

**PROGRESS REPORT OF RESILIENCE PROJECT IN
ETHIOPIA**

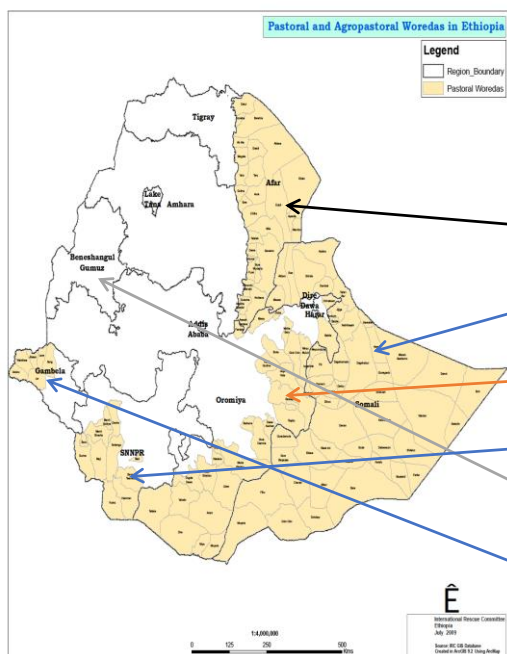
15TH PLATFORM STEERING COMMITTEE MEETING

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 Oromia, 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.

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

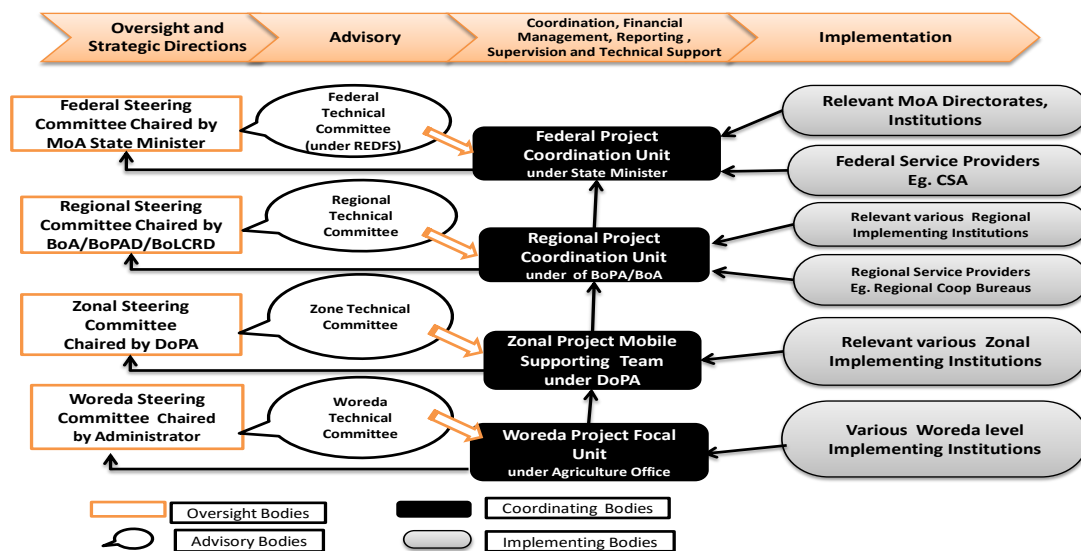
Summary of all Drought Resilience Initiative (DRI) projects in Ethiopia

No.	Project Title	Financed By	Project start date	Project end date	Project Cost '00USD	Target areas
1	DRSLP 1	AfDB Soft loan	October 2013	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/AICS	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)

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



The Overall Sector Goal and Programme Objectives:

1. The programme's overall goal is to contribute to poverty reduction, food security and accelerated sustainable economic growth through enhanced rural incomes,
2. The medium and long term objective of the programme is to improve livelihoods and resilience of the pastoral/ agro pastoral communities in the country.
3. 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

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

Expected outcomes of the programme:

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

5. Key Updates on the Implementation of DRI Projects

1. Major achievements of DRI Projects

The peculiar feature of DRI Projects is their integrated intervention in each project area. The projects are 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. Water Resources Development

Among the major activities under water resource development, construction of eight surface water, drilling of 100 boreholes, construction of 28 water distribution system, construction of 132 new small-scale water schemes, 3 small scale irrigation and rehabilitation of 220 existing small and large water schemes have been accomplished. Moreover, 2 micro dam constructions, 12 birkas and construction two ponds are on progress. As a result of the above performance 1,282,943 of which 48% are female community members and 3,404,982 livestock have got access to improved water supply. Access to rural potable water supply & efficiency of water use increased through enhanced water resources development and proper management.

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. Accordingly, 140,376 ha of rangeland management (bush clearing & invasive weed control), 18,593 ha of soil & water conservation, 5,577 ha of fodder production were achieved and 17 hay store constructed. By doing so, we manage to harvest 2,302,331 bales of fodder.

As a result of this 134,337 household heads have been benefited with the supply of fodder for 1,018,164 livestock.

To produce agricultural technologies & information, 54 trial researches & studies have been conducted through national agricultural research centre and these are expected to be utilized by pastoral & agro pastoral areas. To support pastoral & agro pastoral areas different research technologies has been produced and introduced to 390 pastoralists.

Component 2. Market and other Livestock Infrastructure

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

1. 32 new livestock market centres constructed, six existing LMC rehabilitated,

2. 27 pastoral training centres constructed & furnished and 207 existing PTC rehabilitated
3. 27 animal health posts and 10 permanent veterinary clinics constructed & furnished, 275 existing animal health facilities rehabilitated & furnished. Four mobile veterinary clinics are established.
4. 159 km feeder road was constructed.

As a result of these

1. Livestock market access has created for about **658,900** households including from adjacent kebeles.
2. Agricultural/pastoral extension training has been given to 84,380 people (42% female) in the pastoral training centers.
1. Access to improved animal health services has been created for 175,437 households and 464,007 livestock has been treated through newly constructed & furnished animal health posts & PVCs.
2. The supplied veterinary equipment has capacitated veterinary clinics and veterinary posts.
3. Road access has been created for 95,064 (50% female) community members and benefited from improved road connecting to livestock market.
4. 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 79,479,139 Seedlings of fruit, forage and high value crops produced & distributed for 66,462 households. Moreover, 280 households have adopted drought tolerant crop varieties promoted (haricot bean & teff).

In the pastoral vicinity 1,698 community animal health workers (CAHW's) trained and provided with startup kit. They are serving the community through curing the livestock.

In addition, 919 cooperatives with 47,430 members (60% female) and 1,157 common interest groups with 13,979 (53% female) members were established. Business plan for all established 738 cooperatives was prepared, which followed with 311 million birr support from the initiative for members of cooperatives & common interest groups.

As a result

1. 2,911,055 different species of livestock have been treated and vaccinated and hence, 383,234 households have been benefited.

2. More than Et Birr 16.00 million net profit earned and estimated amount of Birr 21.5 additional asset built.
3. Out of Birr 28.96 million matured loan so far Birr 17.53 million loan repaid.
4. Saving of Birr 1.5 million achieved, moreover members diversified their business & improve their livelihoods.

Component 4. Project Management and Capacity Building

1. 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.

2. Challenges and Lessons Learnt

General Challenges

Weak institutional set up and capacity at pastoral community level that makes difficult to deliver intervention objectives timely

1. Capacity limitations at all levels (federal, regional and woreda)
2. Weak attention of stakeholders to give support for the implementation
- 3.

Specific Challenges

1. Conflicts in some areas of the country
2. Inflation and price escalation of working materials
4. Security problems in Afar and Benishangul Gumuz regions
5. Flooding due to overflow of Baro River in Gambella region

Lessons Learned

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

1. Water development is still the fundamental point to change the livelihood of pastoral community.
2. 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).
3. Fodder bank management which introduced as new technology has boosted the preparedness capacity of the community at large to mitigate the natural disaster.
1. Hay making helped in creation of asset building opportunities and income at house hold level as alternative livelihood activity (by selling hay).

2. Contributed to peace and security through reduced conflicts and cattle riding problems on search of feed.
3. All together brought behavioral change of the community to engage in the activities.

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

1. Fattening and marketing through market linkages of CIGs and CBBPs, small ruminants (Shoats) helped as diversified income source for pastoralists, in particular for women in Project targeted regions.
2. Establishment of Common Interest Groups (CIGs) cooperatives (RuSACCOs) and CAHWs helped the introduction of technologies/inputs and service delivery (animal health/vaccination), that brought additional income source and job opportunities to pastoral areas
1. 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.
1. It created job opportunities for service providers in particular for women and youth groups (petty trade, transportation service using motorbikes.
1. It has created unusual revenue generating for the town municipalities.
2. 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):

1. 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.
2. 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).
3. 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

4. Update on the Implementation of Last PSC Recommendations

Recommendations	Key areas of focus
13.1. Recalls the IDDRSI PSC Recommendation No. 12.1, urging IGAD and Member States to mobilize resources for large scale water-based development that would bring a meaningful impact on the	Performed: Ethiopia is ready to start implementation of DRIVE project financed by WB & BREFONS project financed by AfDB and their entry point is water development intervention in ASALs

Recommendations	Key areas of focus
livelihoods of our people, while adhering to the principles of sustainable development.	
13.2. Calls on Member States to translate their livestock development and rangeland policies based on inclusive value chain development that integrates and harmonizes all producers, service providers, in the areas of animal breeding, feed (water and forage), biodiversity, health services and marketing.	<i>Performed: Ethiopia has developed a comprehensive pastoral development policy that gave emphasis on the holistic pastoral development by improving the production and productivity of the resource.</i>
13.3. Urges the IGAD Secretariat and Development Partners to consider the different structural situations and varied degrees of fragility of the Member States when selecting, designing and implementing resilience projects to ensure that food and nutrition insecurity, conflict-sensitivity and Do-No-Harm principles are taken into account at all levels of program/project planning and implementation.	
13.4. Further calls on the IGAD Secretariat, Member States and Development Partners to expand the scope and scale of resilience investments in the region in the face quadrupling hazards - drought, floods, pests, human disease and conflicts that have undermined the progress made since the launch of IDDRSI.	<i>Performance: Ethiopia has got approval of BREFONS (2nd phase of DRSLP) from AfDB and ready to start implementation.</i>
13.5. Further calls upon IGAD to support Member States to establish a national architecture for climate financing, and a national system for monitoring the mobilization of climate and environment funds.	
13.6. Recalls recommendation No. 12.2. to the IGAD Secretariat to mobilize support to operationalize and sustain the IGAD Cross border Development Facilitation Unit at Moroto; and further calls on Member States and Partners to fulfill their commitments to support the staffing and efficient operationalization of the IGADCBDFU.	
13.7. Recalls Recommendation No. 11.1 of the 11 th Platform Steering Committee meeting urging the IGAD Secretariat and Member States to continue to strengthen monitoring and evaluation, to ensure continuous and effective tracking of progress at all levels; and calls on the IGAD Secretariat to improve M&E units at technical ministries, enhance capacity on planning, data collection, data analysis and results-based reporting.	<i>Performance: Ethiopia has strengthened the support and monitoring of DRIs at all levels whereby the SC have conducted regular meeting to oversight the progress made along the resilience initiatives. Ethiopia through the established NEP-ME has assessed the implementation progress of CPP made in each sectors. The National DR-PCU has undertaken an onsite supervision on regular bases.</i>
13.8 Calls on Member States to undertake the mid-term reviews of their Country Programming Papers and urges the IGAD Secretariat to facilitate and coordinate this exercise.	<i>Performance: Recalling the revision of the CPP made in 2019, at present the MoA has distributed the CPP to all concerned stakeholders requesting for their comment aimed at reviewing and improving the CPP. However, the MTR has not yet conducted, though there is a plan to do so in due course</i>

Recommendations	Key areas of focus
13.9 Recalls Recommendation No. 10.7 of the 10th Platform Steering Committee meeting and urges the IDDRSI Platform Coordination Unit to develop a database of people and resources using a robust programme portfolio management tool such as 3W Map, in order to effectively coordinate the activities of support actors that are implementing resilience building processes in the cross-border areas of the IGAD region.	<i>Performance: An inventory of resources and compilation staff data base is undertaken. However, the 3W mapping system is not yet fully operational due to the requirement of the approved data protocol</i>
13.10 Calls on the IGAD Secretariat, Member States and Development Partners to support the on-going efforts in resource mobilisation for the implementation of the projects developed for IGAD Clusters 1, 2 and 4; as well as the proposals that will be developed for clusters.	<i>Performance: Consultation with the Government of Germany /KfW is ongoing on requesting further funding, while WB and AfDB have already allocated resources.</i>
13.11 Calls upon Member States, Development Partners and IGAD Secretariat to support the IDDRSI Platform Coordination Units at national level to provide the staffing, equipment and facilitation required for effectiveness, efficiency and quality services delivery.	<i>Performance: DR implementing Sectoral institutions have provided the required support for the DR coordination units (e.g., MoA, MoLLS)</i>
13.12 Calls on the IGAD Secretariat to implement the road map for the approval and implementation of the IGAD climate change strategy and establish an IGAD forum on climate change.	
13.13 Recommends that the IDDRSI Platform undertake studies on the magnitude and impact of drought, and the responses; in order to assess the effectiveness of IDDRSI and ensure evidence-based discussions and decisions by the Platform Steering Committee.	
13.14 Recognizes the threat of COVID-19 and other pandemics on the social and economic sectors in the IGAD Region, such as reduced agricultural production, market and trade restrictions, and urges Member States to advocate for access to vaccines and expeditiously carry out country-wide vaccination campaigns.	<i>Performance: The MoH is undertaking a promotion on the need for the vaccination against C-19 and thus currently there is an improvement in getting vaccinations from the health centres.</i>
13.16. Urges Member States to collaborate with the IGAD Secretariat to ensure that IGAD regional projects and programmes provide capacity building opportunities to communities at local, sub-national, and cross-border areas work and use existing public and traditional institutional structures.	<i>Performance: All the NEP-ME sectoral members are striving to work together by improving coordination and harmonization of CPP implementation and thus there is an improvement towards getting lessons and required information timely among them</i>

5. Recommendation and Way Forward

1. Focus on large water infrastructure development (Boreholes, Micro dams, and irrigation infrastructures) as an entry point and nucleus for implementations and of all PIAs).

2. Design integrated and community based interventions (implement water, forage, community breeding groups and the like interventions together as a package).
3. 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.
4. 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).
5. Upscale and expand good practices mentioned under each PIAs (water, forage, market, livelihoods support...)
6. Enhanced joint cross border interaction and cooperation (Vaccination, disease control, conflict prevention and resolution through established local peace committee)
7. Build capacity on DRM in particularly on emergency preparedness and response at all levels in particular at woreda level.
8. Need to invest more in pastoral areas to sustain interventions and build resilience.