

DREAM II - Pre-Conference- 2 Cooperation for pastoralist and agro-pastoralist communities in lowland areas
Pastoral Policy and Strategy of Ethiopia

12 November 2020

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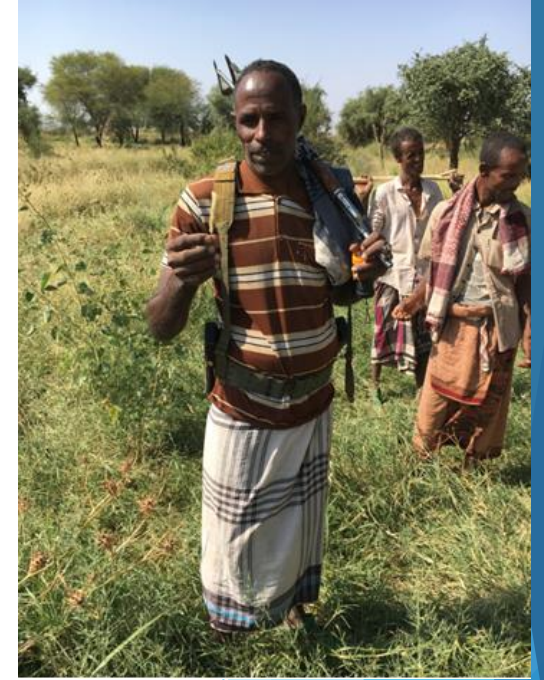
Vision and Objective of the policy

▶ Vision:

- ▶ “Creating a pastoralist that is resilient to man-made and natural disasters; that has an improved and sustainable livelihood basis, environment, and institutions; where democracy and good governance are ensured; and peaceful and accommodating development is realized

▶ Major Objective

- ▶ “Realizing sustainably improved livelihood of pastoralists through integrated development that is cantered on the animal resources, material and spiritual, and other reliable endowments of the pastoral people.”



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Background

- ▶ The arid and semi-arid low-lands, accounting for 60 percent of land area, 12 to 14 percent of the population of mainly pastoral and agro-pastoral communities,
- ▶ The livelihood mainstay and income source of the pastoral population is animal rearing and animal products.
- ▶ Traditionally been marginalized from the mainstream political and economic engagements of Ethiopia.
- ▶ Of the total livestock in the country it is estimated that the pastoral sector raises 40% of the cattle, 75% of the goats, 25% of the sheep, 20% of the equines, and 100% of the camels.

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- As a result, majority of the mainly PAP people residing in the lowlands, lag behind in most of the social and economic indicators and their livelihoods are highly vulnerable to a multitude of shocks.
- Devastating poverty and underdevelopment
- Lack or absence of sufficient Social services like Education ,Health, Potable water compared to the remaining areas of the nation & national average
- Limited access to infrastructure like Market, Roads, Power & Telecom, Prevalence of contagious animal diseases, acceptable agronomy practices and technology
- Known for internal conflicts and external insurgency

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- ▶ Pastoral areas endowed with numerous Natural Resources Potential.
 - ▶ Fertile soil, abundant surface water and ground water resources, create the potential for irrigated pasture and farming,
 - ▶ Natural Forests, and a wide variety of Mineral Resources

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Development Interventions

- ▶ **First-generation programs/projects** are those implemented before the 2000s. These projects focused on livestock commercialization aimed at extracting surplus meat from PAP areas for urban consumption and export earnings. They were top-down in their development approaches, with no or little community participation and little engagement of customary institutions and traditional leaders.
- ▶ • **Second-generation programs/projects** are those implemented from about 2000 to 2010. This is the period when advocacy for pastoralists' rights, issues of sustainable development, and access to improved public service delivery took center stage in PAP development.
- ▶ • **Third-generation** programs/projects are those implemented after 2010. Their development objectives have a regional dimension and a key aspect is resilience to disaster, mainly drought.

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Development Intervention

In the past 50 years different development intervention conducted.

- Livestock and Meat Board (1960,1970s)
- Arero Range Pilot Project (1965-75)
- Second Livestock Development Project (1973-81)
- *Third Livestock Development Project (1975-84)*
 - *Southern Rangelands Pilot Project (1988-92)*
 - *Jijiga Rangelands Development Project 1989-91)*
 - *North East Rangeland Development project 1988-91*
- Pastoral Community Development Project (PCDP) (2003-18)
- Other Recent Governmental Pastoral Research Development Initiatives (DRSLP, RPLRP, KFW etc. (since 2014 up to now)
- Lowlands Resilience project LLRP became a flag ship project in the lowlands of the country with huge resource

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Political Commitment

Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (FDRE) constitutional provisions

Article 43: The right to development

- ▶ *the peoples of Ethiopia as a whole, and each nation, nationality and people in Ethiopia in particular have the right to improved standards and to sustainable development*

Article 89: economic objectives

- ▶ *(1) government shall have the duty to formulate policies which ensure that all Ethiopians can benefit from the country's legacy of intellectual and material resources*
- ▶ *(4) government shall provide special assistance to nations, nationalities and peoples least advantaged in economic and social development*
- ▶ *(6) government shall at all times promote the participation of the people in the formulation of national development policies and program: It shall also have the duty to support the initiatives of the people in their development endeavors*

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PILLARS OF THE PASTORAL DEVELOPMENT POLICY



- ▶ Improving the livelihood standard and income of mobile pastoralists through increasing animal production and productivity;
- ▶ Conduct Voluntary Commune Programs to Improve the Income Sources and Living Standards of People Living in the Pastoral Areas (diversification and commercialization of pastoral livelihoods)

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PASTORAL DEVELOPMENT POLICY ISSUES AND IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGIES

Policy issue one:- Increasing the income generating capacity of pastoralists and improve their living standard.

Sectoral Strategies include;

- ▶ Maximizing animal productivity and ensuring the increase of benefits for pastoralists;
- ▶ Improving the water resources development and administration in order to maximize benefits for pastoralists;
- ▶ Expand the agricultural activities of pastoralists with modern soil and water conservation practices;
- ▶ Conduct a pre-planned and well organized voluntary commune program in order to ensure that pastoralists are beneficiaries of settled life.

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policy issue 2: Expanding social and economic infrastructure and urban areas together with industry to modernize the life of pastoralists.

- ▶ Increasing accessibility of quality health services in pastoral areas;
- ▶ Increasing accessibility of quality education services in pastoral areas;
- ▶ Expanding pastoral urban areas integrating with industry; and
- ▶ Expanding infrastructure development activities in line with pastoral way of life and source of income.

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Policy issue 3: Building the implementation capacity of pastoralists and grounding good governance and constitutional democracy on a strong foundation in order to ensure maximized participation and benefit for pastoralists.

- ▶ Building good governance and guaranteed democracy that centers on the customs and knowledge of pastoralist communities;
- ▶ Building the human resources development and implementation capacity that centers on the lifestyle and work culture of pastoral communities.

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Policy issue 4: Ensuring sustainability and reliability of the development and progress of pastoralists by treating critical cross-sectoral issues; economic, social, capacity building, and good governance.

- ▶ Prevent and resolve disputes sustainably on the basis of pastoral community's custom and knowledge;
- ▶ Strengthening good customary practices and discouraging harmful customary practices and expand participation and benefit sharing of women and youth;
- ▶ Strengthening forest and natural resources conservation and development activities in pastoral areas.

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IMPLEMENTING BODIES OF THE POLICY AND STRATEGY;

- ▶ Pastoral development is not a responsibility of one sector,
- ▶ Pastoralism is an independent livelihood and a way of life, which requires multi sectoral coordinated engagement in line with the livelihoods, agro-ecology, resource base of the area
- ▶ Pastoral development needs to be led under one sound policy, strategy frame work and development program that contributes to agreed goal in an accountable manner.

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The Role of Federal Executive Bodies

Ministry of Peace

- ▶ At national level the Ministry of Peace is mandated to lead the coordination, integration and accountability of the pastoral development initiatives.
- ▶ The Ministry of Peace shall establish an integrated and comprehensive national pastoral development plan preparation;
- ▶ implementation follow up; evaluation; information gathering; learning; organizing and reporting system where all government and non-government stakeholders are participants. It will ensure the plans effectiveness.

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Role of regional state governments

- ▶ Regional states shall prepare the Constitution detailed pastoral development policy according to their objective reality and based on this Pastoral Development Policy.
- ▶ Regional states shall be responsible to ensure that the policy and strategy is detailed by sector executive bodies at all levels; to translate the policy into laws; and to establish an institution that has the mandate to lead the integration and coordination of the sector bureaus for pastoral development.
- ▶ This mandated coordination institution will be responsible to establish a system for plan preparation; implementation follow up; evaluation; learning; and reporting; and to implement with responsibility.

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Non-governmental organizations' role

- ▶ Local and international organizations working in pastoral development area shall base their activities on this pastoral development Policy and Strategy Framework.
- ▶ On this basis organizations that have development and peace building programs and projects; and those intending to have one shall be guided at the federal level under the directive that will be issued by the Ministry of Peace mandated under Proclamation No. 1097/2018.
- ▶ Every regional state shall require timely reports from the institution that it establishes to; lead pastoral development activities on the plan; plan implementation; monitoring and evaluation; integration; compliance and learning.



Ministry of Peace
Lowlands Livelihood Resilience Project (LLRP)

Overview of Project Design

II. Development objectives

- The Project Development Objective (PDO) is:
 - To Improve Livelihood Resilience of Pastoral and Agro-Pastoral Communities in Ethiopia

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I. Program Overview

- ❑ **Project:** *lowlands* Livelihood Resilience Project (LLRP)
- ❑ **Duration:** *Six years*
- ❑ **Effectiveness:** November 21, 2019
- ❑ **Project Region**
 - ❑ Somali
 - ❑ Afar
 - ❑ Oromia
 - ❑ SNNPR
 - ❑ Gambela
 - ❑ Benshangul Gumuz
- ❑ **Primary Implementing Agency:** Ministry of Peace

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- The project will build resilience through:
 - **Absorptive capacity**, through rangeland and natural resource management interventions, strategic investments (SIs), and improved basic social service delivery, which will help communities and PAP systems to absorb drought shocks and reduce asset losses;
 - **Adaptive capacity**, through livelihood improvement and by helping beneficiaries adopt climate-smart agriculture and investing in research systems that will contribute toward better adapting to changing climate; and
 - **Transformative capacity**, through market links, small-scale irrigation, and livelihood diversification, that provide a basis for more fundamental socioeconomic changes and help beneficiaries reduce their dependence on rain-fed agricultural system.

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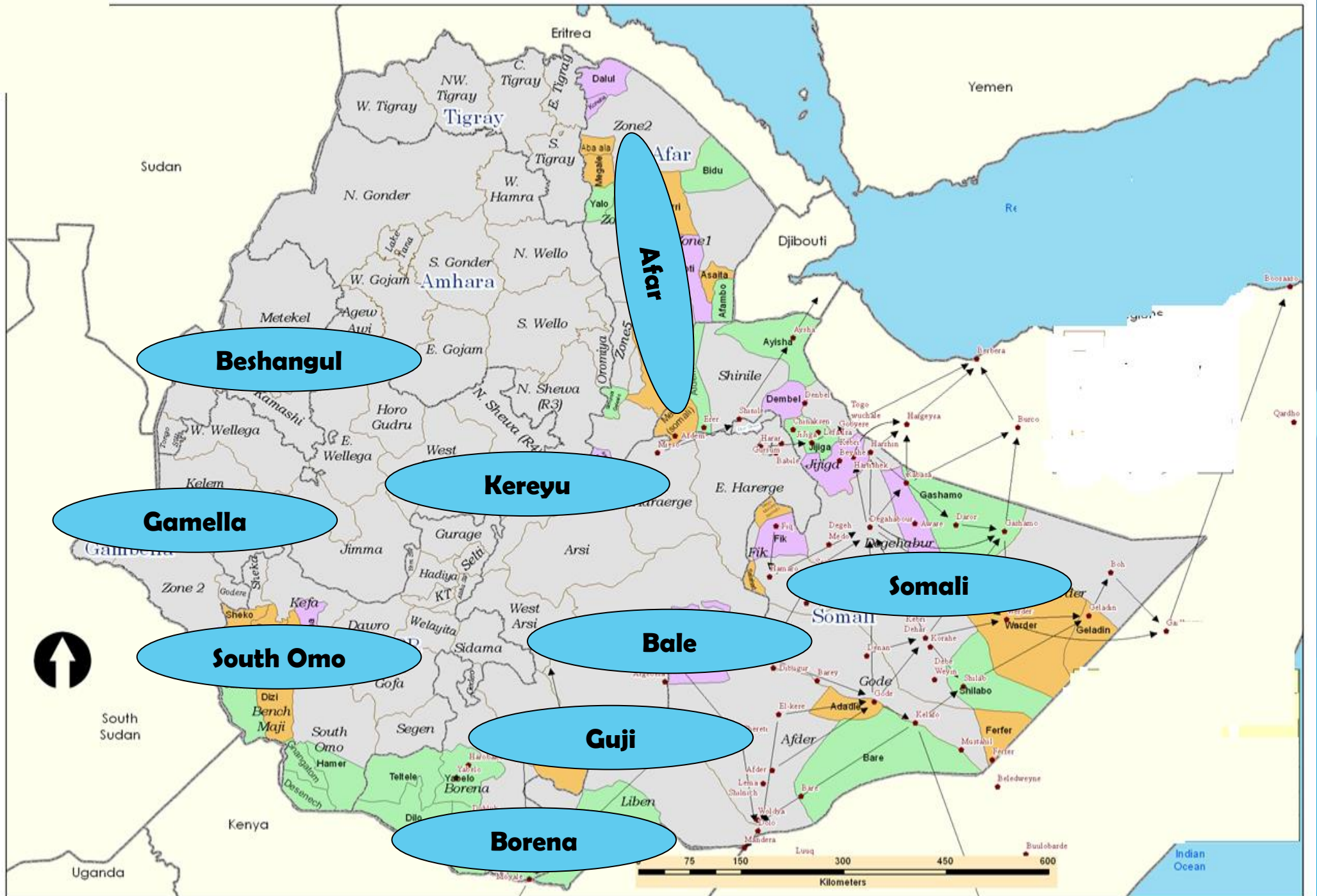
- ❑ The project attempts to address four major bottle-necks
 - ❑ Low productivity and limited market linkages;
 - ❑ High vulnerability of prevailing livelihoods;
 - ❑ Limited livelihood diversification opportunities; and
 - ❑ Limited social and economic service delivery

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V. Coverage of project woredas

Region	No. of Pastoral/Agro pastoral woredas	No. of selected woredas	No. of Rangeland Cluster Support Teams (RCSTs)
Somali	93	36	8
Afar	34	20	5
Oromia	45	18	6
SNNPR	12	9	2
Gambela	13	8	-
B/Gumuz	20	9	-
Total	217	100	21



VIII. Components and Sub-components

A) Integrated Rangeland Development & Management

- ▶ Integrated Rangeland Management Planning
- ▶ Supporting Strategic Investments
- ▶ Conflict Management & Secure Access to Key Resources

B) Livelihood Improvement & Diversification

- ▶ Enhance Pastoral & Agro- Pastoral Production Systems
- ▶ Promoting Livelihood Diversification and Market Access

C) Improving Basic Services & Capacity Building

- ▶ Provision of Basic Social Services & Infrastructure
- ▶ Institutional Capacity Building
- ▶ Knowledge Management, research & Policy Support

D) Project Management, Monitoring and Evaluation

IX. Source of Finance in Million USD

Source of fund	Amount	Remark
IDA	350	
IFAD	90	
Community	11	5% in cash & 10 % in kind
Total	451	

Thank you

