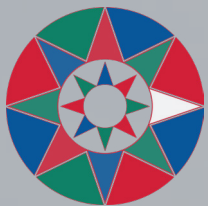


PROCEEDINGS



DREAM II CONFERENCE

15 March – 18 March 2022, Ethiopia

Development of Resilience Empowering
Alternative Measures for Ethiopian Lowlands



Implemented by
giz
GIZ - German Engineering
Cooperation GmbH



Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft
Confédération suisse
Confederazione Svizzera
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Swiss Agency for Development
and Cooperation SDC



Flood-Based Livelihoods
Network Foundation

Contents

Pg. 3



JOINT DECLARATION
OF COMMITMENT

Pg. 9



THE DREAM II CONFERENCE

Pg. 7



INTRODUCTION

Pg. 11



DAY 1: COORDINATION,
COOPERATION, AND CAPACITATION
IN LOWLAND DEVELOPMENT:
ADDRESSING THE CHALLENGE
OPPORTUNITIES



Pg. 25

DAY 2: COORDINATION,
COOPERATION, AND
CAPACITATION IN LOWLAND
DEVELOPMENT: MAKING IT
HAPPEN



Pg. 41

DAY 3 : COORDINATED
CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT IN
THE LOWLANDS



Pg. 49

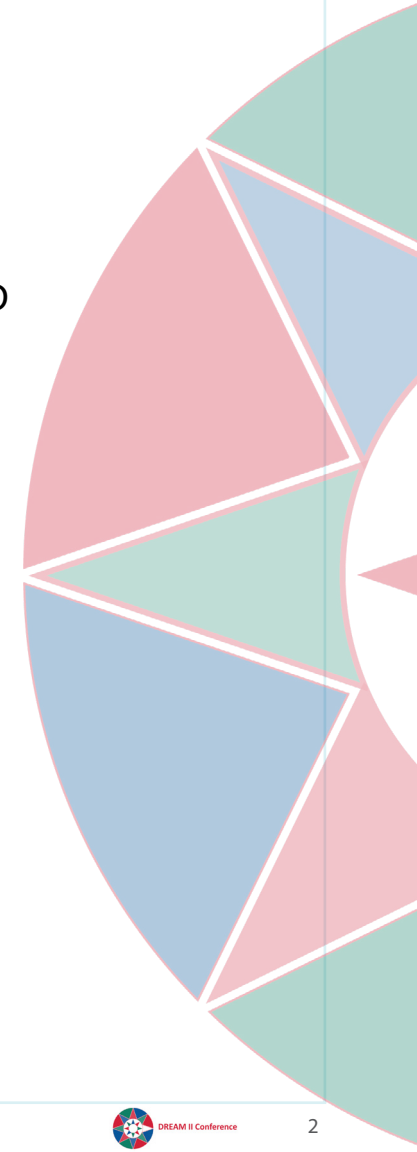
DAY 4: COORDINATED
CAPACITY
DEVELOPMENT IN THE
LOWLANDS



Pg. 51-55

ANNEX 1 DREAM II
PARTICIPANTS

ANNEX 2 LINK TO
PRE-EVENTS





JOINT DECLARATION OF COMMITMENT

Development of Resilience Empowering Alternative Measures for Ethiopian Lowlands

From the national DREAM II Conference, Adama, Ethiopia, March 15-17th 2022

Empowering pastoral and agro-pastoral communities through coordination, cooperation, and capacitation will significantly contribute to the socio-economic development of communities, improved livelihoods, and strengthened resilience.

The urgency is now more than ever. The looming threat of drought is a reminder that we need to significantly and sincerely step up our efforts in coordination, cooperation, and capacity development.

We, the participants of the DREAM II conference, support the vision of secure and prosperous communities in the lowlands, in control of their future, as captured among others in the Pastoral Development Policy and Strategy and the Ten Years Perspective Plan of our country.

Inspirational practices that demonstrate the common features of the lowlands with specific challenges, potentials, and ways forward have been discussed and shared by participants from Afar, Oromia, Somali, SNNP regions, federal government institutions, and non-government organizations.

In the conference, we identified crucial issues that require due attention, such as strong, responsible, and accountable coordinated mechanism, effective natural resource management, water, fodder/crop, and market development, connecting drought relief and drought resilience. We acknowledge the crucial role of participation of local communities, local ownership, decentralization of resource governance, and strong roles of local government.

To create employment opportunities and to improve livelihoods, mutual increased cooperation and coordination of our programs and projects under the leadership of the Government of Ethiopia is essential to achieve our vision. Our vision for lowland development; is to use the



specific potentials in natural resource management in the lowlands; to bring effective utilization of financial and human resources.

The conference has clearly shown that there is much to do – and much that we can implement immediately. We declare that we will continue through individual and institutional commitments to support strengthened cooperation, coordination, and capacitation in a structured and effective way to empower lowland communities.

We resolve to work towards:

- Establishing systemic and accountable coordination, that will harmonize the existing arrangements in lowland development and guide the process of increasing cooperation at different

levels (communities, civil society, private sector, government, and development partners);

- Increasing the direct participation of communities in our programs and projects to ensure the delivery of appropriate activities;
- Strengthening and enabling the different levels of administration to coordinate development activities in their areas aligned with the priorities of the communities;
- Improving coordination of activities in Natural Resource Management, including the experiences of the Dry Valley Rehabilitation and Productive Use Approach and other programs and projects under implementation;
- Empowering pastoral communities through participation by creating innovative opportunities and context-specific approaches to realizing the potential of the lowlands;
- Harmonizing activities in capacity development to come to a comprehensive integrated system of education and training, connecting TVETS, Universities, the private sector, lowland development programs, and others;

We as government, non-government, private sector, and other development partners, but also as individuals are committed to the socio-economic empowerment of the pastoral and agro-pastoral communities. We commit ourselves to giving our best efforts, utilizing resources effectively, coordinating and cooperating, and sharing our progress, learning experiences, and outcomes.

We sincerely acknowledge, with gratitude, the full support of the Ministry of Agriculture of the Government of Ethiopia.





DREAM CONFERENCE

DEVELOPMENT OF RESILIENCE EMPOWERING ALTERNATIVE MEASURES FOR
ETHIOPIAN LOWLANDS

“The topic we are discussing in detail is “coordination and cooperation” in our mission for lowland development.

The lowland areas can offer many more opportunities than currently used. They can and have to play a bigger part in the Ethiopian economy; they can substantially contribute to the food security of Ethiopia; they offer assets that need to be wisely used such as dry fertile land, huge river systems, a warm climate, and even a lot of artesian water. Nothing is more obvious than that irrigated agriculture is needed. But how to implement it in a way that will respect the communities living there while maintaining the environment and not overusing the resources?

Natural resource management is and will remain a key topic for the lowland areas. Working with the floods, which are simultaneously a blessing and a curse, to conserve natural resources is a priority.

How to coordinate all the efforts needed to gently lift the treasures of the lowlands? How to cooperate in such a way that the huge amounts of funding made available by the Government of Ethiopia and international development partners will be used in the best and most efficient way? What capacities are necessary so that everyone can collectively lift the treasures and benefit from them economically? It is now high time for two deliverables.

The first is that we need to look critically at the next steps in coordination and cooperation – what is required to do this better and be more productive. What are the mechanisms, and what are the priorities? The second expectation is to get a number of tangible initiatives on the way – allowing us to solve some urgent problems by cooperating better or creating better mechanisms for capacity development of communities, administration, and the private sector.

I urge you to focus on such outputs.”

HE Professor Eyasu Elias – State Minister of Agriculture



INTRODUCTION

The DREAM II Conference took place at Kereyu Hill Resort Hotel, Adama, Ethiopia between 15 and 18 March 2022. It was organized by the Ethiopian Ministry of Agriculture and supported by the GIZ SDR Support Programme. Prior to this conference, the DREAM ASAL 2019 Conference (DREAM 1) was organized in Semera, Ethiopia between September 29 and October 03, 2019, taking stock of the most promising approaches in the arid and semi-arid lowlands of Ethiopia. During the DREAM 1 conference, a second conference (DREAM 2) was planned to take place from 20-24 September 2020 in Jijiga with the theme “joint planning of activities for the arid and semi-arid lowlands.” However, due to the global COVID19 impact and internal conflict, the initial schedule was postponed until its realization in March 2022.

In the meantime, ten hybrid preconference events took place since the DREAM I conference. The Pre-conferences and the main DREAM II conference offered opportunities to develop cooperation in strengthening drought resilience and provided a platform for bringing together key stakeholders such as federal and regional government partners, national and international NGOs, and CSOs, Universities & research institutions, and international development partners active in the lowlands of Ethiopia.

The objectives of the DREAM II conference were to support the systematic coordination of Lowland Development in Ethiopia in joint programming and capacity building and to take steps forward on the agenda to launch a number of initiatives for instance educational mainstreaming of low land development and working on practical cases of coordinated development. It consisted of the main conference from March 15-16 focussing on Cooperation, Coordination, and Capacity building in Lowland Development, a highlight event on March 17 on Developing a Coordinated Education and Employment Generation in the Lowlands, and a DREAM fair on March 18 showcasing inspiring lowland development activities.

In total, more than 180 participants registered and participated in the conference. There was enthusiastic and energetic attendance and discussion throughout. A main outcome of the conference was the Joint Declaration – signed and endorsed by all participants in the conference.





The DREAM II Conference

The main DREAM II Conference –organized by the Ministry of Agriculture with support of the GIZ SDR support programme, took place from 15 to 18 March 2022 at Kereyu Hill Resort Hotel in Adama. The conference was attended by 180 participants from key stakeholders of Federal, Regional, and Woreda governmental institutions, Development Partners, NGOs and CSOs, Universities, and Research institutions active in the Lowlands of Ethiopia. It was meant to take stock of the previous DREAM I Conference of 2019 and the subsequent several hybrid Pre-Events that were organized in 2020, 2021, and 2022. The main conference was from March 15-16, 2022 focusing on cooperation, coordination, and capacity building in lowland development, a highlight event on March 17 emphasized developing a coordinated education and employment generation in the lowlands. The final event, the DREAM fair, took place on March 18 showcasing inspiring development activities related to the lowlands.

At the start of the conference, participants representing different languages and cultures made prayers and blessings with a particular emphasis on the lowland development challenges and the current severe droughts affecting the pastoral and agropastoral communities.

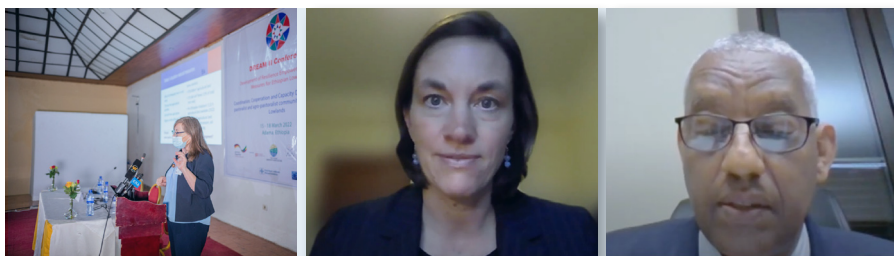
Then, Dr. Elisabeth van den Akker, the programme manager of the GIZ



Strengthening Drought Resilience Programme (GIZ SDR) welcomed the participants. She briefly recapped the evolution of the DREAM I conference of 2019 and the subsequent hybrid pre-events that were organized in 2020, 2021, and 2022. In particular, she mentioned that the hybrid events, due to the COVID19 prevention measures, took place with online participation and physical meetings in Jigjiga and Semera, and all the topics were guided towards the keywords – Cooperation, Coordination, and Capacity Development. She further explained that the main objective of this conference is to discuss, at a meta-level, coordination, cooperation, capacitation; and what is functioning and what is not since the 2019 DREAM 1 conference. Elaborating on the current worrying situations in global, local, and in particular drought-affected lowland areas, she emphasized the need for the participants to come forward with concrete measures for mitigation.

Ms. Laura Schmidt, Head of German Development Cooperation, then addressed the conference participants virtually. She highlighted the vulnerability of lowlands to drought amplified by many other global and local challenges and the importance of effective coordination and cooperation to develop resilience. She pled the participants not to focus on a mere scientific discussion but to link their discussion with current and upcoming topics and challenges in the Ethiopian sector of agriculture such as climate variability, drought, food security, soaring energy prices, mineral fertilizer shortages, and seed shortages. She stressed that these challenges will only be able to be overcome by a strict coordinated approach to make the best use of scarce available resources, particularly in the lowland areas.

Dr. Keba Urgessa, a permanent deputy representative to UN Rome-based agencies, was the next speaker to address the conference participants virtually from Rome. He mentioned that DREAM creates efficiency in our development efforts by promoting coordination and cooperation so that challenges are addressed not by a single act but by an entire strategy that binds the different actors. He underlined the importance of strong and effective coordination and cooperation in all areas, while lowland areas need particular attention as more challenges are fast evolving in



these areas. He further elaborated that the sustainability of the lowland areas is being highly challenged due to several reasons such as climate change, recurring droughts, and many others so resilience is more than development demanding better coordination and cooperation.

The conference was then officially opened by HE Professor Eyasu Elias, State Minister of the Ministry of Agriculture. He explained the potential and opportunities lowland areas could offer than those currently used and the bigger role they could play in the Ethiopian economy by substantially contributing to the food security of Ethiopia. To this

effect, HE underlined the need to look critically at the next steps in coordination, cooperation, and capacity-building efforts for lowland development and urged the participants to develop the best proposals and honest commitments for the benefit of the pastoral and agropastoral communities.

After the official opening of the conference, lively and participatory sessions, discussions, and a marketplace of opportunities continued during the remaining days of the conference. The first day of the main DREAM II conference discussed the challenges of coordination, cooperation, and capacity development in lowland areas in detail. The second day zoomed into coordination and cooperation in detail and discussed extensively the way forward. Day three was devoted to addressing coordinated capacity development, in particular how to strengthen TVETs and promote the coordination and cooperation between TVETs and universities, for lowland development. The fourth day of the conference was a Market Place of Opportunities where different organizations showcased their solutions.



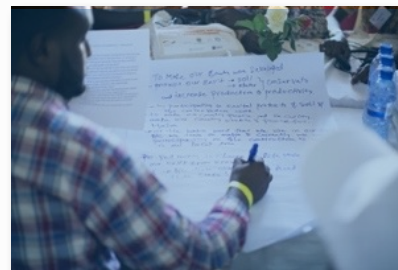
DREAM II CONFERENCE DAY 1 SCHEDULE: COORDINATION, COOPERATION, AND CAPACITATION IN LOWLAND DEVELOPMENT: ADDRESSING THE CHALLENGES

Time		Main DREAM II Conference		
From	Until	Mode	Day 1: 15. March 2022 Coordination, cooperation and capacitation in lowland development: addressing the challenge	Speaker
08:30	10:00		Registration	
10:00	10:10	Live stream	Welcome and introduction to the program	Moderators: Tezera Getahun Dubale Admasu Etenesh Tesfa Meheretu Yonas (online)
10:10	10:20	Live stream	Expectations and introduction to DREAM II	Dr Elisabeth van den Akker
10:20	10:30	Live stream	Speech German Embassy	Laura Schmidt, Head of German Development Cooperation
10:30	10:40	Live stream	Key note Deputy Permanent Representative to UN RBA	HE Dr. Kaba Urgessa
10:40	10:50	Live stream	Key note Ministry of Agriculture and challenge to DREAM II, opening of the conference	HE Prof Eyasu Elias, State Minister
10:50	11:20		Coffee Break	
11:20	12:00		Short review of the DREAM I conference and summary of previous pre-conferences	Moderators
12:05	12:20	Live stream	Message from Civil Society: Pastoralist Forum Ethiopia	Tezera Getahun
12:20	12:30		Group Photo	
12:40	14:00		Lunch Break	
14:00	14:20	Live stream	Honest reflection: where are we with the follow-up of DREAM 1?	Dr Paul Roden
14:20	14:40	Live stream	The real challenges of cooperation: the example of Sheikh Ali Gur Gully	Dr Abdul Kadir Imam
14:40	15:10	Live stream	Coordination and cooperation: what works and who does not work at meta level.	Moderators

[Presentations & recordings](#), and [pictures of the conference](#)

15:10	16:00	Live stream + video conference exercise	Myths and realities of collaboration and coordination: an honest discussion of how difficult it really is and what it takes to make it work.	Dr. Alena Sander (on-line)
16:00	16:20		Coffee Break	
16:20	17:10	Hybrid	Working groups: priorities in coordination, cooperation and capacity development for the lowlands	
17:10	17:30	Live stream	Presentations from working groups and discussion	
17:30	17:45	Live stream	Closing of the day: wrap up of the day and inputs for Joint Declaration	Rapporteur
18:15			Dinner	

Following the keynote addresses and official opening of the conference, a range of presentations and discussions, including online, were conducted by conference participants. A message from a civil society organization, Pastoralist Forum Ethiopia, was conveyed by the director, Mr. Tezera Getahun, who is a long-time advocator of lowland pastoralism. He underlined that the lowland pastoralist areas are endowed with huge potential of untapped social and natural capital that can change the lives and livelihoods of pastoral communities but are left vulnerable to various and recurring disasters because of our failures. He further indicated that studies anticipated most developments in the future will be in lowland areas. For example, GDP in extractives will grow to about 10% from the current 5.6%, and similarly for tourism. He expressed his regrets that contrary to the potential and opportunities of lowland areas, we often talk about limitations and conflict and this needs a paradigm shift in thinking. If we are really ambitious about the lowland development, he emphasized the need to work together - coordination, cooperation, and capacity development for which DREAM can serve as a vehicle.





Then a brief presentation was given by Dr. Paul Roden of GIZ on the progress of the six action plans inspired by DREAM I and the cross-cutting action plans that incorporated capacity development, coordination, and cooperation amongst all stakeholders and across all levels. He iterated that the progress was generally very slow for obvious reasons of external factors such as the global COVID19 impact and security concerns within the country. Lack of commitment to the goals and insufficient partnership were some of the internal factors that contributed to the slow progress. He further mentioned that there are indications of little progress where there was strong partner leadership, clearly articulated goals leading to clearer solutions, and due to other similar factors.

The real challenge of cooperation with a practical example of gully expansion near Jigjiga town of Somali Region was presented by Mr. Badal Kenadid, department head of natural resources at Bureau of Agriculture and Natural resources. He presented in detail the extensive gully development near Jigjiga which is threatening the future of the city, damaging productive arable & grazing lands, infrastructures such as water supply systems, and roads. Some efforts of gully control and land restoration measures using physical structures such as water spreading weirs and check dams were relatively successful but were not adequate to fully address the problems due to low awareness, limited capacity, fragmented efforts, and weak coordination. He finally emphasized the need for an area-based practical problem-solving coordinated approach by combining all available resources and making a stakeholder cooperation plan.

Then an online presentation was made by Dr. Alena Sander, development researcher, and consultant, titled “myths and realities of collaboration and coordination: an honest discussion of how difficult it really is and what it takes to make it work.” She extensively discussed that

- development stakeholder landscapes are complex with diverse interests,
- such complex development stakeholder landscapes have negative consequences in that objectives are not achieved and situations do not change for the better

- development goals remain unachieved for beneficiaries causing negative repercussions

In the presentation, coordination was defined as “the unification, integration, synchronization of the efforts of group members to provide unity of action in the pursuit of common goals” while cooperation is “the act of working together for a common purpose or benefit”. Coordination may not work due to different or diverging interests; functioning of the development system; available resources and their allocation; while coordination does not work due to donors following different procedures; diverging development strategies; donor competition and focus on visibility instead of impact; unequal power relations between donors and partners. For effective coordination and cooperation, she concluded the need for creating awareness about the challenges and factors hindering coordination and cooperation; appointing a coordinator - ideally, your Ethiopian partner; and agreeing upon one common road map, that is one strategy, including a common log frame.



Finally, the participants were asked to reflect on, specifically the economic and political interests their organization has in Ethiopia and/or working in the Ethiopian lowlands and how do they interfere with stakeholder coordination and personal motivation to work in his/her field. The responses vary depending on where the respondent comes from or works, some of the main points mentioned were:

Economic and political interests,

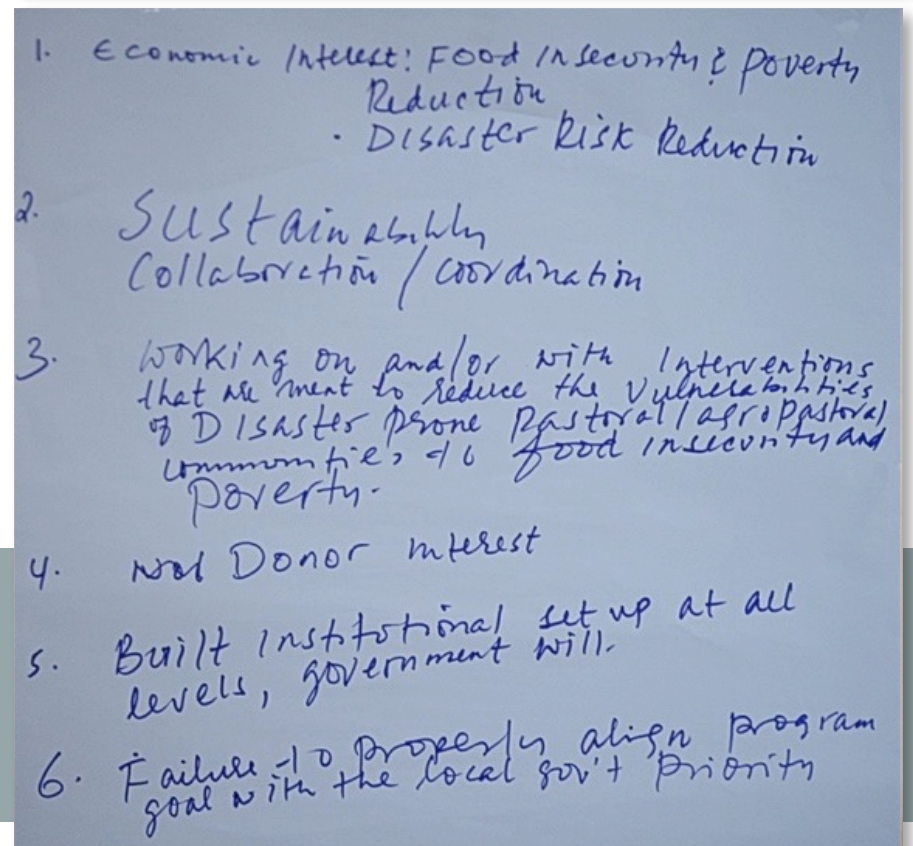
- WASH, education, health, and nutrition
- lifting people out of poverty, economic cooperation, and market development
- enhance the livelihood of lowland through meaningful community development interventions
- problem-solving research for relevant policy inputs
- as NGOs to fill the gap in social and economic development without any political interest
- to tackle land degradation in the lowlands, improve livelihoods of agropastoral communities, support policy development, capacity development, dry land/dry valley rehabilitation
- sharing and transferring knowledge, action research that benefits the community, producing skilled, experienced, and motivated manpower who can give short-term training in areas of agriculture and natural resource management in order to create employment opportunities for youth.
- supporting economic development through cooperation, particularly in strengthening the lowland drought resilience
- to enhance economic and political participation of lowland areas in order to improve livelihoods by building good coordination with other stakeholders
- to implement water and energy development, help people to have a better living condition and get out of poverty, attaining equality

among all gender and social groups

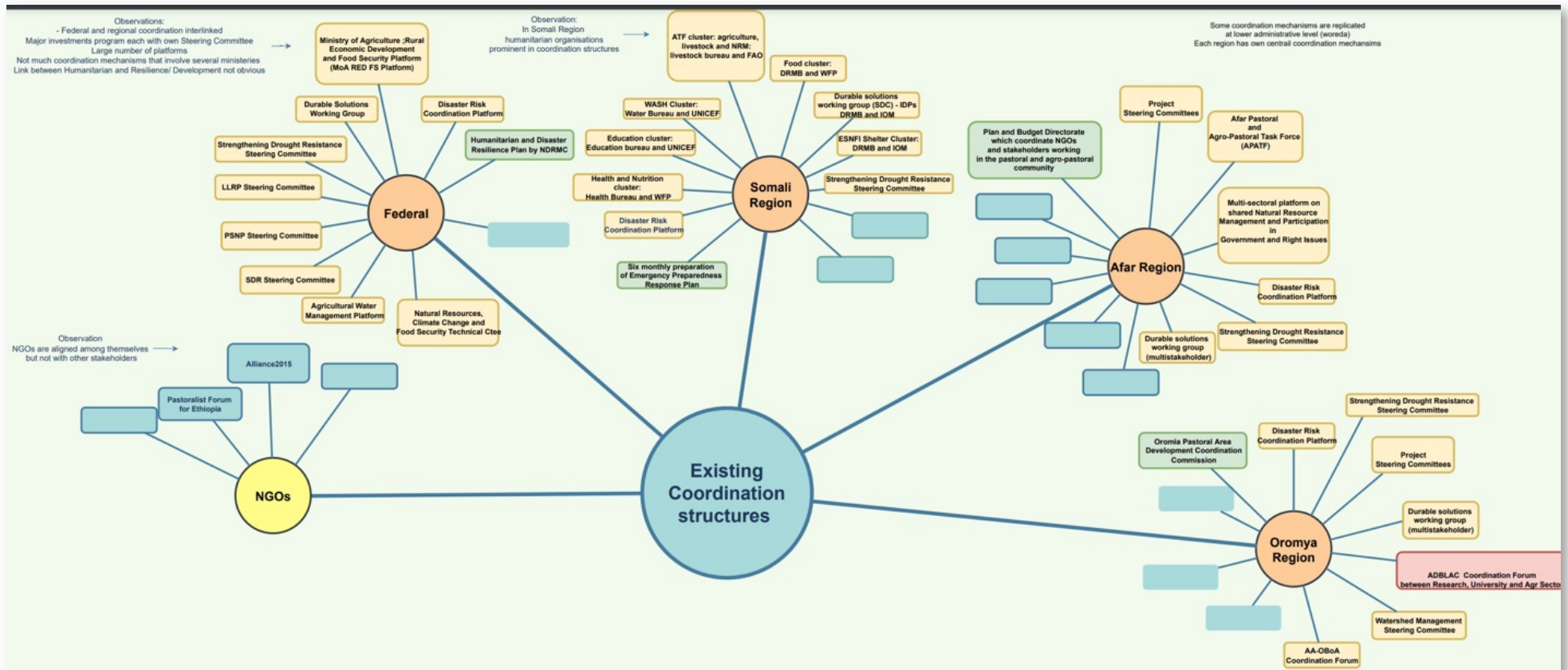
- to make our country more developed, protect our environment, soil and water conservation, and increase productivity
- controlling gully expansion through awareness creation and mechanical control of Prosopis Olivera
- ensuring food security and becoming self-sufficient by developing our water resources for irrigated agriculture, increasing production and productivity
- livelihood diversification is a topic much talked about but not implemented practically at the community level so need to change this and make it happen, water resources and watershed management to improve the water use efficiency in the lowland areas where water is more scarce
- teaching, research, community engagement, land tenure security, participatory land-use planning, environmental protection
- coordination and cooperation at various levels are not as effective as required
- improving the livelihood of pastoral and agropastoral communities, ensuring peace and stability, and developing resilience



A mind-mapping exercise was conducted on how coordination and cooperation work at a meta-level. A chart indicating the existing coordination structures at federal and regional levels and their interactions with different actors was posted on a wall whereby the participants were asked to identify what was working well or not as specific to their respective participation areas. It was learned that there are coordination mechanisms at federal, regional and sometimes replicated to the Wereda level. The effectiveness varies from region to region and from programme to programme, but despite the existing structures coordination is still weak in many ways. The link between humanitarian and resilience/development programmes is not obvious. The interlink among the government ministries, regional bureaus, and alignment between different development partners is not very well established as a system requiring more coordination and cooperation effort. However, it is a good opportunity that, though not so effective, there is an existing coordination mechanism that can be built upon and strengthened.







Late in the afternoon, working groups were established to discuss and identify priorities in coordination, cooperation, and capacity development for lowland areas focusing on what is required within organizations internally and external support. Reflecting on a personal plan for better coordination and cooperation was also part of the group work. The five working groups presented the outcome of their discussions toward the end of the programme for the day as summarized below:

What can be done better from your own organization to coordinate better?

- increase skilled manpower
- establish a well-functioning structure from federal to kebele level, coordination task force, platform, or forums at all levels
- streamlining organizational structure, harmonization of processes
- more commitment and accountability

- appropriate time and resource management
- developing coordination and cooperation guidelines
- mapping and categorizing similar sectoral activities with shared goals, and plans, revising previous and ongoing activities
- assign a focal person, committed and competent professional
- improve communication within organizations
- establish/improve monitoring and evaluation mechanism
- changed perception about pastoralism and accepted that it is a resilience system by itself
- financial support for lower government structures (Weredas, kebeles)
- capacitate technical staff and leadership

External support to facilitate coordination and cooperation?

- Funding line/finance
- Capacity building: training (knowledge and skill), technical support, facilitation
- Support for community collective action
- Skilled masons would like to establish cooperatives
- External support should be in line with government policy and community need

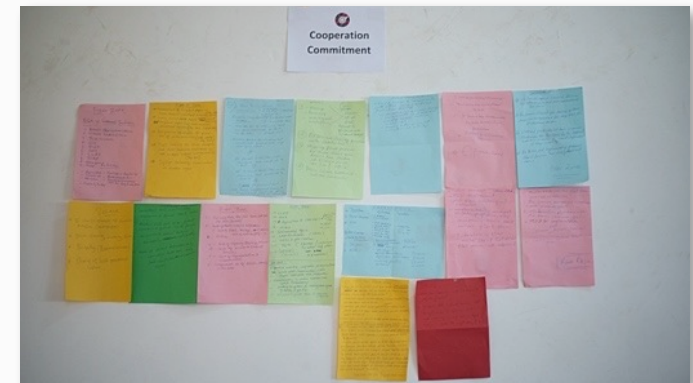
Personal plans for better coordination and cooperation, some of the written reflections:

- aspire to work in my organization toward coordination
- aspire to contribute to better WASH services in lowland areas
- seeking resources for lowland development and using them for sustainable development

- advocate for local led development to better coordinate and cooperate
- support joint action and mapping
- I am available at any inquiry time of demand, especially on water resources management, flood mitigation measures, irrigation operations, and any water-related issues
- influence my organization to prepare and appraise coordination guidelines and standard operation procedures (SOP)
- act now! Identify my purpose and possible contribution to a common goal and never give up to run behind others to make them aware of their potential and what is required of them
- I am committed to any lowland area development work as I have better communication skills and can easily communicate with the pastoralist community.
- give technical support in areas of rangeland development and management strategy
- establish a pilot cooperation and coordination platform with members having their own responsibilities and accountability based on ToR and signed MoU in my region.







DREAM II CONFERENCE DAY 2 SCHEDULE: COORDINATION, COOPERATION, AND CAPACITATION IN LOWLAND DEVELOPMENT: MAKING IT HAPPEN

Time		Main DREAM II Conference		
From	Until	Mode	Day 2: 16. March 2022 Coordination, cooperation and capacitation in lowland development: making it happen	Speaker
08:30	09:00		Registration	
09:00	09:15	Live stream	Welcome and summary of day 1, introduction to the program, introduction to drafting group of Joint Declaration	Moderators/Assefa Kumssa
09:15	09:25		Ice breaker/activation	Moderators
09:25	09:35	Live stream	Introduction to the mapping activity	Moderators
09:35	10:35	Offline	Cooperation mapping exercise	Moderators
		Online	Parallel mapping activity for the online group	
10:35	10:40		Build up a wall of commitments	
10:40	11:10		Coffee Break	
11:10	11:30	Live stream	1. Presentation - cooperation and coordination: Durable Solution Working Group / OCHA	Fatou Jah (on-line)
11:30	11:50	Live stream	2.Presentation - cooperation and coordination: LLRP	
11:50	12:10	Live stream	3. Presentation - cooperation and coordination: USAID	Dubale Admassu
12:10	12:30	Live stream	4. Presentation - cooperation and coordination: SDR	Gerben van Ek
12:30	14:00		Lunch Break	
14:00	14:15	Live stream	5. Presentation - cooperation and coordination: PSNP	Mrs Sintayehu
14:15	15:00		Face to face: Interactive detailed discussion with each program representative	One on-line group
15:10	15:40		Coffee Break	
15:40	16:00	Live stream	Presentation of the mapping exercise: where is the synergy, where are the gaps?	Moderators

[Presentations & recordings](#), and [pictures of the conference](#)

16:00	16:10	Live stream	Introduction to the working groups	Moderators
16:10	17:00	Working Groups:	Working group discussion on key topics, following the results of Day 1 and 2 - what do we need to come to a better coordination of activities on the ground and to a better cooperation?	
17:00	17:30	Live stream	Presentation of the working groups	Moderators
17:30			Closing of the day	





On the morning of the second main conference day, after a short recap of the previous day, a mapping exercise was carried out by the participants. Maps of lowland areas with details of Zonal and Wereda administrations in four Regions (Afar, Somali, Oromia, and SNNP) were prepared and provided in hard copies. Then the participants were requested to indicate ongoing development activities in their respective Weredas using different color stickers e.g., green for agriculture. It was an engaging exercise in which participants keenly contributed and listed numerous development activities and the corresponding implementing organizations in their respective Weredas. Agriculture, education, animal husbandry & animal health, water resources, roads, beekeeping, conflict resolution, capacity building, research, etc. were some of the development efforts listed and the corresponding implementers are government at different levels, NGOs, with development partners such as GIZ-SDR, USAID, LLRP, PSNP, etc. The mapping exercise has clearly signified that there are several ongoing development efforts within a single Wereda by various implementers. However, such efforts are not coordinated with duplication of efforts, weak monitoring & evaluation mechanisms, and small impacts. The results from the hard copy maps were then digitized and transferred to spatial data (shapefile) using the GIS technique and presented by Dr. Taye Alemayehu late during the afternoon session. He emphasized the benefit of collecting, managing, and processing spatial data into information (visual maps) and sharing it with others. It would serve as a decision tool for decision (policy) makers on what to do where and would facilitate coordination and cooperation between actors in the lowland development.

Then an online presentation on “coordination and cooperation: durable solution” was given by Fatou Jah from IOM. She extensively discussed the importance of coordination & cooperation at various intervention levels (policy, legislative, institutional, planning, and operational) by describing the efforts being made to rehabilitate IDPs in the Somali regional state.

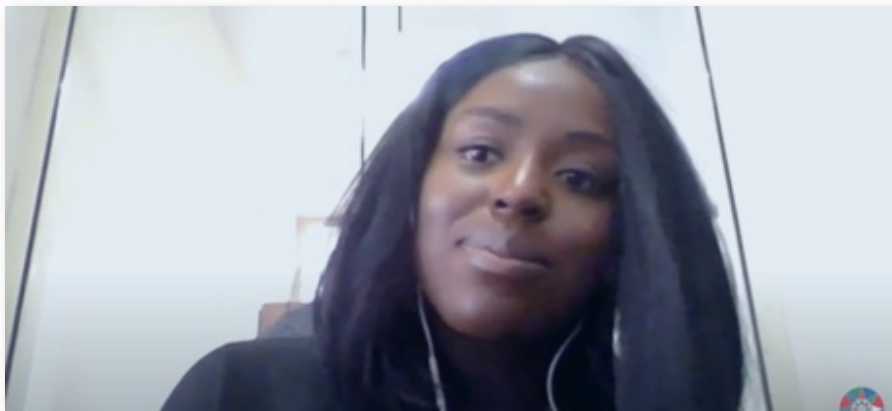


To advance durable solutions to protracted displacement in Somali Region, a holistic operational framework, methodologies, and pilot activities were developed to inform targeted and community level interventions in locations of displacement, areas of return, relocation, or local integration.

She underlined that nexus-based intervention approaches were considered aimed at building resilience to future shocks and resolving potential transition and recovery challenges. She highlighted the need for area-based interventions, coordination, and a way forward in coordination and cooperation.

Area-based interventions

- ensure nexus-based interventions that particularly ensure solutions from the onset and the centrality of protection.
- transitional assistance- exit strategy from humanitarian to generate community resilience
- by strengthening institutions and coordination bearing in mind the government is the duty bearer to solutions for IDPs.
- community resource management and innovation to respond to shocks and plan for longer-term solutions.



Coordination

- ensure linkages between clusters and development/ solutions-oriented coordination mechanisms at the subnational and local levels
- joint operations that favor nexus-based approaches and integrated “graduation model” interventions impacting multiple sectors

The way forward for better coordination and cooperation

- interagency multi-partner core facilitation team
- joint integrated programming to operationalize Somali Region Durable Solutions Strategy
- community-based action plans that reflect transitional nexus considerate programming
- regular coordination between durable solutions, coordination platforms, and clusters
- cluster representation in the technical advisory group
- mainstreaming durable solutions

Then presentations and face-to-face discussions with the four flagship programmes operating in the lowland areas – LLRP, USAID, GIZ-SDR, and PSNP were conducted by the respective representatives. They indicated that all the programmes have similar objectives and aspirations for lowland development, i.e., improving the livelihood resilience of the pastoral and agropastoral communities.

The USAID and GIZ_SDR representatives mentioned that there is a huge amount of funds being invested annually in lowland development but the change and impact due to such efforts is just a small bit. Gerben van Ek of GIZ-SDR particularly underlined that we failed to make a sustainable change in lowland areas because we failed to coordinate, cooperate and listen to and participate the community in our development efforts. Mr.

Dubale Admasu from USAID highlighted that the level of coordination and cooperation lags the level of investment in lowland areas. He cited that there are a few lessons and success stories of effective coordination with effective responses, for example, Afar Flood Task Force supported by USAID-RiPA and other development partners to develop and implement a joint flood contingency plan in 2021 effectively reduced the number of households displaced compared to 2020. The LLRP and PSNP representatives explained that the programmes engage multisectoral activities and a multitude of stakeholders. Coordination is relatively better with a defined governance structure/institutional arrangement at federal, regional, wereda, and kebele levels. Performances are oversighted by steering committees at each level. However, there is still a tendency to work in silos, irregularities in technical committees to attend project meetings, changing and restructuring of government structures, etc.

Presenters also indicated the way forward

- setting common goal/agenda,
- joint planning, implementation, monitoring & evaluation platform
- define roles and responsibilities, clear and timely decision-making process
- open and frequent communication
- appropriate resource allocation
- established governance structure
- assign focal persons for accountability
- backbone support organization to facilitate the implementation, joint plan, M&E, and communication







Late in the afternoon, working groups were established to discuss the need to ensure coordination and adequate implementation to transform the resilience of pastoralist/ agropastoral communities on the ground: what needs to be done at different levels (Wereda, Regional, and Federal) including external support. The discussion focused on:

- beyond financial resources and capacities, what do we need to do to make a difference on the ground for the woredas and the communities?
- what specific activity can we do to make such a real contribution at different levels?
- how can we ensure accountability?

In the breakaway sessions, the working groups discussed extensively on the agenda and the outcomes were summarized in the table below.





The need to ensure coordination and adequate implementation to transform the resilience of pastoralist/ agropastoral communities on the ground: what needs to be done at different levels including external support?

	Wereda Level	Regional Level	Federal level	External
Capacity building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • need/gap analysis • mapping and prioritizing actors and intervention areas, including the community • experience sharing • develop SoPs, ToR and guidelines • use digital solutions, apps on smartphones • training on information management • private sector involvement • continuous awareness creation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • need assessment and prioritizing, • training on identified gaps, impact assessment • material support, ICT • private sector involvement • develop guidelines on policies, and strategies • evaluating the status of coordination • establish platform on the ground and do capacity building 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • policy framework, • develop training materials • train ToT on capacity development on resource mobilization and proposal development • impact assessment and follow up • private sector involvement • develop the platform and share it with regions • develop communication strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • technical and technology support • Organize experience sharing visits, • Skill and knowledge transfer
Making platform effective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • mapping and categorizing stakeholders including community representatives • develop effective platforms, strengthen existing ones, if any, with MoU, guidelines, roles and responsibilities • ensure appropriate representation of pastoralist line-ministries at wereda, regional, federal levels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • customize, cascade, and institutionalize platforms • use shared communication channel (eg Telegram) • have joint plan, office and staff 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provide policy and legal framework • identify stakeholders and establish a steering committee • have joint planning and regular review mechanisms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • technical support, capacity building • support implementation of joint plan • experience sharing

<p>Better planning & implementation at Wereda level</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • review and document the existing plan and implementation activities, and the resulting impacts • identify priorities at the community level, ensure community participation • use mixed planning approach - bottom-up and top-down and prepare strategic, long term and participatory plan • assign dedicated professional staff • prepare intervention/ implementation maps, • prepare impact indicators (KPI) for each sector • have joint implementation, monitoring and evaluation • use grassroot community institutions to communicate and plan • include private sector 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • planning based on Wereda priorities • coordinate joint planning of Wereda sectors • technical support • monitoring and evaluation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sound policy framework • technical support • monitoring and evaluation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • technology and technical support • capacity building
<p>Effective cooperation between the main lowland programmes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • regular meetings, field visits and experience sharing • professional commitment • knowing one another, define roles and responsibilities, establish platform /system (common office, focal person, coordinator or facilitator) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • regular meetings, field visits and experience sharing • knowledge sharing for better planning • continuous learning from each other's experience • sharing resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • regular meetings, field visits and experience sharing • sharing resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • capacity building • experience sharing



How can we hold ourselves accountable?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • through the roles and responsibilities outlined above • the community should hold us accountable • separate regulatory and enforcement • guidelines for monitoring and evaluation (government, donors, etc.)
What support should be given from DREAM?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • dream brings stakeholders together and can play a facilitating role • draw attention of all stakeholders used as a basis for lobbying, advocacy and event organizing • organize dream 3 conference



DREAM II CONFERENCE DAY 3 SCHEDULE:

COORDINATED CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT IN THE LOWLANDS

Time				Main DREAM II Conference	
From	Until	Mode		Day 3: 17. March 2022 Coordinated capacity development in the lowlands	Speaker
08:30	09:30			Registration	
09:00	09:15		Live stream	Welcome and summary of day 2 (main points) , introduction to the program	Moderators
09:15	09:30	Working session	Live stream	Where do we start?	
09:30	09:45	Presentation	Live stream	Capacity building matters in many ways	Dr Elias Abdullahi, Vice-President Jigjija University
09:45	10:15	Presentation	Live stream	Creating employment opportunities with capacity building	Mr Abdu Hassan, Deputy Bureau Head TVET, Afar
10:15	10:30	Podium presentation	Live stream	Encouraging directions: vocational trainings against tuition fee	all three TVETs (Adadale, Gode, Gewane)
10:30	10:45	Plenary	Live stream	Plenary: Where are we? What are bottlenecks in educational programming?	Moderators
10:45	11:15			Coffee Break	
11:15	11:30	Presentation	Live stream	Way forward for the universities – the contribution of regional universities in lowland development	Combined presentation of lowland universities
11:30	11:40		Live stream	Introduction to the working groups	Moderators
11:40	12:30			Working groups: building an educational program for the lowlands	
			Off-line	(1) how to build up sustainable TVET courses?	
			Off-line	(2) up-scaling/integrating role of universities , how to improve the linkages with TVETS	
			Off-line	(3) which support is needed to build quality education and connect with the private sector?	

[Presentations & recordings](#), and [pictures of the conference](#)

			Hybrid	(4) how to build overall coordinated educational program with stakeholders – how to link with the main development programs?	
				(5) on-line group	
12:30	14:00			Lunch Break	
14:00	14:15	Mini-fair	Off-line	Introduction to afternoon agenda including TVET elevator pitch	Moderators/ TVETS promoting themselves/ rehearse
14:15	14:45		Live stream	Presentations from the working groups	
14:45	16:00		Live stream	Panel discussion followed by plenary discussion: How to realize better cooperation and coordination in educational programming for lowlands? What could capacity development add? Where to start?	
16:00	16:30			Coffee break	
16:30	17:00		Live stream	Signing of Joint Declaration	
17:00	17:40		Live stream	Closure of the conference and way forward	Moderators
Evening				Special dinner	Dr Elisabeth van den Akker

After a short recap of the previous day, the session of day three of the DREAM II conference was started with a quick exercise to select pilot Weredas in each region for immediate implementation of coordination, cooperation, and capacity building. The participants selected two or three weredas in their respective regions based on criteria such as real existing challenges, resource potentials & opportunities for change, infrastructures, etc.

Then a presentation titled “capacity-building matters in many ways” was made by Dr. Elias Abdullahi from Jigjiga University. He started his presentation by mentioning that careful capacity-building processes in the lowland can provide durable, cost-effective, and low-risk options for improving human conditions. Capacity building is demanding at this moment, due to the current uncontrolled human population growth, overgrazing, annexation of key resources by unknown species (e.g., *Prosopis*), physical insecurity, reduced vegetation cover, increased soil erosion, loss of herd mobility, and more marginalized people. He emphasized, hence, the need for integrated interventions of programs, which capacitate and equip local institutions, and communities and enhance the knowledge and skills sets are required with urgent needs for shifts in capacity development strategies promoting coordination and cooperation. He mentioned that universities and research institutes lack synergy and in line with this, Jigjiga University, under its mandates, is working to mitigate the negative impacts and enhance the livelihood of the pastoralists in particular,

- community services
- work on pastoral education
- veterinary services for pastoralists
- introducing adaptable crop varieties and technologies
- enhancing the skill sets of pastoralists; LTP, feed production
- introducing supplementary livelihood activities; integrating afforestation with bee heaving, poultry, etc.
- further training, introduce/adopt locally relevant technologies



In order to achieve such institutional mandates in capacity building, Dr. Elias underlined the need for coordination, integration, and collaboration to bring together the available knowledge, skill, and resources to realize meaningful impacts in the changing environment. He further suggested establishing a common platform where stakeholders exchange experiences, learn from one another, and collaborate for better impacts in lowland development efforts and Jigjiga University is ready to take the lead, coordinate, and cooperate to have genuine impacts on community development activities.



The second presentation was on the role of capacity building, particularly TVETs, in creating employment opportunities. Mr. Abdu Hassen, Afar Region Deputy Bureau Head for TVETs, expressed his concern that there is a large number of youths without employment in urban areas of Afar region, mostly migrating from rural areas due to challenging livelihoods in rural areas caused by recurring droughts and shrinking rangelands. If not mitigated as early as possible, he warned that this situation can cause social, economic, and political crises in the region. The ongoing capacity building efforts by TVETs could not address the unemployment issues as intended, the main reason being curriculums are not developed based on market assessments and offered trainings are not market-driven. He also mentioned that awareness and attention given to TVETs are generally low. He, therefore, emphasized the need for capacitating TVETs, developing curriculums based on market assessments, and offering market-driven trainings and capacity building programmes is vital in addressing unemployment in lowland areas of Afar. To this effect, he further stated that coordination and cooperation among all stakeholders would play a vital role to support and capacitate TVETs.

Then three presentations on experiences of vocational training against tuition fees were presented in sequence. If curriculums are developed and training are offered based on the local industry demand, they can provide a good opportunity for youths to create their own job and generate incomes. Adadale TVET, supported by GIZ, offers short-term training on masonry works and water spreading technologies enabling a significant number of youths to get job opportunities. Four masons previously trained at Adadale TVET, now working on road construction, appeared in front of the conference participants to witness their experiences, job opportunities, and the good income they are currently enjoying.

Gewane (Afar) and Gode (Somali) TVETs offer short-term training in different fields that can help create job opportunities in their respective areas. Nursery, garment, driving skills, beauty salons, etc. are some of the skills being offered in the TVETs. A success story of Mr. Jemal who was trained at Gewane TVET in a plant nursery and who is now a young



millionaire was told during the presentation. The participants of the conference were motivated by the good, but starting, practices of the TVETs and asked for a scale-up in other areas. Proper implementation and expansion of non-formal TVET require the identification of the target groups, training providers, and stakeholders.

Then presentations and panel discussions were conducted regarding the role of universities and the status of coordination and cooperation with TVETs in the lowland development. Haramaya, Jigjiga, and Semera universities participated in the panel discussions and it was learned that universities can contribute immensely to the lowland development in the areas of:

- pastoral and agropastoral research
- lowland crops research and adaptation
- livestock research and veterinary services
- fodder system and rangeland management
- community engagement and community services

- natural resource management, water harvesting
- training and incubation for youth and women
- introducing alternative livelihood sources

Opportunities are:

- better built partnerships with several institutions (local and international)
- experienced in working with pastoral, agropastoral, and farming communities
- presence of highly specialized professionals in various fields
- experience of working at local, national, and regional
- attached to several funding agencies
- well organized research centers and laboratory facilities

However, despite the enormous potential and opportunities they have, universities have not established coordination and cooperation mechanisms with TVETs. The research products and knowledge generated by universities can be translated into practice technicians produced by TVETs and it was agreed that such missing links need to be addressed.

As a way forward, coordination & cooperation among universities, with GOs and NGOs, launching joint programs focusing on low land areas development, experience sharing, joint research and publications, and dissemination of results, particularly collaboration with TVETs. To this effect, Haramaya university took the initiative and promised to organize the first partnership meeting, particularly with Jigjiga and Semera universities to foster coordination and coordination. Participants also suggested supporting Jigjiga university to become a center of excellence in pastoralism and agropastoralism in East Africa.

Then participants split into four groups to discuss and present various aspects of how to build an educational programme for lowland areas.

Group 1: how to build up sustainable TVET courses

- training offered by TVETs is not market-oriented and does not consider the livelihoods of the locals. Identify stakeholders, conduct need assessments, and develop courses based on that
- revise curriculums from time to time and design flexible courses to accommodate changes.
- Conduct an impact assessment if the training offered is bringing the intended changes
- Focus on practical training
- TVETs should not depend on the government for budgeting, they need to generate their own income
- Experience sharing between TVETs and their students



Group 2: upscaling/integrating the role of universities, how to improve the linkage with TVETs

- identify and analyze the gaps between TVETs and universities, work on narrowing such gaps
- revise curriculums of TVETs and contextualize them according to the community's needs and interests
- enhance technical support between TVETs and universities. Universities can share knowledge (theoretical) and TVETs can share practical knowledge so that one can learn from the other. Universities should recognize the importance of TVETs in practical knowledge. Set a common goal, and integrate programmes based on the set goals, e.g., community-oriented research programmes.
- Capacitate TVETs to improve and upgrade the educational level of the community

Group 3: which support is needed to build quality education and connect with the private sector?

- TVETs need to be supported to improve their obsolete machinery and equipment used for practical training
- training to be offered based on market demand, gap assessment is required and government organizations need to align and agree on TVET programmes.
- ensure private sector participation (public-private partnership), a platform for participation, incentives for the private sector, build trust
- the private sector doesn't take an apprenticeship as an opportunity and mutual benefit. There should be an enforcing mechanism
- Gap gaps in skills and attitudes need to be addressed – TVET education should focus more on practical skills than theory.
- the curriculum needs to be revised from time to time and include indigenous knowledge
- TVET education system is not gender-sensitive and needs to change

- development partners need to focus on quality than service delivery
- focus on work discipline and soft skills
- database of trainees graduating from TVETs for follow up and tracing
- change the attitude that students with weak educational performance join TVET education, while intelligent students join university.

Group 4: how to build an overall coordinated educational programme with stakeholders and link with the main development programmes

- the linkage should be improved to realize sustainable lowland development – rangeland, livestock, and socioeconomic development
- TVETs, universities, and other stakeholders need to collaborate in terms of information & knowledge, and resource sharing
- policy and decision-making bodies need to realize the importance of TVETs
- develop communication and cooperation platforms for TVETs and universities
- Capacity building on locally relevant and problem-solving interventions
- attach development works with job creation, entrepreneurship, business skill, pastoral development
- collaborate on providing supplementary livelihoods focusing on practical skills and knowledge
- establish proper monitoring and evaluation platforms

At the end of day three, a joint declaration was read and signed by all participants. Then, Dr. Elisabeth van den Akker made a closing speech.



She thanked the participants for their enthusiasm, hot participation, and honest reflections contributing to the DREAM II Conference during the past three days was an absolute success. She underlined not to forget communities, learning from each other, learning from communities, and learning what we can do for the benefit of all of us. She further emphasized not to forget that by signing the joint declaration, we all have committed ourselves to work on the topics of coordination, cooperation, and capacitation for the sake of our pastoral and agropastoral communities



DREAM II CONFERENCE DAY 4: MARKET PLACE OF OPPORTUNITIES

The fourth day of the DREAM II conference was dedicated to a Market Place of Opportunities. More than 20 different organizations showcased their solutions including IRC WaSH Ethiopia, Oromia Irrigation and Pastoral Development Bureau, Concern Worldwide, Ayudan en Accion, Welthungerhilfe, Alliance 2015, Haramaya University, Semera University, Ecological Based Bio-rodent Management (EBRM), Green Roads for Water (GR4W), Green Future Farming (GFF), MoA, GewaneTVET College, Adadele TVET College, Gode TVET College, AISDA, FSA, HAWI Toilets, Minch water filters, GPC Engineering, SUPSI water treatment, GiZ SDR, and APDA. The event was able to bring together organizations presenting their field activities, innovations, and solutions relevant to development efforts in general and lowland developments in particular. Sideline discussions on future plans and presentations on innovative technologies took place during the market fair. Visitors were enthusiastic and inspired by the exhibited ample opportunities.



[Presentations & recordings](#), and [pictures of the conference](#)



ANNEX 1: LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

No	Name	Organization
1	Yosef Assefa	MoA
2	Fekede Adane	MoA
3	Lore Kakuta	SNNPRS, Pastoral Affairs
4	Rabiya Fentaw	MoA
5	Yared Assefa	MoA, Media
6	Memar Yibeltal	MoA, Media
7	Biniam Habtamu	MoA, Media
8	Mengstu Mengesha	Haramaya University
9	Tesemma Toru	Haramaya University
10	Awol Arega	GITEC
11	Biruk Yeman	Ethio- Feed/PENA
12	Melaku Kasse	Afar, Elidar
13	Nurhussen Arebu	PADO, Elidar
14	Teshome Mishamo	SNNPRS, Pastoral Affairs
15	Belayneh Yirdaw	MoWE
16	Binyam Girma	GIZ – SDR
17	Assegd Ajenne	MoWE
18	Jemal Nur	GIZ
19	Tesfa Manaye	GIZ
20	Seid Mohammed	Adadale PTC
21	Abdella Hussen	Afar TVET
22	Said Mohammed Bori	Lusy TVET
23	Muluken Tafese	SNNPRS, Pastoral Affairs
24	Kebraraw Tekle	SNNPRS, Pastoral Affairs
25	Yasin Ali	Afar Water Bureau
26	Dr Mohammed Abate	Samara University
27	Mohammed Musa	Afar BoLARD

28	Ali Ibrahim	Afar EPLUA
29	Mehat Dawd	GIZ – SDR
30	Nuru Mohammed	Afar APARI
31	Getu Mamo	MoA
32	Mesfin Berhanu	GIZ – SDR
33	Hatie Yayo	FSA
34	Desalegn Tegegn	IWMI
35	Dejene Abesha	MoA
36	Dr. Abbadi Girmay	MoA
37	Zekariyas Getachew	MoA
38	Abdulkadir Ali	Afar Mass Media
39	Abdulkadir Hassen	Adadale TVET
40	Seyoum Abebe	OIPDB
41	Esubalew Wondossen	FSA
42	Ebrahim Seid	Haramaya University
43	Henok Aragie	GIZ – SDR
44	Mohammed Hussen	OWDA
45	Muktar Arbe	GIZ
46	Ali Noha	Afar BoLARD
47	Mohammed Ahmed	Skill and job creative
48	Hassen Dawd	Mason
49	Nuru Hamo	Mason
50	Humed Ali	Mason
51	Mohammed Ada	NRM
52	Ismael Hassen	Somali Food Security
53	Mohammed Farah	Gode Polytech
54	Alemayehu G/Tsadik	MoA
55	Michael Abera	IRC WASH

56	Tadese Gerbre	Ayuda en Accion
57	Paul Roden	GIZ
58	Melat Tiumelsan	GIZ
59	Teyib Sherif	FAO
60	Muktar Mohamed	DRMB
61	Amir Abdi	GIZ
62	Abdi Mustafe	OWDA
63	Mohammed Abdikadir	DRMB
64	Badal Kenadid	Somali BoANR
65	Masresha Andarge	AISDA
66	Mohammed Adem	AISDA
67	Dr Mulugeta Lemi	ICRAF
68	Roba Turche	OIPDB
69	Mohammed Mahmud	GIZ
70	Dr. Elisabeth van den Akker	GIZ
71	Gerben van Ek	GIZ
72	Mahder Zeleke	GIZ
73	Frank van Steenbergen	
74		
75	Dr. Taye Alemayehu	
76	Girma Senbeta	
77	Dubale Admasu	USAID
78	Jenifer Karsener	USAID
79	Tahir Garo	USAID
80	Prof Eyasu Elias	MoA
81	Tezera Getahun	PFE
82	Abduba Yacob	SDC
83	Donato Patrisi	CLARA

84	Seid	CLARA
85	Hussein Gelgelo	OIPDB
86	Awel Abdu	OIPDB
87	Yoannes Belay	WHM
88	Sara Worku	Alliance
89	Fabrizio Orsini	People in Need
90	Benedict Irwin	CARE
91	Alemayehu Mechessa	OSRA
92	Dereje Jeba	Concern WW
93	Kader Ahmed	SDA
94	Seid Ali	Afar LLRP
95	Ali Ahmed	Alif plc
96	Abnet Mengistu	MoA
97	Tefera Tadesse	MoA
98	Behailu Shewangizaw	MoA
99	Abdulfetah Abdellah	SeE
100	Tefferi Mekonnen	Afar BoLANRD
101	Indris Siraj	GIZ
102	Abdi Aden Abdi	Afara BoANR
103	Muzemil Adem	Oromia IPDO
104	Yusuf Omar Kalif	Cooperative
105	Rashid Abdu	Private
106	Mohammed Hussien	Private
107	Abdi She Musa	Private
108	Abdurezak Mohammed	Private
109	Mohammed Abdulahi	Private
110	Mohammed Awol	GIZ
111	Ibrahim Abdulkadir	Somali Pastoral Dev't

112	Bashir Musie	Somali LLRP
113	Tekalign Benti	GIZ – SDR
114	Ahmednur Mohammed	GIZ
115	Mohamed Ahmed	Media
116	Getachew Kassa	AAU
117	Muhyadin Mohammed	JJU
118	Fayssal Abdulahi	JJU
119	Tesfu Mengstu	JJU
120	Zelalem Fisaha	JJU
121	Abdulkadir Mohammed	SRS
122	Solomon Chanie	SU
123	Sintayehu Mersha	Gewane TVET College
124	Dejene Legese	MoWE
125	Alitahir Abdikeder	SJW
126	Kedir Arte Ege	S Agri Office
127	Hamed Hamed Aweliy	Mason
128	Mohammed Hamedu	Gewane TVET, mason
129	Kadir Hanfere	Afar
130	Indiris Hasan	Afar
131	Muluken Molla	MoA
132	Abas Ismael Ahmed	LLRP
133	Mersha Habte	AISDA
134	Yesihak Ymam	HU
135	Elyas Abdulahu	JJU
136	Teferi Ayalew	Adadale TVET
137	Abdu Hassen	Afar TVET Bureau
138	Abdumalik Ahmed	ACPA
139	Adissu Dagne	MoA

140	Seid Mohammed	Consultant
141	Faisal Omer	Consultant
142	Seid Ayalew	Polythec
143	Zeyneba Hassen	Afar BoPAD
144	Abdulwehab Abe	SU
145	Adem Ali	SU
146	Anna-Lena Rittner	GIZ – SDR
147	Jimale Ahmed	Somali SoRPARI
148	Abdulkerim Maali	SoRPARI
149	Neima Mohamed	APARI
150	Abuboker Ali	Afar Youth
151	Dejen Zewdu	Ethiopian RC
152	Agena Anjulo(Dr)	EEFRI
153	Alemayehu Yadesa	MoWE
154	Mohammed Hussen	Afar BoLAND
155	Tesfaye Gebremeskel	GIZ – SDR
156	Teshome H/Gebreal	MoA
157	Dr Mohammed Hassen	SU
158	Dr Kenea Feyisa	LLRP, MoILL
159	Abdu Hussen	Afar Clan Leader
160	Assefa Kumssa	
161	Nardos Masresha	
162	Dr. Mehretu Yonas	
163	Yoseph Cherinet	
164	Rahma Mohammed	
165	Mulu Kinfe	
166	Getanew Tesfaw	
167	Bayisa Tulu	ASTU

168	Tolosa Balemi	ASTU
169	Eyob Dangiso	ASTU
170	Kiya Kefeni	ASTU
171	Redeat Sisay	ASTU
172	Redeat Daniel	ASTU
173	Yonatan Tsedeke	ASTU
174	Muktar Hasen	ENA
175	Abayneh Tulu	ENA
176	Memar Yibeltal	Walta
177	Benyam Habtamu	Walta
178	Mikias Berhanu	Fana
179	Ephrem Miteku	Fana
180	Weyesa Kasahun	OBN
181	Tadele Edosa	OBN
182	Dr. Ali Ahmed	ACPA



ANNEX 2: LINK TO THE PROCEEDINGS OF PRE-CONFERENCE AND LEARNING EVENTS

1. DREAM Conference and Learning Events: Combined Proceedings of all Pre-Events, 3 Nov 2020 – 2 Feb 2022: <https://sdr-africa.com/serverspecific/sdr-africa/images/Image/Conference2021/proceedings.pdf>
2. Pre-Conference 1: Coordination for Pastoralist and Agropastoralist Communities in Lowland Areas, 03 November 2020: <https://sdr-africa.com/dream-conferences/dream-ii-pre-conference-logistics/dream-ii-pre-conference-1-proceedings>
3. Pre-Conference 2: Cooperation for Pastoralist and Agropastoralist Communities in Lowland Areas, 12 November 2020: <https://sdr-africa.com/dream-conferences/dream-ii-pre-conference-logistics/dream-ii-pre-conference-2-proceedings>
4. Pre-Conference 3: Capacitation for Pastoralist and Agropastoralist Communities in Lowland Areas, 26 November 2020: <https://sdr-africa.com/dream-conferences/dream-ii-pre-conference-logistics/dream-ii-pre-conference-3-proceedings>
5. Learning Event 1: The Rangeland Fodder Nexus, 9 March 2021: <https://sdr-africa.com/dream-conferences/dream-ii-pre-conference-logistics/proceedings-learning-event-1>
6. Learning Event 2: Educational Institutionalization of the Dry Valley Rehabilitation and Productive Use Approach (DVRPU), 28 April 2021: <https://sdr-africa.com/dream-conferences/dream-ii-pre-conference-logistics/proceedings-learning-event-2>
7. Pre-Conference 4: Strengthening woreda level planning and management for the lowlands, 16 June 2021: <https://sdr-africa.com/dream-conferences/dream-ii-pre-conference-logistics/dream-ii-learning-event-3-proceedings>
8. Pre-Conference 5: Financial Management Capacity at Woreda Level, 29 July 2021: <https://sdr-africa.com/dream-conferences/dream-ii-pre-conference-logistics/dream-ii-learning-event-4-proceedings>
9. Learning Event 3: The Need for Regional Planning: the Case of Gully Control near Jigjiga City, 31 August 2021: <https://sdr-africa.com/dream-conferences/dream-ii-pre-conference-logistics/proceedings-learning-event-5>
10. DREAM II Pre-Event 1: TVETs: creating employment opportunities with lowland programs, 15 December 2021: <https://sdr-africa.com/dream-conferences/dream-ii-pre-conference-logistics/proceedings-pre-event-15-dec>
11. DREAM II Pre-Event 2: TVETs: establishing a consortium for a demand-oriented skill program in support of lowland development, 2 February 2022: <https://sdr-africa.com/dream-conferences/dream-ii-pre-conference-logistics/proceedings-pre-event-2-feb>



DREAM II Conference

Development of Resilience Empowering Alternative
Measures for Ethiopian Lowlands

Coordination, Cooperation and Capacity Development for the
pastoralist and agro-pastoralist communities in the Ethiopian
Lowlands

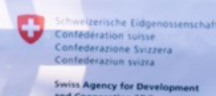
15 - 18 March 2022
Adama, Ethiopia



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DREAM II Conference

