

Ethiopian Islamic Affairs Supreme Council

Proposal on
Mosque- Based Tree Planting Project in some
selected parts of Ethiopia
(Eco- Mosques Approaches)

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Project Profile

Project Name: - Mosque based tree planting project in some selected parts of Ethiopia

Organization Name: - Ethiopian Islamic Affairs Supreme Council

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Total Project cost:-

Ethiopian Birr: 804600

Pound : 30000

Proposed start date: - 1st October, 2012

Proposed end date: - 30th September, 2015

Bank Name: - Awash International bank, Lideta Branch

Bank Address: - Addis Ababa

Bank Account Number: - 01304069690300

Account Name: - Ethiopian Islamic Affairs Supreme Council

Project Summery

Ethiopian is highly vulnerable to drought. Drought is the single most important climate related natural hazard impacting the county from time to time. 85% of the population is engaged in agricultural farming. Climate extremely influenced the livelihood and economy of the country as it is closely linked to recurrent drought. Food is unsecured and health problems are prevalent. Climate change makes the situation more serious.

These environmental problems like climate change, floods, soil erosion, landslide and natural disaster etc. have been killing many children, adolescents, elders in many part of the country, It is, therefore, imperative to work to resolve these environmental problems.

The purpose of the project is to support and promote small group interventions that encourage engagements of communities to promote environmental protection. It is vital time and a good opportunity for mosques to be empowered to play their part in protecting the environment.

In response to environmental problems, EIASC intends to initiate a project that will try to reverse these trends.

The project is comprised of two important components:-

1. To bring about sustained representation by encouraging and supporting tree nursery and tree planting within the mosques, lands
2. To educate communities about climate change and tree planting practices through workshops and seminars.

The major approach of this project is tree planting and nursery propagation on selected mosques lands on the one hand, Education, information and communication on the other. It will also involve activities that will aim at leaving all "Green Leaves" on mosque's land. These projects will make a real contribution towards our priorities of reforestation, natural resource protection, and environmental enhancement. The project will also contribute to national priorities regarding environmental conservation. EIASC also will get significant benefits in implementing the project to be more efficient in serving the community at large. The total expense of the budget for three year period is Eth. Birr 804,600 which is equivalent to Pound 30,000.

1. Introduction

Ethiopia has recorded significant damage to its ecosystem in the last several decades following unsustainable use and exploitation of natural resources. The forest cover in Ethiopia has reduced drastically as a consequence of over-exploitation for timber, charcoal and related uses. The 40% of the forest land are receding by about many thousands hectares per year reach to 2% of date. About 75% of rural farmers are using the trees as a source of wood fuel for domestic consumption and the trees are also used for commercial purpose by the local people in the whole country. The cutting down of trees has exposed the soil to erosion leading to low agriculture output consequent reducing rural income got from subsistence agriculture practice.

The declined in land productivity and production as one of the manifestations of land degradation in Ethiopia is caused mainly due to loss in soil fertility. The decline in soil fertility in turn is mainly caused by removing or not planting trees. In order to protect environmental conservation and reduction of climate change, and to promote the fertility and productivity of lands specially the mosque lands, some of the feasible intervention areas are the introduction of tree planting, and nursery propagation on some selected mosques' lands.

a. Purpose of the project

The purpose of the project is to address the effect of environmental problems include pollution, climate change, soil degradation and desertification etc which hinder the development of communities. The purpose of the project also is to support and promote small-group interventions that encourage engagements of communities to promote environmental protection. In particular, the mosques resource has remained untapped in the drive to promote environmental protection in Ethiopia. This Eco-mosque project approach is intended to launch a drive that will empower mosques to learn more and appreciate the environment, to learn how to utilize it while protecting it and to contribute in expanding the green cover of our country. Individual Muslim leaders, mosques and households will be educated and supported in creating green zones (by planting trees).

This is a 3 year program. The pilot phase is intended for implementation in 8 selected mosques. The project starts in four districts (Wereda) of three regions and progressively, rolls out to other regions. Oromiya region (Jimma zone and west Shoa zone), Addis Ababa (in two sub – cities) and Southern Ethiopia regional State (Gurage zone) were selected in the first pilot phase implementation . Under the leadership of EIASC, implementation and coordination of the activities will rest on the shoulder of the respective regional, zonal and district (wereda) Islamic Affairs Higher Council offices down to the mosque level.

The direct beneficiaries of the project are the 20 mosques and their congregations including the large community who are living in the targeted area are indirect project beneficiaries.

Taking this reality into consideration, EIASC intends to initiate a project that will try to reverse these trends.

EIASC has been implementing community-based projects and it has gained considerable experience in project implementing using the Mosques. Imams (prayer leaders), Daees (preachers), Mufthi (Muslim Scholars), Muslim leaders and communities participate in most of the community-based projects. Furthermore, EIASC has also been engaged in HIV/AIDS prevention, care and support activities and working on projects entitled “Safe Marriage and Family Planning and RH” activities so far through its development wing, Ethiopian Muslims Development Agency. It was also participated on various workshops and seminars organized inside the country and abroad, such as workshops entitled “Climate Change” held in Nairobi, Kenya and Jakarta, Indonesia in 2009 and 2010 respectively.

b. Specific intended outcomes of the project

The intended outcome of this project will be to have a network of conservation education operating in mosque in different selected regions of Ethiopia. This will provide Muslim communities with large amount of non-timber forest products, encouraging ecotourism and improving livelihood of the local population.

More than 600 community leaders will have a greater awareness on deforestation, climate change, conservation education and knowledge will help them to identify and take action against these environmental problems later in life through education, tree planting and agro-forestry practices training in the awareness workshops. The tree planting will help to protect water supplies, provide non-timber forest products, shelters sacred sites for many mosque communities and secure the biodiversity in the mosque for the future generation.

2- Situation of Ethiopian Islamic Affairs Supreme Council

In Ethiopian, Muslim individual especially Sheikh (Muslim Scholar) was traditionally the only provider of Islamic education to followers. In rural and urban areas in the country, mosques are virtually the only sustained institutional contacts for Muslims. Moreover, the cultural life of Muslims is closely tied with the values and norms set by Islamic Sheria (law). Imams (prayer leaders) have regular contact and involvement in the daily lives of their congregations and enjoy great credibility. As a result, Imams have considerable influence in the lives and behaviors of individual family and community members. In addition, there is currently an enabling environment in the leadership of the Ethiopian Islamic Affairs Supreme Council (EIASC) and it is an opportunity time to engage the important group of senior Muslim leaders to address problems of development, especially, environmental problems in the country. This will

have effect of motivating, encouraging and supporting individuals and community members to participate in development endeavors.

2.1 Religion is a powerful force in Ethiopia

As in many other countries, Muslim leaders in Ethiopia have considerable amount of influence on their followers, and people have strong confidence in them. The Ethiopian Islamic Affairs Supreme Council (EIASC) has a comparative advantage and considerable impact in changing the lives and behavior of individual Muslims in the country. This is untapped resource and opportunity that could be exploited in order to bring about improvements in the lives of Muslims.

The Ethiopian Islamic Affairs Supreme Council has experience in the country in providing relief aid, development work and various project activities using Imams, Ulemas, Dae'es and Muslim leaders and it is possible to transfer core messages on spiritual, developmental, social, economic and environmental problems during in the Friday sermons and religious holidays.

Ethiopia is a country of approximately 25,045,550 (33.9%) Muslims out of an estimated population of 77 million people (2007 census). There are over 40,000 small and large Mosques spread out in the country and each mosque, has one Imam and an assistant Imams and Mu'azeen (prayer caller) lead Friday sermons where thousands of Muslims gather every week to prayer. Apart from this, in big towns where there are big mosques, there are Ulemas and Dae'es that interpret and teach Holy Quran and other Muslim writings. In some areas, Female Dae'es are also engaged in the teachings of Islam for girls and women.

2.2 Muslim Leaders as agent of change

The highest echelon of Muslim leaders who are members of the EIASC, Ulemas, Imams and Dae'e's required appropriate training in depth exposure on the concepts of spiritual, social, economic, peace and environmental issues. These Muslim leaders once sensitized and familiar with some of spiritual, social, peace economic and environmental issues will be practice to educate the public about these issues and to bring about social change and development. EIASC also intends to organize various kinds of Muslim communities to educate their community in different issues especially in promoting and ensuring peace and the basic right of Muslim communities. EIASC also intends to empower the Muslim leaders to play their part in protecting the environment.

2.3 Islam and Muslims in Ethiopia

Ethiopia is politically organized under the Federal system with nine regional states and two city administration councils. Namely, The Tigray region, the Afar region, the Amhara region, Oromiya region, the Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples region, the Somali region, the Harari region, the Benshangul Gumz region and the Gambella region. The Addis Ababa and Dire Dawa cities are administrated by city

administration councils, Out of these regions, the Afar, the Oromiya, the Somalia, the Harari and the Benshangul Gumz regions are predominately populated with Muslims. In the Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples region in some administrative zone like Silti zone and Gurage zone which are predominately populated by Muslims.

From the city administration, Dire Dawa is predominately Muslim population whereas it is believed that the majority of the Addis Ababa City Administration is populated with Muslims. From this fact, there is a general consensus that more than 45% of the population in Ethiopia is Muslim. Muslims are found in all part of the country.

The central organizing body of the Muslim community in Ethiopia is the Ethiopian Islamic Affairs Supreme Council (EIASC). Under the body, there are eleven regional Islamic Affairs Higher Councils and in return the regional council consists of Zonal & District (Wereda) level councils. The membership in all councils is elected through election method by Muslim Community. The lowest level of the council that serves as bridge between the community and the council is mosque. Every male Muslim is expected to pray in mosques and mosques are always available in every Muslim community existed. It is also expected that there are more than 40,000 mosques in Ethiopia and each mosque averagely serving around 150 families. The Imam (the prayer leader in mosque), Dae'es (religious Preachers), Ulema (religious Scholars), Mueazin (the prayer caller in mosque), Muftih (professor in religion) and Ustaz (Medressa (School) teachers are direct spiritual leaders of the Muslim community. There are also many local and international NGOs, individual donors, governments serving the Muslim community, especially in the construction of mosques and medressa (religious schools). It is undisputed historical fact that Ethiopia peacefully hosted Islam of Mecca over 14 centuries ago. Since then people have been exercising Islamic principles and guides in the country.

3. Description of the organization proposing the project

2.1 Mission of the EIASC

The Ethiopian Islamic Affairs Supreme Council (EIASC) is an organization which is a faith based, non-governmental (NGO), non-political and non-discriminating. It is a non-profit making organization with the vision of working to help the Ethiopian Muslim community at large to have a good spiritual life and participate in the country's socio-economic development effort by elevating (eradicating) poverty through an organized mass participation approach. EIASC aims at building a self-supportive community which value peace, love, spiritual and self- development.

In May 2000, the Ethiopian Islamic Affairs Supreme Council established a development wing to cater for community development needs. The establishment of the development wing was a result of increase in social and economic problems affecting the Muslim individuals and the community at large.

3.2. Track Records /Achievements

Since EIASC reestablished in 1996, it has accomplished the following development activities through its development wing.

I. HIV/AIDS prevention and care program

Extensively embarked in the fight against HIV/AIDS

- a. HIV/AIDS message has reached for more than 10 million target Muslims.
- b. Providing economic & counseling supports to HIV/AIDS patients and orphans.
- c. More than 4000 community level educators (Imams, Daae's Youth, women peer promoters etc) are sensitized, mobilized and trained.
- d. Organized one international consultative meeting and various national workshops on HIV/AIDS.
- e. Produced various training manual and project administration guide
- f. Public rallies were conducted.

II. Relief and Rehabilitation

- a. Relief aid: - Distribution of food for more than 1.5 million droughts affected and war displaced people in Somali, Afar etc.
- b. Rehabilitation :- provision of agricultural input packages
- c. Iftar (fast breaking) program:- during the Ramadan period that benefit more than two million needy people
- d. Udhia (EID-Al-Adha) - given support (in cash and in kind) for more than 3000 needy Muslim people and orphans during the Eid-Al-Adha to celebrate the holiday.

III. Water Services

EIASC has also made possible to realize a community base water supply project that benefit more than 10,000 residents of Kutaber town in southern Wollo zone of Amhara regional state.

IV Health service

EIASC has been providing clinical based service for more than 300,000 people in Aweday town and semi rural area of Tatesa in East Harerage zone of Oromiya region.

V Other activities

- a. It was also participating on environment workshops which were held in Nairobi, Kenya and Jakarta, Indonesia, in 2009 & 2010 respectively
- b. It was organized and conducted workshops on climate change in cooperation with British Embassy of Ethiopia in 2009 and NCA

- c. It was prepared and submitted a project entitled “ climate change reduction in Ethiopia” to British Embassy

VI. Support from other organizations

Activities	Supported by
1. HIV /AIDS prevention, care & support	1.Pathfinder international / Ethiopia 2. Pact- Ethiopia 3. HAPCO 4. CRDA 5. HACI 6. Global fund, and EIFDDA 7. EIASC 8. Action AID/ Ethiopia 9. NPI 10. Population Council/ Ethiopia
2. Relief and Rehabilitation	1. Packard foundation 2. Islamic Relief UK/Ethiopia 3. Hameyn Islamic Foundation 4. NCA- Ethiopia office 5. Libya International Islamic Society 6. Iranian Red crescent Inter. Society 7. EIASC
3. Climate Change	1.NCA- Ethiopia 2.British Embassy in Ethiopia
4. Water Service	1.German Embassy in Ethiopia
5. Health Service	1.German Embassy in Ethiopia 2.EIASC
6. Safe- marriage	1.Population council /Ethiopia
7. Family Planning & RH	1.Pathfinder-International /Ethiopia 2.Population council/Ethiopia
8. FGM	1.NCA 2.Target –German
9. Social Accountability	1.EIFDDA-GTZ

VII Organization Capacity

The last two decades that EIASC has been implementing community base projects, it has also gained considerable experience in project implementing. EIASC utilized the mosques Imams, Dae'es and Muslim community in most of the community projects. Presently, for this project purpose, EIASC intends to organize and strengthen the special tree planting, project unit through de-linking from other development work. This is intended to make the special tree planting project unit to be more efficient in serving the community.

VIII. Existing partners

EIASC as a young faith based organization has mainly been working in promoting development, peace and stability together with other faith- based organization , NGOs and international agencies such as Alliance of Religions and Conservation (ARC) and the Program for Africa Christian-Muslim relation (PROCUMRA)

EIASC also collaborates with Ethiopian Interfaith Forum for Development and Action (EIFDA) in the area of development. It also works hand in hand with the government of Ethiopia most of the time; the government of Ethiopia offers financial and technical contributions to EIASC programs.

EIASC pays special attention to environmental problems like climate change; floods, soil erosion, land slide and natural disaster etc. which have been killing many children, elders, adolescents in many parts of the country. EIASC works to resolve these problems, in order to help the people to have a better life in their communities. EIASC is planned with a strong commitment to address environmental issues in rural and urban communities for protecting the natural environment.

3. Project Need / Solution

3.1. Problems to be addressed

Ethiopia is highly vulnerable to drought. Drought is the single most important climate related natural hazard impacting the country from time to time. Ethiopia has also recorded significant damage to its ecosystem in the last several decades following unsustainable use and exploitation of natural resource. Ethiopia's forest cover declined from 40% of land in 1950s to less than 2% at present- many factors have contributed to this, including illegal logging to meet huge demands for fuel wood, charcoal, carving, in addition to clearing of land for human settlement and agriculture.

According to some studies reports indicate that more than 80% of Ethiopian low income use only fuel wood/charcoal for cooking. The wood demand from household energy largely exceeds the available renewable woody biomass. The cutting down of trees has exposed the soil to erosion leading to low agriculture output. Consequent reducing rural income got from subsistence agriculture practiced. About 75% of the rural farmers are using the tree as a source of wood fuel for domestic consumption and the trees are also used for commercial purpose by the local people in the whole country. The wood is sold door to door to urban dwellers by the youths.

Declined in lands productivity and production is one of the manifestations of land degradation in Ethiopia caused mainly due to loss in soil fertility. This decline is, in turn, mainly caused by removing or not planting trees.

3.2. Solution: The Eco-mosque Approach

The major challenge in Ethiopia is to massively and progressively increase tree planting in a way that is sustainable, supports income generation for organized groups and grass-root communities. With an eye on the long term vision of increasing the country's forest cover and conserving the environment – Examples of organized groups and grass-root communities that can be supported and empowered to spread head and expand tree planting include mosques, faith-based schools, women groups etc.

There are over 40,000 small and large mosques spread out in all parts of Ethiopia. A significant number of these mosques have constructed using wood. Most of the wood is harvested from forest areas very close to the mosques leading to massive deforestation. Currently, the demand has nearly doubled due to increase in Muslim population and construction of more mosques. Moreover, the ban on harvesting wood from forest and the expensiveness of buying wood in the country, and the resultant scarcity mosques have become highly sensitized and motivated towards tree planting.

The most appropriate and sustainable solution is to support and encourage mosques to establish their own tree wood-lots with a view to achieving self- sufficiency in wood supply in 4-5 years when the trees mature for harvesting. Another major advantage of working with mosques in terms of tree planting is that they are permanent institutions with adequate land, labor (especially the presence of volunteer Muslim community) and management capacity from Mosque Development Committee and District Islamic Affairs Higher Council Committee Members. Mosques in different parts of the country can also be mobilized and trained fairly and quickly with minimal logistical / administrative cost implication/

Why the Eco-mosque approach is the most viable in regard to tree planting and tree planting practices:-

1. It makes follow- up easier and thus facilitates evaluation in assessing project impacts and seedling survival percentage.
2. Mosques are important and respected centers in the society and cannot be left out in implementation of strategic development projects
3. Muslim communities are volunteers to plant trees both within and out of mosques.
4. With the mosque approaches Muslim leaders will be trained on relevant issues about environment and tree planting, this is to propagate a culture of love to maintain our environment.
5. Many mosques in the country have big pieces of land that are idle. If tree nurseries are raised and trees planted in these idle pieces of land the overall impact will be great.

4. Project to be carried out

The tree planting project is a 3 years project which will be implemented by the Ethiopian Islamic Affairs Supreme Council, with the overall objective of contributing to improve the quality of key natural resources in areas of some selected mosques in the country that are both environmentally and economically significant, primarily for the Muslim communities. The Ethiopian Islamic Affairs Supreme Council seeks to establish a plant nursery and fruit tree planting at mosque level, with involving the Muslim communities and donors to support the development of tree planting and plant nursery practices that will contribute to improving the economic well being of the people and stability of the environment of the country. The project also focuses on providing information on raising awareness on the needed for conserving and preserving the biodiversity in the area of mosques. This project will also involve training & education, and establishing environmental conservation education program in the mosques.

Major Goal

To promote participatory eco-mosque interventions based on individuals, mosques and households for environmental conservation and protection.

4.1 Objectives

To bring about sustained representation by encouraging and supporting tree nursery and tree planting

A. To establish a tree nursery supported by a water source by means of a water pump and water tanks.

B. To educate communities about tree planting practices through workshops and seminars.

5. Implementation strategies

5.1. Objective one

To bring about sustainability by encouraging and supporting tree nursery and tree planting within the mosque lands.

5.1.1. Activities

a. Baseline survey & selection of Eco-mosques

- Conduct base line survey in 4 districts in the first phase
 - Preparation of questionnaires
 - Identifying the mosques and the target community
 - Documentation.
- b. Orientation and preliminary training
- District(Wereda) level orientation about the project and training for selected Muslim
- c. Preparatory work for tree planting & nursery
- Plough and sowing activities
 - Composting:- improving mosque yard manure and working of composites application of mosque yard manure in the field
 - Organizing seeds:- procuring quality seeds and its treatment
 - Water and soil conservation
 - Trees and green manures to enhance biodiversity and bio-mass
- d. Indigenous seed conservation
- Identifying farms, private organization and agriculture research centers who possess native seeds
 - Collection and conservation of seeds from different eco-regions
 - Seed relation information collection
 - Seed multiplication in selected mosques, mosque to mosque seed exchange etc
- e. Mosque land habitat: - This will be the main project activity, and will be crowned with the festival. One-day conferences/workshops will be held in mosques and Muslim leaders will be educated about the environment. Muslim leaders and communities will be encouraged form small groups /teams of five people which can together pursue tree planting around the mosque. The Muslim community will also be encouraged to form an environment club to coordinate the activity of different groups /teams and to work with the mosque administration.
- f. Sensitization and training workshop: - A one day sensitization and training workshop will be held for Muslim Community on the role of trees planting and on environment conservation in each of the selected mosques. Muslim communities will also be given a hand out on training session regarding tree planting and management.

g. Planting in Mosques: - After training in tree planting and management the Muslim community will be provided by seedlings to plant at their mosques. Tree planting will be done in mosque compounds and along mosque boundaries. Early maturing e.g. Girivilla robust trees will be planted. Each mosque will plant 10,000 trees; in addition to that the community will be encouraged to initiate similar activities in their home.

l. Formation of tree planting project steering committee of 11 (men & women) that will lobby, advocate and coordinate for environmental protection & preservation activities at woreda (district) level.

5.1.2. **Anticipated Results**

- a) In the first phase, baseline survey will conduct, mosques & target communities will identify and document will file.
- b) A one day orientation will be conducted for district Islamic Affairs Higher Council committee , mosque development committee & Imams about the project
- c) Site selection and preparatory work will be done
- d) Selection and propagation of suitable tree species will be done
- e) A well- maintained tree nursery managed in each one mosques in selected districts
- f) Planting and launching ceremony conducted and small groups of five people organized to coordinate their activities.
- g) A one-day sensitization & training workshop organized on this role of trees planting and environment conservation in each of selected district.
- h) At least 10,000 trees planted in each selected mosques and also one mosque selected for nursery production in each district.
- i) Formation of tree planting project steering committee at each district (Wereda) level for coordinating tree planting activities.
- j) Capacity building training organized and key actors (Imams, Dae'es, Mu'azeens, Religious and Community Leaders, Youth, and Women) trained Sustainable fodder production, improved soil fertility, increased food security.

5.1.3. **Indicators**

- a) Base line survey conducted, Mosques & target community identified
- b) A one day orientation conducted for Muslim leaders

- c) Site selection and preparatory work done
- d) Suitable tree species selected
- e) Planting and launching ceremony conducted in each selected mosque.
- f) A one-day sensitization & training workshop organized for Muslim community on the role of trees and environment conservation.
- g) 10,000 trees planted in each mosque & in one mosque nursery production started
- h) One inter-mosque steering committee formed and actively participating in tree planting activities.
- i) Capacity building training will be organized for key actors such as Community and Religious Leaders, Youth and women

5.2. Objective Two

To equip Muslim communities with knowledge and skills on environmental protection and preservation and how to use the environment profitable while protecting it.

A. Activities

5.2.1 Training

- Conduct training for 25 Imams and religious leaders at each selected weredas for 2 days

5.2.2 Expected results

(1) Training

- 25 Imams and Muslim leaders each in target districts trained on environment protection and preservation at district (Wereda) level.

5.2.3 Indicators

- 25 religious leaders trained at each target districts on environment conservation at district level
- Number of Muslim communities participated as different trainings session
- Awareness creation undertaken in the mosque by the mosque Imams and Muslim leaders through two Ids (during Ramadan fast break & Arafa Adha) and public gatherings

6. Project Intervention areas & duration for Eco-mosque approach option.

6.1 Target areas & number of mosques

This is a three year program with three phases. Project will start in three regions, in 4 zones in 4 district of the country and progressively roll out to other regions. A total of 20 mosque will be purposely selected & participate in the project period. Under phase one, a year pilot project implementation initially 8 small and large mosques to be selected for participation using defined criteria to be designed as a part of the project proposal. Each mosque expected to plant at least 10,000 seedlings within a period of 2-3 years. Also, in one district at least two mosques will be selected as nursery site and another one as tree planting site. The other phase's expansion activity of the project will be launched by involving some of the rest regions, zones and districts of the country stage by stage where there are infrastructure of the EIASC is in place . Under phase two and phase three, the EIASC intends to embraces 6 each mosques respectively. Especial consideration will be given to Aweliya project coordination center so that Weliso area is planned to be selected as one of conservation site.

As indicated above, the first phase is intended for implementation of the project in 8 mosques of the country. Under the leadership of EIASC, implementation and coordination of activities will rest on the respective selected regions, zonal and district Islamic Affairs Higher council's office down to mosque level. Depending on the impact of the intervention, scaling up of the project activities will be undertaken in all regions of the country where the donor fund is available.

6.2 Duration of the project

The tree planting and other activities of the project is expected to be implemented within a three year period of time starting from June 1, 2012 to May 31, 2015.

7. Sustainability

Managerial & technical sustainability

Achievement of maximum utilization of resources can only be realized where there is marked competence and efficiency within the management and the implementing personnel. In recognition of this, the project is investing in streamline the management structure of the special committee for special tree planting project unit. The formation will include recruitment of a national project coordinator, accountant, cashier & other support staff assigned within the EIASC organization. The national project coordinator interprets the project proposal and implements the activities accordingly. The coordinator will monitor and evaluate the project to see that all the desired outcomes have been realized.

The Special committee for tree planting project unit will oversee the project implementation and will ascertain that the implementing staffs are implementing the activities as postulated in the project proposal. The special committee for tree planting project unit will expect the national project coordinator to furnish them with regular reports of the progress of the project

7.1 Special steering committee

It is proposed that the special tree planting project steering committee will be organized at national and district level to coordinate the project activities. The steering committee of the plant nursery and tree planting will include the following:-

a. At National level

- The General Secretary of the EIASC
- The director of EMDA
- The program coordinator of EMDA/ or assigned person
- The National project coordinator of the project
- The accountant of the project

b. At district level

- Executive member of the district Islamic Affairs higher council
- Mosque development committee chair person
- District project coordinator (focal person)
- Mosque Imams
- Other three suitable persons (such as elders) nominated by mosque community & mosque development committee. The steering committee chair person will be elected by the mosque community.

Specially, the responsibilities of the district special steering committee will include the following.

- Overall supervision of nursery & tree planting project
- Supervisions of the zonal project coordinator & other staffs
- Selection of tree planting and production targets
- Recruitment and termination of staff(if any)

- Auditing and statutory compliance
- Securing financial resources etc
- Undertaking the coordination of the beneficiaries to be trained in environmental Education

8. Reporting, learning and Evaluation

EIASC special tree planting project unit will keep all records of the project on a monthly basis. The reports will be kept in accordance with the work plan that will be prepared at the beginning of the project. The national project coordinator will ascertain that the work plan is strictly followed and that delay in implementation is totally avoided. The monthly reports will assist the project staff in preparing the semi-annual report, the final project report will be prepared by the national project coordinator and the reports submitted to EIASC / Donor will include the activity reports and the financial report.

Quarterly reports will also be prepared by focal person to record the realized lessons during the various activities is undertaken. Records, both in writing, photographing and video coverage will be completed and kept, upon which a final report will be completed at the end of the implementation. At the end of every training or event participants will fill in evaluation forms to enable the organization, EIASC and the donor to capture the significant issues, lessons learnt and views of the participants.

Evaluation will be done annually at 2 levels. The first level will involve the project implementing staff. The officer in charge of the overall monitoring and evaluation will be the national project coordinator. The project coordinator will undertake semi-annual evaluation to ascertain that the project is functioning as expected. The second level of evaluations will involve the target beneficiaries and special tree planting project steering committee. These two organs will evaluate the project on regular basis and forwards their comments and recommendations to the implementing staffs through the project coordinator.

The National project coordinator will document all lessons learns from the project. This will not only show successful (or otherwise) the project has been but will also guide EIASC if there are intentions of expanding the project or initiating a similar project in future. The documentation will also be shared with other partners intending to undertake a similar project.

8. A Table to show summary of project Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting

	Description of objective	Indicators	Data collection method	Responsible body	Frequency of data collection	Frequency of reporting
1	To contribute to the national environment conservation, protection and sustainability	-	-	Coordinator, Mosque development committee, steering committee,	<i>Each area project unit will keep all records of</i>	Monthly, quarterly. Bi-annual reports will be prepared.
	1.2 Establishing 8 tree nursery in 8 Mosques	Established nursery	Field observation	District Islamic affair higher council, district government	<i>The project operation on a</i>	Accordingly quarterly, bi-annual and annual
	1.2 Plantation of 120000 trees in 12 Mosques	Number of trees planted	Field observation and counting	Administration will share responsibilities particularly for	Monthly basis.	
	Developed 625 Imams, religious leaders and community representatives knowledge and skills of environmental protection and preservation	Number of participants trained		The sustainability of introduced the project		Reports will disseminate to stakeholders. The report compiled by the national coordinator and will be handed over for action to donor

8. B Logical Framework Matrix

	Description	Verifiable indicators	Means of Verification	Assumption
	Goal: To promote particularly eco-Mosque intervention based on individuals, mosques and households for environmental conservation and protection			1. The planned project believed to be accepted by the donor.
1.	To contribute to the national environment conservation, protection and sustainability			2. Every stakeholder will involve actively in successful implementation of the intended project
	1.1 To establish 8 tree nursery in 8 Mosques	Established nursery	Periodic field/sites observation, sample counting	3. Each component of the project will be accomplished
	1.2 Plantation of 120000 trees in Mosques.	Number of trees planted		According to its schedule.
2.	To develop 625 religious leaders and community members knowledge and skills on environment protection and preservation.			
	2.1 Trained 25 religious leaders and community leaders at each district.	Number of participants trained		

9. Budget needed (Project direct cost)

9.1 Personal

The budget allocation for the line item considers only top up; their benefits are considered under the top up. The national project coordinator will coordinate the project. His task will include planning, budget interpretation and control supervision and control of other staffs attached to the project. He also submit implementation of the project including, report writing and liaising with the donors. The national project coordinator will play a vital role in the sustainability of the EIASC- Special tree planting project unit.

9.2. Raising Nursery and Planting trees

9.2.1 Raising Nursery

The project direct costs for the operation of the plant nursery are presented as the following.

- a) The proposed plant nursery will include the following elements:-
 - Shade house
 - Screen house
 - Open seedling area
 - Potting shed
 - Store room
 - Nursery equipment.
- b) The plant targeted for the nursery
 - Grivilla rubsta
 - Cuprususs Spp
- c) **The main expenditure**
 - Nursery construction
 - A shade house
 - Screen house
 - Irrigation, equipment
 - Nursery materials & equipment – including the cost of miscellaneous small tools and equipment.
 - Perimeter fencing
 - Working capital

9.2.1 Cost breakdown/ Budget for nursery

Cost of raising a 40000 grivilla rubsta seedling nursery in one mosque

S.N	Budget item	Amount In	
		Eth Birr	Pound
1.	Labor	26000.00	970.15
2.	Equipment	20000.00	746.25
3.	Material supplies (seeds)	1000.00	37.30
4.	Travel per diem	1000.00	37.30
5.	Material transportation	500.00	18.65
6.	Others (poly bags)	1500.00	56.00
	Total	50000.00	1865.65

A. Labor: - cost breakdown/ budget

S.N	Labor	Amount In	
		Eth. Birr	Pound
1.	Cleaning of sites	1000.00	37.30
2.	Fencing in eucalyptus	6000.00	223.90
3.	Shade preparation & construction 20 bed x birr 250	5000.00	186.60
4.	Bagging of poly bags (1000)	1000.00	37.30
5.	Removal of weeds	2000.00	74.60
6.	Store	5000.00	186.60
7.	Watering @40birrx150 days	6000.00	223.90
	Total	26000.00	970.15

B Equipment: - cost break down

Equipment	Quantity	Rate in Birr	Amount in	
			Eth birr	Pound
Spade	3	95	285	10.60
Shovel	3	95	285	10.60
Mattock	3	95	285	10.60
Pick Axe	3	95	285	10.60
Cutlass	6	75	450	16.80
Hoe	3	75	225	8.40

Foot fork	3	95	285	10.60
Hand fork	6	37	222	8.30
Hand trowel	6	37	222	8.30
Rake	3	75	225	8.40
Read pan	6	95	570	21.30
Bucket	3	95	285	10.60
Watering can (plastic)	6	150	900	33.60
Axe	3	75	225	8.40
Wellington boots	6	150	900	33.60
Wheel barrow	1	1000	1000	37.30
Water tank	1	3000	3000	112.00
Water pump	1	10000	10000	373.15
Sub total			19649	733.15
Contingency			351	13.10
Total			20000	746,25

C .Cost of seeds

The cost of seeds is estimated collectively to Eth .birr 1000 which is equivalent to pound 37.

9.2. 1.2. Tree planting

2. The project direct cost for tree planting are presented as the following;

2.1 Assumptions

- Project to start off in three regions and progressively roll out to other regions
- Initial 4 mosques to be selected
- Each mosque to plant at least 10000 seedlings within a period of 2-3 years

9.2.1.3 Budget estimation in Eth. birr for plantation in one mosques

No	Description	Input requirement	Unit cost	Total cost in	
				Eth.Birr	Pound
1.	Base line survey & selection of Eco-mosque	Transport cost, consultation with mosques and other stakeholder ,field visits to mosque , district Islamic Affairs higher council, date collection & analysis	Cost collectively estimated	5000	186.60
2.	Seedlings	Buying seedlings from farm, gov't Institute etc	Eth .birr 1.5/seedling x50000 seedling x one mosque	7500	279.85
3.	Transport of seedlings to mosques	Delivery of seedlings to mosque	Eth birr 0.3/seedling X5000 seedlings/mosque x One mosque	1500	56.00
4	Plantation of seedling & launching	Planting tree in mosques	10 persons x200 birr	2000	
5	Subtotal (project cost) Administrative costs	Project design, planning & management, field visits, continuous monitoring and evaluation	20% of (project cost)	1600	59.70
Total				17600	656.70

9.2.1.4 Eco- mosque sites for 2012/13

NO	Regions	No of zones	No of districts	Total No of mosques		total	
				Plantation	Nursery		
1.	Oromiya	1.Jimma	1	1	1	2	They have idle lands Land owned by EIASC
		2.West shoa	1	1	1	2	
2.	Addis Ababa	2	-	1	1	2	Land owned by EIASC

3.	Southern Ethiopia	1	1	1	1	2	They have idle land
	Total	5	4	4	4	8	-

9.2.1.5 Total Number of Eco-mosques sites 2012-2015

Year	Total No. of mosques	Total No. of mosques	
		Plantation	Nursery
2012/2013	8	4	4
2013/2014	6	4	2
2014/2015	6	4	2
Total	20	12	8

10. The physical plan of the intended project includes:-

s.no	Major activities	unit	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Total
1	Baseline survey & selection of Eco -Mosques	No.	8	6	6	20
2	Clearing and preparation of land					
	2.1 Land tillage and cultivation(1 Hectare in each Mosque)	Ha	8	6	6	20
	2.2 Nursery site preparation	Ha	8	6	6	20
	2.3 Fencing in eucalyptus	M2	80000	60000	60000	200000
	2.4 seed bed and shade preparation	Beds	80	60	60	200
	2.5 Species selection and seeds purchase	Kg	8	6	6	20
	2.6seedlings Sowing	No.	160000	80000	80000	320000
	2.7Seedling management	No.	13000	60000	60000	250000
3	Plantation					
	3.1Plantation of seedling in Mosques	No.	40000	40000	40000	120000
	3.2Transportation and plantation of seedling in Mosques	No.	50000	50000	50000	150000
4	Education & awareness raising(25Imams,Muslim	No.	225	200	200	625

leaders)					
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11. **Budget needed (project direct cost)**

Summary of total budget required for the establishment and ongoing operation of the intended project based on the major activities is as follows

	Cost title	Cost in one mosque site in Birr	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Total in Birr	Total in Pound
1	Seedling						
	1.1 Labor	26000	104000	52000	52000	208000	7761.20
	1.2 Equipment	20000	80000	40000	40000	160000	5970.15
	1.3 Seeds, forest soil and others	1000	4000	2000	2000	8000	298.50
	1.4 travel per diem	1000	4000	2000	2000	8000	298.50
	1.5 Material transportation	500	2000	1000	1000	4000	149,25
	1.6 Poly bags and wires for fences	1500	6000	3000	3000	12000	447.80
	Sub-total	-	200000	100000	100000	400000	14925.40
2	Plantation						
	2.1 Baseline survey	5000	20000	20000	20000	60000	2238.80
	2.2 seedlings	7500	30000	30000	30000	90000	3358.20
	2.3 Transport of seedling to mosques	1500	6000	6000	6000	18000	671.65
	2.4 Plantation of seedlings and launching	2000	8000	8000	8000	24000	895.50
	2.5 Plantation field design, planting and management	1600	6400	6400	6400	19200	716.45
	Sub- total	17600	70400	70400	70400	211200	7880.60
3	Management cost and contingency (24% of the project)		92976	50212	50212	193400	7194.00
	Total		363376	220612	220612	804600	30000

12. Training workshop

The district level training will be held in 4 selected districts. Transport allowance has been considered for those who come from the kebele (the smallest administrative unit). Each training workshop will have facilitator (resource persons) and organizers. We considered giving some amount of money for resource persons and organizers for their services. The allowance will be for hotel and accommodation service.

13. Communication

A basic package of birr 100/month will be used to meet the communication overheads. These include telephone, fax, internet, and postage and courier service

14. Evaluation

Every year an external evaluation will be undertaken. The external evaluator is supposed to ascertain the extent to which EIASC- Special tree planting project unit has been able to achieve the set objectives. The national project coordinator and committee will also be expected to measure the sustainability of the project and offer recommendation of how best the project can attain total sustainability.

Budget Requested for the Project

Implementing Partner: - Ethiopian Islamic Affairs Supreme Council
 Project Title: - Mosque based tree planting project
 Proposed Year: - October 1, 2012 - September 30, 2015

1pound=Eth.birr26.80

No	Description	Year			Total amount in	
		One	Two	Three	Eth. Birr	Pound
1	Personnel					
	1.1Top up					
	a. National project coordinator					
	Birr 1000/monthx12months	12000	12000	12000	36000	1343.30
	b.Accountant					
	Birr 500/month x12 month	<u>6000</u>	<u>6000</u>	<u>6000</u>	<u>18000</u>	<u>671.60</u>
	Sub Total	18000	18000	<u>18000</u>	54000	2014.90
2	Raising Nursery & tree planting					
	2.1 Raising a 5000 seedling nursery					
	One site = Eth birr 50,000.00	200000	100000	100000	400000	14925.40
	2.2 Tree Planting					
	One site = Eth birr 17600.00	<u>70400</u>	<u>70400</u>	<u>70400</u>	<u>211200</u>	<u>7800.00</u>
	Sub Total	270400	170400	170400	611200	22806.00
3	Education and awareness creation					
	3.1 Organizing training					
	At district level					
	a. Per diem					
	20persons x 4 districts x birr 100 x 2 days	16000			16000	597.00
					1600	59.70
	b. Transport					
	20 Persons x 4districtsxbirr 20 (round time)	25650			25650	
	c. / Organizers					
	2 persons x 4district x birr 800/x 4 days	8000			8000	955.20
	d/ Resource person.					
	1person x 4 district x birr1000/day x2 day	16000			16000	298.50
						597.00

	e/ Fuel Transportation for organizers & Resource persons 4 districts x birr 4000	6400			6400	238.80
	f/ Driver per diem 4districts x birr 400 x 4 days	6000			6000	223.90
	g/ Health break 25 persons x 4 districts x 15 birr x 2 times x 2days	2000			2000	74.60
	h. water / soft drink 4 districts x 25 persons x2days xbirr5x2time	6000			6000	223.90
	i. Lunch with water 4 districts x 25 persons x birr 30 x 2 day	1000			1000	37.30
	j. Stationery 4districts x 25 persons x birr 10	4000			4000	149.25
	k. Documentation 4 districts x birr 1000	4000			4000	149.25
	L. Venue 4 districts x birr 500 x 2 days	96600			96600	3604.50
	Sub Total					
4	Review meeting	1800	1800	1800	5400	201.40
5	Communication Telephone, fax, internet, mobile cards, carriers service etc	1200	1200	1200	3600	134.32
6	Monitoring & Evaluation	<u>1800</u>	<u>1800</u>	<u>1800</u>	<u>5400</u>	<u>201.40</u>
	Sub-Total	<u>360650</u>	<u>219550</u>	<u>219550</u>	<u>799750</u>	<u>297841.40</u>
7	Administrative cost & contingency	2125	1062	1063	4250	158.60
8	Grand Total	363376	220612	220612	804600	30000.00