


CASE STUDY PIA 1: Natural Resources and Environment Management



2. Community-based Natural Resource Management in Somali Region	
INTRODUCTION	Save the Children UK (SC UK) has been working with communities in the Somali Region of Ethiopia to help them protect their livelihood assets and improve community preparedness for drought for more than 20 years. Through assessments, community discussions and local observations in the Siti Zone of Somali Region natural resource utilization has increasingly surfaced as one of the key opportunities for communities to increase their resilience to climate change.
LOCATION /GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;">  <div style="margin-left: 20px;"> <p>Siti Zone is located in the extreme east of Ethiopia bordered by Djibouti to the northeast. Siti is arid or semiarid and mostly lowland. Ninety-five percent of the population is engaged in pastoral or agro-pastoral activities</p> </div> </div>
STAKEHOLDERS AND PARTNERS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ECHO and USAID/OFDA as donors - SC UK Somali Region - The communities of Siti and Dembel Woredas - Local government in Siti Zone
METHODOLOGICAL APPROACH	<p>The project begun in 2007 with 23 communities to understand which are the problems faced by the communities and which could be the solutions at the local level.</p> <p>The methodology is based on the “Introductory Guidelines on Participatory Rangeland Management” by F. Flintan and A. Cullis and already used by FARM-Africa in other areas of Ethiopia</p> <p>Step 1 Stakeholders’ assessment: discussions with key informants (community leaders, local government officials, community based animal health workers, men and women) on NRM issues.</p> <p>Step 2 Community Action Plan: Participatory tools were used to identify the local natural resources, their use, techniques and knowledge and the current constraints. It issued in a Community Action Plan, transfer to paper versions and store by the Community.</p> <p>Step 3 Establishment of community level development committees: One adult development committee with five members was formed (with 30% female</p>

	<p>composition) as well as one child committee (with 40 % girls). They were the link between SC UK staff and the larger community.</p> <p>Step 4 NRM training: SC UK staff worked closely with local government to enhance community skills and knowledge of NRM.</p> <p>Step 5 NRM activities implemented: community contribution or cash-for-work (CFW), decided in consultation with the community. Overall 35% of all beneficiaries were women, across most activities.</p> <p>Step 6 Experimentation and innovation: Experimentation plots included Prosopis management, fodder production in communities not familiar with its production.</p>
VALIDATION	Trial of new source of incomes by the community and dissemination and adoption of the Good Practices in the communities around.
IMPACT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Immediate income: CFW beneficiaries received an immediate cash injection. - Understanding of the natural context and issues which have to be targeted - Conversion of under-used land - Increased access to food - Alternate income sources: Additional income came from the sale of horticulture (sale of water-melon), products from Prosopis
INNOVATION AND SUCCESS FACTORS	Participatory approach and community-based management
CONSTRAINTS	The sustainability of the funds and the use of cash for work
LESSONS LEARNED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The importance of the involvement of women and children - The involvement of local government officials has been important for sustainability, transparency and connecting the community to government initiatives and resources
SUSTAINABILITY	<p><u>Social Sustainability:</u> implication of the whole community in the reflexion. Improvement of the community inspiration and creation of tangible documents.</p> <p><u>Economical sustainability:</u> The funding mechanism is based on cash-for-work strategy</p>
UP-SCALING	<p>Recommendation for:</p> <p><u>Donors:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support short term activities as well as sustainable drylands management support - Longer term funded to support adaptive capacity in robust manner <p><u>Non Governmental Organizations:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Link community livelihoods activities to NRM protect and synergy <p>Ethiopian policy makers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop and implement policies and strategies related to invasive species removal / control <p><u>Researchers:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Expand research on NRM in pastoral areas
CONTACT DETAILS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Save the Children UK: Abomssa Kebede: abomssa.kebede@savethechildren.org - Peter Muhangi, Head of Hunger Reduction peter.m@scuk.org.et
URL OF THE PRACTICE	http://www.disasterriskreduction.net/projects-andactivities/detail/?dyna_fef[uid]=191

<p>RELATED RESOURCES THAT HAVE BEEN DEVELOPED</p>	<p><u>S. Demlie 2010</u>: NRM report A Training Report on Sustainable Drylands Management in Shinile Zone (Shinile and Dembel Woreda) of Somali Regional State and Chifra Woreda of Afar Regional State - Internal Report for Save the Children UK.</p> <p><u>A. Cullis, F. Flintan, 2010</u>: Introductory Guidelines to Participatory Rangeland Management in Pastoral Areas - Save the Children USA</p> <p><u>Save the Children UK and Disaster Preparedness and Prevention Agency, 2008</u>: Livelihoods and Vulnerabilities – An Understanding of Livelihoods in Somali Regional State, Ethiopia - Save the Children UK and Disaster Preparedness and Prevention Agency.</p> <p><u>REGLAP 2012</u>: Good Practice Examples From The Echo Drought Cycle Management Partners And Beyond http://www.disasterriskreduction.net/projects-andactivities/detail/?dyna_fef[uid]=191</p> <p><u>Cordaid and IIRR 2011</u>: Community managed disaster risk reduction experiences from the horn of Africa. Cordaid, The Hague; IIRR, Nairobi.</p>
<p>Case Studies Adapted from : Flora Baudron, Good Practices Building Resilience Experience from Ethiopia and IGAD countries, FAO-SFE, 2013</p>	