
Project Implementation In Ethiopia An Assessment For

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Organizational and Institutional Issues in Climate Change Adaptation and Risk Management
The Palgrave Handbook of Zero Carbon Energy Systems and Energy Transitions

From Observations to Predictions and Projections: Opportunities and Challenges for Climate Risk Assessment and Management in Sub-Saharan Africa

ILRI project workplans 1996

The World Bank Legal Papers

Integrated Rural Development

Digest of Ethiopia's National Policies, Strategies and Programs

Antimicrobial Resistance Multi-Partner Trust Fund annual report 2021

Managing Natural Resources for Sustainable Livelihoods

Ethiopia, a Country Study

Meat, milk and more: Policy innovations to shepherd inclusive and sustainable livestock systems in Africa

Sustainable Agricultural Development in Ethiopia

New Directions In Development

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Foreign operations, export financing, and related programs appropriations for 1989

Best practices and technologies for small scale agricultural water management in Ethiopia.

Proceedings of a MoARD / MoWR / USAID / IWMI Symposium and Exhibition held at Ghion Hotel, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 7-9 March, 2006.

Evaluation of the project "Action Against Desertification in support of the implementation

of the Great Green Wall for the Sahara and the Sahel Initiative, the United Nations to Combat Desertification and Drought action plans in Fiji and Haiti, and South-

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Annual Report to the President and to the Congress for Fiscal Year ...

Evaluating the impact of multi-intervention development projects: The case of Ethiopia's community-based integrated natural resources management project

Smallholder Agriculture and Market Participation

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Improving
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processes in
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Diagnosis and

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This paper provides a quantitative impact assessment of

the community-based integrated natural resources management project (CBINReMP) in the Lake Tana region in Ethiopia during 2011-2019. By promoting greater community participation, the CBINReMP provided support to watershed communities for the restoration of degraded soils and water sources, rehabilitation of forests, as well as in obtaining access to secure land titles and practices for climate change adaptation. The project further provided support towards diversification of incomes in off-farm activities and incentives for women's empowerment and youth employment. This way the project aimed to support rural livelihoods through improvements in household incomes, dietary diversity, agricultural productivity, and resilience to climatic shocks, among other livelihood objectives. To assess the project's impacts, the study had to deal with numerous methodological complications owing to as the project's nature and design. The lack of a proper baseline survey, incomplete information about targeted watershed communities and often lack

of clear distinction lines between the project's interventions and support provided to communities through other mechanisms made it hard to identify the true impact of the CBINReMP. Four additional challenges had to be faced: possible selection biases because of non-random placement (targeting) of the project; self-selection of beneficiaries into receiving the project; possible spatial spill-over effects of project benefits to non-treatment communities, and the project's phased rollout. A propensity-score matching procedure was adopted to assess the CBINReMP's impacts by comparing treatment (beneficiary) and control groups outcomes related to the livelihood indicators listed above. This paper discusses how the mentioned complications were addressed to provide a sound assessments of the project's true impacts. While certain limitations remain, the key finding that can be drawn with confidence is that the CBINReMP had only very limited, quantitatively verifiable impact on rural livelihoods. It seems to have contributed to higher household incomes and some greater

dietary diversity, but only where the project managed greater community participation. However, even for those beneficiaries, livelihood conditions had not become significantly more productive, diversified, resilient, or sustainable than those of the comparison group. The paper ends with recommendations on how to avoid methodological obstacles through better

design of the M&E framework for multi-intervention, community-based projects. *Library of Congress Name Headings with References* BRILL Climate change places demand on existing governance structures to reform and work more effectively than in the past. In response, greater attention to and funding for climate change adaptation in

cluding the efforts of National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPAs), the Least Developed Country Fund, the Special Climate Change Fund, the Adaptation Fund, and the E.U. Global Climate Change Alliance provide an opportunity for institutional, organizational, and human-capacity strengthening. This study was conducted to explore the challenges and

opportunities for building human, organizational, and institutional capacity for more effective climate change adaptation in developing countries. It is part of a larger research project titled "Enhancing Women's Assets to Manage Risk under Climate Change: Potential for Group-Based Approaches," which is being conducted to help organizations better understand

ways in which development projects can assist rural households in adapting to and managing the effects of climate change. This report provides some reflections and insights on the level of awareness, practices, and organizational and institutional issues being faced by countries as they adapt to climate change, based on interviews with 87 practitioners working in government agencies, local

organizations, international organizations, and think tanks reporting involvement in climate change adaptation. Data were collected in Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Kenya, and Mali using both an e-survey platform and face-to-face interviews. Responses reveal active work within these organizations on climate change adaptation and emphasize their

important role in the countries' efforts to address and adapt to climate change. Responses also reveal strong awareness among these organizations of different aspects of climate change adaptation along the different stages in a climate change adaptation project cycle, which may be a reflection of the active discussions and awareness

campaigns during NAPA development in these countries. However, despite the awareness and presence of national strategies and action plans, there seem to be no explicit and clearly defined policy and strategy within these organizations outlining their role in and contribution to the national and collective efforts and, more importantly, no explicit and measurable targets and monitoring and

evaluation (M&E) system to track progress and outcomes over time. Reported capacity gaps can be grouped into two categories: training needs and institutional challenges. In many organizations, there is limited awareness of and emphasis on the need for participation of target groups and beneficiaries during design and planning of climate change

adaptation projects. In addition, many respondents reported a need for greater attention to issues related to profitability, financial sustainability, and market access from climate change project design to M&E. Finally, respondents emphasized that climate change projects should pay greater attention to gender, social, political, and cultural issues in their design

and implementation. Reflections of respondents also highlighted the need for organizational capacity strengthening for those local organizations working in and providing services to rural communities, and for promoting a culture of impact and M&E within these organizations, in addition to the reported training needs in climate change management and in gender

and social analysis. While this report provides some insights, further empirical analyses are needed to discover more details on strategies that could help trigger mind-set and organizational culture change and to capture the complexity of organizational and institutional issues hindering climate change adaptation efforts that aim at reducing

<p>vulnerability and contributing to development outcomes.</p> <p><i>Organizational and Institutional Issues in Climate Change Adaptation and Risk Management</i></p> <p>Food & Agriculture Org. Policy / Irrigation practices / Drip irrigation / Irrigation systems / Water harvesting / Irrigation management</p> <p><i>The Palgrave Handbook of Zero Carbon Energy Systems and</i></p>	<p><i>Energy Transitions Intl</i></p> <p>Food Policy Res Inst</p> <p>Meat, Milk & More: Policy Innovations to Shepherd Inclusive and Sustainable Livestock Systems in Africa</p> <p>highlights options for sustainably promoting growth in the livestock sector, drawing from what four African countries—Ethiopia, Mali, South Africa, and Uganda—have done successfully in terms of institutional</p>	<p>and policy innovation as well as programmatic interventions.</p> <p>By adapting these lessons to countries' specific contexts and scaling them up across the continent, African governments can meet their national and international commitments to agricultural growth and transformation .</p> <p><i>From Observations to Predictions and Projections: Opportunities and Challenges for Climate Risk</i></p>
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<p><i>Assessment and Management in Sub-Saharan Africa Food & Agriculture Org. Building an effective, inclusive, and accountable public administration has become a major point of attention for policymakers and academics in Ethiopia who want to realise sustainable development. This first handbook on Ethiopian Public Administration is written by Ethiopian academics</i></p>	<p>and practitioner-academics and builds on PhD studies and conference papers, including studies presented at the meetings of the Ethiopian Public Administration Association (EPAA), established in 2016. Public Administration in Ethiopia presents a wide range of timely issues in four thematic parts: Governance, Human Resources, Performance</p>	<p>and Quality, and Governance of Policies. Each of the individual chapters in this volume contributes in a different way to the overarching research questions: How can we describe and explain the contexts, the processes and the results of the post-1990 politico-administrative reforms in Ethiopia? And what are the implications for sustainable development? This book is essential for students,</p>
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practitioners, and theorists interested in public administration, public policy, and sustainable development. Moreover, the volume is a valuable stepping stone for PA teaching and PA research in Ethiopia. *ILRI project workplans 1996* Routledge In Corporate Responsibility and Human Rights, Jide James-Eluyode provides a comprehensive analysis of critical human rights developments

and topical issues and trends in corporate social responsibility practices. James-Eluyode examines how corporate entities fulfill their responsibility to respect human rights in general and indigenous peoples' rights in particular. Given the momentous impact of corporate projects and recent developments in the area of international human rights, James-Eluyode contends that the

establishment of a universally-binding, corporate code of conduct is inescapable, and concludes that respect for human rights by corporations is not simply a discretionary moral or binding legal matter but a bottom-line issue. The World Bank Legal Papers LIT Verlag Münster Agricultural Land Redistribution and Land Administration in Sub-Saharan

<p>Africa: Case Studies of Recent Reforms focuses on “how” to undertake land reforms in Sub-Saharan Africa, but with relevant lessons for other developing countries. It provides details, with case studies, on how reforms were undertaken to address a pressing and controversial development challenge in Africa - land ownership inequality - and an intransigent</p>	<p>development issue - inefficiency and corruption in land administration . An equally important contribution of the book is assessing reforms and highlighting valuable lessons for other countries contemplating reforms. The six case studies collectively cover two main areas of land governance: reforms in redistributing agricultural land and reforms in land</p>	<p>administration . The first two case studies discuss reforms in redistributing agricultural land in Malawi and South Africa, part of the southern Africa region where land ownership inequalities rival those in Latin America. The remaining case studies, four in number, are focused on addressing corruption and inefficiency in land administration in a variety of contexts of governance including stable and</p>
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post-conflict countries. The case studies cover:

- Decentralizing land administration with demonstrations from Uganda, Ethiopia, Tanzania, and Ghana;
- Developing post-conflict land administration systems with examples from Liberia and Rwanda;
- Re-engineering and computerizing land information systems with examples from Ghana and Uganda;

and • Improving management of government land through land inventories with examples drawn from Ghana and Uganda. The common elements between sometimes disparate experiences provide lessons of relevance to African and other developing countries contemplating similar reforms. The rigorous analysis and yet down-to-earth lessons of experience

are a reflection of the authors' deep global experience underpinned by personal participation in the reforms covered by the book. This volume will be of interest to a wide audience including land specialists and practitioners, African policy makers, experts and managers in the international development community, and the academia.

Integrated Rural Development
Edward Elgar Publishing

Antimicrobial resistance (AMR) is a major global threat to humans, animals, plants, food systems and the environment. Without investment and commitments from countries globally to address this challenge, AMR will continue unabated. The Antimicrobial Resistance Multi-Partner Trust Fund (AMR MPTF) has successfully begun the essential work to address this challenge. With the overall goal of “having reduced levels of AMR and slower development of resistance” in 10 years’ time, the AMR MPTF has seen, in 2021, the initial steps towards this goal, with capacity built in 8 countries, and coordinated steppingstones under the global programme. Despite continuous restrictions caused by the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic, throughout 2021 collaboration between the Quadripartite organizations – the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the World Health Organization (WHO) – sustained strong implementation progress at global, regional and country level. Progress

against the overarching AMR MPTF results matrix is now being reported for the first time. This was possible through the financial partnership of the Governments of Netherlands, the United Kingdom (using UK aid funding through the Fleming Fund), Sweden (including through the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency - Sida) as well as Germany (through the German Agency for International Cooperation - GIZ). *Digest of Ethiopia's National Policies, Strategies and Programs* Food & Agriculture Org. The "Action Against Desertification in support of the implementation of the Great Green Wall for the Sahara and the Sahel Initiative, the UNCCD action plans in Fiji and Haiti, and South-South Cooperation in the African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States" project (AAD) worked with eight countries in Africa, the Caribbean and Asia to tackle the detrimental social, economic and environmental impacts of land degradation and desertification (2014 to 2020). It was implemented by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and partners, with majority

<p>of funding from the European Union and co-funding from diverse partners. The project contributed to improving the conditions and productivity of agrosilvipastoral landscapes and the capacity to plan land restoration and manage forest and land resources. Livelihood improvements and concrete positive incidence on household income, food security, crops and milk production,</p>	<p>and community interactions. It increased awareness and support policy makers developing intervention strategies that address D/LDD. The large-scale, heavy machinery-based technical intervention logic was found appropriate to address desertification /land degradation and drought (D/LDD) in specific conditions and countries. The geospatial study</p>	<p>estimated the contribution of Action Against Desertification (AAD) to carbon sequestration to be between 384 000 and 1.27 million tonnes of carbon sequestered. The evaluation recommendations include further investments in training; building awareness and addressing climate change and land degradation; increasing political and policy coherence; guaranteeing</p>
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sustainability and buy-in from beneficiaries; building in sustainable financing mechanisms at all stakeholder levels; increasing opportunities; and developing non-timber forest product (NTFP) value chains to create and develop viable markets for the products. *Antimicrobial Resistance Multi-Partner Trust Fund annual report 2021* Intl Food Policy Res Inst This volume contains the

papers presented at the Conference 'Ethiopian and German Contributions to Conflict Management and Resolution' of November 2005, Addis Ababa. The aim of this conference was to bring researchers and those working in the practical field of conflict resolution together, before the background of renewed internal and international conflict. Research in conflict

resolution mechanisms is one of the most hopeful fields in modern social sciences. Local conflicts can have devastating effects on the state and even involve the international level. In turn, international conflict can also destabilize society and create new local conflicts. However, local conflict resolution mechanisms could be of a great importance even within the

international scene. This volumes examines the experiences in Ethiopia and the impact the acquired knowledge could have for future conflict resolution and management. Managing Natural Resources for Sustainable Livelihoods Intl Food Policy Res Inst Recurrent droughts in Ethiopia have been contributing to chronic food insecurity, deterioration of livelihoods and weakening capacity of communities to withstand future shocks. Following the 2011 food crisis in the Horn of Africa, ‘building resilience’ became a priority agenda for the international community to move from the division of emergency and development programming to a more holistic and complementary approach for addressing the root cause of disaster risk and vulnerability factors of recurrent drought. The project, implemented by FAO between 2015 and 2019, aimed to support and reinforce existing coordination mechanisms at the regional states and zonal administration levels and enhance linkages between short-term humanitarian interventions and long term development initiatives. The evaluation found that the project was highly relevant to the current context in

Ethiopia, where preparedness and longer-term resilience have become priority areas of focus for all actors in humanitarian and development initiatives. Resilience coordination mechanisms have been strengthened at regional levels. However, the sustainability of these efforts will depend on the commitment of Government and partners to continue strengthening

the existing coordination mechanisms and their ability to convene development partners. **Ethiopia, a Country Study** Taylor & Francis Having just emerged from a prolonged civil war and faced with the urgent tasks of establishing political stability and reinvigorating an economy in tatters, the Transitional Government of Ethiopia (1991-1995) had to set a new direction for the economic

reconstruction and social rehabilitation of the war-torn and poverty-ridden country. During the Transitional Period a spate of new policies and strategies defining the development priorities, goals and implementation instruments of the new regime led by the EPRDF was introduced. This work is a synthesis of various sectoral policies and an attempt to trace the genesis of the policies,

highlight the continuities, significant departures and other salient features. Each of the reviews in this digest briefly analyses the critical elements of the policies, identifies major gaps in the conceptualisation of the policy as well as the achievements registered and the challenges encountered in its implementation. The authors also try to identify the outstanding issues to be

addressed by policymakers and suggest remedies. The policy reviews have been grouped into three parts and presented under social, economic and governance sectors. *Meat, milk and more: Policy innovations to shepherd inclusive and sustainable livestock systems in Africa* Leuven University Press Public finance is crucial to a country's economic growth, yet successful reform of public

finances has been rare. Ethiopia is an example of a country that undertook comprehensive reform of its core financial systems, independent of the IMF and the World Bank, and successfully transformed itself into one of the fastest-growing economies in Africa. With Ethiopia's twelve-year reform as its guiding case study, this book presents new analytical frameworks to help governments develop better

<p>financial reforms. It shows in detail how four core financial systems—budgeting, accounting, planning, and financial information systems—can be reformed. One of the principal findings presented is that governments must establish basic public financial administration before moving to more sophisticated public financial management. Other key findings</p>	<p>include the identification of four strategies of reform (recognize, improve, change, and sustain), the centrality of ongoing learning to the process of reform, and the importance of government ownership of reform. This book will be of interest to researchers and policymakers concerned with public finance, development economics, and African studies. <u>Sustainable</u></p>	<p><u>Agricultural Development in Ethiopia</u> Frontiers Media SA Global trends such as climate change, digitalisation, enhanced concepts of democracy and the consequences of the 2008 financial crisis are changing the playing field of cities across the world. Urban development objectives are shifting away from being purely concerned with wealth creation and competitiveness, to</p>
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increasingly combining social and environmental dimensions. In this context, how can cities influence and sustain their competitive position over time? Which new types of urban strategies are emerging, and which organising capacities are proving the most important? This book provides insight into the complex issue of delivering sustainable competitiveness by analysing a

number of innovative urban development strategies in context. Questions and topics addressed include: how can new legacies of city events be secured; how can clean technology industries be nurtured through urban regeneration initiatives; and how can the impact of urban safety strategies be enhanced? These and other pivotal questions are explored through close attention to

the enabling factors linking ideas with results, such as distributed leadership, collaboration, communication and experimentation. Combining case studies from Europe, Africa, South America and Southeast Asia, the book provides a truly international perspective on the potentials and limitations of a new generation of urban development and competitiveness strategies. **New Directions In**

Development

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Smallholder Agriculture and Market Participation discusses the evolution of policies for smallholder development, including the role of value chains, and the linkages that exist with the Sustainable Development Goals. New, innovative financial mechanisms and linked initiatives are outlined, and their potential to improve the availability of financial services and reduce market

transaction costs. Risk management for agricultural smallholders is covered, together with the increasing role of insurance as a mechanism for risk management among smallholders. Empirical data are used to illustrate the more conceptual work. The last part of the book provides case studies of selected commodity value chain investments involving smallholders in Africa (Ethiopia,

Tanzania and Zimbabwe) and South America (Peru), implemented by FAO. The lessons concern project design and targeting, product and market analysis, regulatory issues, sustainability and improved natural resources management. Final evaluation of “Strengthening institutionalized subnational coordination structures and harmonization mechanisms” in Ethiopia

ILRI (aka ILCA and ILRAD) Weaknesses in planning and implementation (P&I) have been identified as one of the main reasons for the disappointing results of agricultural water development and management projects. Based on a review and critical analysis of experiences and case studies in sub-Saharan Africa, this study component proposes practical ways

of improving performance related to planning and implementation and thereby enhancing the returns to investments in agricultural water.

Discussing Conflict in Ethiopia

Nordic Africa Institute

This publication presents the achievements of the International Alliance on Climate-Smart Agriculture project, which include capacity development, training, information-sharing and

several country studies. The project notably contributed to feasibility studies in Botswana, Ecuador and Ethiopia, as well as a case study on Italy that showcased conservation agriculture as a successful approach to overcoming soil fertility loss and erosion in 15 regions. The publication demonstrates how the project has laid the foundations for a strong knowledge

community to support climate-smart agriculture (CSA) implementation across countries and regions, thereby contributing to international climate commitments and sustainable development in the field of agriculture and food security. The International Alliance on Climate-Smart Agriculture project was funded by the Ministry of Environment, Land and Sea of Italy (IMELS) and

implemented by FAO, in order to advance knowledge-sharing, learning and partnership-building around the CSA approach and to create a Global Alliance for Climate-Smart Agriculture (GACSA). **China's Education Aid to Africa** Oxford University Press First Published in 2003. Routledge is an imprint of Taylor & Francis, an informal company. Wetlands of

Ethiopia Springer Nature There is growing recognition of the importance of women's empowerment in its own right and for a range of development outcomes, but less understanding of what empowerment means to rural women and men. The challenge of measuring empowerment, particularly across cultures and contexts, is also garnering attention. This paper

<p>synthesizes qualitative research conducted conjointly with quantitative surveys, working with eight agricultural development projects in eight countries, to develop a project-level Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index (pro-WEAI). The qualitative research sought to identify emic meanings of "empowerment," validate the domains and indicators of the quantitative</p>	<p>index, provide greater understanding of the context of each project and of strategies for facilitating empowerment, and test a methodology for integrating emic perspectives of empowerment with standardized etic measures that allow for comparability across contexts. <i>ILRI Annual Project Progress Reports 1997</i> Food & Agriculture Org. The Palgrave Handbook of</p>	<p>Zero-Carbon Energy Systems and Energy Transitions provides a comprehensive and authoritative source of information, analysis and recommendations on the multi- and inter-disciplinary subject of zero carbon energy systems. The Handbook will advance thinking and research underlying the on-going energy transition by; covering a wide range of energy technologies</p>
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<p>and sources (e.g. fossil fuels, renewables, low carbon energy) including investigating the potential of new and alternative technologies and fuel sources and looking at the power, heating/cooling and transport sectors; Looking at varied legal</p>	<p>jurisdictions and governance approaches including developing and developed countries and investigating potential new approaches to achieving a zero carbon energy system; Providing a broad range of theoretical and methodological approaches</p>	<p>from a range of disciplines; Inclusion of a global range of case studies from Africa, Arctic, Asia, Australasia, Europe, the Middle East, the Americas (Central, North and South) and the Pacific, from the international, national, sub-national to city/community level.</p>
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