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MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE



PEACE, PROSPERITY AND
REGIONAL INTEGRATION



**12TH IDDRSI PLATFORM STEERING
COMMITTEE MEETINGS**

D.R.S.L.P



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ETHIOPIA

IDDRSI PROGRESS REPORT



THE WORLD BANK
IBRD • IDA | WORLD BANK GROUP



VENUE: MOMBASA, KENYA

DATE: 18TH-19TH MARCH, 2021

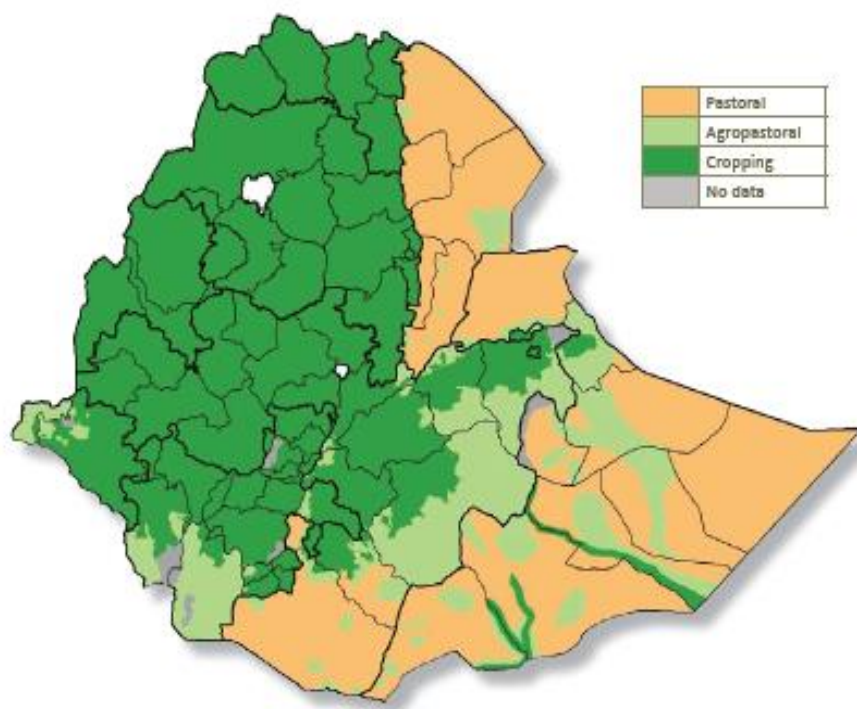
1. Introduction

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 84 million population, or 10 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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DRI WOREDAS UNDER PCU MANAGEMENT/COORDINATION

The inset map, titled 'Pastoral and Agropastoral Woredas in Ethiopia', shows the geographical distribution of targeted pastoral woredas. Arrows from the map point to the corresponding rows in the table below: Afar (north), Somali (east), Oromia (south), and SNNPRS (southwest).

Regions	No of Targeted pastoral Woredas by		Total Intervention Woredas	Total pastoral woredas	%
	DRSLP, RF/SDR, KfW & SDRS GIZ	RPLR P & IDC			
Afar	9	9	18	32	56
Somali	14	6	20	68	29.4
Oromia	8	6	14	33	42.4
SNNPRS	7	4	11	12	91.7
Total	38	25	63	145	43.4

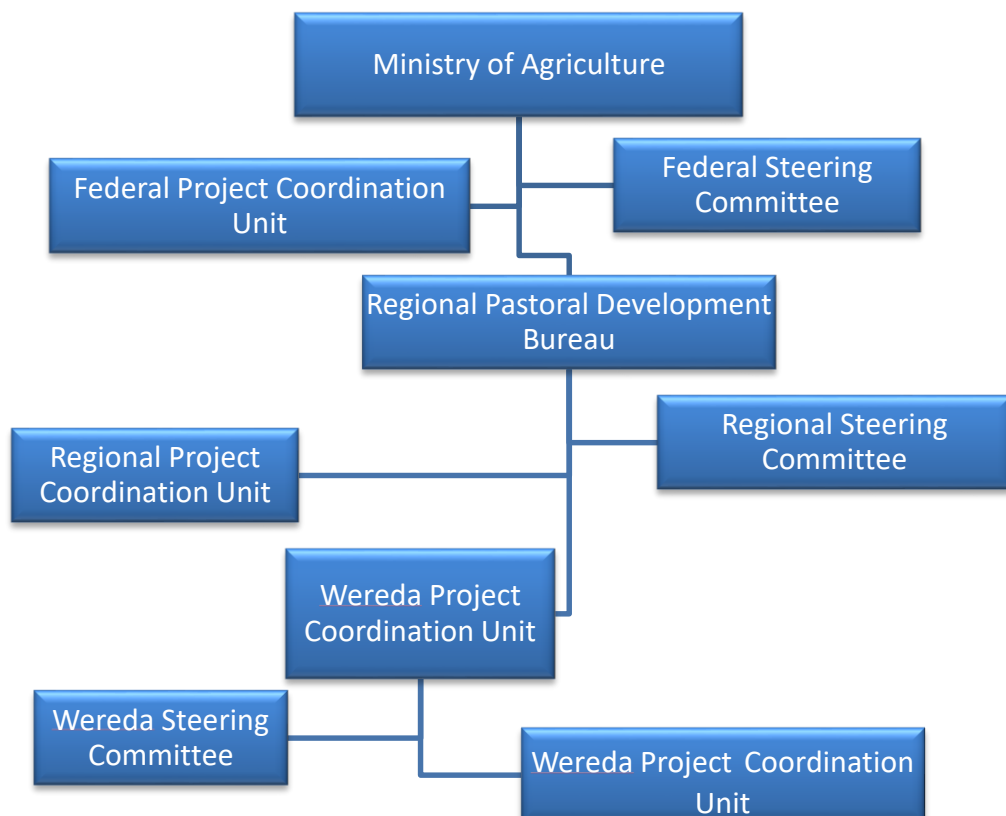
Summary of all DRI projects in Ethiopia

No.	Project Title	Financed By	Project start date	Original 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	RF/ SDR	KfW grant	January 2015	December 2018	13.5 Mil. Euro	4 Woredas (3 Afar region and 1 in Somali Region)
4	DR Support	Switzerland grant	On progress		12 Mil. Swiz frank	2 Woredas
5	RPLRP	World Bank Soft loan	January 2015	December 2019 (Extended)	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)
6	DRSLP/AICS	AICS Soft loan	January 2015	Mid of 2016 (Extended)	12 Mil. EURO	4 Woredas (in Afar region)

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.



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,**
- The programme will **enhance the resilience of the pastoral communities** and shield them from the negative consequences of drought, while making them less dependent on rainfall,

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Project Components

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

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.

2. Key Updates on the Implementation of DRI Projects

2.1. Result based achievements of DRSLP, financed by AfDB

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 58 boreholes, construction of 9 water distribution system, construction of 67 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, 2,145 ha (101% of the plan) (825 ha by irrigation & 1320 ha by rain fed) of fodder production achieved. By so doing we manage to harvest 83,000 bales of hay and 311,475 bales of fodder and forage, which as a result benefited 53,992 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, 19 livestock market centres, 24 animal health posts, 3 permanent veterinary clinics, Rehabilitation of 4 existing LMC and Construction of 132.6 km (98% of the plan) feeder road was completed and functional.

Construction of one small bridge on Awash River is ongoing on 65% construction status. Construction of 6 new primary livestock marketing centres is also among the ongoing once (on average construction status of 55.6%) 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. 59,125 people (49% are female) have got access to improved road.

Component 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 52.12 million/ 1.49 million USD in the form of Revolving fund for 5,755 cooperative members (68% female), As a result Et Birr 4.49 million/ USD 0.13 million/ net profit earned, Et Birr 10.92 million/ USD 0.031 million/ loan repaid, saving of Et Birr 0.56 million/ USD 0.02 million/ achieved, moreover members diversified their business & improve their livelihoods.

Component 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 communities have got access to cure their livestock nearby and livestock death tremendously decreased.

2.2. Regional Fund Strengthening Drought Resilience (RF- SDR) Financed by KFW

Major Achievements of RF-SDR

Component 1: Water resources development and rural infrastructures

The large water scheme assessment which commissioned to consulting company continuing producing different out put such as detail investigation and design report for 11 schemes of which tender for three of the schemes floated. Rehabilitation of Galafi town water scheme is under mobilization stage.

The construction and rehabilitation of small scales water supply schemes such as Birka and Hand Dug Wells are progressing well in both Afar and Somali regions. Construction of two new Birkas are completed and two are under good progress in Elidar Woreda of Afar. Construction of one new Hand Dug well is progressing well in Somali region. Furthermore, rehabilitation of five birka in Elidar (Afar region) and rehabilitation of two Handug well in Aysha (Somali region) are completed.

Component 2.2: Improvement of rangeland and fodder production

Construction of various SWC structure undertaken on 156 ha of degraded land. Invasive bush clearing is also conducted on 103.5 Ha of land. Three nursery sites have been established and functionalized. The nursery sites have started raising seedling and producing seed.

Construction of the various livestock infrastructure is one of the areas where very good achievement is registered in the past reporting period. Construction of two Animal Health posts and one PTC are completed 100% while the construction of Two PTCs is on completion stage.

Component 3: Basic services and livelihood opportunities

A total of 12 SACCOs have been organized, legalized and trained in the project target Kebeles. The SACCO members have mobilized 529,416 birr saving from their own and they are waiting for seed money from the project. Once they received the seed money, they will start providing loan to their members. 21 business groups have been established in Aysata and Afambo weredas of Afar region. Preparation to undertake vocational skill training finalized in both Afar and Somali region.

35 Mobile Human Health Extension worker, trained, equipped and mobilized. They started serving their community in project target Kebeles

10 Mobile education teacher trained, equipped and mobilized while training of 25 Mobile education teachers are on progress. The trained 10 Mobile education teachers have been provided with all teaching aid and the required furniture and equipment. They started giving the service at their community.

2.3. Major Achievements of RPLRP

Component 1: Natural Resource Management

Water Development

130 different water supply schemes (89 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 89.04%. Constructions and rehabilitations of 18 different water schemes are ongoing which will reach the rate to 99% of the total target. The water management committees were also established and the schemes are operational. This helped the pastoralists to access water for domestic consumption and feed/water/their livestock without travelling a long distance. These achievements resulted in reduction of the time for women finding & fetching water for their family.

Range Land Rehabilitation and Management

A total of 10,436.9 ha of rangelands rehabilitated (>100% out of target), 8 fodder banks (234 ha) developed (as summarized below) from which 12.0 million ETB (1 USD= 29.5 ETB) estimated value forage produced (126,756 Bales) and stored. In addition, 836 ha emergency fodder banks (210 ha in Afar, 226 ha in Somali, 200 ha in SNNP and 200 ha in Oromia regions) are ongoing in the four target regions. The project achieved >100%% of the total target and benefited 401,726 (43% female) rural communities. To ensure sustainability of the rangelands, hay stores are built, procurement of machineries (baler, tractor and others) are ongoing (some procured- 3 tractors and balers in Oromia, 1 tractor with trailer in Afar and 1 tractor in SNNP), guidelines developed, pastoralists are organized in different forms (as cooperative in project target woredas of SNNP, Somali and Afar and as traditional way in case of Borena area) and different management approaches are under practices: in SNNP the beneficiary group members are organized as cooperatives (fodder Bank in Dasenech Woreda) while community management as the case of Oromia Region. The investments resulted in reduction of the transportation cost of fodder from a distance of 500kms during drought time. It also helped them as source of income for the pastoralists, even building assets (buying of livestock from income earned from sales of seed and forage). It also reduced the possibility of conflict incidence due to shortage of water and forage and created awareness among the pastoralists which helped them to produce at backyard level.

Component 2: Market and Trade

Out of 24 LMCs targeted, 10 are completed and made operational, 12 completed whereas 1 primary and rehabilitation of 1 existing secondary livestock market centers are under construction as indicated below. Out of these markets, (#7) are (in Oromia and SNNP regions) are cross border flagship ones. To ensure their sustainability, the market management committees are put in place to work with relevant government sector.

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 experts were trained on LMIS from different regions including Addis Ababa and Dire Dawa city administrations to make the system operational.

Component 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.

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 5 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.

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).

Component 4: Pastoral Risk management

The project is member of the DRM taskforce chaired by H.E State minster 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).

Financial Status

No	Description	Status of Loan in USD	Remark
1	Overall Total Approved Loan	75,000,000.00	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The current value of this loan is 68,742,409.94 USD. The decrease in budget is about 8.34 % of the original budget. This is because of the fall in exchange rate as compared to the universal XDR. Forgone Value is 6,257,590.06 USD
2	Disbursement to date	67,069,0124.70	<ul style="list-style-type: none">97.57%
3	Undisbursed balance	1,958,276.43	<ul style="list-style-type: none">2.43%
4	% of Disbursement from World Bank	97.57%	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Total Utilized from disbursed is 84%.Considering unreported expenditures such as costs of lab equipment disbursed to UNOPS the burn rate is higher.

2.4. Major Achievements of DRSLP, financed by AICS

2.5. Major Achievements of RPLRP

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2.6. Major Achievements of DRSLP, financed by AICS

Component 1: Natural Resource Management

Water Development

During the reporting period, rehabilitations of 3 existing boreholes are ongoing (Amibara woreda sidihafage kebele at 61.5% in halaydige kebele at 40% and in kusra kebele at 92.5% achievement). Rehabilitation of existing water supply in Dewe woreda Anade kebele is at 63.75%; while the rehabilitation of water supply in Chifra woreda is at 45% achievement.

Constructions of 4 community water pond (30,000m³) is at 94.3% in Amibara woreda kusra kebele, 96% in Telalak woreda fero kebele, 88.94% in Dewe woreda kehertu kebele, completed in Chifra woreda wa'ama kebele and 1 additional pond construction is at 90% in Dewe woreda halbinasonkokor kebele. The average status is 92.31%. On top of this, 1 additional pond construction is at 100% in Dewe woreda halbinasonkokor kebele. The average status is 95.85%.

Constructions of 4 small scale irrigation schemes for animal feed production are 20% achievement in Chifra woreda geriro kebele, at 20% in Telalak woreda halbinawale kebele and 15% in kululinadetakelayto kebele. It is not yet started in Amibara woreda halaydige kebele. The average status is 13.75%

Sustainable land management

Constructions of 2 hay stores are on-going (60% in Amibara woreda sidihafage kebele and 55% in Dewe woreda at woreda center). Conflict hot-spot area identification and mapping study is on-going- GPS points taken, map of the hot spot areas produced, secondary and primary data were collected, organized, analysed, and report writing up is on-going.

Component 2: Market and Trade Access

Rehabilitation of 1 livestock market in Telalak woreda is ongoing and construction of new markets is at 20% in Dewe woreda at woreda center and site handed over in Amibara woreda sidihafage kebele.

Component 3:- Livelihood and Basic Service Support

2 groups started vegetation in Telalak woreda halbinawale and kululi kebeles. Among the 8 cooperatives established **Yayise** multipurpose cooperatives is operational in Amibara woreda andido kebele working as water distributor.

Financial Status

No	Region	Cumulative Transfer to date	Cumulative Expenditure	Remaining Balance
1	Afar	137,368,796.30	110,558,385.57	26,810,410.73
2	FPCU (MoA)		15,784,777.49	
	Total	137,368,796.30	126,343,163.06	26,810,410.73
	Disbursement from AICS to MoA	6 million EURO		6 million EURO

3. Challenges and Lessons Learnt

General Challenges

- Weak institutional set up and capacity at pastoral community level that makes difficult to deliver intervention objectives timely
- Inadequate coordination of stakeholders at all levels affects the delivery of integrated results
- Capacity limitations at all levels (federal, regional and woreda)
- Misunderstanding of the nature of regional projects and the inherent challenges by all parties undermines gradual momentum in implementation and continuity of such programs

Specific Challenges

- Impact of COVID 19 and Implication on Project Objective
- Budget deficit: Due to USD loss in exchange rate against the XDR and inflation of prices of inputs and cost of construction, 8 water infrastructures (4 micro dams ,3 diversion weirs) are not covered under current budgetary plan.
- Deseret locust infestation: project activities were limited particularly in Borena and South Omo areas,
- Flood incidences resulted in devastating fodder banks, nurseries, market centers, irrigation canals etc) in SNNP and Afar regions.

Lessons Learned

- Through integrated rangeland rehabilitation and provision of water infrastructures, the main challenge of the ASALs – i.e. drought can be mitigated.
- Pastoralist interventions can be successful if the focus is on:
 - *Improving the livelihoods options of the community and*
 - *Strengthen risk reduction strategies rather than simply addressing emergencies.*
- Institutional weakness in the ASALs:
 - *a big challenge in implementing projects successfully and timely.*
 - *there should be enough attention to strengthen capacities and institutions down to the community level*
- A number of good practices are identified under each PIA which should be compiled and disseminated to stakeholders

4. Update on the Implementation of Last PSC Recommendations

Recommendations	Key areas of focus
<p>11.1. Recalls recommendation 10.1 of the 10th IDDRSI Platform Steering Committee meeting, 4-6 September 2019, seeking to facilitate the development of a robust M&E and impact assessment framework for the revised CPPs and RPP, which should be aligned with regional, continental and global result frameworks; and urges the IGAD Secretariat and Member States to undertake regular performance reviews at national and sub-national levels and continue to strengthen monitoring and evaluation, to ensure continuous and effective tracking of progress at all levels;</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>National Experts'Panel (NEP)and Monitoring and Evaluation drawn from multi-sectoral institutions which serve as a technical advisory group for the national CPP Steering Committee was established in October 2020.</i> • <i>A joint field supervision mission (organized by Ethiopia DRI projects and IGAD) was conducted was conducted during December 2020 and February 2021 in 4 DRI regions (Afar, Somali, SNNP and Oromia) in which the performances of PIA interventions were visited, community and sectors consulted to identify lesson learnt (key challenges and good practices).</i> • <i>NEP meeting conducted during 10-11 March 2021 designing and implementation of M & E system for IDDRSI and alignment of of the CPP'S result framework based on KPI of the NDP.</i>
<p>11.2. Recalls recommendation 10.5 of the 10th IDDRSI Platform Steering Committee meeting, which sought to further strengthen the regional, national, sub-national and cross border resilience coordination mechanisms in the region, and calls upon the IGAD Secretariat to support capacity development of the Member States institutions coordinating and implementing IDDRSI at all levels;</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>One national DRI Steering Committee meeting was conducted and approved budgets, assessed progress of projects and provided guidance on future implementations.</i>
<p>11.3. Recalls recommendation 10.4 of the 10th IDDRSI Platform Steering Committee meeting on the intensification of resource mobilisation to support humanitarian interventions and resilience projects in "hot spot" areas in ASALs; and urges IGAD and Member States to hold a resilience investment conference, aiming to involve new partners and improved access to the climate adaptation funds;</p>	<p><i>IDDRSI Team to report on this item.</i></p>

<p>11.4. Further calls upon the IGAD Secretariat and Member States to promote investments in the ASALs and cross-border clusters, including in sustainable land and water management, market access and trade, and livelihoods diversification, as well as supporting engagement of the private sector in the development of ASALs infrastructure, in order to realize sustainable development and equitable regional integration;</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Exit strategy for DRI projects of Ethiopia in phase I have been either developed or it is under development.</i>
<p>11.5. Calls on the IGAD Secretariat and the Member States to document information about IDDRSI related projects and share with IDDRSI stakeholders at sub-national, national and regional level for purposes of knowledge exchange and transfer;</p>	<p><i>In SNNPR, rangeland management and fodder bank development implemented under RPLRP were picked as best practices, documented and shared with IGAD and other stakeholders.</i></p>
<p>11.6. Urges Member States and Development Partners to put in place the fiscal stimulus to support recovery from the multiple hazards that hit our region, and strengthen the food security and peace processes in the region by simultaneously addressing resilience enhancing interventions.</p>	<p><i>The IDDRSI Team to report on the progress made in this direction.</i></p>
<p>11.7. Welcome the plans and progress in the development of the next phase of the Drought Resilience and Sustainable Livelihoods Programme (DRSLP), to be funded by the African Development Bank; and urges all Member States representatives on the committee to check with their respective ministries of finance to ensure that drought resilience is included in the list of projects to be supported under the country's next allocation from the Bank</p>	<p><i>Provide the commitments of your respective governments regarding the allocation from the AfDB, and progress of the feasibility study, including the support provided by the government officials and experts.</i></p>

5. Recommendation and Way Forward

2nd phase of DRI/RPLRP focus points:

- All round Capacity-Building,
- Focus on big water infrastructure development (Boreholes, Micro dams, and irrigation infrastructures) as an entry point and nucleus for implementations and of all PIAs).
- Design integrated and community based interventions (implement water, forage, community breeding groups and the like interventions together as a package).
- Livestock development should be based on the value chain development principles in integrating and harmonizing all producers, service providers and other actors (starting from animal breeding, feed (water and forage), health services and marketing). This will create a diversified job employment within the livestock subsector and ensures sustainability and improvement of livelihood who are engaged in.
- Future interventions also need to focus on production based asset building interventions and household level small agro-processing practices (agribusiness small holder-processing plants of milk, meat, feed etc).
- Upscale and expand good practices mentioned under each PIAs (water, forage, market, livelihoods support...)

- Focus on cross border interventions (disease control, trade, tourism, conflict resolutions, capacity building...)
- Enhanced joint cross border interaction and cooperation (Vaccination, disease control, conflict prevention and resolution through established local peace committee)
- Build capacity on DRM in particularly on emergency preparedness and response at all levels in particular at woreda level.