



Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

PROJECT DOCUMENT

Upon request from the Government of Ethiopia, represented by the Ministry of Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources

the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) will provide technical assistance for the following Project:

Project Title:	Technical Assistance to the Second Agricultural Growth Program (TA-AGP-II)
Project Symbol:	GCP/ETH/096/GAF

Upon signature of this project document by the duly authorized representatives of both parties, the project will be implemented in accordance with the background, rationale and management arrangements described herein.

On behalf of the Government:	On behalf of:
The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia Ministry of Finance and Economic Cooperation (MoFEC)	The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
Name:	Name: Fatouma Seid
Title:	Title: FAO Representation to Ethiopia
Date:	Date:

THE FAO TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO THE SECOND AGRICULTURAL GROWTH PROGRAM (TA-AGP-II)

PROJECT DOCUMENT

Country	Ethiopia
Project Title	Technical Assistance to the Second Agricultural Growth Program (TA-AGP-II)
Project symbol	GCP/ETH/096/GAF
Source of Finance	Trust Fund, Global Agriculture and Food Security Programme (GAFSP)
Duration	Five Years
Expected EOD (Starting Date)	01 January 2018
Expected NTE (End Date)	31 December 2022
Government Implementing Agencies	Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources and Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries
Implementing Agency	FAO/FRETH
Total project budget	USD 3,000,000
Contribution to the FAO's Strategic Framework	SO ₁ - Help eliminate hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition, SO ₂ - Make agriculture, forestry and fisheries more productive and sustainable and SO ₅ - Increase the resilience of livelihoods to threats and crises.
Regional Priority Area/Initiative	Priority areas 1, 2 and 4 and/or RI-1, RI-2, RI-4 and RI-5
Country Programming Framework Outcome (s)	Outcome 1: Crop production, productivity and commercialization improved Outcome 2: Livestock and fisheries production, productivity and commercialization improved Outcome 3: Sustainable natural resources management enhanced
UNDAF Outcome (s)	Pillar 1: Inclusive growth and structural transformation; Pillar 2: Resilience and green economy; Pillar 4: Good governance, participation and capacity development
Alignment to the SDGs	SDG1- end poverty, SDG2- end hunger, SDG5- encourage gender equality, SDG13- take action to combat climate change, SDG15- protect, restore and promote sustainable NRM and SDG17- support partnership
Gender Marker	G0 <input type="checkbox"/> G1 <input type="checkbox"/> G2a <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> G2b <input type="checkbox"/>
Environmental and Social Risk Classification	Low risk <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Moderate risk <input type="checkbox"/> High risk <input type="checkbox"/>

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Agriculture is a dominant economic sector and the engine of growth to transform the overall economic development of Ethiopia. The sector employs more than 83 percent of the total population who are engaged actively in agriculture for their livelihoods, contributes about 42 percent to the national GDP and accounts for about 90 percent of export earnings. Smallholders' subsistence agriculture dominates throughout and about 11.7 million rural households are largely depending on subsistence agriculture for their livelihoods. Smallholder agriculture accounts for approximately 95 percent of agricultural GDP while the remaining 5 percent comes from the commercial sector. However, the sector is characterized by low-input/output production systems both for crop and livestock, due to low adoption and use of improved agricultural technologies and practices, inadequate capacity of Government Institutions in agricultural extension service delivery, agricultural production systems are not well aligned and integrated with conserving the natural resources bases and adapting to or mitigating the adverse effects of climate change.

Despite, all the development challenges being encountered with, the agriculture sector of Ethiopia is growing rapidly compared to other Sub-Saharan countries. Over the past 15 years, the average rate of growth recorded has been about 6.8 percent per annum according to the official national statistics. Sources of growth have come from increased area under cultivation and productivity where the latter is driven by large public investment, including strengthening of agricultural extension service, expansion of infrastructure and advances in public policy and legal frameworks. In addition to its contribution to economic outputs, agricultural growth is correlated to poverty reduction.

The Agricultural Growth Program (AGP) is one of the key pillars of the Government of Ethiopia (GoE) contributing for the realization of the targets set in the Second Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP-II) of the country. It has been working to significantly increase smallholders' agricultural productivity and promote commercialization and contribute to the national economic development. This is being done through increased adoption of improved agricultural technologies and innovation approaches and enhanced agricultural public extension support services and infrastructure development with encouraging greater involvement of the private sector in agricultural input- output market linkage and value chains (VCs) development. The government is currently, promoting agricultural commercialization clusters by targeting high potential areas, which are suited for agricultural production of selected commodities for which Ethiopia has a comparative advantage on and can stimulate local agro-processing and value additions for inclusive growth of those selected agricultural commodities under consideration.

In enhancing the institutional and technical capacity of the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resource (MoANR) and the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries (MoLF), the FAO Ethiopia Office has established a strong working relationship with the GoE over the years. To this end, in close consultation with the said line ministries, FAO developed a Country Programming Framework for the period 2016-2020, which is well- aligned with the Second Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP-II) of the GoE. The current CPF (2016-2020) is developed to respond to the priorities of the Government with particular focus on crops, livestock and natural resources management including resilience building. It is a framework that guides the FAO partnership in providing support to the GoE in strategic areas identified for action in order to achieve the set targets in the GTP-II whilst at the same time responding to FAO's Strategic Objectives and regional initiatives. As part of its efforts, FAO provided technical assistance (TA) that was aligned to AGP-I with particular focus on improved forage development and promotion of integrated pest management (IPM), which were successfully implemented. The current TA is therefore, will focus on scaling-up of best practices of forage development and integrated pest management and support mainstreaming of cross-cutting issues such as CSA, NSA and gender, which were suggested by the MoANR and MoLF to be considered in AGP-II. Of the total US\$30 million grant awarded by the Global Agriculture and Food Security Programme (GAFSP) to the GoE to support the implementation of AGP-II, a total of US\$3 million was agreed to be allocated for the FAO TA while the remaining US\$27 million will be used for the investment component to be administered by the World Bank.

The main objective is to provide technical assistance to Government Implementing Agencies (IAs) to enhance their capacities for effective planning and implementation of interventions in AGP-II. The project will be implemented following the existing government structures and implementation arrangements set for AGP-II. However, taking into account the limited resource available for the TA component, the ToTs are expected to be implemented in all the seven and one city administration AGP-II supported regions. However, the actual TA interventions will be implemented primarily in strategically selected 34 woredas using the project budget. It is also important to note that the TA activities could be scaled up to the remaining 123 AGP supported woredas using AGP-II financial resource.

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CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(Exchange Rate Effective December 2017)

Currency Unit = Ethiopian Birr (ETB)

ETB 27.41 = US\$1

US\$1.4098 = SDR 1

FISCAL YEAR

January 01, 2018 – December 31, 2022

ABBREVIATIONS/ACRONYMS

ADLI	Agricultural Development- Led Industrialization
AGP	Agricultural Growth Program
AGP-I	First Agricultural Growth Program/Project
AGP-II	Second Agricultural Growth Program/Project
AGP CU	Agriculture Growth Program/Project Coordination Unit
AGP TC	Agriculture Growth Program/Project Technical Committee
BoANR	Bureau of Agriculture and Natural Resources
CAADP	Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme
CBOs	Community-Based Organizations
CBSPs	Community Based Seed Multiplication and Forage Production Groups
CCIs	Cross-Cutting Issues like gender, CSA and nutrition
CIGs	Common Interest Groups
CLPP	Community Level Participatory Planning
CPF	Country Programming Paper
CRGE	Climate-Resilient Green Economy
CSA	Climate- Smart Agriculture
CU	Coordination Unit
DAs	Development Agents
DPs	Development Partners
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FAO HQ	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations Head Quarter
FDRE	Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia
FHH	Female Headed Household
FTCs	Farmer Training Centres
FYGTP	The First Five Year Growth and Transformation Plan
GAFSP	Global Agriculture and Food Security Program
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GHG	Green House Gases
GoE	Government of Ethiopia
GTP	Growth and Transformation Plan
GTP-I	The First Growth and Transformation Plan
GTP-II	The Second Growth and Transformation Plan

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Ha	Hectare
HHs	Households
HHI	Household Irrigation
HQ	Head Quarter
IAs	Implementation Agencies
IDA	International Development Association
IPM	Integrated Pest Management
IPM-FFS	Farmer-Field School for Integrated Pest Management promotion
IWUAs	Irrigation Water Users' Associations
JRIS	Joint Review and Implementation Support
KDC	Kebele Development Committee
Kg	Kilo gram
Km	Kilo metre
LFSDP	Livestock and Fishery Sector Development Programme
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MHIS	Micro and Household Irrigation Systems
MoANR	Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resource
MoFEC	Ministry of Finance and Economic Cooperation
MoH	Ministry of Health
MoLF	Ministry of Livestock and Fishery
NAIF	National Agriculture Investment Framework
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
NNP	National Nutrition Program
NSA	Nutrition-Sensitive Agriculture
PASDEP	Plan for Accelerated and Sustained Development to End Poverty
PCU	Project Coordination Unit
PDO	Project Development Objective
PIF	Ethiopia's Agriculture Sector Policy and Investment Framework
PIM	Program Implementation Manual
PMIS	Performance Management Information System
PMU	Project Management Unit
PSNP	Productive-Safety Net Programme
QPM	Quality Protein Maize
RAF	FAO Regional Office for Africa
RDPS	Rural Development Policy and Strategy
REDD+	Reduction of Emission from Deforestation and forest Degradation
RED & FS SWG	Rural Economic Development and Food Security Sector Working Group
SCs	Steering Committees
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SE	Supervising Entity
SLMP	Sustainable Land Management Programmed/Project
SMS	Subject Matter Specialists
SNNPR	Southern Nations Nationalities and People's Regions
SOs	Strategic Objectives
SO ₁ , SO ₂ , SO ₅	Strategic Objectives

...	
SSI	Small Scale Irrigation
SWC	Soil and Water Conservation
SWG	Sector Working Group
TA/Ts	Technical Assistance/Technical Assistance
TCs	Technical Committees
TCIA	FAO Investment Centre
THH	Total Household
ToRs	Terms of References
ToTs	Training of Trainers
UN	United Nation
US\$	United States Dollar
VCs	Value Chains
WB	World Bank
WCU	Woreda Coordination Unit
WDC	Woreda Development Committee
WSC	Woreda Steering Committee
WoANR	Woreda Office of Agriculture and Natural Resource
ZoANR	Zonal Office of Agriculture and Natural Resource

1. BACKGROUND OF THE PROJECT

1.1 INTRODUCTION

This FAO Technical Assistance (TA) Project has been an integral part of the Second Agricultural Growth Program (AGP-II) proposal, which has been submitted by the Government of Ethiopia through the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources (MoANR) to the Global Agriculture and Food Security Programme (GAFSP) as a financing gap filling for AGP-II implementation. The proposal was submitted to GAFSP following the 4th Call for Proposals through the Public Sector Window (PuSW). The initial proposal was reviewed by the Technical Review Committee of GAFSP and highly ranked among the 22 proposals submitted worldwide and it is one of the six proposals successfully considered for funding and awarded US\$30 million to support the implementation of AGP-II.

Therefore, this proposal for the TA project is prepared based on the recommendations made by the technical review committee and the decisions made between the Supervising Entities (SEs): the World Bank, which is designated to administer the investment cost and the FAO responsible for the Technical Assistance to the AGP-II. The two SEs in close consultation with the MoANR, which is represented through the AGP Coordination Unit (AGP CU) have agreed on resource sharing and components that should be financed. Accordingly, it has been agreed that this Technical Assistance Project to the AGP-II (TA-AGP-II) receives US\$3 million for the provision of Technical Assistance focusing on priority areas of the Government of Ethiopia (GoE) with particular emphasis on improved forage development strategies and utilization, promotion of integrated pest management (IPM) and support the mainstreaming of climate-smart agriculture, nutrition-sensitive agriculture (NSA) and gender into the planning and implementation of all AGP-II components.

The recommendations to focus on the AGP-I supported regions made by the Technical Review Committee on the initial proposal that considered the inclusion of additional regions has been well noted and thoroughly discussed with AGP CU in the MoANR. Consensus was reached at that the Technical Assistance Project being fully aligned with AGP-II should focus on capacity building support on priority intervention areas mentioned above whereas the routine local level demonstration and development activities be implemented as integral parts of the overall AGP-II activities and supported by the AGP-II financial resources. Moreover, all the seven AGP-II implementing regions and Dire Dawa be considered in this TA. Therefore, the TA-AGP-II project will focus on 34 woredas strategically selected from the seven regions and one city administration (for details see annex VII). Besides the fourteen woredas supported during AGP-I implementation 20 additional woredas are identified in close consultation with AGP CU. Out of the 34 woredas targeted for the TA project 30 woredas were from the four regions considered in AGP-I. And it is only 4 woredas that are considered from the newly AGP-supported regions. These strategically selected woredas will be used as practical learning grounds to share experiences with other AGP-II supported woredas. The capacity building support will enable Government Implementing Agencies (IAs) at all levels to provide effective and efficient extension services. This will further be supported through regular technical backstopping missions to the project areas to monitor implementation, assess project progress and advice on correction measures that should be taken to solve problems encountered and improve project implementation. The AGP-II is currently in the second year of its implementation and has been providing intensive capacity building, since its launching, to all AGP-II supported regions and the new regions are coping up better in the project implementation.

1.2 Strategic context

Ethiopia is a large and diverse country with a total area of 1.12 million km² of which about 53.2 million ha is potentially arable (FAO Stat, 2014). The country is endowed with diverse biophysical environments with significant variations in climate, soil properties, biodiversity and water resources, which serve as potential entry points for sustainable agricultural development. The country is the second most populous nation in Africa, with an estimated total population of 92.2 million, according to the latest census figures (CSA, projection for 2016). The majority (more than 83 percent) live in rural areas and about 90 percent are engaged in smallholder agriculture. At the current annual growth rate of 2.6 percent, the country's population is estimated to reach 130 million by 2025. The projection by the United Nations shows the country to be among the world's ten populous nations by 2050.

The Rural Development Policies and Strategies (RDPS) are serving as the overall guiding framework for implementation of the agriculture and food security programs in Ethiopia. It states that the agriculture sector is the main stay for the large majority of the population and contributing the lion share to the growth of the country's

economic development. Considering this fact, the country has set Agriculture Development- Led Industrialization (ADLI) as the main strategy to industrialize itself through boosting of agricultural production, productivity and commercialization thus, sustain significant economic development. The ADLI strategy is rural and people centred, giving more focus to agriculture where more than 83 percent of the rural population largely depends on smallholder subsistence agriculture as source of livelihood. Agriculture in Ethiopia is characterized as low input- output production systems. Cognizant of this, the Government of Ethiopia (GoE) in close collaboration with donors and Development Partners (DPs) developed the Agriculture Sector Policy and Investment Framework (PIF). The PIF, a 10-year (2010-2020) roadmap, prioritized investments that could drive Ethiopia's agricultural growth forward and ensure sustainable development by working to achieve the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Program (CAADP) targets and contribute to the realization of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The PIF set out the roadmap to provide strategic supports for ongoing development efforts and also spelt out the responsibilities of key stakeholders in the GoE and DPs for concerted efforts to meet the challenges of development in a coordinated manner.

The development objective of PIF is to *“sustainably increase rural incomes and ensure food security”* integrating sustainable natural resources management for eliminating hunger and protecting vulnerable households and communities against shocks and contributing to the achievement of middle income status. The four strategic objectives of the PIF correspond to the four CAADP pillars and SDGs. These are: (i) sustainably increase agricultural production and productivity; (ii) accelerate agricultural commercialization and agro-industrial development; (iii) reduce degradation and increase productivity of natural resources and (iv) achieve universal food security and protect vulnerable households from natural disasters.

Ethiopia has set a long-term goal of reaching middle-income status by 2025 through ensuring sustainable economic development protected against the impacts of climate change. Ethiopia has experienced strong economic growth over the past decade. Overall the GDP growth rate during the First Five Year Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP-I) period, which coincided with the first half of the Agriculture Policy and Investment Framework (PIF) implementation period, averaged 10.7percent per annum against an ambitious target of 11.2 percent. Overall, during the GTP-I period, the contributions of agriculture, industry and services to this growth were 6, 20.2 and 10.8 percent, respectively. However, in the last 15 years period the agriculture sector was growing on average by 8.0 percent per annum but declined to 6.6 percent during the GTP-I period, due to low implementation capacity and limited financial resources for supporting investment in the sector. This growth rate encouraged further investment expansion and increased employment opportunities. The living standard of citizens has improved because of the increase in per capita income from US\$ 377 in 2009/10 to US\$691 by the end of 2014/15. Provision of essential public services has also expanded. Absolute poverty has also declined from 26.9percent in 2010/11 to an estimated 23.4percent by 2014/15. Nevertheless, a large segment of the population lives below the poverty line and food and nutrition insecurity has remained as the outstanding challenge to the agriculture sector. This calls for continued and coordinated efforts of all stakeholders to support smallholder agriculture to sustainably increase production and productivity and enhance transformation to commercial agriculture.

The FAO Ethiopia Office has established a strong working relationship with the GoE over the years and in close consultation with line ministries, developed a Country Programming Framework for the period 2016-2020. The current CPF is well- aligned with the Second Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP-II) of the GoE. The CPF responds to the priorities of the Government with particular focus on crop, livestock and natural resources management including resilience building. Therefore, the CPF is serving as a framework to guide the FAO partnership to provide a strategic support to the GoE in its efforts to achieve the set targets in the GTP-II over the five-year period, whilst responding to FAO's Strategic Objectives and regional initiatives. It builds on the progress achieved by the GoE in its efforts in recent years and aims to provide a strategic support to the Government to transform smallholder subsistence agriculture into commercialization through effective linkages with market outlets both local and international. The three priority result areas of the current CPF are focused on: (i) improved crop production, productivity and commercialization; (ii) improved livestock and fisheries production, productivity and commercialization and (iii) enhanced sustainable natural resources management. Further, in line with the priority areas mentioned; climate change, nutrition and gender as crosscutting issues are also identified. FAO will provide strategic support to build capacity of Government implementing Agencies (IAs) for effective planning and implementation of development projects under the respective ministries and in particular with regular development programs and periodically assess the progress and impacts.

1.3 Sectoral context

The agriculture sector remains a dominant economic sector in Ethiopia. It contributes significantly to the overall economic development of the country, employs more than 83 percent of the total population, contributing about 42 percent to the national GDP and accounts for about 90 percent of export earnings. Smallholders' subsistence agriculture dominates and about 11.7 million rural households are largely depending on subsistence agriculture for their livelihoods. Smallholder agriculture accounts for approximately 95 percent of agricultural GDP and the remaining 5 percent comes from the commercial sector. The sector characterized by low-input/output production systems both crop and livestock. The cereal based production system accounts for about 70 percent of the agricultural GDP while livestock production accounts for about 30 percent. Animal traction is also critical and widely used in all farming systems, particularly by smallholder farmers and agro-pastoralists.

The agriculture sector of Ethiopia is growing rapidly compared to other Sub-Saharan African countries, despite its gradual declining share in the national economy. Over the past 15 years, the average rate of growth has been around 6.8 percent per annum according to the official statistics. Sources of growth have come from an increased area under cultivation and from increased productivity, the latter driven by large public investment in the sector, including strengthening of agricultural extension service delivery, expansion of infrastructure development, and advances in public policy and legal frameworks such as improvements in land tenure security through rural land certification to ensure land use rights that encourages sustainable land management. In addition to contributing to economic output and exports, agricultural growth is correlated with poverty reduction for smallholder farmers and with positive impacts on non-farm rural economies through relatively expansion of small-scale agro-processing plants for value addition. Further growth of the agriculture sector is expected as ambitiously reflected in the GTP-II through agricultural intensification integrating with sustainable natural resources management.

The GoE's agricultural development strategy focuses on both encouraging large-scale investment in commercial agriculture and support to strengthening of smallholders' subsistence agriculture. This indicates the importance of the sector and due emphasis will be given to increase productivity of smallholders' and transformation to commercial farmers by strengthening of public support services and infrastructure development, and greater private sector investment to support and strengthen the agricultural input- output market linkage and value chains (VCs). To drive this transformation, the government is moving towards focused support to agricultural commercialization clusters by targeting areas with the highest potential for production of different agricultural commodities for which Ethiopia has a comparative advantage for and can stimulate agro-processing and value additions for inclusive growth.

Despite relatively increased agricultural growth, the production and productivity of the agriculture sector is still low. Among others, the major constraints and challenges that contribute to low productivity are limited technical and institutional capacities of the extension system to deliver agricultural services, low level of adoption of improved technologies and practices, limited availability and affordability of improved technologies with wider adaptability to various agro-ecological zones, limited agricultural inputs supply and credit facilities, limited capacity in promoting postharvest technologies and management, inadequate market infrastructure and transportation, weak coordination and limited capacity of stakeholders across the value chains and weak integration of sustainable natural resources management in crop-livestock production systems. The critical challenge the agriculture sector has been facing is capacity to sustainably increase productivity and production and maintain quality to adequately feed the ever-growing human population, while conserving the natural resource bases thus reducing poverty in the rural populations the large majority of which are engaged in agriculture and livestock sectors for their livelihoods.

The Ethiopian agriculture is largely rainfed and dominated by smallholder subsistence agriculture. The sector is highly vulnerable to climate change, due to high variability and unpredictability of rainfall, increased frequency and intensity of extreme weather events like drought, flood and increased prevalence and severity of both crop pests and livestock diseases, which are coupled with low adoption capacity of farming communities to climate adaptation and mitigation measures. From the experiences to date, in Ethiopia climate change is likely to have far-reaching consequences on agriculture, natural resources and food security—demanding a response that integrates research, development and policy interventions. Climate change is widely agreed to adversely impact poor communities who are the most vulnerable. Because of the disproportionate impact of climate change on the rural poor, priority investments should be directed towards smallholder agriculture, fish or forest dependent people whose livelihoods are most at risk. Climate change will further reduce availability and access to drinking water and water for agriculture,

negatively affect the health of poor communities and will pose a real threat to food security in Ethiopia, particularly in semi-arid and arid parts of the country, which are considered the most affected and vulnerable to climate change.

Furthermore, agricultural growth needs to be sensitive to gender. On average, female farm managers in Ethiopia produce 23 percent less (in terms of gross value of output) per hectare than their male counterparts. Differences in both the levels of productive factors used and the returns gained drive this gender gap. Therefore, future inclusive agricultural growth should consider: (i) the promotion of labor-saving technologies for women; (ii) the provision of relevant information to female farmers, customized to their needs; and (iii) the easing of the time burden of women, by providing services to reduce the time that female farmers need to perform household duties and to release them to devote more time to productive farm activities. Recent research demonstrates the potential of women to contribute to agricultural growth and improve outcomes, including nutrition, which is also true for Ethiopia.

1.4 Alignment to the Malabo Declaration

The Malabo Declaration was adopted by African Heads of States and Governments at the African Union Summit in Malabo in Jun 2014 and set concrete agriculture goals to be attained by 2025. The Malabo Declaration on Accelerated Agricultural Growth and Transformation for Shared Prosperity and Improved Livelihoods of rural populations is a high development agenda agreed upon by Heads of States. This is a set of new goals showing a more targeted approach to achieve the agricultural vision for the continent, which is shared prosperity and improved livelihoods. The Malabo Summit reconfirmed that agriculture should remain high on the development agenda of the continent, and is a critical policy initiative for African economic growth and poverty reduction. The GoE has adopted the Malabo Declaration and is customizing and aligning to the new National Agriculture Investment Framework (NAIF) for which a roadmap is developed and some of the targets incorporated in GTP-II (2015-2020). The goal of GTP-II of the agriculture sector is to increase agricultural production and productivity thereby contribute to the national vision of achieving a middle-income economy by 2025. This could be achieved by bringing about a broad-based, rapid and sustainable sectoral development and ensure all citizens benefit from the growth with particular emphasis to equally benefit women and youth who are highly vulnerable and with limited resources and access.

Agriculture remains high on the development agenda of Ethiopia as manifested in the adopted country framework of the Malabo Declaration. This is a crucial development policy initiative significantly contributing for the national economic growth and poverty reduction addressing the large segment of the society. The GoE has shown its renewed commitment to the key principles and values of the CAADP process and reconfirmed that agriculture-led growth will serve as a main strategy to achieve the set targets on food and nutrition security. In order to realize the set targets of the Malabo Declaration, renewed commitment to enhancing investment finance both public and private and upholding the earlier commitment to allocate at least 10% of public expenditure to agriculture. Enhancing implementation capacity will ensure efficiency and effectiveness to accelerate agricultural growth by at least doubling the current agricultural productivity and sustain annual agricultural GDP growth by at least 8 percent to contribute for reaching middle income country status by 2025 and contribute to the efforts of ending hunger in Ethiopia.

Reducing post-harvest losses by half of the current levels was foreseen as an integral part of GTP-II and this will be also the focus areas for the Technical Assistance project. To this end, due emphasis will be given to putting sound policy instrument and institutional capacity in place to effectively and efficiently deliver agricultural extension services, encourage greater private sector involvement to support timely supply and distribution of agricultural inputs and linking effectively with output markets, strengthen agricultural mechanization and small-scale irrigation development to increase availability and access to irrigation water, improved on-farm water and crop management practices to sustainably enhance agricultural production and productivity. The Agriculture Growth Program is identified as one of the flagship programs and is being used as an instrument to implement priority interventions identified in the GTP-II.

Ethiopia has given emphasis to strengthen intra-regional trade in agricultural commodities and services, committed to create and enhance policies and institutional support systems to increase and facilitate investment in markets and trade infrastructure, to play its part in promoting and strengthening platforms for multi-actors interactions. To this end, decided to take forward the declared action points of the Malabo Declaration and the established coordination platform for the Rural Economic Development and Food Security Sector Working Group (RED&FS SWG) will be instrumental to facilitate and ensure the alignment of the Malabo Declaration with the strategic objectives and prioritized investment initiatives of the agriculture sector of Ethiopia.

2. RATIONALE FOR GAFSP FINANCING

2.1 THE PROBLEMS TO BE ADDRESSED

The national economy of Ethiopia is heavily dependent on agriculture. The sector is dominated by smallholder subsistence agriculture, which is largely rainfed with very limited irrigated agriculture. Despite the fact that the growth rate of the sector is considered as strong in the recent past, the sector is still facing a challenge of not being able to fulfill the food requirements of the rapidly growing population and not meeting the supply of agricultural raw materials to the local industries and factories to the required quantity and quality standard. In addition, the sector is highly vulnerable to the adverse impacts of climate change and characterized by low input-output production systems. The prevalence of crop pests and associated crop yield losses is increasing from time to time and this is becoming a critical challenge for sustainable crop production, due to weak capacity in pest management. Besides, a number of new pests have entered into the country and got established; pesticides are being mishandled by smallholders, which has become a common practice across the country, unregulated movement of plant materials has been serving as a vehicle for the spread of major economic pests to newer geographic areas. This has been due to a number of reasons including: frequent reorganizational restructuring and weak capacity of the pest management support services; limited budget allocation, staffs assignment and poor facilities compared equivalent sub-sectors, which have been affecting the proper conduct of surveillance, survey and monitoring of pests and weak regulation capacity of pesticides use, movement and utilization of plant materials with limited knowledge of quality and impacts on health.

In general, economic pests are increasing crop damages and sometimes incurred complete crop failures. Thus, increasingly threatening the livelihood of farmers and national food security. This has led to the increased use of pesticides, which has been affecting the environment and human health, due to improper use of pesticides. It is therefore, vital to improve crop pest management to sustainably reduce pests related crop yield losses and protect the ecosystem and human health. This can be done by promoting IPM techniques and practices including safe pesticide use in case of failures of other control methods in controlling pests. However, still promotion of IPM is not adequately supported by local level research findings and not fully integrated with improved crop management practices. Challenges to IPM mainstreaming in the smallholders in Ethiopia include the following: lack of system and responsive organizational structure for promoting IPM; poor pest diagnostics services, due to absence of national plant protection laboratories; poorly staffed and facilitated pest management support services; insufficient plant quarantine services; lack of pest checklist and management guidelines; poorly regulated pesticide import/production, distribution, application and storage; lack of guidelines to promote biological control, use of bio-pesticides and botanicals in the implementation of IPM in the smallholder agriculture and others.

Forage production and supply of quality feeds to livestock have been critical challenges, for far too long, facing the livestock sector thus, limited the efforts to sustainably increase production and productivity and increase income of smallholders from livestock keeping. Although there have been significant efforts made by the GoE to boost livestock production and productivity through research on breeds and feed improvements, rangeland management and animal health, the technology uptake by farmers has been very limited, due to multiple reasons. For instance livestock feed production requires the supply of seeds, cuttings and splits of improved forage plants. This, however, received very little attention from government and private seed multipliers thus, the feed for livestock get by-and-large remained what is obtained from natural pastures and crop residues. As a result, the livestock production and diversification is limited and has not been contributing its share to improve food and nutrition security of rural populations, despite the huge livestock number the country has. Therefore, forage development is fundamental to promote improved livestock production and productivity through promoting improved forage production and management strategies. There is also a need to strengthen crop-livestock integration with due emphasis on enhancing use of manure for soil fertility improvement and improved crop residue management for livestock feeding.

The agricultural system in Ethiopia is highly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change and this will need to adapt to climate change to ensure food security and sustainable agricultural development to meet the ever increasing demand of the rapidly growing population. The system could also contribute to reducing and sequestering GHG emissions, where this does not interfere with adaptation and continuing enhancement of agricultural productivity. A business-as-usual approach will not suffice and a climate-smart approach may enable Ethiopia to maximize benefits and minimize trade-offs. This will be addressed through building resilience of smallholder farmers through promotion of climate-smart agriculture is therefore, pertinent and timely. The access to information can enhance the capacity of smallholder farmers and extension service providers to take decisions and allocate resources to reduce risks. A

better understanding of farmer decision-making in adopting technologies and practices and the introduction of new information dissemination technologies could also be useful to better facilitate adoption. Emphasis will be given in developing the knowledge base and strategies that could be used as guides for promoting CSA. Similarly, there is high prevalence of malnutrition and gender inequality, which are real concerns and focus for this TA project implementation so that promotion of women friendly and innovative approaches to ease the burden on women and help them get their fair share benefits and promotion of nutrient dense crops and diversified livestock products will be given emphasis. Therefore, CSA, NSA and gender equity are incorporated in the design document to be mainstreamed into the planning and implementation of all AGP-II components. The technical support will be provided to IAs to effectively mainstream these cross-cutting issues. Therefore, improving the livelihoods of smallholder farmers through improved forage supply, promotion of IPM and mainstreaming of Cross-cutting Issues (CCIs) are the main focuses. In implementing these components it will also be vital to establish and coordinate with parallel initiatives aligned to AGP-II in order to harmonize the approaches, enhance synergy and experience sharing.

2.2 PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

It has been evidenced that the growth rate of the agriculture sector is effectively reducing poverty as compared to the growth of the other sectors like industry and social sectors by two to four folds. However, investment in the sector still requires greater attention and increasing investment will play a significant role to reach the majority of smallholder farmers. Despite, the large investment on strengthening public agricultural services, particularly into the extension system, which includes the intensive capacity building support provided on IPM and forage production system during AGP-I, there are still capacity limitations, which will continue to inhibit identification and dissemination of improved agricultural technologies and practices. In addition, there are knowledge gaps and limited experiences in effectively mainstreaming of cross-cutting issues such as CSA, NSA and gender and integrating them into the planning and implementation framework of long-term development programs. It is therefore, imperative that agriculture and food security sectors are supported to help boost agricultural productivity and production to ensure food and nutrition security and thereby increase income of smallholder farmers that form the basis of the Ethiopian Agriculture.

The increasing trend of the adverse effects of climate change on agriculture further increased rate of natural resources degradation. This necessitates to implement appropriate climate-smart agriculture to sustainably increase agricultural production and productivity with the changing climate. This requires promoting improved crop and livestock production technologies and practices by way of that improve food and nutrition security and increase income while conserving the natural resources base and reducing GHG emissions through enhanced capacity for implementation of climate change adaptation and mitigation measures. This is clearly stipulated in the green growth development path of Ethiopia put as the CRGE strategy. This should be done through increased awareness creation and building both institutional and technical capacities of IAs to effectively mainstream CSA. Moreover, nutrition sensitivity and gender equality are important in any development initiative thus, CSA, NSA and gender equity should be incorporated into the planning and implementation of both flagship and long-term development programs.

The AGP-II is a major pillar supporting GTP-II implementation. It aims at increasing agricultural productivity and commercialization of smallholder farmers targeted through agricultural investment and scaling up of best practices in high agricultural potential areas. The strategic areas of AGP-II intervention are crop and livestock commodities from rain-fed and irrigated agriculture; integrated agricultural research to generate, develop and disseminate appropriate and affordable agricultural technologies; strengthening capacity of smallholder farmers in agricultural marketing and value chains and capacity building support through various aligned projects to effectively mainstream cross-cutting issues (CCIs) including CSA, NSA and gender into the overall AGP-II components. It is therefore, in line with this that the TA-AGP-II has been designed and integrated with the overall AGP-II activities, which aims to provide capacity building support on the key strategic interventions described above by strengthening the institutional and human capacities of the Government implementing agencies at national and regional levels. The TA-AGP II will organize technical backstopping missions in order to mentor the proper cascading of training activities down to zonal and woreda extension staff including DAs and beneficiary communities and facilitating local level demonstration activities.

2.3 PAST AND RELATED WORKS AND LESSONS DRAWN

The GAFSP Supported AGP-I with a US\$51.5 million grant as gap financing including a US\$1.5 million utilized for the FAO Technical Assistance project aligned to AGP-I. Overall the allocated budget by the GAFSP was utilized and contributed towards increased agricultural production and productivity attained during AGP-I. In particular, due to

intensive capacity building support provided the capacity of Government IAs significantly improved and independently scaled up horizontally good practices obtained from the pilot project woredas. The intensive capacity building support provided at all levels through the TA component during AGP-I was instrumental and played a significant role for incorporation of both IPM and improved forage development components into the AGP-II design document. This Technical Assistance to the AGP-II project builds on the experiences gained and lessons learned from the recent GAFSP funded TA project, which was successfully implemented both on forage development and promotion of IPM in selected pilot woredas. Because of the success stories, the current TA project to the AGP-II increased in scope and intervention components, which is designed to provide capacity building support to better facilitate the local level routine demonstration activities that will be implemented by the AGP CUs in all the project woredas.

New guidelines and technical brochures will be developed through the TA-AGP-II and conveyed in integration with ToTs to be organized primarily to federal and regional level stakeholders and the strategically selected 34 woredas to be used as learning grounds. Furthermore, the training materials and guidelines developed and distributed to IAs during TS-AGP-I implementation such as forage development manuals: *“Ration Formulation and Livestock Feeding Guidelines”*, *“Forage Production”* and *“Training manual developed to promote IPM in smallholder agriculture in Ethiopia”* will be used as basis and reproduced if need be to support the extension service in conducting local training activities and used as references materials. Likewise, development of strategies supported during AGP-I included *“Forage Production Strategy”*, *“Livestock Extension System for Ethiopia”*, *“IMP implementation Strategy for Ethiopia”* and *“Pest Management Support Services Strategy for Ethiopia”* will also be used as springboards to contribute as basis for scaling up of good practices for the TA-AGP-II project implementation.

It has been evidenced that intensive capacity building support has been provided in the form of ToTs and same training activities were successfully cascaded down to the local level project beneficiaries through which enhanced their capacities and developed their practical skills. The enhanced capacity contributed for improved extension service delivery and gaps were identified backed up through technical backstopping service and mentored the capacity of regional and woreda level staff in properly cascading down the training activities down to DAs and the direct project beneficiaries.

Enhanced institutional and technical capacities of implementing institutions made possible to effectively and efficiently deliver the required support services to beneficiary farmers. The increased know-how and practical skills gained helped beneficiaries to easily pick up recommendations and improved practices in forage development and IPM approach and integrated them with their farming practices and contributed towards improved forage availability and effectively piloted IPM use in integration with improved crop management practices and contributed towards improved forage availability and effectively use of IPM as a pest management approach in smallholder agriculture. Due to the improved technical capacities on IPM and safe pesticide handling and use only when it was required, contributed for reduced pesticide hazards both on the environment and the people.

Forage production technologies and practices including forage development strategies that have been integrated with natural resources management were successfully demonstrated in those pilot woredas that were supported by the TS-AGP-I project. Forage seed production promoted under contractual agreement, which was linked up with Private Seed Company were successfully demonstrated both under rainfed and irrigation conditions. Based on the lessons drawn in forage seed production as small-scale business for interested farmers and this potentially improved forage seed sources and contributed for increased income of smallholder farmers who are engaged in the business. Forage seed production will be given due emphasis and promoted to wider geographic areas in order to reach more people and contribute for improved supply, which is integrated with strategic feeding to increase production and productivity of the livestock sector. In general, the TA-AGP-I laid down the foundation and served as basis for the proposed TA-AGP-II project to scale up best practices and support mainstreaming of CCIs.

2.4 FAO'S COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGES

FAO is a specialized and lead agency of the United Nations that has specific mandate in agriculture, food and nutrition security. FAO possesses and has technical expertise and rich experiences in the area of agriculture including crop, livestock, natural resources management, forestry, climate change and nutrition. Its internal capacity, long years' of experience and skilled staff enable FAO, at all levels, to provide the required Technical Assistancess in forage development, promotion of IPM approaches and mainstreaming of CCIs of CSA, NSA and gender.

FAO has the following key comparative advantages compared to other potential implementers in providing the TA:

- ◆ FAO is a world-wide organization for knowledge generation, development and sharing and specialized in policy advocacy and technical cooperation to its member nations including Ethiopia. It has rich experiences worldwide including in Ethiopia in developing and documenting best practices in sustainable agricultural development including crop (promoting IPM integrated with improved crop management through farmer-field school approach), livestock/forage development and natural resources management, promotion of CSA, agricultural water management and implementation of nutrition-sensitive agriculture and developed guidelines that can serve as source documents and use as guides for the development of national climate-smart agriculture guideline by customizing to the Ethiopian context by taking into account country specific conditions.
- ◆ FAO has wealth of experience in safe handling, use, and storage of active pesticides and safe disposal of obsolete pesticides. In this regard, FAO has helped Ethiopia to safely dispose huge consignments of obsolete pesticides that were accumulated for decades, hence minimized pesticide related risks. Moreover, it helped in the promotion of IPM in smallholder agriculture and reduced pesticide use in pest control by smallholder farmers.
- ◆ It has been conducting activities to improve agricultural water use efficiency using appropriate technologies and practices such as by promoting the principle of more crop per drop, small-scale cost-effective rainwater harvesting technologies; low-cost irrigation technologies and irrigation modernization, advising on policy and institutional arrangements for conservation and sustainable management of natural resources in terms of CSA.
- ◆ It has rich experience in developing well-targeted needs-based capacity development programs for building capacity of stakeholders to inform the design of capacity development strategies aimed at strengthening capacity of stakeholders to enhance effective and efficient extension services delivery to smallholder farmers.
- ◆ It also has long years of experience in postharvest handling, processing, agribusiness development, value chains, trade, food quality and safety, which serve as basis for effective implementation of the project.
- ◆ FAO has a dedicated multidisciplinary workforce that can provide a wide variety of TA in support of project implementation, monitoring and evaluation to ensure technical quality of the highest standards in the areas identified above with technical backstopping support of SFE, RAF and FAO HQ (TCIA, Africa service).
- ◆ FAO has established strong reputation and smooth working relationships with the line ministries at all levels and other development partners to critically address the challenge of development in the areas of agriculture, livestock, forestry, climate change and early warning and disaster risk reduction efforts of the GoE.
- ◆ FAO has a proven track record of successfully implementing projects, which integrate emergency interventions with development to enhance capacity of vulnerable households and communities in Ethiopia to climate-related shocks including droughts and floods for increased resilience through supporting proven climate-smart agriculture, nutrition and gender sensitive interventions to improve food and nutrition security and ensure gender.
- ◆ FAO is currently managing different ongoing projects and well recognized reputation in working closely with the GoE in the area of agriculture, livestock, forestry, climate-change and agricultural emergency interventions with particular focus on crop seeds and livestock related interventions. In particular, FAO Ethiopia Office has gained rich experience from the GAFSP funded TA to AGP-I, which served as basis for designing this TA Project to AGP-II as a follow up action of the previous one with wider geographic scale and scope.

2.5 PROJECT TARGET AREAS AND BENEFICIARIES

The TA-AGP-II project will target same project beneficiaries targeted by AGP-II, which is smallholder farmers. The FAO TA project will be implemented in all the seven AGP-II supported regions (four AGP-I supported regions of Amhara, Oromia, SNNPR and Tigray while from newly targeted regions are Benshangul-Gumuz, Gambella and Harari) and one city administration- Dire Dawa. The federal MoANR and MoLF, Regional BoANR/BoLF, Zonal and Woreda level Agriculture and Natural Resources and Livestock and Fisheries Development Offices are indirect beneficiaries of the project through which enhanced their capacity for effective and efficient extension services.

The TA-AGP-II project will target and implemented in a total of 34 woredas strategically selected within all the seven regions and one city administration (for details see annex VII). These woredas targeted by the TA component are selected in close consultation with the federal AGP CU based on the following agreed upon selection criteria: (i) potential of the areas in relation to both crop and livestock production; (ii) severity of crop pests and heavy pesticide use; (iii) critical feed shortage and existence of key livestock production systems like dairy and fattening activities in the vicinity; (iv) need for crop-livestock integration and (v) frequent drought occurrence and potential for conjunctive use of surface and groundwater resources for supplementary irrigation of rainfed crops and full irrigation including fodder crops. Therefore, in addition, to the fourteen previously supported woredas by the TA during AGP-I 20 new

woredas are considered. Of the total 34 woredas targeted, 30 woredas are in Amhara, Oromia, SNNPR and Tigray and only 4 woredas are considered from the newly AGP-II supported regions (one woreda from each). These 34 strategically selected woredas for the TA interventions will be used as practical learning grounds and experiences will be taken up and shared to other AGP-II supported woredas. However, it is important to note that the TA interventions will also be implemented in the remaining 123 AGP-II supported woredas directly using AGP-II financial resources using the regional level ToTs to be provided at the respective regions and of course, this will be supported through periodical technical backstopping missions.

On-farm demonstration activities on forage development interventions, IPM practices and CCIs related activities will be implemented using selected FTCs, individual farmers' fields and farmers involved in Common Interest Groups (CIGs). In addition, the project will reach a significant number of indirect beneficiaries, including participants to experience sharing events, household members and farmers benefitting from improved access and quality of public agricultural services (agricultural extension including livestock extension system with particular focus on forage production and management, promotion of IPM approach through IPM-FFS approach), farmers adopting new technologies as a result of the project, and farmers benefitting from improved forage seed production schemes. The project will also specifically target women farmers with tailor made innovation approaches and practices. The total target households who are directly benefiting from the technical assistance project is about 33,150 and the proportion of female direct beneficiaries will be 40 percent (which is equivalent to 13,260 both FHH and married HHs). Overall, the direct and indirect beneficiaries to be supported by the technical assistance project are about 165,750.

3. PROJECT FRAMEWORK

3.1 PROJECT OBJECTIVE

The overall project objective is to provide technical assistance aligned to the Second Agricultural Growth Program to enhance organizational and human capacity of Government Implementing Agencies (IAs) to enable them to provide effective and efficient extension services so as to enhance adoption of improved agricultural technologies and good practices to increase agricultural productivity and commercialization and income of smallholder farmers.

The project will also contribute to the higher level objectives of improved food security and reduced poverty. This could be achieved through increased production and productivity of smallholder farmers and thereby increased income. The production and productivity increment and dietary diversifications and proper utilization of food of both plant and animal origin that contribute to better nutrition for building healthy population. In addition, adopting and implementing climate change mitigation and adaptation measures through supported CSA initiatives will contribute in sustaining crop and livestock production systems with the changing climate integrating conservation of natural resources. In addition support will be provided to effectively mainstream gender into the planning and implementation of all AGP-II components through promotion of innovative approaches and women friendly technologies.

The specific objectives are:

- To provide capacity building support to Government implementing agencies (IAs) at all levels down to DAs and smallholder farmers to enhance their capacities to deliver better extension services that ensure increased adoption of improved forage production technologies and livestock feeding systems.
- To provide technical support to IAs at all levels and smallholder farmers to enhance their capacities to deliver better extension services for increased adoption of IPM as a sustainable approach to the management of major economic pests to reduce pesticides use and related risks on the human health and the environment.
- To provide technical support to IAs and smallholder farmers to help them effectively mainstream CSA in all AGP-II components, thus, reduce risks and vulnerability of smallholder farmers to the adverse effects of **climate change** and sustain agricultural productivity with the changing environment.
- To provide technical support to Government IAs and smallholder farmers in order to help them effectively **mainstream Nutrition Sensitive Agriculture** in AGP-II through inclusion of nutrition dense crops and livestock products in their diet and thereby improve family nutrition security.
- To provide technical support to Government IAs and smallholder farmers to enable them mainstream **gender equity** in AGP-II by introducing women friendly innovative interventions that could ease their workload at home and allow them to actively participate in agricultural activities and get their fair share of the benefits.

3.2 PROJECT IMPACT AND OUTCOME

3.2.1 Project impact

The expected impact is to contribute to the achievement of the increase in agricultural production and productivity of smallholder farmers through Technical Assistance to implementing institutions aligned to AGP-II for effective and efficient extension service to smallholder farmers in adoption and use of agricultural technologies and practices.

The project is focusing mainly on providing capacity building support to Government IAs in key strategic and priority intervention areas aligned to the overall AGP-II activities. In this context, the key strategic areas of intervention of this Technical Assistance project (TA-AGP-II) are well aligned with the overall AGP-II activities, particularly, with AGP-II component 1: **Agricultural Public Support Services** (sub-component 1.1: *Institutional Strengthening and Development Focused on Strengthening/supporting Public Advisory Service Delivery* and Sub-component 1.2: *Scaling up good practices*), Component 3: **Small-scale Irrigation** (Sub-component 3.2: *Integrated on-farm Water and Crop Management*) and Component 5: **Project management, capacity building, M&E** (Sub-component 5.1: *Project management and implementation arrangements* and Sub-component 5.2: *Monitoring and Evaluation* and Sub-component 5.3: *Capacity building for cross-cutting issues of CSA, NSA and gender*).

The TA project is aiming at providing technical assistance in strategically selected priority interventions that are contributing in realizing the set development objective of AGP-II. The TA project adopted partly the impact indicators:

- ◆ Contribution to the percentage increase in yield for selected crops in targeted households who adopted IPM practices (disaggregated by Total Households (THH) and Female Headed Households (FHH));
- ◆ Contribution to the percentage increase in yield for selected animal products in targeted households benefited from forage development interventions (disaggregated by THH and FHH);
- ◆ Number of direct project beneficiaries reached by the TA interventions (THH and FHH);

3.2.2 Project outcome

The expected project outcome is increased agricultural productivity through technical support in enhancing institutional and human capacities of implementing institutions for effective and efficient agricultural extension service delivery to smallholder farmers' for increased adoption of improved technologies and practices on forage development, integrated pest management and effectively mainstreaming of cross-cutting issues of climate-smart agriculture, nutrition-sensitive agriculture and ensuring gender equity. The following indicators will be used to measure the outcome of the TA project: (i) percentage increase in number of beneficiaries adopting and using improved technologies and practices (THH and FHH) and (ii) Percentage increase in number of beneficiaries declaring being satisfied with public extension services.

3.3 PROJECT OUTPUTS AND ACTIVITIES

Within the above expected impact and outcome, the project will build on experiences and lessons learnt from the implementation of the TS-AGP-I project focusing on scaling up of good practices on *forage development and promotion of IPM*. In addition to the scaling-up of best practices the Technical Assistance will be provided to implementing institutions to enable them to effectively mainstream cross-cutting issues of CSA, NSA and gender into the planning and implementation of AGP-II. In line with this, all the activities will be focusing on four outputs (components) inter alia: (i) Forage Development; (ii) Integrated Pest Management; (iii) Support mainstreaming of cross-cutting issues of CSA, nutrition and gender and (iv) Coordination and Management of the TA project.

The following indicators will be used to measure progress towards achieving outputs of the TA project:

- ◆ Number of subject matter specialists or experts at various levels who received training on forage production and livestock feeding system, promotion of IPM and cross-cutting issues such as CSA, NSA and gender;
- ◆ Number of available guidelines and strategies used for scaling up of best practices in forage development, IPM promotion and effectively mainstreaming of CSA, NSA and gender sensitive technologies and practices;
- ◆ Number of development agents (DAs) who received training in forage development, on promotion of IPM and cross-cutting issues such as CSA, Nutrition and gender;
- ◆ Number of smallholder farmers/beneficiaries who received training in forage development, IPM implementation using FFS and cross-cutting issues such as CSA, Nutrition and gender;
- ◆ Number of guidelines, regulations and guidelines in forage development, IPM promotion, supporting cross-cutting issues of CSA, NSA and gender developed, published and distributed to stakeholders.

Output 1: Through provision of technical support capacity of implementing institutions in extension service delivery, adoption and wider scaling up of improved forage production technologies and practices by smallholder farmers strengthened.

To achieve this output the focus will be given first to promoting and scaling up of the good practices gained in improving forage production, utilization, conservation and postharvest improvement of nutrition value and feeding strategy to increase livestock production and productivity. Further strategic capacity building will be provided to Government IAs for enhanced delivery of public support services to smallholder farmers on improved forage production, utilization and conservation, improved nutrition value and animal feeding strategies, suited to existing farming systems. Building the capacity of the service providers will encourage smallholder farmers to adopt improved forage production technologies and practices. This output will be implemented by considering the following three intermediate outputs and activities therein:

Intermediate output 1.1: Human and institutional capacity on forage production and livestock feeding systems enhanced: To achieve this intermediate output first capacity needs assessment will be made in order to identify capacity gaps and strategically guide the capacity building support to Government IAs through provision of ToTs for federal and regional level senior professionals. Then the training activities will be cascaded down to train zonal and woreda extension staff and also DAs. This will help service providers to have better capacity in providing effective and efficient extension service to smallholder farmers. This enhances the knowledge base and practical skills of smallholder farmers hence there will be increased adoption and scaling up of the improved forage production strategies in wider geographic areas and to more beneficiaries using the farmer-field school approach like for IPM.

The following activities will be undertaken to achieve this intermediate output:

- Activity 1.1.1 Conduct capacity needs assessment as deemed necessary to identify gaps at all levels to guide through the planning and provision of needs-based capacity building to enhance institutional and human capacities of IAs at all levels and smallholder farmers on forage production and utilization;
- Activity 1.1.2 Develop, publish and distribute training materials (manuals, guidelines, posters, brochures) focusing on improved forage production and feeding strategies suited to the various agro-ecological zones;
- Activity 1.1.3 Support production of training videos focusing on forage and pasture production, management and utilization strategies for various environments; rehabilitation of degraded areas will be produced;
- Activity 1.1.4 Organize and conduct training of trainers (ToTs) to federal and regional level professionals on forage production and utilization to increase the knowledge and develop their practical skills;
- Activity 1.1.5 Support and mentor proper cascading down of same training activities to zonal and woreda level extension staff including DAs with particular focus on strategically selected woredas;
- Activity 1.1.6 Support practical training activities that will be cascaded down to smallholder farmers who are engaged on improved forage production and management to increase adoption of technologies;
- Activity 1.1.7 Review and increase accessibility of available training and support materials (including the Tropical Forages Selection Tool, the Forage Production and Livestock Feeding Guidelines developed during TS-AGP-I GAFSP supported project and to be republished and distributed.
- Activity 1.1.8 Develop simple and practical technical bulletins, fact sheets specifically tailored to particular target areas and production systems (e.g. on forage species, development strategies, and utilization) laminate and distribute in loose-leaf folders.
- Activity 1.1.9 Facilitate translation of selected training materials and guidelines into selected local languages for more effective use by Woreda level experts and DAs.
- Activity 1.1.10 Develop new guidelines on the establishment and proper functioning of forage-FFS groups and forage seed production guideline to provide technical guidance on forage seed production system.
- Activity 1.1.11 Organize and conduct awareness creation meetings/workshops on forage-FFS guidelines developed, travel workshops and exposure visits on forage and pasture development and utilization for experience sharing and facilitating learning;
- Activity 1.1.12 Provide support through periodical supervision to DAs to properly guide the establishment, facilitation and mentoring of Forage-FFS groups.
- Activity 1.1.13 Support establishment of platforms and networks for forage crops value chain actors and facilitate periodical meetings/travel workshops for experience sharing and learning; experience of the Forage Network in Ethiopia (FNE) and other experiences;

Intermediate Output 1.2: Improved forage production strategies and multiplication system effectively demonstrated: This intermediate output will be focused on demonstration of various improved forage production strategies and multiplication system suited to different AEZs and farming systems. The demonstration activities in parallel can service as seed sources for neighboring smallholder farmers who might be convinced and interested to replicate the same in their fields. The demonstration activities will be established in selected FTCs, individual farmers' fields and CIGs groups and demonstration sites can serve as a learning ground through farmer-to-farmers experience sharing events where participating farmers can learn from, exchange views and share experiences hence contribute for increased adoption and implementation.

The following activities will be undertaken to achieve this output:

- Activity 1.2.1 Develop technical guidelines for the establishment and management of demonstration activities for introduction and promotion of improved forage technologies in selected FTCs, using CIGs/forage development-FFS groups and individual farmers' fields integrated with dairy and fattening programs.
- Activity 1.2.2 Support conducting of demonstration activities at selected locations based on the guidelines developed to support capacity building and testing of genotypes/technologies and management practices and enable local level refinement of recommendations. Demonstration sites will also serve as sources of improved planting material along with specific production related messages.
- Activity 1.2.3 Provide assistance in organizing CIGs to promote farmer-to farmer exchange of planting materials and support forage production (seeds and vegetative planting materials) as a potential business;
- Activity 1.2.4 Identify and assist selected teaching institutions to establish improved forage species to be used in student practical training activities at both demonstration plots and in larger production sites to facilitate better exposure of students prior to graduation to improved forage production.
- Activity 1.2.5 Introduce new approaches like school forage program to promote improved forage development in schools where there is a reliable water supply for off-season activities;
- Activity 1.2.6 Provide start-up forage seeds supply to strategically selected FTCs, CIGs and/or selected schools for the establishment of forage demonstration activities.

Intermediate Output 1.3: Improved forage production strategies and good practices scaled up to wider geographic areas: This intermediate output will give more focus to identifying good practices on forage development/, properly document and develop appropriate implementation strategies to scale up to wider geographic areas and reach more smallholder farmers.

The following activities will be undertaken to scale up good practices and reach wider geographic areas:

- Activity 1.3.1 Identify and properly document good practices in forage production that were successfully implemented during AGP-I and experiences/lessons drawn from other relevant initiatives and design proper scaling up strategies;
- Activity 1.3.2 Provide Technical Assistance to promote crop-livestock integration for improved forage availability and enhance crop production through on-farm forage development (including intercropping of legume species, strip cropping and alley cropping) and supply of animal manure for soil fertility improvement;
- Activity 1.3.3 Support scaling up of improved forage production strategies including using cultivated pasture using improved forage species suited to various agro-ecological zones and over-sowing of grazing areas.
- Activity 1.3.4 Support scaling up of experience of integrating multipurpose forage tree species with watershed development to enhance forage availability, soil conservation and productivity enhancement;
- Activity 1.3.5 Support forage seeds/fodder production using out-grower schemes under rainfed and irrigation as a business venture to increase income and enhance forage seeds availability by linking with private sector seed supplier companies.

Output 2: Capacity of implementing institutions and smallholder farmers in adopting and scaling up of IPM techniques and practices strengthened through provision of technical assistance.

To achieve this output the focus will be given to promoting and scaling up of IPM techniques and practices by integrating with good agricultural practices with direct and active involvement of smallholder farmers who are interested to work in groups and share their experiences in pest management following the IPM-FFS approach Strategic capacity building will be provided to Government IAs to enable them better deliver pest management support services to smallholder farmers on IPM contents, development, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of

the recommended IPM techniques and practices. This will help smallholder farmers to be convinced of the importance of IPM approaches to reduce crop pests' damage and the associated crop yield losses and contribute to increased crop production and productivity for improved food and nutrition security while reducing pesticide related risks to humans and the environment. In IPM environmentally friendly, socially acceptable and economically viable pest management methods including safe use of pesticides as a last resort are promoted. It also helps to improve the quality of food produced by avoiding pesticide residue and improving ecological balance and ensuring long-term sustainable agricultural development. This intermediate output will be implemented considering the following three intermediate outputs and activities:

Intermediate Output 2.1: Human and institutional capacity of IAs for promoting IPM in smallholder fields enhanced: This intermediate output will support the conduct of capacity needs assessment in order to identify the critical gaps limiting the promotion of IPM in the smallholders crop production and strategically guide the capacity building support to Government IAs in the form of ToTs for federal and regional level professionals. Then same training activities will be cascaded down to zonal and woreda extension staff and also DAs. This will help the pest management support service providers to have better capacity in effectively and efficiently providing extension service to smallholder farmers that would enhance their knowledge base and practical skills in adopting and scaling up of IPM approach to manage economic pests in wider geographical areas following the IPM-FFS approach by organizing interested farmers groups for season long IPM implementation. The following activities will be undertaken to achieve this intermediate output:

- Activity 2.1.1 Conduct capacity needs assessment as deemed necessary to provide needs-based capacity building support through ToTs on IPM principles, techniques and practices;
- Activity 2.1.2 Develop training materials/manuals, technical guidelines, posters, brochures and leaflets on promotion of IPM program, safe use of synthetic pesticides, bio-pesticides, promotion of biological control agents, extraction and use of botanicals for control of crop pests, develop update pest checklists both for economic and quarantine pests in Ethiopia, develop pest identification and management manuals;
- Activity 2.1.3 Organize and conduct training of trainers (ToTs) of federal and regional levels professionals on IPM principles, techniques and pest management tactics to increase their knowledge and help them develop practical skills;
- Activity 2.1.4 Support and mentor proper cascading down of same training activities to zonal and woreda level extension staff including DAs;
- Activity 2.1.5 Support and mentor proper cascading down of training activities to smallholder farmers on IPM principles, techniques and pest management tactics to enhance their capacity to increase adoption;
- Activity 2.1.6 Conduct awareness creation meetings/workshops including travel workshops and exposure visits for facilitating learning on impacts of pesticide use and on human health and the environment and the significance of implementing IPM in smallholder farms through IPM-FFS approach;
- Activity 2.1.7 Support establishment of platforms and networking at all levels for IPM promotion with active involvement of stakeholders through facilitating periodical meetings and travel workshops for experience sharing and learning to further encourage wider adoption and implementation of IPM;
- Activity 2.1.8 Strengthen pest surveillance capacity of IAs at all levels on major economic pests with particular focus on pest identification, monitoring of the pest dynamics and distribution and reporting system to be aware of the pest situation and be prepared for timely taking of decisions to control the pest;
- Activity 2.1.9 Support the implementation and further improvement of the Pest Management Support Services Strategy (PMSS) developed through the support of the FAO Technical Assistance Project that was aligned to the AGP-I;
- Activity 2.1.10 Hold policy dialogues on how the institutionalization of IPM as the preferred approach to pest management in smallholder fields in Ethiopia through the central role of the MoANR;
- Activity 2.1.11 Support and contribute technical expertise inputs in developing pest management regulatory frameworks with particular focus on Quarantine/Phytosanitary Legislation and regulations and guidelines for the promotion of biological control, use of bio-pesticides and botanicals;

Intermediate Output 2.2: IPM-FFS groups for implementing season-long IPM activities established, capacitated and operationalized: This intermediate output focuses on the establishment and operationalization of IPM-FFS by bringing together interested farmers to work together, from seed-to-seed, as a group and share the

experiences they obtain while implementing an IPM program on an economic pest to non-participating farmers. The DAs and/or lead farmers who can read and write will be trained on the formation, facilitation and proper guiding of the IPM-FFS groups in effectively implementing season long IPM activities: planning, implementation, proper record keeping, taking decisions and assessing the progresses and any failures in the discourse in order to draw lessons and take the necessary corrections. The following activities will be undertaken to achieve this intermediate output:

- Activity 2.2.1 Support establishment and proper functioning of IPM-FFS groups who are interested and organized to work together and implement season-long IPM program integrated with good agricultural practices;
- Activity 2.2.2 Support capacity building of community facilitators (DAs and lead farmers) to enable them properly guide, facilitate and mentor IPM-FFS groups to properly apply IPM principles and techniques with continuous monitoring, evaluation and experience sharing to facilitate learning and draw lessons ;
- Activity 2.2.3 Strengthen IPM implementation through establishing more farmers groups on major crops and economic pests combinations that will be prioritized through organized IPM-FFS groups;
- Activity 2.2.4 Promote successful IPM-FFS experiences gained by holding experience sharing events for decision makers, plant protection and agronomy experts and non-participated farmers

Intermediate Output 2.3: Successful IPM implementation experiences in smallholder farmers scaled up to wider geographic areas and reaching more smallholder farmers: This output will give focus to identifying successful IPM experiences from IPM-FFS groups organized during TS-AGP-I and other similar initiatives, properly document them and develop implementation strategies to guide the scaling up to wider geographic areas and reach more smallholder farmers. The following activities will be undertaken to achieve this output:

- Activity 2.3.1 Identify and properly document good practices in IPM implementation that were successfully implemented during the piloting program in AGP-I including experience and lessons drawn to be used TS-AGP-II interventions;
- Activity 2.3.2 Assess and document case studies other than the TS-AGP I outputs that successfully implemented recommended IPM practices through IPM-FFS and successfully controlled the targeted pests thereby reduced associated crop yield losses;
- Activity 2.3.3 Expand area coverage of IPM implementation through establishing more IPM-FFS groups to work on major crops and economic pests identified and scaling up of the successful IPM implementation experiences under rainfed and irrigation conditions;

Output 3: Mainstreaming of climate-smart, nutrition and gender-sensitive agricultural interventions into the planning and implementation of AGP-II components supported: This output will support promotion and mainstreaming of cross-cutting issues with particular focus on promotion of climate-smart agriculture (CSA), nutrition-sensitive agriculture (NSA) and gender-sensitive interventions through promoting proven CSA technologies and practices, producing of nutrient dense crops and livestock products diversifications to increase dietary diversity to reduce malnutrition and improve nutrition security, support in providing technical assistance how women friendly technologies and innovations can be promoted to female households to ease their workloads and encourage them to actively participate in productive farming activities to share their parts and get share benefits. This output will be addressed through three intermediate outputs focused on CSA, nutrition and gender. In mainstreaming cross-cutting issues emphasis will be given to effectively coordinate and harmonize the approach with parallel initiatives aligned to AGP-II to ensure synergy and encourage stakeholders for coordinated actions.

Intermediate output 3.1: Mainstreaming of climate-smart agriculture into AGP-II components effectively supported: The activities under this intermediate output aims to support in building human and institutional capacities at all levels for effective mainstreaming of climate-smart agriculture into policies, strategies, programs and projects using proven climate change adaptation and mitigation measures into planning and implementation of all AGP-II components to reduce risks and vulnerability. The capacity building support in promoting CSA even including forage development and IPM technologies and practices, which are climate-smart will be cascaded down to DAs and beneficiary communities to enable them to adopt the recommended climate change adaptation and mitigation measures to improve food security and contribute for poverty reduction. The project will strengthen the technical and organizational capacities of the most vulnerable households and communities and the governance system to climate risks through community-based programs to strengthen knowledge, skills, and sustainable approaches. Climate-sensitive activities may include but not limited to improved land conservation and management, soil erosion control practices, water conservation activities including tie ridging, ground water recharging, mulching, conservation

agriculture, intercropping, crop rotation, using drought tolerant crop varieties, development of community-based participatory land use and integrated watershed plans, community-agroforestry and establishing seed banks.

The key intervention areas to be supported under this sub-component are focusing on mainstreaming of CSA with particular emphasis on crop, livestock and natural resources management under both rainfed and irrigated agriculture. The support to promote CSA under this project will contribute to the integration of the three dimensions of sustainable development simultaneously addressing the three pillars of CSA: (i) sustainably increasing agricultural productivity and incomes of smallholder farmers; (ii) adapting and building resilience of smallholder farmers to the adverse effects of climate change and (iii) identifying opportunities to reduce or remove greenhouse gas emissions. The following activities will be undertaken to achieve this intermediate output:

- Activity 3.1.1 Conduct a study to assess existing policies, strategies, programs and lessons of projects in promoting CSA and identify potential entry points for mainstreaming CSA into all AGP-II activities;
- Activity 3.1.2 Develop training materials (manuals, guidelines and leaflets/brochure) to guide promoting CSA for sustainable crop and livestock production with the changing climate and integrating sustainable NRM;
- Activity 3.1.3 Support capacity building of federal and AGP-II supported regions through provision of ToTs to enhance their knowledge and practical skills on proven CSA technologies and practices;
- Activity 3.1.4 Support and mentor to effectively cascade down training activities on CSA to zonal and woreda level extension staff including DAs;
- Activity 3.1.5 Support and mentor to effectively cascade down training activities on proven CSA technologies and practices to smallholder farmers;
- Activity 3.1.6 Support development of CSA strategy to effectively mainstream CSA technologies and practices into all AGP-II components suited to various agro-ecological zones to sustainably increase productivity, enhance resilience of livelihoods to climate shocks and reduce GHG emissions by supporting development of CSA strategy to be used for promotion of CSA;
- Activity 3.1.7 Support to establish and/or strengthen platforms by bringing all stakeholders together to encourage experience sharing and enhance synergy for collective actions on CSA;

Intermediate output 3.2: Mainstreaming of nutrition into AGP-II components effectively supported: This aims to enhance capacity of Government implementing agencies at all levels including smallholder farmers to effectively mainstream and implement nutrition-sensitive agriculture integrated with the farming systems. This will increase production of nutrient-dense crops and small-scale livestock production and promotion of proper consumption pattern with particular emphasis to pregnant and lactating women and children under five to reduce malnutrition and stunting growth. Diversified agricultural production systems will enable to enhance resilience to climate risks and price shocks, more diverse food consumption, reduction of seasonal food and income fluctuations and greater opportunity for more gender-equitable income to improve the health and nutritional status of their family, particularly children. The following activities to be undertaken to achieve this intermediate output are:

- Activity 3.2.1 Assist in conducting capacity building needs assessment as deemed necessary to identify the gaps and potential entry points to effectively mainstream nutrition-sensitive interventions;
- Activity 3.2.2 Provide support in developing training materials (manuals and guidelines) to effectively mainstream nutrition-sensitive interventions into all AGP-II components;
- Activity 3.2.3 Support capacity building of federal and AGP-II regions through provision of ToTs and mentor cascading down of training activities to woreda extension staff and beneficiary communities;
- Activity 3.2.4 Support and mentor to effectively cascading down of training activities on nutrition to zonal and woreda extension staff including DAs;
- Activity 3.2.5 Support cascading down of training activities on nutrition-sensitive agriculture to smallholder farmers to enable them for increased adoption and implementation of nutrition-sensitive interventions;
- Activity 3.2.6 Support in developing operational guideline and conducting of nutrition-focused demonstration activities in strategically selected FTCs (at least 3 per woreda) and on individual farmers' fields;
- Activity 3.2.7 Consult and provide Technical Assistance to incorporate NSA competencies into curricula of Agricultural Training, Vocational Education Training (ATVET) Colleges;

Intermediate output 3.3: Mainstreaming of gender into AGP-II components supported: This aims at identifying women friendly technologies and innovations to be integrated into all AGP-II activities to ease the burden of women and enhance their active participation in agricultural production systems to contribute their fair share and get equitable benefits. The project will specifically target in providing Technical Assistance in the promotion and building their capacity on the use of specific women friendly technologies and innovations. The activities to be undertaken to achieve this intermediate output are the following:

- Activity 3.3.1 Provide support to conduct capacity building needs assessment to identify areas of interventions;
- Activity 3.3.2 Support the development of capacity building training materials (manuals and guidelines) to effectively mainstream gender-sensitive interventions;
- Activity 3.3.3 Support conducting of capacity building training activities on gender-sensitive interventions;
- Activity 3.3.4 Support gender-sensitive technologies and innovative approaches promotion;
- Activity 3.3.5 Support job creation opportunities for youth and women in integration with crop and livestock based interventions as well as integrated with natural resources management;

Output 4: Technical Assistance to the AGP-II effectively coordinated and managed: This aims to ensure full alignment of the Technical Assistance with the overall AGP-II project through joint planning and implementation, monitoring and evaluation of project activities. The activities to be undertaken to achieve this output are the following:

- Activity 4.1.1 Prepare, submit and monitor annual work plans and budgets aligned with the overall AGP-II planning and reviewing frameworks;
- Activity 4.1.2 Facilitate timely disbursement of project funds to regions for supporting implementation of local level project activities to be transferred through Letters of Agreements (LoAs);
- Activity 4.1.3 Facilitate the organization and conducting of awareness creation sessions, trainings and consultative meetings with government counter parts to better create awareness among stakeholders about the project and the set implementation arrangements aligned to the AGP-II and build capacity of IAs;
- Activity 4.1.4 Organize and facilitate ToTs to senior level professionals at federal and regional levels and experts focusing on priority interventions supported by the TA project and this will be cascaded down to zonal and woreda extension staff including DAs and then to beneficiary farmers;
- Activity 4.1.5 Facilitate and ensure conducting of technical backstopping missions to project regions and selected woredas to assess and monitor progress of project implementation, mentor how effectively being cascaded down of training activities, suggest correction measures for problems encountered;
- Activity 4.1.6 Coordinate and ensure timely preparation, production and distribution of training materials, manuals and guidelines foreseen to be supported by the TA support;
- Activity 4.1.7 Facilitate communication, coordination and collaboration with Government counterparts and other stakeholders to enhance synergy and encourage experience sharing;
- Activity 4.1.8 Assist in developing the Terms of References (ToRs) for short-term international and national consultants as required, participate in briefing and debriefing sessions and review outputs;
- Activity 4.1.9 Produce series of interim reports and project completion report in close collaboration and consultation with relevant stakeholders.

3.3 SUSTAINABILITY

There have been many projects carried out by the MoANR for decades. The experience has been that most of the projects were not sustained due to their self-contained nature. This TA Project is fully aligned with AGP-II, which is one of the Government's flagship programs for food security and contributing to the achievement of the GTP-II targets. The AGP-II is being implemented using the existing Government structures being well integrated with the regular development programs of the MoANR. The TA project is strategically focused on needs-based capacity building support to implement priority interventions that are aligned well with the overall AGP-II activities.

The TA-AGP-II focuses on enhancing both institutional and technical capacities of Government implementing agencies at all levels to provide extension services that help to realize sustainability goals: ensuring social equity, economic efficiency and environmental safety. The capacity building activities will be cascaded down to DAs and then trained project beneficiaries in order to improve their knowledge base and practical skills so that they will be able to make informed decisions to adopt improved agricultural technologies thus agricultural production and productivity are sustainably increased.

Since the TA-AGP-II is aligned very well with AGP-II plan, the strategic capacity building support it is to provide are directly focused on priority intervention areas of the Government. There are critical capacity gaps observed at community level hence, the hands-on trainings planned in this TA targets community needs, which will be identified through the Community Level Participatory Planning (CLPP) process. This means that the capacity developed can immediately be translated into action for increased adoption and implementation of agricultural technologies and practices. Further, the capacity built will serve as basis to continue and sustain the initiated development activities by integrating with regular development programs.

In order to ensure economic efficiency, the capacity building support will be effectively coordinated with parallel initiatives and other service providers by way of that enhance synergy and encourage experience sharing to address the needs identified in a more coordinated manner. Moreover, the knowledge, information and experiences generated through the TA project will be properly documented and shared with stakeholders during and beyond the project period thus sustainability is guaranteed.

With respect to environmental sustainability, practically TA-AGP-II supported priority interventions are all environmentally friendly and contribute for sustainable agricultural development. The IPM program promotes location specific, socially accepted, environmentally friendly and economically viable pest management options integrated with improved crop management practices. In this respect pesticide application is expected to occur only when required as a last resort and safe use of pesticide application equipment is promoted thus reducing the adverse impacts of pesticide on human health and the environment. Similarly, the use of different forage production strategies to be implemented either as standalone activities or integrated with crop and natural resources management are environmentally friendly and contribute for restoration of degraded lands. Adaptation to the changing climate and mitigating its adverse effects helps ensure sustainability in agriculture thus climate smart agriculture is mainstreamed in this project. Activities under CSA such as water harvesting, soil fertility enhancement, efficient on-farm water management, improved integration of crop-livestock production, diversification of crop and livestock products would contribute positively to the environment by conserving soil and water, improve soil carbon sequestration, reducing GHG emissions and enhancing adaptive capacity of smallholder farmers to operationalize agriculture with the changing climate to sustainably increase productivity. Moreover, making the sector nutrition sensitive brings about sustainable human development. These are all possible when social equity is maintained by making agriculture gender balanced. All AGP-II components address these cross cutting issues through enhanced capacities of implementing institutions and communities so that sustainability will be ensured.

3.4 POTENTIAL RISKS, ASSUMPTIONS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

The project implementation arrangements foreseen will provide an enabling environment that would support effective project implementation by addressing risks that may arise in the course of project implementation. The potential risks and their proposed mitigation measures are outlined here below in Table 1.

Table 1. Potential risks and mitigation measures

Risk factor	Description of risks	Rating of risks	Mitigation measures
Availability of improved technologies and practices	Limited research outputs for supporting IPM promotion, forage development and CCIs	S	Adequate emphasis shall be given by the research component for developing local level IPM techniques and practices, forage technologies, proven technologies and practices for promoting CCIs.
Sectoral policies and strategies	Failure to provide favorable policy environment	M	Ensure coherence and complementarity of policies & strategies to guide effective implementation and synergy including wider awareness creation on sectoral strategies
Technical design of the project	Project design may overlook some details	L	Establish common understanding on the need and make agreed upon revisions as deemed necessary
Institutional capacity for implementation and sustainability	Limited institutional capacity for implementation and sustainability	S	Strengthen capacity of implementing institutions through provision of Technical Assistance to strategic priority areas and specialized trainings. This will ensure sustainability of the initiated activities.
Multi-stakeholders	Insufficient coordination in	M	◆ Coordinate through joint planning, implementation and

Risk factor	Description of risks	Rating of risks	Mitigation measures
involvement	planning, implementation, M&E		Monitoring and Evaluation, ◆ Participate in Joint Review and Implementation Support mission and regular meetings of the AGP TC and enhance experience sharing and take timely actions.
Environmental and social	improper pesticide use might have some environmental and social risk	L	Integrate environmental and social impact assessment frameworks, plan and implement mitigation measures. In particular more emphasis will be given to limit pesticide use as a last resort and build capacities of stakeholders including beneficiaries in proper pesticide use.
Technology acceptance	Limited adoption of improved technologies and practices by the smallholder farmers	M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrate improved technologies adaptable to specific localities with active participation of beneficiary farmers. Implement promising indigenous knowledge and practices in integration with scientific findings. • Strengthen and provide timely practical training activities to farmers to enhance their practical skills.
Monitoring and evaluation	Weak local level monitoring and evaluation of project activities and impacts	M	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Actively involve smallholder farmers at all stages of project planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of project activities following an agreed upon monitoring and evaluation framework.

NB: Ratings: S-Substantial, M- Moderate and L- Low

3.5 PROJECT COST AND FINANCING

The total cost of the project has been estimated at US\$3.0 million. This will be financed by a grant from the GAFSP. The project budget will be used for provision of capacity building support in the form of ToTs, Workshops, study tours for experience sharing and learning, covering of the cost for specialized studies, fulltime project staff salaries within FAO Ethiopia, procurement of two field vehicles and key agricultural inputs to kick-start some of the project activities, for publishing and dissemination of training materials/guidelines, posters, brochures, leaflets, policy briefs, supported and developed by the project. The financial management for the project resource will strictly follow the FAO internal financial and administrative procedures and guidelines. For supporting local level implementation of project activities, project budget will be transferred to the implementing institutions through Letters of Agreements (LoAs) that will be signed between the service provider and the FAO Representation in Ethiopia and will be administered by the respective regions and project woredas where the performance of the agreed activities will be monitored, reported and evaluated through technical backstopping missions and periodical reporting system for quality assurance. The detail budget breakdown has shown in Table 2 below.

Table 2. Financial summary of the proposed Technical Assistance to the AGP II project

Parent Account	Description of Account	Total Budget (US\$)	%- Share
5011	Salaries professionals	67,500	2.25
5012	Salaries of General Services	112,500	3.75
	Operation and procurement	120,000	4.0
5013	Consultants	735,000	21
5014	Contracts	509,178	17
5021	Travel	261,000	9
5023	Training	355,440	12
5024	Expendable procurement	258,100	9
5025	Non-expendable	95,020	3
5027	Technical Assistance Services	180,000	6
5028	General Operating Expenses	210,000	7
5029	Support Costs	196,262	7
Grand Total		3,000,000	100

4. IMPLEMENTATION AND MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

4.1 INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

The FAO TA project is an integral part of AGP-II to the Second Agricultural Growth Program (TA-AGP-II). Institutional arrangement set for AGP-II are built on what were established under AGP-I. Likewise, the TA-AGP-II project implementation will rely on existing government structures down to kebele levels (the lowest administration unit of the Government of Ethiopia). The FAO TA project will be strongly aligned to AGP-II through joint planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. The baseline and end project impact survey data of AGP-II will be shared and used by the TA project to assess progress and impact of the project. The actual project implementation including the TA component will be the full responsibility of the Regional Bureaux of Agriculture and Natural Resources (BoANRs) and other relevant Implementing Agencies (IAs) identified and being involved in AGP-II implementation. The coordination and implementation arrangements for AGP-II that are already put in place in all AGP supported regions down to project woredas will be used for the TA component as well in order to ensure integration and accountability. In this regard, the FAO TA project shall be seen as an integral part of AGP-II and not as a standalone project. In the newly included AGP-II areas ((Benshangul-Gumuz, Gambella and Harari) and one City Administration (Dire Dawa) only one project woreda per region is considered by taking into account for first time piloting.

The MoANR has established responsible bodies for the newly targeted national regional states; the institutional arrangements were put in place during AGP-I implementation at federal, regional, and woreda levels and include: (i) SCs, (ii) TCs, and (iii) the Regional Project's CUs, which continued to oversee and guide implementation of AGP-II. The existing composition of these Committees is revised and includes new IAs as required. At the zonal level, there are Zonal level TCs and the Zonal Offices of Agriculture and Natural Resources (ZoANRs), which were absent during AGP-I are considered under AGP-II to provide Technical Assistance, extension services and M&E support project woredas. The ZoANRs are coordinating with Woreda Offices of Agriculture and Natural Resources (WoANRs) to monitor and follow up implementation. Implementation of the project will be decentralized. Federal IAs will provide guidance and support to regions, spearhead most institutional capacity building activities and undertake monitoring, evaluation and communication activities. At regional and woreda levels, the Bureaus/Offices of Agriculture will assume primary responsibility for execution of the AGP-II project. Implementation of AGP-II at the regional level will also be supported by relevant service providers and institutions.

The FAO Technical Assistance to the AGP-II will be implemented in alignment with the overall AGP-II activities at all levels in planning, project implementation and M&E. The implementation of the Technical Assistance will be the full responsibility of FAO, implementation actively involving the FAO Representation in Ethiopia (the budget holder) and the project coordination team established during AGP-I will be strengthened in terms of manpower and will be responsible for actual project implementation support. In the four regional states, the actual project implementation at regional and lower administration levels will also be closely supported by the FAO Regional Coordination Field Offices staff, except the new regions, i.e., Benshangul-Gumuz, Gambella and Harari regions and Dire Dawa City Administration where FAO doesn't have field offices. The supervision of project activities will be managed through regular technical backstopping visits by FAO Ethiopia project team once in each quarter to selected project regions and woredas and each time the project team will consider new regions and woredas to monitor project implementation, mentor training activities to check how the training activities are cascaded down to zonal and woreda extension staff including DAs. The DAs are directly responsible to train smallholder farmers and assist them to adopt and properly implement improved agricultural technologies and practices in their respective fields.

The Joint Review and Implementation Support (JRIS) mission will be carried out once in every six months for the overall AGP-II implementation including for the FAO TA to assess and monitor the progress and suggest corrective actions for the problems encountered. Technical backstopping or supervision support will be provided by the FAO Regional Office for Africa (RAF) and the Sub-Regional Office for Eastern Africa (SFE) with senior program officers to effectively provide the technical supervision and provide technical clearance for consultants' inputs using the project budget allocated for supervision and technical backstopping support activities.

The annual planning for AGP-II will follow a two-pronged approach established: (i) a demand-driven approach based on the Community-Led Participatory Planning (CLPP) approach adopted for AGP-I in which communities are assuming primary responsibility for identifying and executing community-based investment projects, and (ii) a strategic-based approach in which investments are pre-identified through the kebele, woreda and regional

development plans or through specific feasibility studies, and implemented in close collaboration with the community following a consultation process. The project implementation at woreda and kebele levels would be undertaken jointly by the WoANR through the Woreda SC and TC, the Kebele Development Committee (KDC), and communities. The project woredas will be guided by their respective SC and TC. Therefore, the FAO TA activities will follow same planning procedure established for AGP-II. In this regard, the TA activities will be identified and prioritized based on CLPP process and are considered an integral part of the overall AGP-II activities. The FAO TA project is part and parcel of a broader program led by the MoANR to address agricultural growth in Ethiopia. It will coordinate with other parallel projects for ensuring synergy and have better coherence for facilitating experience sharing. The platform for this programmatic coordination will take place within the Rural Economic Development and Food Security (RED&FS) Sector Working Group (SWG) and, more specifically, within the Technical Committee for Agricultural Growth of the RED&FS SWG for which FAO Ethiopia is also a member.

4.2 IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGIES

The following implementation modalities/strategies will be followed to implement the FAO TA project activities:

- ◆ The technical assistance will focus on strategic capacity building support to the Government implementing Agencies responsible for implementation of AGP-II through provision of ToTs to federal and regional experts on strategic intervention areas proposed under this TA project, i.e.; Scaling up of good practices on forage development and IPM techniques and practices attained during AGP-I; support in effectively mainstreaming of CCIs such as CSA, NSA and gender into the planning and implementation of all AGP-II components;
- ◆ Conduct capacity needs assessment as deemed necessary to identify critical gaps that have been affecting the implementation of forage development and IPM promotion and mainstreaming of CSA, NSA and Gender equity to develop training materials and implementation guidelines that could help to support high level capacity building of national and regional stakeholders to increase the knowledge base and develop practical skills to enhance extension service delivery to smallholder farmers for enhancing their capacities in respective areas;
- ◆ The FAO TA project will be fully responsible to conduct training of trainers (ToTs) to national and regional extension staff to be drawn from the respective Bureaus actively engaged in all AGP-II implementation regions;
- ◆ Provide technical backstopping to regional staff who will participate in the national ToTs to take full responsibility in cascading down tailor-made training activities to zonal and woreda level extension staff and DAs to enhance extension service to smallholder farmers to be empowered for decision-making to adopt improved agricultural technologies and practices that could help them to sustainably increase production and productivity;
- ◆ Provide technical support to DAs who are the front-line extension agent from extension support to provide hands-on training to smallholder farmers and assist them to adopt appropriate and affordable agricultural technologies and practices suited to the various agro-ecological zones to be integrated with the farming systems and help increase agricultural production and productivity and thereby improve incomes of smallholder farmers;
- ◆ The FAO TA-AGP-II project will also develop technical guidelines and protocols on critical areas as extension tools to support local level demonstration activities and season long agricultural activities that will be implemented through the farmer-field school approach such as IPM-FFS and Forage-FFS. These technical guidelines will be conveyed through trainings to establish clear understanding by the local level extension staff;
- ◆ For the 34 strategically selected woredas the TA component will be fully responsible in mentoring the proper cascading down of training activities while in the remaining 123 woredas the AGP Coordination Units both at regional and woreda level including DAs will be fully responsible to ensure integration of the TA-AGP-II activities into the overall AGP-II planning, implementation, M&E and supported by AGP-II own financial sources;
- ◆ Activities including demonstration and multiplication of improved forage, establishment and facilitation of season long activities both in forage development and IPM promotion through FFS approach will be handled by the DAs using the AGP-II budget sources. However, the FAO TA component will directly assist local level training and demonstration activities with particular focus on those strategically selected 34 woredas, due limited available budget. These strategically selected woredas will serve as learning grounds.

4.3 RESULTS MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Results framework: The Results Framework will be used to monitor progress effectively, monitoring data can also be used to assess and inform and take appropriate managerial actions to improve project implementation and undertake evaluation to determine what was achieved through the TA project interventions. This includes tailored indicators to capture progress and quality capacity development in terms of adoption of improved forage production

technologies and practices, IPM practices and effectively mainstreaming of gender, nutrition and CSA as well as attitudinal changes towards the quality of extension support services. In addition, gender, nutrition and CSA results will be tracked through a consistent disaggregation across relevant indicators. The result framework for the TA component is considered as an integral part of the overall AGP-II M&E system in order to align objectives and harmonize. In addition, tracking will be done using additional outcome indicators outside the results framework and studies/evaluations (quantitative, qualitative, and quality of implementation and processes) targeting specific results including how effectively supported mainstreaming of gender, nutrition and CSA interventions in the planning and implementation of all AGP-II components. Like the overall AGP-II activities, the M&E framework for the TA activities will also be conducted at four levels: federal, regional, woreda, and kebele. In addition to the internal M&E of the TA component, the TA interventions will be strongly aligned with the overall AGP-II activities in AGP-supported woredas.

Evaluation of outcomes and impacts: Baseline values for results framework indicators have been established based on secondary data sets from AGP-I, Central Statistics Agency and other sources. A comprehensive baseline survey (household survey including qualitative surveys) is already launched through contracted firm by AGP CU in representative of the geographic scope and expected to be completed soon. Therefore, the FAO TA component will adopt the baseline data in relation to the respective interventions proposed under this TA project. This will be followed by a final survey and evaluation in FY5 (household survey and qualitative surveys) to be extracted to fit in with the TA activities. For AGP-II it was proposed to conduct additional qualitative surveys as required from which the TA component can benefit too, for example studies on the adoption and impact of agricultural technologies promoted, nutritional impacts in terms of household dietary consumption improvement and qualitative studies on changes in service delivery (farmers satisfaction in extension service provided both on crop including IPM and livestock/forage development). Since support for mainstreaming of gender is one of the key CCIs to be supported by the project then an impact evaluation of gender innovations to be undertaken by AGP-II will benefit the TA component to cross-check the effectiveness of gender related interventions supported. The impact level indicators are in line with the GAFSP impact indicators and include number of people reached, increased productivity, improved food and nutrition security.

Monitoring of inputs, outputs, selected outcomes and processes: In line with the GAFSP monitoring and evaluation framework, the proposed monitoring and evaluation activities for the TA interventions will accommodate the three tiers M&E indicators corresponding to project impact (tier 1), outcome (tier 2) and project outputs or performance indicators (tier 3) that lead and contribute to achieving the goal of AGP-II for increased rural incomes and food security through increased agricultural productivity and commercialization of smallholder farmers by effectively linking with markets, reducing risk and vulnerability to the adverse effects of climate change, improving nutrition and enhancing institutional and human capacity for improved service delivery. However, the intermediate results and output indicators for the TA interventions are number of smallholder farmers (disaggregated by gender) using improved technologies and practices of forage development and IPM program, strengthened policy definition and implementation capacity, households and communities supported for reducing risk and vulnerability to the adverse effects of climate change and pesticide hazards, due to unsafe use of pesticides.

The project will maintain a simple monitoring tool that allows regular reporting of progress and properly documenting the learnings at all levels. The reporting for the TA component will be an integral part of the overall AGP-II reporting system to ensure ownership of the project, accountability and transparency. In this regards, monitoring data and qualitative information will be collected through the woreda AGP-II Coordination Units and these will be communicated back to the regions and regional AGP CUs will consolidate woreda level reports and communicate to the federal AGP CU and FAO on quarterly basis. The FAO project team will be responsible to further consolidate six monthly and annual reports to timely communicate to the donor.

Safeguard monitoring: Destructive social and environmental issues are not expected in association with the FAO TA activities but whatsoever may be the case the necessary measures will be considered in order to reduce any likely impacts on the communities and the environment. To monitor environmental and social risks, the FAO TA Project will build on the existing AGP's M&E, which includes safeguard monitoring including the review of environmental and social performance to assess compliance with safeguard instruments, determine lessons learnt and provide guidance for improving future performance.

Internal learning and Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation: The TA supported activities will be integrated in the AGP-II activities aiming at promote internal learning by organizing community learning in combination with the

annual CLPP exercise, during which farmers will discuss results achieved, progress on intended objectives and implementation problems and/or best practices following simple visual formats. Community learning fora would be organized annually by the kebeles manager and supported by trained community facilitators. It will include cross-farmer monitoring (farmers monitor other farmers' activities/sub-projects) so as to take advantage of opportunities to facilitate learning and encourage participatory M&E by farmers. However, the participatory M&E approach to assess and monitor the effectiveness of the project will be conducted for the overall AGP-II components on a pilot basis.

4.4 POST PROJECT SUSTAINABILITY AND EXIT STRATEGIES

Overall, the AGP-II activities including the FAO Technical Assistance to the AGP-II sub-component will be implemented through the existing government structures at all levels. The project will emphasis on capacity building of IAs at various levels to enhance the leadership, organizational, managerial, financial, and technical capacities to enable them to implement successfully project activities. The role and capacities of IAs will be enhanced and this will help them to effectively and efficiently deliver the extension services and this will assist to integrate and align project-supported interventions with regular development programs planning and implementation, which will ultimately, improves ownership and ensure sustainability of project activities.

AGP-II will play a critical role in strengthening and supporting the present public M&E system. The AGP-II will address capacity gaps for M&E at various levels to foster its sustainable institutionalization. Standardized and Result-Based Reporting System will be established with clear and agreed upon monitoring indicators. In addition, gender, nutrition and CSA results are tracked through a consistent disaggregation across relevant indicators. The capacity developed through the project support will sustain after the project is completed and smoothly continue implementation of similar activities well aligned with long-term development programs. Skills of beneficiaries will be enhanced and clear benefits that accrue through participation in the project interventions will create the necessary driving force and basis for beneficiaries to continue with the activities to get benefits even after the project is completed including the Technical Assistance project.

Activities under the overall AGP-II project would continue to be screened through Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), thus, interventions would be environmentally sustainable and socially acceptable. In addition, activities related to water harvesting, soil fertility improvement and forage development integrated with watersheds and integrated pest management would contribute positively to environmental sustainability by conserving soil and water, enhancing capacity of smallholder farmers to adapt to climate change, securing quality feed resources and ensuring human and environmental health as a result of the reduced pesticide risk. Overall, right from the very beginning joint annual planning and monitoring of implementation and evaluation is highly encouraged. To this effect, the project annual targets will be well aligned with regular plans and cascaded down through the government systems included as well in the monitoring framework. This will ensure ownership and accountability and periodically support capacity building to sustain project supported activities after the project exit.

4.5 COMMUNICATION AND REPORTING

Communication is an important tool to familiarize the project objective, expected outputs, target beneficiaries and implementation modalities envisaged for the project implementation. This will improve engagement, encourage and be informed of the planned activities and the roles and responsibilities of stakeholders. The project will maintain regular monitoring of project activities implementation at field level, assess the progress and prepare and communicate project progress on quarterly basis from region to national level. Then the FAO project staff based in Addis Ababa are expected to review quarterly reports received from the project regions and produce consolidated six monthly progress reports to be communicated to the GAFSP Secretariat to be uploaded on the GAFSP portal. In addition, project staff and consultants, including FAO staff providing TA will prepare mission reports presenting the main findings, conclusions and recommendations of all the respective missions undertaken in support of the project.

A standard reporting format for the project will be prepared, discussed and agreed by stakeholders at the onset of the project. The progress reports, technical reports of the short-term consultants will be reviewed by the project team and be technically cleared through FAO's Sub-Regional, Regional and HQ based technical offices, as appropriate and then can communicate to the stakeholders. The final project completion report will be prepared in close consultation with stakeholders focusing on the results achieved through the project supported activities, constraints and lessons learnt and provide recommendations that could be taken forward for future similar projects designing. This will be reviewed by the Lead Technical Officer (LTO) and technically cleared if met the quality standard.

ANNEX I. PROJECT RESULT FRAMEWORK /LOGFRAME/

Activity	Intervention Logic/description of activities	Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVIs)	Baseline	Project Target	Sources and Means of Verifications	Assumptions
Impact						
<i>Increased agricultural productivity and commercialization through provision of Technical Assistance for enhanced human and institutional capacities of implementing institutions for effective and efficient extension service delivery to smallholder farmers that for increased adoption and use of agricultural technologies and practices</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Contribution to percentage increase in yield for selected crops in targeted HHs who adopted IPM practices (disaggregated by Total Households (THH) & Female Headed Households (FHH); ◆ Percentage increase in yield for selected animal products in targeted households benefited from forage development interventions (disaggregated by THH and FHH); ◆ Number of direct project beneficiaries reached by the TA component (THH and FHH); 	THH- 15.3 FHH- 13.7 THH- 0.70 FHH- 0.71 THH-102,360 FHH- 20,104	THH-28.8% FHH-22.9% THH-28.8% FHH-22.9%	THH-165,750 FHH- 66,300	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Baseline and end survey report of AGP-II • Mid-term and final reports of AGP-II 	The baseline and end data specific to TA interventions are expected to be generated in integration with the overall baseline survey of AGP-II. Accordingly the baseline information is provided herewith is adopted from AGP-II design document
Outcome						
The expected project outcome is to provide capacity building support and enhanced smallholder farmers capacity and increased adoption of improved technologies and practices on forage development, integrated pest management and mainstreaming of climate-smart agriculture, nutrition-sensitive agriculture and gender	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ number of beneficiaries adopting and using improved technologies and practices (THH and FHH) ◆ number of beneficiaries declaring being satisfied with public extension services. 	0 0	THH-165,750 FHH-66,300	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Baseline and end survey report of AGP-II • Mid-term and final reports of AGP-II 	The TA specific interventions are expected to be generated in integration with the overall baseline survey of AGP-II	
COMPONENT I: FORAGE DEVELOPMENT						
Output 1: Capacity of implementing institutions and smallholder farmers in adopting and scaling up of improved forage technologies and practices strengthened through provision of technical support	◆ Percent of farmers who have adopted improved forage development strategies of the targeted farmers	THH- 6,256 FHH- 1,251	THH- 8,500 FHH- 3,400	Baseline data (AGP-II Household Survey Reports)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effectively integrated with the overall AGP-II implementation • Farmers adopted and applied the knowledge gained 	
Intermediate Output 1.1: Human and institutional capacity on forage production and livestock feeding system enhanced	Capacity of implementing institutions enhanced and resulted in improved effectiveness and efficiency of service delivery	Experts- 50 Farmers-6256	Experts- 528 Farmers-8500	Progress reports		
Activity 1.1.1	Conduct capacity needs assessment as deemed necessary to identify gaps and provide needs-based capacity building to strengthen institutional and human capacities of IAs at all levels on forage production	# of report produced on capacity needs assessment and gaps identification	1	2	Capacity needs assessment report	Needs-based training sessions organized and conducted
Activity 1.1.2	Develop, publish and distribute training materials (manuals, technical guidelines, posters, brochures) focusing on improved forage production and feeding strategies suited to the various agro-ecological zones in the country.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # of training materials developed, published and distributed • # of guidelines developed, published and distributed • # of brochures/leaflets developed, published and distributed • # of posters developed and distributed 	2 0 0 0	2 3 10 10	Evidence of copies of training materials developed, published and distributed	Training materials distributed assumed properly documented and used for the intended purpose
Activity 1.1.3	Support production of training videos focusing on forage and pasture production, management and utilization strategies for various environments; rehabilitation of degraded areas;	# of training videos produced on forage and pasture production, management and utilization strategies	0	1	Short-term consultant report	Regions are committed and collaborate for production of training videos
Activity 1.1.4	Organize and conduct training of trainers (ToTs) to federal and regional level professionals on improved forage production and utilization to increase knowledge and develop practical skills (40 participants x 2 times in five years);	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • capacity of Government implementing institutions enhanced and extension service delivery improved • # of participants who attended ToTs 	0 50	2 80	Training reports and attendance lists attached of each session	Trainees are withdrawn from federal relevant ministries and regional respective bureaus
Activity 1.1.5	Support training activities to be cascaded down to zonal and woreda level extension staff including DAs (20 zones and 34 woredas x 2 experts x 2 times in five years period & for development agents = 170 DAs x 2 times in five year)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # of zonal and woreda extension staff trained on forage production • # of DAs trained on forage production 	0 0	108 340	Training reports	Regions are capable to independently deliver trainings
Activity 1.1.6	Support practical training activities that will be cascaded down to smallholder farmers who are engaged on improved forage production and management to increase their know-how and develop practical skills (170 kebele x 10 HHs x 5)	# of smallholder farmers who received trainings on improved forage production and management	6256	8,500	List of farmers attended trainings	Proper mentoring of local level trainings through DAs

Activity	Intervention Logic/description of activities	Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVIs)	Baseline	Project Target	Sources and Means of Verifications	Assumptions
Activity 1.1.7	Review and increase accessibility of training and support materials (including Tropical Forages Selection Tool, Forage Production and Livestock Feeding Guidelines developed during TS-AGP-I GAFSP supported project and to be reprinted/multiplied and distributed.	# of training manuals/guidelines reprinted/multiplied and distributed to stakeholders	2	2	Distribution list for reprinted and distributed materials	
Activity 1.1.8	Develop simple and practical technical bulletins, fact sheets specifically tailored to the particular target area, production system. (e.g. on forage species, development strategies, and forage utilization), laminated, and distributed in loose-leaf folders,	# of Technical bulletins and fact sheets developed and distributed tailored to the particular area	0	2		
Activity 1.1.9	Facilitate translation of selected training materials and guidelines into selected local languages to be used by Woreda level experts and DAs.	# of training manuals and guidelines available for use in local languages (Amharic and Oromi)	0	2	Translated materials available for use	Proper documentation and use of translated materials
Activity 1.1.10	Develop new guidelines on the establishment and proper functioning of forage-FFS groups and forage seed production guidelines to provide technical guidance on forage seed production system	# of guidelines made available for guiding the establishment and proper functioning of forage-FFS and seed production	0	2	Guidelines readily available for use	
Activity 1.1.11	Organize and conduct awareness creation workshops on guidelines developed, travel workshops/exposure visits on forage and pasture development and utilization for experience sharing and facilitating learning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of workshop proceedings # workshop participants attended # of exposure visits organized and conducted 	0 0 0	10 80 18	Workshop proceedings and reports produced	Regional AGP CUs effectively coordinated local level exposure visits
Activity 1.1.12	Provide support through periodical supervision to DAs to properly guide the establishment, facilitation and mentoring of Forage-FFS groups.	# of forage development farmers' field school groups established	0	170		
Activity 1.1.13	Support establishment of platforms and networks for forage crops value chain actors and facilitate meetings/travel workshops for experience sharing and learning; using experience of the Forage Network in Ethiopia (FNE) and other experiences;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of platforms established and functional for forage crops value chain actors # of facilitated annual meetings/workshops of the platforms 	0 0	1 5	Record of MoMs and proceedings/reports of the respective events	Active engagement of stakeholders on the platform
Intermediate Output 1.2: Improved forage production strategies and multiplication system effectively demonstrated		# of households adopted improved forage production strategies and contribute for increased livestock productivity	138	200		
Activity 1.2.1	Develop technical guideline for the establishment and management of demonstration activities for introduction and promotion of improved forage technologies in selected FTCs, using CIGs/forage development-FFS and individual farmers' fields integrated with dairy and fattening programs.	Technical guidelines available for guiding the forage demonstration activities to be established at selected FTCs, individual farmers' fields and CIGs	0	1	Technical guideline/protocol developed and distributed	AGP focal points fully aligned with the overall AGP activities and actively facilitated local level demonstration activities
Activity 1.2.2	Support conducting of demonstration activities at selected locations based on the guidelines developed to support capacity building and testing of genotypes/technologies and management practices and enable local level refinement of recommendations. Demonstration sites will also serve as sources of improved planting material along with specific production messages (34 strategically selected project woredas x 5 demonstration sites).	# of demonstration sites established and made functional	80	170	Monitoring and Evaluation Reports	"
Activity 1.2.3	Provide assistance in organizing CIGs to promote farmer-to farmer exchange of planting materials and support forage production (seeds and vegetative planting materials) as a potential business (1 CIGs per woreda);	# of facilitated CIGs to promote farmer-to-farmer exchange of planting materials	0	34		CIGs voluntarily organized and got involved in defined agribusiness
Activity 1.2.4	Identify and assist selected teaching institutions to establish improved forage species to be used in student practical training activities at both demonstration plots and in larger production sites to facilitate better exposure of students prior to graduation to improved forage production.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of ATVETs consulted for incorporation of forage into curricula # of ATVETs that have established forage demonstration and use it for training of students 	0 0	8 8		ATVETs are voluntary and interested in the establishment of forage demonstration sites

Activity	Intervention Logic/description of activities	Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVIs)	Baseline	Project Target	Sources and Means of Verifications	Assumptions
Activity 1.2.5	Introduce new approaches like school forage program to promote improved forage development in schools where there is a reliable water supply for off-season activities;	# of selected schools successfully promoted school forage programs for their students to be familiarized with and subsequently support their families	0	8	Monitoring and evaluation reports	School administrators showed interest for school forage prog
Activity 1.2.6	Provide start-up forage seeds supply to strategically selected FTCs, CIGs and/or selected schools for the establishment of forage demonstration activities.	# of farmers made access to the start-up forage seeds and total distributed amount of forage seeds	138	200	Distribution reports	
Intermediate Output 1.3: Improved forage production strategies and good practices scaled up to wider geographic areas		% increase of improved forage production strategies compared to baseline and reached more households	0	25		
Activity 1.3.1	Identify and properly document good practices in forage production that were successfully implemented during AGP-I and experiences/lessons drawn from other relevant initiatives	# of documents on good practices produced and readily available for use	1	2	Evidence of copies produced	Good practices adopted and applied by farmers
Activity 1.3.2	Provide Technical Assistance to promote crop-livestock integration for improved forage availability and enhance crop production through on-farm forage development (including intercropping of legume species, strip cropping and alley cropping) and supply of animal manure for soil fertility improvement	# of technologies successfully promoted under crop-livestock integrations	0	5	Monitoring and evaluation reports	Farmers convinced of the technologies promoted and implemented in integration with the farming system
Activity 1.3.3	Support scaling up of improved forage production strategies including cultivated pasture using improved forage species suited to various AEZs and over-sowing of grazing areas	Area of cultivated pasture covered using improved forage production and over-sown grazing areas	0	40	Monitoring and evaluation reports	
Activity 1.3.4	Support scaling up of experience of integrating multipurpose forage tree species with watershed development programs to enhance forage availability, soil conservation and productivity enhancement (3 watersheds per woreda)	Area of watershed where integrated multipurpose forage trees species	25	102	Monitoring and evaluation reports	Multipurpose forage tree species integrated at least in three watersheds per woreda
Activity 1.3.5	Support forage seeds/fodder production using out-grower schemes under rainfed and irrigation as a business venture to increase income and enhance forage seeds availability by linking with private sector seed supplier companies	# of out-grower schemes established for forage seed production	?	20	Monitoring and evaluation reports	Forage- out grower schemes will be established in strategically selected sites for facilitating learning
COMPONENT II: INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT						
Output 2: Capacity of implementing institutions and smallholder farmers in adopting and scaling up of IPM techniques and practices strengthened through provision of Technical Assistance		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of professionals who received training including DAs' # of smallholder farmers who trained and adopted IPM practices integrated with their farming system 	270 3042	528 12,750	Monitoring and evaluation reports	Ownership and active participation of government counterparts are crucial for ensuring sustainability
Intermediate Output 2.1: Human and institutional capacity of IAs for implementation of IPM enhanced		IPM practices adopted and reduced pesticide use and risk of pesticide on the people and the environment			Monitoring and evaluation reports	Stable structural arrangements
Activity 2.1.1	Conduct capacity needs assessment to provide needs-based capacity building support through ToTs on IPM principles, techniques and practices	# of capacity needs assessment reports produced and documented	1	2	Capacity needs assessment report produced and shared	
Activity 2.1.2	Develop training materials/manuals, technical guidelines, posters, brochures and leaflets on promotion of IPM program, safe use of synthetic pesticides, bio-pesticides, promotion of biological control agents, extraction and use of botanicals for control of crop pests, develop update pest checklists both for economic and quarantine pests in Ethiopia, develop pest identification and management manuals;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of training manuals for farmers developed & distributed # of guidelines developed and distributed on safe use of pesticides, use of botanicals, biological agents and pest checklists and pest management guideline IPM brochure developed, published and distributed 	0 0 0	1 6 1	Made available IPM guideline for farmers, safe use of pesticides, botanicals, bio-agents, pest checklists and pest management guideline	Training materials developed and produced through the project support will be used as reference materials for the respective institutions to support local level activities
Activity 2.1.3	Organize and conduct training of trainers (ToTs) of federal and regional levels professionals on IPM principles, techniques and pest management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of ToTs sessions organized and conducted at federal level # of participants who attended ToTs on IPM trainings 	5	3	ToTs reports produced and annexed list of participants	More or less stable and reduced staff turnover

Activity	Intervention Logic/description of activities	Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVIs)	Baseline	Project Target	Sources and Means of Verifications	Assumptions
	tactics to increase their knowledge and help them develop practical skills (40 x 2)		35	80		
Activity 2.1.4	Support and mentor proper cascading down of same training activities to zonal and woreda level extension staff including DAs (20 zones and 34 woredas x 2 experts x 2 times and for development agents = 170 DAs x 2 times in five year)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of zones and woredas staffs who attended IPM training, # of DAs who attended training on IPM 	30 240	108 340	Training reports and attached list of participants	
Activity 2.1.5	Support and mentor proper cascading down of training activities to smallholder farmers on IPM principles, techniques and tactics to develop their practical skills (170 x 1 IPM-FFS x 25 members x 3 times)	# of smallholder farmers or IPM-FFS groups who received practical trainings on IPM techniques and practices	3420	12,750	Training reports conducted at local level	
Activity 2.1.6	Conduct awareness creation meetings/workshops including travelling workshops and exposure visits for facilitating learning on the impacts of pesticide on human health and the environment and the need of IPM implementation in smallholder farmers through IPM-FFS approach (at least 2 national, 16 regional and 170 IPM-FFS per woreda)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of awareness creation meetings/workshops conducted # of exposure visits organized and conducted (number of events) 	5 0	18 68	Workshop proceedings Brief exposure visits reports produced at all levels	Exposure visit is an important tool to facilitate learning and share experience on new technologies and practices
Activity 2.1.7	Support establishment of platforms and networking at all levels for IPM promotion with active involvement of stakeholders through facilitating periodical meetings and travelling workshops on experience sharing and learning to further encourage wider adoption and implementation of IPM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of IPM Working Groups established and made functional # of meetings/workshops of IPM platforms facilitated 	0 0	1 5	MoMs and workshop proceedings produced on specific platforms	Stakeholders interest and their actively participation will encourage and strengthen the platforms and facilitate the experience and learning
Activity 2.1.8	Strengthen pest surveillance capacity of IAs at all levels on major economic pests with particular focus on pest identification, monitoring of the pest dynamics and distribution and reporting system to be aware of the pest situation and be prepared for timely taking decision measures (54 x 2 times x 2 experts)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of trainings organized and conducted # of trainees who attended the pest surveillance training sessions 	12 77	15 216	Monitoring and evaluation reports	
Activity 2.1.9	Support the implementation and further improvement of Pest Management Support Services Strategy (PMSS) developed through the support of the FAO Technical Assistance Project that was aligned to the AGP-I	# of familiarization workshops organized and conducted at all levels	8	8	Monitoring and evaluation reports	
Activity 2.1.10	Hold policy dialogues on the hows of institutionalizing of IPM as the preferred approach to pest management in smallholder fields in Ethiopia through the central role of the MoANR	# of initiatives facilitated to institutionalize IPM and integrate with regular pest management support services	0	24	Monitoring and evaluation reports	
Activity 2.1.11	Support and contribute technical expertise inputs in developing pest management regulatory frameworks with particular focus on Quarantine/Phytosanitary Legislation, Regulation and guidelines for the promotion of biological control, use of biopesticides and botanicals	# of National Plant Protection Act developed and put in place	0	1	Consultant report produced	
Intermediate Output 2.2: IPM-FFS for implementation of season-long IPM activities established and operationalized		Season long IPM practices widely adopted and integrated with the farming system through IPM-FFS groups established	72	170	Monitoring and evaluation reports	
Activity 2.2.1	Support establishment and proper functioning of IPM-FFS groups who are interested and organized to work together and implement season-long IPM program integrated with good agricultural practices	# of IPM-FFS groups established and operationalized	72	170	Project staff technical backstopping mission reports	471 IPM-FFS groups (at least three per woreda) will be established
Activity 2.2.2	Support IPM-FFS groups to properly guide, facilitate and mentor the establishment and proper functioning of the IPM-FFS groups to properly apply IPM principles and techniques with continuous monitoring, evaluation and experience sharing to facilitate learning (170 x 1 IPM-FFS x 25)	# IPM-FFS groups capacitated and mentored for their proper functioning of season long IPM activities implemented	3420	4,250	Project staff technical backstopping mission reports	At least in each 471 IPM-FFS groups there will be 25 members

Activity	Intervention Logic/description of activities	Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVIs)	Baseline	Project Target	Sources and Means of Verifications	Assumptions
Activity 2.2.3	Strengthen IPM implementation through establishing more farmers groups on major crops and economic pests combinations that will be prioritized through organized IPM-FFS groups	# of major crops and economic pest combinations	8	12	Monitoring reports	Major crop-pest combinations will be identified in close consultation with stakeholders
Activity 2.2.4	Promote successful IPM-FFS experiences gained by holding experience sharing events for decision makers, plant protection and agronomy experts and non-participated farmers (34 woreda x 10 participants decision-makers and experts and 170 x 1 IPM-FFS x 25 members x 3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of participants who attended exposure visits- decision makers and experts, # of farmers who attended exposure visits 	223 3345	680 12,750	Monitoring reports	At least three exposure visits at woreda level
Intermediate Output 2.3: Good IPM practices scaled up to wider geographic areas and reaching more smallholder farmers		Good IPM practices reached more households and widely implemented in integration with improved crop management	920	1700		
Activity 2.3.1	Identify and properly document good practices in IPM implementation that were successfully implemented during the piloting program aligned with AGP-I including experience and lessons drawn to be used for TA-AGP-II interventions;	# of good IPM practices documented	0	1	Monitoring reports	Good practices of IPM identified and will be scaled up to wider geographic areas
Activity 2.3.2	Assess and document case studies other than AGP-I outputs that successfully implemented recommended IPM practices through the IPM-FFS and successfully controlled the targeted pests and thereby reduced yield losses	# of IPM case study documents produced	0	1	Case study reports	Case studies for successful IPM practices will be documented
Activity 2.3.3	Expand area coverage of IPM implementation through establishing more IPM-FFS groups to work on major crops and economic pests identified and scaling up of the successful IPM implementation experiences under rainfed and irrigation conditions (170 IPM-FFS to be established and at least 10 follower farmers per group who adopted IPM practices in their respective fields)	# of follower farmers who convinced and adopted IPM practice	920	1700	Monitoring reports	IPM-FFS groups are expected to be organized both under rainfed and irrigation condition
COMPONENT III: SUPPORT MAINSTREAMING OF CSA, NUTRITION AND GENDER						
Output 3: Mainstreaming of climate-smart, nutrition and gender-sensitive agricultural interventions into the planning and implementation of AGP-II components supported			0	Experts – 676 Farmers- 5100		
Intermediate Output 3.1: Mainstreaming of CSA into all AGP-II components effectively supported		CSA technologies effectively mainstreamed with AGP-II and adopted by smallholder farmers and crop yields increased by 25%				
Activity 3.1.1	Conduct a study to assess existing policies, strategies, programs and lessons of projects in promoting CSA and identify capacity gaps and potential entry points for mainstreaming CSA into all AGP-II activities	# of assessment report produced and identified entry points for effectively mainstreaming CSA	0	1	Assessments reports	Stakeholders actively involved in identifying entry points for mainstreaming CSA
Activity 3.1.2	Develop training materials, guidelines and leaflets/brochure to guide promoting CSA for sustainable crop and livestock production with the changing climate by integrating with sustainable NRM	# of training materials/guidelines developed (crop, livestock and NRM), published and distributed for use to be guided with for implementation	0	3	Training materials/guidelines developed	Research outputs and local knowledge will be used for developing training materials
Activity 3.1.3	Support capacity building of federal and AGP-II supported regions through provision of ToTs to enhance the knowledge base and develop their practical skills on proven CSA technologies and practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of ToTs sessions conducted at federal and regional levels # of participants who attended ToTs and capable to deliver similar training activities 	0 0	2 120		
Activity 3.1.4	Support and mentor to effectively cascade down training activities on CSA to zonal and woreda level extension staff including DAs (2 staff x 20 zones and 34 woredas and 3 DAs will participate on CSA training sessions 2 times)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of zone and woreda levels extension staffs trained # of DAs trained on CSA 	0 0	216 340		At least three participants will attend the training on CSA
Activity 3.1.5	Support and mentor to effectively cascade down training activities on proven CSA technologies and practices to smallholder farmers (170 x 10 x 3)	# of beneficiary farmers who received practical trainings and adopted proven CSA technologies and practices	0	5,100		One DA will train at least ten farmers for five years

Activity	Intervention Logic/description of activities	Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVIs)	Baseline	Project Target	Sources and Means of Verifications	Assumptions
Activity 3.1.6	Support development of CSA strategy to effectively mainstream CSA technologies and practices into all AGP-II components suited to various agro-ecological zones to sustainably increase productivity, enhance resilience of livelihoods to climate shocks and reduce GHG emissions by supporting development of CSA strategy to be used for promotion of CSA	# of strategy for mainstreaming CSA developed and implemented	0	1	Monitoring and evaluation reports	Research findings will be taken up on CSA technologies and practices
Activity 3.1.7	Support to establish and/or strengthen platforms of stakeholders to encourage experience sharing and enhance synergy for collective actions on CSA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •# of platforms established/strengthened on CSA and supported •# of annual meetings on CSA facilitated and supported 	0 0	1 5	MoMs and workshop proceedings	Stakeholders are interested and actively participated
Intermediate Output 3.2: Mainstreaming of nutrition into all AGP-II components effectively supported		181 nutrition-focused technologies envisaged in AGP-II adopted and malnutrition reduced from 40% to 30%	0	Experts-676 Farmers-5100		
Activity 3.2.1	Assist in conducting capacity building needs assessment to identify the gaps and potential entry points to effectively mainstream nutrition-sensitive interventions in the smallholder farmers in Ethiopia	Assessment report produced and identified entry points for effectively mainstreaming nutrition	0	1		
Activity 3.2.2	Provide support in developing training materials and guidelines for effectively mainstreaming nutrition-sensitive interventions into all AGP-II components	# of training materials/guidelines on nutrition developed and used	0	1		
Activity 3.2.3	Support capacity building of federal and AGP-II regions through provision of ToTs and mentor cascading down of training activities to woreda extension staff and beneficiary communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •# of ToTs at national level conducted on nutrition •# of participants who attended ToTs •# of technical backstopping missions conducted 	0 0 0	2 120 20	Monitoring and evaluation reports	
Activity 3.2.4	Support to effectively cascading down of training activities on nutrition to zonal and woreda extension staff including DAs (20 zones and 34 woredas 3 experts at each level per annum and DAs =170 x 3 x 2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •# of zone and woreda levels extension staffs trained •# of DAs who received training on nutrition 	0 0	216 340	Monitoring and evaluation reports	At least three participants will attend the training on nutrition
Activity 3.2.5	Support to effectively cascading down of training activities on nutrition-sensitive agriculture to smallholder farmers to enable them for increased adoption and implementation of nutrition-sensitive interventions;	•# of smallholder farmers who trained on nutrition and effectively adopted and integrated in their farming system	0	5,100	Monitoring and evaluation reports	One DA will train at least ten farmers for five years
Activity 3.2.6	Support in developing operational guideline and conducting of nutrition-focused demonstration activities in strategically selected FTCs (at least 3 per woreda) and on individual farmers' fields;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Guideline on nutrition focused demonstration activities developed and distributed •# of demonstration sites established and functional 	0 0	1 170	Monitoring and evaluation reports	Three nutrition-focused demonstration per woreda
Activity 3.2.7	Consult and provide Technical Assistance on incorporation of NSA competencies into the curricula of Agricultural Training, Vocational Education Training (ATVET) Colleges	# of curricula developed and mainstreamed with selected ATVET curricula and FTCs'	0	1	Consultation report	
Intermediate Output 3.3: Mainstreaming of gender into all AGP-II components effectively supported		40% of women empowered and benefited	0	Experts-676 Farmers-5100		
Activity 3.3.1	Provide support to conduct capacity building needs assessment to identify areas of interventions	# of capacity needs assessments report produced	0	1	Needs assessment report	FAO staff time input for conducting needs assessment with Gov't counterparts
Activity 3.3.2	Support the development of capacity building training materials (manuals, leaflets and posters) developed to effectively mainstream gender-sensitive interventions	# of training materials /manuals, leaflets and posters) developed and distributed for use	0	3	Monitoring and evaluation reports	
Activity 3.3.3	Support conducting of capacity building training activities at all levels including smallholder farmers on gender-sensitive interventions (ToTs, woreda extension staff, DAs and farmers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •# of participants attended who attended the ToTs sessions •# of zonal and woreda extension staff trained •# of DAs trained on gender mainstreaming •# of beneficiary farmers who oriented on gender empowerment 	0 0 0 0	120 216 340 5,100	Monitoring and evaluation reports	FAO staff time input for conducting capacity building with Gov't counterparts

Activity	Intervention Logic/description of activities	Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVIs)	Baseline	Project Target	Sources and Means of Verifications	Assumptions
Activity 3.3.4	Support in developing a strategy to mainstream and promote gender-sensitive technologies and innovative approaches	# of strategy developed and supported to effectively mainstream gender-sensitive technologies and innovative approaches	0	1	Monitoring and evaluation reports	
Activity 3.3.5	Support job creation opportunities for youth and women in integration with crop and livestock based interventions as well as integrated with natural resources management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Job opportunities created and benefited jobless youth and women (beekeeping, poultry and home gardening) • # of jobless youth and women who have benefited 	0 0	3	Monitoring and evaluation reports	Gov't counterparts will be actively involved in identifying and organizing CIGs
COMPONENT IV: PROJECT COORDINATION AND MANAGEMENT						
Output 4: Technical Assistance to the AGP-II effectively coordinated and managed		Project effectiveness and efficiency increased and realized the project development objective				
Activity 4.1	Participate in AGP TC monthly regular meetings and JRIS mission to contribute and ensure alignment of the TA-AGP-II project implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # of AGP TC regular meetings attended • # of JRIS mission attended and Back-to-office reports produced 	0 0	24 8	MoMs BtOR	Monthly AGP TC regular meetings and twice in a year JRIS mission
Activity 4.2	Prepare, submit and monitor annual work plans and budget aligned with the overall AGP-II review and planning framework	# of annual work plans and budget effectively aligned with the overall AGP-II annual review and planning frameworks	0	4	Annual work plans and budget	CLPP will be followed integrated with AGP-II
Activity 4.3	Facilitate timely disbursement of project funds to regions for supporting implementation of local level project activities to be transferred through Letters of Agreements (LoAs);	Frequency of project budget timely disbursed through LoAs for supporting local level project implementation	0	5	Signed and settled LoAs	Budget will be transferred to regions for implementation of local level activities (LoAs)
Activity 4.4	Facilitate the organization and conducting of awareness creation sessions, trainings and workshops with government counter parts to better create awareness, build capacities of stakeholders for effective implementation of project activities aligned with AGP-II activities	• # of training sessions/workshops organized and conducted through the project support including ToTs	0	54	Training of trainers reports	National and regional ToTs and platforms facilitated and supported by the project whereas zonal and woreda and DAs including farmers will be supported through AGP-II
Activity 4.5	Facilitate and ensure conducting of technical backstopping missions to project regions and selected woredas to assess and monitor progress of project implementation, mentor how effectively training activities are cascaded down and suggest correction measures for problems encountered to smoothly continue project implementation	◆ # of technical backstopping missions conducted to project regions and woredas and produced back-to-office reports	16	20	BtOR on each mission of technical backstopping	20 Technical backstopping missions will be mobilized to the project regions and selected woredas to assess progress and mentor trainings
Activity 4.6	Coordinate and ensure timely preparation, production and distribution of training materials, manuals and guidelines foreseen to be supported by the TA support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # of training guidelines developed, published and distributed • # of facilitated events • # of posters/brochures produced, published and distributed 	3 10 0	20 24 11	List of published and distributed copies of training materials	20 different training materials will be developed on forage development, IPM and CCIs
Activity 4.7	Facilitate communication, coordination and collaboration with Government counterparts and other stakeholders to enhance synergy and encourage experience sharing and learning	# of MoMs, which have been attended and documented			MoMs and BtORs	
Activity 4.8	Assist in developing the Terms of References (ToRs) for short-term international and national consultants as required, participate in briefing and debriefing sessions and review outputs	# of ToRs preparation facilitated and assisted	0	4	Terms of References developed for short-term consultants	Assumed 1 International and 3 national consultants will be recruited and monitored
Activity 4.9	Prepare series of interim reports and end of project completion report in close collaboration and consultation with relevant stakeholders	# of progress, annual and project completion reports produced and submitted to the donors and other stakeholders	9	11	Submitted reports copies documented	Six monthly and project completion reports

Annex II. Work Plan for Physical Project Activities for the Implementation Period of January 2018 – December 2022

Outputs	Activities	Indicators	Baseline	Project Target	Responsibility	Work Plan Breakdown by Implementation Year								
						2018				2019	2020	2021	2022	
						Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4					
COMPONENT I: FORAGE DEVELOPMENT														
Output 1	Intermediate output 1.1: Human and institutional capacity on forage production and livestock feeding system enhanced			Experts- 50 Farmers-6256	Experts- 528 Farmers-8500									
	Activity 1.1.1	Conduct capacity needs assessment as deemed necessary to identify gaps and provide needs-based capacity building to strengthen institutional and human capacities of IAs at all levels on improved forage production and utilization	# of report produced on capacity needs assessment and gaps identification	1	2	FAOET/MoLF, AGP CUs, BoANR/BoLF								
	Activity 1.1.2	Develop, publish and distribute training materials (manuals, technical guidelines, posters, brochures) focusing on improved forage production strategies suited to various agro-ecological zones integrating with strategic feeding systems.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of training materials developed, published and distributed # of guidelines developed, published and distributed # of brochures/leaflets developed, published & distributed # of posters developed and distributed 	2 0 0 0	2 3 10 10	FAOET/STE, AGP CUs /Regions								
	Activity 1.1.3	Support production of training videos focusing on improved forage and pasture production, management and utilization strategies for various environments; rehabilitation of degraded areas, etc will be produced;	# of training videos produced on forage and pasture production, management and utilization strategies	0	1	FAOET/STE, AGP CUs /Regions								
	Activity 1.1.4	Organize and conduct training of trainers (ToTs) to federal and regional level professionals on forage production and utilization to increase the knowledge and develop their practical skills;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> capacity of Government implementing institutions enhanced and extension service delivery improved (three times in five year period) # of participants who attended ToTs 	0 50	2 80	FAOET								
	Activity 1.1.5	Support training activities to be cascaded down to zonal and woreda level extension staff including DAs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of zonal and woreda extension staff trained on forage production # of DAs trained on forage production 	0 0	108 340	FAOET, MoLF, AGP, Regions								
	Activity 1.1.6	Support practical training activities to be cascaded down to smallholder farmers engaged on forage production and management to increase their know-how and develop practical skills	# of smallholder farmers who have been received trainings on improved forage production and management	6256	8,500	FAO/AGP, Woredas/DAs								
	Activity 1.1.7	Review and increase accessibility of training and support materials (including Tropical Forages Selection Tool, Forage Production and Livestock Feeding Guidelines developed during TS-AGP-I GAFSP supported project and to be reprinted/multiplied and distributed.	# of training manuals/guidelines reprinted/multiplied and distributed to stakeholders	2	2	FAOET, AGP UCs Regions								
	Activity 1.1.8	Develop simple, practical technical bulletins, fact sheets (e.g. on forage species, development strategies, and forage utilization) to be laminated, and distributed in loose-leaf folders, specifically tailored to the particular target area, production system.	# of technical bulletins and fact sheets developed and distributed tailored to the particular area	0	2	FAOET, MoLF, AGP, Regions								

Outputs	Activities	Indicators	Baseline	Project Target	Responsibility	Work Plan Breakdown by Implementation Year								
						2018				2019	2020	2021	2022	
						Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4					
...Output 1	Activity 1.1.9	Facilitate translation of selected training materials and guidelines into selected local languages to be used by Woreda level experts and DAs.	# of training manuals and guidelines available for use in local languages (Amharic and Oromi)	0	2	FAOET, MoLF, AGP, Regions								
	Activity 1.1.10	Develop new guidelines on the establishment and proper functioning of forage-FFS groups and forage seed production guideline to provide technical guidance on forage seed production system	# of guidelines made available for guiding the establishment and proper functioning of forage-FFS and seed production	0	2	FAOET								
	Activity 1.1.12	Organize and conduct awareness creation workshops on guidelines developed, travel workshops/exposure visits on forage and pasture development and utilization for experience sharing and facilitating learning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of workshop proceedings # participants who attended workshop # of exposure visits organized and conducted 	0 0 0	10 80 18	FAOET, MoLF, AGP CUs, Regions								
	Activity 1.1.11	Provide support through periodical supervision to DAs to properly guide the establishment, facilitation and mentoring of Forage-FFS groups.	# of forage development farmers' field school groups established	0	170	FAOET, MoLF, AGP CUs, Regions								
	Activity 1.1.13	Support establishment of platforms and networks for forage crops value chain actors and facilitate meetings/travel workshops for experience sharing and learning; using experience of the Forage Network in Ethiopia (FNE) and other experiences;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of platforms established and functional for forage crops value chain actors # of facilitated meetings/workshops of the platforms 	0 0	1 5	FAOET, MoLF, AGP CUs, Regions								
	Intermediate output 1.2: Improved forage production strategies and multiplication system effectively demonstrated				138	200								
	Activity 1.2.1	Develop technical guideline for the establishment and management of demonstration activities for introduction and promotion of improved forage technologies in selected FTCs, using CIGs/forage development-FFS and individual farmers' fields integrated with dairy and fattening programs.	# of technical guidelines available for guiding the forage demonstration activities to be established at selected FTCs, individual farmers' fields and CIGs	0	1	FAOET, MoLF, AGP CUs, Regions								
	Activity 1.2.2	Support conducting of demonstration activities at selected locations based on the guidelines developed to support capacity building and testing of genotypes/technologies and management practices and enable local level refinement of recommendations. Demonstration sites will also serve as sources of improved planting material along with specific production messages.	# of demonstration sites established and made functional	80	170	FAOET, MoLF, AGP CUs, Regions								
	Activity 1.2.3	Provide assistance in organizing CIGs to promote farmer-to farmer exchange of planting materials and support forage production (seeds and vegetative planting materials) as a potential business;	# of facilitated CIGs to promote farmer-to-farmer exchange of planting materials	0	34	FAOET, MoLF, AGP CUs, Regions								
	Activity 1.2.4	Identify and assist selected teaching institutions to establish improved forage species to be used in student practical training activities at both demonstration plots and in larger production sites to facilitate better exposure of students prior to graduation to improved forage production.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of ATVETs consulted # of ATVETs that have established forage demonstration and use it for training of students 	0 0	8 8	FAOET								

Outputs	Activities		Indicators	Baseline	Project Target	Responsibility	Work Plan Breakdown by Implementation Year							
							2018				2019	2020	2021	2022
							Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4				
...Output 1	Activity 1.2.5	Introduce new approaches like school forage program to promote improved forage development in schools where there is a reliable water supply for off-season activities;	# of selected schools successfully promoted school forage programs for their students to be familiarized with and subsequently support their families	0	8	FAOET, AGP								
	Activity 1.2.6	Provide start-up forage seeds supply to strategically selected FTCs, CIGs and/or selected schools for the establishment of forage demonstration activities.	# of farmers made access to the start-up forage seeds and total distributed amount of forage seeds	138	200	FAOET, AGP, Regions								
	Intermediate output 1.3: Improved forage production strategies and good practices scaled up to wider geographic areas				0	25								
	Activity 1.3.1	Identify and properly document good practices in forage production that were successfully implemented during AGP-I and lessons drawn from other relevant initiatives	# of documents on good practices produced and readily available for use	1	2	FAOET, AGP, Regions								
	Activity 1.3.2	Provide Technical Assistance to promote crop-livestock integration for improved forage availability and enhance crop production through on-farm forage development (including intercropping of legume species, strip cropping and alley cropping) and supply of animal manure	# of technologies successfully promoted under crop-livestock integrations	0	5	FAOET, AGP, Regions								
	Activity 1.3.3	Support scaling up of improved forage production strategies including cultivated pasture using improved forage species suited to various AEZs and over-sowing of grazing areas	Area of cultivated pasture covered using improved forage production and over-sown grazing areas	0	40	FAOET, AGP, Regions								
	Activity 1.3.4	Support scaling up of experience of integrating multipurpose forage tree species with watershed development programs to enhance forage availability, soil conservation and productivity enhancement	Area of watershed where integrated multipurpose forage trees species	25	102	FAOET, AGP, Regions								
	Activity 1.3.5	Support forage seeds/fodder production using out-grower schemes under rainfed and irrigation as a business venture to increase income and enhance forage seeds availability by linking with private sector seed supplier	# of out-grower schemes established for forage seed production	0	20	FAOET, AGP, Regions								
COMPONENT II: INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT														
Output 2	Intermediate output 2.1: Human and institutional capacity of IAs for implementation of IPM enhanced		Local level training activities are undertaken independently	Experts-270 Farmers-3042	Experts-528 Farmers-12,750									
	Activity 2.1.1	Conduct capacity needs assessment as deemed necessary to provide needs-based capacity building support through ToTs on IPM techniques and practices	# of capacity needs assessment reports produced and documented	0	2	FAOET, MoANR/MoLF, AGP, Regions								
	Activity 2.1.2	Develop training materials, technical guidelines, posters, brochures and leaflets on promotion of IPM program, safe use of synthetic pesticides, bio-pesticides, promotion of biological control agents, extraction and use of botanicals for control of crop pests, develop update pest checklists both for	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of training manuals distributed # of guidelines developed and distributed on safe use of pesticides, use of botanicals, biological agents and pest checklists # of pest management guideline 	0 0 0	1 6 1	FAOET, EIAR/HLI, MoANR/PHRD								

Outputs	Activities	Indicators	Baseline	Project Target	Responsibility	Work Plan Breakdown by Implementation Year									
						2018				2019	2020	2021	2022		
						Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4						
		economic and quarantine pests in Ethiopia, develop pest identification and management manuals;	developed and distributed to stakeholders												
...Output 2	Activity 2.1.3	Organize and conduct training of trainers (ToTs) of federal and regional levels professionals on IPM principles, techniques and pest management tactics to increase their knowledge and help them develop practical skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of ToTs sessions organized and conducted at federal level # of participants who attended ToTs 	5 35	3 80	FAOET, EIAR, MoANR/PHRD									
	Activity 2.1.4	Support and mentor proper cascading down of same training activities to zonal and woreda level extension staff including DAs (20 zones and 34 woredas x 2 experts x 3 times and for development agents = 170 DAs x 3 times)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of zones and woredas staffs who attended IPM training, # of DAs who attended IPM training 	30 240	108 340	FAOET, AGP Regions, NARS									
	Activity 2.1.5	Support and mentor proper cascading down of training activities to smallholder farmers on IPM principles, techniques and tactics to develop their practical skills (170 x 2 IPM-FFS x 25 members x 3 times)	# of smallholder farmers or IPM-FFS groups who received practical trainings on IPM techniques and practices	3420	12,750	FAOET, AGP CUs and Regional Bureaux									
	Activity 2.1.6	Conduct awareness creation meetings/workshops including travelling workshops and exposure visits for facilitating learning on the impacts of pesticide on human health and the environment and the need of IPM implementation in smallholder farmers through IPM-FFS approach (at least 2 national, 16 regional and 170 IPM-FFS per woreda)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of awareness creation meetings/workshops conducted # of exposure visits organized and conducted (number of events) (2 national, 16 regional & 34 woreda) 	5 0	18 68	FAOET, AGP CUs and Regional Bureaux									
	Activity 2.1.7	Support establishment of platforms and networking at all levels for IPM promotion with involvement of stakeholders through facilitating periodical meetings and travelling workshops on experience sharing and learning to further encourage wider adoption & implementation of IPM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of IPM Working Groups established and made functional # of meetings/workshops of IPM platforms facilitated and supported 	0 0	1 5	FAOET, AGP CUs and Regional Bureaux									
	Activity 2.1.8	Strengthen pest surveillance capacity of IAs at all levels on major economic pests with particular focus on pest identification, monitoring of the pest dynamics and distribution and reporting system to be aware of the pest situation and be prepared for timely taking decision measures (54 x 2 times x 2 experts)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of trainings organized and conducted # of trainees who attended the training sessions 	12 77	15 216	FAOET, AGP CUs, respective regions									
	Activity 2.1.9	Support the implementation and further improvement of Pest Management Support Services Strategy (PMSS) developed through the support of the FAO Technical Assistance Project that was aligned to the AGP-I	# of familiarization workshops organized and conducted at all levels	8	8	FAOET, MoANR/PHRD, Regions									
	Activity 2.1.10	Hold policy dialogues on the hows of institutionalizing of IPM as the preferred approach to pest management in smallholder fields in Ethiopia through the central role of the MoANR	# of initiatives facilitated to institutionalize IPM and integrate with regular pest management support services	0	24	FAOET, MoANR/PHRD, Regions									

Outputs	Activities		Indicators	Baseline	Project Target	Responsibility	Work Plan Breakdown by Implementation Year							
							2018				2019	2020	2021	2022
							Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4				
...Output 2	Activity 2.1.11	Support and contribute technical expertise inputs in developing pest management regulatory frameworks with particular focus on Quarantine/Phytosanitary Legislation, Regulation and guidelines for the promotion of biological control, use of biopesticides and botanicals	# of National Plant Protection Act developed and put in place	0	1	FAOET, MoANR/PHRD, Regions								
	Intermediate output 2.2: IPM-FFS for implementation of season-long IPM activities established and operationalized				72	170								
	Activity 2.2.1	Support establishment and proper functioning of IPM-FFS groups who are interested and organized to work together and implement season-long IPM practices	# of IPM-FFS groups established and operationalized	72	170	FAOET, MoANR/PHRD, Regions								
	Activity 2.2.2	Support IPM-FFS groups to properly guide, facilitate and mentor the establishment and proper functioning of the IPM-FFS groups to properly apply IPM principles and techniques with continuous monitoring, evaluation and experience sharing to facilitate learning (170 x 1 IPM-FFS x 25)	# IPM-FFS groups capacitated and mentored for proper functioning of IPM practices implemented	3420	4,250	FAOET, MoANR/PHRD, Regions								
	Activity 2.2.3	Strengthen IPM implementation through establishing more farmers groups on major crops and economic pests combinations to be prioritized by IPM-FFS groups	# of major crops and economic pest combinations	8	12	FAOET, MoANR/PHRD, Regions								
	Activity 2.2.4	Promote successful IPM-FFS experiences gained by holding experience sharing events for decision makers, plant protection and agronomy experts and non-participated farmers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of participants attended exposure visits- decision makers and experts, # of farmers attended exposure visits 	223 3345	680 12,750	FAOET, MoANR/PHRD, Regions								
	Intermediate output 2.3: Good IPM practices scaled up to wider geographic areas and reaching more smallholder farmers				920	1700								
	Activity 2.3.1	Identify and properly document good practices in IPM implementation that were successfully implemented during pilot project activities aligned with AGP-I including experience and lessons drawn to be used as a guide and target TA-AGP-II interventions;	# of good IPM practices documented	0	1	FAOET, MoANR/PHRD, Regions								
	Activity 2.3.2	Assess and document case studies where successfully implemented season-long recommended IPM practices and successfully controlled crop pests and reduced associated crop yield losses	# of IPM case study documents produced	0	1	FAOET, MoANR/PHRD, Regions								
	Activity 2.3.3	Expand area coverage of IPM implementation through establishing demonstrations on major crops and economic pests identified and scale up the experience of successful IPM implementation under rainfed and irrigation conditions	# of follower farmers who convinced and adopted IPM practice	920	1700	FAOET, MoANR/PHRD, Regions								

Outputs	Activities	Indicators	Baseline	Project Target	Responsibility	Work Plan Breakdown by Implementation Year							
						2018				2019	2020	2021	2022
						Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4				
Component III: Support mainstreaming of CSA, nutrition and gender													
Output 3	Intermediate output 3.1: Mainstreaming of CSA into all AGP-II components effectively supported			0	Experts – 676 Farmers- 5100	FAOET, PHRD, Regions							
	Activity 3.1.1	Conduct a study to assess existing policies, strategies, programs and lessons of projects in promoting CSA and identify capacity gaps and potential entry points for mainstreaming CSA into all AGP-II activities	# of needs assessment reports produced and documented	0	1	FAOET, MoANR/PHRD, Regions							
	Activity 3.1.2	Develop training materials, guidelines and leaflets/brochure to guide promoting CSA for sustainable crop and livestock production with the changing climate by integrating with sustainable NRM	Training manuals/guidelines developed (crops, livestock, natural resource management)	0	3	FAOET, MoANR/PHRD, Regions							
			Leaflets/brochures	0 0	2 120								
	Activity 3.1.3	Support capacity building of federal and AGP-II supported regions through provision of ToTs to enhance the knowledge and develop their practical skills on proven CSA technologies and practices	# of ToTs sessions at national level # of participants who attended ToTs	0 0	216 340	FAOET, MoANR/PHRD, Regions							
	Activity 3.1.4	Support and mentor to effectively cascade down training activities on CSA to zonal and woreda level extension staff including DAs (2 staff x 20 zones and 34 woredas and 3 DAs will participate on CSA training sessions once in 3 years time)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of zone and woreda levels extension staffs trained # of DAs trained in CSA 	0	5,100	FAOET, MoANR/PHRD, Regions							
	Activity 3.1.5	Support and mentor to effectively cascade down training activities on proven CSA technologies and practices to smallholder farmers (170 x 10 x 3)	Number of farmers trained	0	1	FAOET, MoANR/PHRD, Regions							
	Activity 3.1.6	Support development of CSA strategy to effectively mainstream CSA technologies and practices into all AGP-II components suited to various agro-ecological zones to sustainably increase productivity, enhance resilience of livelihoods to climate shocks and reduce GHG emissions by supporting development of CSA strategy to be used for promotion of CSA;	# of strategy for mainstreaming CSA developed and implemented	0 0	1 5	FAOET, MoANR/PHRD, Regions							
	Activity 3.1.7	Support to establish and/or strengthen platforms of stakeholders to encourage experience sharing and enhance synergy for collective actions on CSA	# of platforms established on CSA and supported	0	1	FAOET, MoANR/PHRD, Regions							
	Intermediate output 3.2: Mainstreaming of nutrition into all AGP-II components effectively supported			0	Experts-676 Farmers-5100								
	Activity 3.2.1	Assist in conducting capacity building needs assessment to identify the gaps and potential entry points to effectively mainstream nutrition-sensitive interventions in the smallholder farmers in Ethiopia	# of assessment report produced and documented	0	1	FAOET, MoANR/PHRD, Regions							
	Activity 3.2.2	Provide support in developing training materials and guidelines for effectively mainstreaming nutrition-sensitive interventions into all AGP-II components	# of training manual/guideline developed	0	1	FAOET, MoANR/PHRD, Regions							

Outputs	Activities	Indicators	Baseline	Project Target	Responsibility	Work Plan Breakdown by Implementation Year								
						2018				2019	2020	2021	2022	
						Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4					
... Output 3	Activity 3.2.3	Support capacity building of federal and AGP-II regions through provision of ToTs and mentor cascading down of training activities to woreda extension staff and beneficiary communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •# of ToTs at national level conducted on nutrition • # of participants who attended ToTs •# of technical backstopping missions conducted 	0 0 0	2 120 20	FAOET, MoANR/PHRD, Regions								
	Activity 3.2.4	Support to effectively cascading down of training activities on nutrition to zonal and woreda extension staff including DAs (20 zones and 34 woredas 3 experts at each level per annum and DAs =240 x 3 x 3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •# of zone and woreda levels extension staffs trained •# of DAs who received training on nutrition 	0 0	216 340	FAOET, MoANR/PHRD, Regions								
	Activity 3.2.5	Support to effectively cascading down of training activities on nutrition-sensitive agriculture to smallholder farmers to enable them for increased adoption and implementation of nutrition-sensitive interventions;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •# of smallholder farmers who trained on nutrition and effectively adopted and integrated in their farming system 	0	5,100	FAOET, MoANR/PHRD, Regions								
	Activity 3.2.6	Support in developing operational guideline for the establishment and management of nutrition-focused demonstration activities in strategically selected FTCs and on individual farmers' fields (at least 3 demos per woreda)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Guideline on nutrition focused demonstration activities developed and distributed •# of demonstration sites established and functional 	0 0	1 170	FAOET, MoANR/PHRD, Regions								
	Activity 3.2.7	Consult and provide Technical Assistance on incorporation of NSA competencies into the curricula of Agricultural Training, Vocational Education Training (ATVET) Colleges	# of curricula developed and mainstreamed with selected ATVET curricula and FTCs'	0	1	FAOET, MoANR/PHRD, Regions								
	Intermediate output 3.3: Mainstreaming of gender into all AGP-II components effectively supported			0	Experts-676 Farmers-5100									
	Activity 3.3.1	Provide support to conduct capacity building needs assessment to identify areas of interventions	# of capacity needs assessments report produced	0	1	FAOET, MoANR/PHRD, Regions								
	Activity 3.3.2	Support the development of capacity building training materials and guidelines to effectively mainstream gender-sensitive interventions	# of training materials /manuals, leaflets and posters) developed and distributed for use	0	3	FAOET, MoANR/PHRD, Regions								
	Activity 3.3.3	Support conducting of capacity building training activities on gender-sensitive interventions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •# of participants attended who attended the ToTs sessions •# of zonal and woreda extension staff trained •# of DAs trained on gender mainstreaming •# of beneficiary farmers who oriented on gender empowerment 	0 0 0 0	120 216 340 5,100	FAOET, MoANR/PHRD, Regions								
	Activity 3.3.4	Support promotion of gender-sensitive technologies and innovative approaches promoted	# of strategy developed and supported to effectively mainstream gender-sensitive technologies and innovative approaches	0	1	FAOET, MoANR/PHRD, Regions								
Activity 3.3.5	Support job creation opportunities for youth and women in integration with crop and livestock based interventions as well as integrated with natural resources management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Job opportunities created and benefited jobless youth and women (beekeeping, poultry and home gardening) •# of jobless youth and women benefited 	0 0	3	FAOET, MoANR/PHRD, Regions									

Outputs	Activities	Indicators	Baseline	Project Target	Responsibility	Work Plan Breakdown by Implementation Year							
						2018				2019	2020	2021	2022
						Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4				
Component IV: Project coordination and management													
Output 4	Activity 4.1	Participate in AGP TC monthly regular meetings and JRIS mission to contribute and ensure alignment of the TA-AGP-II project implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of AGP TC regular meetings attended # of JRIS mission attended and Back-to-office reports produced 	0 0	24 8	FAOET, AGP CUs							
	Activity 4.2	Prepare, submit and monitor annual work plans and budget aligned with the overall AGP-II review and planning framework	# of annual work plans and budget effectively aligned with the overall AGP-II annual review and planning frameworks	0	4	FAOET, MoANR/PHRD, Regions							
	Activity 4.3	Facilitate timely disbursement of project funds to regions for supporting implementation of local level project activities to be transferred through Letters of Agreements (LoAs);	Frequency of project budget timely disbursed through LoAs for supporting local level project implementation	0	5	FAOET, MoANR/PHRD, Regions							
	Activity 4.4	Facilitate the organization and conducting of awareness creation sessions, trainings and workshops with government counter parts to better create awareness, build capacities of stakeholders for effective implementation of project activities aligned with AGP-II activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of training sessions/workshops organized and conducted through the project support including ToTs # of meetings of various platforms facilitated and supported 	0	54	FAOET, MoANR/PHRD, Regions							
	Activity 4.5	Facilitate and ensure conducting of technical backstopping missions to project regions and woredas to monitor and assess progress of implementation, mentor how effectively cascaded down training activities and take correction measures to alleviate problems encountered to improve implementation	◆ # of technical backstopping missions conducted to project regions and woredas and produced back-to-office reports	16	20	FAOET, MoANR/PHRD, Regions							
	Activity 4.6	Coordinate and ensure timely preparation, production and distribution of training materials, manuals and guidelines foreseen to be supported by the TA support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of training materials/guidelines developed, published and distributed # of facilitated events # of posters/brochures produced, published and distributed 	3 10 0	20 24 11	FAOET, MoANR/PHRD, Regions							
	Activity 4.7	Facilitate communication, coordination and collaboration with Government counterparts and other stakeholders to enhance synergy and encourage experience sharing	# of MoMs, which have been attended and documented			FAOET, MoANR/PHRD, Regions							
	Activity 4.8	Assist in developing the Terms of References for short-term international and national consultants as required, participate in briefing and debriefing sessions & review outputs	# of ToRs preparation facilitated and assisted	0	4	FAOET, MoANR/PHRD, Regions							
	Activity 4.9	Prepare six monthly reports and end of project completion report in close collaboration and consultation with relevant stakeholders	# of progress, annual and project completion reports produced and submitted to the donors and other stakeholders	9	11	FAOET, MoANR/PHRD, Regions							

Annex III. Budget Breakdown for the TA-AGP-II Project for the Five Year Implementation Period

Parent Account	Parent Account Description	Unit	Quantity	Unit Cost (US\$)	Annual Budget Breakdown for the Five Year Period (2018-2022)					Total	%
					2,018	2,019	2,020	2,021	2,022		
	1. Human Resources										
5011	1.1 Salaries professionals										
	1.1.1 Finance and Admin (1.5 months/annum x 2 staff x 5)	Lump sum	15	4,500.00	13,500	13,500	13,500	13,500	13,500	67,500	
	Sub-Total Salaries professionals				13,500	13,500	13,500	13,500	13,500	67,500	
5012	1.2 Salaries General Service (6%)										
	1.2.1 Salary for General Service (2 staff)	Lump sum	10	11,250.00	22,500	22,500	22,500	22,500	22,500	112,500	
	1.2.2 Operation and procurement (2 staff *5)	Lump sum	10	12,000.00	24,000	24,000	24,000	24,000	24,000	120,000	
	Sub-Total Salaries General Service				60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	300,000	11%
5013	1.3 Consultants										
	1.3.1 International consultants										
	1.3.1.1 Plant Protection and Quarantine Law development consultant	Per month	2	8,000	16,000					16,000	
	1.3.2 National consultants									-	
	1.3.2.1 Climate-smart agriculture	Per month	2	2,500	5,000					5,000	
	1.3.2.2 Forage seed guideline development	Per month	2	2,500	5,000					5,000	
	1.3.2.3 Forage training support materials development consultant	Per month	2	2,500	5,000					5,000	
	1.3.2.4 Nutrition-Sensitive Agriculture (staff time for 2 months/annum*5)	Per month	10	2,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	20,000	
	1.3.2.5 Gender Specialist (staff time for 3 months/annum*5)	Per month	15	2,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	30,000	
	1.3.2.6 FAO field staff in the two regions to support project implementation (2 staff for four months per year for five years)	Per month	40	2,000	16,000	16,000	16,000	16,000	16,000	80,000	
	1.3.3 Project Implementation Staff (National Consultants - full time for five years)									-	
	1.3.3.1 National Project Team Leader	Per month	54	2,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	24,000	24,000	108,000	
	1.3.3.2 Livestock/Forage Development Consultant	Per month	54	2,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	24,000	24,000	108,000	
	1.3.3.3 Integrated Pest Management Consultant	Per month	54	2,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	24,000	24,000	108,000	

Parent Account	Parent Account Description	Unit	Quantity	Unit Cost (US\$)	Annual Budget Breakdown for the Five Year Period (2018-2022)					Total	%
					2,018	2,019	2,020	2,021	2,022		
	1.3.3.4 Climate-Smart Agriculture	Per month	50	2,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	100,000	
	1,3,4 Drivers (2)	Per month	50	1,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	50,000	
	Sub-Total Consultants				147,000	116,000	116,000	128,000	128,000	635,000	23%
5014	2. Contracts										
	2.1 For local level capacity development for farmers on the priority intervention areas and project implementation support including supporting demonstration activities to be established at strategic locations and the required budget will be transferred to project regions through Letters of Agreements (LoAs)	lump sum			152,753	127,295	101,836	76,377	50,918	509,179	
	Sub-Total Contracts				152,753	127,295	101,836	76,377	50,918	509,179	18%
5021	3. Travel										
	3.1 DSA for International Travel	number	60	300	18,000					18,000	
	3.2 DSA for Local Travel	number	3037.5	80	10,500	58,125	58,125	58,125	58,125	243,000	
	Sub-Total Travel				28,500	58,125	58,125	58,125	58,125	261,000	9%
5023	4. Training										
	4.1 Provision of trainings in the form of ToTs (for eight days including travel days)	number	3120	25	39,000			39,000		78,000	
	4.2 Provision of trainings for zonal and woreda experts for strategically selected woredas	number	2160	20	21,600			21,600		43,200	
	4.3 Provision of training to DAs in selected woredas	number	5448	20	54,480			54,480		108,960	
	4.4 Study tours for national, regional experience sharing events (for two days)	number	2160	30			32,400		32,400	64,800	
	4.5 National and regional level seminars/Workshops/travel workshops (36 events for 28 participants for two days)	number	2016	30			30,240		30,240	60,480	

Parent Account	Parent Account Description	Unit	Quantity	Unit Cost (US\$)	Annual Budget Breakdown for the Five Year Period (2018-2022)					Total	%
					2,018	2,019	2,020	2,021	2,022		
	Sub-Total Training				115,080	-	62,640	115,080	62,640	355,440	13%
5024	5. Expendable Procurement										
	5.1 Publications, Posters, Brochures, Digital Prints	pcs	20	5,000		30,000	30,000		40,000	100,000	
	5.2 Documentary Film Production (Forage development and IPM focused)	lump sum	2	2,500		2,500		2,500		5,000	
	5.3 Agricultural Inputs Such as Forage Seeds, etc (10,000 kg)	kg	10,000	5	50,000					50,000	
	5.4 Pest surveillance support materials (handlense, scissors, forceps, plastic and paper bags for collecting samples enough for 471 IPM-FFS)	pcs	471	100	47,100					47,100	
	5.5 Office supplies, spare parts	Lump sum	1	56,000	11,200	11,200	11,200	11,200	11,200	56,000	
	Sub-Total Expendable Procurement				108,300	43,700	41,200	13,700	51,200	258,100	9%
5025	6. Non-Expendable Procurement										
	6.1 Field Project Vehicles	pcs	2	40,000	80,000					80,000	
	6.2 Office furniture	pcs	1	4,000	4,000					4,000	
	6.3 Desk top computers with accessories	pcs	1	4,800	4,800					4,800	
	6.4 Laptops	pcs	1	4,000	4,000					4,000	
	6.5 Other office equipment	Lump sum	1	2,219	2,219					2,219	
	Sub-Total Non-Expendable Procurement				95,019	-	-	-	-	95,019	3%
5027	7. Technical Support Services (6%)										
	7.1 Technical Support Services	Mission	10	6,120	12,240	12,240	12,240	12,240	12,240	61,200	
	7.2 Technical Support Service for technical backstopping	Mission	25	4,752	23,760	23,760	23,760	23,760	23,760	118,800	
	Sub-Total Technical Support Service				36,000	36,000	36,000	36,000	36,000	180,000	6%
5028	8. General Operating Expenses (7%)										
	8.1 Vehicle Maintenance (2 field vehicles)	Per year	2	36,750	14,700	14,700	14,700	14,700	14,700	73,500	

Parent Account	Parent Account Description	Unit	Quantity	Unit Cost (US\$)	Annual Budget Breakdown for the Five Year Period (2018-2022)					Total	%
					2,018	2,019	2,020	2,021	2,022		
	8.2 Stationery	lump sum	1	5,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	5,000	
	8.3 Fuel	lump sum	1	84,000	16,800	16,800	16,800	16,800	16,800	84,000	
	8.4 Insurance	Per year	2	20,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	40,000	
	8.5 Cost of Common Facilities (Telephone, Fax, Security, Cleaning, etc)	lump sum	1	5,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	5,000	
	8.6 Other Miscellaneous Costs	lump sum	1	2,500	500	500	500	500	500	2,500	
	Sub-Total General Operating Expenses				42,000	42,000	42,000	42,000	42,000	210,000	7%
	Total Before PSC				784,652	483,120	517,801	529,282	488,883	2,803,738	100%
5029	9. Support Costs (7%)				54,926	33,818	36,246	37,050	34,222	196,262	7%
	Grand Total				839,578	516,938	554,047	566,332	523,105	3,000,000	

ANNEX IV. PROJECT STAFFING AND RESPONSIBILITIES

SNN.	Key Staffing	Professional Experience	Key Responsibilities	Outcome Focus Areas			
				1	2	3	4
1	Hussein Kebede Hailu	Senior Irrigation Agronomist, with rich experience on agriculture and natural resources management	National Team Leader for the Technical Assistance Project				X
2	Dr. Alemu Yami Feyissa	Livestock/Forage Development with rich experience in agricultural research and development	Senior Livestock/Forage Development Specialist	X			
3	Dr. Bayeh Mulatu Aregay	Senior entomologist with long years of experience in agricultural entomology research and crop pest management	Senior Entomologist and IPM Expert		X		
4	(To be recruited)	Rich experience in the area of climate change (crop, livestock and NRM)	Climate-Smart Agriculture National Consultant			X	

NB: The first three National Staff recruited for the Technical Assistance Project implementation aligned to AGP-I and still working with FAO

Annex V. TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR PROJECT PERSONNEL

Terms of reference for national project team leader (recruited during TA-AGP-I and will continue)

Under the overall supervision and guidance of the FAO Representative in Ethiopia and the direct technical supervision of the Lead Technical Unit, in close collaboration with the Agricultural Growth Program of the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources (MoANR, AGP), the National Project Team Leader is responsible for delivery of the FAO technical assistance project funded by the Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP) and ensuring the full-alignment of the Technical Assistance Project to the Second Agricultural Growth Program (TA-AGP-II) and handling all aspects of day-to-day project team activities, human resources, financial, administrative and operational management. In particular, the National Project Team Leader is expected to carry out the following specific tasks:

- ◆ Take overall responsibility and leadership on the planning and preparation of Annual Work Plans and Budgets (AWPB), implementation and monitoring of the Technical Assistance project aligned to AGP-II (TA-AGP-II).
- ◆ Assist in the recruitment of project staff, supervision and oversee the activities of all project staff to ensure project effectiveness and identification of national service providers in close consultation with the AGP CU,
- ◆ Collaborate closely with the Lead Technical Unit and the FAOR in determining implementation and phasing out strategies and the application of project resources;
- ◆ Liaise with the FAOR to ensure timely transfer of project funds, monitor and maintain records of actual expenditure;
- ◆ Closely monitor project implementation and results prepare project progress reports both technical and financial;
- ◆ Ensure regular communication and close collaboration with the Government counterparts and other DPs to effectively coordinate and ensure synergy of project activities in the planning and implementation of AGP-II;
- ◆ Coordinate the implementation of all project activities at field level (including periodical supervision of technical works) and in close consultation with stakeholders take the necessary readjustments for the technical elements;
- ◆ Ensure the development of an effective project M&E and knowledge management system that provides the necessary information (field data collection against indicators) that would help to assess the project impacts;
- ◆ Make the necessary arrangements and preparations for international consultants mission and FAO technical backstopping, logistics, availability of relevant documents and meetings with relevant officials as deemed;
- ◆ Lead responsibility for the organization of project-related meetings, trainings and workshops and ensure preparation of workshop reports/proceedings as applicable;
- ◆ Facilitate the training materials development, translation of some of the materials into local languages, production and distribution of these materials to stakeholders to support capacity development and guide field level activities;
- ◆ In accordance with the approved work plan and budget assist in developing the detailed Terms of Reference (ToRs) for international and national consultants and contracts, assist with selection and recruitment, then monitor their work to ensure timely delivery of outputs to an acceptable standard;

- ◆ Participate in and assist the briefing and debriefing of all consultants and carefully review their reports after each mission to ensure that the outputs delivered by the respective consultants are to the acceptable standard;
- ◆ By the end of the project, prepare the project completion report of work in close collaboration and consultation with relevant stakeholders;
- ◆ Perform other duties as may be required in order to ensure that project operations proceed according to schedule and foreseen project results are achieved.

Duty Station: Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, with travel throughout the AGP project areas.

Qualifications:

The selected candidate must have:

- ◆ a university degree in agriculture, agriculture economics or a related field;
- ◆ at least eight years of practical experience in planning, managing and executing complex projects;
- ◆ expertise and competency in making effective use of resources and in producing results;
- ◆ managerial, supervisory, analytical and negotiating skills with demonstrated ability to lead a team of professionals and to exercise sound judgement;
- ◆ ability to work under pressure in an independent manner within an interdisciplinary team with different educational backgrounds and cultural orientations;
- ◆ capacity to support the professional development of the national professionals in the team;
- ◆ ability to communicate in a credible and effective manner and to represent FAO where appropriate;
- ◆ excellent knowledge of English.

The selected candidate will be able to commit for the five year period of the project life (full-time).

TERMS OF REFERENCE - NATIONAL LIVESTOCK EXPERT (Recruited during TA-AGP-I and will continue)

Under the general supervision of the FAO Representative in Ethiopia, in close collaboration with the overall TA-AGP-II National Project Team Leader, the Livestock/Forage Development National Consultant is responsible for the delivery of forage development related activities funded under the GAFSP grant in close collaboration with other national consultants aligned to the FAO Technical Assistance to the Agricultural Growth Program (TA-AGP-II) Project. In particular, the forage development specialist/National Consultant/ will carry out the following duties and responsibilities:

- ◆ Undertake institutional and technical capacity assessment for institutions to be involved the project implementation in livestock feed resources management, policy dialogue, agribusiness development, identify capacity gaps and develop capacity building strategy to ensure and benefit smallholders farmers in improved forage development strategies;
- ◆ Prepare feed resources production, management and utilization training manuals and guidelines;
- ◆ Provide Technical Assistance and advisory services upon request by project implementing government partners at federal, regional and woreda levels;
- ◆ Coordinate consultations with government and non-government agencies, project stakeholders and potential project partners (with special focus on stakeholders engaged in government and other forage related projects);
- ◆ Organize and facilitate technical and consultative meetings with government counterparts and other stakeholders to create awareness creation among stakeholders on forage development component an ensure synergy;
- ◆ Review existing national livestock policies and strategies, and provide inputs needed for livestock policy formulation;
- ◆ Coordinate and ensure proper handling of livestock related trainings and policy dialogues;
- ◆ Facilitate study tours for project implementing livestock experts, and exchange visits for livestock producers;
- ◆ Perform other related duties and activities upon instructions received from the TA-AGP-II national project team leader as may be required to effectively link livestock/forage development component with other components.

Duty Station: Addis Ababa with frequent travel to the AGP supported project regions and woredas

Duration: The incumbent will be engaged for the whole five year period of the project life (full-time).

Qualifications and experience: The successful candidate should have livestock production background with:

- ◆ at least M.Sc. in livestock production or related fields of agriculture;
- ◆ at least ten years experience in livestock development in the country;
- ◆ working experience in the implementation of multi-region livestock development projects in the mixed farming and/or pastoral production systems of Ethiopia;
- ◆ experience in the preparation of training manuals and guidelines as well as the successful conduct of practical skill enhancement training;
- ◆ ability to work in a multi-institutional and multicultural environment;
- ◆ excellent written and communication skills in English.

TERMS OF REFERENCE - NATIONAL INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT EXPERT

(Recruited during TA-AGP-I and will continue)

Under the overall supervision and guidance of the FAO Representation in Ethiopia and the direct technical supervision of the National Project Team Leader for the TA-AGP-II and in close collaboration with the Plant Health Regulatory General Directorate of the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resource (MoANR, PHRGD) in Addis Ababa, the Ethiopian Institute of Agricultural Research (EIAR) and SFE Plant Production and Protection Officer, the National Integrated Pest Management Consultant will assist the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resource to enhance organizational and human capacity to plan and implement IPM in Ethiopia. In particular, the National Consultant will carry out the following duties and responsibilities:

- ◆ Review existing Integrated Pest Management initiatives in Ethiopia to identify achievements, constraints and opportunities for IPM implementation and promote environmentally safe and cost effective Integrated Pest Management approach in integration with improved crop management;
- ◆ Conduct capacity needs assessment on IPM to identify capacity gaps and opportunities and design capacity building strategy to enhance institutional and human resource development for successful IPM implementation;
- ◆ Develop training materials (manuals, technical guidelines, brochures and leaflets/posters) to be used for training of national and regional down to DAs levels including for training of community facilitators (DAs and lead farmers) to enable them facilitate season long IPM activities through organized IPM-FFS groups of smallholder farmers;
- ◆ Develop Technical guideline for IPM-FFS approach and set selection criteria for IPM master trainers, identify and provide masters trainers training to equip them with the required knowledge and skills to provide Technical Assistance and facilitate the organized IPM-FFS groups to carry out effectively the planned season-long IPM activities;
- ◆ Provide training of trainers for national and regional extension staff to develop the knowledge base and upgrade their practical skills and mentor proper cascading down of same training activities to zonal and woreda level extension staff including DAs and beneficiary smallholder farmers in IPM principles, techniques and tactics;
- ◆ Assist Plant Health Regulatory General Directorate of the MoANR to develop and strengthen national integrated pest management Program through participation of all concerned stakeholders;
- ◆ Assess and identify stakeholders currently actively being involved in implementation of IPM related activities, create awareness and provoke for the establishment of national and regional IPM Working Groups to enhance synergy, encourage experience sharing and facilitate learning to scale up IPM in a more coordinated manner;
- ◆ Prepare and produce appropriate awareness rising and training materials with involvement of the Global IPM Facility and senior officers from the Plant Production and Protection Division (AGPM);
- ◆ Participate as trainer in the national staff specialized training courses and provide any on-the-job training as required during the implementation period of the project;
- ◆ Provide technical backstopping in the implementation of IPM field program to monitor and assess IPM activities implementation progress, identify constraints encountered and advice on possible solutions to stakeholders;
- ◆ Maintain regular contacts with the FAO AGPM and Global IPM Facility on the progress of the IPM program;
- ◆ Prepare quarterly and six monthly progress reports and contribute for a preparation of final project completion report including statistics on IPM achievements and impact of IPM program in terms of biodiversity protection, human health, crop productivity and cost effectiveness;
- ◆ Perform other related duties and activities upon instructions received from the TA-AGP-II national project team leader as may be required to effectively link IPM component with other components of the TA-AGP-II project.

Qualification and experience

Candidates should meet the following:

Advanced university degree in plant science, seven years proven experience in crop production and protection, specifically relevant experience in environmentally safe crop production system. Good technical and organizational background in performing crop production and protection programs and projects. Good knowledge of the crop and pest biology and habitats in Ethiopia. Ability to cooperate and interact with the counterparts. Capable to work under pressure and in difficult conditions.

Duration of the mission: Five years.

Duty station: Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR CLIMATE-SMART AGRICULTURE NATIONAL CONSULTANT

(To be advertised and recruited)

Under the technical supervision of the TA-AGP-II Project National Coordinator and the direct supervision of the FAO Representation in Ethiopia and in close collaboration with the FAO Technical Assistance Project aligned to the Agricultural Growth Program (TA-AGP-II) as well as AGP-II Project Coordination, the incumbent will be fully responsible for providing Technical Assistance for effectively promoting and mainstreaming climate-smart agriculture into all AGP-II components. The CSA expert will be responsible for fulfilling the specific tasks:

- ◆ Identify and prioritize crops that are affected by climate change and natural hazards, and recommend priorities to be addressed, on the basis of assessed impacts and relevance of crops to food security, incomes and exports;
- ◆ Assess barriers, gaps and needs for the adoption and implementation of climate smart agriculture approaches for the selected crops at all levels (policy, governance, research, technology, information, capacity building);
- ◆ Assess the current capacities and needs for capacity development of agricultural producers and extension providers to reduce the adverse impacts of climate change and natural hazards, which are affecting the farming systems in Ethiopia.
- ◆ Review current agricultural practices in the project sites to identify short-term and long-term options for promoting Climate-Smart Agriculture practices to reduce risk and vulnerability;
- ◆ Support conducting of a baseline assessment of the project sites, document proven CSA technologies, practices and best promising approaches for potential upscaling/replication to wider geographic areas;
- ◆ Propose priorities to be addressed through capacity development, related to the impact of climate change and natural hazards on agriculture, and provide recommendations for extension and knowledge tools required for the public, extension service providers and smallholder farmers in selected sectors (crop, livestock and NRM);
- ◆ Based on the capacity needs assessment and gaps identified develop training materials (manuals, guidelines, brochures, leaflets and posters) that could be used for conducting ToTs and as reference to guide field level activities;
- ◆ Provide periodical technical backstopping to project regions and woredas to monitor project activities and assess project progress, identify constraints encountered and seek solutions for smooth project implementation;
- ◆ Support the identification of awareness-raising strategies for each of the identified target groups (zonal and woreda extension staff, frontline Development Agents and smallholder farmers), on basis of the identified capacity development needs to address the adoption of climate smart agriculture and climate change adaptive measures (good practices);
- ◆ Recommend strategies for eventual preparation of demonstration program, inclusive of demonstration plots in close coordination with relevant team members.

Qualification and experience required

Academic qualification

The incumbent shall have advanced university degree in livestock, agronomy, natural resource management, economics or related field, or equivalent education and experience in Climate Change, Climate-Smart Agriculture and Adaptive and mitigation measures of climate change.

Minimum requirements:

- Minimum 15 years of relevant professional experience in climate change and adaptation measures
- Extensive knowledge of soil nutrition, watersheds, and low-intensity irrigation.
- Ability to perform climate risk analysis of agricultural practices.
- Experience in designing of programs, preparing technical proposals, and developing methodologies related to integrated agricultural practices.
- Solid experience in value chain analysis, marketing strategies, and supply/demand evaluations.
- Relevant experience in capacity development and training in the area of climate-smart agriculture

Duration: Five Years

Duty station: Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

TOR – OPERATIONS OFFICER

Organizational Setting

The main aim of the FAO country offices, which are headed by an FAO Representative, is to assist governments to develop policies, programmes and projects to achieve food security and to reduce hunger and malnutrition, to help develop the agricultural, fisheries and forestry sectors, and to use their environmental and natural resources in a sustainable manner.

The FAO Representation in Ethiopia is organized around three main units: Programme, Operations and Administration. The current portfolio of projects in Ethiopia includes activities related to Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries, Natural Resource Management, and is implemented with humanitarian, transitional and development funding. The incumbent will contribute to the country's programme and portfolio as foreseen in the project he/she will coordinate.

Reporting Lines

The Operations Officer will work under the overall supervision of the FAO Representative for Ethiopia and in close collaboration with the Programme/Operations/Administrative Units, in consultation with the relevant Technical Units at FAO headquarters, RAF and SFE, and the Lead Technical Officer.

Technical Focus

Lead and coordinate the operational support function of the field programme including emergency, rehabilitation and development projects, both national and regional/global projects

Key Results

The provision of operations supports services.

Key Functions

- Acts as focal point for all project operational matters, organizes and handle day-to-day operational activities of the field programme (including emergency, rehabilitation and development projects, both national and regional/global projects) and takes action, in consultation with the supervisors, on problems which arise during the execution period;
- Prepares project task force meetings and ensure the secretariat of such meetings:

- Ensures the timely provision of project inputs (personnel, technical support services, sub-contracts, training, equipment and supplies) directly by the Organization or, when appropriate, through contractors, and by liaising with other support units;
- Participates in the preparation of project work plans, monitor progress and, where necessary, identify corrective measures to overcome operational constraints;
- Reviews and monitors project budget and prepare requests and revisions as required; maintains and alerts about budget expenditures and resources; reviews project transaction listings with a view to identifying errors in accounting against budget lines;
- Prepares and submits the Project Implementation Reports and any other reports required by the Organization;
- Ensures the complete and quality of data and documentation in the FAO corporate systems (GRMS, FPMIS, etc) for all assigned operational field projects/activities;
- Prepares analytical reports on project performances, as required;
- Coordinates action concerning the completion of field projects and arranges for timely and adequate reporting, including identification of project follow-up requirements;
- Contributes to the formulation of project proposals according to FAO's procedures and prepare project documents for technical clearance and final approval under different funding arrangements.
- Performs other duties as required

Specific Functions

- Liaises with FAO departments and decentralized offices, as necessary, on issues related to development and implementation of emergency, rehabilitation and development projects;
- Liaises with the agencies of the UN system, recipient government officials, NGOs and other partners and stakeholders, as required;
- Supports project governing bodies and other fora related to FAO's programmes;
- Develops, adapts and implements relevant planning and monitoring tools relating to: Budgeting; Field activities; Procurement and inventory; Staffing; Monthly/progress reporting;
- Supports and guides the operation-related work of professional personnel and general service staff at the FAO Office in South Sudan and field offices;

Undertake monitoring of Letters of Agreements (LoAs) and provide operational support, advice and guidance to NGOs and GRSS service providers;

TOR – PROCUREMENT OFFICER

Organizational Setting

The main aim of the FAO country offices, which are headed by an FAO Representative, is to assist governments to develop policies, programmes and projects to achieve food security and to reduce hunger

and malnutrition, to help develop the agricultural, fisheries and forestry sectors, and to use their environmental and natural resources in a sustainable manner.

The FAO Representation in Ethiopia is organized around three main units: Programme, Operations and Administration. The current portfolio of projects in Ethiopia includes activities related to Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries, Natural Resource Management, and is implemented with humanitarian, transitional and development funding. The incumbent will contribute to the country's programme and portfolio as foreseen in the project he/she will coordinate.

Reporting Lines

The Procurement Officer will work under the overall supervision of the FAO Representative for Ethiopia and in close collaboration with the Programme/Operations/Administrative Units, in consultation with the relevant Technical Units at FAO headquarters, RAF and SFE, and the Lead Technical Officer.

Technical Focus

The Procurement Officer provides and coordinates day-to-day procurement operations, including specialized and complex processes and functions, ensuring consistency, timeliness and conformity with relevant rules, procedures and practices. He/ she provides procedural guidance to clients and staff across the Organization regarding procurement rules and procedures.

Key Results

The provision of Procurement supports services.

Key Functions/Results

- Perform operational functions relating to the procurement process, including the preparation of documents related to assigned procurement actions, issuance of tenders and purchase orders, evaluation of bids, follow-up with suppliers, attendance at tender opening panel, draft simple amendments and/ or renewals to contracts and service orders under the guidance of the supervisor(s), applying in-depth knowledge of the procurement applications and regulations etc.;
- Review purchase requisitions, orders, contracts and tenders to ensure that they are technically complete and in conformity with established FAO rules and procedures; approve transactions in the relevant systems up to a maximum amount as delegated;

- Ensure that procurement actions are completed in a timely manner in accordance with the relevant rules and procedures; ensure timely information on the status of procurement activities and all related issues;
- Maintain and monitor database records related to procurement actions undertaken, assigned tenders, and contracts; coordinate collection of statistical information on procurement actions and ensure that information maintained in the relevant systems is accurate and updated;
- Prepare, review and analyze periodic monitoring reports making recommendations and taking action as instructed;
- Participate in meetings with suppliers;
- Support knowledge building and knowledge sharing across the Service through training of staff and briefing of colleagues on the use of the Oracle Procurement Module and other IT applications utilized in the Procurement Service;
- Act as the Contracts Unit focal point for GRMS, UNGM and Intend;
- Review current processes and make recommendations to improve purchasing systems and procedures;
- Perform other duties as required.

Impact of work

The incumbent's work impacts on the quality, timeliness and efficiency of FAO's procurement operations. He/she plays a lead role in the coordination and provision of the procurement support services for the successful achievement of the Department/Office's mandate

Annex VI. List and Location Map of AGP-II Supported Project Regions and Words

S/No	Region	Zone	Previous		New		Total	
			Woredas	Kebeles	Woredas	Kebeles	Woredas	Kebeles
1	Oromia	Arsi	Bilbilo	25	Tiyo	18		
			Munesa	32	Hitosa	23		
			Shirka	33	-	-		
			Digalu & Tijo	23	-	-		
		Sub-Total	4	113	2	41	6	154
		West Arsi	Adaba	22	Gedeb Asasa	25		
			Dodola	23	-	-		
			Kofele	39	-	-		
		Sub-Total	3	84	1	25	4	109
		Bale	Agarfa	20	Ginir	28		
			Gasera	21	-	-		
			Sinana	20	-	-		
		Sub-Total	3	61	1	28	4	89
		East Shoa	Ada'a	27	Dugda	36		
			Gimbichu	33	-	-		
L.Chukala	18		-	-				
Lume	35		-	-				
Sub-Total	4	113	1	36	5	149		
North Shoa	Girar Jarso	17	Dera	33				
	Yaya Gulelie	17	Were Jarso	25				
	H. Abote	20	-	-				
Sub-Total	3	54	2	58	5	112		
West Shoa	Ambo	34	Ejere	27				
	Dendi	48	-	-				
	T. Kutaye	31	-	-				
	Bako Tibie	28	-	-				
Sub-Total	4	141	1	27	5	168		
South-West Shoa	Becho	19	Kersa Malima	31				
	Woliso	37	-	-				
	Wenchi	23	-	-				
Sub-Total	3	79	1	31	4	110		
Finfine Sp. Zone	Welmera	24	-	-				
Sub-Total	1	24	-	-	1	24		
Illu Aba Bora	Bedelle	41	Algesachi	19				

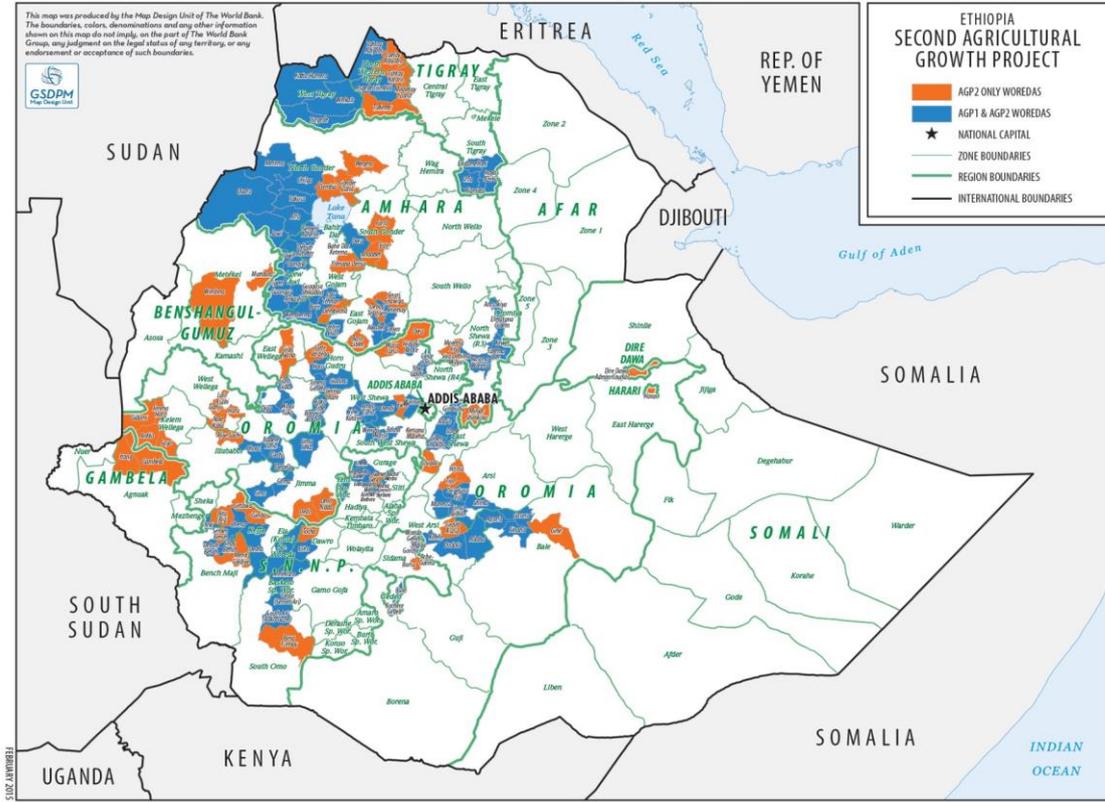
S/No	Region	Zone	Previous		New		Total	
			Woredas	Kebeles	Woredas	Kebeles	Woredas	Kebeles
			Dedessa	26	-	-		
			Gechi	32	-	-		
			Chora	32	-	-		
		Sub-Total	4	131	1	19	5	150
		Jimma	Gera	29	Omo Nada	39		
			Goma	36	Dedo	53		
			L. Seka	38				
		Sub-Total	3	103	2	92	5	195
		Horro Guduru W.	Guduru	31	Jima Rare	18		
			Horro	22	Jerdega Jarte	21		
			J. Genete	12	-	-		
		Sub-Total	3	65	2	39	5	104
		East Wellega	Diga	21	Gida Ayana	22		
			G. Gida	21	-	-		
			W. Tuka	10	-	-		
			Boneya Boshe	10	-	-		
		Sub-Total	4	62	1	22	5	84
		Kelem Wellega	-	-	Anfilo	23		
			-	-	Gidami	28		
			-	-	Jimma Horo	21		
			-	-	Seyo	26		
		Sub-Total	-	-	4	98	4	98
		West Wellega	-	-	Lalo Asabi	27		
			-	-	Gencji	18		
			-	-	Haru	25		
			-	-	Nole Kababa	24		
		Sub-Total	-	-	4	94	4	94
Oromia Total		14	39	1030	23	610	62	1640
2	Amhara	North Gondar	Alefa	28	Dembia	45		
			Takusa	25	Gondar Zuria	37		
			Metema	23	Wogera	41		
			Quara	21	-	-		
			Chilga	45	-	-		
		Sub-Total	5	142	3	123	8	265
		South Gondar	Dera	29	Farta	36		
			-	-	Andabet	22		

S/No	Region	Zone	Previous		New		Total	
			Woredas	Kebeles	Woredas	Kebeles	Woredas	Kebeles
			-		Estie	37		
		Sub-Total	1	29	3	95	4	124
		East Gojam	Debre Elias	20	Basoliben	23		
			Enemay	26	Debay Tiltatgin	27		
			Dejen	22	Enarj Enawga	21		
			Awabel	30	-	-		
		Sub-Total	4	98	3	71	7	169
		West Gojam	Wemberma	21	Dembecha	29		
			South Achefer	19	Yilmana Densa	34		
			Burie	24				
			Jabitehnan	39				
			North Achefer	27				
			Bahir Dar Zuria	11				
		Sub-Total	6	141	2	63	8	204
		Norh Shoa	Efratana Gidim	20	Minjar Shenkora			
			Antsokiya Gemza	17	Moretna Jiru			
			Kewet	23	Siyadebirna Wayu			
			Tarmaber	21				
			Basona Werana	33				
		Sub-Total	5	114	3	59	8	173
		Awi	Ankesha Guagusa	34	Burie Shikudad	14		
			Zigem	15				
			Dangila	29				
			Guangua	18				
			Jawi	21				
		Sub-Total	5	117	1	14	6	131
		Amhara Total	6	641	15	425	41	1066
3	SNNPR	Sidama	Wondo Genet	14	Arbegona	38		
			Melega	23	Bursa	28		
			Gorchie	21	-	-		
		Sub-Total	3	58	2	66	5	124
		Gedio	Bule	30	-	-		
			Gedeb	16	-	-		
		Sub-Total	2	46	-	-	2	46
		Siltie	Mirab Azernet	19	-	-		
			Misrak Azernet	17	-	-		

S/No	Region	Zone	Previous		New		Total	
			Woredas	Kebeles	Woredas	Kebeles	Woredas	Kebeles
			Alichowuro	na	-	-		
		Sub-Total	3	36			3	36
		Dawro	Esera	29	Tocha	24		
		Sub-Total	2	29	1	24	3	53
		South Omo	Debub Ari	49	Benetsemay	30		
			Semen Ari	33				
		Sub-Total	2	82	1	30	3	112
		Kefa	Decha	58	Gimbo	31		
			Chena	43	Gewata	30		
					Dita	24		
		Sub-Total	2	101	3	85	5	186
		Guragie	Enemorna Ener	64	Gumer	18		
			Endegagn	17	Geto	16		
			Cheha	39				
		Sub-Total	3	120	2	34	5	154
		Bench Maji	Debub Bench	25	Semen Bench	31		
			Shey Bench	21	Mihinit Goldia	29		
				22				
		Sub-Total	2	68		60	4	129
		Sheka	Yeki		Andaracha			
		Sub-Total	1		1		2	
		Special Woredas	Konta	43	-	-		
			Basketo	30	-	-		
			Yem	31	-	-		
		Sub-Total	3	104	-	-	3	104
		Gomu Gofa	-	-	Melkoza	37		
		Sub-Total	-	-	1	37	1	37
SNNPR Total		11	22	668	13	356	35	1024
4	Tigray	West Tigray	Tsegede	23	-	-		
			Welqait	25	-	-		
			Kafta Humera	21	-	-		
		Sub-Total	3	69	-	-	3	69
		North West	Tahtay Adiabo	11	Laelay Adiabo	22		
			Asgede Tsimbla	12	Tselemti	22		
			-		Tahtay Kuraro	13		
			-		Medebay Ezana	18		

S/No	Region	Zone	Previous		New		Total	
			Woredas	Kebeles	Woredas	Kebeles	Woredas	Kebeles
		Sub-Total	2	23	4	75	6	98
		South Tigrai	Endamehoni	10				
			Ofla	10				
			Raya Alamata	9				
			Raya Azebo	9				
		Sub-Total	4	38			4	38
Tigrai Total		3	9	130	4	75	13	205
5	B.Gumuz		-	-	Mandura	20		
			-	-	Wembera	33		
Benshangul Total		1	-	-	2	53	2	53
6		Gambella	-	-	Etanga	23		
					Gambella	12		
Gambella Total		1	-	-	2	35	2	35
7		Harari	-	-	1	17		
Harari Total		1	-	-	1	17	1	17
8	Dire Dawa	Dire Dawa	-	-	1	12	1	12
Dire Dawa Total		1						
Grand Total		38	96	2423	61	1631	157	4052

Ethiopia: Second Agriculture Growth Programme Map of AGP-II Woredas

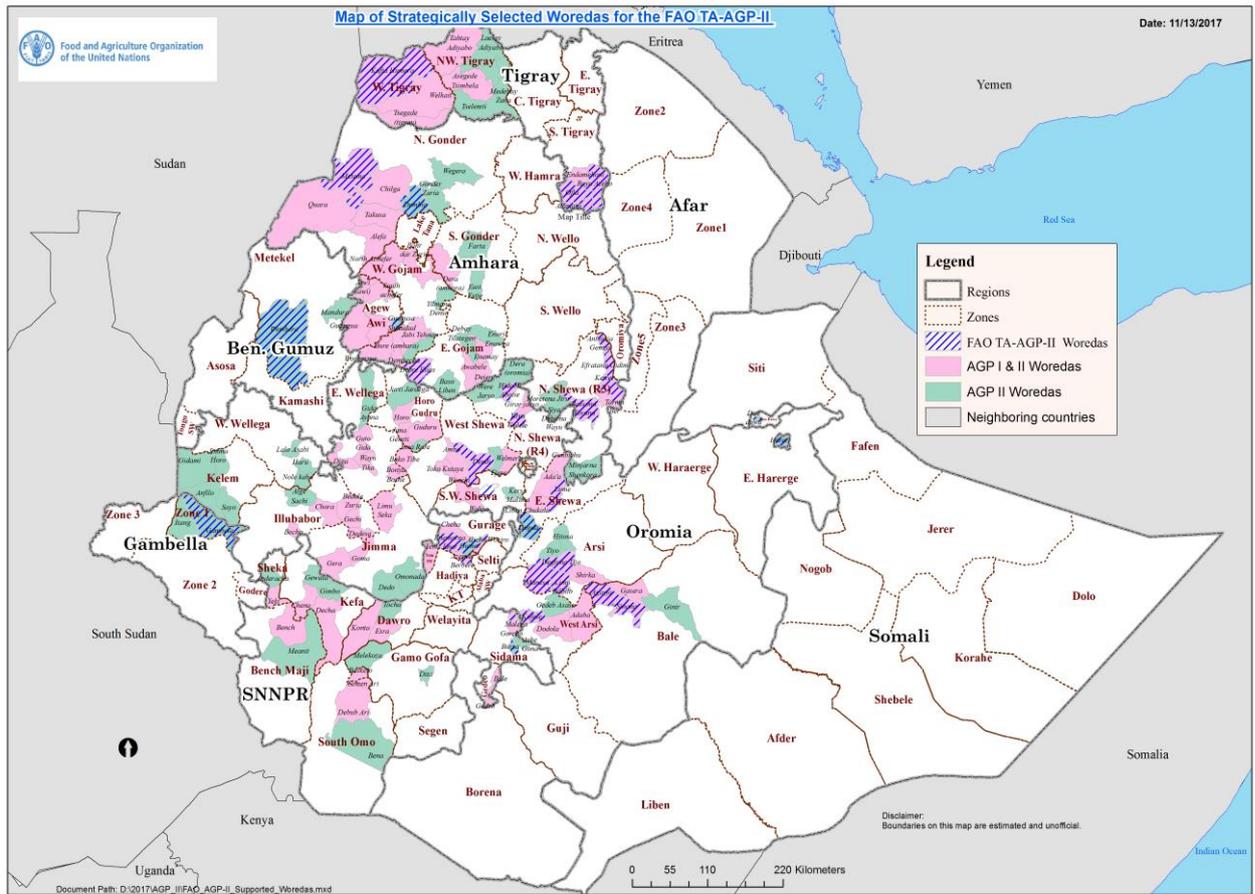


Annex VII

List of Regions, Zones and Strategically Selected Woredas for the FAO Technical Assistance Project Implementation

Region	Zone	Old Woredas	# of Kebeles	New Woredas	# of Kebeles	Total		Interventions TA-AGP-I		
						Woreda	Kebele	Forage Development	IPM	CCIs
Amhara	North Shoa	Basona Werana	33	Kewet	23	2	56	2	2	2
		Efratana Gidim	20	-	-	1	20	1	1	1
		Antsokiya Gemza	17	-	-	1	17	1	1	1
	North Gondar	-	-	Dembia	45	1	45	1	1	1
		-	-	Metema	23	1	23	-	1	1
	East Gojam	-	-	Debre Elias	20	1	20	1	1	1
Awi	-	-	Burie Shikudad	14	1	14	1	1	1	
Sub-Total	4	3	70	5	125	8	195	7	8	8
Oromia	North Shoa	Yaya Gulele	17	H.Abote	20	2	37	2	2	2
	Bale	Agarfa	20	-	-	1	20	1	1	1
		Sinana	20	-	-	1	20	-	1	1
	Arsi	Limo Bilbilo	25	-	-	2	25	2	2	2
		Munessa	32	Digelu Tijo	23	1	55	-	1	1
	West Arsi	-	-	Kofele	39	1	39	1	1	1
	East Shoa	Lume	35	Dugda	36	2	71	2	2	2
	West Shoa	-	-	Dendi	48	1	48	1	1	1
South West Shoa	-	-	Becho	19	1	19	1	1	1	
Sub-Total	7	6	149	6	185	12	334	10	12	12
SNNPR	Sidama	Wondo Genet	14	Bursa	28	2	42	2	2	2
	Guragie	Enemorna Ener	64	Gumer	18	2	82	2	2	2
	Siltie	Misrak Azernet	17	Alichowuriro	na	2	17	2	2	2
Sub-Total	3	3	95	3	46	6	141	6	6	6
Tigray	South Tigray	Ofa	10	Raya Alamata	9	2	19	2	2	2
		Raya Azebo	9	-	-	1	9	1	1	1
	West Tigray	-	-	Kafta Humera	21	1	21	-	1	1
Sub-Total	2	2	19	2	30	4	49	3	4	4
Benshangul	Metekel	-	-	Wembera	33	1	33	1	1	1
Gambella	Gambella	-	-	Gambella	12	1	12	1	1	1
Harari	-	-	-	Harari	1	1	17	1	1	1
Dire Dawa	-	-	-	Dire Dawa	1	1	12	1	1	1
Sub-Total	-	-	-	4	47	4	47	4	4	4
Total	20	14	333	20	433	34	766	30	34	34

MAP OF FAO TA-AGP-II PROJECT INTERVENTION REGIONS, ZONES AND WOREDAS



FAO AND GOVERNMENT OBLIGATIONS

(a) This Annex sets out the basic conditions under which FAO will assist the Government in the implementation of the Project described in the attached Project Document.

(b) The achievement of the objectives set by the Project shall be the joint responsibility of the Government and FAO.

FAO OBLIGATIONS

1. FAO will be responsible for the provision, with due diligence and efficiency, of assistance as provided in the Project Document. FAO and the Government will consult closely with respect to all aspects of the Project.

2. Assistance under the Project will be made available to the Government, or to such entity as provided in the Project, and will be furnished and received (i) in accordance with relevant decisions of the Governing Bodies of FAO, and with its constitutional and budgetary provisions, and (ii) subject to the receipt by FAO of the necessary contribution from the Resource Partner. FAO will disburse the funds received from the Resource Partner in accordance with its regulations, rules and policies. All financial accounts and statements will be expressed in United States Dollars and will be subject exclusively to the internal and external auditing procedures laid down in the financial regulations, rules and directives of FAO.

3. FAO's responsibilities regarding financial management and execution of the Project will be as stipulated in the Project Document. FAO may, in consultation with the Government, implement Project components through partners identified in accordance with FAO procedures. Such partners will have primary responsibility for delivering specific project outputs and activities to the Project in accordance with the partner's rules and regulations, and subject to monitoring and oversight, including audit, by FAO.

4. Assistance under the Project provided directly by FAO, including technical assistance services and/or oversight and monitoring services, will be carried out in accordance with FAO regulations, rules and policies, including on recruitment, travel, salaries, and emoluments of national and international personnel recruited by FAO, procurement of services, supplies and equipment, and subcontracting. The candidacies of senior international technical staff for recruitment by FAO will be submitted to the Government for clearance following FAO procedures.

7. Equipment procured by FAO will remain the property of FAO for the duration of the Project. The Government will provide safe custody of such equipment, which is entrusted to it prior to the end of the Project. The ultimate destination of equipment procured under this Project will be decided by FAO in consultation with the Government and the Resource Partner.

GOVERNMENT OBLIGATIONS

8. With a view to the rapid and efficient execution of the Project, the Government shall grant to FAO, its staff, and all other persons performing services on behalf of FAO, the necessary facilities including:

- i) the prompt issuance, free of charge, of any visas or permits required;
- ii) any permits necessary for the importation and, where appropriate, the subsequent exportation, of equipment, materials and supplies required for use in connection with the

Project and exemption from the payment of all customs duties or other levies or charges relating to such importation or exportation;

- iii) exemption from the payment of any sales or other tax on local purchases of equipment, materials and supplies for use in connection with the project;
- iv) any permits necessary for the importation of property belonging to and intended for the personal use of FAO staff or of other persons performing services on behalf of FAO, and for the subsequent exportation of such property;
- v) prompt customs clearance of the equipment, materials, supplies and property referred to in subparagraphs (ii) and (iv) above.

9. The Government will apply to FAO, its property, funds and assets, its officials and all the persons performing services on its behalf in connection with the Project: (i) the provisions of the Convention on Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies; and (ii) the United Nations currency exchange rate. The persons performing services on behalf of FAO will include any organization, firm or other entity, which FAO may designate to take part in the execution of the Project.

10. The Government will be responsible for dealing with any claims which may be brought by third parties against FAO, its personnel or other persons performing services on its behalf, in connection with the Project, and will hold them harmless in respect to any claim or liability arising in connection with the Project, except when it is agreed by FAO and the Government that such claims arise from gross negligence or wilful misconduct of such persons.

11. The Government will be responsible for the recruitment, salaries, emoluments and social security measures of its own national staff assigned to the project. The Government will also provide, as and when required for the Project, the facilities and supplies indicated in the Project Document. The Government will grant FAO staff, the Resource Partner and persons acting on their behalf, access to the Project offices and sites and to any material or documentation relating to the Project, and will provide any relevant information to such staff or persons.

REPORTING AND EVALUATION

12. FAO will report to the Government (and to the Resource Partner) as scheduled in the Project Document.

13. The Government will agree to the dissemination by FAO of information such as Project descriptions and objectives and results, for the purpose of informing or educating the public. Patent rights, copyright, and any other intellectual property rights over any material or discoveries resulting from FAO assistance under this Project will belong to FAO. FAO hereby grants to the Government a non-exclusive royalty-free license to use, publish, translate and distribute, privately or publicly, any such material or discoveries within the country for non-commercial purposes. In accordance with requirements of some Resource Partners, FAO reserves the right to place information and reports in the public domain.

14. The Project will be subject to independent evaluation according to the arrangements agreed between the Government, the Resource Partner and FAO. The evaluation report will be publicly accessible, in accordance with the applicable policies, along with the Management Response. FAO is authorized to prepare a brief summary of the report for the purpose of broad dissemination of its main findings, issues, lessons and recommendations as well as to make judicious use of the report as an input to evaluation synthesis studies.

FINAL PROVISIONS

15. Any dispute or controversy arising out of or in connection with the Project or this Agreement will be amicably settled through consultations, or through such other means as agreed between the Government and FAO.

16. Nothing in or related to any provision in this Agreement or document or activity of the Project shall be deemed (i) a waiver of the privileges and immunities of FAO; (ii) the acceptance by FAO of the applicability of the laws of any country to FAO, and: (iii) the acceptance by FAO of the jurisdiction of the courts of any country over disputes arising from assistance activities under the Project.

17. This Agreement may be amended or terminated by mutual written consent. Termination will take effect sixty days after receipt by either party of written notice from the other party. In the event of termination, the obligations assumed by the parties under this Agreement will survive its termination to the extent necessary to permit the orderly conclusion of activities, and the withdrawal of personnel, funds and property of FAO.

18. This Agreement will enter into force upon signature by the duly authorized representatives of both parties.