





## DREAM II - Pre-Conference- 2

<u>Cooperation</u> for pastoralist and agro-pastoralist communities in lowland areas

12 November 2020



## Feed the Future Resilience in Pastoral Areas Project (RiPA)

- **Goal:** To improve the resilience capacities of households, markets and governance institutions, collectively contributing to enhanced food security and inclusive economic growth.
- **Major components:** 1) Improve DRM and response 2) Improve employment opportunities for people transitioning out of pastoralism, particularly youth 3) Improve livestock and crop productivity and market systems and 4) Improve household nutrition, sanitation and hygiene and Cross cutting Social Cohesion
- Project Timeline: January 2020 January 2025; Budget: Total of \$56.9 million (43.9 core funding and 13 million emergency response fund)
- Geography and IPs: 38 woredas in Somali, Afar, Oromia and SNNPR (South Omo)
  - FTF RiPA North: Mercy Corps & CARE, covers 22 woredas across zones 1 and 3 of Afar region; Siti, Degehabour and Fafan zones of Somali Region; and East and West Hararghe of Oromia



• FTF RiPA South: PCI, GOAL, and iDE covers 16 woredas across the South Omo zone ; Liben zone of Somali; and East Guji and Borena of Oromia

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# Link to the Pastoral developoment policy

- Policy issue one: Increase the income of pastoral communities and improve their living standard
- Strategy 1: Developing the livestock resources to maximize benefit to the producers and contribute to the national economy
- Strategy 3: Integrate and expand agricultural activity led by integrated land use plan & administration
- Policy Issue 2: Expansion of infrastructure in pastoral areas
- Strategy 4: Expand infrastructure in pastoral areas that recognizes the livelihood & income of past/s
- Policy issue 3: Building the implementation capacity of pastoral institutions, staff, and communities
- Strategy 1: Build good governance & accountability -pastoral community indigenous knowledge & practices
- Strategy 2: Conduct human resource development and capacity building
- Policy issue 4: Integrating cross-sectoral issues with economic and social development
- Strategy 1: Prevent and solve conflicts and disputes sustainably based on indigenous knowledge and customary practices
- Strategy 2: Ensure increasing participation and benefit of women and youth; strengthen good supported by practices; and discourage harmful traditional practices

Strategy 3: Strengthen environment, forest, and natural resources conservation in pastoral areas

Strategy 4: Improving coordination and partnership building HA and DPs

FEDERAL DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF ETHIOPIA PASTORAL DEVELOPMENT POLICY AND STRATEGY

Final Draft Submitted to GOE for Approval

December 1, 2018 Ministry of Peace

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CRISAT INTENAN CONTANT



## Cooperation with different partners

- Actively participate at national, regional and local coordination platforms
- MoA-RED-FS platforms,
- National DRM coordination platforms
- Regional, Zone as well as woreda coordination platforms, taskforces, etc.





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# Strengthening cooperation and networking

Support to MoP and Regional Gov'ts to improve resilience coordination and partnership based the National pastoral development policy: *Collective Impact model* 

- 1. Common Agenda -a common understanding of the problem and a joint approach to solving the problem through agreed-upon actions.
- 2. Shared Measurement All participants agree on how to measure progress jointly
- 3. Mutually Reinforcing Activities A diverse set of stakeholders coordinate a set of differentiated, mutually reinforcing set of activities.
- 4. Continuous Communication All players engage in frequent, structured communication to build trust, assure mutual objectives, and create common motivation.
- 5. Backbone support An independent, dedicated staff that provides key support functions for the sustained operation of a collective impact initiative.



# Challenges for collective impact

- Lack of clarity on roles and responsibilities for technical area leadership and coordination (Gov't side);
- Commitment, capacity and accountability issues for leadership which erodes trust among stakeholders (Gov't side);
- The long-standing culture of attribution issues Vs contribution to common goal-(among donors and IPs side);
- Equity for resource sharing vs comprehensive programming (gov't side)



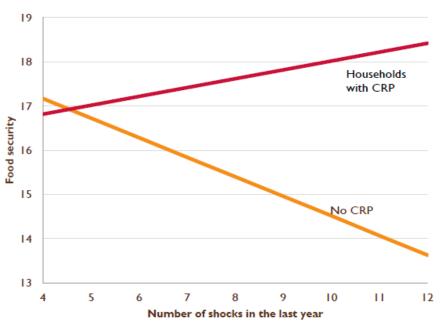
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#### Results

### Did CRP reduce the negative impact of shocks? YES

- Resilience is the ability to recover from, specifically, shocks
- Growth regression predictions used to trace trajectory of food security as shock exposure increases.
- HHs not engaged in CRP: decline in food security
- HHs engaged: Maintain their food security
- → CRP reduced the negative impact of shocks (further evidence of positive impact on resilience)



**PRIME** project key result from indipendent Impact **Evaluation** 

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#### **RESILIENCE IN ACTION: CREATING OPPORTUNITIES IN ETHIOPIA'S DRY-LANDS**

PRIME

