



13TH IDDRSI PLATFORM STEERING COMMITTEE MEETING



PEACE, PROSPERITY AND
REGIONAL INTEGRATION



ETHIOPIA IDDRSI PROGRESS REPORT

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PEACE, PROSPERITY AND
REGIONAL INTEGRATION

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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 few parts of Gambella and Benishangul-Gumuz Regions. About 12% of total population of the country, or more than 12-15 million people, or 2-3 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, 40.7% of sheep, 60% of goats and almost 100% of camels.

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.

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/ agro pastoral communities in the country.
- 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,

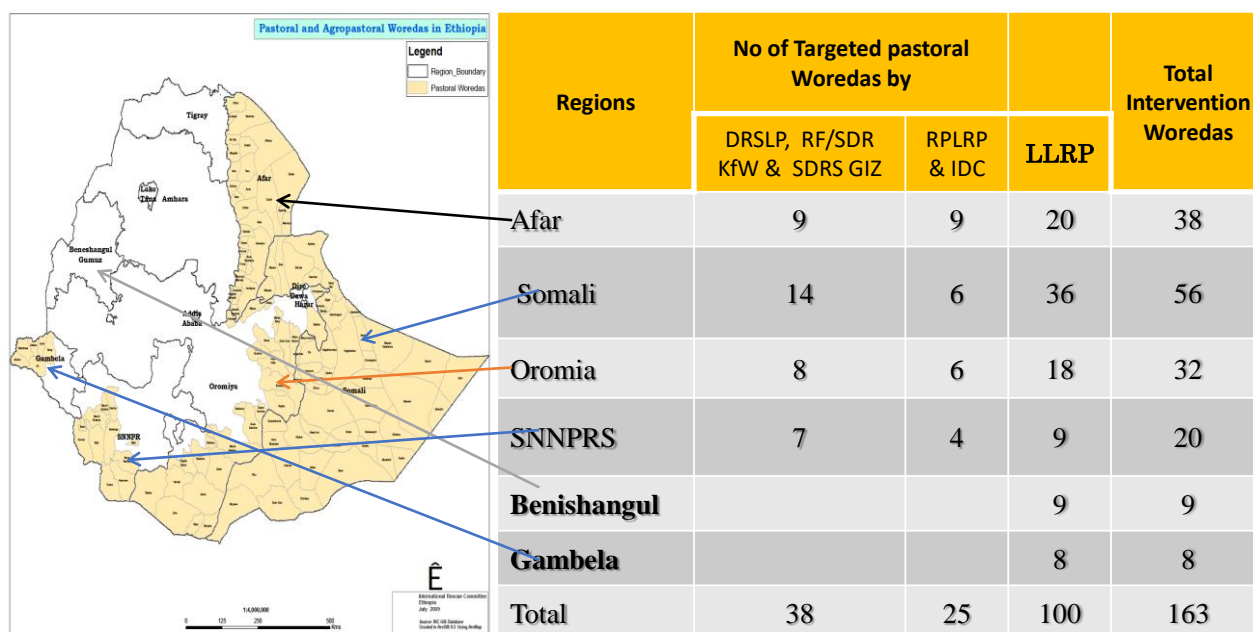
Project Components

- **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.

DRI Woredas under PCU Management/Coordination



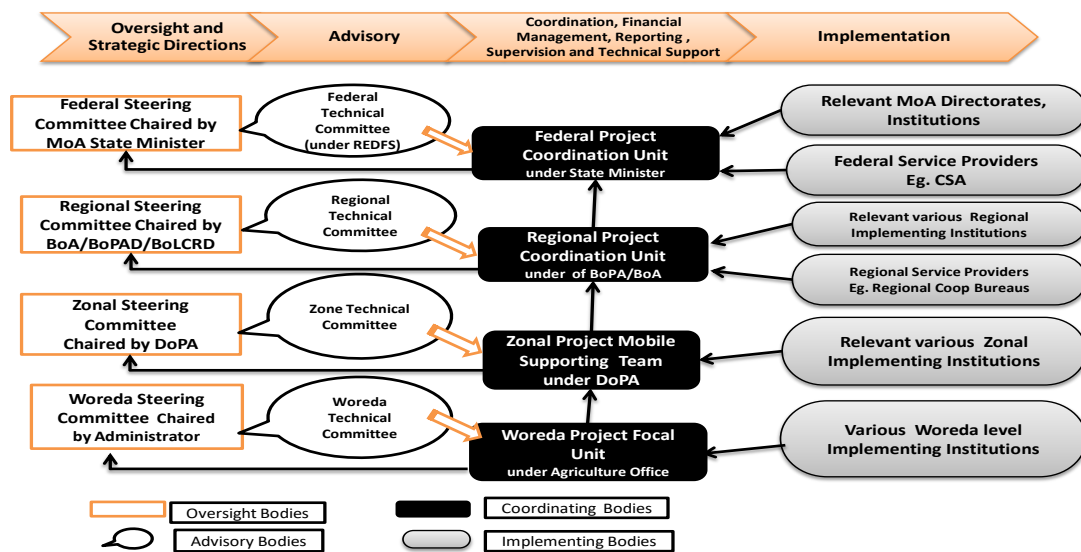
Summary of all Drought Resilience Initiative (DRI) projects in Ethiopia

No.	Project Title	Financed By	Project start date	Project end date	Project Cost '00USD	Target areas
1	DRSLP 1	AfDB Soft loan	October 2013	July 2022	USD 46.5 Million	15 Woredas (6 in Afar region and 9 in Somali region)
2	DRSLP 2	AfDB Soft loan	January 2015	December 2022	USD 43.5 Million	15 Woredas (8 in Oromia region and 7 in SNNP region)
3	RF/ SDR	KfW grant	January 2015	June 2023	13.5 Mil. Euro	4 Woredas (3 Afar region and 1 in Somali)
4	DR Support	Switzerland grant	On progress		12 Mil. Swiz frank	4 Woredas (Somali region)
5	RPLRP	World Bank Soft loan	January 2015	December 2021	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	IDC Soft loan	January 2015	December 2021	12 Mil. EURO	4 Woredas (in Afar region)
7	LLRP	World Bank	November 2019	October 2025	USD 451 million	100 Woredas (18 woredas in Oromia region, 36 woredas in Somali region, 9 Woredas in SNNP region , 20 Woredas in Afar region, Benishangul 9 Weredas and Gambela 8 Weredas)

Implementation Arrangements

The Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) and Ministry of Irrigation & Low Land are the Executing Agency of the programme with the overall responsibility for Coordination and supervision of the Programme. Other National institutions participating in the programme includes the Ministry of Water and Energy and Ministry of Trade, Regional Bureaus Head of the six regions and other relevant stakeholders. Oversight for the programme will be provided by the Federal Steering Committee (FSC), chaired by the State Minister of Livestock Resource Sector of the MoA

Implementation Arrangements



Key Updates on the Implementation of DRI Projects

Major 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

Water Resources Development

Among the major activities under water resource development, construction of two surface water, drilling of 59 boreholes, construction of 17 water distribution system, construction of 112 new small-scale water schemes, and rehabilitation of 101 existing small and large water schemes have been accomplished. Moreover, 3 Small & micro dam construction and construction of four water distribution systems are on progress. As a result of the above performance 557,753 of which 45% are female community members and 2,174,796 livestock have got access to improved water supply.

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. Accordingly, 27,177 ha (>100% of the plan) of rangeland management, 14,294 ha (>100% of the plan) of soil & water conservation, 2,690 ha (>100% of the plan) of fodder production were achieved. By doing so, we manage to harvest 880,000 bales of fodder,

As a result of this 87,914 household heads have been benefited with the supply of fodder for 993,339 livestock.

Component 2. Market and other Livestock Infrastructure

To provide access in extension service, marketing and livestock health the following activities have been achieved:-

- 25 new livestock market centres constructed, four existing LMC rehabilitated, and construction of 4 new primary livestock marketing centres are on progress (on average 75% construction status)
- 21 pastoral training centres constructed & furnished,
- 135.1 km feeder road was constructed.
- 24 animal health posts and three permanent veterinary clinics constructed & furnished,
- Equipping of 63 existing animal health facilities is performed and four mobile veterinary clinics are established.
-

As a result of these

- Livestock market access has created for about 521,936 households (26% female HH) including from adjacent kebeles.
- Agricultural/pastoral extension training has been given to 48,852 people (40% female) in the pastoral training centers.
- Road access has been created for 95,064 (46% female) community members and benefited from improved road connecting to livestock market.
- Access to improved animal health services has been created for 52,103 households (40% are female HH) and 154,405 livestock has been treated through newly constructed & furnished animal health posts & PVCs.
- The supplied veterinary equipment has capacitated veterinary clinics and veterinary posts. Accordingly, 2,072,299 different species of livestock have been treated and vaccinated and hence, 153,971 households (of which 41% female) have been benefited.
- Mobile veterinary clinics supplied by the project are serving all woredas in the region and so far, 4,582,200 livestock were treated.

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 15.67 million/ USD 0.37 million/ net profit earned,
- Et Birr 14.71 million/ USD 0.12 million/ loan repaid,
- Saving of Et Birr 1.5 million/ USD 0.04 million/ achieved, moreover members diversified their business & improve their livelihoods.

Component 4. Project Management and Capacity Building

- To the objective of improving animal health services 594 new community animal health workers (CAHWS) have been trained and received veterinary health kits & drugs. Moreover, 302 existing CAHWS have got refresh training.
 - As a result, the community animal health workers have been giving animal health services. Accordingly, 2,197,616 livestock has been treated and vaccinated and 297,738 households (37% female headed) benefited.
- Regular Steering committee & technical committee meeting conducted at all levels. Field visit exercised to identify challenges and indicate 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 6,605 community members. Training was also provided for 1,521 government institution & project staffs.

Major achievements of Regional Fund Strengthening Drought Resilience (RF- SDR) Financed by KFW

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 12 schemes of which a tender launched and contract awarded for one scheme. Rehabilitation of Galafi town water scheme is on progress.
- 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 five new Birkas and two Hand dug well are completed. Furthermore, rehabilitation of six birka in

Elidar (Afar region) and rehabilitation of six Handug well in Aysha (Somali region) are completed.

Component 2: Improvement of rangeland and fodder production

- Construction of various SWC structure undertaken on 262 ha of degraded land. Invasive bush clearing is also conducted on 131.5 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 three Animal Health posts and four PTC are completed 100%. Moreover rehabilitation of one livestock marketing centre is completed.

Component 3: Basic services and livelihood opportunities

A total of 14 SACCOs with 539 members have been organized, legalized and trained in the project target Kebeles. The SACCO members have mobilized 735,396 birr saving from their own and some of them received 1.4 million Birr seed money from the project and started loan service to their members. 32 business groups have been established in Aysata and Afambo Woredas of Afar region. Preparation to undertake vocational skill training finalized in both Afar and Somali region.

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

35 Mobile education teachers trained, equipped and mobilized. The trained 35 Mobile education teachers have been provided with all teaching aid and the required furniture and equipment. They started giving the service at their community.

Major Achievements of RPLRP financed by World Bank

Component 1: Natural Resource Management

Water Development

A total of 139 different water supply schemes (93 existing, 31 water ponds, 2 HDWs and 13 boreholes) are rehabilitated/ upgraded and constructed in target project woredas, while the current overall achievement of water infrastructure is 94.52%. Constructions and rehabilitations of 18 different water schemes are ongoing with a reaching rate to 99% of the total target. The water management committees were also established and the schemes are operational. To the effect, the pastoralists have had access to water for their consumption and for watering their livestock without travelling a long distance, which has resulted in reduction of the time for women finding and fetching water for their family.

A total of 117,176 pastoral and agro-pastoral communities and 198,587 livestock are benefited as per the parameter set by the government (20lit/day/head). However, from the communal usage nature of such infrastructures in those areas, 532,124 (42.46% are female) pastoral and agro pastoral communities are benefiting from the schemes. Due to rehabilitation of small water schemes and construction of new ponds, access to water has reached 38.68% in the target Kebeles.

Range Land Rehabilitation and Management

A total of 10,428 ha of rangelands rehabilitated (>100% 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 (129,720 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 established and they are currently ongoing in the four target regions. The project achieved >100%% of the total target and benefited 401,726 (43% female) rural communities.

To ensure the sustainability of the initiative mechanisms like, hay stores are built, fodder banks established, pastoralists are organized in different forms (as cooperative in project target woredas of SNNP, Somali and Afar and in Oromia/Borena in a traditional way) and different management approaches are under practiced and a guideline is developed. For the enhancement of rangeland management and fodder production, farm machineries and related accessories and spare parts have been procured and distributed to project target regions.

These investments made on rangeland rehabilitation and fodder production has resulted in the cost reduction of feed transportation from far areas (distance of 500 km) for emergency response during drought time. This intervention has also supported the communities to generate income and to build assets (enable them to buy animals through the income earned from sales

of seed and forage). This practice, by itself, has created awareness and change of attitude among the pastoralists, triggered them to produce at backyard level which is paramount important in building resilience capacity at household level. Evidently, these experiences have significantly contributed to the reduction of conflict incidences among the communities, which were occurring due to shortage of feed and water resource.

Component 2: Market access and Trade

Out of 24 livestock Market Centers (LMCs) targeted, constructions of 23 LMCs are completed, where 14 are operational. Out of these market centers (#12) are cross border flagships along the Oromia (3), Somali (3), Afar (1) and SNNP (5) regions to strengthen the regional interactions. Market management committees are put in place to work with relevant government sectors to ensure sustainability.

In collaboration with IDDRSI/IGAD and Texas A&M University the livestock market information system (LMIS), is established, which mainly embraces in 47 selected market centers in 7 regions and 2 city councils and are operational. More than 167 market experts were trained on LMIS from different regions including Addis Ababa and Dire Dawa city councils to make the system operational at national level.

Component 3: Livelihoods Support

Grades and standards are prepared for Camel (i.e. live animal, meat and hide) and communicated to IGAD for harmonization of policies and regulator frameworks among the countries. Following the review and gap analysis of cross border trade policies, and bilateral agreements and implementation challenges of IGAD minimum integration plan, IGAD developed a regional Sanitary and Phyto-sanitary (SPS) 5 years strategy and plan of action 2016/17-2021/22. IGAD has conducted a stock-taking study for gap analysis of financial products for pastoral areas and linking pastoralists to financial providers. Currently, Ethiopia has started adopting the IGAD regional SPS strategy, and thus grades and standards of live animal, meat, hide and skin are harmonized with Kenya and Uganda. To facilitate this activity, a total of 282 (246 male and 36 female) experts drawn from federal and regional states have been trained on livestock value chain development and related thematic areas.

More than 5 million livestock (Cattle and Shoats) were vaccinated against different diseases covering 26 woredas in the four project regions which benefited 178,377 HHs -pastoralists and agro pastoralists. 182 CAHWs (50 in Afar, 44 in Somali, 27 in Oromia and 61 in SNNP) trained and equipped and started provision of services in those pastoral areas (for instance, in SNNP region CAHWs earned ETB 64,960 from 12,164 Cows, 16,800 Goats, 9,197 sheep and 61 donkey health services provided; where as in Oromia, those CAHWs treated 492,283 animals

(170,664 Goats, 132,158 Cattle and 189,461 Sheep) which benefited 39,614 pastoralists and earned income of ETB 437,178.62 and also in Somali region, a total of 44 CAHWs were established and supported by RPLRP project. 340,000 ETB were provided as grant and generated income of ETB 631,528 from treated 494,125 animals (213,157 Goats, 34,654 Cattle, 105,502 Camel, 137,630 Sheep and 3,182 others) which served 86,282 pastoralists). 3rd round cross border TAD vaccination is on-going in 4 project target regions.

The current achievement in satisfaction of health services is 90% of the target (60% to 90%). 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. Lab equipment are procured through UNOPS and distributed to all laboratories.

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 3,239) and 178 community breeding groups benefited 4,417 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 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 (Establishments of Automated Woreda Net in 50 woredas) in collaboration with the national disaster risk management commission (NDRMC) is implemented.

Financial Status

Out of the total approved loan (75 million USD) and available fund 68,711,895.38 USD, so far 68,711,500 USD were disbursed from the World Bank which is 99.99%.

Total Approved loan	Total disbursed from WB as of 10 th October 2021	Current Value of Loan	Undisbursed	Total Utilized from Disbursed as of 10 th October 2021
=75 million USD	68,711,500 USD	68,711,895.38 USD	394.79 USD	
100%	99.99%	Forgone Value (8.34%) 6,288,499.41 USD	0.01%	85%

Major Achievements of DRSLP, financed by IDC

Component 1: Natural Resource Management

Water Development

Drilling of 7 boreholes completed (3 in Chifra (2 in tegri and geriyo kebeles), 3 in Dewe (derseda kebele and eyeledi kebeles) and 1 Telalak (udle kebele). 1 community pond construction is at 100% in Dewe woreda halbinasonkokor kebele.

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. The average status is 95.85%.

Constructions of 5 small scale irrigation schemes for animal feed production are 40% achievement in Chifra woreda geriyo kebele, at 30% in Telalak woreda halbinawale kebele and 20% in kululinadetakelayto kebele and 30% in Amibara woreda halaydige kebele. The average status is 30%

Sustainable land management

80 ha land cleared from invasive species (20 ha in Amibara woreda, 15 in Dewe Woreda, 10 ha in Telalak woreda, and 20ha in Chifra woreda). 65 ha land closure were done (35 ha in Dewe woreda and 10ha in Telalak woreda). Soil and water conservation activities were performed using trenches, soil and stone bunds on the 45 ha land (20 ha in the in Dewe woreda and 5ha in Telalak woreda, 10 in Amibara woreda and 10 ha in Chifra). 2 Nursery sites were established in Chifra woreda (afumanatibedaha kebele where 10,000 seedlings of different trees propagated) on 1ha land and on 0.5 ha in Telalak woreda (halbinawale kebele).

Construction of 1 hay store in Amibara woreda sidihaface kebele is completed and handed over. For establishment of fodder bank, hay store (7m*8m) constructed and 4 ha land selected for vegetation in Chifra woreda afuma kebele.

Awareness creation workshop has been undertaken at woreda level for the communities, Kebele and woreda level leaders on the land use policy legal framework.

Component 2: Market and Trade Access

Rehabilitation of one primary livestock market (in Chifra woreda) and 1 new livestock market centre (in Dewe woreda) are completed.

Component 3:- Livelihood and Basic Service Support

Rehabilitations of 10 animal health posts and 1 vet clinic are completed (3 in Chifra woreda Geriro, Taboyi and Wa'ama kebeles, 3 in Dewe dewebora and kubet kebele, Iyeledi and ganda Weri kebele, and weda rage (vet clinic) and 2 in Amibara woreda sidihaface and halaydige kebeles), 2 in Telalak woreda hebertu and uduli kebeles. Procurements of drugs, Medical Tools for Vet clinic & Vet posts completed and distributed. 8 cooperatives (2 in each woreda established) certified and seed money granted for 8 cooperatives (2 in Chifra, 2 in Telalek, 2 in Dewe and 2 in Amibara woreda). Out of 8 established cooperatives, the one in Amibara woreda andido kebele, Yayise multipurpose cooperatives working as water distributor. 20 animal breeding groups with 6 members each (20 male and 100 female, totally 120) established and remaining with animal grant provision. To establish 12 new cooperatives (3 in each woreda) need is assessment made and members selected remaining with legality operation start up. 11 CIG with 55 members (22 male and 33 female) established (Chifra 3, Telalak 3, Dewe 3 and Amibara 2) for the purpose of back yard forage production; farm tool provided and remaining with operation start up.

Component 4: Capacity Building:

Baseline survey conducted. Recruited staff is 14 experts at all levels (4 woreda coordinators and 4 accountants, 3 MST staff 2 regional staff, and 1 federal Accountant).

Financial Status

No	Region	Cumulative transfer to date as of July 7,2021	Cumulative Expenditure up to July7,2021	Remaining balance July7,2021
1	Afar	140,638,796.27	118,653,091.65	21,985,704.62
2	FPCU	31,037,152.49	23,757,463.67	7,279,688.82
	Total	171,675,948.76	142,410,555.32	29,265,393.44

Note: majority of the planned activities were not accomplished because of delays in fulfilling the requirement set by AICS which is auditing of fund disbursed from AICS and utilized by the implementing agency. *But, now, the requirements are fulfilled and budget is requested.*

Major achievements of Lowlands Livelihood Resilience Project (LLRP) financed by World Bank

Component 1: Integrated Rangeland Development and Management

Integrated Rangeland Management Planning

Rangeland resource mapping is an important first step in understanding rangeland resource as well as contributing to recognition of pastoral land use through the documentation process. Accordingly, the project has formulated 27 Rangeland Management and Investment Plans (RMIPs). In the course of formulating these RMIPs, 861 practitioners have been trained and engaged in consulting and facilitating 3,316 community representatives. More than 530 stakeholders have also been participated in validating the formulated RMIPs. Some sample photos on practical Participatory rangeland management (PRM) showing the role of involving the pastoral communities and supported by government, development actors and/or rangeland experts. The PRMP is an inclusive process in which all relevant stakeholders are represented and engaged in the initial dialogues, preparation of maps, the attendant discussions and final agreement on the management actions; on-spot validations in their respective clusters followed by regions. As part of RMIPs development, the project identified different strategic projects that will be financed by the project over the coming 5 project years (with an estimated cost of 9 billion Birr).

The LLRP has started implementing Rangeland Management and Pasture Improvement Initiatives including plantation of multi-purpose seedlings and fodder banks development. Accordingly,

- A total of 2,261.8 ha of lands (2,673 ha in Gambella and 88.8 ha in B/Gumuz) have been covered by different plantation/afforestation
- Fodder bank Development: A total of 505 ha (135 ha in SNNPR and 150 ha in Somali, 500 ha in Somali Region) have been developed using irrigation water sources.
- Accordingly,

In SNNPR, a total of 170 ha of land is thus far covered by different forage seeds. Accordingly, a total of 39,357 bales of hay (1 Bale= 15 kg) harvested and distributed in response to the severely drought affected woredas such as Dasenech, Benatsemay, Gangatom and Hamer woredas of South Omo zone and Birr 159,880.00 was collected from the sale of hay

Supporting the Strategic Investments

The major intervention areas under Rangeland Management and Pasture Improvement initiatives include rangeland rehabilitation, physical and biological soil and water conservation (SWC), gully control and stabilization, soil moisture retention, forage and pasture development, and afforestation of disturbed and degraded rangelands which are intended to support Sustainable Land Management (SLM). Thus far, a total of 42,788 hectares of land (such as area closure,

rangeland re-seeding, alien invasive plants and bush encroachment control activities), and constructed 567,038 different moisture retention and infiltration structures (micro-basins, half-moon basins and micro-trenches) and 1,469 km of physical and biological soil and water conservation structures, 50 km run-off diversion and water way structures and 9,423 m³ gully control structures in different woredas of the six project regions. The rangeland management and pasture improvement initiatives are being implemented through a participatory community approach that incorporates elements of the CDD approach. Some sample photos on practical activities of Rangeland management and Rehabilitation Activities

There is also encouraging initiatives where establishment of 1,117 Ha fodder bank production that the communities have started to harvest and make bale of hay that can be stored and used during drought incidences.

To this effect, integrated fodder bank intervention and investments at large scale are required to achieve drought-resilient, transformed, and sustainable pastoral and agro-pastoral livelihoods, ecosystems, and institutions.

The 2013 FY carried-over strategic investments constitute sets of sub-projects in areas of water development, small scale irrigation schemes Development, rural access roads and bridges development and upgrading, and other public economic infrastructures including market centres, veterinary Clinics, livestock feed stores, quarantine centers, ranch units. Thus far, 60 shallow/hand-dug wells (in one lot) and 16 livestock vaccinations pens were completed and the remaining 55 are found at different stages of construction progress.

Conflict Management and Secure Access to Key Resources

As part of the RMIPs, there have been different efforts exerted to capture basic causes, manifestations and adverse effects of conflicts to key resources and the major activities accomplished

Component 2. Livelihoods Improvement and Diversification

2.1. Enhancing Pastoral and Agro-Pastoral Production Systems

A total of 13 LID working manuals and guidelines as well as standard design for PTC have been developed to accelerate extension service and transfer modern skills and knowledge to pastoral and agro pastoral communities with full engagement of relevant stakeholders at all levels. A detail institutional capacity gap assessment was conducted to strengthen the extension systems service delivery. Accordingly, a total of 21 F/PTCs rehabilitation (4 in SNNP, 8 in B/Gumuz and 9 in Gambela regions) were completed during 2013 EFY. In addition, a total of 127 F/PTCs) Somali (67), Oromia (36), SNNP (16), B/Gumuz (8) were furnished with required educational furniture and equipment. Provision of demonstration inputs for 67 P/FTC in Somali 18 in SNNP and 9 in B/Gumuz and 3 in Gambela regions were performed. Moreover, a total of 14584 Communities were trained at P/FTC on extension packages (crops, livestock and NRM). Assessment for develop/prepare/ standard PTC design in PAP areas was also conducted and BOQ was prepared for about 20 F/PTCs in Afar and 36 F/PTCs in Oromia regions.

A total of 300 modern beehives were procured and distributed to 10 selected woredas and Bee Keeping training was delivered to 300 (86 females) households in Somali region. To support Horticulture production five nursery sites were established with proper site selection and preparation, and hence the necessary materials & inputs identified and a total of 90,235 multiple purpose seedlings were raised (45,235 seedlings in B/Gumuz and 45,000 seedlings in Gambella regions) through livelihood improvement and by helping beneficiaries that will contribute toward better adopt to climate-smart agriculture. A total of 531 (58 female) woreda experts and 1,875 (351 female) Development Agents (DAs) trained on Livestock, Crop, NRM, Nutrition and technology adoption from the six regions.

During 2013 budget year a total of 187 out of 320 planned **research proposals**; Somali (72), Afar (32), Oromia (22), SNNP (27), B/Gumuz (18) and Gambela (16) Research proposals were reviewed with (researchers from centers, Universities, RARI and RPCU) at their respective regions how the research is envisioned in addressing livelihood problems of the targeted pastoralists and agro-pastoralist. Accordingly, a total of 952 (143 female) attended training and awareness creation for woreda experts and DAs (from PREG kebeles) on principles and modality of implementation of PAPREGs in the six regions

A total of 148 Animal Health Posts; Somali (72), Oromia (36), SNNP (18), B/Gumuz (8) and Gambela (16) were furnished and equipped. Moreover, a total of 537(34 females) Somali (175), Afar (108), Oromia (101), SNNPR (120) animal health workers (CHAWs) were trained and provided with start-up kit which will help to establish, and/or strengthen networks of animal health services and/or public-private partnership (PPP) arrangements to make animal drugs, vaccines, and treatments available.

With regards to supporting Regional Animal Disease Diagnostic Professional it was planned to training 100 Technicians training, but the training was conducted for 114 (5 female) Training for Woreda Laboratory Technicians in all the six regions (sample pictures of participants during training are presented below

2.2. Promoting Livelihood Diversification and Market Access

This subcomponent supports livelihood diversification, strengthen market linkages and commercialization, and improve access to financial services

Common Interest Groups (CIGs) established and provided technical support

Thus far, a total of 603 (planned 531) 579 out of 6620 Common Interest Groups (CIGs):- Somali (216), Afar (120), Oromia (108), SNNP (54), B/Gumuz (57) and Gambela (48) regions were established and Birr 22,348,550.00 utilized based on their business engagement (such as services and inputs) to large numbers of CIGs.

Training (non -TVT) on CIG implementation modality was provided for 5864 CIGs members at Woreda levels, Somali (3036), Oromia (1200), SNNPR (444), B/Gumuz (646) and Gambella (720). The CIGs activities include provision of innovative grant for CIGs targeted mostly women and young men and women with no productive assets.

Support RuSSACOs

The project provides technical and financial (grant) assistance for the development of strong unions of RUSACCOs and this activity is implemented in collaboration with Federal Cooperative Agency (FCA) and Regional Cooperative Offices. Accordingly, a total of 325 Rural saving and Credit Cooperatives (RUSACCOs) with a total member of 25,237 (61 % female) were established and mobilized a total birr of 11,912,351.00 and supported including with seed money, thereby improving the access to rural financial services. Provision and supply of books accounting were also done to the established RuSSACOs.

Component 3: Improving Basic Service and Capacity Building

3.1. Provision of Basic Social Services and Infrastructure

This subcomponent uses a CDD approach to support better access to and use of basic social and economic services among the target communities, through a Community Investment Fund (CIF). Infrastructure development will adopt a spatial orientation and finance investment at the inter-community, kebele, and woreda levels.

In the 2013 EFY, a total of 588 Kebeles were covered by the project by CIF sub projects that include (water supply, community pond, primary school, human and animal health posts, access roads and small scale irrigation schemes etc.) in the six regions in which a total of 643 different sectors sub projects were identified and implemented using Community Demand Driven (CDD) approach as indicated in the Table below. Accordingly, up to the end of the fiscal year, a total of 518 CIF sub projects have been completed and currently about 367 of them are providing the intended services.

These 367 functionalized CIF subprojects are providing services to 1,568,749 (of which 627,730 females) community members in the six regions. The target beneficiary communities have managed to contribute Birr 50,540,000 in cash (100%) and Birr 123,384,745.73 (91%) in-kind/ labour in the reporting period.

With regards to capacity building activities, a total of 2,702 (Female 693) Kebele Development Committee, 1,461 (Female 399) Kebele Facilitation Team, 3,819 (Female 1,014) Community Project Management Committee, 2,722 (Female 707) Community Procurement Committee and 533 (Female 540) community level Social Audit Committee members have attended the awareness creation workshop on the modality of the project management and implementation in all the six regions. In addition, a total of 371 (Female 60) Woreda cabinet members, 393 (43 Female) woreda technical committee, 283(31 Female) Woreda Appraisal Team and 64 (5 Female) woreda tender committee members attended the awareness creation workshop in all the six regions.

3.2: Institutional Capacity Building

This Subcomponent is designed to improve the capacity of public institutions to deliver services. Accordingly, public institutions' capacity gap assessment was at federal, regional and woreda levels was finalized and shared to the concerned stakeholder. Capacity building will involve physical, human, and system capacity building.

3.3: Knowledge Management, Research, and Policy Support

To enable adaptive management, integrate changes at the local level, and benefit from the feedback of beneficiaries, the project supports continuous learning, adaptable knowledge management, and communication on innovative tools and approaches.

Accordingly, 129 (female 20) from regional officials & experts from the Ministry of Peace (MoP) have attended the awareness creation workshop on the new Pastoral Development Policy and Strategy. In addition, 3,000 copies of Pastoral Development Policy and strategy document was printed and distributed. Four research themes have been identified by Somali, Oromia and Ministry of Peace. Community Level Learning Fora was conducted in Somali, Afar, Oromia and SNNPR Regions with a total participant of 12,525 (3,967 female).

Financial Utilization

The annual project financial performance (utilization) reported during the 2013 budget year as Birr 2,814,625,671.43 that accounts 70 per cent of the total allocated budget of Birr 4,036,129,459.73

Challenges

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 and inflation of prices of inputs and cost of construction.
 - Flooding due to overflow of Omo River in Dasenech woreda (SNNP region).
 - The market centres encountered a challenge from the informal livestock traders to hinder formal trading, and it needs special attention & support to the public departments to promote & advocate formal trading than bartering, and/or running informal trading.

Lessons Learned

Program Priority Area (PIA) 1. Natural Resource Management (NRM):

- Water development is still the fundamental point to change the livelihood of pastoral community.
- The rangeland rehabilitation and forage development, which was introduced as new technology, demonstrated hay to store and use during long dry spell/ drought periods which was uncommon practice to the pastoral community and reduction in travelling long distance- (save time and labor especially for women).
- Fodder bank management which introduced as new technology has boosted the preparedness capacity of the community at large to mitigate the natural disaster.
- Hay making helped in creation of asset building opportunities and income at household level as alternative livelihood activity (by selling hay).
- Contributed to peace and security through reduced conflicts and cattle raiding problems on search of feed.
- All together brought behavioral change of the community to engage in the activities.

Program Priority Area (PIA) 2. Market, Trade and Financial service (MAT):

- LMCs become functional that created social inter-actions among different ethnic groups (eg. Miyo LMC in Oromia region), which in turn attributed to reduction of conflict incidences.
- It created job opportunities for service providers in particular for women and youth groups (petty trade, transportation service using motorbikes).
- It has created unusual revenue generating for the town municipalities.
- It also created an opportunity for improvement of formal cross border trade that can be served as an entry point for any development interventions.

Program Priority Area (PIA) 3. Livelihoods Support (LS):

- Establishment of cooperatives (IGA groups) CAHWs and CBGs helped the introduction of different crop technologies/inputs and service delivery (animal health/vaccination), that brought additional income source and job opportunities to pastoral areas.
- Fattening and marketing through market linkages of small ruminants (Shoats) helped as diversified income source for pastoralists, in particular for women (eg. Cooperatives in Somali Region).
- The forage seed production and practiced adoption technology were also expanded by other partners and generated income and enhanced asset building for the households that resulted in social prestige's to the members, which has influence on the sustainability of initiatives

Update on the Implementation of Last PSC Recommendations

Recommendations	Key areas of focus
11.1. . The IDDRSI Platform Members are called upon to focus on the principle of taking water to the people, including development of water supply and irrigation infrastructures as essential components in the design and implementation of integrated community-based resilience-enhancing interventions for sustainable livelihoods and food security	
11.2. The IGAD Secretariat is urged to lead efforts to mobilize support to operationalize and sustain the IGAD Cross-border Development Facilitation Unit at Moroto; as well as establish similar units in other cross-border areas to consolidate its bolster and consolidate its role and mandate in resilience building and cross-border development	
11.3. The IGAD Secretariat is requested to document resilience-enhancing investments in the region that are funded by Member States and Development Partners for sharing with the IDDRSI Platform.	
11.4. . The IGAD Secretariat and Member States are urged to mobilize buffer resources to fill funding gaps in resilience-enhancing projects in the IGAD region	
11.5. The IGAD Secretariat is encouraged to operationalize and mobilize resources for the IGAD Disaster Response Fund (IDRF) as endorsed by the decision of the IGAD heads of States during the 38th extra ordinary summit on 21st December 2020; and coordinate with Member States to develop and implement disaster risk financing strategies to ensure timely and effective response and recovery	
11.6. The IGAD Secretariat is called upon to establish the IGAD Disaster Operations Centre that will house a situation room for a regional multihazard early warning system and coordinate disaster response for the IGAD region as per the decision of the heads of state.	
11.7. The IGAD Secretariat, Member States and Development Partners are called upon to develop an IGAD Regional Strategic Food Reserve to improve management of food crises, alongside IGAD Member States governments.	
11.8. The IGAD Secretariat is urged to establish an interregional coordination platform for desert locusts and other transboundary pests (and vectors of disease)	
11.9. The IDDRSI Platform members are urged to recognize and support the role of national institutions and expertise in the planning and implementation of IDDRSI	

1. Recommendation and Way Forward

- Focus on large 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...)
- 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.
- Need to invest more in pastoral areas to sustain interventions and build resilience.