

# ACIAR TREES FOR FOOD SECURITY PROJECT DISTRICT POLICY DIALOGUE MEETING; ADDIS, ETHIOPIA

19<sup>TH</sup>- 20<sup>TH</sup> MAY, 2014

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## LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

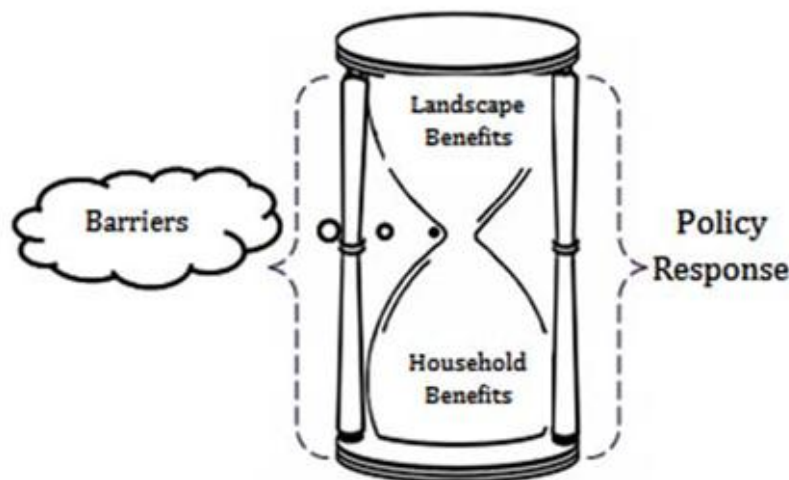
<b>ACIAR</b>	Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research
<b>AGP</b>	Agricultural Growth Program
<b>ARDPLAC</b>	Agricultural Development Partners Linkage Advisor Council
<b>BMP</b>	
<b>BoE</b>	Bureau of Education
<b>CIDA</b>	Canadian International Development Agency
<b>DA</b>	Development Agent
<b>EIAR</b>	Ethiopian Institute of Agricultural Research
<b>FRC</b>	Forestry Research Center
<b>FSP</b>	Food Security Programme
<b>FTC</b>	Farmers Training Center
<b>GPS</b>	Global Positioning System
<b>GTP</b>	Growth and Transformation Plan
<b>ICRAF</b>	International Centre for Research in Agroforestry
<b>MoA</b>	Ministry of Agriculture
<b>MoARD</b>	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
<b>MOEF</b>	Ministry of Environment and Forest
<b>MOFED</b>	Ministry of Finance and Economic Development
<b>NGO</b>	Non-Governmental Organization
<b>NRM</b>	Natural Resource Management
<b>PSNP</b>	Productive Safety Net Program
<b>SLMP</b>	Sustainable Land Management Project
<b>SNNPR</b>	Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples Region
<b>SRI</b>	Strengthening Rural Institutions
<b>UNDP</b>	United Nations Development Programme
<b>USAID</b>	United States of America International Development

## INTRODUCTION

The ACIAR Trees for Food Security Project has been working on enhancing the food security of resource poor rural people in Eastern Africa through research that underpins national programmes to scale up the use of trees within farming systems. A critical deliverable as part of this project is the identification of effective methods and enabling environments for scaling up and out the adoption of trees on farm. Part of the process of identifying and facilitating a conducive enabling environment is the recognition of pertinent policy that inhibits the adoption of trees on farm. To identify these challenges, policy dialogue meetings were undertaken at a district scale in the two focus countries of the project: Ethiopia and Rwanda, with a view to scale the results from the district level to a national level dialogue. This report presents a summary of the proceedings and findings of the policy dialogue workshop that took place in Ethiopia. The overall objective of the meetings is to establish a policy framework suitable for scaling up the use of trees within farming systems in Ethiopia and then scale out success to relevant agro-ecological zones in other countries.

## METHODOLOGY

The format of the participatory workshop was designed on the premise of the scalability of the benefits from the district or regional level to the national level, with recognition of the constraining policy factors to fully foresee the free flow of these benefits. This scenario can be visually articulated through an hourglass with recognition that the household benefits of increased adoption of trees on farm, could be scaled up through to landscape benefits. It is, however, the policy environment which provides the enabling environment through the removal of the constraints inhibiting the scalability of trees on farm. The workshop design explores the household benefits of having trees on farm, such as food supply, energy supply, shade, fodder for livestock etc. and the scalability of these benefits to a landscape scale of outcomes such as improved livelihoods, land rehabilitation, water supply systems, carbon sequestration, conservation etc.



## DAY ONE: DISTRICT LEVEL -MEETING

### Opening remarks and project overview

The workshop began with introductions round the room and participants' understanding of the uses for trees on farm and some of the responses included:

- Depends on the area – rift valley- used for fuel source and as fodder
- As fruit trees – a source of income

This was followed by a presentation by Dr. Abayneh. During his address he described some of the government projects comprising of:

- Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP)
- Sustainable land management project (SLMP)
- Productive Safety Net Program (PSNP)
- Agricultural Growth Program (AGP)

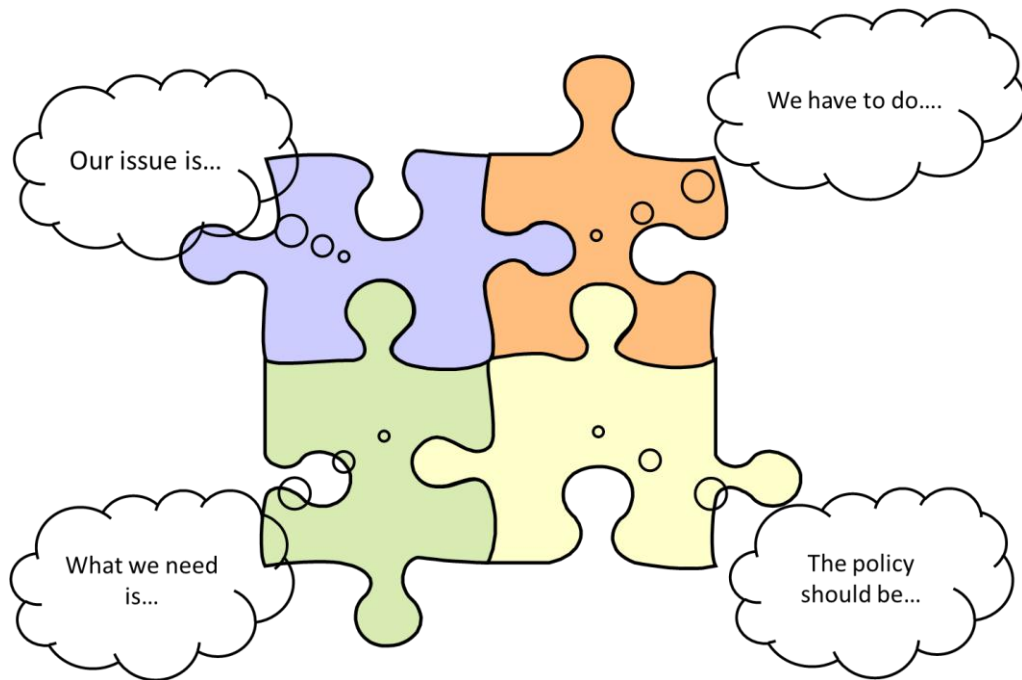
He also highlighted what he presented during the ACIAR (Trees for Food Security Project) project management meeting in March 2014.

Some of the specific objectives mentioned include:

- To characterize target farming landscapes and systems, and develop tools for matching species and management options to sites and circumstances
- To generalize predictions of impact of tree species and management of crop productivity

### Intended workshop objectives

Policy refers to any processes which support efforts for trees on farm. A policy dialogue therefore refers to an exploration on the barriers that challenge up-scaling of trees on farm and further the benefits and resources required to promote these efforts.



The structure of a policy dialogue can be illustrated by the figure below. The structure includes processes revolving around the benefits, innovations, barriers, resources requirements, stakeholders and current policies





## Questions from plenary session

This session provided an opportunity to participants to seek clarification and raise concerns about the workshop intent as summarized below:



**Q:** One of the issues is scaling up trees on farm yet the title of the workshop reads “Policy Dialogue Meeting” hence what is the main focus of the workshop: policy or all other issues and practices related to the main agenda?

**A:** We require but policy and other issues to have a clear understanding of the link and how to best prioritize the identified issues. We are also focusing on the policy at the district level which will later be scaled up to the national level

**Q:** Management of natural resources is a long term process; livestock encroachment and human terrace on farm land have affected NRM?

**A:** This will be explored further during the workshop



## Expectations (expected achievements) from the workshop



- Policies which are working and which are not working – suggestions on how to improve the same
- Experiences from Kenya on agroforestry matters
- Opportunities and constraints related to policies dealing with scaling up of trees on farm – identify these opportunities and constraints
- Challenges to scaling up trees on farm at grassroots level

- Issues emerged- land management, water, market access, tree selection e.t.c.

## Setting the scene

### Building the knowledge tree

In groups of 3-5 (total of 4 groups) participants discussed the benefits and barriers of having trees on farm. This was recorded on different colored zopp cards and different marker pens, used to write (black for barriers and blue for benefits).

Benefits and barriers were discussed on 3 levels:

1. Economic/ production benefits (pink zopp cards)
2. Environmental benefits (blue zopp cards)
3. Social/ cultural benefits (white zopp cards)

Guidelines for group work:

- General barriers and benefits across agroecological zones
- Benefits from expertise view and barriers from a farmers views, however both perspectives are fine



## Presentations of group work

Results from the group discussions were presented as plenary and clustered to provide the first foundation of further discussions highlighted in the table below:

### Economic, environmental and social benefits and barriers of trees on farm

Benefits	Barriers
<b>Economic/production benefits</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Source of energy</li> <li>✓ Source of food</li> <li>✓ Traditional value</li> <li>✓ Source of firewood</li> <li>✓ Source of income</li> <li>✓ Animal and livestock feed/product</li> <li>✓ Source of bee forage</li> <li>✓ Construction materials</li> <li>✓ Farm tools and house furniture</li> </ul>	<b>Economic/production barriers</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>× Lack of policy on free grazing</li> <li>× Farm land fragmentation</li> <li>× Shortage of varieties of trees</li> <li>× Shortage of budget</li> <li>× Competition with plots proximity</li> <li>× Lack of quality seedlings</li> <li>× Lack of market</li> <li>× Labor intensive</li> <li>× Harbors different types of animals and pests</li> </ul>
<b>Environmental benefits</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Modifies structure of soil</li> <li>✓ Soil and water conservation</li> <li>✓ Improve and enhance soil fertility including nitrogen fixation</li> <li>✓ Reduce soil erosion</li> <li>✓ Improve ground water infiltration</li> <li>✓ Improves climate i.e. regulation of temperature</li> <li>✓ Carbon dioxide sequestration retention of soil moisture</li> </ul>	<b>Environmental barriers</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>× Land degradation</li> <li>× Diseases and termite attack</li> <li>× Population pressure</li> <li>× Toxicity</li> <li>× Allelopathic</li> <li>× Lack of water supply and moisture stress</li> <li>× Competition for water and nutrients by some trees</li> <li>× Shedding effect</li> <li>× Lack of policy on free grazing</li> </ul>
<b>Social/ cultural benefits</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Medicinal value</li> <li>✓ Ornamental value</li> <li>✓ Social gathering and various ceremonies e.g. weddings, funerals</li> <li>✓ Source of pride</li> <li>✓ Use for boundary demarcation</li> <li>✓ Use for shade and shelter and meeting place</li> <li>✓ Worshiping / ritual services</li> </ul>	<b>Social/ cultural barriers</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>× Lack of knowledge/ awareness</li> <li>× Effects human lives and livestock</li> <li>× Border conflict between farm plots</li> <li>× Conflict on farm land ownership</li> </ul>

### Group work

In the groups already formed, participants discussed the opportunities and wrote them down on the flip charts, wrote the mechanisms that are supporting trees on farm on the white zopp cards.



### Opportunities Identification

Through a facilitated discussion with participants, the key emerging themes and principles were discussed in order to cluster the issues to carry through small working groups. The outcomes from the session are summarized in the table below:

<i>Group 1</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>✓ Suitable ecology</li><li>✓ Enough land</li><li>✓ Decline of forest cover</li><li>✓ Experts</li><li>✓ Labor</li><li>✓ Existing enabling national/regional policies</li><li>✓ Existing indigenous trees on farm land</li></ul>
<i>Group 2</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>✓ Government attention</li><li>✓ Labor</li><li>✓ Communal land</li><li>✓ Community awareness</li><li>✓ Skilled man power</li><li>✓ Stakeholders (NGOs, investors, research centers)</li></ul>
<i>Group 3</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>✓ Have environmental policy/green policy</li><li>✓ Farmers attitude and skills are growing towards tree planting on farm land</li><li>✓ Have farmers training center in each Kebele</li><li>✓ Have workers at each Farmers Training Center (FTC)</li><li>✓ Have free grazing environment for planting trees on farm land</li></ul>
<i>Group 4</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>✓ Availability of land</li><li>✓ Availability of labor</li><li>✓ Availability of indigenous tree species</li><li>✓ Availability of diverse agro ecology</li><li>✓ Availability of extension services at lower administration level</li><li>✓ Availability of microfinance services</li><li>✓ Market availability</li><li>✓ Farmers union/ cooperatives</li><li>✓ Infrastructure (roads) and communication technologies</li><li>✓ Agroforestry in curriculum of higher education</li><li>✓ Green economic policy</li><li>✓ Research institutions</li></ul>

## Identification of current policy mechanisms

Within the thematic groups- existing policy mechanisms related to supporting the scaling up for adoption of trees on farm are identified and noted. The results were then presented as a plenary to all participants.

Establishing nurseries	Promotion of planting of trees on farm land
Terracing/ soil conservation	Alternative energy sources
Participation of all stakeholders	Participatory agroforestry approaches
Experience sharing	Awareness creation
By-laws	Training
Labor mobilization	Policy formulation
Strengthening institutions	Construction of physical structures
Having commitment	Stakeholder collaboration



## Prioritization of issues

The clustered themes/ principles from the previous sessions were broken down to a manageable number in order to form into small working groups. Participants were then invited to join the cluster group they had the most knowledge of, and were re-distributed to ensure a roughly even distribution of participants.

Market access (opportunities)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Products particularly indigenous species</li> <li>✓ Disincentive of planting specific tree species (indigenous) on farm lands</li> <li>✓ Knowledge/ awareness of fast growing indigenous species</li> </ul>
Water stress	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Identification of the right tree species that can survive under water stress</li> <li>✓ Knowledge timings</li> <li>✓ Disincentives for planting</li> </ul>
Grazing management	
Allelopathic (knowledge/ awareness)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Species selection and management</li> </ul>
FMNR	
Land certification	
Pests and diseases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Control of termites</li> <li>✓ Awareness/ knowledge on tree selection</li> </ul>



## Stakeholder identification and mapping

The revised groups met to identify relevant stakeholders to the cluster issues and this was done on a 3 ring dart board system with most immediate stakeholders in the centre, secondary stakeholders on the middle ring and distant but most important stakeholders on the outer ring. Results were then presented as a plenary to all participants.

Issue	Very important	Important	Less important
Water stress	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Ministry of Agriculture</li> <li>✓ Ministry of environment and forest (MOEF)</li> <li>✓ Community</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Administration bodies</li> <li>✓ Ministry of health</li> <li>✓ Water and irrigation authority</li> <li>✓</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Ministry of finance and economic development (MOFED)</li> <li>✓ NGOs</li> <li>✓ Research institutions</li> </ul>
Free Grazing Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Local community (farmers)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Bio agriculture (local to regional offices)</li> <li>✓ Livestock</li> <li>✓ Crop</li> <li>✓ NRM</li> <li>✓ Administration offices (local to regional level)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ NGOs</li> <li>✓ Media</li> <li>✓ Ministry of Education (MOE)</li> <li>✓ Religious institutions</li> </ul>
Land certification FMNR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ MOEF</li> <li>✓ MOA</li> <li>✓ Ministry of Justice</li> <li>✓ Farmers (early adopters, laggards mediators)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Bureau of agriculture</li> <li>✓ DAs and experts</li> <li>✓ Kebele/ district administrators</li> <li>✓ Ministry of Women, Youth and Sports</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Religious groups</li> <li>✓ NGOs (international and national)</li> <li>✓ Research organizations</li> <li>✓ Farmers union/ cooperatives</li> <li>✓ Media</li> </ul>
Tree selection/ knowledge awareness Pests and diseases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Forestry Research Center (FRC)</li> <li>✓ MEF</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Community</li> <li>✓ MOA</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Administrative body</li> <li>✓ NGOs</li> </ul>
Indigenous species Market access	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Development Agency (DA)</li> <li>✓ Peasant Association (Debele Administration; social courts)</li> <li>✓ Community organization</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Woreda tree office</li> <li>✓ Woreda rural land and environmental protection</li> <li>✓ Woreda police office</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Courts</li> <li>✓ Woreda finance office</li> <li>✓ Forest guard</li> <li>✓ Woreda justice office</li> </ul>



		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Woreda administrative bodies</li> <li>✓ Woreda agriculture office</li> <li>✓ Woreda trade office</li> <li>✓ Woreda peace and security office</li> </ul>	✓
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## Policy workplan development

Within the thematic groups- existing policy mechanisms related to supporting the scaling up for adoption of trees on farm were identified and noted and results are summarized in the table below:

Issue	Current initiatives	Actions	Why	Resources	Lead stakeholders	Trade-offs	Linkages
<b>Land certification</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Enables effective administration of farm land (ownership, boundary and demarcation)</li> <li>2. Encourages wise utilization by farmers (responsibility )</li> <li>3. Provides insurance to farmers</li> <li>4. Lack of it can lead to conflict and create a disincentive for farmers to manage their</li> </ol>	*Effective land utilization *Land certification system (not fully implemented) *Family planning (balance supply and demand for farmland	*Improve capacity to implement/ modernize land certification policy *Provide information on farmers responsibility for managing natural resources on farmlands	*To reduce the loss of farmlands (semi-arid re-usion sub-humid implementation) *To improve the capacity of government staff who implement the land certification policy *Educate farmers on their rights and responsibilities	*Land (farmland) *GPS, computers, technical knowledge and capacity (NGOs)	*All ministries in the government MOA/ Bureau of Agriculture MOA	*Potential conflicts with other land use practices e.g. investors *Re-allocation of government resources/ budget	*Family planning *Free grazing *Tree ownership



farmland responsibly 5. Barriers/ technical errors to effective implementation of land certification							
<b>Water stress</b> (the shortage of water in a given area that minimizes the survival rate of the seedlings)	Formulating policies and by-laws at national level for watershed protection	*Capacity building *Efficient water utilization *Watershed protection	*Effective design establishment *Minimizing loss of water *To increase ground water recharge	*Training materials *Skilled man power and labor *Expenses *Improved technologies (cement, drips, sprinklers) *By-laws	*MOA *MWSIE *Community	*Time consuming *Malaria *Accidents *Conflicts	*AGP *FFS *SLMP *MERET *PSNP
<b>Tree selection</b> (knowledge and awareness creation) and Pests and diseases (to promote trees on farmland and develop tree knowledge base)	*Enabling green economic policies *100 million acacia tree plantation programme launch *Community demand and	1. Recognizing the role of trees for livelihood and introducing better practices	*To improve skill and knowledge selection for future *To equip the selection of the necessary equipment *Recognizing role of fast	*Human labor Capacity	*MoEF *FRI *Seed sectors *MOFED *MOA *NGOs *Community *Learning institutions		*Stakeholders

	commitment *Climate change impact *Established seed sources and distribution centres at national and regional level	2. Recognizing the damage from pests and diseases and promoting protection activities  3. Capacity building to farmers	growing species for improved livelihoods (including eucalyptus) *Develop BMP (poverty, spacing, e.t.c.) *Pests and disease protection  *To collect and provide fertile and healthy seeds *To generate income  *To produce fertile and healthy seedlings *To generate income	*Human labor Capital  *Human labor *Seed laboratory *Capital	*FRI *MOA *Farmers *MoEF  *FRI *MOA *Farmers *MoEA *Religious heads *NGOs	*Loss of some tree sps	*Stakeholders  *Stakeholders
<b>Lack of market for indigenous tree species</b>	Facilitating the formulation of policies and	*Awareness creation *Policy advocacy and lobbying	*Inform determining actors of the	*Experts *Networks *Access to	*MP *Good NGOs	*Small wood *Vendors *Wood	*MOA (To motivate tree planting)

	laws that enable free market access for indigenous tree species		problems faced with the current forest law and benefits of the new law	policy makers *Finances		*Industries *House furniture *Government enterprises and interference	*Traders get good supply of the product *NGOs (move tree planted by farmers; contribute in reducing carbon emission)
Free grazing management (every one's livestock graze freely on all farmlands without restriction especially after crop harvest that prevent generation of free grazing)	Free grazing policy formulated at national/ federal level	*Translating national policy to local conditions (Formulate local by-laws) *Awareness creation *Monitoring and evaluation	*Effective implementation and acceptance *Identify and fix drawbacks	*Finances *Manpower	* Office of Agriculture/ NRM * Community *Administration office * NGOs * Educational sectors * Media * Religious institutions	*Additional labor needed *Additional materials (fencing) *Resistance from the community *Time devoted to livestock management * Time consuming for both the experts and the community)	*Planting of fodder trees *Crop residue management/ storage *Improved livestock breeding *Feed processing factories

## Plenary discussions



- Include a new article into the existing law that makes a distinction of the trees that can be planted on farm and in the forest
- There is law but lack of implementation hence need to formulate policies or improve the current ones in order to ensure activities are

carried out. (lack of both/ gap)

- The policy should limit the farmer's power to utilize the tree so that tree cutting won't be there. The policy states that indigenous trees shouldn't be cut hence an action should be that at every level there should be a demonstration whereby the farmer can learn that if they cut an indigenous tree they can bring it to the market. Additionally, there should be awareness creation so that farmers can even know of the markets whereby they can bring the trees for sale. The intention of the policy may be good to protect the indigenous species but at the ground level there is negative impact
- The water stress issue not only affects agroforestry but is a cross cutting issue for smallholder farmers to think about hence should be taken seriously
- The revision of the land certification policy was recently revised hence thus need to clearly articulate the problem so as to revise it further

**Q:** We shouldn't combine land use planning to land certification (they are two different issues)

**A:** Land use goes hand in hand with land certification i.e. if there is land usage then there will be a certification process to secure that land. Therefore, the need of revising the policy is because there is loss of farm land to investors for example hence need to ensure that this does not take place. Farmers lose the land but they are still registered hence pay for land that they don't have or is in use by other people



**Q:** Can we have all ministries interrupting the chain of implementation?

**A:** The land issues are other underlying factors that various ministries hold responsibility to thus the need for inclusion

The Land Certification policy is having different impacts in different regions that are affected by industrialization of the land. This is resulting in a difference of opinion as to whether the policy needs to be revised or not

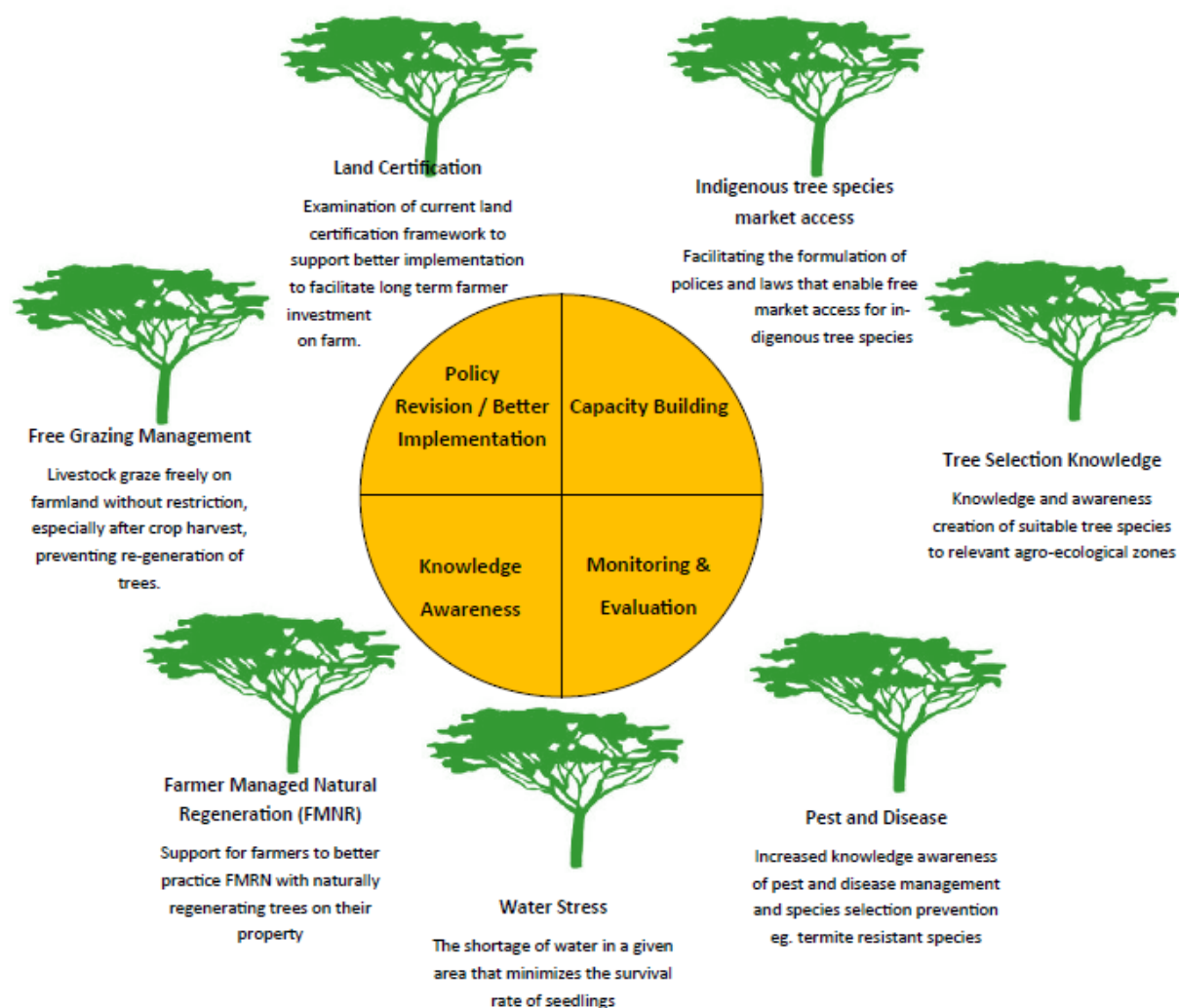
- Missed out on discussion of specification of trees and how to manage such as spacing, location of plantings (proximity to waterways)
- Also lacked representation of pests and diseases – such as termites
- Are you sure that Farmers select trees according to economic ability, climate, agroecological zone etc.?
- The uses of trees for different needs should be addressed
- Farmers should report the occurrence of pests and diseases and experts advise on other trees which are resistant
- Farmers need to know where to collect seedlings other than eucalyptus is ready available and they know the benefits; which other tree species are similar in terms of fast growing and variety of uses
- Farmers need to know the different tree species and their uses eg medicinal value etc.
- It is better to say species selection rather than mother tree selection so as to have a clear guideline on what is supported by law
- We should have clear policy on this e.g. recognizing the role of trees or fast growing trees for household livelihood; promoting good practices. Farmers have their own practices hence instead of discouraging eucalyptus we can improve the practices for instance capacity building for them
- Recognize the significance of the pests and disease which is a great barrier of farmers and policy formulators should put that into serious consideration



NB: The above responses will be presented at the national policy dialogue level in order to have the issues taken up and addressed accordingly.

## Key Policy Findings

A summation of the key findings from the regional policy dialogue workshop are presented in the following diagram indicating the seven key issues and general policy recommendations identified to facilitate the adoption of trees on farm.



## APPENDIX I

### WORKSHOP EVALUATION

What worked well	What did not work well
✓ Care for different kinds of stakeholders	× Group allocation was good but should have considered representation of each Woreda
✓ The meeting had systematic approach	× Time keeping was a problem
✓ The meeting had a good schedule	× We were not issued with a notebook
✓ Facilitators are professional	× Lack of visual tools to stimulate discussion and demonstrate concepts being discussed
✓ Good time management	
✓ Refreshing	
✓ Friendly	
✓ Good presentation methodologies	
✓ Cooperation	
✓ Free and open discussion/ participatory	
✓ It was practical	
✓ Group work sessions	
✓ Everything was good	
✓ Communication	
✓ Lunch provision	
✓ Pronunciation	





## APPENDIX II

### WORKSHOP PROGRAMME

#### ACIAR Policy Dialogues Workshop

Forestry Research Center- Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

19-20th May

#### DAY ONE

International Time	Ethiopian Time	
9.00-10.00	3.00-4.00	Welcome and Introductions
10.10-10.30	4.00-4.30	Project Overview and Intended Workshop Objectives
10.30-10.45	4.30-4.45	Morning Tea
10.45-12.30	4.45-6.30	Building the Knowledge Tree - Benefit & Barrier Identification - Opportunities and Mechanisms Identification
12.30-1.30	6.30-7.30	Lunch
1.30-2.15	7.30-8.15	Identification of emerging themes
2.15-3.00	8.15-9.00	Stakeholder identification and mapping
3.00-4.00	9.00-10.00	Identification of current policy mechanisms

#### DAY TWO

9.00-10.00	3.00-4.00	Policy & Project initiative presentations
10.00-1.00	4.00-7.00	Policy Workplans

## APPENDIX III

### ATTENDANCE LIST

No	Name	Qualification/responsibility	Organization/Institution
1	Abayneh Derero	PhD, T4FS Project Coordinator in Ethiopia	Forestry Research Center
2	Adrian Young	MSc, Volunteer	Forestry Research Center
3	Aklilu Negussie	PhD	ICRAF-Ethiopia
4	Alemayehu Negassa	PhD student, policy	Forestry Research Center
5	Clinton Muller		ICRAF- Kenya
6	Dereje Darghie	BSc, rural development, Office head	Jima Arjo Woreda Office of Agriculture
7	Diriba Negussie	BSc, researcher	Forestry Research Center
8	Feyissa Mideksso	BSc, natural resources management, team leader for natural resources	Bora Woreda Office of Agriculture
9	Girmay Gebru	PhD student	Mekele University
10	Gizaw Abate	BSc, forestry, expert	Lume Woreda Office of Agriculture
11	Grace Mwangi		ICRAF- Kenya
12	Jemal Gemedi	BSc, rural development, Vice Office head	Adami Tulu Gido Kombolcha Woreda Office of Agriculture
13	Martha Gizaw	BSc, natural resources management, expert	Dugda Woreda Office of Agriculture
14	May Muthuri		ICRAF- Kenya
15	Misganu Dida	BSc, rural development, expert	Gobu Sayo Woreda Office of Agriculture
16	Neway Adele	BSc, researcher	Forestry Research Center
17	Shibiru Furgassa	BSc, natural resources management, expert	Jima Arjo Woreda Office of Agriculture
18	Shifa Yesuf	BSc, plant science, expert	Bako Tibe Woreda Office of Agriculture

19	Tahir Hedeto	BSc, natural resources management, team leader for natural resources	Adami Tulu Gido Kombolcha Woreda Office of Agriculture
20	Tolera Urgessa	BSc, plant science, Vice Office head	Gobu Sayo Woreda Office of Agriculture
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