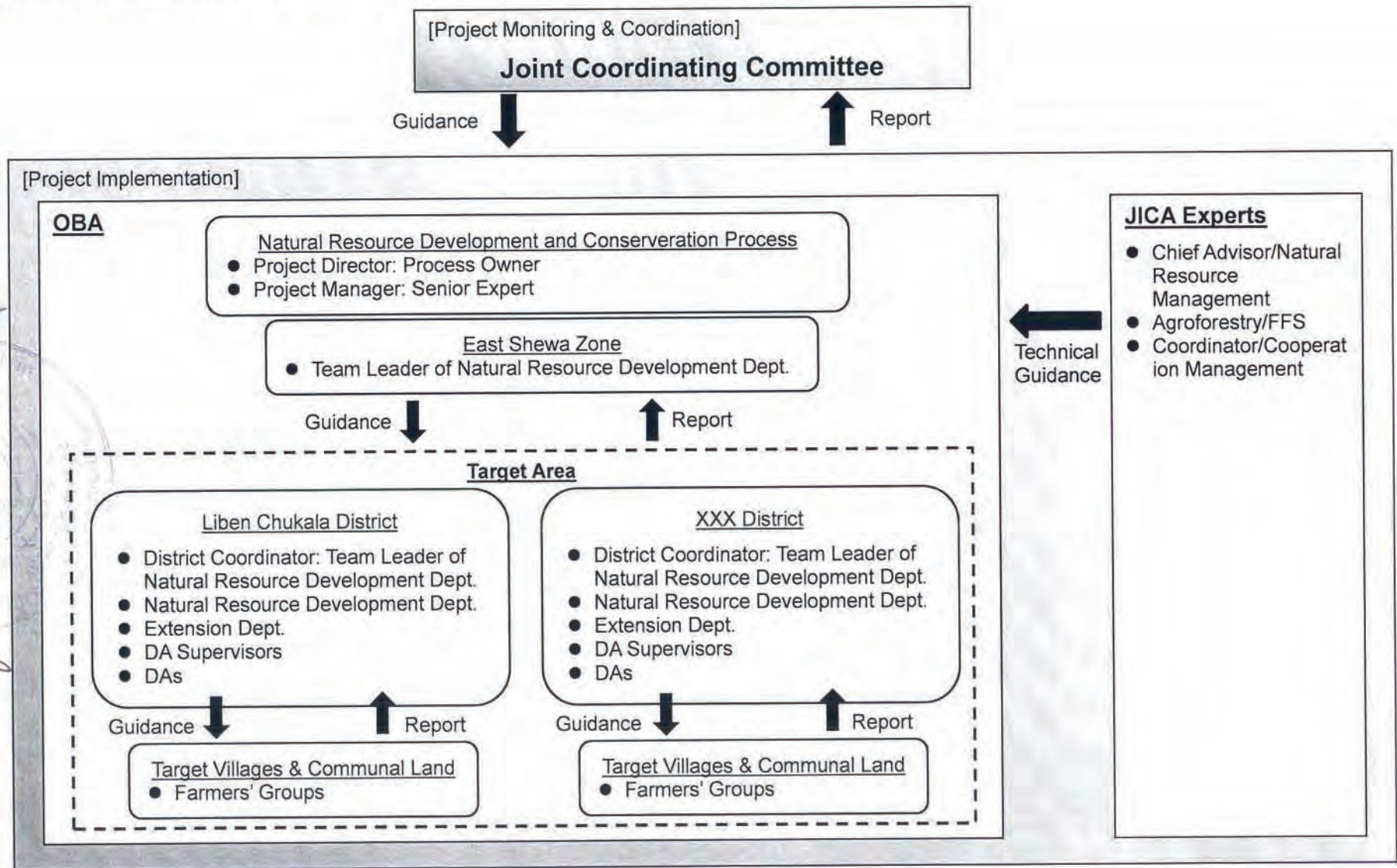
Project Name: Project for Sustainable Natural Resource Management through FFS in the Rift Valley Area of Oromia Region  
 Target area: Semi-arid area of Oromia Region (Liben Chukala District and another district of East Shewa Zone)  
 Duration: June 2013 to November 2016  
 Target group: Staff of Oromia Bureau of Agriculture at regional, zonal and district levels; local people in the target area

As of 25 February 2013

Outputs	Activities	2013			2014			2015			2016			Responsible Organization(s)
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
1 By applying FFS, local peoples' livelihood through agroforestry practices on farmland is improved.	1.1 Identify target sub-villages													
	1.2 Conduct baseline survey													
	1.3 Conduct facilitator trainings													
	1.4 Conduct supplementary technical trainings to facilitators													
	1.5 Promote agroforestry in farmland through FFS													
	1.5.1 Formulate farmers' groups for FFS													
	1.5.2 Select learning enterprises													
	1.5.3 Implement FFS sessions													
	1.5.4 Conduct participatory monitoring and evaluation													
	1.6 Prepare/ revise training materials													
	1.7 Conduct farmer facilitator trainings													
1.8 Conduct backstopper trainings														
1.9 Conduct master trainer trainings														
1.10 Conduct experience-sharing workshop(s)														
1.11 Conduct impact assessment														
2 By applying FFS, natural resources of degraded lands of the target districts is improved.  *Note: 2.3, 2.4, and from 2.5, through 2.11, are jointly conducted with the relevant activities for Output 1.	2.1 Conduct a survey and identify/formulate potential target groups													
	2.2 Conduct baseline survey													
	2.3 (Conduct facilitator trainings)													
	2.4 (Conduct supplementary technical trainings to facilitators)													
	2.5 Promote agroforestry and soil conservation measures in farmland and communal land through FFS													
	2.5.1 Formulate farmers' groups for FFS													
	2.5.2 Select learning enterprises													
	2.5.3 Implement FFS sessions													
	2.5.4 Conduct participatory monitoring and evaluation													
	2.6 (Prepare/ revise training materials)													
	2.7 (Conduct farmer facilitator trainings)													
2.8 (Conduct backstopper trainings)														
2.9 (Conduct master trainer trainings)														
2.10 (Conduct experience-sharing workshop(s))														
2.11 (Conduct impact assessment)														
3 The Output 1 and Output 2 are reflected to the policy/guideline on sustainable natural resource management of the target districts.	3.1 Conduct regular joint monitoring													
	3.2 Conduct workshop(s) to discuss policy options on sustainable natural resource management													
	3.3 Prepare recommendations for policy options													
4 The Project's outcomes and lessons learnt are shared with the Oromia Regional Government, other zones/ districts and related programmes through workshop(s) and/ or seminar(s).	4.1 Prepare promotion media (incl. training materials)													
	4.2 Conduct cross visits with other related programmes													
	4.3 Conduct joint workshop(s) with other programmes, etc.													
	4.4 Prepare project report(s) (incl. outcomes and lessons learnt)													

To be covered under the preparatory phase

**Annex C: Project Implementation Structure**



**Annex D: Functions and List of Proposed Members of Joint Coordinating Committee**

1. Functions

The Joint Coordinating Committee (JCC) will be established. The JCC will be held whenever deems it necessary. The functions of the JCC are as follows:

- (1) To facilitate coordination with relevant authorities
- (2) To review the overall progress of the project activities; and
- (3) To review and exchange views on major issues arising from or in concerning the Project and recommend corrective measures.

2. Composition

(1) Chairperson: Head, Oromia Bureau of Agriculture

(2) Members:

(a) Ethiopia side

- Representative, Bureau of Finance and Economic Development, Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia
- Representative, Natural Resource Development and Conservation Process, Ministry of Agriculture
- Head, Bureau of Finance and Economic Development, Oromia Regions
- Process Owner, Natural Resource Development and Conservation Process
- Senior Expert, Natural Resource Development and Conservation Process
- Head, Zonal Agriculture Office(s)
- Head, District Agriculture Office(s)
- Counterparts to the JICA Experts, as needed

(b) Japanese side

- JICA Experts
- Chief Representative, JICA Ethiopia Office
- Other personnel concerned, to be nominated by JICA if necessary

NOTE:

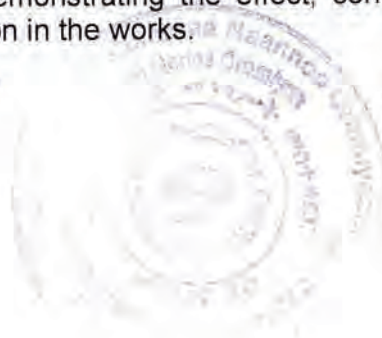
- The Chairperson may request and admit attendance of other personnel concerned with the Project, as needed.
- Official(s) of the Embassy of Japan may attend the JCC as observer(s).





**MAIN POINTS DISCUSSED**

1. Both side agreed that the Project is expected to contribute to mitigation of and/or adaptation to climate change.
2. Both side agreed that JICA, in consultation with OBA, will select another district of East Shewa Zone as a Project site after the Project starts. Current conditions of soil degradation and agricultural productivity, possibility of coordination with other donors, etc. will be adopted as the selection criteria.
3. Both side agreed that JICA, in consultation with OBA, will decide the soil conservation works and amount of materials mentioned in "Input by JICA", which will be proposed by the Japanese Experts based on the findings of the survey to be conducted in the first year of the Project. Considering the nature of Technical Cooperation and the purpose of the Project, the soil conservation works to be covered under the Project need to be strategic and minimal enough for demonstrating the effect, contributing to the farmers' more active participation in the works.



**MINUTES OF MEETINGS  
BETWEEN  
JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY  
AND  
THE AUTHORITIES CONCERNED OF THE GOVERNMENT OF  
THE FEDERAL DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF ETHIOPIA  
ON  
JAPANESE TECHNICAL COOPERATION  
FOR  
SEMI-ARID / LOWLAND FORESTRY DEVELOPMENT PROJECT**

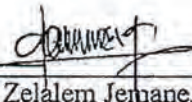
Japan International Cooperation Agency (hereinafter referred to as "JICA") has dispatched the Detailed Planning Survey Team (hereinafter referred to as "the Team") headed by Mr. Hiroki MIYAZONO to the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (hereinafter referred to as "Ethiopia") from October 26rd to November 8th, 2012 for the purpose of formulating the technical cooperation project of the Semi-Arid / Lowland Forestry Development Project (hereinafter referred to as "the Project").

During its stay in Ethiopia, the Team conducted field surveys and had a series of discussions with the Ethiopian authorities concerned. As a result of discussions, both sides agreed upon the matters referred to in the documents attached hereto.


Addis Ababa, November 8<sup>th</sup>, 2012

  
 Mr. Hiroki MIYAZONO  
 Team Leader,  
 Detailed Planning Survey Team  
 Japan International Cooperation Agency



  
 Mr. Zelalem Jemane,  
 Head,  
 Oromia Bureau of Agriculture  
 National Regional State,  
 Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia



Witnessed by;  
  
 Mr. Kokob Mistrak Workneh  
 Director, Bilateral Cooperation,  
 Ministry of Finance and Economic  
 Development  
 Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia





## THE ATTACHED DOCUMENT

Both sides agreed on the following points.

### 1. Background and Objective of the Project

Semi-arid areas of Ethiopia cover nearly 18% of the total country. With its rapidly increasing population, forest cover in the semi-arid areas has dramatically decreased in recent years, leading to severe soil erosion and water loss and resulting in a decline in agricultural productivity. The Government of Ethiopia (hereinafter referred to as "GOE") has coped with this issue by initiating a wide range of programs, inclusive of the Sustainable Land Management Program and the Watershed Management Program. To supplement and enhance these efforts, GOE requested the Government of Japan (hereinafter referred to as "GOJ") to cooperate on the Project in Aug 2010.

JICA conducted a first Detailed Planning Survey in Nov 2011 and agreed with Oromia Bureau of Agriculture (hereinafter referred to as "OBA") that prior to launching a technical cooperation project, a preparatory study is necessary to verify feasibility of farm forestry and Farmer Field Schools (hereinafter referred to as "FFS") on site, and Liben Chukala was selected as the pilot site. Liben Chukala, located in the Rift Valley, is regarded as one of the typical semi-arid areas, since approximately 80% of its land is farmland, while others are already severely degraded and have lost its productivity mainly due to forest destruction.

The preparatory study was started in Apr 2012 in Liben Chukala, which covers training of FFS facilitators, formation of farmer's groups for FFS, and participatory technology development by the participating farmers. Under the second Detailed Planning Survey conducted in Nov 2012, OBA and JICA confirmed feasibility and potential effectiveness of farm forestry through FFS to contribute to prevention of further land degradation. Both sides also shared a view that a comprehensive approach by involving elements of watershed management needs to be adopted in the Project to solve the issue and promote sustainable natural resource management.

To conclude, the Project aims to strengthen natural resource management in the semi-arid areas of Oromia Region by introducing farm forestry and enhancing other natural resource management techniques in order to prevent further land degradation.

### 2. Draft Record of Discussions

The attached draft Record of Discussions (hereinafter referred to as "R/D"), which describes necessary elements for the implementation of the Project, is appropriate.



H/M

### 3. Framework of the Project

The Team explained that the Project Design Matrix (hereinafter referred to as "PDM") is commonly used in JICA's Technical Cooperation in order to manage and implement projects efficiently and effectively. It is also used as a reference for monitoring and evaluating the Project.

As a result of discussions, both sides agreed to apply the draft PDM as shown in Annex A of the attached draft of R/D with the following understanding:

- i). The PDM is a logically designed matrix which defines the initial understanding of the framework of technical cooperation for the Project and indicates the logical steps toward the achievement of the project purpose; and
- ii). The PDM is to be flexibly revised according to the progress and achievements of the Project, upon approval by the Joint Coordination Committee.

### 4. Title of the Project

Considering the objectives and content of the Project, the project title should be changed from "Semi-Arid/Lowland Forestry Development Project" to "Project for Sustainable Natural Resource Management through FFS in the Rift Valley Area of Oromia Region".

### 5. Target areas of the Project

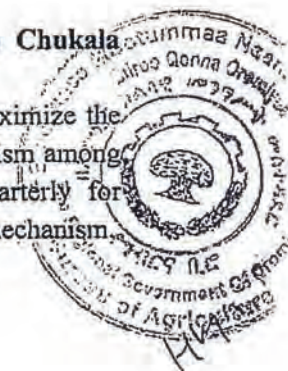
It is appropriate to select Liben Chukala District and Bora District as target areas of the Project. Liben Chukara District is regarded as one of the typical semi-arid area located in the Rift Valley and the target area of the on-going preparatory study. Therefore it is recommended to continuously select Liben Chukala District as one of the target area for the Project. Bora District is also the typical semi-arid area but with different conditions from Liben Chukara District in terms of some aspects including accessibility to water resources and active involvement in several watershed management programmes. In order to compare the impact of the Project and to promote mutual learning process under the different conditions, both Liben Chukala District and Bora District should be selected as target areas of the Project.

### 6. Duration of the Project

It is appropriate to set 3 years and half for the duration of the Project.

### 7. Coordination among OBA, East Shewa Zonal Office and Liben Chukala District and Bora District Offices

In order to secure the smooth implementation of the Project and to maximize the impact of the Project, it is important to establish a well-coordinated mechanism among OBA, Zonal Office and District Offices. Holding regular meetings, quarterly for instance, among these organizations with JICA experts may enhance such a mechanism.



**8. Collaboration with other relevant programmes**

It is important for the Project to collaborate with other relevant programmes, such as Sustainable Land Management Programme (SLMP), Managing Environmental Resources to Enable Transition to More Sustainable Livelihoods (MERET), Quality Seed Promotion Project for Smallholder Farmers (QSPP) and FAO's FFS related programmes, in order to increase the synergistic effect.

**9. Appointment of necessary personnel**

OBA, East Shewa Zonal Office and Liben Chukala District and Bora District Offices will endeavor to appoint and maintain personnel necessary for the effective implementation of the Project including officers responsible for farm forestry, natural resource management and extension.

**10. Securing of budget**

OBA, Zonal Office and District Offices will endeavor to secure the budget necessary to cover the cost of inputs to be provided by GOE side set forth in the R/D.

**11. Seamless activities in the target areas of the Project**

The on-going preparatory study in Liben Chukala District supported by JICA is planned to be terminated at the end of January 2013. In case that the Project cannot be commenced immediately after the termination of the on-going preparatory study, both sides need to consider extension of the on-going preparatory study in order to secure the seamless activities in the target areas of the Project.

**12. Provisional schedule until project commencement**

The signing of the R/D is expected January 2013, after the completion of internal procedures for project approval by JICA. The commencement of the Project is expected in June 2013.

Attachment: Draft R/D



エチオピア国「オロミア州半乾燥地域における持続的自然資源管理推進プロジェクト」  
詳細計画策定調査 面談記録

面談記録 1

日時	2012年10月24日(水)10.00~11.40	
場所	GIZ Sustainable Land Management Programme 事務所	
面談相手	GIZ Sustainable Land Management Programme スタッフ	
出席者	訪問先	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Mr Hailemariam Tifera, Regional Manager</li> <li>● Mr Aderie Adugna, PM&amp;E Senior Advisor</li> <li>● Mr Samson Sisay, Technical team leader</li> <li>● Mr Alemayehu Migussie, Sustainable forest Advisor</li> <li>● Mr Desta Beyera, GCCA-E Advisor</li> </ul>
	調査団側	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 佐宗企画調査員 (JICA エチオピア事務所)</li> <li>● 福山 (コンサルタント)</li> </ul>
	その他	—
入手資料	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● SLMP presentation document (in CD-ROM)</li> <li>● Community-based participatory watershed development guideline (in CD-ROM)</li> </ul>	
協議内容		
<p>協議に先立ち、佐宗氏から今回の訪問の目的等について説明が行われた。また先方からは、パワーポイントスライドに基づいて、プログラムの内容の説明があった。その後行われた質疑応答の要点は以下のとおり。</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 技術普及は、郡 (Woreda / District) にあるトレーニングセンターを活用して実施しており、その手法は、基本的に、Community-based participatory watershed development guideline (ソフトコピーにて入手済み) に基づいている。</li> <li>● 県 (Zone) レベルに、プログラム管理の仕組み (Steering committee, Technical committee) がないのは、その役割を上位レベルである州 (Region) において管理しているため。これは、県には議会が存在しないことと関連している。</li> <li>● 「オロミア州半乾燥地域における持続的自然資源管理推進プロジェクト」(本プロジェクト) に関連する BoA を除く機関は、土地管理・環境保護局 (Bureau of Land Administration and Environmental Protection) 及び協同組合推進庁 (Cooperative Promotion Agency) の2つと思われる。</li> <li>● 共有地の取扱いについては、SLMP では統合的なアプローチを取らない限りは、その効果は限定的なものとなるという考えに基づいて、活動を支援している。本プロジェクトでは、大規模な土木工事が必要なガリー侵食対策等は採らないことになっているが、地域住民と協議して土壌浸食に対する方策を検討することは可能ではないか。</li> <li>● 本プロジェクトに参考となる SLMP のサイトとしては、Gibi や Woleso が推奨される。</li> </ul>		

面談記録 2

日時	2012年10月24日(水)14.00~15.30	
場所	オロミア州農業局事務所	
面談相手	天然資源部	
出席者	訪問先	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Mr Bekele Kefualeu, Senior expert in natural resource, Natural Resource Department</li> </ul>

	調査団側	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 佐宗企画調査員 (JICA エチオピア事務所)</li> <li>● 福山 (コンサルタント)</li> </ul>
	その他	—
入手資料		● Natural resources protection and management (2 頁の資料)
協議内容		
<p>協議に先立ち、佐宗氏から今回の訪問の目的等について説明が行われた。その後行われた質疑応答の要点は以下のとおり。</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 同部における Expert は、林業、水土保持、流域開発、生物多様性、M&amp;E、セーフティネット等の分野について 12 名程度が在籍。</li> <li>● セーフティネット部門は、労働への対価として食糧や現金を配分している (Food/ cash for work)。</li> <li>● 州レベルでの天然資源管理に係る戦略・政策は、ボトムアップで策定されたものであるため、連邦政府によるものとはほぼ同じである。</li> <li>● 本プロジェクトに関連する機関としては、Oromia Forestry and Wildlife Enterprise がある。同団体は営利団体で、森林優先地域 (天然林含む) において、コンセッションにて林業活動を行っている。一方、州農業局天然資源部はコンセッション以外の地域での林業開発を担当している。また、土地管理・環境保護局は、土地所有 / 使用 (?) 権 (Land Certification) の取扱い、公害、主に企業活動に対する環境影響評価等が主な任務である。</li> <li>● 州農業局の通常業務 (政府予算での業務) については、水土保持に係る資機材提供、林業開発、種子や苗木 (林木、果樹、飼料) の配布、関連業務のモニタリング・評価等が挙げられる。</li> <li>● 林業開発については、苗畑作業の支援、劣化地域の囲い込み (closure)、種子の提供が主な役割。郡レベルには、政府管理の苗畑が 1~2 箇所存在する。</li> <li>● 地域住民のニーズに関して、乾燥地域では、薪炭材、建築用材、省エネ機材 (改良かまど、バイオガス)、早生樹種の植林、バイオ燃料用植物 (ジャトロファ) が挙げられる。植林に関しては、一般的に地域住民はその重要性を理解しているため、推進に当って特に困難が生じるとは思わない。</li> <li>● SLMP の進捗に関して、Bekele 氏は以前同プログラムの Focal person だったこともあり、内容につき良く理解しており、高い評価をしている。人材、予算、ロジスティックといったキャパシティを備えていることから、成功するのが当然と言えば当然でもある。</li> <li>● Watershed Management Program については、「一つの Kebele で、最低でも一つの Watershed の管理を行う」という方針で、昨年度から本格的に開始されている。基本的には、農閑期になる 12 月ぐらいから 30-40 日間の People Mobilization (動員) で実施している。(テラス造成、石積み等)</li> </ul>		

### 面談記録 3

日時	2012 年 10 月 24 日 (水) 18.30~17.30	
場所	市中	
面談相手	JICA 専門家	
出席者	訪問先	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 中村専門家、小規模農民のための優良種子振興プロジェクト (QSPP)</li> <li>● 松見専門家、本プロジェクト実証調査</li> </ul>
	調査団側	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 佐宗企画調査員 (JICA エチオピア事務所)</li> <li>● 福山 (コンサルタント)</li> </ul>
	その他	—
入手資料	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● QSPP の概略を示したペーパー</li> <li>● Seed Farmers School (SFS) に関するリーフレット</li> </ul>	

協議内容	
<p>本プロジェクトと「小規模農民のための優良種子振興プロジェクト」との連携について、以下の意見交換が行われた。</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● これまで、FFS について、基本的に「ケニア社会林業計画」⇒「ベレテ・ゲラ参加型森林管理計画」⇒「小規模農民のための優良種子振興プロジェクト(QSPP)」⇒「本プロジェクト実証調査」という流れで、技術の移転が行われてきている。内容は、テキストや普及資材(フリップチャート)の共有、相互訪問などであり、ケニアからマスタートレーナーを共同(「QSPP」及び「実証調査」)で招聘したこともある。</li> <li>● 今後の連携については、国連機関(特に FAO)に働きかけ、「本プロジェクト」、「QSPP」、「コーヒープロジェクト(ベレテ・ゲラ参加型森林管理計画の後継)」の3つのプロジェクトと共同でワークショップ(及び相互訪問)等を企画し、FFS のエチオピアでの政策に反映することも可能なのでは。</li> <li>● 郡レベルにある FTC(普及センター)を FFS に活用することも検討の価値あり。</li> </ul>	

面談記録 4

日時	2012 年 10 月 25 日(木)09.15~11.15	
場所	農業・農村開発省	
面談相手	SLMP 管理ユニット	
出席者	訪問先	● Mr Hailu Hundie, Watershed specialist, MoA-PCU (Programme Co-ordinating Unit)
	調査団側	● 佐宗企画調査員(JICA エチオピア事務所) ● 福山(コンサルタント)
	その他	—
入手資料	● Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (2010). <i>Ethiopian strategic investment framework for sustainable land management</i> . Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Addis Ababa.	
協議内容		
<p>協議に先立ち、佐宗氏から今回の訪問の目的等について説明が行われた。その後行われた質疑応答の要点は以下のとおり。</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 「Ethiopian strategic investment framework for sustainable land management」は、国家レベルの開発計画である GTP(Growth Transformation Plan)に基づいて策定された土地管理に関する最も基本的なフレームワークであり、いわゆる国家レベルの戦略・政策とみなされている。なお、天然資源管理に関する上記のフレームワークのようなものは、恐らく存在しない。</li> <li>● SLMP はこのフレームワークに基づき、2008 年から 15 年計画で実施されるものであり、現在第 1 フェーズ(2008~2013 年)が実施中。因みにフェーズ 2 は、フェーズ 1 の成果の評価によりその実施が決定されるとフレームワークに記載されているが、先日の評価結果は良いものだったので、問題なく第 2 フェーズの実施が行われる模様。</li> <li>● SLMP の対象となっているのは、ある程度食糧安全保障が満たされた地域であり、全国 177 の対象流域のうち、現在 90 流域がカバーされている(WB,GIZ,EU,CIDA,ノルウェー資金等)が、残り 87 流域はまだカバーされていない。</li> <li>● 連邦政府の SLMP に対する役割の一つは、州及び郡レベルのファシリテーターを対象とした ToT である。</li> <li>● 州ごとの土地管理(或いは天然資源管理)に関する戦略・政策は存在する。特に、オロミア州については、Hailu 氏がその策定に関わっていることから、その存在を断言できるが、今後の BoA との協議で確認することが必要。なお、郡レベルについては、恐らく存在しない。</li> </ul>		

- 課題としては、経理上の手続きの問題によりタイムリーに予算が確保できないこと、州レベルのステアリング・コミッティのメンバーがその役割を果たさないこと、また Program Implementation Manual(PIM)に基づいた実施面が弱い(ルーズ?)などが挙げられる。因みに、連邦政府から地方政府のレベルまでステアリング・コミッティが形成され、予算の用途については厳しく管理されているため、活動に関連する汚職は殆ど無いと言える。
- 本プロジェクトに対する提言として、その内容が上記フレームワークと整合性が取れたものとなることが重要。

#### 面談記録 5

日時	2012年10月25日(木)11.20~12.00	
場所	国際家畜研究機関(ILRI)	
面談相手	International Water Management Institute (IWMI)	
出席者	訪問先	● Dr Mulugata Lemenih, Post-doctorial Fellow, Agro Ecosystem Specialist, International Water Management Institute (IWMI)
	調査団側	● 佐宗企画調査員(JICA エチオピア事務所) ● 福山(コンサルタント)
	その他	—
入手資料	—	
協議内容		
<p>協議に先立ち、佐宗氏から今回の訪問の目的等について説明が行われた。その後行われた質疑応答の要点は以下のとおり。</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 地域住民のニーズとしては、一般的に水資源の確保と家畜飼育が大きなものとなっている。対策としては、土壌劣化地域における飼料木の栽培(土地を囲い込む必要あり)がエントリーポイントとして提案される。木本の植栽により水資源の確保が期待される一方、Cut and carry 方式による飼料の収穫により家畜飼育が推進される。なお、飼料木として有望なのは、マメ科の多目的樹種 <i>Faidharbia albida</i> である(ニジェールで成功例あり)。</li> <li>● 本プロジェクトの対象予定地は市場へのアクセスも比較的良いため、野菜栽培も有力な収入向上活動の一つとなり得る。</li> <li>● また、上記の飼料木植栽地域での養蜂も検討の価値がある。</li> </ul>		

#### 面談記録 6

日時	2012年10月25日(木)15.20~17.00	
場所	世界食糧機関(WFP)	
面談相手	Managing Environmental Resources to Enable Transition to More Sustainable Livelihoods (MERET)プログラム	
出席者	訪問先	● Mr Hakan Tongul, Head, Disaster Risk Management Section/ Programme ● Mr Messele Gebregziabhet, Staff, Technical Section, MERET, WFP
	調査団側	● 佐宗企画調査員(JICA エチオピア事務所) ● 福山(コンサルタント)
	その他	—
入手資料	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● WFP Ethiopia (2012). <i>MERET Livelihoods impact evaluation: Executive summary (Draft)</i>. WFP Ethiopia, Addis Ababa. (先日のセミナーにて入手)</li> <li>● Nedessa, B., Seyoum L. and Chadhokar, P.A. (Eds) (2011). <i>Proceedings of</i></li> </ul>	

	<p><i>Government-Donor Consultative Meeting. MERET Project Coordination Office, Ministry of Agriculture, Addis Ababa. (先日のセミナーにて入手)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● オロミア州におけるMERETプログラムに関するプレゼン資料(後日メールにて入手予定)</li> </ul>
協議内容	
<p>協議に先立ち、佐宗氏から今回の訪問の目的等について説明が行われた。その後行われた質疑応答の要点は以下のとおり。</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● MERET は、その名称(以前は Food for Work)、フェーズ、内容を変えながらも約 25 年間実施されているプロジェクト(実質的にはプログラム)である。MARET という名称になったのは、2003 年からである。(アプローチとしては、初期の「Relief」から、「Land Rehabilitation(Food For Work)」、そして現在は、「Community Based Wastershed Management」と変遷してきた。</li> <li>● その対象は、Food Insecured な地域で、最も劣化した流域であり、SLMP と大きく異なる点である。国全体では約 500 の流域(その面積により統合されることがあり、各機関によりその数が異なる)があり、そのうち約 90 が対象となっている。75 流域において活動を支援しているが、残りの 15 については、支援するための資源が不足していることから支援に至っていない。オロミア州での対象流域は、東部(East Harerge, West Harerge Zone)及びリフトバレー地域に限られており、全部で 4 つのゾーンにまたがっている。対象世帯数は約 50,000。</li> <li>● 支援のアプローチとしては、ボトムアップ、統合的(環境と生計向上)、コミュニティベース参加型流域開発／管理等が挙げられる。また、地域住民に相応の負担を求めることも重要と考えている。実際には、次に述べるコンポーネントへの参加により食糧を配布するというやり方である。</li> <li>● コンポーネントは、水土保持、再造林、小規模貯水、収入向上活動等多岐に亘る。実績として、荒廃地が緑化されたことなど物理的な改善が多くみられるが、最も顕著なのは、これまで年間 4、5 ヶ月間食糧が欠如していた世帯の多くが、2、3 ヶ月の欠如へと事情が好転しつつあることである。</li> <li>● 課題としては、情報データベースが十分に機能していないこと、資源が限られていること、インパクト評価が行われていないこと、スタッフの離職である。</li> <li>● 地域住民が実施した作業が適切かどうか評価するための基準と指標はガイドラインに明記されているため、現場で対応する郡レベルの農業局職員、また DA(普及員)が混乱することはない。</li> <li>● 支援を引き上げる対象地域を判断するための基準と指標も最近になってガイドラインに盛り込まれた。この基準と指標を適用すれば、現在の対象地域の約 3 割が撤退の対象となる見込み。</li> <li>● 技術普及の手法については、経験を共有すること重視しており、対象地域間での相互訪問、また農民から農民への技術移転も行っている。</li> <li>● その他生計向上対策としては、活動に参加する住民の子供達のためのデイケアセンターが挙げられる。このセンターの建設は、住民達が資金を出し合って行われた。運営に関する若干の費用を WFP が負担している。</li> <li>● このプログラムからパートナーである農業省及び州農業局等への手当て等の支給は一切ない。ただし、関係機関のスタッフの高等教育に係る費用を一部負担するシステムはある。</li> </ul>	



