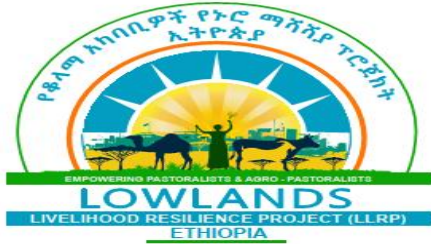




15TH IDDRSI PLATFORM STEERING COMMITTEE MEETING



PEACE, PROSPERITY AND
REGIONAL INTEGRATION



ETHIOPIA IDDRSI PROGRESS REPORT

D.R.S.L.P



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KfW



Addis Ababa
30th November, 2022



PEACE, PROSPERITY AND
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Introduction

- **Pastoral and agro pastoral areas represents about 60 % of the Ethiopian total area.**
- **LH of Ethiopian Pastoralists and agro-pastoralists, heavily dependent on livestock rearing.**
- **PAPs account for 12% of the total population of the country/ from 12-15 million people, or 2-3 million households.**
- **The area endowed with 22% of the country's cattle, 40.7% of sheep, 60% of goats and almost 100% of the camel population**

Introduction contd.

Overall goal of DRIs:

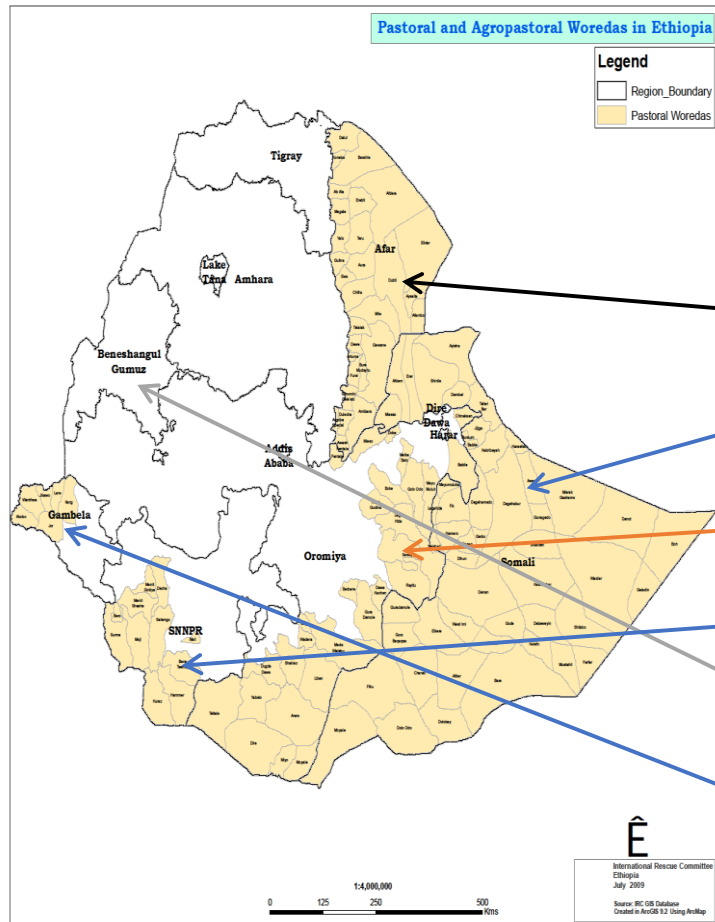
- To contribute for poverty reduction, food security and accelerated sustainable economic growth;
- The medium and long term objective:
 - To improve livelihood resilience of the pastoral /agro-pastoral communities,
- The peculiar feature of DRI is, its approach as integrated development intervention in each project area.
 - Water Development,
 - Rangeland Management,
 - Livestock Infrastructures Development and,
 - Diversification of Livelihood activities are among the major activities of the Initiative.

Profile of all 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	June 2023	USD 46.5 Million	15 Woredas (6 in Afar region and 9 in Somali region)
2	DRSLP 2	AfDB Soft loan	January 2015	June 2023	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)
6	DRSLP/IDC	IDC Soft loan	January 2015		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)
					USD 616 mil.+ 25.5 mil Euro +12 mil SF	142 Woredas

N.B. DRI – Drought Resilience Initiatives

DRI Woredas under PCU Management/Coordination



Regions	No of Targeted pastoral Woredas by			Total Intervention Woredas
	DRSLP, RF/SDR KfW & SDRS GIZ	IDC	LLRP	
Afar	9	4	20	33
Somali	14		36	50
Oromia	8		18	26
SNNPRS	7		9	16
Benishangul			9	9
Gambela			8	8
Total	38	4	100	142

Ethiopia- DRI Projects Key Updates



Key updates on Implementation of

DRI ETHIOPIA



PIA 1: Natural Resources and Environment Management

Component 1: Natural Resource Management

1.1 Water Resources Development

- 113 boreholes have been drilled,
- 28 underground water distribution systems and 132 new small-scale water schemes are constructed in addition to 220 rehabilitated existing water schemes.

As a result of the above Intervention

- 1.2 Mil. (52% are female) community members and 3.4mil. livestock have got access to improved water supply.



PIA 1: Natural Resources and Environment Management...

Natural Resource Management Con't...

1.2. Rangelands Management

- 140.3 thousand ha of bush clearing & invasive weed control with More than 18.5 thousand ha of Integrated SWC was conducted,
- Fodder developed on 5,577 ha of land and construction of 17 hay stores was achieved .

As a result:-

- 12.8 million bales of improved pasture estimated to birr 560 million supplied to needy communities, while more than 1million livestock from more than 134,337 households benefited from the intervention .



PIA 2: Market Access, Trade and Financial Services

Component 2. MAT: Livestock Infrastructures Civil Works

Access to extension service, marketing and livestock health

• Newly constructed & furnished livestock infrastructures:-

- 32 Livestock market centres,
 - 27 Pastoral training centres
 - 27 Animal health posts
 - 10 Permanent veterinary clinics
 - 159 kms of feeder road are completed. and
- Rehabilitation & furnishing of LS infrastructures among which;
- 6 Existing livestock market centres
 - 207 Existing pastoral training centres
 - 231 existing animal health facilities are rehabilitated and furnished.
- 4 mobile veterinary clinics are established.



PIA 2: Market Access, Trade and Financial Services...

Comp 2. Cont...

As a result

- **659 thousand households including from adjacent kebeles have got access to market .**
- **464,007 animals of 175,437 households have got access to improved health services.**
- **10.3 million livestock have been vaccinated or treated through capacitated Vet, clinics & Vet. Posts. Accordingly, 297,718 households have been benefited.**
- **95 thousand (50% female) community members have got road access to road connection and LMCs.**

PIA 3 Enhanced Production and Livelihood Diversification

Component 3 - Support to Livelihoods Diversification

- 79.5 mil. Seedlings of fruit, forage and high value crops produced & distributed to 66 thousand HH.
- 280 households have adopted drought tolerant crop varieties promoted (haricot bean & teff)
- 1,698 community animal health workers (CAHW's) trained and provided with start up kit.
- 919 cooperatives with more than 47 thousand members (60% female) and 1,157 Common Interest Groups (CIG) with 13,979 members (53% female) were established & provided 311 million Birr support from the initiatives.

As result :

- More than 2.9 thousand livestock were vaccinated against different diseases which benefited more than 383 thousand HHs.
- Out of Birr 28.96 million matured loan so far Birr 17.53 million (60%) loan repaid
- More than 16 million birr profit earned and estimated amount of Birr 21.5 million additional asset built. Moreover members diversified their business & improve their livelihoods



Seedling Production



Drought tolerant crops



CAHWs giving service



Fattening cooperative

DR Projects Financial Status

Description of Activities	Unit	DRSLP	RF/SDR	DRSLP- IDC	LLRP
Project Life budget	Mill. USD	89.03	16.00 Euro	3.58	451
To date utilization	Mill. USD	77.45	5.6 Euro	2.97	103.16
Percentage of Utilization	%	87	35	82.96	22.87

Major problems & Key Lessons Learnt

Major Problems /Challenges Encountered

- *Weak institutional set up* and human capacity at grassroots level that slows in time delivery of results.
- *Inadequate coordination and synergy* of stakeholders that affects delivery of integrated results.
- *Capacity limitations* at all levels,
- *Limited understanding on the nature of regional projects,*
- *Flood incidences* resulted in devastating fodder banks, nurseries, market centers, irrigation canals etc) in **SNNP** and **Afar** regions,

Lessons Learnt

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

- ❑ *Water development is still the fundamental point* to change the livelihood of pastoral community.
- ❑ *Implementation of Integrated rangeland Management and Rehabilitation* can support provision of adequate animal feed from the same area they used to graze before.
- ❑ *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 house hold level as alternative livelihood activity (by selling hay).

Lessons Learnt contd.

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

- ❑ *LMCs* become functional that created social inter-actions among different 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 become *means of revenue generating* for the town municipalities.

Lessons Learnt contd.

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

- ❑ *Establishment of cooperatives, IGA groups and CAHWs* 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).
- ❑ *Forage seed production and practice adoption technology* were generated income and enhanced asset building for the HHs that resulted in social prestige's to the members, which has influence on the sustainability of initiatives

Recommendation and Way Forward

Recommendation and Way Forward

- Upscale and expand good practices indentified under each PIAs (water, forage, market, livelihoods support...)
- Focus on cross border interventions (disease control, trade, tourism, conflict resolutions, capacity building...)
- Need for enhancing a joint cross border interaction and cooperation (Vaccination, disease control, conflict prevention and resolution through established local peace committee)
- Build capacity on DRM/DRR particularly on emergency preparedness and response at all levels in particular at woreda level.



PEACE, PROSPERITY AND
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Updates on 14th IDDRSI PSC Recommendations



PEACE, PROSPERITY AND
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14.1. Member States, Humanitarian Actors and Development Partners to mobilise resources for scaling up humanitarian responses, to address the persisting food insecurity; and in this regard, take extra measures to assess and manage the impacts of the ongoing drought on gender inequalities

The Govt has made an effort in mobilizing resources from the government treasury and DPs to address humanitarian emergency responses for the drought affected areas through supply of food and nonfood items, feed and water and medicaments and maintenance of water points, irrigation canals among others.

- 14.2. Member States and Development Partners to expand the scope and scale of resilience investments in the region in the face of multiple hazards; and further emphasises the need to focus on innovative, comprehensive, collaborative, multi-sectoral, cross-border approaches to resilience building as envisioned in the IDDRSI.

The Govt has made an effort in strengthening and expanding the scope and scale of resilience investments through multi-sectoral resilience building initiatives such as: BREFONS, GAFSP-WB, DRIVE, Water Resource (AfDB) and underground water development (WB) and others. (Issue of the 14.4 is addressed)

14.3. Calls on all Platform members to upscale and expand good practices and technologies for climate change, resilient agriculture, diversification of food and livelihoods, post-harvest loss, livestock insurance, land demarcation, and enhanced investment in water, feed and fodder and rangeland management.

The Green Legacy initiated by the govt in an encouraging intervention in addressing the climate change coupled with water shade conservation and development effort are ongoing. Good practices obtained from the first phase of DRIs have been up scaled in other areas while the land certification to ensure use right is being undertaken in some parts of the dry-land areas of the country.

- 14.5. Urges the IDDRSI Platform members to support the effective implementation of the IGAD Protocol on Transhumance to regulate cross-border pastoralist mobility to avoid conflict.

With the support of ICPALD/IGAD a consultative meeting through the participation of concerned institutions and law makers of GoE, the essence of the protocol was discussed and taken into account for the endorsement and signature of the protocol in the nearest possible time.

14.6.the Member States to strengthen capacities for anticipatory early action by developing regional early action frameworks and protocols at national and local levels.

The GoE has started to review and develop a national multi-hazard early warning system that will be materialized in future

14.10. Recalls recommendation 13.8 calling on the IGAD Secretariat and the Member States to undertake the mid-term reviews of the Regional Programming Paper and the Country Programming Papers and urges the IGAD Secretariat and the Member States to mobilise resources to carry out an analysis at national and sub-national levels.

The MoA in collaboration with the AfDB has conducted the support supervision mission while the MTR of the CPP has not yet been undertaken.

Activities performed: through support of NEP-ME-platform

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- **Monitoring & evaluation training has been given for National Expert Panel members.**
- **The NEP-ME-platform in Ethiopia established in 2020, and thus they have created awareness on the IDDRSI-CPP to the concerned entities in their respective sectoral institutions**
- **The platform: is led and coordinated by the following sectors in accordance with their responsibilities and mandates:**
 - **Chair of the platform - MoA (Leading and coordinating the DRIs)**
 - **Co-chair – MoLLs, Ministry of Irrigation and Lowlands**
 - **Secretary - Ministry of Planning and Development (Mandated for the overall coordination of planning and monitoring reporting of NDP)**
- **The NEP-ME-platform members have supported in mainstreaming of the CPP with the sectoral National 10-year Development Plan of the country**

Activities performed: through support of NEP-ME-platform Cont'd...

- **The NEP-ME-platform members have identified and take duties and responsibilities to lead and coordinate the PIAs of CPP in accordance with mandates.**
- **The NEP-ME-platform members have supported, the alignment of the CPP M&E system with the 10th year national development plan of the country**
- **The NEP-ME-platform members have also supported in the collection of required baseline, targets and indicators for each PIAs of the CPP to fit with the NDP**
- **NEP-ME-platform has supported in the preparation of sectoral performance report indicating the implementation status of PIAs of the CPP**

THANK YOU !!