Transforming livelihoods and building resilience through multifunctional landscapes

Context

- Natural resources and ecosystem degradation (water, soil, vegetation) cost Ethiopia over USD4.3 billion/year
- Vulnerability to climate change
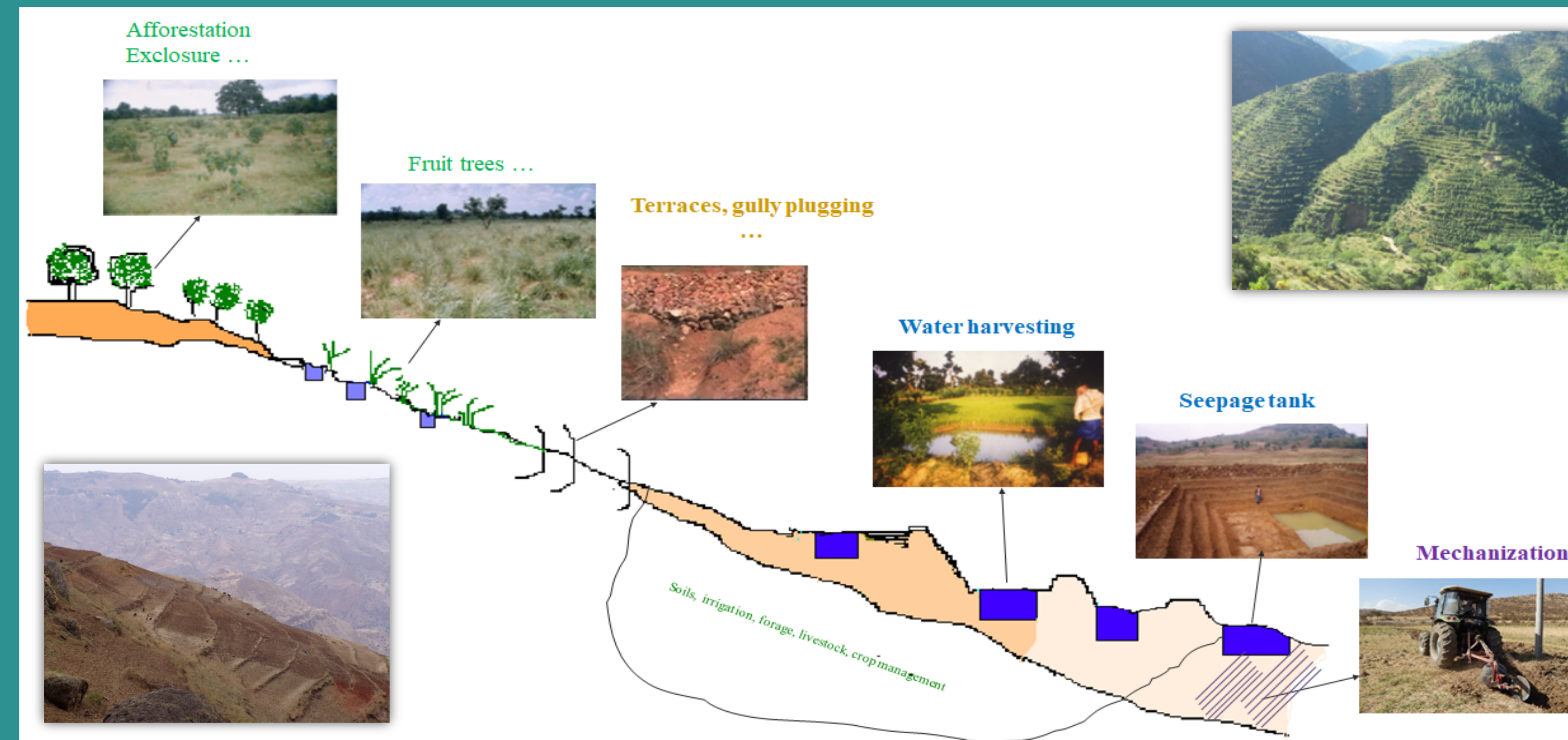- Food and nutrition insecurity

Innovative ways of working

- Participatory risk assessment, planning and decision making
- SHARED approach
- Value addition and incentives
- Collective action and investment

Main findings and impacts

- Soil erosion reduced by 60%, baseflow enhanced by 40%, and crop yield increased by 30%
- Increased rehabilitated land (>7000ha) and enhanced biodiversity
- Significant water recharge and downstream expansion of irrigation
- Heightened agroecosystem productivity and resilience

- Soil carbon stock increased by 250% compared to BAU land management and use
- Enhanced household income (25-40%), food and nutrition security
- Created significant opportunity for rural youth employment

Outcomes

- Government and community target linked interventions across the landscape continuum to create resilient agriculture and food systems
- Clear quantitative evidence enhances government's negotiation for carbon market and payment for ecosystem services
- Built capacity of more than 1200 farmers through training and exchange visits
- Improved livelihoods of 6000 households and enhanced their nutrition security

Future steps

- Continue piloting, scaling, monitoring and evidence generation through adaptive learning
- Develop effective partnership and business model for scaling

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