



PEACE, PROSPERITY AND
REGIONAL INTEGRATION

11th Platform Steering Committee Meeting **July 23 2020**

COUNTRY IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS REPORT (CIPR)

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT OF ETHIOPIA

Introduction.

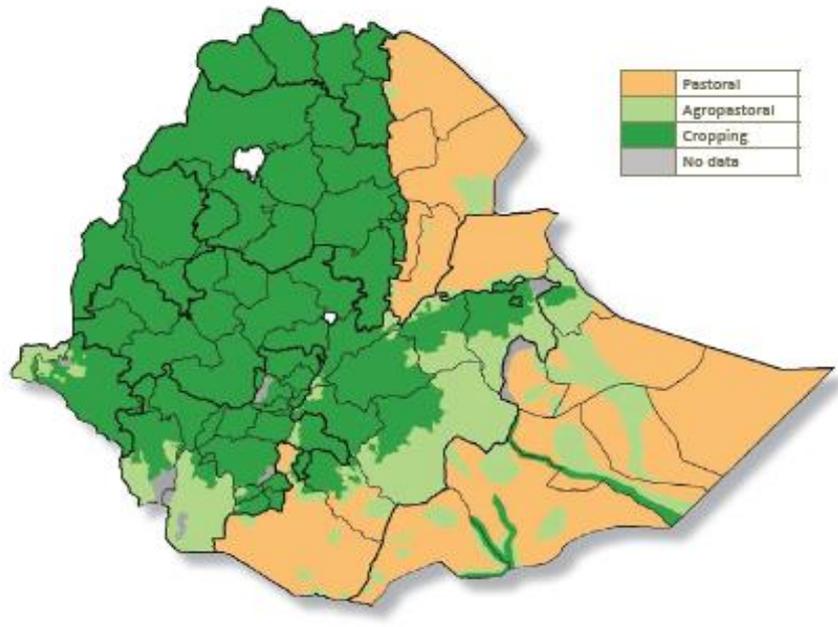
The arid and semi-arid lowland (ASALs) of the HoA is characterized by relatively abundance of land and animal resources. In Ethiopia, the ASAL comprise the Regional States of Afar and Somali, and partly the Oromiya, the Southern Nations, Nationalities, and People's Region (SNNPR) and Gambella Regions. About 12% of Ethiopia's 100 million population, or 12 million people, or 2 million households are pastoralists and agro-pastoralists, herding their livestock in the arid and semi-arid lowlands (ASALs). ASAL areas constitute about 60% of the country's land mass and endowed with 22% of the country's cattle population (10.36 million heads), 40.7% of sheep (13.6 million heads), 60% of goats (18 million heads) and 100% of camels (2.5million heads).

Livestock in Ethiopia play a vital role in the livelihoods of the pastoral communities, and thus, contributing a major source of income for a large number of its communities. The livestock sub sector contributes to an estimated 16% of the total gross domestic product (GDP) and over 30% of the total agricultural GDP. With the population of 49.2 million cattle heads, 25 million sheep and 21.7 million goats (CSA, 2009), Ethiopia has the largest ruminant livestock population in Africa, providing an important basis for the livelihood of the rural communities. Although Livestock sales from pastoral communities contribute significantly to domestic and international trade, due attention was not given to commercialize pastoralists' livelihood system.

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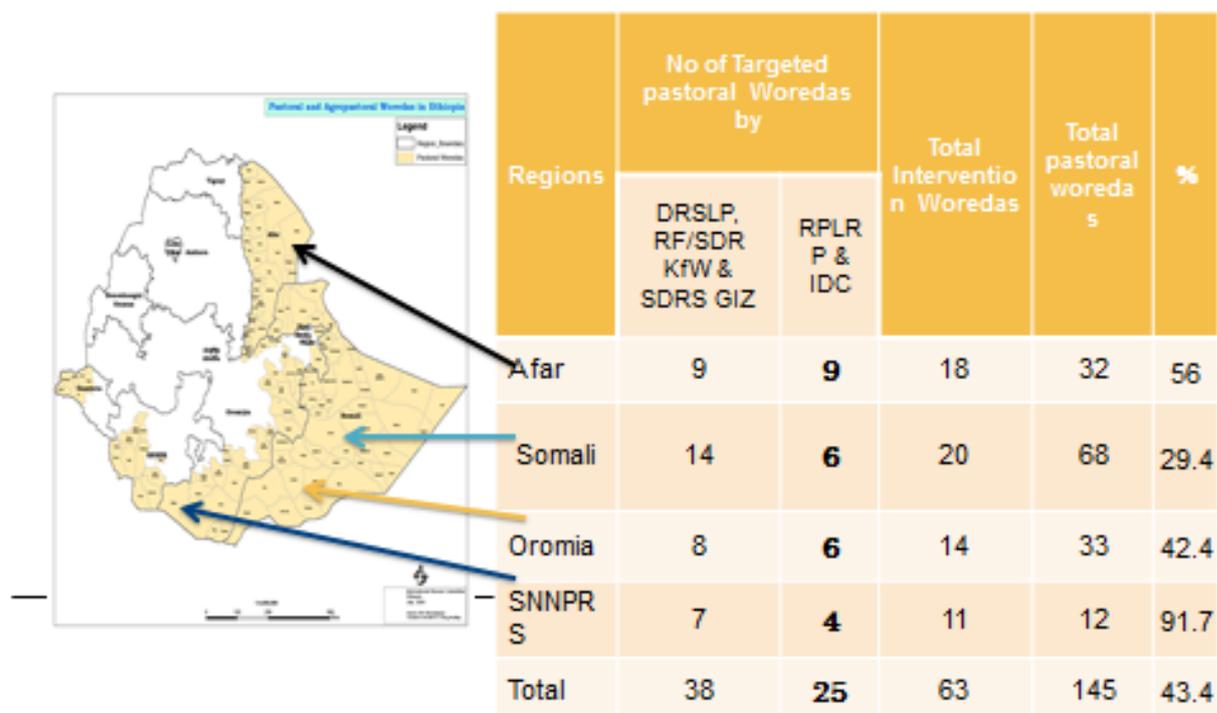
Production systems the country



Summary of all DRI projects in Ethiopia.

No.	Project Title	Donor	Project start date	Project end date	Project Cost '00USD	Target areas
1	DRSLP 1	AfDB Soft loan	October 2013	September 2018	USD 46.5 Million	15 Woredas (6 in Afar region and 9 in Somali region)
2	DRSLP 2	AfDB Soft loan	January 2015	December 2019	USD 43.5 Million	15 Woredas (8 in Oromia region and 7 in SNNP region)
3	RPLRP	World Bank Soft loan	January 2015	December 2019	USD 75 million	21 Woredas (6 woredas in Oromia region, 6 woredas in Somali region, 4 Woredas in SNNP region and 5 Woredas in Afar region)
4	RF/ SDR	KfW grant	January 2015	December 2018	13.5 Mil. Euro	3 Woredas (in far region)
5	DRSLP	IDC Soft loan	January 2015	Mid of 2016	12 Mil. EURO	4 Woredas (in Afar region)
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DRI WOREDAS UNDER PCU MANAGEMENT/COORDINATION



The Overall Sector Goal and Programme Objectives:

- The programme's overall goal is **to contribute to poverty reduction, food security and accelerated sustainable economic growth** through enhanced rural incomes,
- The **medium and long term objective** of the programme is **to improve livelihoods and resilience of the pastoral production system,**
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2. Project Components

1. **Natural resources management:-** increase access to water for livestock and human population, rehabilitate natural resources and improve sustainable land management .
2. **Market access and Trade:-** Construction & rehabilitation of LMCs, establishment of market information system.
3. **Livelihood Support:-** Straightening livelihood diversification, provides inputs for agricultural and livestock related income generating activities.
4. **Pastoral Risk management:-** Pastoral risk early warning and response systems and disaster risk management
5. **Project Management and Capacity Building:-** program coordination, steering committee meeting, Institutional capacity building, peace building, monitoring and evaluation.

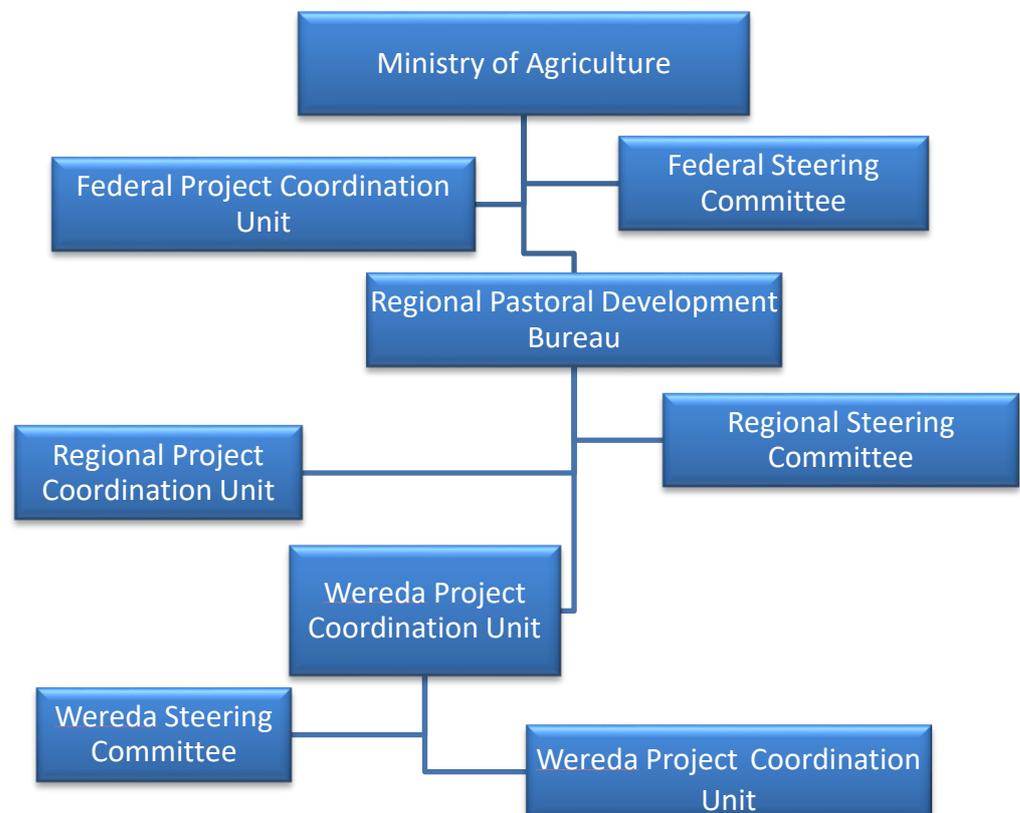
3. Expected outcomes of the programme

- Improved management of natural resources,
- Improved livestock market infrastructure and animal health system;
- Improved pastoralists and agro-pastoralists livelihoods and;
- Enhanced regional cooperation for the management of trans-boundary natural resources.

4. Implementation Arrangements

The Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) is the Executing Agency of the programme with the overall responsibility for Coordination and supervision of the Programme. Other National institutions participating in the programme include the Ministry of Water and Energy, Ministry of Federal Affairs and Ministry of Trade, Regional Bureaus Head of the two regions and other relevant stakeholders. Oversight for the programme will be provided by the Federal Steering Committee (SC), chaired by the State Minister of Livestock Development Sector of the MoA

At federal level, a National Programme Coordination Unit (**NPCU**) is already established in the MoA answerable to the State Minister of Livestock Development Sector and performs the following roles and responsibilities: overall project coordination and management, annual planning, fiduciary management, liaison with federal stakeholder groups, project communication, overall M&E and reporting, strategic staff capacity-building and mobilization of technical backstopping. The same structure established and strengthened from region down to the grass root level.



5. Result based achievements of DRSLP

The peculiar feature of DRSLP Program is its integrated intervention in each project area.

The project is working on water development, rangeland management, livestock infrastructure development and Diversification of livelihood activities which are collectively done in each project kebele and solve basic problems of pastoral community.

Major project performances are indicated as follows

Component 1: Natural Resource Management

1.1 Water Resources Development

Among the major activities under water resource development, drilling of 55 boreholes, construction of 63 new small-scale water schemes, and rehabilitation of 104 existing small and large water schemes have been accomplished. As a result of the above performance **557,753** of which 45% are female community members and 1,915,229 livestock have got access to improved water supply.

1.2 Rangelands management,

This specific activity aimed at improving access to animal feed through Rangeland Rehabilitation and Management by means of implementing activities like area closure which mostly supported by an integrated physical and biological soil and water conservation, Fodder bank establishment, fodder and fodder seed production activities and bush clearing to create space for pasture development and accordingly, 23,676 ha (95% of the plan) of rangeland management, 13,142 ha (94% of the plan) of soil & water conservation, 1,988 ha (101% of the plan) (668ha by irrigation & 1320ha by rain fed) of fodder production achieved. By so doing we manage to harvest 83,000 bales of hay and 148,000 bales of fodder and forage, which as a result benefited 37,725 household heads with the supply of 816,939 for livestock.

Component 2. Market and other Livestock Infrastructure

To provide access in extension service, marketing and livestock health, Construction & furnishing of 21 pastoral training centres, 16 livestock market centres, 24 animal health posts, 3 permanent veterinary clinics, Rehabilitation of 4 existing LMC and Construction of 98.6 km (73% of the plan) feeder road was completed and functional.

Construction of additional 36.5 km feeder road and one small bridge on Awash River is ongoing on 77% and 65% construction status respectively. Construction of 9 new primary livestock marketing centres is also among the on going once (on average construction status of 57%) by DRSLP II.

Equipping of 60 existing animal health facilities are performed by the project. In addition to fulfilling the above facilities 4 mobile veterinary clinics which are the first experience in its kind for the country are established. As a result of these facilities access to improved animal health services is created for 114,671 households (40% are female HH), for 463,215 livestock.

Improved access to market services for 200,745 household heads among which 45% are female HH, including from adjacent kebeles achieved. 50,538 people (49% are female) have got access to improved road.

3. Livelihood Support

To enhance livelihood diversification 306 cooperative associations are established and are provided skill training. Business plan for all established 306 Cooperatives was prepared, which followed by provision of in kind credit amounting to Et Birr 34.75 million/ 1.02 million USD in the form of Revolving fund for 5,015 cooperative members (68% female), **As a result** Et Birr 3.99 million/ USD 0.12 million/ net profit earned, Et Birr 2.78 million/ USD 0.08 million/ loan repaid, saving of Et Birr 0.49 million/ USD 0.01 million/ achieved, moreover Members diversified their business & improve their livelihoods.

4. Project Management and Capacity Building

As a body to support and oversight the project implementation it was really important to strengthen the function of steering committee, accordingly regular Steering committee & technical committee meeting conducted at all levels. Field visit exercised to identify challenges and mitigation measures. Regular discussion conducted with federal and regional stakeholders. Training and awareness creation on water resource, pasture, rangeland management and Environmental & social safeguards including gender was given for 3,972 community members. Training was also provided for 791 government institution & project staffs, Technical training was provided for 433 CAHWs & trainees provided with standard Animal Health kits. As a result, pastoral community have got access to cure their livestock nearby and livestock death tremendously decreased.

2.1. Major Achievements of RPLRP

2.1.1. Natural Resource Management

127 different water supply schemes (86 existing, 31 water ponds, 2 HDWs and 8 boreholes) were rehabilitated/ upgraded and constructed (as summarized below) in project woredas. Current Overall achievement of water infrastructure is 86.99%. Constructions and rehabilitations of 18 different water schemes are ongoing which will reach the rate to 99% of the total target

117,176 pastoral and agro-pastoral communities and 198,587 livestock were benefited as per the parameter set by the government (20lit/day/head). However, from

the communal nature of such infrastructures in those areas, 532,124 (42.46% are female) pastoral and agro pastoral communities are benefiting from the schemes. Water access reached 38.68% in the target Kebeles mainly because of small water scheme rehabilitation and construction of new ponds.

Range Land Rehabilitation and Management

A total of 10,428.4 ha of rangelands rehabilitated (>100% out of target), 8 fodder banks (232 ha) developed (as summarized below) from which 12.0 million ETB (1 USD= 29.5 ETB) estimated value forage produced (126,746 Bales) and stored.

10 platforms were established in Oromia and SNNP regions (1 per woreda). Following the establishments of the platforms cross border meetings were conducted (Oromia and SNNP with Kenya). Trainings on conflict sensitivity were also provided for 1384 persons (234 are female) on conflicts management. As a result of this, the platforms are operational and periodic meetings are ongoing to resolve issues on livestock and feed. The status is 47.6%. Furthermore the issue of inter community conflict in pastoral area is better addressed and handled by Ministry of Peace for sustainability reason.

2.1.2. Market and Trade

Intermediate Result 4: Market infrastructures developed and market information system improved at the national and regional level

Out of 24 LMCs targeted, 10 are completed and made operational, 12 completed whereas 1 primary and rehabilitation of 1 existing secondary livestock market centres are under construction.

In collaboration IGAD and Texas University, development of livestock market information system (LMIS) which embraces 47 selected market centers in 7 regions and 2 city administrations were established and made operational. More than 167 market

2.1.3. Livelihoods Support

Grade and standard were prepared for camel (i.e. live animal, meat and hide) and communicated to IGAD for harmonization. Following the review and gap analysis of cross border trade policies, and bilateral agreements and implementation challenges of IGAP minimum integration plan, IGAD developed regional and Sanitary and Phyto-sanitary (SPS) 5 years strategy and plan of action 2016/17-2021/22. Stock-taking study for gap analysis of financial products for pastoral areas and linking pastoralists to financial providers were conducted. Ethiopia started adopting regional SPS strategy, and Grade and Standard of live animal, meat, hide and skin harmonized with Kenya and Uganda.

A total of 282 (246 male and 36 female) experts drawn from federal and regional administrations were trained on livestock value chains and related issues. The achievement is 59.12 %

The current achievement is 50%. Capacity building trainings were given for vet professionals. Vaccine cold chain van procured to serve pastoral areas and more than 3 million animals vaccinated. 182 community animal health workers (CAHW) trained, equipped and organized to support community animal health services. Target will be fully achieved by after finalization of procurement of Lab equipment through UNOPS. In collaboration with research centers, six technologies (>100% of the target) are introduced The introduced technologies are propagation and production of root crops (Sweet potato, cassava), banana production, grass seed production and collection, fodder bulking and fattening, selection and management of local breeds, and emergency fodder bank development.

130 CIG were organized as a cooperative to run income generalizing activities (IGAs) as alternative livelihoods in 11 different options such as petty trade, CAHWs, dairy (cow and goats), aloe soap production, bee keeping, gum and incense, fishing, fodder production, grass seed production , horticulture production and marketing and fattening. Seed money was provided for almost all cooperatives. The established 182 CAHWs, 130 CIGs (members of the cooperatives are 3239) and 178 community breeding groups benefited 4417 youths and women of which 53.12% are female. To ensure its sustainability, 25 adaptive researches are ongoing in the four target regions (3 in oromia, 5 in Somali, 5 in Afar and 12 in SNNP). The achievements by each region are summarized below.

2.1.4. Pastoral Risk management

The project is member of the DRM taskforce chaired by H.E State minister of MoA and FAO (secretariat). The taskforce disseminates the weather condition, animal health, crop and animal feed data (predicted by IGAD-ICPAC, Ethiopia metrology agency) every 2 weeks. Baseline assessment on current situation of early warning system and assessments of indigenous early warning knowledge conducted. Automatic weather station procurement is ongoing to install in target woredas.

Risk profiling were conducted in 53 out of 43 Woredas (>100%). Strengthening of the early warning system in 50 woredas is ongoing activity in collaboration with the national disaster risk management commission (NDRMC