



# Support for Horn of Africa Resilience-Bale Eco-Region (SHARE-BER) Project

## Bale-Arsi Eco Regional Multi-Sectoral Taskforces Establishment Guideline

END HUNGER >>> GROW FARMING  
**FARM AFRICA**



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## Table of Contents

Acronyms.....	4
1. Background.....	5
2. Objectives of the Guideline.....	6
3. Why Multi-Sectoral Taskforce for SHARE BER?.....	6
4. Experience of PHE EC in Strategic Climate Institution Program (SCIP) Project.....	8
5. Objectives of the Taskforces.....	10
6. Structure of Multi-Sectoral Taskforces.....	10
7. Composition and Responsibilities of Multi-Sectoral Taskforces.....	13
7.1. Kebele level.....	13
7.2. Woreda level.....	14
7.3. Zonal level.....	5
7.4. Inter zonal (Bale and Arsi) level.....	15
7.5. Regional (Oromia) level.....	15
7.6. Inter-regional (Oromia and Somali regions) level.....	15
7.7. National level.....	16
8. Role of Implementing Partners.....	17
9. Chair, Vice Chair and Secretary of the Taskforces.....	18
10. Meetings Frequency & Reporting Mechanism.....	19
10.1. Meeting frequency.....	19
10.2. Reporting mechanism.....	20
11. Joint Participatory Monitoring & Communication Activities.....	20
12. References.....	21
Annexes 1: List of SHARE BER project intervention woredas, pilot kebeles and others with single intervention.....	22
Annexes 2: Possible list for zonal level taskforce members.....	27
Annexes 3: Possible list for woreda level taskforce members.....	27
Annexes 4: Possible list of Kebele level taskforce members.....	27
Annexes 5: List of NGOs working in Bale and West Arsi Zones (it needs update).....	28

## Acronyms

<b>ARD</b>	Agriculture and Rural Development
<b>BER</b>	Bale Eco Region
<b>BMNP</b>	Bale Mountain National Park
<b>CHA</b>	Controlled Hunting Area
<b>CRGE</b>	Climate Resilience Green Economy
<b>DA</b>	Development Agent
<b>DFID</b>	Department for International development
<b>EIA</b>	Environmental Impact Assessment
<b>ER</b>	Expected Result
<b>EWCA</b>	Ethiopia Wildlife Conservation Authority
<b>GTP</b>	Growth and Transformation Plan
<b>HABP</b>	Household Asset Building Program
<b>HEW</b>	Health Extension Worker
<b>MoCT</b>	Ministry of Culture and Tourism
<b>MEF</b>	Ministry of Environment and Forest
<b>NGO</b>	Non Government Organization
<b>NRM</b>	Natural Resource Management
<b>OFWE</b>	Oromia Forest and Wildlife Enterprise
<b>PFM</b>	Participatory Forest Management
<b>PHE EC</b>	Population, Health & Environment Ethiopia Consortium
<b>PRM</b>	Participatory Rangeland Management
<b>PSNP</b>	Productive Safety Net Program
<b>SHARE-BER</b>	Support for Horn of Africa Resilience-Bale Eco-Region
<b>SCIP</b>	Strategic Climate Institution Program
<b>SLMP</b>	Sustainable Land Management Program
<b>TF</b>	Task Force
<b>WSD</b>	Wildlife for Sustainable Development

# 1. Background

The inter sector approach is an approach that seeks to empower practitioners in the government, business, researchers and non-profit sectors to collaborate and solve broad range of problems that cannot be solved by one sector alone through establishing functional Networking among stakeholders as a system. The over-exploitation of natural resources, like forest areas, biospheres, wetlands and the expansion of wildlife crime and illegal activities in protected Areas (PAs), etc, have placed huge pressure on environmental sustainability and economic development in Ethiopia. Therefore, in the context of having such complexity, giving emphasis to the importance of a multi-disciplinary and multi-sectoral collaborations and partnerships, at different levels by creating a shared vision and goal in a consensus- oriented environment and mechanism is very crucial for the better achievement of sustainable eco regional management, protected areas, biospheres, wildlife management, and improved livelihood of the community in general including combating climate change impacts through REDD+.

Bale-Arsi Eco Region is one of the world's richest areas in terms of biodiversity and ecosystem values<sup>1</sup>. Nevertheless, evidence confirms that this wealth is declining due to mismanagement (loss of habitat)<sup>2</sup>.

As a result, the situation in the BER, it is now at a critical stage including aggravated by climate change impacts. Land conversion and deforestation for agriculture is increasing and unsustainable livestock grazing and harvesting of fuel wood, timber and non-timber forest products continue to occur. Consequently, degradation of the BER and its function continues to go uncontrolled. As a consequence, the upper and down steam communities who depend on these highland ecosystems either for their livelihoods, or who rely on the ecosystem services in these areas are becoming increasingly vulnerable. As a result of the above background the Eco-region needs integrated and harmonized developmental approach where the different stakeholders can play a coordinated, collaborative, constructive engagement and partnership.

A number of efforts and interventions were developed prior to this program to safeguard biodiversity and ecosystem functions as well as livelihoods in the region, but due to lack of common understanding and shared values among stakeholders, achieving sustainable solutions through minimizing greater impact remains unresolved.

Contrary to the conventional way of management approach, Farm Africa in partnership with SOS Sahel, Frankfurt Zoological Society, International Water Management Institute and Population Health and Environment Ethiopia Consortium, jointly are currently implementing a pilot project through the support of the EU, the Support for Horn of Africa Resilience, Bale Eco-Region (SHARE BER) entitled "Conservation of Biodiversity and Ecosystems Functions and Improved well-being of Highland and Lowland Communities within Bale Eco region". This is a project intending to mitigate the problem of environmental degradation within BER by undertaking an innovative, integrated and multi-sectorial approach.

This is an important initiative to bring inclusive and integrated results through inter sectoral partnership, by directly benefiting 878,000 people living within the Bale eco-region and indirectly an estimated 12 million people downstream. Moreover, its direct alignment and complement with the regional and national strategy confirmed that the project is demand driven<sup>3</sup> and SHARE-BER project possibly addresses a multi-stakeholders participatory management option in BER. It will also contribute for the existence of improved livelihood and sustainability of Bale Mountain National Park and as a result accelerates the ongoing attempts made to incorporate the park in the world's natural heritages list as early as possible.

In addition, It is aimed, to bring together stakeholders that include local communities and administrations, NGOs ,private sectors, policy and decision makers, higher educational institutions and other relevant sectors on board from kebele to national level to be instrumental for common

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1. <https://fzs.org/en/projects-2/current-projects/bale-mountains-conservation/>

2. <https://www.cbd.int/doc/world/et/et-nr-04-en.do>

3. <https://www.cbd.int/doc/world/et/et-nr-04-en.do>

BER management and make a significant difference in the provision of sustainable implementation and leadership.

The approach (Multi sectors PA management) has been successfully implemented in improving results from PHE EC's experience in the Simien Mountains and Awash National parks through Strategic Climate Institution Program (SCIP) project which is supported by Department for International development (DFID) , Norway and Denmark. It is hoped that the approach reinforces on this insight into sustainable conservation practices apart from addressing the socio economic concerns through inter sectoral partnership and integration with the communities active participation and ownership.

Moreover, such an approach has found to be effective in building leadership capacity, creating common understanding among stakeholders, promoting sense of ownership and ensures joint decision and evaluation in the overall management and benefit sharing of the eco-region ecosystems.

Therefore, to achieve the above mentioned expected results and contribute to the overall goal of the Eco Region project, developing a guideline for establishing multi sectoral taskforces at all levels with the objective of engaging the potential partners, to have shared vision in addressing the common issues and challenges of the eco region, in a transparent and participatory way, by establishing a common fact base, information and joint indicators with accepted governance structure by all stakeholders with clear understanding among partners of each sector's unique contributions and the recognition of their differing expertise, resources and value, and where common good practices and champions are jointly identified and promoted from the interest of the eco region is very crucial. The contents of the guideline include-background, objectives,, why multi-sectoral taskforces for SHARE BER project, experience of PHE EC through SCIP project, overall objective of the taskforce, structure of multi-sectoral taskforces, and their composition and role and responsibilities , meetings frequency , who chairs the taskforces, reporting and monitoring mechanism.

We consider this guideline a living document, which we will continually improve based on practical practitioners feedback. If you have suggestions on how to further enhance this resource, please share with us at [info@phe-ethiopia.org](mailto:info@phe-ethiopia.org) or [kabtamu.kebede@phe-ethiopia.org](mailto:kabtamu.kebede@phe-ethiopia.org).

## 2. Objectives of the Guideline

The guideline provides general guidance and create common understanding for SHARE BER implementing partners on how to address the complex eco region issues by establishing multi sectoral taskforces at all levels (kebele-national level) and is also designed to be process-specific rather than issue because we believe there are common elements to all successful cross-sector collaborations and to ensure that, this actionable guideline is accessible to all practitioners/ implementing partners working on a broad range of problems in different ways of collaborations.

## 3. Why Multi-Sectoral Taskforce for SHARE BER?

The ECO Region approach is expected to make a difference in:

- Being the first learning and showcase for the region and country level GTP, CRGE and regional( Horn of Africa) level on eco regional approach
- Contribute to ensure sustainable eco-system maintenance of BER
- Bringing tangible differences, results and strong evidences through inter sectoral partnership, integration and collaboration of implementing partners and other relevant stakeholders including the local University in the eco-region.

- Ensure real community engagement/participation and establishing exit strategy since planning at all levels from Kebele to National level.
- Show case in the area of partnership, resource use and mobilization, collaboration with stakeholders and NGOs working in Bale eco-region
- Creates best networking among stakeholders through creating common understanding and commonly shared vision at all level

In addition, if the SHARE Eco Region approach is to bring difference it needs to show transformation in the following areas:

1. Building leadership capacity of the relevant institutions like EWCA, OFWE, Government offices and regional bureaus, higher learning institutions, NGOs, Local leaders, implementing partners and others,
2. Establishing best working environment, partnership and complementarities than competition among the different partners and stakeholders in the eco region,
3. Establish a working mechanism among partner implementing organizations in having a joint planning, joint indicators, joint outcomes, joint ownership and common knowledge with differentiated responsibilities (as to our excellence) on the eco region local values and issues, with established system and exist strategy.
4. Establish a system where we generate common good practices, champions, strong evidences that can be replicated in other parts of the country and Horn of Africa level, and beyond.
5. Improve involvement and decision making practice of beneficiaries (resource owners)

Therefore, to achieve the above outputs and outcomes the Inter Sectoral inclusive approach which the taskforces need to play is the core approach that can satisfy our eco region piloting.

Multi-sectoral approaches are currently not well appreciated across all government sectors, although in recent years watershed management has become a priority. This often manifests in single issue implementation where associated negative or even positive impacts are not anticipated or mitigated with out considering the other sectors role. This Action through establishing and strengthening the multi sectoral taskforces at kebele, woreda, zone, inter zone, region, inter regional and national level will generate the evidence-base to encourage a more multi-sectoral approach to investment planning, as well as consideration of wider landscape planning and solving problems jointly.

Above all the current national structures for implementation including the natural resource management are designed under sectoral approaches, and are not addressing the root causes that can contribute to integrate community benefits and natural resource conservation in a harmonized manner. There is a need to empower all stakeholder institutions to fulfill their role keeping their excellence to partner and collaborate with other sectors in the Bale Eco-region management in a coordinated way. This is essential for sustainability of the Eco-region under consideration because the degree to which the Eco-region meet conservation objectives, contribute to the well-being of the people and achieve broad social, economic and environmental goals is closely related to the quality of their governance. Studies reveal that problems in Ethiopia are related mainly to limitations in institutional capacity, collaboration among stakeholders, integration of activities, and lack of community stewardship.

The multi-sectoral taskforces we are establishing are not only for establishing partnership, but they are comprehensive show cases and demonstration sites for all our intervention issues, like livelihood, water shade management, protected area and health, at kebele, woreda, and zone. For example, if we have a livelihood intervention in the selected kebeles they are our learning site/place how the livelihood intervention is a show case to other kebeles and woredas within the eco region approach. All our intervention issues need to have a pilot kebeles where we show case and use them as a pilot kebeles that should be replicated starting from the immediate woreda where we are working and above that level.

In summary, this result will empower stakeholders at all levels with the vision and means for integrated BER management along with the legal and institutional framework and tools for natural resource management and protection and adopting a multi-sectoral approach that considers upstream-downstream in a sense that they are inter linked . Moreover, it will build or strengthen existing structures in government and partner development practitioners that provide a basis for engagement in an integrated approach to BER management. Finally, stakeholders across other relevant sectors will be able to understand the impact of their interventions on the environment and the knock-on impact on people’s livelihoods and food security, and thus be able to implement in an inclusive and a more coordinated and environmentally friendly approach in the future.

This eco region inter sectoral process is therefore, intending to address these enormous gaps by building the capacity of stakeholders and creating collaboration and partnership among them for sustainable management of the Eco-Region through ensuring the establishment of functional multisectoral taskforces at all levels in a way they support and connect to each other.

#### **4. Experience of PHE EC in Strategic Climate Institution Program (SCIP) Project**

##### **Multi-sectoral Protected Areas Management Approach as a better Practice**

Protected Areas (PAs) are essential areas that have national and international significance to make safe local, national and global biodiversity. If well managed, PAs can sustainably provide ecosystem goods and services for the benefit of nature and humans alike. Most notably, they play an important role in preventing threatened or endangered species from becoming extinct. PAs also function as a natural safety net in the face of threats from climate change. For example, they can absorb carbon and mitigate climate change as well as provide quality habitats with high biodiversity that are less vulnerable to climate extremes. However, if these PAs are degraded or destroyed due to poor management they can contribute to or exacerbate climate change and environmental degradation.

Ethiopia has a number of designated PAs across the country. However, many of these PAs are currently under threat from anthropogenic pressure that has resulted in resource degradation and loss of biodiversity. The potential and size of these protected areas has been deteriorating overtime and the existing sector-based management regimes have been ineffective in ensuring sound ecosystem management and sustainable utilization of these natural resources. The factors causing poor management in Ethiopia’s PAs include lack of involvement and collaboration among stakeholders, lack of integration of activities, and lack of community participation, which has cumulatively resulted in increased devastation and loss of biodiversity.

To address this issue a project entitled “Building Institutional Capacity and Participatory Leadership in Awash and Simien Mountains National Parks for Resilience, Mitigation and Adaptation to Climate Change (BICAS-RMACC)” was developed and implemented under the framework of Strategic Climate Institutions Program (SCIP). It was developed and implemented by PHE EC and its partner organizations, Ethiopian Wildlife Conservation Authority, Frankfurt Zoological Society, and Wildlife for Sustainable Development.

The project aimed at improving park management and leadership capacity and developing appropriate climate change adaptation, mitigation, and resilience strategies in the Simien Mountains and Awash National Parks. It was developed in accordance with government strategies, communities’ needs, and the international climate change agenda. An integrated participatory, multisectoral approach that involved all relevant stakeholders at different levels was used for the implementation of the project. This project involved a number of activities designed to raise awareness of environmental and climate change among all relevant stakeholders including the creation of partnerships and collaborative platforms, improving institutional leadership

capacity, building entrepreneurship capacity of women and youth, and documenting and disseminating updated information regarding the conservation status of the two parks.

### **Project Rationale**

There is a huge capacity gap in park management and leadership in Ethiopia, and almost all PAs are experiencing heavy anthropogenic pressure from adjacent communities and climate change impacts. Acknowledging the ill-consequences of climate change and human impacts, the national government of Ethiopia has developed a Climate Resilient Green Economy strategy that aims to avert the business-as usual scenario and embark on a new era of concerted approaches to managing national parks and other categories of protected areas as well as ensuring climate change adaptation, mitigation and resilience in the long-term. However, despite issuing these development directions and strategies, the Ethiopian government currently has limited capacity to implement these strategies, and hence the participation of nongovernmental organizations in PAs management is an indispensable opportunity.

### **The Approach**

As mentioned earlier, PHEEC and its partner organizations implemented pilot project that established a new participatory park management regime in both Simien Mountains and Awash National Parks. The approach utilized of multi-sectoral involvement from the grassroots to the national level in order to address and manage the social, economic and environmental issues through active and sound participation of wider stakeholders. This approach provided a new insight into sustainable conservation practices through an integrated approach to reduce the pressure currently exerted on PAs and contribute to the country's sustainable development.

The pilot project brought together relevant stakeholders from local communities, government institutions, the private sector, and higher educational institutions in the form of taskforces to provide strategic direction and promote participatory leadership for PAs. Some of the achievements made as a result of the project included:

- Improved leadership of the Ethiopian Wildlife Conservation Authority in integrated park management
- Improved relationship between the park adjacent communities and park management regimes to ensure the integration of community benefits and conservation in a harmonized way.
- Increased awareness in the wider community of conservation, environmental management and conflict management in the Pas.
- Establishment of strong partnership and collaboration among stakeholders.
- Greater sense of ownership of PAs and participation of the local communities.

### **Lessons Learnt from the Project**

This project attempted to introduce new approach to protected areas management in Ethiopia. As such, the following lessons have been learnt from this project:

- Conducting a detailed stakeholder analysis provided an important entry point and foundation for the establishment of multi-stakeholder taskforces.
- Formation of multi-sectoral taskforces at various levels as an effective mechanism for the management of PAs and harmonization of sectoral and community interests.
- Formation of Park-woreda level taskforces has been a success serving as a platform

for addressing issues related to the parks and park adjacent communities in a participatory way.

➤ Conducting a climate change knowledge gap assessment and offering training based on the identified gaps have created awareness across the different stakeholders regarding environment and climate change from which a common understanding and consensus have been developed.

➤ The community-based conflict resolution mechanisms developed are crucial in reducing park-community conflicts, and communities are now playing the leading role of protecting parks from intruders, illegal settlers, illegal grazing and charcoal production activities.

➤ Entrepreneurship capacity building activities for women and youth groups have been important for providing alternative livelihood options for park-adjacent communities.

#### **Conclusion and Launch of Consolidation Phase**

The project was successful in laying a basic foundation for stakeholders 'partnership and collaboration and created a conducive platform for future protected areas management activities. The project activities aimed at building park management and leadership capacity have been effective and have started demonstrating changes, although still there remains more work to build the capacity of park level practitioners and higher level leaders.

Overall, the project has been successful and the formation of protected areas management taskforces provides a new model for effective management of PAs in Ethiopia that should be replicated within other PAs of the country where similar problems persist. Further information can be found at [www.phe-ethiopia.org/aboutus/Projects.html](http://www.phe-ethiopia.org/aboutus/Projects.html).

4

## **5. Objectives of the Taskforces**

The established task forces at different levels are primarily to support project implementation and progress and act as a centre point for co-ordination of actions, information exchange, knowledge sharing and interaction to complement with other development partners operating within the eco-region. This gathering will also take ownership of the information emerging on eco-regional interdependencies and multi-sectoral coordinations, and champions on the integration of lessons and best practice into the CRGE, new PSNP/HABP and SLMP, as well as the GTP. Finally, these taskforces will be the major focus and showcase of policy influence efforts on 'whole of eco-region' approach and able to attaining improved community livelihood and biodiversity conservation and harmonization through eco-regional and multi-sectorial approach.

## **6. Structure of Multi-Sectoral Taskforces**

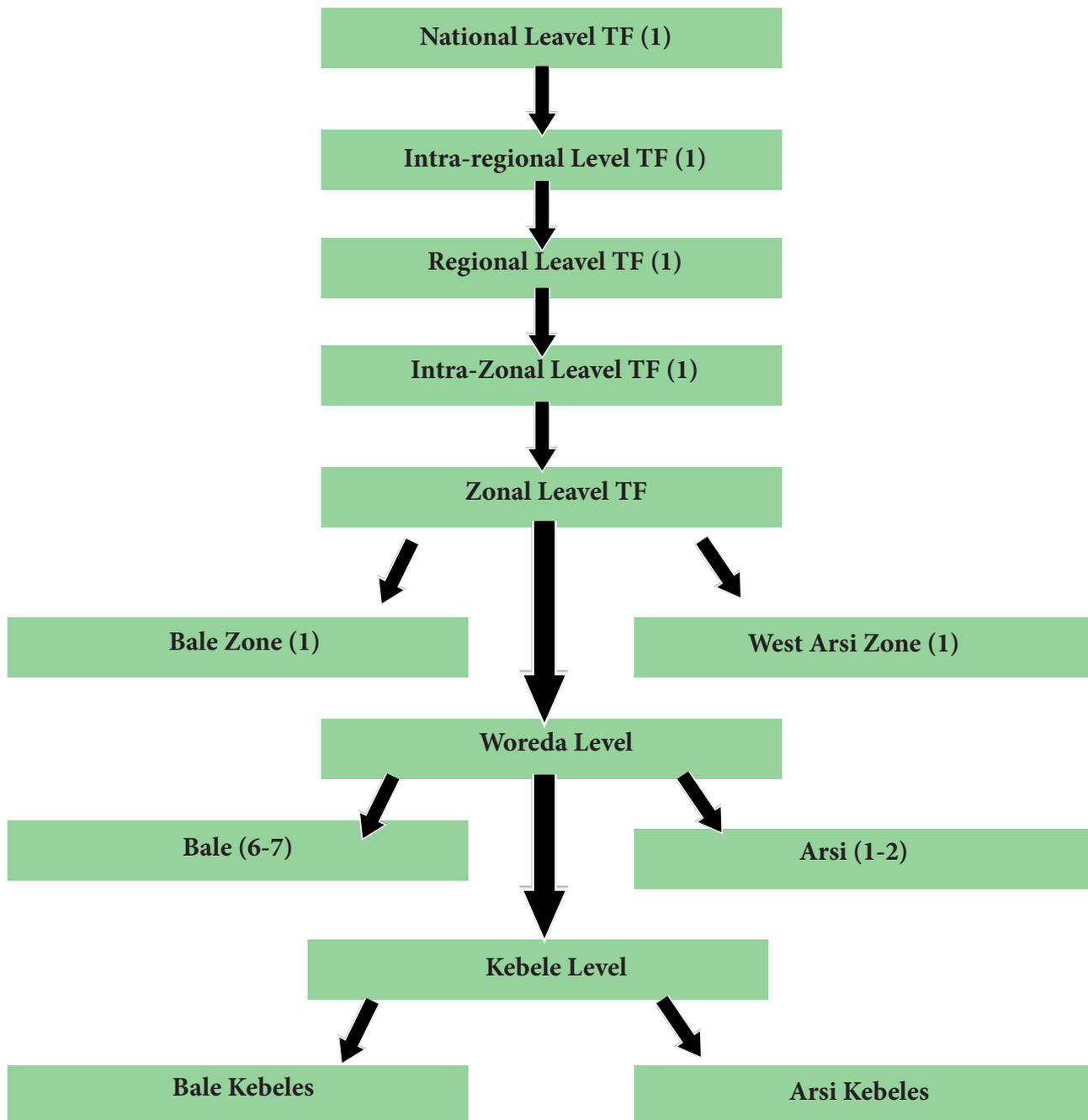
The structure of the multi-sectoral taskforce will encompass kebele, woreda, zone, inter-zone, region, inter-region and national levels. The kebele level taskforce will be established in all kebeles with multiple interventions but for kebeles with single intervention, if that intervention type is not addressed by other kebeles with multiple intervention we have to establish taskforces for that kebele however kebles are with single intervention to ensure representativeness of the established taskforces with type of interventions. The woreda level should be in all project intervention woredas and, the zonal level should be established in both zones namely: Bale and West Arsi (4 woredas in the eco-region and one pilot intervention woreda are with in Arsi zone), as

a result we will have also one inter-zonal (Bale-Arsi) so that the eco-region can be inclusive. With regard to the regional and national level taskforces, wildlife and protected area related regional and national task forces that have been established through SCIP project in 2014 need only to be strengthened by incorporating the eco-regional stakeholders. In all the structures the role of SHARE BER partners will be facilitation and supporting the process with clear exit strategy that contribute to sustainable development can happen with the ownership and active participation of only the public and the local government .

**Table 1: Proposed members number of the taskforce at different level**

SN	Taskforces	Number of taskforces	Proposed taskforces member	Total proposed member of the taskforces	Remarks
1	Kebele level	TBD	15	TBD	
2	Woreda level	7-9	50	450	
3	Zonal level	2	75	150	
4	Inter-zonal level	1	30	30	
5	Regional level	1	100	100	
6	Inter-regional	1	30	30	
7	Federal Level	1	100	100	
	Total			1490	

**Figure 1. Proposed communication/ engagement channels of SHARE BER project with government at various levels**



Each of these structures will be designed and run in such a way that learning will be able to flow from kebele level (most notably from impact data, as well as tangible lessons with implementing pilots), and will be able to inform key decisions around land use planning at levels of government above that (Figure 1 above). The communication channels between the different levels will be a critical success factor of the project, especially Expected result 5 (ER5).

## 7. Composition and Responsibilities of Multi-Sectoral Taskforces

### Engage potential partners

The identification of and engagement with individuals and organizations that have a stake in the issue at hand to address their suitability for and interest in a cross-sector partnership

#### Why it matters:

Stakeholder mapping and engagement allows would-be collaborators to learn about existing networks and efforts that are tackling the same issue, as well as those that may be impacted by partners' efforts, and to align potential partners' interests and resources to more effectively reach the desired outcomes.

#### What criteria should individuals consider in selecting a potential partner?

Selecting appropriate partners is crucial to ensuring that the collaboration has adequate influence and resources to meet its goals. Leaders are best equipped to select suitable partners when they have a comprehensive understanding of the individuals and organizations – working in isolation or together – that are addressing issues related to the problem the collaboration will aim to solve. If leaders overlook important potential partners, they may encounter external resistance to their efforts during implementation or find it hard to achieve impact at the desired scale because of a lack of support or buy-in from key stakeholders. To avoid these pitfalls, leaders can review publicly available information such as annual reports and websites to gauge potential partners' capacity to disseminate information; relationships with funders, government officials, or community groups; and memberships in coalitions or associations that could be leveraged in service of the collaboration's goals. Those hoping to partner with others may also develop a network map to trace the degree of financial and nonfinancial influence a potential partner may have, as well as the strength of relationships between actors, organizations, and institutions within a network. Lastly, individuals may arrange for exploratory conversations with potential partners to gauge interest in collaborating across sectors and to convey the benefits of sharing ownership of a solution to a complex problem (The inter-sector Toolkit).

5

The composition of multi-sectoral taskforces at different levels will be identified by conducting stakeholder analysis which help to identify the relevant group of stakeholders from government agencies, civil society organizations, private sectors organizations, academic institutions, community associations and/or cooperatives and community members and depict the clear picture of the stakeholders and show strategic directions how they influence the management of the Eco-Region approach.

### 7.1. Kebele level

If the targeted kebele is a livelihood intervention kebele, kebele level government administrations or relevant offices, Development Agents (DAs), Health Extension Workers (HEW), schools, different cooperatives, development partners and associations in the kebele, religious and community leaders and others which are relevant and able to contribute to the livelihood approach to be initiated, will be drawn and start discussion/meeting from planning stage. Therefore, without having those stakeholders, it would be improbable to achieve what is planned, and needed to have the exit strategy starting the design of the intervention, how the owners of the expected development can actively engage in the process, which is also where the project initiate the bottom-up approach and ownership of the grass root communities.

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5. the intra-sector toolkit

Participation of government staff is key to the design and effective implementation of the action and will both increase their capacity and support them to fulfill their remits. The partners have already established close working/collaboration relationships with these government actors. If the kebele is targeted for livelihood intervention, the discussion focuses on livelihood and also incorporates all other activities such as NRM, water, health, protected area and others because they contribute for the success of the livelihood intervention inclusively, and if it is watershed intervention similar process will be followed. The kebele level taskforces shall have the following responsibilities:

- They jointly elect their chair, vice chair and their secretary
- They will develop a one year plan and monthly plan and evaluate their accomplishment at the end of each month
- They jointly identify kebele level good practices, champions, and challenges and suggest solutions in a way the kebele becomes a knowledge-sharing hub at the lower grass root level
- Report to woreda level taskforce every month
- They present on the process and approach at woreda level taskforce through the represented leaders every quarter in a way the knowledge is shared to all participants of the woreda taskforce including the non-pilot kebeles in the woreda
- The kebele level taskforce will be where the government plan will be integrated with other stakeholders plan including the SHARE BER intervention. The plans will be harmonized and complement each other from planning to implementation level with clear exit strategy how the existing government and the public ownership will be realized and established
- Others if any

## **7.2. Woreda level**

Each woreda level taskforce encompasses around 50 representatives from different sector offices of the woreda, NGOs working in the woreda, private sector (if they have investment), representatives from all kebeles, and other relevant stakeholders. Non-intervention kebeles represented by their leaders or kebele chair, but the pilot learning kebeles will be represented by three people.

The eco-region approach is piloting and investing only on limited kebeles/pilot kebeles but the learning will be shared through the woreda taskforces to all kebeles (as the other kebeles will also attend in the woreda taskforce) and this is the only mechanism of knowledge sharing to replicate the approach to non-intervention kebele and starting at this stage the knowledge sharing will start through the pilot kebele administrations report.

The woreda taskforce will also elect its chair, vice chair and secretary with similar intervention approach as indicated above under the kebele level taskforce. The woreda level taskforces shall have the following responsibilities:

- Develop joint plan every three months
- Evaluate joint three months report and identify challenges, good practices and champions
- Report to zonal level taskforce every quarter
- Represent the woreda in the respective bi-annual zonal level taskforce meetings and share their experiences
- Others if any

### 7.3. Zonal level

At zonal level, two zonal taskforce will be established at Arsi and Bale zone. The reason we are having two zonal taskforces is that we have four woredas from the 16 eco-region woredas of which one is the learning pilot woreda for Arsi zone and under Bale zone we have the remaining 12 woredas out of 16 eco-region woredas where eight of them (including the community hunting areas) are the learning pilot woreda/sites. The composition of members of the zonal taskforces will be from zonal sector offices, NGOs working in the zones, private investor representatives, zonal level cooperatives/associations, universities or branches, representatives from pilot and non-pilot woredas and others with around 75 participants in each. The zonal level taskforces shall have the following responsibilities:

- Prepare joint bi-annual plan
- Evaluate joint bi-annual report and identify challenges, good practices and champions at zonal level
- Report to inter-zonal level taskforce every six months
- Represent on the inter-zonal bi-annual meeting and share their experiences and challenges concerning the eco-region with 15 participants from each
- Others if any

### 7.4. Inter zonal (Bale and Arsi) level

For the eco-region comprehensive approach that covers the sixteen woredas, the inter-zonal coordination is very necessary. It will have 30 participants represented from Arsi and Bale zonal taskforces. It will address common agendas and concerns related to the eco-region bi-annually basing the report from the two zones and this inter-zonal level taskforce is the highest eco-region taskforce. The project expects the successful coordination and mobilization at eco-region level will be met by this inter-zonal taskforce. This taskforce will report to the regional wildlife and protected area taskforce bi-annually and will represent in the regional taskforce with ten representatives (five from each zone). Chairing will be on rotational bases every six months by the two zones. The inter-zonal level taskforces shall have the following responsibilities:

- Prepare joint bi-annual eco-region plan
- Evaluate joint bi-annual eco-region report and identify challenges, good practices and champions at eco-region level
- Report to regional level taskforce every six months
- Represent to the regional bi-annual meeting and share their experiences and challenges concerning the eco-region with 10 participants
- Others if any

### 7.5. Regional (Oromia) level

The Oromia regional wildlife and protected area taskforce, which incorporates all concerned sector bureaus of Ormoia to wildlife conservation areas designated in the region. It was initiated and established in 2013 by Awash SCIP project being facilitated by Wildlife for Sustainable Development (WSD) and PHE EC, and will serve as regional taskforce by incorporating the eco-regional stakeholders and values. It is structurally chaired by the vice president of the region and while the vice chairing and secretary role is shouldered by regional bureaus of OFWE and Culture and Tourism respectively.

The composition of members include: Regional President Office (Chair), Ethiopian Wildlife Conservation Authority (regional level representative) - V/Chair, Regional Culture and Tourism

Bureau (Secretariat), Regional Environmental Protection authority bureau, Regional Women, Children and youth Affairs bureau, Regional Education bureau, Regional Agricultural Development bureau, Medias, Regional Health bureas, Universities including Adama University and Semera University, Regional Police Commission Offices, Oromia National Regional State Forestry and Wildlife Enterprise, Regional Government Administration and Security Offices, Regional Water and Energy Bureau, PHE Ethiopia Consortium, Wildlife for Sustainable Development, Charities and Societies Organizations working in the region<sup>6</sup>.

The regional level taskforces shall have the following responsibilities:

- Prepare regional bi-annual plan
- Evaluate regional bi-annual report and identify challenges, good practices and champions on protected areas including eco-region level with in Oromia Region.
- Report to national level taskforce every six months and eco-region level to inter-regional taskforce
- Represent to the inter-regional eco-region and national bi-annual meeting and share their experiences and challenges concerning the protected area and eco-region.
- Others if any

## **7.6. Inter-regional (Oromia and Somali regions) level**

As the eco-region incorporates Somalia region it is very important to have intra-regional taskforce mainly that deals on the hydrological linkage, research, livestock related issues. The task force members will be equally drawn from the two regions' relevant offices. The core members will be Head of Bureau of Agriculture (co-chairs/alternatively), Head of Bureau of water and Energy, heads of Bureau of land and environmental protection (members), head of Pastoralist development commission, Universities and NGOs working in both regions and others. However, the number and representative Bureaus, mainly in Somalia region will be identified in the process and on the Oromia side the regional taskforce will fill in and be part of the intra-regional taskforce based on the required work and contributions. In addition, as cross-regional boundary resource management has not been well addressed so far, as a result, through this project we will pilot the inter-linkage and how and why this is needed and how effectively such practice can be catalyzed through the intra-sectoral taskforces.

## **7.7. National level**

The national wildlife and protected area taskforce, was initiated and established in 2014 through SCIP project by EWCA in partnership with PHE EC which will serve as national taskforce by incorporating the eco-regional stakeholders and values (for detail please visit [www.phe-ethiopia.org/resourcespublications/pdf-proceedings.pdf](http://www.phe-ethiopia.org/resourcespublications/pdf-proceedings.pdf)). It is structurally chaired by the MoCT and while the secretarial role is played by EWCA. The vice chair will be elected in the next national taskforce meeting. Including the establishment workshop, the national level taskforce conducted three meetings.

The national level taskforce is responsible at the national level for the enabling policy and regulatory environment in support of a holistic eco-regional management approach. The constraint that this will address at national level is as follows. Cross-sectoral integrated action has always been challenging in Ethiopia, and by establishing taskforce composing of representatives of different line ministries and by developing their capacity on integrated landscape interventions they can be used as catalysers of such practices in the field.

The national level taskforce is composed of Ministry of Culture and Tourism (Chair), Ethiopian Wildlife Conservation Authority (Secretary), House of Peoples' Representatives (HPR) Standing Committee for Culture and Tourism, HPR Standing Committee for Natural Resources and Environmental

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6. Project Brief of Strategic Climate Institution Program (SCIP), Awash National Park

Protection, Ministry of Finance and Economic Development, Ministry of Environment and Forest, Ministry of Justice, Ethiopian Institute of Biodiversity, Ministry of Agriculture, National Planning Commission, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Social Affairs, Ministry of Federal Affairs; Ministry of Women, Youth and Children; Ministry of Industry, Ministry of water, Irrigation and Energy; Ministry of Science and Technology, Federal Police Commission, Ethiopian Revenue and Customs Authority, National Central Bureau-Ethiopia (INTERPOL), Regional Bureaus of Culture and Tourism (11+), Oromia National Regional State Forestry and Wildlife Enterprise, Afar NRS Bureau of Pastoralist and Rural Agriculture Development, Ethiopian Sugar Corporation, Ethiopian Road Authority, Ethiopian Tourism organization, Ethiopian Airlines, Ethiopian Science Academy, Ethiopian Investment Authority, Ethiopian Agricultural Investment and Land Administration Agency, Ethiopian Railways Corporation, and Members of the Wildlife Partnership Forum<sup>7</sup>.

The National Taskforce shall have the following responsibilities:

- Provide support for cross-sectoral actions and activities of the project through regular field visits, participating in stakeholder meetings to be organized as well as in policy dialogue on how to mainstream integrated and cross-sectoral development intervention as future policy direction.
- Plays an advisory role, provide necessary guidance to the regional level taskforces and takes required decisions pertinent to the improvement of the holistic protected areas management, in addition to eco-regional management approach, landscape and other forest related issues.
- Takes timely and appropriate corrective measures upon receiving reports on any violations of conservation and management rules,
- Monitors the effectiveness of the regional level taskforces at implementing proposed action plans,
- Evaluates the work progress of the regional level taskforces,
- Provides feedback on regular reports that it receives from the regional taskforces,
- As deemed necessary, scrutinizes and approves recommendations given by the other taskforces pertinent to the better management of protected areas in addition to eco-region, landscape, forest related and others.
- Plays roles in mobilizing technical and financial resources necessary for effective eco-regional management including parks,

Shall be involved in any other activities necessary for the proper management and development of protected areas, wildlife resources, eco-region, and related issues.

## 8. Role of Implementing Partners

At all level, the implementing partner's role will be only the facilitation or advisory role, which ensures the exit strategy and contribute for sustainability. For example at kebele and woreda level all implementing partners play the facilitation role and coordination role based on the area they intervene. At zonal level that means in Bale and West Arsi, SOS Sahel and FZS play its role respectively with the support of Farm Africa and PHE EC. At inter-zonal, regional, inter regional both PHE EC and Farm Africa play the role of facilitation, advisory and financial support. At national level PHE EC is responsible. If it is a livelihood area SOS Sahele/Farm Africa/FZS will facilitate and be responsible for the support needed.

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7. Proceedings of the national taskforce Formation Conference on Protected Areas and Wildlife Management

## 9. Chair, Vice Chair and Secretary of the Taskforces

The chair and vice chair and secretary of the established taskforces will be determined by the intervention nature and they will be elected by the first meeting of the taskforces. At kebele level taskforces, it is assumed that the chair will be the kebele chairperson and the vice chair will be responsible sector for agriculture. If the intervention pilot kebele is livelihood related and if it is protected area intervention the natural resource sector will be responsible. The secretary will be OFWE for Participatory Forest and Range Land Management related intervention areas and in protected areas, the park management will take the position.

At the level of woreda and zone, the chair will be administration and based on the nature of the intervention vice chair and secretary will be assigned.

The taskforce at interzonal level should be chaired by Bale/Arsi zone administration (interchangeably every six months) and vice chair and secretary should be Bale/Arsi zone Agriculture and Rural Development Office (ARDO) and Bale/Arsi zone NRM department, respectively.

The regional level taskforce will be chaired by the vice president of the region and the regional bureaus of Culture and Tourism and OFWE/EWCA serve as secretary and vice chair respectively.

The inter-regional taskforce will be chaired by regions vice president interchangeably, co-chairs and secretary will be both regions co-chair and secretary interchangeably.

The national level taskforce will be chaired by MoCT. Ministry of Environment and Forest (MEF) and EWCA are playing a co-chair and secretariat function respectively.

**Table 3: Chair/vice chair and secretary of kebele level taskforces**

SN	Intervention type	Chair	Vice chair	Secretary
1	Livelihood			
1.1	Crop production	Kebele Chairman		DA (Crop production/protection)
1.2	Livestock	Kebele Chairman		DA (Animal husbandry)
1.3	PFM/PRM/REDD+	Kebele Chairman		DA (NRM)
1.4	Watershed management	Kebele Chairman	DA (NRM)	DA (NRM)
1.5	Protected areas/ Community Hunting Areas	Kebele Chairman	DA (NRM)	Park management

**Table 4: Chair, vice chair and secretary of woreda level taskforces**

SN	Intervention type	Chair	Vice chair	Secretary
1	Livelihood			
1.1	Crop production	Woreda Administration	Agricultural office	
1.2	Livestock	Woreda Administration	Agricultural office	
1.3	PFM/PRM	Woreda Administration	Agricultural office	OFWE
1.4	Watershed management	Woreda Administration	Agricultural office	OFWE
1.5	Protected areas/ CHA	Woreda Administration	Agricultural office	EWCA

**Table 5: Chair, vice chair and secretary of zonal, inter zonal, regional and national level taskforces**

SN	Taskforces	Chair	Vice chair	Secretary
1	Zonal level	Zonal Administration	Zonal ARD office	Zonal NRM
2	Inter-zonal level	Bale/Arsi zone administration (interchangeably every six months)	Bale/Arsi zone ARD office	Bale/Arsi zone NRM department
3	Regional level	Vice President of Oromia regional state (regional president offices)	EWCA	Regional Culture and Tourism Bureau
4	Inter-regional level	vice president of the Regions interchangeably	Both regions vice chair interchangeably	Both regions secretary interchangeably
5	National level	MoCT	MEF	EWCA

## 10. Meetings Frequency & Reporting Mechanism

### 10.1. Meeting frequency

The kebele and woreda level taskforces meet on monthly and quarterly basis, respectively, whereas the remaining zonal, intra-zonal, regional and national level taskforces meet bi-annually. Extra ordinary meeting can be called by the chairperson for urgent issues and prior to a meeting, the secretary compiles agenda and calls the meeting allowing sufficient time.

## 10.2. Reporting mechanism

Regarding the reporting mechanism, large note book will be provided for each kebele, woreda and zonal level taskforces and register what they discussed during the meeting and next period plan. The kebele level taskforce reports to woreda within three days and circulates the agreed activity plan within two days to all members of the taskforce, and the woreda level reports to zonal level taskforces every quarter and the zonal, intra zonal and regional level task forces report to intra zonal, regional and national level taskforces, respectively.

**Table 6: Meeting frequency of taskforces at different levels**

SN	Taskforces	Meeting schedule	Remarks
1	Kebele level taskforce	Monthly	Report to woreda taskforce within 3 days
2	Woreda level taskforce	Quarterly	Report to zonal level taskforce within 3 days
3	Zonal level taskforce	Bi-annually	Report to inter-zonal level taskforce within 5 days
4	Inter-zonal level taskforce	Bi-annually	Report to regional level taskforce within 5 days
5	Regional level taskforce	Bi-annually	Report to inter-regional & national level taskforce within 5 days
6	Inter-regional taskforce	Bi-annually	Report to national level taskforce within 5 days
7	National level taskforce	Bi-annually	Report to the concerned (Committee of House of people representatives)

## 11. Joint Participatory Monitoring & Communication Activities

The coordination role for monitoring and evaluation will be led by PHE Ethiopia Consortium in collaboration with Farm Africa (the lead organization) and other project-implementing partners. In addition the implementing partners will handle the joint participatory monitoring and evaluation activities as a system with active engagement of relevant stakeholders at all levels including the higher learning institutions. Representatives of beneficiary communities including the taskforces at all levels will also play vital role in the participatory monitoring and evaluation. This will be accomplished by basing this guideline and the evidences which will be generated from all Expected Result of SHARE BER project and data's through reporting and direct joint participatory visit. This participatory monitoring and evaluation process will be complemented by the engagement of the Higher Level Partners Forum and the Ambassadors Team.

Finally, the result obtained through multi-sectoral taskforces and the evidences generated from all ER (ER1, ER2, ER3, ER4) which will be popularized through ER5 will be communicated to wider communities by organizing wider dissemination and popularization workshops and forums, by producing promotional documentaries, publications and publicizing them through the project website, newsletter, members outlets and others.

## 12. References

- <https://fzs.org/en/projects-2/current-projects/bale-mountains-conservation/>
- <https://www.cbd.int/doc/world/et/et-nr-04-en.do>
- <https://www.phe-ethiopia.org/resourcespublications/pdf-proceedings.pdf>
- PHE EC Newsletter, 9th Edition, Jan-Dec, 2014
- Proceedings of the National Taskforce Formation Conference on Protected Areas and Wildlife Management, 2014
- Project Brief of Strategic Climate Institution Program (SCIP), Awash National Park, 2013
- Share Full application final version 25 June 2014, Final 2014
- The intra-sector toolkit

SN	Zone	Woreda	Kebele	Implementer	Intervention type	# of intervention
1	Bale	Delomena	Melkaamana	FA/PHE EC	Scaling up participatory rangedland management, watershed development activity support, Promoting climate smart agriculture, establish & support goat enterprise groups, fruit production support, vegetable crop production support, agro-forestry, forage development, integrating FP with NRM, Livestock health improvement programme, establish milk processing cooperatives, support improved honey production, RH/FP	Multiple
2			Naniga dera	FA/PHE EC	Consolidating/strengthening PRM cooperatives, Livelihood interventions, integrating FP with NRM, promoting climate smart agriculture, develop water management platform, forage development, Livestock health improvement programme, improved honey production, RH/FP	Multiple
3			Berak	FA/PHE EC	Strengthening PRM cooperatives, water development/community pond construction, strengthening different livelihood groups (goat groups, resin & gum groups & honey groups), RH/FP	Multiple
4			Kele golba	FA/PHE EC	Strengthening previously established PRM CBO, strengthening previously established milk processing cooperatives, support different livelihood groups, RH/FP	Multiple
5		Berbere	Sirima	FA/PHE EC	Scaling up PRM (participatory rangedland management) , piloting climate smart agriculture, watershed development, livelihood support programme, integrating family planning programme with NRM	
6			Hambela	FA	Scaling up PRM (participatory rangedland management) , piloting community based monitoring system	
7			Gelma	FA	Scaling up PRM (participatory rangedland management)	

8		Awash Kolati	FA	PFM Cooperatives strengthening & piloting community based monitoring system/approach
9		Berbere	FA	PFM Cooperatives strengthening & piloting community based monitoring system/approach
10		Gebe keku	FA	Piloting Community based monitoring/participatory monitoring system
11		Haro nano	FA	Piloting Community based monitoring/participatory monitoring system
12		Gora badimena	FA//FZS	Piloting Community based monitoring/participatory monitoring system/Abasheba damero controlled hunting area
13		Goro burcho	FA	Piloting Community based monitoring/participatory monitoring system
14		Harewa anole	FA	Piloting Community based monitoring/participatory monitoring system
15		Gora bantu	FA/FZS	Piloting Community based monitoring/participatory monitoring system/Abasheba damero controlled hunting area
16		Oborso	FA	PFM Cooperatives strengthening & piloting community based monitoring system/approach
17		Danisa kerkeru	FA	PFM Cooperatives strengthening & piloting community based monitoring system/approach
18		Oda	FA	PFM Cooperatives strengthening & piloting community based monitoring system/approach
19		Bube	FA	PFM Cooperatives strengthening & piloting community based monitoring system/approach
20		Gura worka	FA	PFM Cooperatives strengthening & piloting community based monitoring system/approach

21			Likimsa bokore	FA	Piloting Community based monitoring/participatory monitoring system	
22			Ledi Chekata	FZS	Abasheba demero CHA	
23		Medda wolabu	Hore kore	FA/PHE EC	Strengthening previously established PRM cooperative, watershed development, community pond construction, RH/FP	Multiple
24			Medda	FA/PHE EC	Scaling up PRM (participatory rangeland management) , establish & support gum & resin enterprise groups, establishing milk processing cooperatives, livelihood support programme, integrating family planning programme with NRM/RH/FP	Multiple
25			Berisa	FA	Scaling up PRM (participatory rangeland management)	
26			Hara Haji	FA	Scaling up PRM (participatory rangeland management)	
27			Oborso	FA	PFM Cooperatives strengthening & piloting community based monitoring system/approach	
28			Danisa kerbero	FA	PFM Cooperatives strengthening & piloting community based monitoring system/approach	
29			Oda	FA	PFM Cooperatives strengthening & piloting community based monitoring system/approach	
30			Bube	FA	PFM Cooperatives strengthening & piloting community based monitoring system/approach	
31			Gura worka	FA	PFM Cooperatives strengthening & piloting community based monitoring system/approach	
32		Goba	Lesheko	FZS	Climate smart agriculture, PFM, Forage development	Multiple
33		Adaba	Wesha	FZS	Climate smart agriculture, PFM, Forage development	Multiple
34			Cofira	FZS	Hanto controlled hunting area	
35	West Arsi	Dinsho	Hora Soba	FZS	Intensive livelihood activities, watershed management, piloting landuse planning, PFM strengthening, piloting Community based monitoring, watershed development activities support,	Multiple

36			Germba dima	FZS/PHE EC	Controlled hunting area (Hanto CHA)	
37			Dinsho 02	FZS/PHE EC		
38	Bale	Harena Buluk	Bekaye	SOS/PHE EC	Scaling up PRM, PFM CBO strengthening, piloting climate smart agriculture, support watershed development, promote fruit & vegetable crop production, fodder development, livestock health protection, integrating family health/planning with NRM, support improved honey production, piloting community based monitoring, RH/FP	Multiple
39			Hawo	SOS/PHE EC	Scaling up PRM, PFM CBO strengthening, piloting climate smart agriculture, support watershed development, promote fruit & vegetable crop production, fodder development, livestock health protection, integrating family health/planning with NRM, support improved honey production, piloting landuse planning, piloting community based monitoring, RH/FP	Multiple
40			Melke Arba	SOS/PHE EC	Scaling up PRM, PFM CBO strengthening, piloting climate smart agriculture, support watershed development, promote fruit & vegetable crop production, fodder development, livestock health protection, integrating family health/planning with NRM, RH/FP	Multiple
41			Mekane gobebe	SOS	Scaling up PRM, PFM CBO strengthening, piloting climate smart agriculture, support watershed development, promote fruit & vegetable crop production, fodder development, livestock health protection	Multiple
42			Anole	SOS	PFM CBO's strengthening, piloting community based monitoring system	
43			Angetu	SOS	PFM CBO's strengthening, piloting community based monitoring system	
44			Shawe	SOS	implementing community based monitoring system	
45			Soddu welmel	SOS	implementing community based monitoring system	

46		Kumbi	SOS	implementing community based monitoring system
47		Soddu lelafto	SOS	implementing community based monitoring system
48		Gerbi galo	SOS	implementing community based monitoring system
49		Bulluk	SOS	implementing community based monitoring system
50		Hero	SOS	implementing community based monitoring system
51		Sorbira	SOS	implementing community based monitoring system
52	Gura Dhamole	Sodu Warqe	FZS	CHA
53	Agarfa	Galema Hebano	FZS	
54		Hatiba Shawiso	FZS	

## **Annexes 2: Possible list for zonal level taskforce members**

1. Bale/Arsi zone Administration-Chair
2. Bale/Arsi Zone Agricultural Bureau-Secretary
3. Bale/Arsi zone Culture and Tourism Bureau
4. Bale Zone Wildlife and conservation (Branch Offices)
5. Bale Zone Bale Mountains National Park
6. Bale/Arsi zone Finance and Economic development
7. Bale/Arsi Health Department
8. Bale/Arsi Zone Environmental Protection and land use Bureau
9. Bale/Arsi Zone Women, Children & Youth Affairs
10. Bale/Arsi Zone Forestry and Wildlife Enterprise (Branch office)
11. Bale Zone Pastoralists
12. Meda Welabu University
13. Bale Zone Water and energy Bureau
14. Media representative
15. EWCP(Ethiopian wolf conservation)
16. All NGOs operating in the zone
17. Others if any

## **Annexes 3: Possible list for woreda level taskforce members**

1. Wereda Administration (chair)
2. Wereda Agriculture office (Secretary)
3. OFWE branch office
4. Ethiopian Wildlife Conservation Authority (park level representative)
5. Wereda representative Bale Mountains National Park
6. Wereda Culture and Tourism Office
7. Wereda Water and Energy Branch Office
8. Wereda Health Office
9. Wereda Communication Office
10. Wereda Environmental Protection and Land use office
11. Wereda Women, Children and Youth Affairs Office
12. Wereda Police Office
13. Wereda Justice Office
14. Ethiopian Tour Operators Association
15. Wereda Pastoralist & Rural Agricultural Development Office
16. Wereda Education Office
17. Abageda
18. Livestock health & marketing Agency
19. DRR (Disaster risk reduction) office
20. Irrigation office
21. Cooperative promotion office
22. Micro and small enterprise
23. NGOs operating in the woreda
24. Others if any

## **Annexes 4: Possible list of Kebele level taskforce members**

1. Kebele administrator (Chairman)
2. Kebele Admin & Security Cabinet
3. Development agent (FTC coordinator)
4. Development agent (Natural resource)
5. Development agent (Animal Science)
6. Health extension worker
7. Kebele women & children affair
8. Kebele youth representative
9. Elders representative
10. Religious leaders
11. PFM/PRM Cooperative chairman

12. School director
13. NGOs operating in the kebele
14. Others if any

Remarks: The above listed taskforce members at different levels are may not exhaustive therefore there is a need to review and amend according to your specific areas.

## **Annexes 5: List of NGOs working in Bale and West Arsi Zones (it needs update)**

<b>SN</b>	<b>Organisations</b>	<b>Woredas of intervention</b>	<b>Area of work/ relevance for SHARE</b>
1	Agri-service Ethiopia	Goro	Integrated Livelihood Development
2	Arsi-Bale Rural Development project	Bale and Arsi Zones	Integrated rural development, infrastructure, agriculture and food security
3	BAKA Community Development Associations (BCDA)		
4	BALE INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION (BIRDA)		
5	Christian Horizons Ethiopia(CHE)		
6	Comitato Collaborazione Medica (CCM)		
7	Cooperation international/COOPI/	Rayitu, Dawe kachen	Water development
8	Dan Church Aid	Low land Bale	
9	Emmanuel United church Dev't and Relief Association		
10	Ethiopia Evangelical church Mekane Yesus –DASSC	Adaba	
11	Ethiopia Mulu Wangel Amangoch church Dev't Organization		
12	Ethiopian Catholic Church Social Development Coordinating Office of Robe (ECC-SDCO-R)		
13	Ethiopian Catholic Secretariat (ECS)	Dello Mena, Robe & Goba (Bale), Dodola Adaba, Kofele, Kokosa, Asasa	Agro-forestry, Livestock development
14	Ethiopian kale Heywet church Development Program(EKHCDP)		

15	Ethiopian wolf conservation (EWCP )	Bale mountain national park	Wolf conservation
16	Facilitators for change		
17	Farm Africa	Bale & west Arsi zone	
18	Food security programme	Delo Mena, Goro, Seweyna.	CSI: PSNP/HABP and Climate change
19	Frankfurt Zoological Society (FZS)	Bale & west Arsi zone	
20	Hunde - Oromo grass roots development initiative	Adaba	
21	IDE	Arsi Negele & Shashemene	Integrated livelihood development (marketing, /value chain, irrigation)
22	Imagine 1 Day International organization		
23	IMC	Shashemene, Dodola, Adaba, Seweyna, Ginnir, Raytu	WASH and emergency
24	International Rescue Committee (IRC)		
25	International Water Management Institute (IWMI)	Bale & west Arsi zone	
26	IRC (International Rescue Committee)	Seweyna, Ginnir, Raytu	Water development, emergency
27	Lutheran World Federation/ Department for world Service Ethiopia Program (LWF/ DWS-Ethiopia)	Shashemene; Arsi Negele	
28	LVIA	Shashemene	Water development
29	Marie Stops International Ethiopia (MSISE)		
30	Medical Relief Lasting Health Care		
31	Melca Ethiopia	Bale	
33	MERLIN		
34	Meserete Kirstos Church Relief and Development Association		
35	Nama Charity and Development Association		
36	Net work of Associations of HIV Positives in Oromia (NOP+)		
37	Norwegian Luthran Mission		

38	Oromia Development Association		
39	Pathfinder -Integrated Family Health Program	Bale	
40	Population, Health and Environment Ethiopia Consortium (PHE EC)	Bale & west Arsi zone	Population, health and environment
41	Program for Appropriate Technology in Health (PATH-ETHIOPIA)		
42	Project Harar Ethiopia		
43	Save our soul Enfants Ethiopia		
44	Save The Childeren	Bale	
45	SoS Sahel	Bale & west Arsi zone	
46	Timret Lehiwot Ethiopia		
47	Wako Gutu Foundation	Dello Mena	Pastoral & Agro-pastoral livelihood development

Remark: This information needs update based on their current status





**Farm Africa Ethiopia**

[www.farmafrica.org](http://www.farmafrica.org)

**Frankfurt Zoological Society (FZS)**

[www.fzs.org](http://www.fzs.org)

**SOS Sahel**

[www.sossahel.org.et](http://www.sossahel.org.et)

**International Water Management  
Institute(IWMI)**

[www.iwmi.org](http://www.iwmi.org)

**Population, Health and Environ-  
ment Ethiopia Consortium**

[www.phe-ethiopia.org](http://www.phe-ethiopia.org)