

Coordination,
Cooperation and
Capacitation for
Resilience
Building
Workshop

Lessons from
USAID and way
forward

3/16/2022,
Adama



Why Coordination, Cooperation and Capacity building?

- **2015/2016- 2017/2018: US\$2.7 - 2.8 billion** the total estimated budget resource allocated to Somali Region- 43% domestic support and 57% external DA and HA
- 2018/2019 the estimated figure for Somali region is **US\$1.2 billion – 59%** -domestic support and 41%- international assistance.

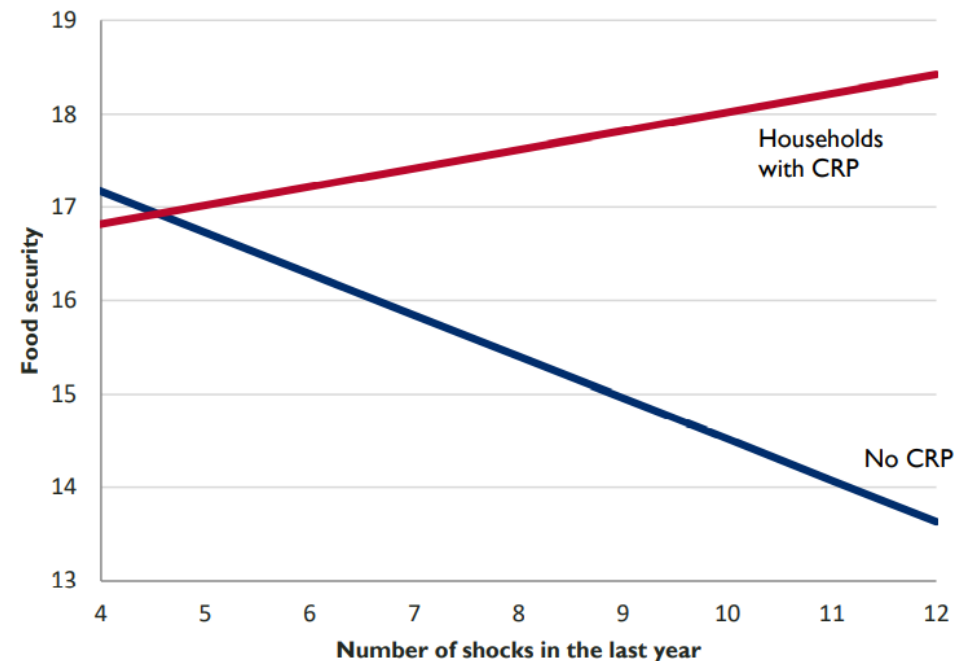
(Source: Somali Region and UNDP resource mapping report, 15 March 2019).

- **PSNP** beneficiaries (2019) **Somali:1,673,009** **Afar:562,082**
 - **Current drought and effect in Oromia, Somali and SNNPR**
 - *“The level of coordination lags the level of investment because of the **wide geographic and sectoral range of resilience investments and the large number of projects and funding streams** involved. Coordination between livelihoods and humanitarian programs is, at times, ‘strained’ as a result of different perspectives on priorities*
- (Source: Mapping Resilience Investments and Coordination Structures in Ethiopia USAID 2017).
- **Past experience not sustainable:** USAID experience on coordination: e.g. PLI II-Policy Tufts , PRIME consortium, etc. continuity issue

Examples of working Collaboration/integration

- HHs **participation in comprehensive resilience programming** reduced impact of shocks:
 - PRIME recurrent monitoring and impact evaluation using panel data showed Participation in **livestock productivity and competitiveness, PNRM, Financial services, and CCA**, improved resilience capacities and reduced humanitarian needs during 2015-17 drought
- **PSNP-CBHI** unintentional integration in the highlands improved food security for vulnerable HHs
- **Moving to multisectoral Program** approach than a Project

Figure 9.5 Estimated endline food security as shock exposure increases for households participating in Comprehensive Resilience Programming versus control group



Effective coordination improves results

2021 Afar Flood response

- Afar Flood Task Force supported by USAID-RiPA and other DP to develop and implement joint flood contingency plan
 - Only 600hh displaced in 2021 as opposed to 24,000 HHs 2020.
 - Reduced humanitarian assistance

Why successful?

- **Gov't leadership is critical:** EW information dissemination 74K people , relocation of people, preposition boat, other inputs. Etc. (78% of the cost)
- **Empowering communities**
- **Working through community champions**
- **Working through multiple communication channels**
- **Strategic technical support from DPs:** TA and logistics from partners,

Joint Government – Humanitarian Partners National Flood Contingency Plan 2020 *kiremt* Season



Flood hazard at Somali Region, Shebele Zone, and Mustahil Wereda June 8, 2020 (Taken by Joint assessment Team /Federal NDRNC and Regional DPPR including Somali Regional State council)

Coordination doesn't mean implementation

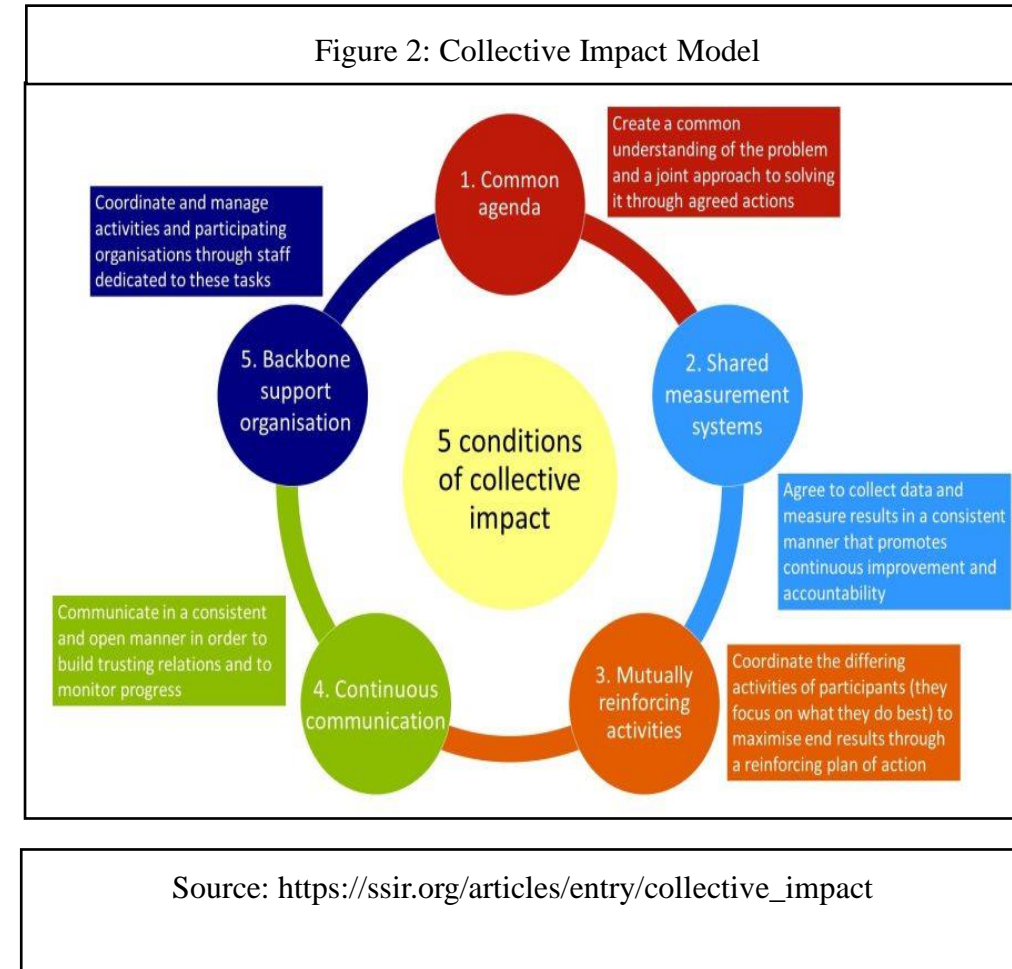
- **The private sector can** help mitigate disasters and reduce humanitarian assistance
 - **Livestock traders** are allies in destocking to prevent needless livestock deaths through smart subsidy
 - **Private vet pharmacies** and ag-input dealers supports crisis prevention and recovery
 - **Stimulus packages to SMEs** in villages are key to economic life
- Government has a key role in building a positive enabling environment for businesses

Why Coordination now?

- Increased investment opportunities **realized the need for coordination** and encouraged also by **the reform agenda of the current GoE**.
 - WB/IFAD financed **\$430 Million LLRP**
 - USAID- RiPAs, EU-RESET, GCC, GiZ-DRSLP, PSNP 5,
- The unique **enabling policy** environment –MoIL/MoP **National Pastoral Development Policy** aimed at improving coordination for DA and HA,
- The new **CSA** opportunities and emerging interest for **public private partnership**
- **MoIL showed commitment and requested for TA** from DPs to exercise its mandate improve coordination with LLRP they are managing and other resilience activities in the lowlands

Collective impact model for lowland land resilience –way forward

1. **Setting common goal or agenda:** National pastoral development policy can serve as starting point;
2. **Developing Shared measurement** - Currently, there is no agreed measurement system (in practice) for the success.
3. Implementing **self-re-enforcing** projects, programs: missing now, lead to woreda level **joint work**
4. Regular and open **communication** to build trust, learn from the process. DREAM is contributing for this.
5. **Backbone support** organization to **facilitate the implementation joint plan, M&E, Communication**



Suggested approach for improved cooperation, coordination and capacity building for low land resilience

| Engagement Level | Major purpose | Interventions e.g. | Expected results e.g. | Lead/TA |
|---|--|---|--|--|
| National Lowland Resilience Coordination and Cooperation | <i>Cross Sectoral Strategic</i> CCC for lowland areas resilience building | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen/establish national resilience coordination platform • Support operationalization of the National Pastoral Development Policy • Support CLA | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Harmonized approach/ guidelines: e.g. NRM, Livelihoods diversification, CMDRR, policy revision & scaling up good practices | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MoIL/Academic institutions & Contractors |
| Regional -Lowland Resilience Coordination/Part nership | <i>Cross sectoral Programming</i> partnership for Resilience CCC | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen coordination & partnership building: PSNP, LLRP, RiPA, EU Reset, ... • Joint monitoring and learning | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Joint initiatives • Improved food security/ reduced HA | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional GoE / Academic institution |
| Woreda - Lowland Resilience Coordination/ Partnership (12 pilots) | Improved Resilience Capacities of HHs and Community Institutions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agree on common vision based on NPDP • Partnership building for layering, sequencing, and integration where feasible • Joint workplan development for comprehensive programming, • Support implementation of joint plan & learning | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintained food security during shocks/crisis • Reduced HA • Improved income and nutrition outcomes | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Woreda GoE /Academic institution /DPs |
| Cluster coordination/ partnership - NE, SE and SO | Cross regional coordination and partnership for social cohesion | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish and facilitate inclusive cluster level cross regional coordination platforms for selected thematic areas. E.g. NRM, Livestock marketing | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equitable access to natural resources and market routs for conflicting communities • Improved food security | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional GoE/ Academic institution/ USAID regional Coord |