



**ETHIOPIA**



# **COUNTRY PROGRAMMING PAPER**

**Consolidating the Path to Resilience and Sustainability**

2019 - 2024



**ADDIS ABABA, 2019**

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GOVERNMENT OF THE FEDERAL DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF  
ETHIOPIA

COUNTRY PROGRAMMING FRAMEWORK  
TO END DROUGHT EMERGENCIES  
IN THE DRYLAND AREAS OF ETHIOPIA

CONSOLIDATING THE PATH TO RESILIENCE AND SUSTAINABILITY

2019 – 2024

ADDIS ABABA, ETHIOPIA  
AUGUST, 2019

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# ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

<b>AICS</b>	Italian Agency for Development Cooperation
<b>ACDI</b>	Agence canadienne de développement international
<b>AfDB</b>	African Development Bank
<b>AGDP</b>	Agriculture Gross Domestic Product
<b>ARDPS</b>	Agricultural and Rural Development Policies & Strategies
<b>ASALs</b>	Arid and Semi-Arid Lowlands
<b>CAADP</b>	Comprehensive African Agricultural Development Programme
<b>CAHW</b>	Community Animal Health Workers
<b>CBO</b>	Community Based Organization
<b>CCIP</b>	Complementary Community Investment Program
<b>CEWARN</b>	Conflict Early Warning and Response Mechanism
<b>CEWERU</b>	Conflict and Early Warning and Response Unit
<b>COMESA</b>	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
<b>CPMR</b>	Conflict Prevention Management and Resolution
<b>CPP</b>	Country Programming Paper
<b>CRGES</b>	Climate-Resilient Green Economy Strategy
<b>CRPB</b>	Conflict Resolution and Peace Building
<b>CSA</b>	Central Statistical Agency
<b>CSO</b>	Civil Society Organizations
<b>DFID</b>	Department for International Development
<b>DP</b>	Development Partners
<b>DRM</b>	Disaster Risk Management
<b>DRMFSS</b>	Disaster Risk Management and Food Security sector
<b>DRR</b>	Disaster Risk Reduction
<b>DRSI</b>	Disaster Resilience Sustainable Initiative
<b>DRSLP</b>	Drought Resilience and Sustainable Livelihoods Programme
<b>EDE</b>	Ending Drought Emergencies
<b>EFSRA</b>	Ethiopian Food Security Reserve Administration
<b>ELMT</b>	Enhanced Livelihoods in the Madera Triangle (Programme)
<b>ELSE</b>	Enhanced Livelihoods in Southern Ethiopia (Programme)
<b>ELTA</b>	Ethiopian Livestock Traders Association
<b>EMPEA</b>	Ethiopian Meat Producers and Exporters Associations
<b>EPA</b>	Ethiopian Protection Authority
<b>ESIF</b>	Ethiopian Sustainable Land Management Investment Framework
<b>EU</b>	European Union
<b>FAO</b>	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
<b>GDP</b>	Gross Domestic Product
<b>GIZ</b>	Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
<b>GTP</b>	Growth and Transformation Five-Year Plan
<b>HABP</b>	Household Asset Building Program
<b>HDI</b>	Human Development Index

<b>HFA</b>	Hyogo Framework for Action
<b>HoA</b>	Horn of Africa
<b>HoA</b>	Horn of Africa
<b>HPG</b>	Health Partner Gateway
<b>IFAD</b>	International Fund for Agricultural Development
<b>IFPRI</b>	International Food Policy Research Institute
<b>IGAD</b>	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
<b>ILRI</b>	International Livestock Research Institute
<b>JICA</b>	Japan International Cooperation Agency
<b>LUP</b>	Land Use Planning
<b>MDTI</b>	Meat and Dairy Technology Institute
<b>MFA</b>	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
<b>MFI</b>	Micro-Finance Institutions
<b>MoA</b>	Ministry of Agriculture
<b>MoFED</b>	Ministry of Finance and Economic Development
<b>MoP</b>	Ministry of Peace
<b>MWE</b>	Ministry of Water and Energy
<b>NGO</b>	Non-governmental Organizations
<b>NTC</b>	National Technical Committee
<b>PAES</b>	Pastoral Agricultural Extension System
<b>PIF</b>	Agricultural sector Policy and Investment Framework
<b>PIM</b>	Program Implementation Manual
<b>PLI</b>	Pastoral Livelihood Initiative
<b>PPD</b>	Planning and Programming Directorate
<b>PRM</b>	Participatory Rangeland Management
<b>PSNP</b>	Productive Safety Net Program
<b>RBDP</b>	River Basins Development Program
<b>RED&amp;FS</b>	Rural Economic Development & Food Security
<b>RF</b>	Regional Framework
<b>SLM</b>	Sustainable Land Management
<b>SNNPR</b>	Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples' Region
<b>SWG</b>	Sector Working Group
<b>TAD</b>	Trans-Boundary Animal Disease
<b>TBWR</b>	Trans-Boundary Water Resources
<b>TC</b>	Technical Consortium
<b>UNDP</b>	United Nations Development Programme
<b>WDSP</b>	Water Development Policy, Strategy and Program
<b>WFP</b>	World Food Programme

# PREFACE

This second phase of the Country Programming Paper is a revision of the first phase of the intervention with the overarching objective of including the contemporary and outstanding both the national and regional issues. Accordingly, thorough discussion and consensus was made among the IGAD Member States on the second phase of the program intervention areas and thereby identified eight Priority Intervention Areas (PIAs), Namely Natural Resource and Environmental Management; Market Access, Trade and Financial Services; Enhance Production and Livelihood Diversification; Disaster Risk Management; Research, Knowledge Management and Technology; Peace Building, Conflict Prevention, and Resolution; and Coordination, Institutional Strengthening and Partnership and Human Capital, Gender and Social Development. Like the previous paper it addresses very important issues that can contribute to building resilience capacity of community to shocks to end drought emergencies in the Horn of Africa.

In this regard, revision of the Country Programming Paper was made by National Task Team (NTT) established from all concerned Directorates of the relevant Ministries and development partners through leading role of coordination and close consultation of the Ethiopia Ministry of Agriculture. Therefore, the amendment was made based upon experts' inputs and views of a very wide range of relevant stakeholders. Thus, the program intervention clearly articulates the importance of moving from short-term emergency responses to creating drought resilient community in sustainable bases in all drought affected areas of the country.

In addition, the programming paper also takes in to account sustainable management of natural resources with due emphasize to water and pasture to carve the existing situation and also aim to put in place effective and sustainable measures to other disasters that afflict the drought-prone areas calling for proactive approaches that stress medium and long-term policies and interventions to build resilient communities. Only in this way can livelihoods be strengthened and maintained in order to fulfill a major endeavor of the Government of Ethiopia. Moreover, paper also highlights the importance of regional cooperation and harmonization for efficient, effective development and utilization of the common resources and achieves the intended goal of improving the lives and livelihoods of drought-prone ASAL communities.

# ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

First I would like to acknowledge the IGAD for the relentless effort and contribution made for the resource mobilization and implementation of the first phase of Country Programming Paper (CPP); effort made to build regional capacity in different aspects and technical and financial assistance to realize revision of this second phase of the CPP. Therefore, the paper has been revised with the approach to chart a new way forward to address the problem of recurring droughts and, this has created an opportunity to learn from our own experiences and other IGAD Member States as we embark on resilience building process in different contexts.

Hence, I hope that this paper will be viewed by policy makers, development partners and implementing professionals as effective advocacy for new approaches to mitigating the dreadful effects of droughts in Arid and Semi-arid Lowlands of the Country. Specifically, our development partners in particular recognizes the importance of moving from short-term responses to the medium- and long-term interventions to enhance resilience for food and nutrition security of pastoral community. Thus, I trust that they will continue with their commitments and provide their usual cooperation and assistance required and flexible funding to realize the intended objective of the CPP.

Moreover, I would like to thank all members of the National Task Team (NTT) for their relentless effort in revising the Country Programming Papers. I also extend my gratitude to development partners who made unreserved effort in supporting the first phase of the CPP intervention both in mobilizing financial resources, knowledge and contribute much for the effective implementation of the program in the ASALs. Finally, I also appreciate the effort made by the Program Staff at all Level and Government officials who facilitated and coordinated the implementation of the first phase of the Program PIAs.

It is my sincere belief that path we followed will bring us closer to the much desired transition and breaking away from the vicious cycle of poverty.

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

**Existing Context:** In Ethiopia recurrent drought is largely due to climate variability and its impact results in widespread failure of seasonal crops, pasture and forage and massive death of livestock in pastoralist areas, and thereby results widespread hunger among the affected population. More recently, the drought of 2015 caused hunger for a population of about 10 million people (10% estimate based on the number of people requiring food aid).

However, nowadays, drought is more often viewed as a natural event that requires government to take a proactive approach to reduce societal vulnerability and increase resilience to drought through sustainable development interventions. Therefore, as with any natural disaster, addressing drought should not be focused solely on managing the crisis, but needs to encompass the sustainable and holistic development endeavor/approaches. A proactive approach to increasing drought resilience is centered on better development of financial, human, physical capital and natural capital, and strengthens economic and social systems against more severe impacts of drought and increase ability to adapt the adversity. The adoption of drought risk reduction and complemented by drought mitigation plans at various levels of government will have significant ripple effects across key sectors. It would support the implementation of sustainable development encompass enhancing resilience for food and nutrition security. Indeed the vulnerability to future drought episodes can be significantly reduced and the coping capacity of ASAL communities will be improved.

Accordingly, in 2011, 13.4 million people of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) regions were affected by drought. This crisis was a stark reminder that insufficient attention was given to addressing livelihood vulnerability in the ASAL. It is apparent that it is not drought as such, but rather the vulnerability of pastoral communities that has thrown the region into recurring repeated food crises. Too often in the past, the international community has lost focus on longer-term resilience building initiatives, after recovery and reconstruction objectives have been achieved and media attention recedes. Following the 2011 drought, however, there has been a strong commitment from the international community and Member States of IGAD to focus on initiatives that will strengthen medium- and long-term resilience to disaster and ensure that the next disaster does not result in another crisis. Toward this end, this CPP has been revised with the overarching objective of improving food and nutrition security and enhance resilience to external shocks with particular focus on the ASAL communities in Ethiopia.

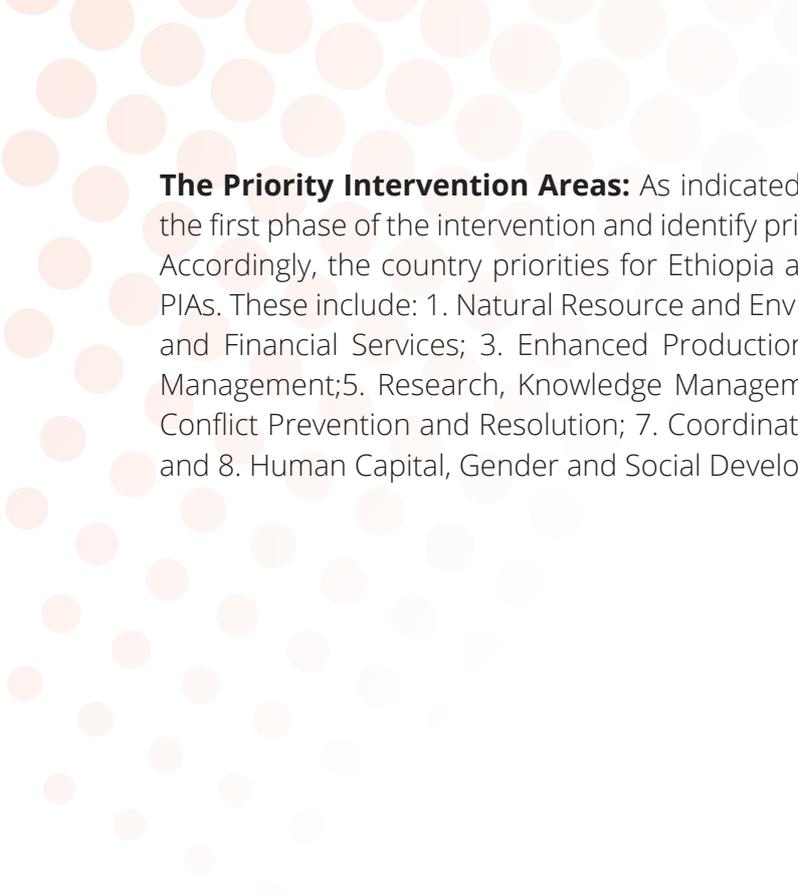
**The Existing Challenges:** With 60 percent of the land area and 12–14 percent of the population—mostly pastoral and agro-pastoral communities—the lowlands lag behind the rest of Ethiopia in terms of most social and economic indicators. Literacy rates, access to formal education, and access to water and sanitation are all well below national averages in the ASAL areas. Besides, the current productivity of livestock (for meat and dairy) raised by pastoral communities and of dry land agriculture as practiced by agro-pastoral communities is very low compared to national and regional standards. At the same time, poor public infrastructure in the ASALs for example, roads, market facilities, and telecommunication makes it difficult for producers to connect to lucrative national, regional, and international markets. To meet emerging market demand and increase household incomes, productivity and commercialization must be enhanced. Pastoral and Agro-Pastoral Livelihoods are highly vulnerable to climatic shocks (primarily drought), conflict,

insecurity, and animal pests and diseases. The deterioration of rangelands, encroachments of invasive species on pasture land, increase in human and livestock populations, and limitations on mobility are among others creating an urgent need to increase resilience in pastoral production systems.

**Existing Development Opportunities:** the Government of Ethiopia has laid strong foundations through its policies and strategies which offer a fertile ground for undertaking development activities in the ASAL. The main development agenda of the Ethiopian government is poverty eradication. All the country's development policies and strategies are geared towards this end. This reflects a wide national consensus on the priority agenda of eradicating poverty and the policies and strategies required to address such a development priority. During the GTP period special emphasis has given to agriculture and rural development, industry, infrastructure, social and human development, good governance and democratization. Livelihood resilience was an area that received limited policy attention in the past, but now this has changing and especial attention is given for the development of irrigation-based horticulture and crop production, livestock- and livestock product-based trades. Moreover, there is a rich existing experience and good practices both within government institutions and development partners, on which to base up-scaling for further enhance food and nutrition capacity of the pastoralists. Besides, there are also many national and regional research centers have been established across all part of the country to work for dry land areas.

**Existing Developments in the ASALs:** In particular, over the last 15 years, the World Bank and International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) in three phases of the Pastoral Community Development Project (PCDP); and other recent investments have executed on livelihoods and resilience building with positive results, including the Regional Pastoral Livelihood Resilience Project (RPLRP) (World Bank), Drought Resilience and Sustainable Livelihoods Program (DRSLP) (African Development Bank), the Pastoralist Areas Resilience Improvement through Market Access and Trade (MAT) project (USAID), and the Afar Soil Rehabilitation Project in Afar (German Corporation for International Cooperation). However, these projects had a relatively limited coverage of target beneficiaries and geographical scope. Hence, the second phase of the CPP will aim to continue scaling up of successful results of these projects in the ASAL areas.

**Drive for the Revision of Existing CPP:** In the first phase of the CPP implementation, different emerging issues were identified. These include; migration and displacement, technological evolution, cross-border development issues, which are emphasized in the revision of the previous CPP. Consequently, the IGAD Member States have agreed to amend the existing PIAs and agreed on a common framework for mobilize resources and enhance resilience for food and nutrition security both at nation and regional level. Following this, each MS has made local and national context assessment of the past implementation strategies and thereby identified existing opportunities and challenges; lesson learned; cross-border development activities, migration and displacement factors, identifies technological options required for the effective and efficient development, and Institutional coordination and alignment mechanisms for the multi-sectoral intervention program of IGAD Drought Disaster Resilience and Sustainability Initiative (IDDRSI). Accordingly, the Ethiopia Programming Paper has been revised by the National Task Team (NTT) established from concerned Ministries. The NTT thoroughly revised the previous CPP based on the mandate areas of each ministry and proposed new ideas for PIAs for the next phase of DRI.



**The Priority Intervention Areas:** As indicated above IGAD Member States have discussed on the first phase of the intervention and identify priorities areas, which are streamlined in eight PIAs. Accordingly, the country priorities for Ethiopia are summarized under the following eight major PIAs. These include: 1. Natural Resource and Environmental Management; 2. Market access, Trade and Financial Services; 3. Enhanced Production and Livelihood Diversification; 4. Disaster Risk Management; 5. Research, Knowledge Management and technology Transfer; 6. Peace Building, Conflict Prevention and Resolution; 7. Coordination, Institutional Strengthening, and Partnership and 8. Human Capital, Gender and Social Development.

# 1. INTRODUCTION

Drought occurs when the seasonal precipitation drops below normal or long-term average (Wilhite et al., 2005). Drought in Ethiopia occurs during the different seasons that occur in different regions in the country and it exists when seasonal rainfall drops below normal by almost 30% to 50%. Climate variability and extreme weather events (drought) threatens the livelihood of many populations throughout the world.

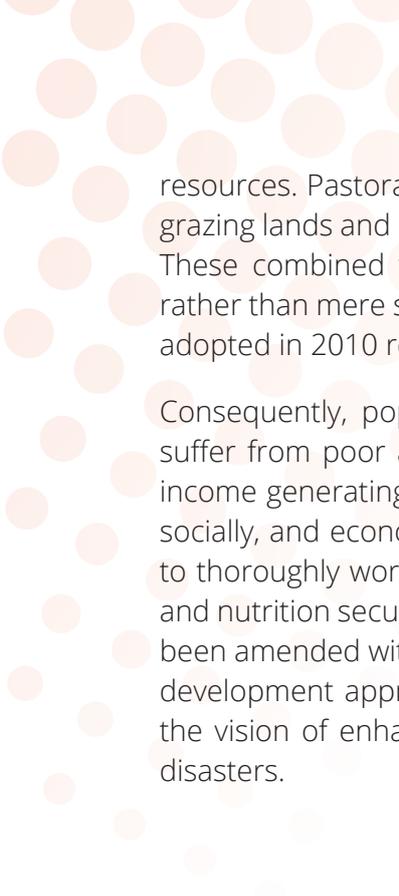
Like its neighbors in the Horn of Africa (HoA), Ethiopia experiences frequent occurrence of disasters including drought, floods, and volatile food prices and livestock diseases. According to a report by the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) there is some indication that droughts are increasing in frequency in recent decades (Derek et al, 2011). Drought in Ethiopia has shown a spatial and temporal distribution over the last fifty years and there are certain regions in the country that are affected by drought more frequently; the eastern and south eastern and rift valley regions. The frequency of drought was once in ten years during earlier periods. Three decades ago drought in Ethiopia occur with 3–5 years in the northern parts of the country and every 8–10 years in the whole country (Getachew, 2018).

Drought in Ethiopia occurs due to a failure of the seasonal rainfall (June to September) that results in the loss of crops and livestock (elsewhere it is recognized as agricultural drought). The loss of crops and livestock often causes severe household food shortages and stress and insecurity among the affected people. The seasonal rainfall failure (meteorological drought) is largely due to climate variability and its impact results in widespread failure of seasonal crops, pasture and forage and massive death of livestock in pastoralist areas, and widespread hunger among the affected population. Particularly, the 1984, 2006, 2010 and 2011 droughts were the most devastating in creating huge food shortage for a large proportion of the population that relied heavily and predominantly on subsistent-rain-fed agriculture and pastoral livelihood. Moreover, the recent drought of 2015 caused hunger for a population of about 10 million people (10%) estimate based on the number of people requiring food aid. The impact on agriculture always brings heavy human and livestock loss in Ethiopia.

In 2011 the Horn of Africa attracted international attention as a result of two interlocking disasters: an exodus of Somali refugees into neighboring countries as a result of the conflict and drought in Somalia and a drought that affected the lives of millions of people living in the drylands of Djibouti, Ethiopia and Kenya. It is estimated that the total number of people affected by the 2011 drought was 13.4 million including as many as 4.5 million Ethiopians, when the drought was at its peak.

Thus, the scale and impact of the droughts in the recent past have been immense occasionally decimating herds by 50-80% in the case of cattle (Coppock et al 2008, Devereux, 2006). Such frequent shocks do not give respite for recovery and make it extremely difficult to restock herds thereby forcing poor pastoralists and agro-pastoralists to drop out of pastoralism and engage in non-pastoralist livelihoods that are high risk and detrimental to the environment such as charcoal making. In addition to the frequent occurrence of droughts, other factors including growth of human and livestock populations, environmental degradation and bush encroachment, are creating unsustainable pressure on land and water resources, and increasing the vulnerability of pastoralist and agro-pastoralist populations to disasters.

Despite these negative aspects, pastoralists have coped with climate hazards for a long time, using seasonal mobility strategies for the sustainable management of drylands vegetation and water



resources. Pastoralists use seasonal livestock mobility patterns to utilize the wet and dry season grazing lands and breeding of livestock that feed selectively on available pastures in the dry lands. These combined vital strategies allow pastoralists/agro-pastoralists to create economic value rather than mere survival in difficult environments. The African Union's Pastoral Policy Framework adopted in 2010 recognized this importance.

Consequently, population in the lowland area suffers not only with food insecurity but also suffer from poor access to health and education facilities, and few opportunities to engage in income generating activities. Pastoralists are thus not only marginalized geographically, but also socially, and economically. Thus, the severity of the problem in these regions requires the need to thoroughly work multi-sectoral development approach will be able sustainably enhance food and nutrition security of pastoralist and agro-pastoralist community. Toward this end, this CPPhas been amended with the view to address the problem of recurring drought through multi-sectoral development approach based on the National Disaster Risk Reduction Policy and strategy with the vision of enhancing the capacity for withstand the impact of drought disaster and related disasters.

## 2. REGIONAL, NATIONAL AND LOCAL CONTEXTS

Evidently, drought is a natural phenomenon which often impacts people, the economy and ecosystems. Prolonged droughts reduce food production and water availability and at their worst lead to significant human suffering and loss of life. Droughts have a negative impact on ecosystem functions, reduce social, political and economic stability and can increase vulnerability. Climate change is expected to increase the frequency and severity of droughts in large parts of Africa and in the Americas, as well as in southern, central and Eastern Europe, the Middle East, Australia, and Southeast Asia. The populations of the most vulnerable regions, particularly the poorer areas where resources are already limited, need to be better prepared for future droughts by reducing risks and increasing drought resilience (Neville D., 2018).

Recent international and regional initiatives have changed the way drought is assessed and managed. Historically, drought was viewed as a natural disaster to which government/society responds with a reactive crisis management approach that deals only with the symptoms of drought. This approach has proven to be highly inefficient, because it creates a culture of dependency and offers few incentives for changing the ways in which resources are managed to reduce future drought impacts (Neville D., 2018).

Nowadays drought is more often viewed as a natural event that requires government to take a proactive preparedness approach to reduce societal vulnerability and increase resilience to drought through sustainable development interventions. Therefore, as with any natural disaster, addressing drought should not be focused solely on managing the crisis, but needs to encompass the sustainable and holistic development endeavor/approaches.

A proactive approach to increasing drought resilience is centered on better development of financial, human, physical capital and natural capital, and strengthens economic and social systems against more severe impacts of drought and increase ability to adapt the adversity. Therefore, with the anticipated a more intense and severe droughts predicted, a paradigm shift has needed. Poorly coordinated “crisis management” in the face of drought will no longer suffice. A well-planned approach that focuses on reducing the impacts (risks) of drought is needed nowadays (UNCCD, 2016).

The adoption of drought risk reduction and complemented by drought mitigation plans at various levels of government will have significant ripple effects across key sectors. It would support the implementation of sustainable development encompass enhancing resilience for food and nutrition security. Indeed the vulnerability to future drought episodes can be significantly reduced and the coping capacity of ASAL communities will be improved.

On top of this, in 2011, 13.4 million people of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) region, predominantly pastoralists and agro-pastoralists were affected by drought. This crisis was a stark reminder that insufficient attention was given to addressing livelihood vulnerability in the ASAL. It is apparent that it is not drought as such, but rather the vulnerability of pastoral communities that has thrown the region into recurring repeated food crises. Too often in the past, the international community has lost focus on longer-term resilience building initiatives, after recovery and reconstruction objectives have been achieved and media attention recedes. Following the 2011 drought, however, there has been a strong commitment from the international community and Member States (MS) of IGAD to focus on initiatives that will strengthen medium-



and long-term resilience to disaster and ensure that the next disaster does not result in another crisis.

Toward this end, this CPP has been revised with the overarching objective of improve food and nutrition security and enhance resilience to external shocks with particular focus on the ASAL communities in Ethiopia. Accordingly, the paper has been revised under the leadership of the Ministry of Agriculture by National Task Team (NTT) organized from relevant Ministries.

### 3. RATIONALE AND OBJECTIVE OF THE COUNTRY PROGRAMMING PAPER

Many decades of emergency assistance that has been made by the Government and other development partners were not yet able to mitigate the causes of pastoral vulnerability such as degraded ecosystems, lack of infrastructure and facilities, low investment, absence of economic opportunities and conflict. Owing to the combination of these interlocking vulnerabilities a mild stress like inadequate or untimely rainfall can result in major shock because of the communities' inability to withstand the effect of the disaster. Therefore, building pastoralists' resilience to external shocks requires livelihoods-focused programming tailored to the different stages of a crisis. This should be based on a holistic development approach and programming to effectively combat chronic food and nutrition insecurity and a necessity to make new and significant investments in the drylands. This entails helping pastoralists cope with emerging change, adapt their livelihoods and manage the ecosystem, and diversify their livelihoods so that they will be able to withstand future shocks.

Particularly, following the impact of the crisis on the lives and livelihoods of over 13.4 million people affected and the consequent suffering as well as loss of human lives, the IGAD Member States have declared committing themselves to make new and significant investments in the drylands to end drought emergencies and pledged, among other things to *"launch regional projects to address the underlying causes of vulnerability in drought-prone areas, in particular emphasis on pastoralists and agro-pastoralists to promote disaster risk reduction, ecosystem rehabilitation and sustainable livelihood base development practices"*.

They also underscored the urgent need to *"reform the system of emergency humanitarian response in the region, aiming to enhance resilience and promote long-term solutions and integrate drought risk reduction and climate change adaptation into development planning and resource allocation frameworks"*

Therefore, IGAD Member States have emphasized the need for a paradigm shift from emergency response to joint long-term interventions aimed at creating resilience and economic development. Toward this end, September 2011 an agreement was reached to *"develop the Horn of Africa Regional Disaster Resilience and Sustainability Strategy Framework to reduce the impact of disasters in the region considering existing frameworks and programs of action and to allocate significant portion of national revenue to fund these projects"*. In line with this stipulation the main objective of Ethiopia's CPP for Drought Resilience Sustainable Initiative is therefore to improve food and nutrition security and enhance resilience to external shocks with particular focus on the ASAL. Consequently, the PIAs include development-targeted initiatives giving due emphasis to livelihoods based programs coupled with a harmonized drought cycle management. Of course development efforts will be aligned with humanitarian interventions during emergency incidences.

The CPP is firmly anchored to the Government's 5-year Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP) whose overarching objective is *"to radically transform the Ethiopian economy on a path of sustainable growth and development"*. This target is anticipated to provide one of the entry points for improving the lives of pastoralists and enhancing their resilience. In the Pastoral Areas the GTP focuses on supporting the livestock sector, developing water sources for people and livestock including irrigation schemes, natural resources management, forage development, improving

the livestock marketing, animal health service delivery system and strengthening implementation capacity.

The CPP builds on: (i) existing policies, strategies and plans; (ii) past and ongoing projects and programs that have demonstrated positive impact on food and nutrition security for resilience to drought; and (iii) programming exercises and workshops organized in the country with development partners. It has been developed within the context of the country's agriculture sector PIF (CAADP) which recognizes the role of the pastoralists' economy and the importance of enhancing security of tenure of pastoralist and agro-pastoralists through efficient and effective land utilization, certification and administration.

The overall objective of the Country's Food Security Program (FSP) is to achieve food security for chronic and transitory food insecure households in rural Ethiopia. To this end, the Program has four components: (i) the Productive Safety Net Program (PSNP), which provides transfers to meet household consumption and protect assets, and builds community assets through public works; (ii) the Household Asset Building Program (HABP) which provides credit and extension services; (iii) the Complementary Community Investment Program which undertakes community infrastructure investments in food insecure Woredas; and (iv) the water centered Voluntary Resettlement Program (RP) which provides transfers, credit and infrastructure for re-settled households. The raising of households to the level of food security that these components aim to achieve is commonly described as graduation.

Within the last decade, the country has made great strides in tackling emergencies. Recently (2010) the Government of Ethiopia (GoE) has come up with a revised Disaster Risk Management (DRM) policy which is already in practice and whose overall objective is to reduce the risks and impacts of disasters through the establishment of a comprehensive and integrated disaster risk management system within the context of sustainable development. The DRM Strategic Framework and Investment Program (DRMSFIP) is currently under development and will be in place after it has been approved. It will be based on the revised DRM policy and on the priorities enshrined in the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA). Through this framework document and investment programme, it is intended that the overall objective stipulated in the draft DRSI Policy of reducing the risks and impacts of disasters through the establishment of a comprehensive and integrated DRM system within the context of sustainable development would be achieved. The formulation of the DRM Policy heralded a radical shift from reactive response to drought emergencies to proactive management of risk through multi-sector approach including risk analysis and profiling.

As a complementary measure the government has developed and implemented the Ethiopian Sustainable Land Management Investment Framework (ESIF) with the aim of alleviating rural poverty through restoring, sustaining and enhancing the productive capacity, protective functions and biodiversity of Ethiopia's natural ecosystem resources.

Ethiopia has also developed a Climate-Resilient Green Economy Strategy (CRGES) outlining a green economic growth path that fosters development and sustainability. The development of a green economy will be based on four pillars: (i) agriculture: improving crop and livestock production practices for higher food security and farmer income while reducing emissions; (ii) forestry: protecting and re-establishing forests for their economic and ecosystem services including their value as carbon stocks; (iii) power by expanding electricity generation from renewable energy for domestic and regional markets; and (iv) transport, industrial sectors and buildings by introducing modern and energy-efficient technologies.

Ethiopia has implemented Conflict Resolution and Peace Building Strategy (CRPBS) through the Ministry of Peace (MoP). The main objective of the MoP's CRPBS was to prevent the occurrence of violent conflict through collection of early warning information and initiating early and timely responses plus tackling root causes by aligning the interventions with peace dividend projects and long-term development plans. As an integral and important part of the drought resilience initiative it is envisaged that the CPP establishes firm linkages with Conflict Prevention Management and Resolution (CPMR) activities of the MoP.

In addition to the above key strategies and policies, the CPP is also embedded in Agricultural and Rural Development Policies & Strategies (ARDPS), Millennium Development Goals for Pastoral Areas (MDGPA), National Food Security Program, Early Warning and Response System, Sustainable Land Management Program, National Agricultural Extension System (NAES), Water Development Policy, Strategy and Program, and the River Basins Development Program.

**Combined Approach for Humanitarian and Development:** The structures and programs for linking humanitarian and development interventions in Ethiopia are already in place. The merger of the erstwhile Disaster Preparedness and Prevention Agency (DPPA) which was responsible for humanitarian activities with the Ministry of Agriculture that is dealing with development is aimed at bringing development activities and humanitarian actions under one umbrella. This will foster agricultural growth and economic transformation while simultaneously addressing disaster management and food security issues, thereby reducing vulnerabilities of the rural population and enhancing their resilience to recurring drought. With this new institutional arrangement and with a paradigm shift linking development and humanitarian activities, the focus of the Ministry's activities is now to foster agricultural growth, sustainable natural resource management and proactive risk management involving the full DRM cycle – prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response, recovery and rehabilitation.

Programmatically, instruments like the PSNP, HABP and Community Complementary Investment Programme (CCIP), Voluntary Resettlement and Risk Financing are designed to bridge the gap between relief and development by linking emergency activities with regular development interventions. For example, PSNP labor-intensive public works focus on soil and water conservation and integrated watershed management. Community Complementary Investment (CCIP) on the other hand provides significant resources to build roads, irrigation and social infrastructure in the ASAL regions.

The PSNP focuses on chronically food insecure households, and risk financing provides timely resources for transitory food insecurity in response to shocks within existing program areas. Risk financing uses a contingent funding mechanism, which provides resources for scaling up activities under PSNP, based on early warning system and contingency planning to tackle an impending drought in PSNP Woredas (districts). This component is seen as central to the sustainability of the overall PSNP by providing an early response that can more effectively prevent household asset depletion and increased levels of destitution (FDRE August, 2009b).

The HABP is not implemented in the ASAL because of lack of capacity and contextual mechanism for provision and managing of resources as well as lack of clarity on targeting and graduation.

There is a broad consensus between government and development partners that the government is working in the right direction to link emergency response with development by instituting safety nets and social protection programs mentioned above. Various interventions were presented as

examples which can be expanded in times of drought emergencies. The first of these is the PSNP that has a contingency provision of 20% built in for scaling up public works programs when the need arises in the case of developing drought situation. This provision allows timely diversion of resources from development to livelihood generating activities to prevent a hydro-meteorological drought from turning into a disaster.

A second example is the financial support to government animal health services during emergencies to enhance de-worming and vaccination of livestock. Under the Crisis Modifier Facility a group of NGOs funded by USAID were able to divert funds from the Pastoralist Livelihoods Initiative (PLI) to fund early animal health interventions in the 2005/06 drought. This was a good example establishing linkages of relief and development (Grunewald et al, 2006a; Nicholson et al, 2007). These examples could be precursors for allocation of a “pulled fund” to be allocated both from government and donor sources and used flexibly for development and emergency interventions.

The maintenance and strategic pre-positioning of grain and vet drug reserves under the auspices of DRMFS and the Regional Food Security and Agricultural Bureaus respectively is another good example. The Ethiopian Food Security Reserve Administration (EFSRA) is one of the largest and most successful emergency food reserve programs and plays a critical role as a buffer stock for drought induced shortfalls. The grain and drug reserves are meant to be used for stabilization of markets in normal times and are accessed for emergency during drought or other disasters like disease outbreak and floods. The built in mechanism of the Ministry of Water and Energy and its dedicated department in expanding its water and sanitation activities during emergencies is also an illustration in linking humanitarian and development activities.

Despite the approaches and instruments stated above, there are a number of issues that need to be taken as next steps in making the interventions effective in the ASAL. First, the discussion that is ongoing between government and development partners in building the requisite capacities and mechanisms for implementation of HABP needs to be speeded up. Second, action needs to be taken to link public works activities implemented under PSNP and the regular natural resource management activities implemented. Likewise coordination and linkages need to be established between the income diversification and basic services activities implemented by the Pastoral Community Development Program (PCDP) assisted by the World Bank and the upcoming HABP activities as part of the Food Security Strategy. Third is the strengthening of the early warning system and fine-tuning the indicators to changes in pastoral and agro-pastoral livelihoods so that they would be able to predict change in the climate and solicit early response. Equally important is developing disaster risk profiles for all Woredas in the ASAL based on information collected from communities, households and DRM actors which will inform DRR plans, early warning system and comprehensive contingency plans.

The consensus between government and development partners with regard to linking humanitarian and development interventions indicates that there is growing realization that pastoralists' vulnerability can only be mitigated through long-term development interventions and investments aimed at building the resilience of pastoral livelihoods, strengthening pastoralist institutions, building up social and economic infrastructure and fostering cross-sector linkages. However this can materialize only if DPs and governments adhere to their commitment for flexible allocation of resources.

# 4. OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES

## 4.1. Opportunities

The opportunities for implementation of the Drought Resilience and Sustainability Initiative include the following:

**Commitment of the Government:** The Developmental State of the GoE has laid strong foundations through its policies and strategies which offer a fertile ground for undertaking development activities in the ASAL. The main development agenda of the Ethiopian government is poverty eradication. All the country's development policies and strategies are geared towards this end. This reflects a wide national consensus on the priority agenda of eradicating poverty and the policies and strategies required to address such a development priority. The GTP gives special emphasis to agriculture and rural development, industry, infrastructure, social and human development, good governance and democratization.

**The commitments of the development partners:** Continued support from the World Bank, the AfDB, GIZ, AICS and others for the drought resilience initiative in Ethiopia.

**Documentation of Good Practices:** The good practices from the ongoing drought resilience are documented and shared among regions implementing the IDDRSI flagship projects. For instance, on range land rehabilitation and fodder bank development and management. These practices are also shared with IGAD Member States through regional knowledge share fairs and knowledge platform for scaled out by the pastoralists and agro-pastoralists. The challenges in delays of the implementations the first generation IDDRSI flagship projects were also documented and shared amongst stakeholders as a lesson to accelerate implementations of future interventions.

**Regional Trade and Economic Integration :** The GoE has made a tremendous diplomatic relation with many countries, especially with the neighboring like Eritrea, Kenya, and Djibouti. Following that, trade and investment, bilateral and multilateral agreements were made to boost foreign currency earning and employment opportunities. Consequently, the domestic and international environment for livestock trade has got due attention. Besides, demand for livestock products in general and the demand for meat in particular is projected to double by 2050 (HPG, April 2009). Along with the demand, prices for livestock and livestock product have been increasing markedly. Livestock exports from Ethiopia have been booming for several years, and the region as a whole is ideally placed to cater to strong demand from the Middle East. The formal trade in Ethiopia earned \$125 m in 2010 and \$215 in 2011 while earnings from the informal / cross-border trade are estimated between US 200-300 m; 4 to 5 times the formal trade (Catley et al, 2011).

In Ethiopia, the prospect of rapid urban population growth and rising incomes all imply that the demand for meat will continue to grow rapidly in the years to come. The pastoral system, with supportive policies and appropriate interventions can play significant role in meeting the rising demand for meat and other animal products and serve as a driver for economic development in the ASAL.

**Regional Response to droughts:** The major opportunity for the development of the CPP is the recommendation and resulting strategy following the Summit of Ending Drought Emergencies in the HoA held in Nairobi from 8 - 9 September, 2011 and later in 2014. In addition the enhanced

interest of donors to support national as well as regional initiatives provides an impetus for the development of the CPP. In Ethiopia the availability of institutions with long experience and well developed policy frameworks is also a plus towards ending drought emergencies.

**Contemporary Regional Resilience for Nutrition and Food Security Initiative:** Although livelihood resilience was an area that received limited policy attention in the past, this is now changing. The Food Security Strategy and the Five-Year Regional Development Plans give emphasis to livelihood diversification with market orientation, which will be able to enhance food and nutrition security of pastoralists. Especially, irrigation-based horticulture and crop production, livestock- and livestock product-based trades (e.g. milk, hides and skins, livestock) are options that are to be explored for diversification of incomes, in addition to the exploitation of range products like gums and incense.

**Institutional Linkage of Project Platforms:** The established vertical (Woreda-Zone-Region-Federal and IGAD Region - IDDRSI) and horizontal (Steering Committees and PCUs at all levels) coordination units that are well aligned and functional. Alignments of the drought resilience initiatives (DRI) programs and projects are in line with the government agenda (GTP II-9 pillars) and further linked with SDG (17 goals) and Agenda 2063 (20Goals).

**Institutional Experience and Good Practice both by the NGOs and Gos:** there is a rich existing experience and good practices both within government institutions and development partners, on which to base up-scaling for further enhance food and nutrition capacity of the pastoralists. For instance, National Disaster Risk Management Commission (NDRMC) facilitates harmonization of works among NGOs, UN Agencies, CBOs and other stakeholders. NDRMC has mapped the vulnerable areas by collecting Woreda Disaster Risk Profile data in 445 Woredas, developed profiles for 340 Woredas and uploaded them on official National website ([www.profile.dppc.gov.et](http://www.profile.dppc.gov.et)).

**Existence of Dryland Research Institutions:** Many national and regional research centers have been established across all part of the country to work for dry land areas. Very recently the focus has shifted particularly to the pastoral and agro-pastoral areas. At regional level, Somali Region Pastoral and Agro-pastoral Research institute (SoRPARI) and Afar Pastoral and Agro-Pastoral Research Institute (APARI) are working with the focus on Pastoral and Agro-pastoral issues in those areas. Moreover, International Agricultural Research Institutions such International Crop Research Institute for Arid and Semi-Tropics (ICRISAT), International Center for Agriculture Research in the Dry Areas, (ICARDA) and International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI) are also working together with the national research programs in the dry land areas. Different technologies, practices and information have been generated from the research system for the dry land areas. For instance, heat and drought tolerant varieties, soil and water conservation techniques, rangeland management practices, improved forages development and so on.

- **The Drought Resilience and Sustainable Livelihood Program (DRSLP):** Starting from 2013 the program is under implementation in 30 Woredas of Somali, Afar, Oromia and SNNP Regional States and the intervention components of the program includes development of natural resource management, market access and trade, livelihood support, disaster risk management, research and knowledge management and peace building and conflict resolution. The programme is jointly funded by African Development Bank.

- **The Regional Pastoral Lively-hood Resilience Project (RPLRP):** This project is under implementation in the 21 Woreda of pastoral areas of the four Regional States and the intervention components are natural resource management, market access and trade, livelihood support, disaster risk management, research and knowledge management and peace building and conflict resolution. The project is jointly funded by World Bank and the Ethiopian Government - matching fund.
- **The Pastoral Community Development Project (PCDP):** The World Bank-assisted PCDP focuses on the implementation of effective modules of public service delivery, livelihood diversification and investment in disaster management. The project is operating in the ASAL regions of Somali, Afar as well as in the pastoral areas of Oromiya and SNNPR. The PCDP has also important lessons on livelihood diversification through Micro-Finance Institutions (MFIs) and provision of basic services in the ASAL.
- **The Irrigated Agriculture/Voluntary Resettlement Program (“Water Centered Development Approach”).** The five-year development plan for the ASAL regions envisages implementation of settlements based on irrigated agriculture along major river basins like the Awash, WabeShebele and the Omo. In the Shebele corridor of the Somali Region alone (one of three river basin corridors), the Five-Year Plan speaks of 170,000 families benefiting from irrigated agriculture over the plan period. Information provided from the Ministry of Agriculture indicates that 77,000 households have already been provided with 1 hectare of land and a shared generator/pump kit (1 kit to ten households). An additional 55,000 households would be provided with the same resources. No doubt this provided a potential opportunity for asset-less and unemployed youth.
- **The Sustainable Land Management Program (SLMP)** The project area of intervention has four major components namely water shade management, rural land certification and administration, project management and knowledge management. It was estimated that about 500,000 people benefit from the project and six regions were included in the program (Amhara, Tigray, Benshangul Gumuz, Oromiya, SNNPR and Gambela). The project was supported by World Bank and GIZ and focused on agricultural productivity potential and food security in degraded areas. The program is based on climate smart agriculture, soil and water conservation, small-scale irrigation and a forestation project.
- **The Millennium Development Goal Project [Phase-out]:** This aims to promote the development and management of the untapped water resources of the regions to achieve higher sustainable production leading to higher income and living standards for the inhabitants in the watershed areas. This would be achieved without causing any deterioration in the resource base and ecological equilibrium and aims to meet the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) by reducing halving poverty by 2015 and reach GTP targets. The project is focusing on rural water supply and range land development, irrigation using ground water and surface sources by small water pumps, ground water potential assessment, land use study and rural roads. It was reported that 124,445 people and 792,190 head of livestock had benefited from improved water supply services. The GoE is very much committed to achieve the MDGs and has been allotted significant financial resources for this purpose. Thus, this program will directly be aligned and harmonized in the framework of the CPP to enable further development interventions.

- **The Peace Building and Conflict Resolution Program:** Under the MoP this has been implementing peace building and conflict resolution activities in three areas: (i) early warning and response; (ii) promotion of a culture of peace and education; and (iii) community policing. The program had undertaken capacity building activities including training, provision of computers and other facilities, and developed manuals and toolkits. Both conflict resolution and peace building activities implemented by MoP and CEWERU provide very important lessons in establishing and working with local peace committees and customary institutions, collection and dissemination of early warning information as well as mounting timely responses (MTR, RRF Evaluation, CEWARN, 2011).

## 4.2. Challenges

**Recurrence of Drought:** The occurrence of recurrent drought in 2-3 years is becoming an evident in ASALs and this has resulted in the loss of livestock population. Furthermore, this has deteriorating food and nutrition security of pastoralists.

**Trans-boundary Animal Disease (TADs):** There are different endemic TADs in drought-prone areas, which occur frequently, resulting into the loss of livestock resources even at time of good weather.

**Lack of attention for Local Animal Breed Improvement:** Production and productivity of local animal breeds is still at its infant stage in drought-prone ASAL areas. For instance, lack of local animal breed improvement through selection and usage of artificial breeding was due to low attention given by the government and other development partners.

**Overgrazing:** It is obvious that there is an extensive grazing in communal land available in drought-prone ASAL areas. Moreover, it is not productive enough because of invasive weed, shrubs and non-palatable plant species. This scenario forces pastoralists to adopt seasonally movement in search of adequate pasture and water from scarce area to where there is potential of these resources.

**Land use right:** - Land is one of the critical assets mandatory for the building up of basic infrastructures, development of forestry ecosystem, food and feed production and livestock resources etc. However, the wide ranges of communal lands in ASALs are not easily accessible. Consequently, there is a need for securing of land use rights through proper consultation with local land holders and government bodies as far as the development works are for the public benefits.

**Population Growth versus Shrinking Resources:** The rapidly growing human populations contrasting with a reduction in natural resources (land, water) due to degradation, climate change and alternative use of these resources (e.g. for crop production);

**Deep-rooted Poverty:** The ASALs in Ethiopia have a long history of marginalization and it is with the advent of the current Government that commitments have been made to address poverty in the drylands. Despite the attention they have received, their resource endowment and economic potential, the ASAL have the highest levels of poverty head count index in the country - 36.1% in

Afar followed by 32.8% in Somali region, according to a recently released report by Ministry of Finance and Economic Development (MoFED).

**Low Levels of Infrastructure:** The problem of the ASAL is also compounded by low levels of infrastructure development. Although modest infrastructure is already in place, poor infrastructure and limited connectivity remain a major bottleneck to the development of the ASAL.

**Limited Application of Technological Options:** There is limited technologies/management options appropriate to climate change for dry land areas, poor research approach to the dry lands, technologies going to the dry lands are based on the findings from the highlands, plot level experiment does not work, technologies are not packed in a way addressing the systematic problem in dry land areas, and less attention given to indigenous knowledge. Besides, there is lack of leading institution to disseminate technologies, limitation to access technologies, practices and information.

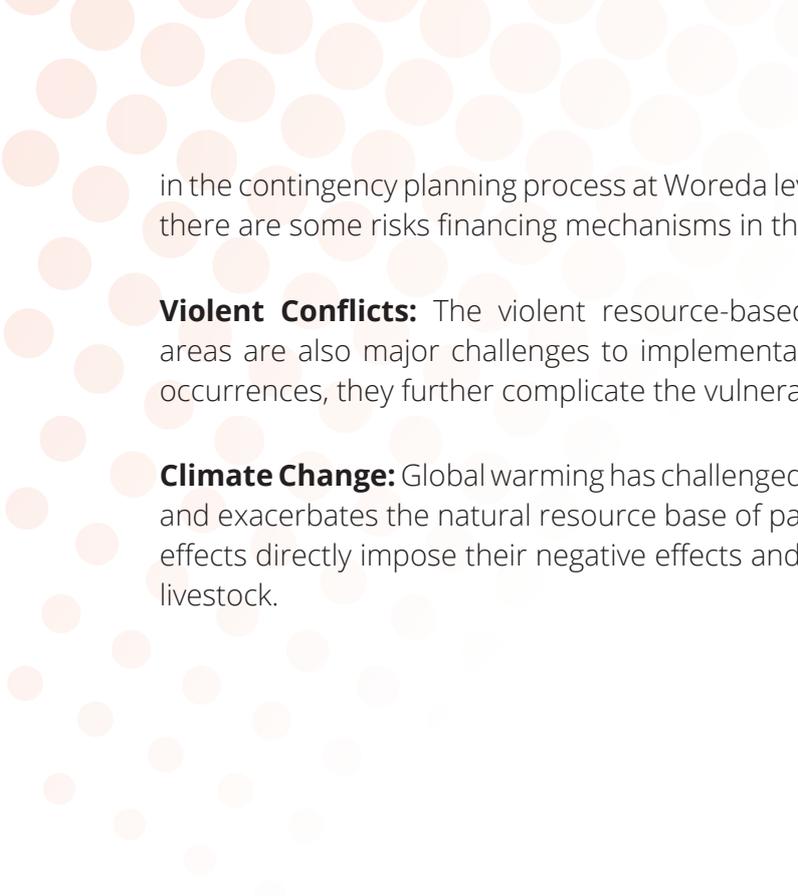
**Lack of Comprehensive Database:** What has been invested in dry lands so far and exiting potentials are not well identified, and capacity building (human and physical).

**Lack of Institutional Coordination and Alignment:** Organizational structures do not have harmonized roles and responsibilities at federal, regional, and Woreda levels, which can lead to duplication of efforts in key functional areas, and capacity limitations which include physical office space, equipment, communications including appropriate technology, and other facilities.

**Invisible Institutional Coordination of National DRI:** There has been weak or non-visible link between the DRI and Rural Economic Development and Food Security (RED&FS)-(Government and development partners consultative forum) in the MoA. The RED&FS through the livestock development technical committee (comprising two task forces namely-Mixed Crop-Livestock Task Force and Pastoral Task Force) which was supposed to spearhead the coordination, harmonization of efforts both by the GoE and development partners in the livestock and pastoral areas and its implementations at federal level. RED&FS has not been in a position to harmonize efforts due to its uni-sectoral nature. A number of projects were financed by development partners to be implemented in different organization without the coordination of the RED&FS and apart from Pooled fund for development and emergency interventions. Therefore, there is a need for standalone institution can coordinate the national DRI and enhance success and sustainability of future investments in ASALs.

**Low Implementation Capacity:** Limitations in institutional and human capacities, inadequate expertise, logistical shortfalls and management-related problems in the ASAL are major hurdles that may retard implementation of programs. The ASAL regions mostly suffer from lack of skilled expertise and the existing human resource has limited capacity that result in low level of implementation.

**Limited Contingency Plan for DRM:** Existing contingency plans are limited in scope and overall DRM planning are not yet fully aligned with targeted development plans, risk assessment, monitoring and early warning products. Communities and development sectors are fully involved



in the contingency planning process at Woreda level. Disaster insurance is not yet available, though there are some risks financing mechanisms in their early stages.

**Violent Conflicts:** The violent resource-based inter-clan and other conflicts in the border areas are also major challenges to implementation of programs. Although they are occasional occurrences, they further complicate the vulnerability of the population in the ASAL.

**Climate Change:** Global warming has challenged the world's socio-economic conditions in general and exacerbates the natural resource base of pastoralists and agro-pastoralists in particular. The effects directly impose their negative effects and worsen the life of the pastoral people and their livestock.

## 5. PRIORITY INTERVENTION AREAS

### Overall Objective and Expected Results

The comprehensive objective of the CPP is to enhance resilience of drought-prone communities in Ethiopia. The expected result of the initiative is to reduce by 50% the proportion of affected drought-prone population in need of humanitarian assistance and food aid. Proxy indicators to measure progress include: (i) the number of drought emergencies recorded by biennium, (ii) the percentage of households below the acute and chronic food insecurity levels, (iii) the average annual income of household in drought-prone areas, (iv) the human development index (HDI) in drought-prone communities, (v) the percentage of drought-prone communities population with access to primary level education, (vi) the assets level of households in drought-prone communities, (vii) the terms of trade (cereal/livestock), (viii) the coping strategy index, and (ix) the financial resources spent in investments in development versus the resources spent to emergency response.

### Target Groups and Targeting Mechanisms

As stated in the objective, the most vulnerable households of communities located in drought-prone areas will form the main target group of the programme. The majority of these communities are pastoralists and agro-pastoralists located in the ASAL of Ethiopia. Therefore, spatially, the initiative is to be primarily implemented in all Woredas (districts) of the ASAL which, according to the DRMFS of the Ministry of Agriculture, are all chronically food insecure (CFI). In terms of livelihood categories they include pastoralists, agro-pastoralists as well as household who have dropped or opted out of pastoralism because they have been subjected to recurring drought and lost their assets. Households in drought-prone areas located outside the pastoralist-area will also be considered as beneficiaries in the targeting mechanism.

The target beneficiaries will be identified through consultative processes involving district, and other local government officials and stakeholders operating in these communities including local leaders and community based organizations (CBOs). Local communities will participate in the programme design and targeting to ensure ownership of the interventions. As reflected in the results framework through disaggregated indicators, special attention will be given to women and youth. Gender concerns will be incorporated in all programs when selecting beneficiaries and determining the gender appropriateness of some interventions to ensure women and other vulnerable groups benefit. The program will also ensure that the nutritional and economic needs of HIV/AIDS-affected households are adequately addressed.

The intended projects' investment, in line with the IDDRSI, will target those areas that suffer most often from drought, flood and conflict incidences. On top of these the level of human and institutional capacity including the status and distribution of basic infrastructures in the respective drought-prone areas will be taken into account in the course of preparation of the project document. The criteria for involvement in livelihood or income diversification activities would primarily depend on the level of assets in a household particularly targeting women and youth in order to improve employment.

### Priority Intervention Areas

Being the dominant livelihood for the foreseeable future, pastoralism and agro-pastoralism will be an important component of the program. However, there is now a growing consensus on

the need for a holistic and comprehensive approach and programming to effectively enhance drought resilience in the drought-prone areas, combat chronic food and nutrition insecurity and break the cycle of dependence on food aid. Hence, to achieve its objectives, a coordinated set of investments should be simultaneously implemented in a number of domains including: (i) natural resource management; (ii) trade and market to improve the household access to markets, improve competitiveness and value addition (milk, meat, hides and skins, etc.); (iii) increase income from household economic activities (livestock, crops and fisheries) and economic diversification; (iv) improved social infrastructure (health, nutrition and education); (v) improved physical infrastructure (roads, mobile telephone and irrigation where profitable); (vi) support effective disaster risk management strategies; (vii) policy and a range of governance efforts, including efforts for better protection of pastoralist property rights, strengthening of conflict resolution mechanisms; and further efforts to promote bottom-up policymaking. When possible and appropriate, a public-private partnership approach (“PPP approach”) will be followed. It is anticipated that such an approach will contribute to improvement of employment opportunities in the drought-prone areas.

Accordingly, IGAD Member States and development partners have discussed on the second phase of the CPP and agreed to identify priorities, which are streamlined into eight Priority Intervention Areas (PIAs). Designation of the PIA was intended to facilitate coordination of the programs to ending drought emergencies both at country and regional levels. Accordingly, the country priorities for Ethiopia summarized under below eight major PIAs.

1. Natural Resource and Environmental Management
2. Market access, Trade and Financial Services
3. Enhance Production and Livelihood Diversification
4. Disaster Risk Management
5. Research, Knowledge Management and Technology Transfer
6. Peace Building, Conflict Prevention and Resolution
7. Coordination, Institutional Strengthening, and Partnership
8. Human Capital, Gender and Social Development

## **5.1 PIA1: Natural Resources and Environmental Management**

**Strategic Objective: To enhance drought-prone communities’ access to and use of sustainably managed natural resources and environmental services**

This PIA aims at providing support for the development and management of the natural resources, including but not limited to water resources for livestock, people and irrigated crop and forage production, rangelands, wetlands, livestock corridors, forest and woodlands, and the environment under which they function. Specifically, the main aim of the PIA is to enhance capacities of drought-prone communities in the ASALs to sustainably manage and utilize natural resources through increasing availability and promoting sustainable management of water resources, rangeland management and pasture development, securing equitable access to natural resources, promoting

environmental management, including development and management of renewable energy and conserving and sustainable utilization of biodiversity resources. In addition, it provides support to control air, water, and soil pollution including solid waste management which is becoming a serious and growing problem in the dry lands.

### 5.1.1: Water Resources Development and Management

#### **Expected Outcome: Enhanced Water resources Development and Proper management for sustainability and equitable access**

The component provides support to the sustainable development and management of water resources as well as to ensuring its equitable access by drought-prone communities for domestic consumption, livestock watering and irrigated crops and fodder production. It also involves support for the sustainable development and management of shared water resources, watersheds and water harvesting and storage facilities. Improved water harvesting and improved water management techniques will be introduced and adopted. The design and development of water facilities in the dry lands need to be efficient and effective to minimize costs and need to be environmentally sustainable to avoid further land degradations. The support for medium to large scale irrigation scheme should not cause forced eviction of pastoralists from their communal lands neither impedes their mobile livelihoods. A framework of consultation and collaboration should be put in place to have win-win outcomes that would result in an equitable growth.

#### **Strategic Interventions**

- Explore and develop water resources for, domestic consumption livestock supply and irrigation.
- Identify water resource potential in drought-prone areas.
- Develop a framework that insures the participation of communities in the drought-prone areas in irrigation development schemes.
- Adopt efficient and low cost water harvesting technologies which are friendly with the drought-prone communities.
- Develop and use modern and cost-effective technique for assessing ground water potential.
- Support for integrated water resource management practices.
- Support for irrigation and water supply scheme management.

### 5.1.2: Rangeland Management and Pasture Development

#### **Expected Outcome: Rangelands and pastures under sustainable management are increased; Carrying capacity of rangelands improved**

This component aims at increasing the availability and accessibility of sustainably managed rangelands and pastures by drought-prone communities to increase the production and

productivity of their livestock. The sustainable development and management of rangeland and pastureland resources would involve rehabilitation of degraded rangelands and development of pasturelands, control of encroachment of native and alien invasive species, and maintenance of pasturelands and enhance production of improved forage. This would entail an increase in carrying capacity and improvement in the health of the rangeland that contributes towards achievement of a resilient rangeland ecosystems.

### **Strategic Interventions**

- Land use planning and Land tenure system that ensures and certifies land use right to pastoral and agro-pastoral communities with improved access for youth and women.
- Identify and map local and cross-border rangeland resources and harmonize efficient management, and utilization system.
- Develop and implement a rangeland management strategy.
- Support commercialization of irrigated and backyard fodder production.
- Strengthen soil and water conservation practices using efficient and low cost technologies and enhance soil fertility management practices to cope up with an alarming expansion of land degradation.

### **5.1.3: Securing Equitable Access to Natural Resources**

#### **Expected Outcome: Securing equitable access to sustainably managed key strategic natural resources enhanced**

This component aims at enhancing secured and equitable access by drought-prone communities to key and strategic natural resources including, but not limited to riverside areas for water and pasture and crop-residues, livestock corridors and unhindered access to mineral salt-lick sites.

### **Strategic Interventions**

- Development and implementation of integrated land use policy and legal frameworks to secure access of drought-prone communities to key and strategic natural resources.
- Mapping of mobility/migration routes/ corridors and development of policies and legal framework to support herd migration.
- Mapping of key resources and restoring those resources lost from degradation or human encroachment.

### **5.1.4: Environmental Management and Biodiversity**

#### **Expected Outcome: Conservation and sustainable use of ecosystems services enhanced; Biodiversity loss halted; Environmental service payment improved; Pollution control strengthened**

This component is aimed at providing support to the conservation and sustainable use of ecosystem services by drought-prone communities. In addition to local resources, this would encompass cross-border environmental resources. Also support will be given to biodiversity

conservation and management to ensure that biodiversity loss is halted. Payments for climate or environmental services (PES) are offered and communities are incentivized in exchange of managing their land to provide ecological services. These interventions will promote the conservation of natural resources and adaptation to and mitigation to climate change. Moreover, the component supports the control of pollution caused by plastic bags and water bottles that are becoming a serious and growing source of pollution in the dry lands.

### **Strategic Interventions**

- Identification, management and utilization of ecosystem services sustainably.
- Protection and management of biodiversity in drought-prone areas.
- Promote afforestation practices in selected sites, national parks, wildlife sanctuaries, etc.
- Develop national framework for climate service payment.
- Strengthening drought-prone community's knowledge and practice in good stewardship of natural resources (mitigation and adaptation to climate change, Climate smart agriculture, etc.) that warrant PES.
- Awareness raising, and educating communities on pollution and its controlling mechanisms.
- Develop a legal framework that regulates solid waste management(esp. production, use and disposal of plastic bags and bottles).
- Enhance recycling and alternative use of used plastic materials in such a way that it provides income for youth and women.

### **5.1.5: Access to Affordable, Reliable and Sustainable Renewable Energy**

#### **Expected Outcome: Ensured access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and renewable energy Sources**

This component provides support to ensure access by drought-prone communities to efficient, affordable, reliable and sustainable renewable sources of energy for household consumption and other social and economic services. Biomass based energy sources is the major source of renewable energy of Ethiopians in the dry land areas. Other renewable energy sources include, wind, solar, and hydro power.

### **Strategic Interventions**

- Development and management of woodlots for bio-energy production.
- Promote and expand the use of environmentally friendly, least cost, durable and accessible renewable energy sources and wood-fuel saving technologies: (improved stoves; biomass programs).
- Development and use of alternative sources of renewable energy (geothermal, wind, solar, biogas, off-grid: solar, and wind).

## 5.2 PIA 2: Market Access, Trade and Financial Services

### **Strategic Objective: To improve transport, market infrastructure and financial services in ASALs**

This PIA provides support to drought-prone communities to have an enhanced and improved access to market, trade and financial services in order to increase market transactions, household incomes, in particular, incomes from commercial transactions. Livestock being the dominant and potentially the most profitable business in drylands, attention will be given to livestock and livestock products and interventions will be implemented, primary to address constraints of this sector. Moreover, access to market, trade and financial services for other ASAL products (crops, fisheries, honey and wax, incense and gums and other non-wood products, etc.) will be enhanced. Furthermore, efforts will be made to enhance staple food availability for drought-prone communities in the ASAL.

### 5.2.1: Transport and Market Development

#### **Expected Outcome: Improved equitable access to markets, trade and basic services**

This component aims at increasing and securing equitable access by drought-prone communities to markets, trade and basic services by improving transport, market and trade infrastructures.

#### **Strategic Interventions**

- Rehabilitation, upgrade, construction and sustainable management of market and trade infrastructures e.g. feeder roads, holding grounds; water points, animal health stations, market centers and facilities, storage capacities; appropriate transport facilities for livestock.
- Upgrade and enhance sustainable management of processing infrastructures (value addition) esp. small-scale enterprises (milk processing, hide and skins, etc.); including export standard abattoirs.
- Establishing and strengthening national and regional hi-tech market information systems.
- Develop and harmonize regional trade policy and regulations to strengthen regional market networking and trading.
- Enhancing structured commodity trading, in particular for livestock.
- Support the development of Red Meat and camel milk Industrial Park in the ASALs.
- Implementation of Live Animal, traceability and welfare system.
- Harmonize and enforce quality standard and grade for livestock and livestock products (national and international).
- Update the existing market infrastructures.

- Functionalize Live Animals Quarantine stations.
- Establishment of cooperatives along the livestock value chain.

### 5.2.2: Securing Livestock Mobility and Trans-boundary (regional and cross-border) Trade.

#### **Expected Outcome: Secured local and cross-border livestock mobility and trade**

This component will focus on ensuring secured movement of people and livestock for trade at national, IGAD Member States and regional levels. Moreover, it will have a focus on ensuring that major TADs that affect free movement of livestock and trading are sustainably controlled and that Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) measures and standards are developed and implemented. This will result in increasing cross-border and regional trade off livestock and other commodities.

#### **Strategic Interventions**

- Develop and regionally harmonize a regulatory framework for the movement of livestock to markets inside and outside the country.
- Establish and support sustainable management of water points, animal health facilities, fodder and pasture along livestock stock routes to national and regional markets.
- Harmonization of legal framework and procedures for the surveillance and the control of major TADs.
- Establishing and implementing livestock identification and traceability system and SPS measures and Standards.
- Rehabilitate/create and strengthen management and operations of national and regional animal health and food safety infrastructures and facilities (quarantine centers, animal health laboratories, regional referral plant and animal laboratory centers, etc.).

### 5.2.3: Access to Secure and Affordable Financial Services

#### **Expected Outcome: Enhanced access to secure and affordable financial services**

The component aims at ensuring that effective regulatory frameworks for national and international financial transactions are developed and made operational to support increased access of drought-prone communities to financial services to enhance market at the local and IGAD Member States (regional levels).

#### **Strategic Interventions**

- Development of community based financial institution.
- Develop and establish appropriate Micro Insurance and Micro-finance institution that provide financial products and services that address the needs of drought-prone communities.
- Develop and enforce regulatory frameworks for national and international financial transactions.

## 5.3 PIA 3: Enhance Production and Livelihood Diversification

### **Strategic Objective: To increase adaptive capacities of the drought-prone ASAL communities.**

The component will focus on increasing households' adaptive capacities to drought through support improvement of food production and nutrition status, and increased household incomes diversification. Besides, it aims at increasing livestock production, crop/fodder farming, apiculture and fisheries production and productivity, strengthen the ongoing productive and social safety nets with facilitation of graduation through asset and resilience building capacities.

#### 5.3.1: Livestock Production and Productivity

##### **Expected Outcome: Increased ASAL Livestock Production and Productivity**

The component aims at increasing livestock production and productivity through breed improvement of cattle, camels, small ruminants and poultry, support for improved animal health services and improved animal feeds.

##### **Strategic Interventions**

- Enhance breed improvement through selection and cross breeding.
- Develop and expand community based animal breeding system.
- Strengthening animal health services delivery through facilitate PPP initiatives.
- Promote index based livestock insurance program to reach small holders through mobile technologies.
- Development and implementation of breeding strategies adapted to the ASAL.
- Increase and diversify animal feed production and sources, and improve feeding practices, feed storage and treatment technologies.
- Support improved animal husbandry practices through adopt improved breeds, productivity, forage, feed) and good herd/stock management practices (herd size, herd composition, de-stocking).

#### 5.3.2: Crop Production and Productivity

##### **Expected Outcome: Increased ASALs Crop Production and Productivity**

The component aims at increasing crop production and productivity. It will support the adoption of appropriate crop production technologies suitable for dry lands such as use of new varieties and drought tolerant crops and conservation agriculture, improved inputs, mechanization, adoption of improved and efficient irrigation practices.

##### **Strategic Interventions**

- Support breeding of drought tolerant high value crop varieties and pastures suitable in ASALs.

- Promote weather related information systems and warnings that enable smallholders to protect their assets against damage.
- Strengthening and expanding small-scale household and medium scale community managed irrigation development for crop/fodder production.
- Support development of improved agricultural practices, appropriate inputs, and post-harvest loss minimizing technologies.
- Support and enhance development of agriculture service providers (farm inputs).
- Support dry season production of trees, forage, seed and high value crops through the use of different water sources.
- Introduce and enhance improved agricultural practices, appropriate inputs, and post-harvest technologies.

### 5.3.3: Fisheries and Apiculture Development

#### **Expected Outcome: Increased ASALs Fishery, honey and wax production and productivity**

This sub-component aims at sustainably increasing fisheries, honey and wax production in ASALs through strengthening of fishery/aquaculture and apiculture development interventions. Consequently, this will enhance nutrition and income security of pastorals and promote their food and diversification of income sources.

#### **Strategic Interventions**

- Promote the development of fishing husbandry through support the development of standard fishing practices(especially, the use of fishing nets and gears, packaging and transportation).
- Introducing modern beekeeping practice through the establishment of apiary site (where applicable) and demonstrate adaptability of bees in the ASLAs.
- Support management and development of water bodies and aquaculture for fisheries.
- Support integration of apiculture development with watershed and conservation of forest ecosystems.
- Support fisheries and apiculture development along the value chain.

### 5.3.4: Income Diversification

#### **Expected Outcome: Diversified Household Income Sources and thereby enhanced resilience to drought**

The sub-component aims at promoting and support the diversification of household income sources. Promotion of livelihood diversification can reduce dependence on low-potential agricultural livelihoods and improving the adaptive capacity of vulnerable communities in ASALs. Improved adaptive capacity results from the ability of households and communities to access

and utilize key assets in a way that allows them to respond to changing circumstances. Given the pressure placed on rural livelihood by climate change, the program will enhance income through value addition and promoting on-farm and off-farm income generating opportunities apt agro ecology of ASALs.

### **Strategic Interventions**

- Support identification and development of viable new sources of income for ASALs (especially, description of techniques and technologies and market feasibility assessments).
- Provide capacity build support to household to adopt new sources of income.
- Support institutional coordination and alignment so as develop business skill of the households.
- Support the establishment of small-scale and medium enterprises (cooperatives) on small-scale businesses such as milk processing/marketing, hides and skins, grain marketing, extraction and sale of ASAL products (gum arabic, incenses, etc.) and provide them affordable financial services, and market linkages.
- Promote eco-tourism as an alternative source of income.

### **5.3.5: Productive Safety Net**

#### **Expected Outcomes: Improved Food and nutrition security of pastoral households vulnerable to food insecurity (Enhanced households Graduation from the PSNP).**

The component will have a focus on increasing access to food in drought-prone areas through safety nets systems and complementary livelihood services, and nutrition support. It will also improve creation and maintenance of household and community assets.

### **Strategic Interventions**

- Design and develop PSNP that addresses the needs of drought-prone ASAL communities.
- Contextualize “targeting” to cover all food insecure households.
- Contextualize public works and transfer and wages to fit to the livelihood features in the ASALs.
- Assess and support, the introduction and the upscale of livestock insurance such as the Index Based Livestock Insurance.
- Contextualized and implement the Household Assets Building Program in the drought-prone communities.
- Develop a rapidly scalable and flexible safety net program to act timely and effectively.
- Support and reinvigorate traditional safety net programs.

## 5.4 PIA4: Disaster Risk Management

### **Strategic Objective: To enhance drought disaster management in IGAD Member States**

A wide range of natural and human induced hazards are present in Ethiopia. Since most parts of the country is arid, semi-arid or dry sub-humid areas, all of which are vulnerable to different hazards. The country is the most vulnerable to disasters because of physical, social, economic and environmental factors that negatively affect the capacity of people to secure and protect their livelihoods.

The focus of this PIA will be to strengthen the early warning system (EWS), i.e., Information generation, dissemination, Monitoring & Evaluation and right response and DRR, i.e., Prevention, Mitigation & Preparedness to enhance DRM. This would contribute towards building drought-prone communities adaptive, absorptive and anticipatory capacities to address risk of disaster.

#### 5.4.1: Early Warning Systems and Response

##### **Expected Outcome: Early response to Early Warning information improved.**

The component aims at ensuring timely response to early warning information to minimize loss of livelihood or life.

##### **Strategic Interventions**

- Strengthen efficient and timely response existing DRM system to enhance climate monitoring and reporting arrangement in all the drought-prone areas.
- Strengthen the four component of EWS (Woreda net for Information Generation, Dissemination, Monitoring & Evaluation and Right response).
- Enhancement of traditional disaster coping systems.

#### 5.4.2: Contingency Planning

##### **Expected Outcome: Reduced Vulnerability to disaster risk in drought-prone communities.**

This component aims at developing contingency plans that can be triggered and implemented when disaster is simmering so that communities remain less vulnerable to disaster.

##### **Strategic Interventions**

- Development of fundable compressive and vulnerability reducing contingency plan that take the livelihood feature and capacities of drought-prone communities in the ASAL.

### 5.4.3: Disaster Risk Reduction (Prevention, Mitigation & Preparedness) and Climate Change Adaptation.

**Expected Outcome: Adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters strengthened and Vulnerability to climate-related hazards and natural disasters reduced**

This component contributes towards building the adaptive and absorptive capacity of drought-prone communities in the ASAL to be able protect livelihood when disaster hits.

#### **Strategic Interventions**

- Mainstreaming DRM to development plan and Strengthen Institutions.
- Capacity building/DRM research and Development.
- Promote CRGE initiatives.

### 5.5 PIA5: Research, Knowledge Management and Technology Transfer

Frequent drought is one of the major challenges in dry land areas of Ethiopia affecting millions of inhabitants whose livelihood based on natural resources. Recorded evidences show that the magnitude, frequency and spatial coverage of drought are becoming increasing and so does its impact as well. Research findings are also indicating that drought will be intensified in the future under the changing climate. Every year, millions of lives exposed to drought and turns into serious disaster. As a response, government and aid agencies put effort to mitigate drought impact through emergency assistance. However, emergency assistance by its nature does not mitigate the cause or factors responsible that aggravate drought such as land /rangeland degradation, soil fertility and environmental degradation, lack of infrastructure and facilities, limited investment, absence of economic opportunities and conflict. As a result, communities that base their livelihood in natural resources of the dry land become very vulnerable to drought or even a slight shortfall of seasonal rainfall. Thus breaking the cycle of emergencies, and building resilience's of dry land communities to external shocks is the most important and urgent agenda to the government these days. This is also related to the achievement of the aspirations of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the African Union (AU) Agenda 2063.

**Strategic Objective: To improve utilization of knowledge for drought resilience in Member States.**

PIA 5 aimed at ensuring that improved technologies and policies aiming at enhancing household resilience in drought-prone areas are generated, developed, documented and packed in a usable manner and widely shared nationally and among IGAD Member States and communities. Therefore, the project will support continuous learning, adaptable knowledge generation and management and communication on innovative tools and approaches.

#### 5.5.1: Support to Adaptive Research

**Expected Outcome: Access to adaptive technologies and innovations in drought-prone communities improved.**

This component aims at ensuring that an enabling environment for adaptive research is in place

and operate efficiently. It will support research in technologies best adapted to drought-prone areas and communicate to communities.

### **Strategic Interventions**

- Expand and mainstream adaptive research to develop adaptive technologies.
- Document resilience building indigenous knowledge and technologies, verify and disseminate for wider use.
- Shifting from piecemeal approach to integrated approach.
- Developing climate smart technologies and management practices in dryland areas.
- Building capacities of dry land research institutions to do research on resilience and vulnerabilities.
- Creating dry land innovation platform.

### **5.5.2: Advisory and Extension Systems**

#### **Expected Outcome: Adoption and scaling up of resilience-enhancing technologies and innovations enhanced**

This component aims at ensuring that appropriate advisory and extension services are available and accessible to drought-prone communities to be to adopt resilience building technologies and innovations.

### **Strategic Interventions**

- Strengthen the existing participatory pastoral extension system through creation of model pastorals/agro-pastorals systems and upscale good practices to other pastoral areas.
- Establish climate smart pastoral villages for demonstrating technology packages developed for the pastoral system. It could be taken as a model village for scaling up purposes.
- Build resilience centers which can be used as demonstration centers.
- Ensure skills update of advisory and extension staff in improved technologies and strategies aiming at enhancing household resilience in drought-prone areas and communities.
- Strengthen and increase the number of Pastoral Training Centers/PTCs and Pastoral Field Schools in the ASALs.
- Organize training and experience sharing for communities, professionals and para-professionals in the ASAL.
- Ensure the pastoral extension system has to be rigorously addressed in the Agriculture development partner's linkage advisory council (ADPLAC).

- Establish a strong link between pastoral extension system with research and development centers dedicated to pastoral and agro-pastoral researches at national, regional and international level.
- Support and enhance pastoral and agro-pastoral oriented multi-sectoral advisory extension services.

### 5.5.3: Knowledge Management and Communication

#### **Expected Outcome: Access to information to enhance resilience improved**

The sub-component aims at increasing access to information and dissemination of knowledge contributing to enhanced community resilience in the ASAL.

#### **Strategic Interventions**

- Establish knowledge management centers in the dry land communities which can facilitate the data access, sharing and utilization.
- Establish knowledge management rules and procedures.
- Strengthen information communication technology (ICT) for knowledge management (data collection, sharing and utilization).
- Establish a clearing-house for identifying, documenting and promoting the application of experiences, expertise and models of good practices along the chain of national and local research and development practitioners in dry land areas.

### 5.5.4: Promote the Network of National and Regional Dryland Collaborative, Applied and Adaptive Research Centers

#### **Expected Outcome: Robust learning in drought-prone communities promoted as well as Applied and adaptive research aligned to the development priorities of the resilience agenda**

#### **Strategic Interventions**

- Strengthen and support regional, national and local mechanism (networking, stakeholders' platforms, etc.) for knowledge sharing in order to identify and promote scaling up of best practices aiming at enhancing household resilience in drought-prone areas and communities.
- Establish a research journal which focused on dry land.

## 5.6 PIA6: Peace Building, Conflict Prevention and Resolution

#### **Strategic Objective: To guarantee peace and stability in IGAD region.**

Any development initiatives cannot be achievable and sustainable without considering peace and security as a critical ingredient of it. Most notably, in drought-prone communities cannot build

their resilience against any natural hazards as long as conflict and insecurity persists. We need to understand that conflict incidences are parts and parcels of our life, though it should not hamper the ongoing development efforts and cause loss of life. Peace building intervention requires a concerted and sustainable effort. To this effect, any effort in this regard must be comprehensive and inclusive, which all stakeholders can align and harmonize.

The PIA aims at ensuring effective response to sources of conflict to enhance peace and development. The component addresses thematic areas related to peace building and conflict resolution.

### 5.6.1: Peace Building and Mediation Mechanisms

#### **Expected Outcome: Reduced incidences of violent conflict in drought-prone communities**

The component will provide support to instill peace culture in ASAL community.

#### **Strategic Interventions**

- Support implementation of existing peace building strategies and guidelines.
- Establish mechanisms to scaling out best practices in peace building and conflict resolution.
- Support establishment of inter- and intra-community peace dialogue, reconciliation and peace building mechanisms at all levels, including cross-border.
- Capacitate and strengthen drought-prone communities at all levels to build culture of peace.
- Establish youth, women's and other structures at different levels for peace building.
- Rule of Law and civic education.

### 5.6.2: Conflict Resolution

#### **Expected Outcome: Response capabilities to resolve resource-based conflicts, and insecurity in ASALs increased and Peaceful settlement of conflicts also increased.**

This sub-component aims at ensuring that effective mechanisms for conflict prevention and resolution are in place and functioning and delivering.

#### **Strategic Interventions**

- Strengthening of conflict monitoring and prevention mechanism.
- Developing and operationalizing Early Warning and Rapid Response mechanisms at all levels.
- Establishment and strengthening of conflict resolution/mediation mechanisms.

- Harmonize mechanisms to manage cross-border conflicts.
- Strengthen indigenous conflict resolution mechanisms.
- Mainstream conflict sensitivity in development interventions implemented in drought-prone areas.

## 5.7 PIA7: Coordination, Institutional Strengthening and Partnerships

### **Strategic Objective: To strengthen the institutional capacity, coordination structures and partnerships for effective implementation of IDDRSI.**

The coordination, institutional strengthening and partnerships have been the foundation on which the DRI was implemented to achieve the overall goal of the programme.

The national and regional (IGAD) levels coordination and the contributions of development partners by providing financial resources and technical supports helped the implementations of country's DRI programme through strengthening the institutions (as steering committee, technical working group and implementation units).

However, effective coordination and harmonization of initiatives by government and development partners still require strong efforts of all stakeholders to realize the overarching goals.

### 5.7.1: Coordination and Platform Management

#### **Expected Outcome: Harmonized and well-coordinated Drought Resilience Initiative**

This component supports coordination of DRI at all levels to avoid duplication of efforts and to deliver services in efficient and cost-effective manner.

#### **Strategic Interventions**

- Establish and strengthening different platforms for better harmonization of efforts and resources.
- Develop and functionalize coordination modalities.

### 5.7.2: Institutional Strengthening and Capacity Building

Given the weak institutional environment and limited implementation capacity in the ASAL areas a significant investment in capacity building will be made at all level of the programme implementation.

#### **Expected Outcome: Effectively functioning institutional arrangement to implement IDDRSI at regional and national level**

This component supports the development of institutional set that delivers IDDRSI objectives.

## Strategic Interventions

- Clearly defined institutional set up at all levels (national, regional, etc.), linkage (vertical and horizontal and to government and NGO, Private) and clearly defined roles and responsibilities to deliver IDDRSI objectives.
- Mechanisms to set up national resilience program coordination secretariat (with convening power) mainstreaming thematic areas in the relevant sector/organization (i.e. each institution will be responsible for coordination and implementation of specific resilience in accordance with its respective mandate).

### 5.7.3: Enhancing Partnerships

#### **Expected Outcome: Purposeful and sustained partnerships for Drought Resilience Initiative built**

The component will focus on partnership forging to mobilize resources, share experiences and define roles and responsibilities among actors.

#### **Strategic Interventions**

- Promotion of private–public partnership (PPP) in relation to resilience services in ASALs.
- Develop, popularize and implement partnership modalities.

### 5.7.4: Resource Mobilization

#### **Expected Outcome: Funding of IDDRSI by stakeholders increased**

This component supports and coordinates efforts of key actors to generate resources for IDDRSI.

#### **Strategic Interventions**

- Capacity building for effective resource mobilization and utilization(esp. enhance institutional capacity through identification of capacity gaps at all level of the programme implementation.
- Develop and implement sound internationally recognized financial and procurement management system.

### 5.7.5: Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL)

#### **Expected Outcome: Impact of IDDRSI tracked for improved policy and practice**

#### **Strategic Interventions**

- Develop unified result framework to have one planning and reporting and supervision system.

- Development of knowledge management and communication (KMC) strategy to undertake learning routes on good practices that can be shared and scaled up locally and IGAD region.
- Documentation of performances, studies and lessons for future interventions are the important components that pay attention in the program interventions.
- Documentation and reporting system need to be supported by ICT.
- Capacity building in relation to monitoring and evaluation and learning in the form of training, software development and study tours.

## 5.8 PIA 8: Human Capital, Gender and Social Development

Apparently, the recurrent droughts had negative impacts on the food and water availability and this has relatively increased social and economic vulnerability of women and persons with disabilities. Thus, it is indispensable to give due attention and enhance their involvement and adaptation capacity to recurrent drought in all the program implementation cycle. Given the limited human development infrastructures in the pastoral areas, the program will give special emphasis on the equitable development of basic infrastructures and access to basic social services.

**Strategic Objective: To increase equitable access to basic social services in drought-prone areas.**

### 5.8.1: Access to Health and Nutrition

**Expected Outcome: Healthy and well-nourished communities in drought-prone areas of ASALs**

This component aims at improving the health and nutrition status of drought-prone communities to make them more productive and resilient.

#### Strategic Interventions

- Increase access to health extension local sanitation facilities.
- Promotion of dietary diversification by raising awareness on nutrition and hygiene.
- Increase the availability and quality of public health infrastructures and services in the ASALs through improve health facilities and scaling up health care services.
- Promotion of dietary diversification by raising awareness on nutrition and hygiene.
- Ensure availability of nutritious, diversified and safe food.
- Improve the nutritional status of women, children and teenagers.
- Promote and enhance community based nutrition program (CBN).

## 5.8.2: Access to Education and Training

**Expected Outcome: Inclusive and equitable quality education and training  
Employability in formal and informal sectors improved;**

### Strategic Interventions

- Promote all levels of formal education for ASAL communities.
- Support the development and scaling up the education services.
- Upgrade vocational training centers for skill development.
- Expand education services through construction of basic infrastructures and equip with necessary facilities.
- Provision of emergency school feeding program for the needy children.
- Reduce illiteracy rate of pastoralists through enhancing the implementation of Integrated Functional Adult Education (IFAE).
- Provision of educational access to the disable children.

## 5.8.3: Promote Gender Equality, Women's Empowerment and Social Inclusion

The program will promote gender parity in general and empowerment of vulnerable pastoralists through the subsequent strategic tools.

**Expected Outcome: Gender disparities in political and socio-economic development in drought-prone areas reduced; Persons with disabilities effectively participate in, and benefit from political and socio-economic development opportunities in drought-prone.**

### Strategic Interventions

- Improve gender specific and sensitive data through monitoring, evaluation and research activities.
- Improve social development through promotion of gender equality.
- Respond to the unique needs, interests and capabilities of men and women to ensure equitable benefit from the programme intervention.
- Enhance decision making position and representativeness of pastoral women.

Decrease subordinate position of women and youth groups in the community through engage them in different income generating works

## 5.8.4: Migration and Displacement

### **Expected Outcome: Durable solutions to displacement reached Orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people facilitated**

The fluctuations in water and grazing availability force pastoralists to engage in seasonal migration to sustain possible livelihoods. The drought-prone ASALs have been under-resourced, and this has resulted in conflict over scarce resources and this has resulted in displacement which leaves the pastoralists more vulnerable to external shocks. Consequently, this sub-component aims to enhance livelihood resilience of displaced people through the following strategic interventions.

#### **Strategic Interventions**

- Establishment and operationalization of integrated agricultural service provision.
- Setting up and promote skills-based jobs, service enterprises and small businesses.
- Support the establishment of Small and Micro Enterprises (SME) and provide inclusive financing mechanisms.
- Develop business and vocation skills through facilitate capacity building trainings on different incomes sources.
- Enhance social integration as a core part of livelihood strategies of the migrant people.
- Strengthening local institutional capacities to encourage entrepreneurial approach of context based service provision and enhancing production system.



Avenue Georges Clemenceau | P.O. Box 2653, Djibouti - Republic of Djibouti

Tel: +254 21 35 40 50

Fax: +253 21 35 69 94 /21

Email: [igad@igad.int](mailto:igad@igad.int)

Web: <https://resilience.igad.int/>