



8th

**PHE Ethiopia Consortium
General Assembly Meeting
Proceedings**



the David
Lucile **Packard**
FOUNDATION

© Copyright 2014

PHE Ethiopia Consortium
Phone: + 251-11-663 4121/+ 251-11-663 4116
Fax: + 251-11-663 8127
P.O.Box - 4408 Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.
E-mail: pheethiopia@gmail.org
info@phe-ethiopia.org
www.phe-ethiopia.org

Edited by

Adrian Young
Ahmed Mohammed
Kabtamu Kebede
Negash Teklu

Prepared by

Molla Mengesha

Supported by

The David and Lucile Packard Foundation

5 ***Executive Summary***

Day One, 13 March 2014

- 6 1.1. Introduction and keynote address
- 7 1.2. Presentation on research findings
- 7 1.2.1. Smallholder Farmers' Vulnerability and Perceived Coping and Adaptation Practices Successfulness to Climate Variability
- 8 1.2.2. Assessment of carbon capture potential of the Yerer mountain forest and land use and environmental factors
- 9 1.2.3. Survey Tool Development for PHE Interventions: Research Process Report
- 10 1.3. Presentations on Strategic Climate Institution Program
- 10 1.3.1. SCIP Project in Simien Mountains National Park
- 11 1.3.2. Strategic Climate Institutions Program - Awash National Park Project
- 13 1.4. Presentation on PHE implementation Experiences by Members
- 13 1.4.1. Experience of Consortium of Christian Relief and Development Associations (CCRDA) on Implementation of PHE
- 14 1.4.2. Presentation on Experience of Relief Society of Tigray (REST) on Implementation of PHE

Day Two, 14 March 2014

- 15 2.1. Business meeting
- 15 2.1.1. Board Report
- 15 2.1.2. Activity and financial report of the year 2013
- 16 2.1.3. Audit Report
- 17 2.1.4. Annual Plan Report for 2014
- 18 2.1.5. Endorsing New PHE EC Member organizations and Electing New Board Members
- 19 ***Annex 1. 2013 Audit report of PHE EC***
- 28 ***Annex 2: List of Participants***
- 29 ***Annex 3: Meeting Schedule***

Executive Summary

The eighth Population, Health and Environment Ethiopia Consortium (PHE EC) General Assembly meeting was conducted from March 13-14, 2014 in Addis Ababa, Harmony Hotel with 75 participants that encompasses higher government officials, member organizations, partners, donors and different stakeholders.

The first day of the General Assembly meeting opened with a welcome speech about proceedings and keynote address by Ato Negash Teklu, Executive Director of PHE EC. In his speech, Ato Negash addressed the current national and international context and future conditions including the Growth and Transformation Plan of Ethiopia, Millennium Development Goals, Climate Resilient Green Economy, Sustainable Development Goals and other relevant development issues. In line with these, he mentioned the role of PHE EC in contributing nationally and internationally to these important issues. Following the introductory speech, Ato Dawud Mume, Director General of Ethiopian Wildlife Conservation Authority, delivered a keynote address. In his speech, Ato Dawud praised PHE EC, its members, and partner organizations role in addressing multiple problems of communities through the multi sectoral PHE approach to improve the social, environmental and economic conditions of the country.

The welcoming speech and keynote address were followed by a number of different presentations. Three research projects were presented namely: Smallholder farmers' vulnerability and perceived coping and adaptation practices successfulness to climate variability, Assessment of carbon capture potential of the Yerer mountain forest, and Land use and environmental factors and survey tool development for PHE interventions. In addition, two presentations of PHE experiences in Sustainable Climate Institution Program in Simien Mountains National Park and Awash National Park Project were presented. Finally, the experiences of Consortium of Christian Relief and Development Associations and Relief Society of Tigray on implementation of PHE were presented.

The second day of the GA meeting focused on business matters, which included discussions on the 2013 physical, financial, external audit, and board members reports, the 2014 annual plan, endorsing 14 new PHE EC member organizations, and the election of new board members. As it was ratified with an independent auditor report, the transparency and accountability of PHE EC financial transactions were proved to be on the right track including 70/30 directives. The meeting was concluded with the signing of the General Assembly meeting minutes.

1. Day One, 13 March 2014

1.1. Introduction and keynote address

During the opening day of the Eighth General Assembly (GA), different participants including higher government officials, member organizations, partners, donors and different stakeholders arrived at the Harmony Hotel, Addis Ababa. Ato Negash Teklu, Executive Director of PHE EC, welcomed all the participants and made an introductory speech about the proceedings. In his speech, Ato Negash addressed the national and international context and future conditions including the Growth and Transformation Plan of Ethiopia (GTP), Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), Climate Resilient Green Economy (CRGE), Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) and other relevant development issues. In line with these, he mentioned the role of PHE EC in contributing nationally and internationally to these important issues.



Ato Negash Teklu

Following the introductory speech, Ato Dawud Mumie, Director General of Ethiopian Wildlife Conservation Authority (EWCA), delivered a keynote Address. In his speech, Ato Dawud expressed his pleasure for being invited to make a keynote speech on the Eight General Assembly of PHE EC. He explained Ethiopia's vast potential natural resource capacity in biodiversity, its conducive climate and variety of landscapes, and its extension wildlife resources to mention a few. However, he underscored in his speech that despite vast natural resource potential, the country has not been



Ato Dawud Mumie

able to effectively capitalize on its resource. On the top of the lack of ability to use our natural resources wisely, he said, climate change is becoming a challenge nationally and globally as development setback. Generally, he praised PHE EC and its member and partner organizations role in addressing these problems through an integrated manner to improve the social, environmental and economic conditions of Ethiopia.



H.E. Ato Kare Cahwecha

Following the keynote address, H.E. Ato Kare Cahwecha, State Minister for Ministry of Environment and Forest explained in his Official Opening speech about PHE EC and its partners' role in bringing integrated multi-sectoral approaches in the country.

1.2. Presentation on research findings

During the first day, research findings related to population, health and environment issues were presented by student researchers for the partial fulfillment of their degrees. A summary of their presentations is provide below.

1.2. 1. Smallholder Farmers' Vulnerability and Perceived Coping and Adaptation Practices Successfulness to Climate Variability

Desalegn Yayeh, a PhD candidate at South Africa University, presented his research findings on Smallholder Farmers' Vulnerability and Perceived Coping and Adaptation Practices Successfulness to Climate Variability in Ethiopia. The purpose of the study was to examine the nature and magnitude of smallholder farmers' vulnerability to climate change, assess smallholders' farmers' perceived coping and adaptation practices successfulness to the shocks in East Gojam and Borena zones of Ethiopia.



Ato Desalegn Yayeh

The study sites are most representative of the lowland and highland Ethiopian agro- ecology. Both sites are dominated by crop and livestock production systems and experience climate variability and change. According to his research discourse, a decline of crop and livestock production, an expansion of climate shock related livestock and human diseases, a decline of grazing land quality and productivity, shortage of water, environmental degradation, etc., are some of the risks associated with climatic variability and extremes, which in turn are responsible for the deterioration and or losses of asset and life. The poor, women, sick and children are the most vulnerable. Ethiopia has always suffered from great climatic variability, both yearly and over decades. In Ethiopia high population pressure, traditional farming systems, poverty, and massive deforestation worses the influence of climate variability on the agricultural sector thus exacerbating food insecurity and making more smallholders vulnerable.

The highland and lowland sites are equally exposed to frequent drought occurrence. In the lowland region, the sensitivity to the adverse effects of climate change is due to high crop disease and pest damage, prevalence of livestock disease, absence of alternative water sources, and less diversified agricultural practices. In the highland region sensitivity to the adverse effects of climate change is mainly due to the combined effects of high population density, erosion, and crop disease and pest damage occurrence. Poor livelihood is further exacerbated by accelerated loss of soil fertility, deforestation, and poor access to modern agricultural inputs. The nature and magnitude of smallholder farmers' livelihood sensitivity to climate variability and change varies across agro-ecological regions. Overall, except demographic pressure in the lowlands, both regions are sensitive to climate change owing to dependency on rain-fed agriculture, shortage of water, and erosion, problems that would aggravated with the expected rainfall variability under climate change. Generally, the research findings imply that differential socioeconomic and infrastructural asset distribution is responsible for the unequal adaptive capacity of some kebeles within the same agro-ecology to respond to the climate change risks.

In addition, remarkable difference is registered evidently in areas of literacy rate, crop productivity, improved farm technology, early warning information system and basic infrastructure. As a coping

mechanism, social bonds through collective action, which could contribute for quick recovery, is weak. Gender and agro-ecology differences had no statistically significant effect on perceived success of coping and adaptation response in the crop and livestock production. Education could discourage cultural prejudice against women from involvement in various activities thereby narrowing gender adaptive capacity gaps. Education could also play a crucial role on smallholder farmers' climate variability coping capacity in general.

1.2.2. Assessment of carbon capture potential of the Yerer mountain forest and land use and environmental factors

Changes in climate have over the years seen exponential growth due to multiple factors. Human-induced factors, including deforestation, urbanization, emissions from burning fossil fuels, and industrial agriculture, are the major ones. The release of Green House Gases (GHG), particularly carbon dioxide (CO₂), is responsible for the change in the climate. Carbon dioxide released to the atmosphere can be captured by natural processes called carbon sequestration- the long-term storage of carbon in the form of biomass (terrestrial sequestration) - or absorbed by oceans. Carbon also can be sequestered in forest soil, in partially decomposed vegetation (humus) on the surface, in upper soil layers, in organisms that decompose vegetation (decomposers), and in fine roots.

Based on these facts, Aregu Balleh (MSc student of Addis Ababa University) conducted a research assessment of carbon capture potential of the Yerer mountain forest and land use and environmental factors. The study was conducted on Yerer Mountain forest situated 40 km South East of Addis Ababa, and 17 km North of Debrezeit town. According to his study carbon inventories and databank are not available, or minimal, in Ethiopia. Particularly on Yerer Mountain forest, there has been no prior study conducted to determine its carbon sequestration potential. Therefore, the need for acquiring information about determining carbon stocks and factors affecting carbon sequestration in Yerer Mountain was very important. In other words, the overall objective of the study was to estimate carbon-capturing potential of Yerer Mountain Forest by assessing the above and belowground biomass, litter, and soil carbon, and then analyze the influence of land use and environmental factors on the forest's carbon capturing capacity.

The analysis of carbon stock in different carbon pools of the study forest showed different carbon storage capacity. Ten different species were recorded, of which *Juniperus procera* and *Eucalyptus globulus* are the dominant species in the area. Carbon stock stored in the above ground biomass was 46% whereas 44% was contained in the soil.

The least amount of carbon was stored in litter. The amount of carbon stocks per species varied where the highest carbon stock was recorded in *Eucalyptus globulus* followed by *Juniperus procera*. Higher carbon stock in the above ground biomass could be related to the higher tree density in the forest area and presence of protection from human interference. The average carbon stocks in the forest area were large and the result is comparable to forests in other tropical countries. This indicates the



Ato Aregu Balleh

potential contribution of the forest for carbon sequestration and hence mitigation of climate changes. Carbon values of the study forest ranged from a minimum of 178.3 to a maximum of 1417 t ha⁻¹. The mean carbon density in all carbon pool of the study site was 614.72 ± 35.79 t ha⁻¹. Carbon stock in different carbon pools responded differently along different environmental gradients. Different carbon pools of the forest area responded differently along different environmental gradients understanding the patterns of carbon stock. Human intervention and disturbance are likely to undermine forest biomass and carbon stock capacity. It also seriously undermines forest ecosystem functions. Therefore, protecting the forest fully from human interference is necessary to maintain the forest as a carbon sinks.

1.2.3. Survey Tool Development for PHE Interventions: Research Process Report

Victoria Ryan (MSc student of Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health) presented her research process report during the eighth General Assembly Meeting of PHE EC. In her presentation, she described how the research partnership between Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health and PHE EC began in early 2012. A Qualitative Process Evaluation was conducted in 2012 and 2013 by two student researchers from Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health. Hence, Survey Tool Development was a continuation of the former research. The research was conducted in collaboration with Ethio-Wetlands and Natural Resources Association (EWNRA), Mettu University and PHE EC.



Victoria Ryan

The broad research goal was to contribute to the development of an evidence base for integrated programs in order to find out what works and what doesn't work, so as to inform programming and future investments in this area. The purpose of the study was to measure changes in environmental attitudes brought about by exposure to community-level PHE activities. Therefore, using EWNRA's Mettu field site as a focus area, a pilot test survey tool was developed with special questions in relation to PHE understanding and food security.

In addition to this, to identify if behaviors (e.g. use of modern family planning) are related to PHE, a scale score tool was developed in line with to identify if new ways of looking at the world - understanding and appreciating links between population, health, and environment - is manifested in farmers' perceptions. For example, linking population growth and limited land,, well-being of environment and well-being of people, etc. The PHE scale could be a good proxy indicator to show if a program is causing short-term positive changes in the implementation area. Certain indicators (e.g. use of modern family planning) may be more difficult to measure, so PHE scale score may be good for the short-term. In line with the research technique, some problems may arise for quality research in this area. For example, high cost to evaluate multi-sector interventions, and requirement for high-quality evaluations of PHE programs. With multi-sector inventions, often many other entities and processes are involved to measure the attribute effect to the intervention.

In general, based on this research some changes are expected in the future. For instance once the survey tool is developed it could be used in future monitoring and evaluations for quantifying people's understanding of the links between P, H, and E (PHE Core Principles Scale), and adapting a set of existing food security questions for the rural Oromia region setting.

After the three research papers were presented, different questions and suggestions were forwarded from participants to the presenters. For example, participants raised the question of why different plant species have different potential carbon sequestration capacity.. Another question raised was what kinds of plant species are essential for climate change mitigation purposes in Ethiopia, so that practitioners will use them accordingly. In general, different participants raised these and other related questions. Based on the questions forwarded from participants, each presenter tried to answer all the questions as best as possible. As a closing remark, forwarded from participants, researchers should focus on applied researches so that development organizations, governments, and other development practitioners can make use of their research findings to benefit the general community.

1.3. Presentations on Strategic Climate Institution Program

After presentation and discussion on recent studies on population dynamics and development related issues, thematic discussions on experiences from the Strategic Climate Institutions Program (SCIP) funded project and PHE implementation experiences were presented by two member organizations.

1.3.1. SCIP Project in Simien Mountains National Park

The SCIP project is implemented jointly by Frankfurt Zoological Society -Ethiopia and PHE Ethiopia Consortium in two national parks of Ethiopia. Dr. Zelealem Tefera, country representative of Frankfurt Zoological Society – Ethiopia, presented the experience of the SCIP project in the Simien Mountains National Park (SMNP), by explaining the historical and present condition of the park.

SMNP is the prime National Park in Ethiopia with incredible scenery, unique wildlife, and high levels of biodiversity. Some of the endemic animals found in the park include, Wolya Aybex, Ethiopian Wolf, and Gelada Baboon. The Park was registered as a World Heritage site in 1978. It is located in the Amhara region and is home to Ethiopia’s highest mountain. Due to mismanagement and excessive human intervention, it was declared as endangered by UNESCO in 1996. Currently, different national and international organizations are involved in the conservation of the park.



Dr. Zelealem Tefera

The purpose of current conservation efforts is to protect the exceptional resource value of the Simien Mountains, including its flora and fauna, spectacular landscape, and hydrological system, for current and future generations of the people of Simien, Ethiopia and the world. Thereby, contributing to sustainable economic and tourism development for the country in general. One major threat to SMNP are human settlements, with 436 houses currently residing inside the park boundary. In addition, 3.6% of the area is under cultivation and the park is subject to over-grazing by an estimated 243,494 goats, 41,686 cattle, and 15,703 equines.

Therefore, the SCIP project intends to build institutional capacity of stakeholders that will pave the way for mitigation of the impact of climate change and ensuring climate adaptation and resiliency through generating alternative livelihood opportunities for communities in and around the park.

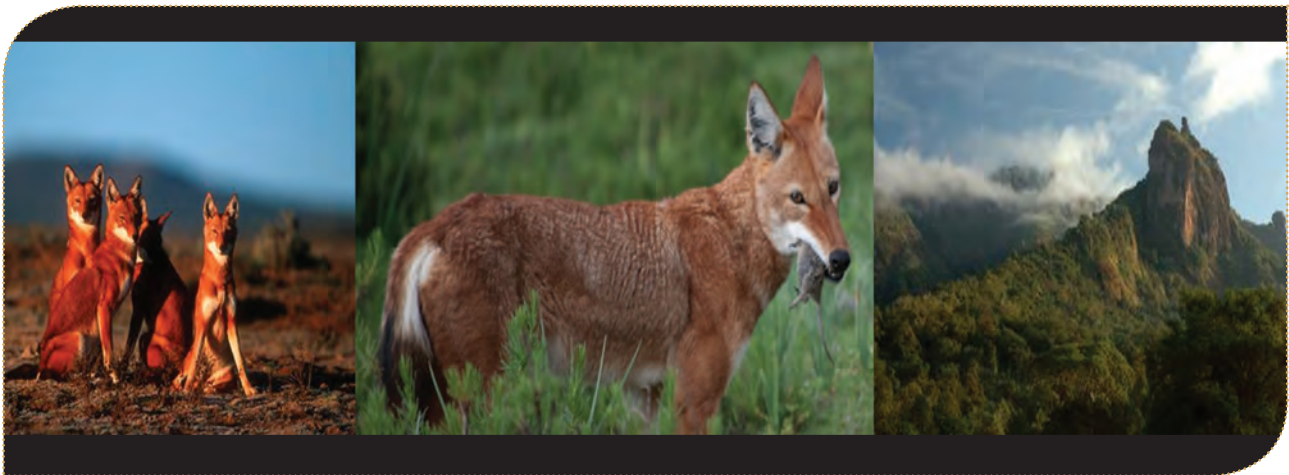
Multi-stakeholder taskforce formation and participatory management of the Simien Mountain National

Park is the major activity being undertaken to bring increased climate resilience. That is, bringing together stakeholders including local communities, private sector organizations, policy makers, and higher educational institutions, to be instrumental for improving the management of the park. The overall goal of the taskforce is to attain improved biodiversity conservation and improved community livelihoods through improved park management.

Formation of taskforces is at federal, regional, and park level. These taskforces are responsible for formulating strategies for attaining the stipulated objectives of park management.

The second major activity being undertaken by the project is building Park Management and leadership capacity of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism and Ethiopian Wildlife Conservation Authority. To do this, different capacity building trainings on climate change issues at all levels were conducted.

Building the capacity of women, youth groups and local institutions for engaging in Climate Smart Biodiversity Conservation Entrepreneurship is also other activity to be mentioned.



Ethiopian Wolf and Simien Mountains

From the SCIP project, according to Dr. Zelealem, a number of different lessons were drawn. For example, once forgotten partners are brought together in the park management and hence capacity enhanced for conservation partnership. In addition, conservation compatible livelihood improvements were successfully introduced. In general, the park and the surrounding area is getting a momentum to sustainable park management system.

1.3.2. SCIP Project - Awash National Park

In a similar fashion, Dr. Yirmed Demeke, Executive Director of Wildlife and Sustainable Development (WSD), presented the experience of the SCIP project in the Awash National Park (ANP), including the historical and present condition of the park. According to Dr Yirmed, due to its fauna, flora, scenic landscape, community and culture, it is fair to say the park has exceptional resources. In addition, its old history of establishment, its economic role, and consideration of national and international obligations make the park worth conserving. However, the park is faced with many challenges including free grazing of livestock, deforestation for charcoal, invasive plant species, road accidents with wildlife, poor park management, and habitat degradation to mention a few.

To tackle the problems of free grazing a number of actions were undertaken including, project development and share of responsibility, identification of relevant stakeholders, and analysis of baseline data. In addition, like the Simien Mountains National Park, taskforce formation at 3 levels was established to safeguard and manage the park.

Generally, due to the different capacity building and awareness creation activities, common understanding on the essence of the SCIP project and the situation of the park were created.

After SCIP experience on Awash and Simien Mountains National Parks were presented, different questions and suggestions were forwarded from participants to the presenters. For example, in Ethiopia there are many national and regional parks, but out of these parks only the two parks (Awash and Simien Mountains) are legally recognized, so what mechanism should be designed to make the remaining national and regional parks legally registered was a question raised by participants. In general, participants raised many questions and the presenters responded to the questions and suggestions put forward by the participants.



Dr. Yirmed Demeke



Free Grazing Inside Awash National Park



Wildlife Death Due to Road and other Accident

1.4. Presentation on PHE implementation Experiences by Members

1.4.1. Experience of Consortium of Christian Relief and Development Associations (CCRDA) on Implementation of PHE

CCRDA and the David and Lucile Packard Foundation have established a partnership for almost a decade to address Sexual and Reproductive Health (SRH) issues. Among the different partnered projects, the second phase of the Integrating Population, Health and Environment (IPHE) project from 2008-2012, was presented. Senayet Yilma, CCRDA representative, presented different challenges in relation to implementing population, health and environment related issues from the experience of this project.

According to Ethiopia Demographic Health Survey (EDHS) of 2011, the rapid population growth of the Southern Nations, Nationalities and People Region (SNNPR) is attributed to the high total fertility rate of 4.5. The need and demand for family planning services among newly married women is 25%, and unmet family planning need among 15-19 year olds and 20-24 year olds is 33% and 22% respectively. Harmful traditional practices including wife inheritance, marriage by abduction, and acceptance of gender-based violence are widely practiced in SNNPR where CCRDA is implementing PHE approach. In relation to environmental issues, the region faces various environmental challenges due to population pressure like deforestation for farmland and fuel, which this in turn leads to degradation of natural flora and fauna.



Senayet Yilma



Therefore, in order to tackle these problems, CCRDA has followed a different operational and implementation approach. For example, involving stakeholders at all levels like linking to governmental facilities, (health, education, agriculture, youth and women Affairs), schools, out of schools, rural and urban settings. In line with this, providing monitoring/mentoring and backstopping services jointly with all stakeholders and organizing experience-sharing visit among and between partners are some of the approaches that have been implemented by the organization.

In order to achieve the project goals and objectives, different modalities were also followed by the

organization. Some of the modalities presented during the meeting were awareness creation through sensitization workshops, community radio, school mini-media, community gatherings, and community conversation, peer education and youth dialogue, as well as capacity building, referral arrangement, networking, environment rehabilitation, and economic empowerment to mention a few.

Therefore, some of the major achievements by the project are increased comprehensive knowledge on SRH issues and increased utilization of SRH services among married and unmarried youth (15-24 years of age).

In relation to environmental issues, achievements included revitalized and reforested degraded areas in the PHE target areas and enhanced awareness of population, health and environmental protection, climate change, and environmental sustainability within the community. Indicators of these achievements include an improvement in households uses of communal latrines, households receiving training on compost preparation, seeds planted by households, and nursery sites developed among others. Finally, the presenter described the challenges and lessons learnt during project implementation.

1.4.2. Presentation on Experience of Relief Society of Tigray (REST) on Implementation of PHE

Ato Tesfay Gebreyesus representative of REST presented the experience of his organization past and present condition and PHE implementation status. The Relief Society of Tigray is an Ethiopian grassroots organization committed to work with the poorest and most marginalized communities to bring about positive, sustainable change. Originally, the organization was established within a context of civil war in 1978 to serve the needs of the people in the liberated areas of Tigray and among Tigrinya refugees in Sudan. Today, REST is the largest operational non-governmental organization in the Tigray region, pursuing a wide range of relief, rehabilitation and development programs. Its mission is to contribute for the eradication of poverty in Ethiopia by promoting livelihoods on a sustainable basis within the context of stimulating wider economic dynamism and growth within the Regional State of Tigray. It has a wide range of implementing thematic areas of which natural resource management, agricultural development, rural water supply development, and health are to mention a few.



Ato Tesfay Gebreyesus

Based on these facts, the organization has performed different tasks related to health programs. Some of them are strengthening the health extension program through capacity building, reproductive health promotion and service, nutrition promotion, hygiene and sanitation promotion among a few activities. In relation to environmental activities, catchment treatment by different Soil and Water Conservation (SWC) techniques is the major one. In addition to these, constructing different water harvesting structures for irrigation and supplementary irrigation is the other to be mentioned. Hence, farmers are using water saving technologies and cash crops as a coping mechanism against drought and to increase their income. In addition, area enclosures are becoming a potential site for honey production and creating jobs for landless youths.

2. Day Two, 14 March 2014

2.1. Business meeting

The second day of the Eighth General Assembly Meeting was focusing on business matters. This included the presentation of the PHE EC Board report, the annual physical and financial report, and the audit report, as well as the endorsement of new PHE EC member organizations and the election of new board members.

2.1.1. Board Report

Dr Yetenayet Asfaw, Board Chairperson of PHE EC, presented the annual performance report of the Board. In the report, it was mentioned that the Board has conducted four regular meetings within the budget year. During these meetings, major activities were performed including the following.

↳ The board evaluated the 2012 annual physical, financial, and audit report to be endorsed by the 7th General Assembly.

↳ The board played a role in directing for effective implementation of the decisions made during the 7th General Assembly and in raising members' contribution fees.

↳ The board discussed issues related to new PHE EC membership applicants and made ready for the endorsement of them by the 8th General Assembly.

↳ In its fourth regular meeting, the board evaluated the 2013 performance report and 2014 annual plan to be endorsed by the 8th General Assembly of PHE EC.

Generally, the board has played a vital role in leading and coordinating PHE EC activities so that the organization is able to deliver its mission and vision.



Dr Yetenayet Asfaw

2.1.2. Activity and financial report of the year 2013

Ato Negash Teklu, Executive Director of PHE EC presented the 2013 performance report of the organization. In the budget year, he said, different multi-sectoral integrated PHE approaches were implemented. The organization's main task was popularizing multi-sectoral integrated PHE approaches through different mechanisms. To do this the organization has engaged in different activities with a focus on capacity building, research-based evidence generation, popularizing PHE approach through

different mechanisms, and fund raising activities.

The capacity building activities conducted during the budget year included trainings, field visits, and meetings. As a result, new partnerships were established and existing ones strengthened. As a result, member organizations, government line offices, and other partners' capacity and knowledge in relation to population, health and environment concepts and practices have improved. In addition, a number of new monitoring and evaluation systems and tools were developed and implemented to support member organizations and partners including shared data collection tools, good practice collection manuals, PHE implementation manual, and Champion story collection manual. In line with these, the consortium supported member organizations through distributing and announcing proposal calls from different donor organizations and assisting them to develop common proposals with the consortium.

Popularizing PHE approaches through different mechanisms is the other activity accomplished in the budget year. The major popularizing activities included the production of spotlights, PHE newsletters, policy briefs, documentary films, electronic media(web-site, social medias, email), and through organizing national and international workshops at country and international level.. In addition to these, different Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials were produced, printed and distributed during the budget year. In order to show that multi-sectoral integrated PHE approaches are by far more important than the single sector approaches, PHE Ethiopia has engaged universities, research organizations, private researchers, and institutions to do different research topics. These research findings show that population, health and environment multi-sectoral integrated PHE projects can be more effective in achieving sustainable development than single sector approaches. In the budget year, much effort was also exerted to secure project funds for PHE related activities in partnership with members and partners. The fund raising mechanisms included direct engagement with potential donor organizations and the development of concept notes and proposals based on advertised calls. The target in the 2013 budget plan was to raise 11 million birr. Of this, around 8.9 million birr was secured (80% of the plan) and around 6.9 million birr utilized. Of the total annual budget, 44% was channeled to member organizations.

2.1.3. Audit Report

Getachew Wakjira and Co. Chartered Certified Accountants (UK) and Authorized Auditor (ETH.) presented its audit finding report during the meeting. According to him, the audit firm has been auditing PHE EC for the last three years. In each year, there is always progress. In 2013, the organization has incurred 73% of its budget for program cost while 27% is for administrative cost. In addition to auditing, the organization has also conducted unconditional cash count and proved that everything was on the right track. However, according to audit report, annual expense is greater than annual revenue. There is also low contribution fee by member organizations and this has to be



Ato Getachew Wakjira

improved. In relation to the contribution fee, there is no accounting system that shows the amount of money to be collected from members. This is because, the organizations accounting system is a modified cash base accounting system.

After PHE EC board report, activity and financial report, and audit report are presented, different questions, suggestions and opinions were forwarded from participants. Some of the opinions forwarded from Civil Society Agency representative is in relation to the guideline that organizations should abide by the rule of 70/30 program/administrative cost allocation of projects. In general, according to the different opinions forwarded by participants, PHE EC is delivering tangible results in relation to the integration of population, health and environment issues in the country.

2.1.4. Annual Plan Report for 2014

In a similar fashion, Ato Negash presented the 2014 annual plan of the organization. In his presentation, he indicated that different multi-sectoral integrated PHE approaches are going to be implemented in the budget year. The organization's main task is popularizing multi-sectoral integrated PHE approach through different mechanisms. To do this, the organization intends to continue to undertake a range of activities focusing once again on capacity building, research based evidence generation, popularizing PHE approach through different mechanisms and fund raising activities.

In the capacity building activities, trainings, field visits, and meetings are going to be conducted during the budget year. As a result, it is expected that additional new partnerships will be established and existing ones will be further strengthened. Therefore, members' organization, government line offices and other partners' capacity and knowledge in relation to Population, health and environment concepts and practices will be improved. In addition to these, implementing the common monitoring and evaluation system and tools (shared data collection tools, good practice collection manuals, implementation and Champion story collection manuals) for PHE implementing member organizations and partners is the other capacity building system, which will be exercised in the budget year. In line with these, the consortium will also be able to support member organizations through distributing and announcing proposal calls from different donor organizations and make them to develop common proposal with the consortium in addition to their individual competition.

Popularizing PHE approach through different mechanisms is the other activity to be accomplished in the budget year. That is, to popularize multi-sectoral integrated PHE approach, different tasks are going to be performed during the budget year. From these popularizing activities, spotlight production, regular PHE newsletter production, production of policy briefs, documentary film production, electronic media(web-site, social medias, email) and through organizing national and international workshops at country and international level are the major ones. In addition to these, different IEC materials will be produced, printed and distributed during the budget year. By doing so, the concept and perception about multisectoral integrated PHE approach will be become popularized at national, regional and international level.

In order to show that multi-sectoral integrated PHE approach is by far more important than the single sector approach, PHE Ethiopia will engaged universities, research organizations, private researchers, and institutions to do different research topics. These research findings are assumed or expected to show that population, health and environment multi-sectoral integrated PHE projects are more effective in achieving sustainable development than the single sector approach.

As the year 2013, in this budget year, much effort will be also exerted to find project fund for PHE related activities in partnership with members and partners. The fund raising mechanisms will be through one to one engagement with potential donor organizations and concept note and/or proposal writing based on advertised calls. Hence, based on this fact, different concept notes and proposals will be submitted to different organizations. In general, different strategies and mechanisms will be deployed in order to achieve successful fund raising mechanism that sustains the PHE approach.

In sum, PHE EC during the budget year, will engage itself in many activities with a total budget of 16,356,205.00 birr of which 12,783,394.00 for program cost while the balance is for administrative cost.

2.1.5. Endorsing New PHE EC Member organizations and Electing New Board Members

The Eighth General Assembly Meeting endorsed new applicants for PHE EC membership. According to the board chairperson, 30 organizations applied for PHE EC membership. However, after the board has screened these organizations using different criteria 14 were presented for endorsement by the General Assembly. After discussions and questions, the 8th General Assembly has endorsed all the 14 organizations to be a member of PHE EC. Following the endorsement of the new member organizations, the election of new PHE EC board members was conducted. In the election process, three ad hoc committees were elected to coordinate and lead new board members election. In the process 5 member organizations were presented for election and out of these, three were qualified to be new board members of PHE EC for the next three years starting from 2014. These are:

- ➔ Ato Afework Hailu (EWNRA)
- ➔ Dr Million Belay (MELCA Ethiopia)
- ➔ Dr Agonafr Tekalegn (Malaria Consortium)

Following the new board member election, election of General Assembly Organizing Committee was conducted. In the process,

- ➔ Dr Yetenayet Asfaw (Engender Health)
- ➔ Ato Yonas Gebru (FFE)
- ➔ W/ro Bisrat Tenagashaw (ADA)
- ➔ Ato Moges Worku (LEM Ethiopia) were elected and endorsed by the 8th General Assembly meeting.

POPULATION, HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT ETHIOPIA CONSORTIUM
MANAGEMENT REPORT
DECEMBER 31, 2013

ጌታቸው ዋቅጅራ እና ንጋሮ
የተመሰከረላቸው የሂሳብ አዋቂዎች (ለገደን)
የተፈቀደለት አዲተር (ኢትዮጵያ)
ስልክ 0115-15-78-06፣ 0115-52-05-80
ሞባይል 0911 -21-20-87
ፋክስ 251-011-552-05-80፣ 0115-53-42-60
ፖ.ሣ.ቁ 40418
አዲስ አበባ፣ ኢትዮጵያ

Getachew Wakjira & Co.
Chartered Certified Accountants (London)
Authorized Auditor (Ethiopia)
TEL. 011-515 78 06, 011-552 05 80
Mobile 0911- 21 20 87
FAX 251 - 011- 552 05 80, 0115 - 53-42-60
P.O. Box 40418
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

ጌታቸው ዋቅጅራ እና ኃይቺ
GETACHEW WAKJIRA & CO.
CHARTERED CERTIFIED ACCOUNTANTS (U. K.)
AND AUTHORIZED AUDITOR (ETH.)

Office 011- 515 78 06 - 011 -552 05 80
Mobile 0911- 21 20 87

P. o. Box 40418
Fax 251-011-552 05 80
Ref. No. 0064-01/Gw/06

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

**POPULATION, HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT ETHIOPIA CONSORTIUM
ADDIS ABABA**

Dear Sirs,

INTERNAL CONTROL MEMORANDUM

1. In accordance with our appointment as auditors, we have audited the financial statements of Population, Health and Environment Ethiopia Consortium hereinafter referred to as "the Organization" for the year ended December 31, 2013.
2. In the following paragraphs, we would like to give our comments on certain weaknesses in the internal control systems and other matters which came to our attention during the course of our audit.

AUDIT FINDING AND RECOMMENDATIONS

3. Article 8(3) of the Association's Constitution states that members should settle their membership contributions in time. However, most of the members did not comply with the requirement of the Article. We recommend that the Executive Committee should activate the members with a view to meeting their obligation timely.
4. During the course of our audit, we made surprise cash count and found that the count was agreed with the record balance. We suggest that in future surprise cash count be made at irregular intervals.

CONCLUSION

5. Finally, we would like to take this opportunity to thank the management and staff members of the Project for the assistance accorded to us during the course of our audit.



Yours faithfully,
Getachew Wakjira
GETACHEW WAKJIRA & CO.
CHARTERED CERTIFIED ACCOUNTANTS (LONDON)

Addis Ababa
February 27, 2014

e-mail getwak@ethionet.et

ጌታቸው ዋቅጅራ እና ንግድ

GETACHEW WAKJIRA & CO.

CHARTERED CERTIFIED ACCOUNTANTS (U. K.)
AND AUTHORIZED AUDITOR (ETH.)

Office 011-515 78 06 - 011-552 05 80

Mobile 0911-21 20 87

P. o. Box 40418

Fax 251-011-552 05 80

Ref. No. 006391Gw/106

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

**AUDITORS' REPORT ON THE ACCOUNTS OF
POPULATION, HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT ETHIOPIA CONSORTIUM**

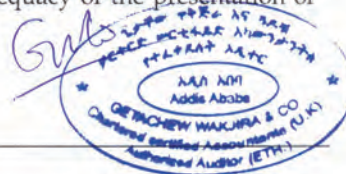
1. We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Population, Health and Environment Ethiopia Consortium (hereinafter referred to as "the Organization") set out on pages 3 to 7 for the year ended December 31, 2013 which have been prepared under the historical cost conventions and the accounting policies set out on page 6.

RESPECTIVE RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE MANAGEMENT AND AUDITORS

2. The management of the Organization is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements. It is our responsibility to form an independent opinion, based on our audit, on those statements and to report our opinion to you.

BASIS OF OPINION

3. We conducted our audit in accordance with Generally Accepted Auditing Standards and Proclamation No 621/2009 and other Directives issued by the Charities and Societies Agency. An audit includes examination, on a test basis, of evidence relevant to the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. It also includes an assessment of the significant estimates and judgments made by the management in the preparation of the financial statements and of whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the Organization's circumstances, consistently applied and adequately disclosed.
4. We planned and performed our audit so as to obtain all the information and explanations which we considered necessary in order to provide us with sufficient evidence to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement whether caused by fraud or other irregularity or error. In forming our opinion, we also evaluated the overall adequacy of the presentation of information in the financial statements.



e-mail getwak@ethionet.et

POPULATION, HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT ETHIOPIA CONSORTIUM
BALANCE SHEET
AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2013

	<u>Birr</u>	<u>Birr</u>	<u>2012</u> <u>Birr</u>
<u>ASSETS EMPLOYED</u>			
<u>CURRENT ASSETS</u>			
Account receivable	11,440		-
Sundry debtors	-		3,920
Project advance	11,780		5,730
Cash and bank balances (Notes 3)	<u>2,099,531</u>		<u>2,425,208</u>
		2,122,751	2,434,858
<u>LESS:- CURRENT LIABILITIES</u>			
Income tax	31,140		26,735
Withholding tax	5,765		6,092
Pension payable	10,126		10,372
Provident fund	<u>1,907</u>		-
		<u>(48,938)</u>	<u>(43,199)</u>
<u>NET CURRENT ASSETS</u>		<u>2,073,813</u>	<u>2,391,659</u>
<u>REPRESENTED BY</u>			
<u>FUND BALANCE</u>		<u>2,073,813</u>	<u>2,391,659</u>



**POPULATION, HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT ETHIOPIA CONSORTIUM
STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2013**

<u>INCOME</u>	<u>Birr</u>	<u>Birr</u>	<u>% share from total income/ expenditure</u>	<u>2012 Birr</u>
Donation received – International (Note 4)		5,663,350	90%	4,147,600
- Local (Note 4)		534,233	9%	1,107,818
Members contribution – Local (Note 4)		25,470	-	36,000
Other income (Note 4)		<u>38,498</u>	<u>1%</u>	<u>13,309</u>
		<u>6,261,551</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>5,304,727</u>
 <u>PROGRAM EXPENDITURES</u>				
Project staff salaries and benefits	121,865			222,715
Capacity building activities	267,148			921,840
Networking and communication	10,029			23,675
Awareness creation – Media training	-			44,342
Potential activities	124,891			2,720
Manual translation	5,910			-
SCIP capacity building of Awash and Semen parks	606,776			-
Communications components	56,629			139,712
Project documentation	79,350			41,683
PHE – Brochure	-			36,247
Women journalist visit	-			51,546
Capacity building on energy and basin rehabilitation	43,456			357,411
Workshop, field visit & documentation on climate change	140,709			30,083
Channeling fund for the partners	2,915,723			969,500
Monitoring and evaluation	135,352			117,367
Develop model	-			200,418
Institute capital building CCRDA	-			324,274
Balanced project	18,369			-
PHE International conference FP and SDA	<u>279,873</u>			-
Sub total		<u>4,806,080</u>	<u>73.05%</u>	<u>3,483,533</u>



**POPULATION, HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT ETHIOPIA CONSORTIUM
NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2013**

1. ESTABLISHMENT

Population, Health and Environment Ethiopia Consortium is a Non Governmental Organization established in May 2008. It provides support to development practitioners in Ethiopia in developing integrated approaches that acknowledges the interconnectedness of people, their health and their surrounding environment. The Organization obtained Certificate No. 1496 dated February 9, 2010 from Ministry of Justice - Charities and Societies Agency.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of the financial statements are set out below:-

2.1. Basis of preparation

The measurement basis used in the preparation of the financial statements is the historical cost convention except otherwise stated in the accounting policies below. The financial statements of the Organization have been prepared in accordance with modified cash basis of accounting.

2.2. Fixed asset / stock items

Purchase of fixed assets and stock items are expensed in the year of purchases.

2.3. Foreign currency translation

Transactions in foreign currency are translated to the reporting currency, Birr, at the rate ruling at the date of the transaction.

2.4 Accounting basis

The Organization uses the Modified Accrual Basis of Accounting except for some accounts such as receivable and taxes which are kept under the accrual basis.



List of Participants

No	Name of Participants	Name of Organization
1	Abiy yimer	ORDA
2	Abebaw Eshete	MoFED
3	Adey Kebotal	ENDA Ethiopia
4	Afewerk Hailu	EWNRA
5	Alemayehu Akalu	Tena Kebena
6	Alemayehu Girma	EWNHS
7	Aregu Baleh	Eth. Herald
8	Ayele Kebede	PANOS Ethiopia
9	Befekadu Refere	MELCA
10	Beletu Mengestu	ISAPSO
11	Berhane Assefa	FMOH
12	Berhane Ayalew	MOFED
13	Berhanu Tufa	ADAA
14	Dagim Tefera	Fana
15	Dawud Mume	EGCA
16	Degarege Seyoum	ADA
17	Desalagn Yayeh	UNISA/AAU
18	Dr. Agonafer Tekalegne	Malaria Consortium
19	Dr. Demek	IPAS
20	Dr. Kuabachew Abere	Futures group
21	Dr. Yatnayet Asfaw	En-Gender Health
22	Dr.Mengistu Asnake	Pathfinder
23	Dr.Tesfanashe Bley	PFE
24	Dr. Meshesha Shewarega	CCRDA
25	Dr.Yirmed Demeke	WSD
26	Dr. Zelalem Tefera	FZS
27	Dr. Mulugeta Berhanu	REST
28	Elsabet Samuel	ICFS
29	Eyob Mangistu	MOWI and E
30	Eyuel Solomon	AFRO FM
31	Fikere Gesso	Planning Commission
32	Firew Kefyalew	IIRR
33	Gashaye Melaku	GPSDO
34	Getachew Fetene	Seedact
35	Getalem Kassa	Hiwot Ethiopia
36	H/selasie G/Michael	CHSA
37	Hailu Tefera	World Vision
38	Ketama Kesto	TSDO
39	Lakew Berhanu	Re-greening
40	Mekdes Shibiru	GPSDO
41	Mekdes Alemu	CAFS
42	Mekria Makasha	AAU
43	Melaku Getachew	HDAMA
44	Messele G/hiwot	Mesele multimedia
45	Mezegbu Tigabu	Tena kebena
46	Mezgebe Seyoum	EWCA
47	Mogues Worku	Lem Ethiopia
48	Mulatu G/Mariam	AZMERA
49	Ruth Agonafer	The daily monitor

50	Selamu Sulamo	SEPDA
51	Senait Yilma	CCRDA
52	Shewaye Derbe	EWNRA
53	Tamirat Lema	Mettu University
54	Tesfaye G/yesus	REST
55	Teshale Atsebaha	WSD
56	Tigist Damissew	DKT Ethiopia
57	Tilahun Teshome	ESHET
58	Trist Grishow	DSW
59	Victoria Rayan	JHSPH
60	Woldu Molla	ENA
61	Yared Nigussie	The daily monitor
62	Yemisrach Seifu	Talent Youth
63	Yonas Gebru	FFE
64	Zerhun Gashaw	SCPA
65	Thamar Debebe	Packard
66	Fedlu Abdela	EWCA
67	Herani Melesse	PADET
68	Setotaw Wegera	
69	Negash Teklu	PHE EC
70	Mola Mengesha	PHE EC
71	Ahmed Mohammed	PHE EC
72	Tadesse Hailu	PHE EC
73	Hiwot Workagegnehu	PHE EC
74	Hailleloul Negash	PHE EC
75	Alem Mekonnen	PHE EC

Meeting Schedule

Eighth General Assembly Meeting

Date: March 13-14, 2014,
Venue: Harmony Hotel

Time	Description	Responsible	Facilitator
March 13, 2014			
8:30-9:05	Participant registration	Meseret Haile	Hiwot Workagegnehu
9:05-9:15	Introduction on the objective of 8 th GA meeting	Negash Teklu	
9:15-9:25	Keynote speech	Dawud Mume, Director General, EWCA	
9:25-9:35	Opening speech	Kare Cawicha (State Minister of Environment and Forest)	
9:35-9:50	Smallholder farmers' vulnerability and perceived coping and adaptation successfulness	Desalegn Yayeh (AAU, PhD Student)	Kare Cawicha & Dawud Mume
9:50-10:05	Carbon sequestration potential of the Yerer mountain forest and environmental factors	Aregu Baleh (AAU, MSc Student)	Chair persons of the meeting
10:05-10:35	Tea/Coffee Break	Organizer	Organizer
10:35-10:45	Documentary film on Integration of Three	PHE EC	Kare Cawicha & Dawud Mume
10:45-11:00	Survey Tool Development for PHE Interventions: A Research Process Report	Victoria Rayan (MSc Student Jonh Hopkins University)	
11:00-12:00	Discussion on presentations	Participants	
12:00-12:10	SCIP in Awash National Park	Dr. Yirmed Demeke (WSD)	Chair persons of the meeting
12:10-12:20	SCIP Simien Mountains National Park	Dr. Zelalem Tefera (FZS)	
12:20-13:00	Discussion on member organizations presentation on Experiences of PHE	Participants	
13:00-14:00	Lunch Break	Organizer	Organizer

14:00-14:20	Film show on Lem Ethiopia and GPSDO		Dr. Mengistu Asnake & W/ro Tirsit Girshaw
14:20-14:30	CCRDA brief summary report on PHE approach	CCRDA	
14:30-14:40	REST brief summary report on PHE approach	REST	
14:40-14:50	Melca Ethiopia's experience on PHE	Melca Ethiopia	
14:50-15:00	Bio-Economy's Experience on PHE	Bio-Economy	
15:00-15:30	Tea/Coffee Break	Organizer	Organizer
15:30-17:00	Discussion on presentations	Participants	Dr. Mengistu Asnake & W/ro Tirsit Girshaw
March 14, 2014			
8:30-8:40	PHE EC Board report for the year 2013	Dr. Yetenayet Asfaw	Board members
8:40-9:20	Annual physical and financial report of 2013	Negash Teklu	
9:20-9:30	2013 Audit report	External Auditor (Getachew Wakijera)	
9:30-10:10	Discussion on the reports	Participants	
10:10-10:30	Tea/Coffee Break	Organizer	Organizer
10:30-10:50	Annual physical and financial plan of 2014	Negash	Board members
10:50-11:30	Discussion on the plan	Participants	
11:30-12:00	Endorsing new PHE EC member organizations	Board	
12:00-12:20	Election of new board members	Board	
12:20-12:30	Signing of the General Assembly Minute	PHE EC	
12:30-13:30	Lunch and end of the meeting	Organizer	Organizer



P H E
ETHIOPIA
consortium

Phone: + 251-11-663 4121/+ 251-11-663 4116

Fax: + 251-11-663 8127

P.O.Box - 4408 Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

E-mail: pheethiopia@gmail.org

info@phe-ethiopia.org

www.phe-ethiopia.org