

REGIONAL PROJECT EXPERIENCE:

REGIONAL PASTORAL LIVELIHOODS RESILIENCE PROJECT (RPLRP)

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OUTLINE OF THE PRESENTATION

- 1. Brief RPLRP Background
- 2. RPLRP Achievements: Regional overview
- 3. Lessons and Key message
- 4. Challenges



- Regional Pastoral Livelihoods Resilience Project (RPLRP): collaborative effort (Three MS, IGAD and WB) in planning, execution and monitoring,
- Target: agro-pastoralists and pastoralists in cross-border areas,
- The Project countries: Kenya, Ethiopia and Uganda
- Funding: the government through loan from the World Bank
 - Loan amount: \$192m (Ethiopia \$75m, Kenya \$77m, Uganda \$40m) and
 - IGAD grant value of \$5m
- Project Period 2015 December 2021
- Fund disbursement: 98-100%

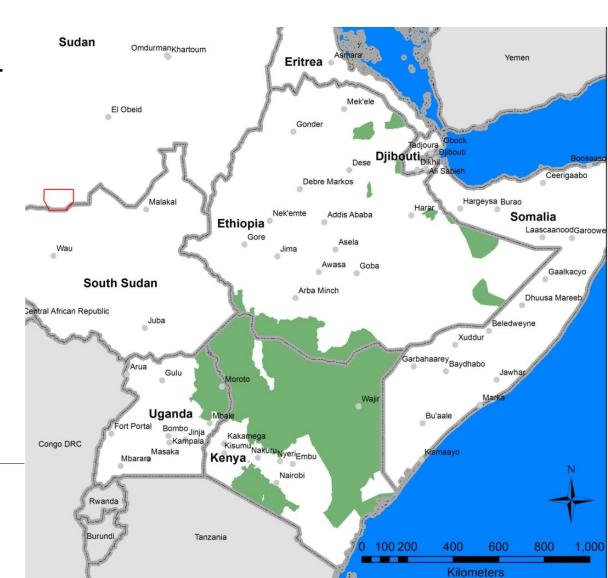


Ethiopia: 21 Woredas (in 4

Regional States)

Kenya: 14 Counties

Uganda: 12 Districts



Project Objectives: to enhance livelihood resilience of pastoral and agro-pastoral communities in drought prone areas of the three countries.

Livelihood resilience under RPLRP:

- Sustained and maintained assets of pastoralists and agro-pastoralists (Livestock),
- ii. Sustained and maintained means of making a living, and (Income from livestock), and
- iii. Strengthening of livelihood activities and income.



Components

1. Natural Resources Management (NRM)

2. Market Access and trade (MAT)

3. Livelihood Support (LS)

4. Pastoral Risk Management (PRM)

- 1.1 Water Resources
- 1.2 Pasture/Land Development
- 1.3 Secure Access to NR in ASALs
- 2.1 Marketing Infrastructure
- 2.2 Value chains
- & Support livestock Mobility
- 3.1 Livestock
 Production and
 Health
- 3.2 Food & Feed Production
- 3.3.Livelihood diversification

- 4.1 Pastoral Early Warning and Response
- 4.2 Climate Risk Management

5. Project Management and institutional support

5.1 PM, ME&L, KM, Communication 5.2 Regional and National Institutions Support

- 365 Water Infrastructures newly built and rehabilitated, all to be completed by project end
 - 33 are cross-border Water, shared by communities from two or more countries, largely periodic









- 836 ha emergency grass production sites prepared (Ethiopia) -
- 19 strategic hay shade/stores
- >13,000 ha rangeland rehabilitated
- 7 grass seed groups (5 Kenya, 2 Ethiopia)
- Conflict prevention platforms, cross-border and within





- 60 Livestock Markets constructed and functional,
 - 19 are Cross-border livestock market,
- Livestock market information system (LMIS): (linked 47 market in Ethiopia and 67 market in Kenya),







- Synchronised and regular Disease surveillance (FMD and PPR)
- Vaccination (47.1 million dose) for TAD, synchronized
- Community animal health workers (574 CAHW : 424+150): refresher training, equipment, bicycle
- Vaccine cold chain for pastoral area (Uganda and Ethiopia and Equipped veterinary clinics and laboratories







- Technologies and 5 alternative livelihoods introduced through PFS for agro-pastoral
- 463 groups organized as income generating scheme/cooperative
- Indigenous animals breeding groups (Eth 178, Ken 3, Uga 12 Districts)









IGAD REGIONAL COORDINATION

- Cross-cutting studies (Livelihoods, mapping infrastructure for baseline and Inventory, stock routes)
- Infrastructure alignment along livestock routes: 42 Water and Livestock Market
- Synchronized Vaccinations
- Harmonization: Grading of live animal, Standard for meat; livestock market information system (LMIS)
- Regional strategies (SPS, Animal health, Rangelands,)
- Thematic Regional workshops (Camel, land governance, CAHW, Tsetse, etc)



IMPACT LEVEL ACHIEVEMENTS

- Reduced death rate of livestock kept by agro-pastoral and pastoral households,
- 2. Increased number livestock traded in selected markets in the project area,
- 3. Increased real value of livestock traded in selected markets,
- 4. Reduced time lapse between early warning (information on pastoral risks) and response, and
- 5. Target: **1,557,000** people (**267,000** Household), 40% of direct project beneficiaries are Women.



LESSONS AND MESSAGE

- Objective of resilience building better achieved where interventions are integrated (Water, animal health, forage, other livelihoods, social services). A lesson for future programs: DRIVE, GW, AfDB initiatives
- Regional coordination: mobility and resource sharing
- Scale out/up resilience bilding efforts:
 - Ethiopia (42% HH) in 21 Woredas while ASAL woredas are ~181,
 - Uganda (17% HH) in 12 Districts while ~41 Districts are in Uganda cattle corridor
 - Kenya (<10% HH in 14 countries while there are 23 counties



CHALLENGES

- Extended project period (24 months) and loss to exchange rate (~9%). Thus, some planned water infrastructures were cancelled due to funding
 - Uganda: 4 valley dams/Micro-dams
 - Kenya: 3 boreholes, 4 sand dams, 3 Pans/Ponds, 3 flood harvesting for fodder production (each 50 hactares.)
 - Ethiopia: 7 Micro-dams, 3 Diversion intake (>900 ha), 2
 Boreholes, 4 distribution from borehole (only drilling).
- Remedy: linking with new/existing initiatives in the country (LLRP, Climate-Smart,..)



THANK YOU

