



# FEED THE FUTURE

The U.S. Government's Global Hunger & Food Security Initiative

## RESILIENCE IN PASTORALIST AREAS

DREAM II Pre-conference



16 June 2021

Mahlet Seifu-Interim CoP



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## RESILIENCE ANALYSIS-GUIDING QUESTIONS



QUESTION 1

### RESILIENCE OF WHAT?

**Understanding System Dynamics: What needs to become more resilient?**



QUESTION 3

### RESILIENCE TO WHAT?

**Mapping Shocks and Stresses: To what types of shocks and stresses should individuals, households, communities and systems be resilient?**



QUESTION 2

### RESILIENCE FOR WHOM?

**Developing Vulnerability Profiles: Whose resilience capacity needs to be enhanced? How are different people vulnerable to different shocks and stresses, and why?**



QUESTION 4

### RESILIENCE THROUGH WHAT?

**Identifying Resilience Capacities: What resources and strategies do people need to maintain progress even when facing shocks and stresses?**



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## CONTEXT: UNDERLYING CHALLENGES TO FOOD SECURITY AND ECONOMIC PROSPERITY IN LOWLAND ETHIOPIA

### Systemic Constraints

- Low livestock productivity
- Limited input availability
- Constrained access to capital
- Restrictive social norms
- Lack of youth workforce readiness
- Information access constraints
- Evolving policy environment

### Shocks and Stresses

- Ecological
  - **Drought**
  - **Erratic rainfall**
  - **Floods**
  - **Pest/disease outbreak**
- **Conflict**
  - Violence
  - Displacement
  - Destruction of assets
  - Market closures
  - Trauma



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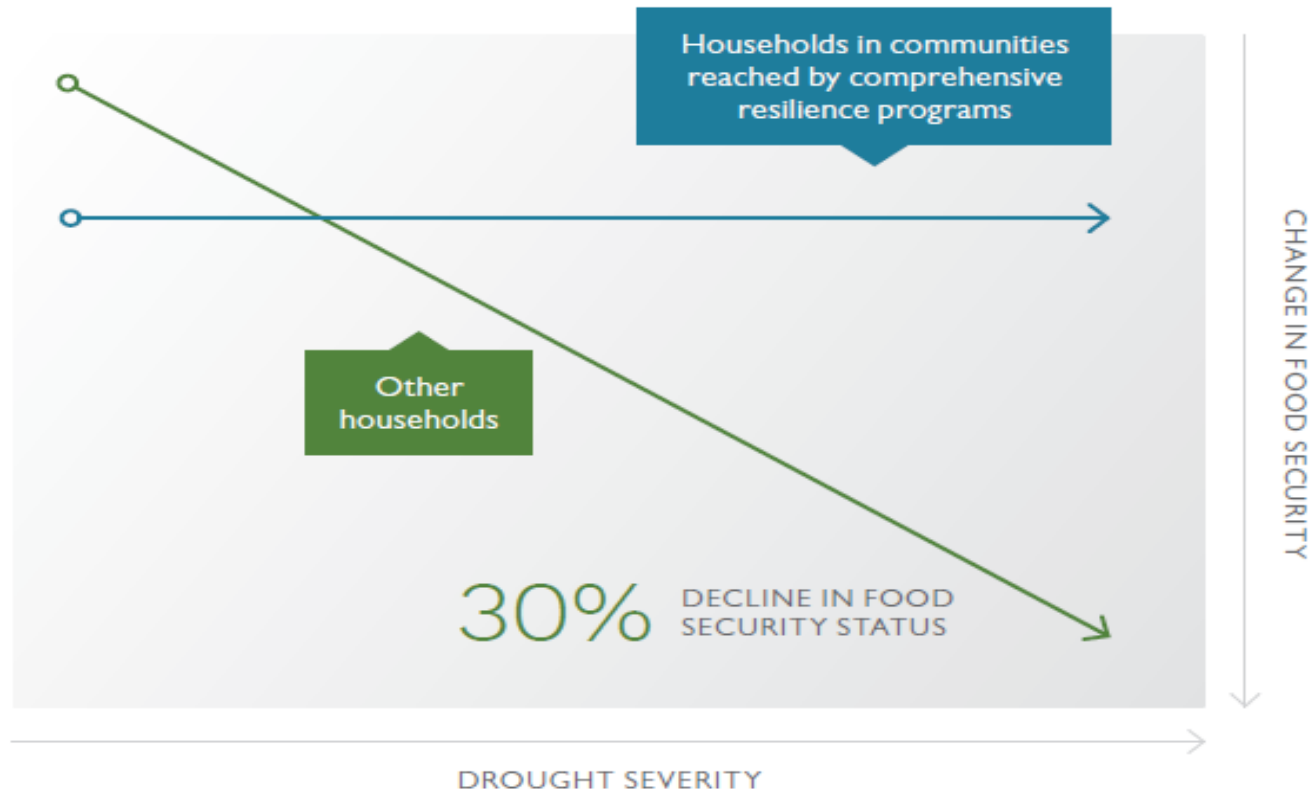


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## RATIONALE: INTEGRATED RESILIENCE PROGRAMMING

### Resilience Programs Help Families Better Withstand Drought



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## TECHNICAL APPROACH FRAMEWORK



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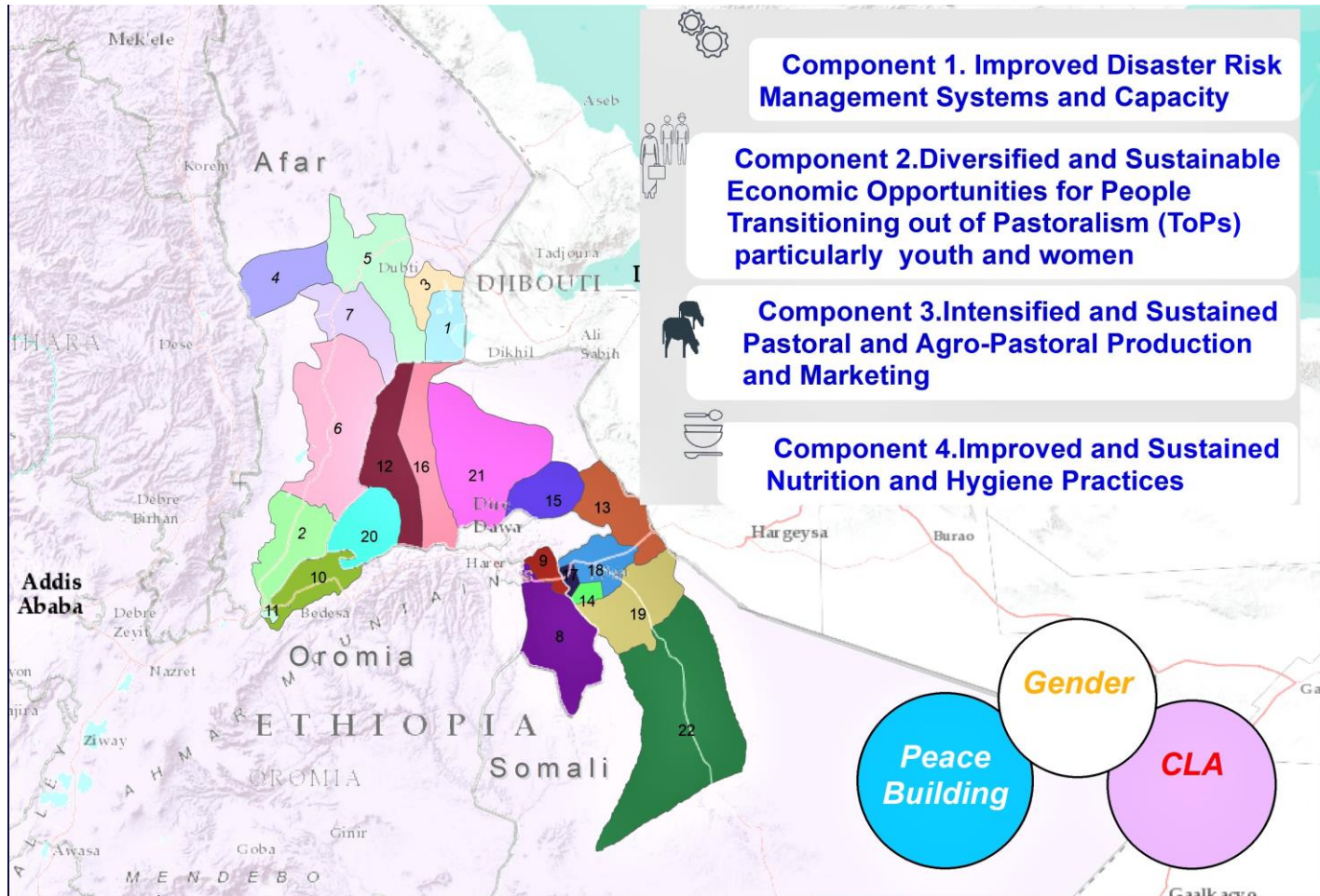




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## RIPA OVERVIEW



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## OBJECTIVE

To improve the resilience  
capacities of Households, markets  
and governance institution  
collectively contributing to food  
security and inclusive economic  
growth



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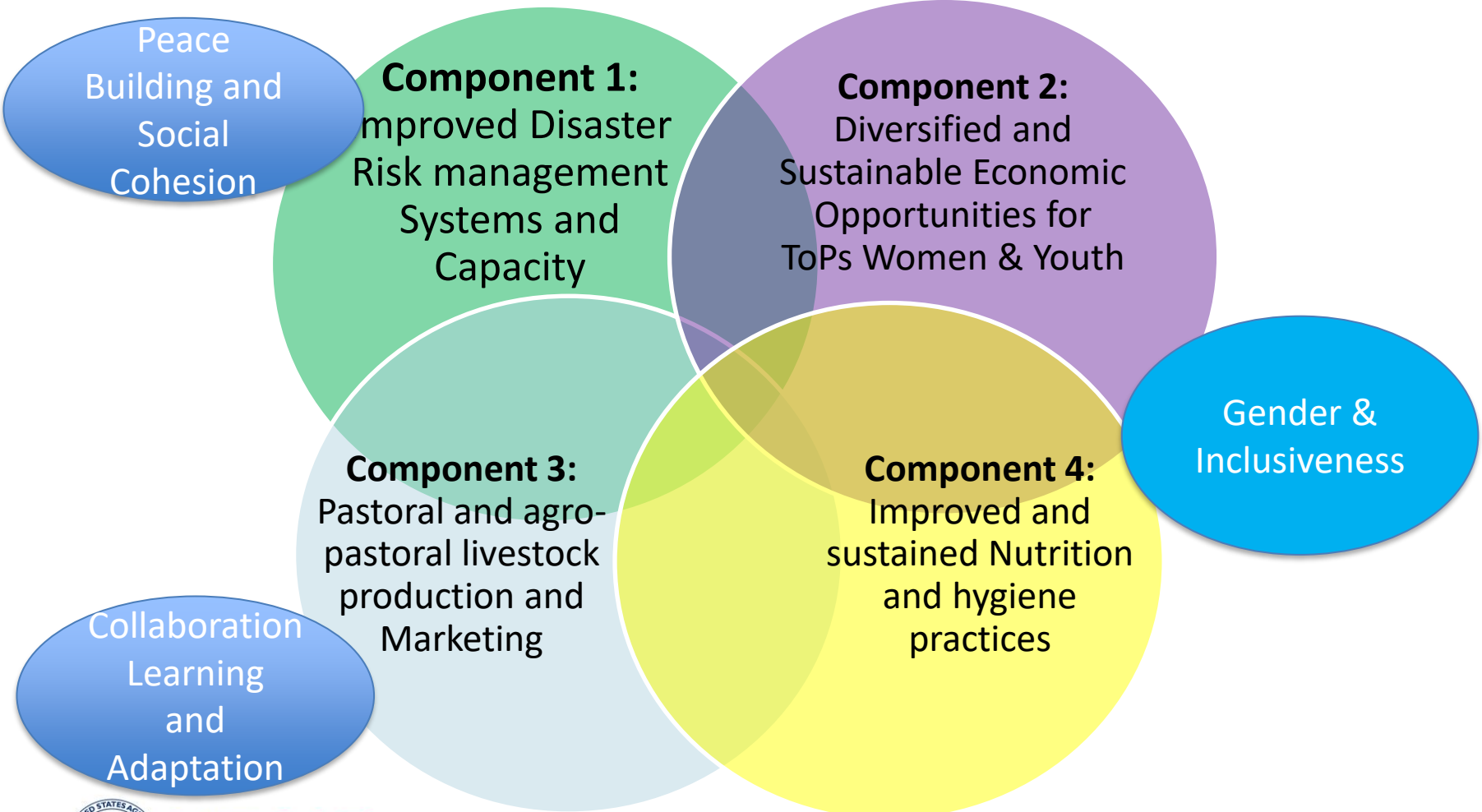




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## OVERVIEW OF PROGRAM DESIGN: COMPONENTS



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## COLLABORATION, LEARNING AND ADAPTATION



COLLABORATING

PARTNER AND ENGAGE WITH STAKEHOLDERS AT THE RIGHT TIME



LEARNING

TRACKING TECHINICAL EVIDENCE TO PLAN, IMPLEMENT AND SCALE INTERVENTIONS



ADAPTING

PAUSE AND REFLECT IN A TIMELY AND QUALITY MANNER TO PROVE AND IMPROVE PERFORMANCE



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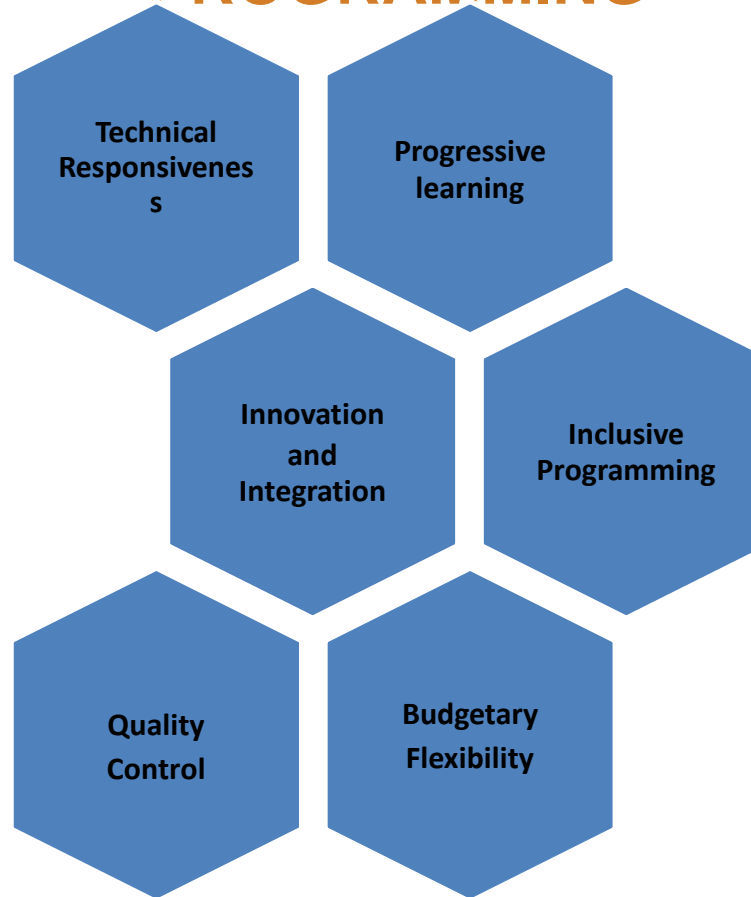


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## LEARNING AND ADAPTATION IN COMPLEX PROGRAMMING

### THE CONCEPT NOTE APPROACH



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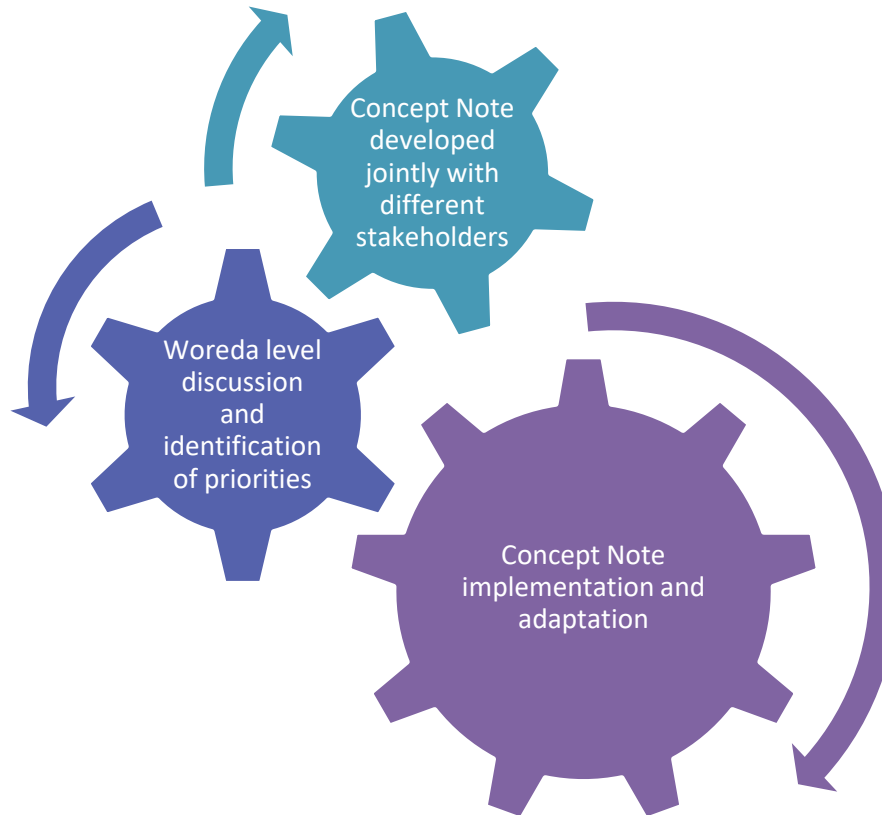


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## LEARNING AND ADAPTATION IN COMPLEX PROGRAMMING

### THE CONCEPT NOTE Development process



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## IMPROVED DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS AND CAPACITY

### PARTICIPATORY RANGELAND MANAGEMENT

| PRM Investigation Stage  |   |  |
|--|---|--|
|  | Step 1. Identify rangeland resources – resource users and resource uses.                          | Begin by visiting government offices and pastoralist communities to discuss rangelands. Visit areas to see the rangelands and what resources are there in the field.               |
|  | Step 2. Participatory Resource Mapping – including conflict mapping and hazard mapping.           | Participatory resource mapping enables community groups to map out and display the rangeland areas and resources. Ask the community to map detailed resource information.          |
|  | Step 3. Stakeholder and Institutional Analysis – Who is who in Participatory Rangeland Management | Stakeholder / Institutional analysis is conducted to develop comprehensive information and understanding of all the different stakeholder groups to be involved in the PRM system. |

| PRM Negotiation stage   |  |   |
|---|--|---|
|  | Step 4. Defining PRM management units. The rangeland management unit or area.  | Using the map information (Step 2) and topographic maps, as well as information about traditional rangeland units, define an agreed rangeland management unit or area.        |
|  | Step 5. Institutional strengthening - conduct a capacity needs assessment.     | Strengthen the rangeland management institution management capacity, focusing on institutional structure and governance, operations and financial management.                 |
|  | Step 6. Rangeland management plan and bylaw development.                       | Plan development is a participatory process involving extension agents facilitating and documenting community management action planning and bylaw discussions and decisions. |
|  | Step 7. Legitimization of the rangeland management plan with all stakeholders. | The plan will be signed by government and community parties involved and communicated to the wider community and general public.  |

| PRM Implementation stage  |  |  |
|---|--|--|
|    | Step 8. Building technical capacity of stakeholders to implement rangeland management plans. | The initial plan is a start point for management actions. The plan will be improved over time through implementation experience, technical inputs and innovations.                   |
|  | Step 9. Implementation actions of rangeland management plans                                 | Implementation of the plan involves organizing working groups and mobilizing actions. Communities can request funding to cover the cost of management actions from Gov. / NGOs.      |
|  | Step 10. Monitoring and evaluation of rangeland management plans                             | Monitoring the plan's implementation is an essential action. Monitoring should focus on rangeland management actions and impact and the condition and health of rangeland resources. |



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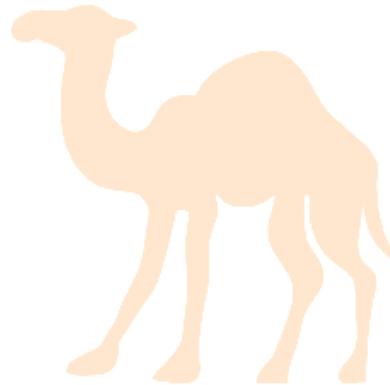
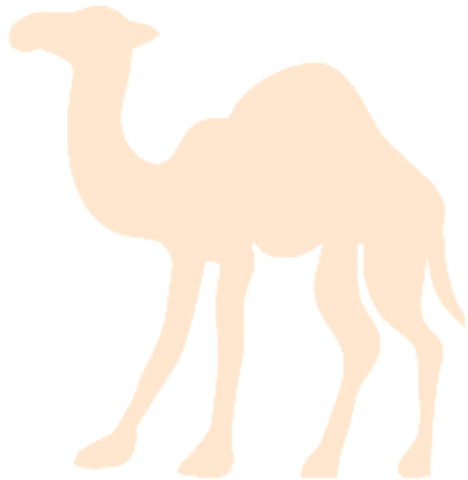




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# Thank You !!!



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